

The Daily New Mexican

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TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

JUSTICE. exact, even-handed justice in the cases of the men charged with the murder of Albert J. Foughtain and son, no more and no less.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI. of Italy, is encountering a good deal of trouble in his old age, in that there seems lots of trouble on the old man's mind.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS of this government are becoming more and more complete daily as Spain, should war actually occur, will find out to its cost, dear, bitter and bloody cost.

THE SENATE and house of representatives in Washington are showing quite a spirit of belligerency, which augurs well for the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba by this government.

THE POPE'S INFLUENCE with the kingdom, the rulers and the people of Spain is, of course, very strong. But then the congress of the United States declares war and no foreign agency can or shall interfere there.

A NEW YORK ALDERMAN, who sold his vote for \$500 in an important measure, has been stricken with remorse and has grieved so much as to be sent to an insane asylum. His remorse was caused by the fact that he took too little.

THIS TALK that Ex-President Harrison is to be made secretary of state is bosh. Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day are doing the secretary of state act very creditably indeed and there is no necessity for a change.

THE SPANISH NEWSPAPERS are trying to make the people of this country believe that they are of mighty little account. In due course of time both the Spanish newspapers and the Spanish people will find out to the contrary and much to their sorrow, to be sure.

THE NEW MEXICAN is reliably informed that Mr. Placido Sandoval has tendered his resignation as territorial superintendent of public instruction to Governor Otero to take effect May 7 next, and that the resignation has been accepted by the executive. One by one the political roses fall and one by one will offices be filled with Republicans, as by right they ought to be. There is no use in discussing the whys and wherefores of this action of Mr. Sandoval; suffices it for all practical purposes that it has been taken.

THE COUNTRY adjacent to the line of the El Paso & Northeastern railroad in Dona Ana county is already feeling the impetus of immigration. A late number of the Sacramento Chief, published in La Luz, contains the notices of 16 homestead settlers for final proof on their claims and homesteads in that section. Within the next 12 months there will be a strong immigration into that section, as it is first-class from an agricultural standpoint. Can not come any too soon.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that the county commissioners of this county have been asked by tax dodgers and by property owners, who desire to escape the payment of just and legal taxes, to do some illegal rebating. There must be a limit and the law will be invoked in this regard. If the county commissioners listen to these tax dodgers and property owners, who desire simply to have honest and law abiding citizens, who pay their taxes, suffer and bear all the burdens of government. A stitch in time may save nine.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS simply ask this country to keep hands off and they will achieve the complete independence of Cuba and freedom from the galling and brutal yoke of Spain. That is not much and this country will certainly do that much for them. Cuba must be free and will be free and will work out its own destiny. The time is rapidly approaching when all governments, great or small, upon what is known as the North and South American continents and the islands pertaining to them, will rest upon the consent of the governed. Speed the day.

BENEFIT OF SUGAR BEET CULTURE.
Since the establishment of the sugar beet factory at Lehi, Utah, the place has been visited by thousands of curious people who were anxious to secure pointers on the business and attest its applicability to other regions. The first thing that impresses the visitor is the fact that no delinquent tax list is in evidence there and the tone of the whole region is singularly prosperous. Capital is easily interested in beet culture, provided the farmers of the locality will engage in the business on a scale commensurate to the capacity of the sugar plant contemplated.

Farmer and citizens desiring a factory should form a beet grower's association, for the purpose of cultivating experimental tracts of a few acres, and gradually increase the amount to a total of 3,000 or 4,000 acres, which is sufficient to justify a factory of 300 tons per day capacity. The beets raised on experimental farms can be utilized as a feed for stock until the plant is secured. Beets have been proven an excellent stock feed.

The importance of beet culture to any community is most manifest when it is considered that aside from large remunerations to the beet grower, it enhances the values of land and induces manifold associate industries to locate in the neighborhood.

Manufacturers pay, approximately, \$4 per ton for sugar beets, and the average yield of beets in New Mexico should be 15 tons to the acre, and of a quality that produces 200 pounds of sugar to the ton. This means a gross return of \$60 to the acre, and a net return of \$30. One man can cultivate about 20 acres of beets.

In some parts of Europe beet culture is quite extensively conducted. Analysis shows the American beet to be grown in better soil and under more favorable climatic conditions, thus insuring higher sugar content. European seed planted here shows an improvement in sugar yield the first season. This improvement is not accredited to a superior knowledge of cultivation, but to the soil and climate. This is particularly noticeable in the irrigated regions. The danger of irrigating too liberally in the arid region is great, and the proper method is to use water generously until the seed is germinated and the beet has attained about one-half its desired size, when irrigation should be discontinued in order that the beet may be stored with sugar drawn from the atmosphere through the leaves.

The Tin Plate Industry.

When the McKinley tariff bill, which placed a high tariff upon tin plate, was passed the free traders hooted at the idea of manufacturing that article in this country. In 1893 when the better informed of the opposition to protection reluctantly admitted that "some tin plate was really produced in this country" they insisted that it was only produced by dipping foreign steel plates and that American mills would never be able to roll the plates successfully. These little things are doubtless remembered by every one familiar with the many discussions over the question in 1892 and 1893.

After six years of work, what has been the result?

The final annual report of the treasury department on the tin plate industry in the United States has just been issued, and the showing made is enough to forever silence the free traders on any proposition of protection that may come up in the future. According to the report the amount of tin plate made in the United States in 1890 was practically nothing; in 1895 the total of the home output was 194,000,000 pounds, and in 1897, the home production reached 447,000,000 pounds. The same ratio of increase in the manufacture of steel or block plate in the United States is shown. In 1892 the amount of plate made in this country was about 4,000,000 pounds, while the imports were over 700,000,000 pounds; in 1897 the American product amounted to a virtual supply of the home demand (447,000,000 pounds), while the imports were only 57,298 pounds. The total consumption of tin plate in the United States in 1897 was 691,000,000 pounds, of which the mills of this country supplied all but 243,000,000 pounds.

Computing the value of the 1897 product at the same price as importation valuation, gives \$10,350,000 kept in this country instead of being sent to foreign lands to pay for tin plate. Beginning at the mines, that means over \$8,000,000 of wages placed directly in the pockets of the producing workmen of this country, while mine owners, shippers, manufacturers and dealers received the balance. To claim that the tin plate industry is not now firmly established in the United States, under the action of protection, would be as idle as to claim that nails and railroad equipments are not made here.

A Plea for the President.

Apropos of the strained and perilous relations for some time existing between the United States and Spain, growing out of Cuban complications, much has been said about "our commercial interests," and unfair efforts have been made to prejudice the minds of the people against President McKinley by representations that his acts in the premises have been controlled by commercial rather than patriotic principles. This sort of unreasoning talk has been founded upon the facts that the president has had the wisdom to pursue a conservative and dispassionate course under most trying and exasperating circumstances; that he has seen fit to exhaust all of the honorable means at his command to avoid plunging the nation into war; that he has availed himself and his administration of the ordinary and proper delays of diplomacy, not only to prepare for the awful emergency that may arise, but to place Spain at a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the world in case the worst cannot be averted.

The Impartial Verdict of History.

The impartial verdict of history, as it is calmly written 100 years hence, will be, that, in dealing with the Spanish-Cuban situation so far, President McKinley has displayed qualities that place him among the first diplomats, statesmen and patriots of his age and justify entitle him to the gratitude of the civilized world. The mercenary feature of the situation, so much harped upon by unthinking people, and doubtless influential with some few of the selfish money magnates of Wall street, is unworthy of consideration, when the honor and dignity of the United States are at stake; but, after all,

NEW HORROR OF WAR

AN APPALLING FEATURE THAT HAS HITHERTO BEEN OVERLOOKED.

How could England expect Englishmen to do their duty in battle with their fathers-in-law?—Possible International Complications That Worry a Thinker.

"Even the remote possibility of a war is a terrible thing to contemplate," said the thoughtful man who is always making trouble for himself by thinking. "There is something about that observation that has a chestnutty flavor," returned the man who makes it a point never to do any more thinking than is absolutely necessary to live.

"Ah, but the thought is peculiarly horrible at this time," explained the thoughtful man. "The conditions are such that the result of a war—particularly a war with England—would be simply awful. You see, in considering these things the average man overlooks entirely the most appalling features. He fails to dwell sufficiently on the terrible conflict that would wage in the breast of many an Englishman when he should be thinking only of his duty to his country.

"Picture to yourself the young Duke of Marlborough on a gunboat just outside of New York harbor," went on the thoughtful man, warming up to his work. "Duty says he must shell the town. Puff! A boom and a wreath of smoke, and what happens? He has blown the roof off his father-in-law's house or made serious inroads into the art treasures of his wife's uncle. Shall he fire again? Think of the torture of trying to answer that question. Another shot may jeopardize a million or two that he has hopes of getting later, or it may have a serious effect upon some of his wife's investments. In addition to this he has the fortune of the dowager Duchess of Marlborough to think of, which amounted to about \$7,000,000 when the late duke got his hands on it, and for all he knows some fool gunner may lop a cipher off it without knowing what he's doing.

"And while these thoughts are fitting through the head of the young duke somebody in the next boat is very likely worrying for fear he may knock the spots out of a section of the \$12,000,000 that Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts is said to have brought Colonel Ralph Vivian, while Hon. A. H. Paget, who got a little something with Miss Pauline Whitney, is trying to figure out how he can avoid hitting the stock market, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is shooting blank cartridges to avoid doing any harm to the securities that he got with Miss Mary Endicott.

At the same time L. Z. Leiter is on top of the status of Liberty signaling to Hon. George N. Curzon for heaven's sake to spare him and his fortune, if only to show his appreciation of the \$5,000,000 that he got with Miss Mary Leiter. Then there is the \$2,000,000 that Miss Cornelia Martin brought to the Earl of Craven and— But why continue? Why harrow up the soul by picturing the awful struggles that would come with such a war? Why bring home to England the fearful thought that some of her most promising young men would be sorely tempted to turn back from the war and tell her to chase herself down to India or the Sudan, where there is money to be made and not money to be lost—where there are no wealthy relatives to anger or financially disable?

"I tell you, sir," and the thoughtful man became more emphatic, "there is no limit to the terrors of a war between this country and any of the European nations that are old enough to have titles to sell. Think of Prince Hatzfeldt storming the Stock Exchange with a gatling gun! Think of the Count de Castellano bombarding railroads and smashing dividends! In the old days it was possible to go to war and kill people and burn towns without doing any serious injury to oneself or one's relatives, but it isn't so now. Any shot is likely to be a boomerang, and there are relatives everywhere. It is worthy of note, too, that, although this is a young country comparatively, it is rapidly becoming the papa-in-law of all the rest of creation."

The man who makes it a point never to do any more thinking than is necessary observed the worried look of the man who is always making trouble for himself, yawned and replied carelessly: "A war would be sort of tough, wouldn't it?"—Chicago Post.

As Mulligan Viewed It.

Mulligan—It's gettin so it's a hard matter for a man to live in France. O'Rourke—Why so? Mulligan—Phy, the birth rate over there is lower than the death rate, so a man livin in that darned country stands a bigger chance of dyin than he does of bein born.—New York Sunday World.

The Highwayman's Logic.

If you didn't get what you want, of course you don't want what you got, therefore hand it over.—Boston Transcript.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and, having tried their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable. At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.



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J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular communication second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES H. BRADY, H. P.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. Regular convocations fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX FROST, E. C.

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I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. H. W. STREYER, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P.

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MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 8, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THURERA NEWHALL, Noble Grand.

HATTIE YACOB, Secretary.

AZTEAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDROP, N. G.

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SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C.

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CHICAGO SPECIAL.

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The "Chicago Special" is the only fast east bound morning train out of Denver—the only Denver-Chicago train making close connections at Chicago with afternoon trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and all other eastern cities.

Its equipment consists of sleeping, reclining chair, dining and smoking cars. Meals are served on the European plan—you pay only for what you order.

The Chicago Special will be in addition to and in no way interfere with the Burlington's "Vestibule Flyer," which will continue to leave Denver at 9:30 p. m., reaching Omaha at 4 p. m. the next afternoon, and Chicago at 8:30 the following morning.

For tickets and full information call at offices of connecting lines or write to G. W. Vallery, general agent, 1039 Seventeenth street, Denver.

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was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 16th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed

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Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in

the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

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SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peoos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thirty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PEOOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

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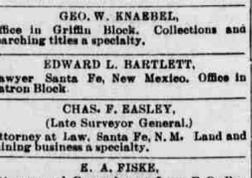
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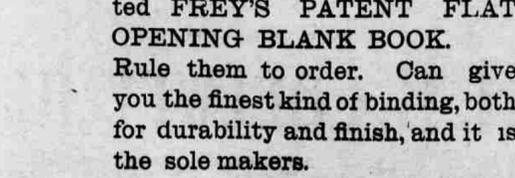
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