

The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

MONDAY, MAY 2

The American navy is picking up Spanish vessels.

Love of freedom is stronger than ties of blood. All are Americans at this hour.

The United States couldn't make a better investment than the investment of Cuba.

The American dogs of war seem to experience some difficulty in finding anything to fight.

American sporting papers could get up an interesting column by publishing the running records of the Spanish fleet and soldiery.

Aren't the remark about Americans being pigs, a German friend rises with the explanation: "Dere breity pig vighters, and it?"

General Blanco heard of some reports around Matanzas that were stronger than the American newspaper correspondents had been sending out.

That brave patriot, General Fitzhugh Lee, cannot receive too many favors from Uncle Sam. Politics should cut no figure in his appointment.

What a pity it is that there are not enough men in this country willing to enlist as privates to give commissions as captains, colonels and generals to all the fellows wanting them.

Dispatches from Madrid state that the Spaniards look upon the result of the war as practically decided. They think the United States is very much over-rated as to her power as a fighting nation and that Spain will whip the everlasting daylight out of the Yankees. As the old song has it, "Oh what a difference in the morning" after the first real battle.

In view of the fact that millions of Americans are anxious to know every movement of the troops and fleets several days in advance, it seems a little hardhearted for the Army and Navy departments to refuse information to the newspapers. However, the soldiers and sailors have some rights which must be considered, and the civilians will have to cultivate the virtue of patience.

What Cuba is.

The two eastern provinces of Cuba are practically free and are commonly called "Cuba Libre." Spanish garrisons still exist there because they are supported and supplied by Spaniards in other parts of the island. These two provinces, Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, are in area more than half the habitable part of the whole island, and yet have not over a fifth of its population. Santiago de Cuba had, according to the last census, 273,319 inhabitants, of whom 157,980 were white, and Puerto Principe had only 67,789, of whom 52,232 were white. None of the ports declared blockaded by the president's proclamation are in these provinces.

Cienfuegos, the only port blockaded on the southern shore of the island, is in Santa Clara province, and is the meeting point of four railways. Excepting Havana, this is the most populous province, having 354,122 inhabitants, of whom 244,345 are white. The railroad crossing the island to Sagua la Grande is of military importance, though Spain would find it of no use if American troops were once firmly lodged on the island west of Santa Clara. This province and Pinar del Rio, at the west end of the island, have been largely held by the insurgents, but not entirely. The westernmost point covered by the blockade, Bahia Honda, is in the Province of Pinar del Rio, but near its eastern limit, and the population of that province is 225,291, of which 167,160 are white.

There remain the two provinces of Havana and Matanzas, covering in length about 140 miles of the narrowest part of the island, but having nearly half the entire population of Cuba. Havana province has 451,928 inhabitants, of whom 344,417 are white, and Matanzas, of whom 143,169 are white, the colored population being greater in the latter than in any other province. Cardenas, the most eastern of the northern ports blockaded in Cuba, is about half way between the eastern and western borders of Matanzas, and has been considered an eligible point for the landing of troops, as it is not fortified, and it is the terminus of two railways. The road thence to Matanzas is not very difficult, judging from military maps, though it runs in part through a somewhat hilly country.

Practically the entire hold of Spain in Cuba depends on its strength in the two

provinces of Havana and Matanzas, and the latter has been bombarded. But where the island is narrowest, only 28 miles southward from Havana, are found the chief support and strength of Spain, and not unreasonably, since its government has maintained itself for many years by plundering a great portion of the people for the benefit of the small number of Spaniards and other beneficiaries of the government residing in or about Havana. It is in that province, with a quarter of the whole population of Cuba, and more than an eighth of the entire population outside the city, that Spanish authority is strongly supported for obvious interested reasons. Once broken there, the authority would immediately cease to exist anywhere on the island.

The Situation in Cuba.

From developments in the war situation the past week, it would seem that the army and navy officers of the United States have adopted and are following a plan of action in Cuba that promises to place matters on that island in a very satisfactory shape in a short time. By bombardment, Matanzas and Cardenas, two excellent ports on the north shore of the island, have been virtually prepared for occupation by the army and navy of this country. The distance from Key West, the base of supplies for the fleet, to these harbors is not great and communication can easily be maintained, and while they have not been occupied by American forces, Captain Sampson will see that the Spaniards do not make any extensive repairs on the fortifications.

So soon as it was known that the two forts had been hammered into the proper condition to receive the army of occupation, troops were hurried from the nearest points in the south to Tampa, where they will be embarked for Cuba and landings will be effected at Matanzas and Cardenas, undoubtedly early this week. That Cuba will be invaded, every one recognizes, and it is a wise precaution to have some place in readiness to receive the invading army.

Then, in order to make the fighting in the island of the short and sweet order, it is necessary to have the co-operation of the insurgents. They are in need of arms and ammunition. From Matanzas and Cardenas it will be an easy matter to open roads to the camps of the Cuban army. The present Spanish force on the island, including the volunteers, is estimated at something like 300,000 men, and it is absolutely necessary to have roads to the interior which can be easily guarded and near to the objective point, Havana. These things seem to have all been provided for by the bombardment of the two most convenient ports.

By driving the Spanish forces from the smaller places to Havana the campaign of occupation will be practically reduced to one or two decisive battles. In this plan there is the wisdom of saving time and expense, as well as lives, besides giving the starving reconcentrators a chance to plant what few crops they may have seed for or are supplied with, before the season is very far advanced. Since the one great object in intervention is to relieve the condition of these unfortunate people, the campaign appears to possess many desirable features. That it will succeed there is no question—Americans generally accomplish what they set out to do.

Viewing the situation in Cuba from this light there is no wonder that the Spanish government is sending out cheering dispatches from Madrid. It is absolutely necessary that the Spaniards should be kept in good spirits, so far as that country is concerned, if the war is to be protracted until the much hoped for assistance from some other power is to come in time to be of any aid in retaining possession of the island, perhaps Porto Rico as well. No matter how much damage may be inflicted upon Spanish strongholds on the island by the American fleet, details of defeat are to be expected from Madrid, and even after the last Spanish soldier is driven from Cuban soil, some of the Madrid papers will persist in the claim that they have only gone home for rest and another supply of butcher knives.

A Sure Loser.

A prominent citizen of Mora made a wager of his team, wagon and harness with Rafael Romero of that place, that Spain would have Uncle Sam thrashed within 30 days.—Las Vegas Daily Optic.

An Up-to-date Paper.

During this war talk the Los Angeles Times has proved to be the paper for all the people on the Southern Pacific in Arizona and New Mexico. It reaches them 24 hours ahead of the San Francisco papers. It has as full accounts of what has transpired as has the San Francisco papers, and is not lumbered up with the "yellow stuff" and "hogwash" that is so noticeable in those papers.—Lordsburg, (N. M.) Liberal.

"Probably no single drug is employed in nervous diseases with effects so markedly beneficial as those of cod-liver oil."

These are the words of an eminent medical teacher. Another says: "The hypophosphites are generally acknowledged as valuable nerve tonics."

Both these remedies are combined in Scott's Emulsion. Therefore, take it for nervousness, neuralgia, sciatica, insomnia and brain exhaustion.

See and buy all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

CYCLONE IN IOWA.
Mason City, Ia., May 1.—A devastating cyclone swept over northwest Iowa last night. The worst destruction is reported near Archer, O'Brien county. Prigler, Hartley and Curlew are badly wrecked. Hartley is almost entirely destroyed. All wires are down. Several people are reported killed.

MOTHER AND BABIES BADLY HURT.
Sapulpa, I. T., May 1.—A cyclone struck this town today at 9 a. m., resulting in considerable damage to property and the injury of several people. Mrs. R. Taylor and two babies are dangerously hurt.

FEELING IN SOUTH AMERICA.
Montevideo, Uruguay, via Galveston, May 1.—The United States legation has been placed under guard. United States Minister William R. Reed has received threatening letters from people who sympathize with the Spaniards. The Uruguian newspapers are blaming the government for prohibiting public performances and other steps to raise subscriptions here in behalf of the Spanish navy.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER ORDERED TO CUBA.
Vienna, May 1.—The Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa, has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of Austria-Hungary.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP CAPTURED.
New York May 1.—A Key West special says the torpedo boat Foote has brought in a steamship that was captured while trying to enter Havana harbor yesterday.

The U. S. cruiser Topoka, formerly the Diogenes, passed Sandy Hook at 7:17 this morning bound in.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.
A portfolio, in ten parts, 16 views in each part, of the finest half-tone pictures of the American navy, Cuba and Hawaii, has just been issued by a Chicago publishing house.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons, and a specimen copy can be seen at the local ticket office. Single parts may be had at 10 cents each, the full set, 160 pictures, cost but \$1. Subscriptions for the set may be left with the agent. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Call at the ticket office and see them.

The Wise Bachelor.

Reasonable women are about as rare as peaches without fuzz.

No man ought to get married till he is old enough to know better.

One of the ideas a girl clings to longest is that she can do anything with a man with her eyes.

The average woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a box of tools and less with a box of tools than a man can with a hairpin.

Most men fall in love about a dozen times when they are boys, three times when they are at college, and after that as often as they get the chance.—New York Press.

Not So High.

Lady enters barber shop with sky terrier.

"Mr. Barber, can you cut my doggie's hair?"

"No, I can't, or, rather, I won't!"

"Indeed! You seem to hold yourself pretty high for one in your position."

"Perhaps I do, but I'm no sky-scraper."—New York Truth.

Really Shameful.

He—I have been shamed all through the day with collectors coming and wanting money for the foolish frippery you imagine you have to wear. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.

She—You are the one who ought to be ashamed of yourself. Why don't you pay your bills?—Indianapolis Journal.

Mitigated Remorsement.

An attractive looking lady applied to the proprietress of a Harlem boarding house for board and lodging.

"So you are from Chicago? Are you a widow?" asked the latter.

"Only partially. Three of my husbands are still alive."—New York Sunday World.

Who Would Have Thought It?

"I see that the emperor of Germany has 'cut' Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semitic leader in Vienna," said the man in the barber's chair.

"Fo' de Lawd!" exclaimed the barber. "Who'd 'a' think he could handle a razor like that?"—Chicago Post.

Gigantic Racing Carnival at Albuquerque, N. M., May 4, 5, 6, 7.

The race week in Albuquerque, commencing May 4, will be the greatest thing of the kind ever attempted in the southwestern country. Horses are coming in daily from all parts. All the stabling on track is already filled and extraordinary stabling for 50 more head is being erected outside. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Butte City, Anaconda, Denver, Colorado Springs, Kansas City, Dodge City, St. Louis, Dallas and other tracks are all represented, and among the famous stake winners here are Los Prietos, Lady Hurst, Pescantator, Silvarado, Theresa K., Scintillator and Bourbon from Frisco; Tommy Tucker, Mary Barnes, Kate Putnam and Hummingbird from the Texas circuit; Melody, Royal Lancer, Rose Dor, Joe Hart and Sir Kenneth from St. Louis, and Mickle and J. W. Brooks from Colorado Springs. May 4, the opening day, will be a general holiday in Albuquerque, when the Albuquerque Spring Derby for 2-year-olds will be run, with no less than ten entries. Four bookmakers will cut in, besides pool sellers. All of the neighboring towns will be represented and it is estimated that not less than 1,000 people will witness the first day's racing. Special one fare round trip passenger rate to Albuquerque from May 3 to 9 inclusive.

OFFICE FITTINGS.

Filing cabinets of every description, document boxes and files, pigeon hole cases, legal blank cases, office ticklers and every conceivable kind of office fittings and furniture can be had of the New Mexican Printing Company. Write for descriptive, illustrated pamphlets.

Code of Civil Procedure.

Every practicing attorney in the territory should have a copy of the New Mexican Code of Civil Procedure, bound in separate form with alternate blank pages for annotations. The New Mexican Printing Company has such an edition for sale at the following prices: Leatherette binding, \$1.25; full law sheep, \$2; flexible morocco, \$2.50.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Items of Interest Concerning the Fashionable Wardrobe and Accessories.
Fans are becoming smaller and smaller. After the tiny painted empire fans are favored equally tiny fans made of lace and embroidered with spangles.

Spangled theater hats are decidedly the thing. Turbans are the newest, and are genuine turbans, made of soft twists of mouseline de soie or net unbordered with the glittering sequins and universal worn. A big chouchou of black velvet is often placed on one side of the turban next the hair, offering a strong contrast to the rest.

Nothing is in worse taste than highly colored and strongly perfumed stationery. Every now and then bright red, green, violet or pink paper will be brought and pressed upon the public as "the latest and most fashionable style," but it never is fashionable, however late it may be. White, cream, pale gray, pale blue and pale violet are the tints employed by elegant women, and the epher or crest, if any is used, is small and appears in relief, in the same color as the paper or in gold or silver. White or silver gray wax is chosen for sealing. The English fashion of white paper,



with the address engraved in color at the right of the head of the sheet, is sometimes seen.

Of all fragile novelties perhaps the most fragile is a full plaiting of white mouseline de soie, which is cut at the loose edge into the shape of flower petals, which are crimped, ruffled and tinted with color. This plaiting appears as a millinery trimming and even composes entire evening capes and covers parasols. It is exceedingly light and dainty looking, although rather suggestive of paper lampshades, but a breath would destroy its beauty forever.

A picture is given of a toilet of old rose moire. The plain skirt has a slight train. The close bodice, cut off at the waist, has a short basque of Nile green grosgrain and a vest of the same goods with revers. The vest is outlined and the revers enriched by an application of gold and turquoise embroidery. The chemisette is of puffed pink mouseline de soie, the cravat of white lace. The toque of old rose moire is trimmed with black and white feathers.

PREVAILING FASHIONS.

What is Approved by the Dictators of the Wardrobe.

It is always in bad taste to discard mourning attire abruptly. There should be a gradual transition from mourning to ordinary garb, and in leaving off black it is best to go first from mourning black to nonmourning black. Black taffeta, with trimmings of tulle and mouseline de soie, also black, is very pretty and suitable. Then there are iron and silver grays, violet and mauve, which compose charming toilets.

The most fashionable colors for the immediate future are to be, first, blue used in many shades, the chief being peacock blue, turquoise and french blue; then violet in bright tints; then green—reseda, mistletoe and deeper tones. Ruby will be worn and all varieties of beige and gray.

Skirts are becoming tighter and scanton around the hips every week. This is one reason why sashes and sash belts are coming into so great favor. They are needed to keep the back of the skirt from looking too plain. The newest sash belt is held into the shape of a corsetlet at the waist by means of several whalebones, which keep it from crushing down together, and the long ends fall almost to the hem of the skirt behind. These girdles are made of crepe de chine, silk crepon, mouseline de soie or soft silk in bright colors or black.



Today's sketch shows a costume of sky blue silk. The skirt is adorned in front with a short, pointed yoke of black passementerie. The blouse bodice, which has revers and epaulettes of black passementerie, opens over a full chemisette of black mouseline de soie framed in black bands of black satin. The sleeves have motifs of black passementerie at the wrists. The cravat is of black satin, the belt of pink mouseline de soie. The hat of black fancy straw is trimmed with black plumes and a paste buckle.

Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of matter describing the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send any one inquiring about our territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

SOCIETIES.



Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & M. S. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M.



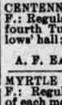
Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P.



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



Paragon Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.



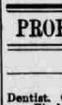
Centennial Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriots welcome. A. F. EARLEY, Scribe.



Myrtle Rebekah Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THERESA NEWHALL, Noble Grand.



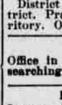
Aztlan Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDROP, N. G.



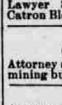
Santa Fe Lodge No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancellor Commander.



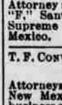
LEE MUELSTEIN, K. of E. and S.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
DENTISTS.
D. W. MANLEY, Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.



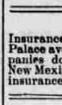
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.



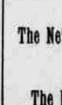
CHAS. A. SPIESS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 11, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico. Collections and fine searching. Rooms 2 and 3 Spiegelberg Block.



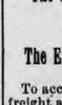
GEO. W. KNAEBEL, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.



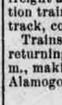
EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.



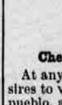
CHAS. F. EARLEY, (Late Surveyor General). Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.



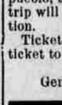
E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 11, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico. Collections and fine searching. Rooms 2 and 3 Spiegelberg Block.



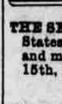
INSURANCE.
S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.



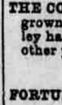
The New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.
CONSTRUCTING
The El Paso & Northeastern R'y
AND
The El Paso & Northeastern R. R.



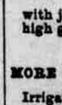
Cheap Rate to Indian Pueblo.
At any time a party of five or more desires to visit the San Ildefonso Indian pueblo, a rate of one fare for the round trip will be made to the Rio Grande station. Tickets limited to date of sale and one ticket to cover entire party.



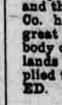
THE SEVENTH Best Sugar Factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1895, and made its first "campaign" beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.



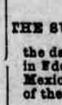
THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.



FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and



MORE FORTUNATELY the Peccos 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 Chavez counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

—First-Class in all Particulars—
The Palace Hotel
WM. VAUGHN, Prop.
FRANK HUDSON, Clerk.
No expense will be spared to make this famous hotel up to date in all respects. Patronage solicited.

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OF Santa Fe, N. M.
UNITED STATES DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

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SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.
On the European Plan, or Board and Room \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Special rates by the week.
SPACIOUS SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
When in Silver City Stop at the Best Hotel.
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HOTEL WELLINGTON Formerly Welcker's
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15th Street, Near U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.
European Plan, \$1.00 per day and Upward. First Class Restaurant & Cafe.
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SANTA FE NEW MEXICO
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BOOTS, SHOES, and FINDINGS.
Santa Fe - N. M.

194 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.
THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.
GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.
WATER makes the plant grow.
SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.
THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Peccos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.
NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands ever made.
WRITE for particulars.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Peccos.
IN THE COUNTIES OF **EDDY AND CHAVES** OF NEW MEXICO.
PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.
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OR **ROSSELL LAND AND WATER CO.**
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