

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.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

The United States may be forced to free Spain as well as Cuba.

It looks as though Spain intended to fight the war out at home.

The Spanish fleet has returned to Cadiz. Another case of "come outside and put me out!"

Sunday morning, May 1, A. D., 1898, was a Dorey morning for the Spanish flotilla in Manila harbor.

The Daughters of the American Revolution approve of the present war and now, Mr. McKinley, let there be no more delay.

The Spanish fleet has taken a good long rest. They are found of siestas in Spain, even in times of war.

UNCLE SAM is moving on Cuba and Spain's bloody dominion over this unhappy island will soon be at an end.

The Boston Herald announces that the women of that town are wearing red, white and blue garters. Who would have thought it? How does the Herald know?

The butcher Weyer wants to make a dash into the United States. At least so he said in the cortes recently. This country is just waiting for a dash from Weyer.

REPUBLICS are not as ungrateful as they are said to be. The pension rolls of this country and the speedy recognition of Admiral Dewey's services are pretty good signs, that the old adage is lapsing with the lapse of time.

THE NEW MEXICAN gives the latest and most reliable official, territorial and mining news of the territory. If you would keep up on political matters you must read the NEW MEXICAN. Hence subscribe for it and keep posted on what is going on in New Mexico.

THAT poor little boy on the tottering throne of Spain is to be pitied. The little fellow would rather play marbles and ride a bicycle if he were left alone and would feel all the better for it. Even a boy king has not such a very good time of it, these storm tossed times.

IS THERE any particular difference between the young men who volunteer and go to the war and those who remain at home and wear blood red neckties?—Arizona Gazette.

Certainly. One goes to the front to be shot at and the other remains at home and ought to be shot.

ALL accounts agree that the Spanish officers and men made a desperate and gallant resistance during the fight in Manila harbor on May 1 last. But the superior efficiency, management and skill of the American officers and sailors carried the day for the stars and stripes.

OUR Democratic contemporaries in the territory lose no time in trying to make political capital for their party out of every action of Governor Otter. So far, however, the amount of capital made has not been very large and might easily be placed under a 10 cent piece.

SOME of the dwellers in the Massachusetts sea coast towns are scared and fear attacks from Spanish privateers. If they have any money to spend, let them come to New Mexico, where they will be safe. If not let them stay at home and quake with fear, for aught any one out here cares.

There is likely to be another foreign complication soon. An English company has purchased all the French sardine canning factories on the coast of Maine. However, one more foreign complication can't hurt very much. This country is in that business now and might just as well have all it can do for the time being.

EX-LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER and ex-Major General Fitzhugh Lee, of the late Confederate states have donated Uncle Sam's uniforms and are serving as major generals in the army of our common country. And still some of the so-called Spanish statesmen expected help from the southern states.

SOME of the free silver statesmen in congress, who howled themselves hoarse two months ago shouting for war with Spain, are now howling themselves hoarse trying to embarrass the administration in its conduct of the war and fighting legislative measures intended to raise funds for that purpose. That's the kind of halpkins most of these free silver spouters are.

The action of the Catholic archbishops in this country in issuing a pastoral letter, commanding all priests of that church in this country to pray for the success of the American armies and navy and enjoying upon them the imperative duty of patriotism to this country was timely and proper. It was a good move from any and every standpoint.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, a paper that is supposed to reflect the opinions of Prince Bismarck, says that attention and respect must be paid by Germany to the sentiments and feelings of the Germans in this country. This is good advice. The Germans in this country are Americans first and Germans afterward. The pro-Spanish tone of the German press finds no response in the hearts of those people from the fatherland who have made their home and found prosperity here.

The volunteers from New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, to compose the 1st regiment U. S. volunteer cavalry, are being rapidly concentrated at San Antonio, Tex., and will soon be in the field for active service. The plan of campaign now is to throw an army of 18,000 regulars into Cuba at once under the personal command of General Miles, which is to be followed by the Wood's and Torrey's regiments of U. S. volunteer cavalry and then by divisions of volunteers from other states. It looks as if the New Mexico volunteers would see hard and arduous service. But that's what they are there for and they will acquit themselves with valor and gallantry.

It must be admitted that the French capitalists and financiers have very good cause indeed to be friendly to Spain. That root of all evil, money, is at the bottom of this state of affairs. The London correspondent of the New York Financial Chronicle writes under date of the 1st instant:

It is estimated that French investments in Spain are not less than four millions, or \$160,000,000 (\$800,000,000). The bankruptcy of the Spanish government, followed probably by a further and widespread depression of the paper money and financial circles, would inflict terrible losses upon French investors.

One of the puzzles of the time, says this correspondent, is how Spain can go on paying the interest on her debt while defraying the cost of the Cuban and Philippine operations.

THERE is great pressure for commissions in the regular army from young civilians. This ambition to become an officer in the regular army is very laudable but West Pointers and soldiers from the ranks, who have been found worthy and competent and have served time with the colors, should be preferred. Civilians, no matter how much political pull they have, should not be put ahead of these two classes; if the pressure is too great, there is a very easy way for the War department to get out of it. No applicant for a 2d Lieutenant's commission should be appointed until after he has passed a rigid examination, physical, mental and educational. None but the best material should be selected and the more West Pointers and the more non-commissioned officers in preference to civilian applicants receive commissions the better for the army and the country.

The American Navy.

The recent "unexpected success" of the United States' fleet at Manila has put the powers possessing great navies to guessing at the actual naval strength of this country. For a government that has been for many years rated as a fourth-rate power on the water to come to the front and wipe out a fleet of one of the acknowledged naval factors in the world, is a revelation that cannot be understood across the waters. But after all there should have been nothing unexpected in the victory in Asiatic waters.

In the days of the revolution the ships of the American colonies went everywhere and wiped the seas clean of the enemy's vessels, although when that struggle broke out the continental Congress did not possess even a whale boat. Many of the most terrific battles that had ever been fought on water up to that time took place within sight of the English coast and the American seamen were regarded as devils in the mother country. During the war of 1812 the navy of Great Britain was met on the seas and lakes and was forced to strike colors, not because the American ships out-classed those of the enemy, but out of the sheer nerve and bravery of the men who manned them. It was the United States navy that invaded the strongholds of the Barbary pirates, when the combined fleets of the rest of the world feared to undertake the job, and cleaned them out and made the Mediterranean sea safe for merchantmen, after decades of tribute paying to the pirates by the most powerful nations of Europe. During the civil war the building of a navy from nothing by this country in almost a few months' time revolutionized the navies of the world and led to the construction of the modern fighting machine.

Simply because the United States, in times of peace, does not maintain a navy large enough to sap the resources of the country, the Transatlantic nations laughed at the Americans and called the preparations for war "amateur war-making." But they have since changed their minds and are now worrying for fear that our success in the present conflict will result in this country's becoming the controlling and dominant naval power, and that the newly constructed fleets will sweep the seas of commerce and warships belonging to other powers alike. However, that part of the program depends largely upon how our cousins across the pond behave themselves during the rest of the time Uncle

Sam is mixed up with the Don. If it should become necessary Germany, France, Austria and Italy will find that their fears were well founded. What has here been said regarding the naval possibilities of the United States applies with equal force to the armies of the country. A large standing force is not kept up when there is no need for it, but it would only take a short time to place enough men in the field to take care of all parts of North America. The character and resources of the American people have never been thoroughly understood by foreign nations, and already the Spanish war is having a very good effect in awakening them to the fact that the United States is a nation not to be fooled with.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again. Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil. But Scott's Emulsion can. The glycerine soothes and makes comfortable; the hypophosphites give power and stability to the nerves; and the oil feeds and strengthens the weakened tissues.

ROOSEVELT'S COWBOYS.

Regiment of Rough Riders Will Be Ready the Coming Week.

Novel Kind of Fighting Formation—To Be Armed with Carbines, Revolvers and Machetes—Society Leaders and Plainmen to Mingle.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. Washington, D. C., May 8.—Lieut. Col. Roosevelt said today that his regiment of mounted riflemen was now full. He has received stacks of applications during the last few days.

"We shall be ready the coming week," he said. "The outfit to march will find us in the saddle. Meanwhile there is enough to do for us. Our men can ride and shoot, and a good many of them have shown in the field that they can fight. They must be taught to fight together in a body. Our method will be for one man to hold four horses while three dismount and fight. Thus only three-fourths of the regiment will be engaged at any one time. But the greater mobility imparted to it by the work of the other fourth will more than make up for the loss of fighting strength.

Our men will carry carbines and revolvers—the Krag-Jorgensen carbine, a splendid weapon—and for use when they have shot away their ammunition, the machete, a much easier weapon to manage than the ordinary cavalry sword; this last so that they shall not be defenseless in any event. It is not the intention that they shall be swordsmen. They could not be made that in six months, probably. The gun and the pistol are their weapons. They know how to handle them. The one thing they have to teach them is not to shoot until their horses touch the enemy. That done, the fight is won. They won't need the sword. The mounted riflemen are the historic arm for the United States service, born of the peculiar conditions of fighting here.

The 780 men that will make up the regiment are now hastening toward the rendezvous at San Antonio, Tex., from the west and east. The last of the recruits from Washington, 30 odd in number, went from Mr. Roosevelt's office in the Navy department to the camp today. They were as stalwart a body as one would wish to see, and singularly promiscuous. Some wore the broad-brimmed hat and had the bronzed cheek of the plains, and others bore the unmistakable stamp of the student and club man, but these latter were athletes and trained sportsmen. All mingled with easy good-fellowship. Old friends recognized each other among the broad-brimmed and society men. They had met in the hunting camp before.

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All told there are some 40 college-bred men among the enlisted rough riders, graduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other institutions, upon whom the life of the city has paled; clubmen who take gladly to the life and the excitement of the camp in exchange for their favorite brand of Chateau Lafite. Young millionaires, set on proving that inherited wealth has not corrupted their manhood. They are not officers—they are troopers, and will ride with the cowboy, sleep with him under the open sky, and fight by his side. There are some old soldiers upon whom the life never lost its grip, perhaps half a hundred of them, and a dozen bromhead and policemen personally known to Mr. Roosevelt for their fighting pluck.

The bulk of the regiment is made up of the men from the plains, from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory—cowboys and miners, bred to the use of the horse and rifle, and to roughing it in the open. Some of these have served in the National Guard in their several states. These form the strong backbone of the corps.

New Mexico Volunteers. The Optic takes great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very superior character of the New Mexico volunteers. No finer body of men, for the number, has it ever been the good fortune of this writer to see. We are proud of "our boys"—not the officers alone but every command; and we expect to hear good reports from them on every battle field where they shall appear.

George H. Pratt, of Laguna, is at Sturges' European. He states that there is a small nest of traitors at Laguna and vicinity who are talking sedition to the Indians as well as to the patriotic Spanish-Americans of the community. Indians say that certain persons have told them that the king of Spain is coming over to reconquer this country, and that this is as it should be. When the Arizona volunteers passed through Laguna one of these anti-Americans was heard to remark that he wished every one of them would be killed in Cuba.—Albuquerque Citizen.



A Poor Way to Treat Eczema

Is to rely upon local applications, such as soaps, lotions, salves, etc., which can not possibly go below the surface. This treatment is very much like attempting to boil water by applying the heat to the top of the vessel containing it. Everybody knows what a crude and unsatisfactory process it would be, and no one would think of employing such a method. Yet it is a very common thing for those afflicted with Eczema to expect to be cured by treatment which does not touch the disease. Eczema is not a skin disease, as so many people think, although it produces fiery and burning itching that becomes almost unbearable. Zinc ointments, and other applications containing minerals, should be avoided, as they are very injurious to the skin. The disease itself, the real cause of the trouble, is in the blood, and only a real blood remedy, like Swift's Specific, which goes down to the very foundation and forces out all impurity, can ever have any permanent effect upon it.

I had Eczema on my foot for twenty years, and notwithstanding constant treatment it continued to spread and grow worse. I used salves and lotions innumerable, and also used several blood remedies, but none had any effect. The disease finally extended from my toes to my knee, and the pain and itching were almost unbearable. On account of my age (which is 70) the physicians said a cure was impossible. One dozen bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely, and now only the scars remain to show the awful struggle I have endured.

I have been a sufferer for eight years with that horrible disease, Eczema, and no person can describe to me the burning and itching I had to endure. I was treated by the best of physicians with no success, and tried all the patent medicines recommended for Eczema without any good results. I went to several celebrated medical resorts, but the disease soon returned. I then tried S. S. S. and after a short while the burning and itching subsided and I continued to improve steadily until I was well—entirely cured.

Those who are content with only temporary relief from Eczema can continue the use of local applications, but all who would have every trace of the irritating, burning disease thoroughly eliminated and the system rid of it forever, will find the only cure in Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Being a real blood remedy, it never fails to cure the most obstinate, deep-seated cases, which are beyond the reach of other remedies. S. S. S. is the best blood remedy, because it is PURELY VEGETABLE and is the only one guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or any other mineral.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

Wm. Armstrong, De Pere, Wis.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 18th, 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 Pecos 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.

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

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

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. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 2. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. H. W. STEVENS, 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. DUGLAS A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EARLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE EBBERHAK 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. FERNES NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancery Commander. A. F. EARLEY, Secretary.

K. O. P. 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. ROBERT H. BOWLER, Chancery Commander. LEE MUEHLER, K. of R. 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, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEORGE W. KNABBL, 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 "F," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. BRENHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts. Counselor at Law of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 2 and 3 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANIARD, 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.

To accommodate the public will carry freight and passengers on its construction trains to and from the end of its track, commencing April 15. Trains leave El Paso at 1 p. m. and returning leave end of track at 7:30 p. m., making connection with stages to Alamogordo, La Luz and Tularosa.

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. T. J. HELM, General Agent, R. G. & S. F. F. R.

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PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO, OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

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J. G. SCHUMANN, DEALER IN Boots, SHOES, and FINDINGS. Santa Fe - N. M.

PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE (Forms to conform to Code) Pattison's Forms of Pleading, under the Missouri Code, have been placed with the New Mexican Printing Co. for sale. A complete and comprehensive book of forms, added to the new Code of Civil Procedure now in effect in New Mexico. Part 1. Ordinary Proceedings in Courts of Record. Part 2. Attachments, Carriers, Garnishments, Habeas Corpus, Injunction, Mandamus, Mechanic's Lien, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Replevin. Part 3. Miscellaneous, Covering advertisements, Affidavits, Arbitrations, Assignments, Depositions, Naturalizations, etc., etc. Bound in full law sheep. Delivered at all postoffices in New Mexico upon receipt of publisher's price \$1.00. Purchaser's name printed on the book free of cost. Address New Mexican Printing Company, Santa Fe, N. M.

PELOS VALLEY RAILWAY Time card in effect January 31, 1897. (Central Time) Leave Pecos, Tex., daily at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Roswell, N. M., at 5:15 p. m. Leave Roswell daily at 9:25 a. m., arriving at Pecos at 7:10 p. m., connecting with the Texas & Pacific R'y., for all points north, south, east and west. Stages for Lincoln, White Oaks and Nogal leave Roswell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. For low rates and information regarding the resources of this valley, and the price of lands, or any other matters of interest to the public, apply to E. O. FAULKNER, Receiver and General Manager Eddy, N. M.

Notaries' Records. The New Mexican Printing Company has on sale blank records for the use of notaries public, with the chapter of the Compiled laws governing notaries, printed in the front. Will be delivered at any postoffice or express office on receipt of \$1.25.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO. 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 Pecos 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 were ever made. WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO, OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. J. J. HAGERMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.