

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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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 Room—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 price and particularly given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Major General Miles acts with energy and with vim and it looks as if success would crown his efforts. Well, he does not weigh quite as much as does General Shafter, and that is an advantage to be sure.

Since the surrender of Santiago, Secretary Alger thinks he has heard a call to the presidency, and the presidential bee has been buzzing in his bonnet pretty lively. It is safe to say that the secretary's bee is of the stay-at-home kind and will gather no honey from other men's pastures.

Emperor William has informed the United States that he has lost nothing in the Philippine islands and will make no search for what other country has lost. Probably the manner in which Admiral Dewey has been picking up lost opportunities around Manila had much to do with settling the matter with his majesty.

The abandonment of the project to hold a national convention in Cincinnati by the Peoples' or Populist party will cause no grief, except in the newspaper offices of Colorado. The molders of public opinion in the Centennial state will now have to organize a political party of their own, based on the solitary principle of discontent with everybody and everything.

Admiral Cervera was defeated and captured at Santiago, but since coming to the United States he has gained a signal victory. A Yankee girl, after taking a good look at the old gentleman declared: He's not a Spaniard. Why, with his white hair, blue eyes and pink cheeks he looks like a down east farmer. I like him." After an judgment of that kind, even the Spanish will do him homage.

The man who quotes Washington's farewell address is not dead yet. He now insists that the United States must conclude peace with Spain, because the latter country is willing to concede the independence of Cuba. Of course he bases his opinion on what the Father of his Country said a century ago, and does not take into consideration that other questions have come up since the present war for freedom began.

In the sweet-by-and-by this country may have more trouble with the so-called insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines than it ever had with the Spaniards, especially in the Philippines. From all accounts, that fellow, General Aguinaldo, who has just proclaimed himself dictator over the Philippine Islands and wears a gold collar with a gold whistle attached to it and a gold headed cane with a gold tassel, is an ass. And asses are tough customers in the Philippines as well as in this country.

The San Miguel county tax thieving ring, through its organ, our more or less esteemed contemporary over in Las Vegas, squeals loud and long. The New Mexican has touched the tax grabbing outfit in a very tender spot. Truth hurts, to be sure. Falshoods, slanders and vilification on the part of the gang cannot prevail against truth, solemn truth. Hence the San Miguel county ring of official tax eaters yelps and the New Mexican goes along in the even tenor of its way, working for the best interests of the territory, giving the news and knowing the satisfaction of doing right. As far as the editor of our more or less esteemed contemporary is concerned, he is too small to be noticed for the present. The New Mexican is too busy, but will attend to that matter in due time.

Dollar Based on Gold.

Since the United States has become somewhat mixed up in the Philippine islands the free silver papers have begun their usual misleading tactics concerning the value of silver when used as money metal. In one of these papers of recent date appeared the following deceptive paragraph: What would our government do today if it were without that "50-cent" dollar? We are informed that the dollar of our fathers circulates very freely in the Philippine islands at the rate of 100 cents and that the people there are most anxious to get hold of it, so much so that Admiral Dewey in his order for ammunition, wired over here, included a liberal supply of silver dollars.

The explanation of the eagerness of the Philippine islands to secure silver dollars bearing the imprint of the United States is not difficult of discovery. They know that every dollar in silver issued by this government is based on gold and is worth 100 cents anywhere in the world, while the Spanish dollar, based on the credit of the government, is

worth only so much an ounce as bullion. The American silver dollar in intrinsic value is worth no more than the Spanish dollar; the difference in the standard upon which it is based alone makes the difference in its worth as money.

Further, the United States has no desire to do away with the use of silver as money, but a majority of the people do not propose to furnish a profitable market for the silver of the world at the expense of the credit of this country with inevitable national bankruptcy in the end. The free silverites, by the use of questionable argument, seek to move the idea on the voters that the willingness of the people in the Philippines to take American silver dollars demonstrates conclusively the theory that all that is necessary to make money out of any old thing is for the United States to place its imprimatur upon it. It is the old flat-greenback craze under another name.

Let the United States remove all restrictions upon the use of paper and silver money, that is; remove the gold guarantee which is now back of all the circulating medium in use, and the people of the Philippine Islands and all other countries will be no more anxious to secure American silver dollars than they are to take the silver money of Spain. That is the situation, so far as silver and greenbacks are concerned, in a nutshell, and this the free silver papers know full well, but with the hopes of bolstering up their discredited cause they attempt to foist falsehood upon the voters as argument.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Taxing Shares of Stock and Loans by Building and Loan Associations Would Be Double Taxation.

(Albuquerque Citizen.) Judge Crumpacker rendered a decision today repite with interest to a great many of our citizens who are stockholders in our Building & Loan Association, which has contributed so greatly to the prosperity of our city. The territory claimed from the Co-operative Building & Loan Association taxes both on the shares of stock issued to its shareholders and also upon the loans it had made to its borrowing members, all the taxes claimed amounting to \$9,000. The court held that to tax the shares and to tax the capital invested was double taxation and that inasmuch as the law required the shareholders to return the respective shares held by them for taxation, the association could not be taxed except upon its real estate. The association had already paid its real estate tax and therefore the judgment of the court was in favor of the defendant.

This is an important victory, as, if the association had been held to double taxation, it and all similar institutions would be compelled to go out of business, and in this particular instance such a result would be quite unfortunate, for it is without doubt the case that this association has been a great factor in our city's advancement.

The territory was represented by Mr. Collicar and the association by Messrs. Collicar & Marron.

THE ROSWELL MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A First-Class School That Should Be Well Patronized by the People of New Mexico.

(Las Vegas Optic.) It is not known to all the people of New Mexico that the territory has a military school—a duly and properly equipped territorial institution, modeled after the best schools of the same class, in the older states.

A military school supplies not only a thorough grade of education, covering all the ground held in common by schools of different purposes, though leaning more to the scientific than the classical; but such a school has some things which give it a commanding claim to attention.

Among these we may mention the physical development which comes from regular and systematic military training. Too many American boys grow up without any attention whatever to the laws of their physical constitution. Stout-shouldered, narrow-chested, shambling in gait, awkward in carriage, without any idea of bodily symmetry or the requirements of bodily health, they reach manhood but caricatures upon what human form should be. A military training in youth remedies these evils.

An upright carriage, a fully developed chest, proper breathing, graceful walking, personal cleanliness, neatness in dress—these are some of the benefits to be had from military training in youth.

But there are others, even more important than these. The American boy is sadly lacking in respect for his seniors—his superiors in age or position. He has but little idea of system and routine, or doing certain things at certain times, of obeying instructions and submitting to restraints. These things he is taught in a military school, and they are so ingrained into his every day life, by the discipline of the institution, that they remain with him ever afterwards, dominating his disposition and controlling for the better his entire life. There are many other advantages of a military training, even in civil life; but the mention of these must suffice for the present.

The New Mexico military academy is a territorial institution, the building having been erected by the territory and the faculty being paid out of the territory's funds. It is located at Roswell in Chaves county, and for the coming school year will have a faculty of five efficient teachers, selected with care from similar institutions in the east.

The superintendent, Professor Jas. J. Meadors, who was in the city this week, is a graduate of the Washington and Lee university, Virginia, from which he has the highest testimonials, as he also has from Georgia and Tennessee, where he had been teaching in training schools for the last 15 years. It may be added that under the laws of the territory, each county in New Mexico is entitled to one cadet at the school, free of tuition, the selection to be made by the board of county commissioners.

Dr. Bishop has succeeded in removing the bullet from the neck of George Messenger, who was shot by William Clark. Thomas G. Randall, a United States pension examiner, has lately been transferred from Denver to Albuquerque.

City Marshal McMillan, of Albuquerque, is making a record for himself in making arrests which usually bring out small fines. The amounts collected in fines since he went into office is just \$260, which will pay the salaries of the police force for the same time.

Mrs. A. Lombardo and four children, of Albuquerque, have departed on an extended trip to Europe, starting Switzerland and the Mediterranean country.

Deputy United States Marshal Cipriano Roca, of Socorro, arrested V. Castillo for obstructing the mail. He will be tried before Commissioner Whiting at Albuquerque on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. B. Ray and daughter, Miss Ethel, have gone to Bland for a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Meade.

Sulphur Hot Springs. Many people from different parts of the territory are going to Sulphur Springs these days. Recent arrivals there are C. W. Dudrow and wife, of Santa Fe; Otis Kelly and Lee English, of Dolores; Phil Barber, of Bland, and Dick Hays, a conductor on the Santa Fe.

Las Vegas. Oscar Gaertchen, who until recently has had charge of the Harvey house at Dodge City, Kas., has taken charge of the Harvey dining hall here.

Jacob Block will not leave Las Vegas, though he intends to close out his mercantile interests here and engage in the sheep and wool business.

The Elks of Las Vegas contributed \$100 to the normal school at that place, the donation to be used for equipping the school with furniture.

NEW MEXICO'S EXHIBIT AT OMAHA. Splendidly Arranged—Attracting Great Attention and Lots of It.

(Special Correspondence.) Santa Fe, July 23, 1898.—Few visitors to the Transmississippi exposition will fail to see the New Mexico mineral exhibit, which occupies a prominent place on the central aisle, in the eastern end of the mines and mining building. The commissioner in charge, Mr. J. J. Leeson, has had so much experience in collecting and arranging the various mineral products of our territory that he is fully alive to all the opportunities offered, and has succeeded in making a very creditable display.

There are more than 50 cases of minerals and ore specimens, including Mr. Leeson's private collection, which is probably the best extant. In the cases are to be found the richest gold and silver specimens, ores of copper, lead and zinc, and a large number of mineralogical curiosities.

Distributed on tables are samples of ores from south Santa Fe county, Cook's Peak, Silver City, Cochiti and Elizabeth, gold bearing sands from Hillsboro and the Jicarillas, coal from the Maxwell grant, sandstone from Las Vegas and marble from White Oaks.

The exhibit occupies at least twice as much floor space as that of any other state or territory, and in richness and variety of its integral parts is surpassed by none. Indeed, Mr. Leeson is so well provided with specimens that he jealously has offered to lend a few full cases to neighboring exhibitors who are less fortunate.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining space in the liberal arts building it is here that are found exhibits of the work of our public schools, that coming from Gallup and the kindergarten at Santa Fe being especially notable. A feature that attracted the eyes of all visitors is the old bell from Socorro, which according to an interesting legend, was cast in 1379 of a mixture of gold, silver and copper melted together. This old bell was the first one rung on the American continent. Among other relics is an interesting group of stone idols, worshipped by people of a pre-historic age.

Mr. Leeson has succeeded in having New Mexico day set for September 7, immediately following Oklahoma and Colorado days. This will give New Mexicans an opportunity to take advantage of railway rates for the earlier dates, and is a particularly happy choice in that it will result in a full display of fruit and grain products suitable for the occasion. It is to be hoped that a great many New Mexicans will attend the exposition at that time, and not one but will return proud in the consciousness that he is a part of this great Transmississippi country, in itself a well grown empire.

WHITE OAKS NEWS. Delegate Ferguson's Visit to That Prosperous Mining Camp—Soldiers' Aid Society—Personal Notes.

White Oaks, N. M., July 22, 1898.—Delegate H. B. Ferguson arrived in White Oaks Tuesday of this week. He came especially to look after his interests in the Old Abe mine. Mr. Ferguson preferred to spend his brief stay here in recuperative rest, for which the perfect quiet and unsurpassed climate of White Oaks is so favorable, but he yielded to the earnest solicitation of friends for a speech. Last night he spoke in Bonnell hall to a large audience, many of whom came in from adjacent ranches. The address was eminently non-partisan. He spoke of his work in congress for New Mexico, and of obliteration of party lines and the complete unification of all sections in dealing with war measures. He talked of the demonstrations upon the adjacent ranches. The address was enthusiastically received by the audience. The hall was beautifully decorated in flags and bunting.

The Old Abe mine is producing some of its finest ore from down below the 900 foot level. An ore body was struck that runs as high as \$350 to the ton.

Hotel Ozanne has been full to overflowing with transients for the past two weeks. This history is a surprise to travelers coming to White Oaks on account of its up to date appointments and accommodations. Business, generally, is good and everybody cheerful and hopeful.

Railroad prospects are brightening and those who have been waiting for more than a decade with unwavering faith in the "grand future for White Oaks" begin to feel a slackening of the tentative uncertainty.

The Soldier's Aid Society of White Oaks gave a cake walk dance last week. The proceeds are to be applied to furnishing comforts for Company A, in which our White Oaks soldier contingent is located. An incident occurred on the eve of their departure from White Oaks which shows the true grit of one of the boys. His sweetheart was away at school when he decided to enlist. On the evening before they were to leave White Oaks, he received word that she had returned home and wanted to see him before he left for the army. About 11 o'clock p. m., after the farewell reception tendered the boys, this young man rode 15 miles to his sweetheart's home and was back in White Oaks to start at 7 o'clock next morning on the trip across country to the railroad station.

Miss Perry, of Alabama, is visiting her grand parents, Captain and Mrs. Hempstead, who spent the summer here. Mrs. Perry and children, of Roswell, are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lund, of this place.

J. E. Wharton has taken his family out on his ranch, about 12 miles distant, for a summer outing.

HOW THE WAR ENDED

TRUE HISTORY OF THE GREAT SPANISH-AMERICAN CONFLICT.

General Weyler, Spaniard Against His Will, Deserts to the Enemy and Vigorously Proceeds to Get Even, Wherein He Succeeds Until the Powers Intervene.

The fighting had been noisy and the engagements had followed one another in close succession. The Americans had triumphed at every clash of arms. The Spaniards had been whipped, chased, humiliated, marched as captives and treated with every kind of ignominy. All the usual courtesies of civilized warfare had been abandoned.

"We surrender!" The commander of the Spanish forces would make this announcement. Immediately the entire force of Americans would pounce upon the Spaniards, throwing them to the ground and "wallowing" them in the most un military fashion. This barbarous treatment of the prisoners of war showed how bloodthirsty the Americans had become.

One might suppose that after three days of victory the soldiers would be sated with revenge, but they were not. They were simply slaying for other Spaniards to conquer.

A difficulty had arisen. It seemed probable that the war would have to end. The supply of Spaniards was about exhausted. Various soldiers of the enemy had marched over to the camps of the stars and stripes, voluntarily renouncing their own flag. The whole Spanish army had been anxious from the first to swear allegiance to the American flag, but they had been told that unless there was a military array there couldn't be any war. They had been kept in line by threats, entreaties and occasional presents of gum and marbles.

At intervals they would be compelled to mobilize under the command of a small force of Spaniards, but they had been told that unless there was a military array there couldn't be any war. They had been kept in line by threats, entreaties and occasional presents of gum and marbles.

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THE SEVENTH BEET SUGAR FACTORY in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, 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 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.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.
OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.
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SILVER CITY REDUCTION COMPANY, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

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ALL KINDS OF WINE AND SPIRITS. QUADALUPE ST. SANTA FE

JACOB WELTMER Books and Stationery

PERIODICALS, SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, Stationery Sundries, Etc.

SANTA CLARA PEAST. Round Trip Tickets from Santa Fe \$1—Five Hours at the Pueblo.

The annual Indian Feast of the Pueblo of Santa Clara occurs on Friday, August 12. For this occasion the D. & R. G. R. has decided to make a very low rate. One dollar for the round trip. Tickets will be good here Santa Fe and Espanola on that date. Children under 12 years, 50 cents.

Extra equipment will be attached to the regular train leaving Santa Fe at 10:10 a. m., arriving at Santa Clara about noon. Returning, regular train will leave Espanola at 4:55 p. m. and will arrive at Santa Clara about 7:30 p. m., thus allowing visitors about five hours to visit the pueblo and Indian festivities.

This is positively the last excursion for the season. For further particulars address the undersigned.

T. J. HELM, General Agent D. & R. G. R.

184 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 root farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet raw, 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 is 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 ever made. **WRITE** for particulars.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO.
OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO.
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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. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SKELGAM, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1. K. T. Regular convocations first and third Tuesday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADES LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. J. S. CARDILARIO, N. G. 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 brothers welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EARLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9. I. O. O. F. Regular meetings first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THURSDAY EVENING, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTELAN LODGE No. 3. I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall at Castle street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. H. WOODWARD, 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 brothers welcome. ROBERT B. BOWLER, Chancellor. Commander, LEE MUEHLERSEN, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. 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 77, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

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

A. R. BERNHARD, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims, Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegleberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANIKARD, 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.

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. PROBST, 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.

GEO. W. KNABBE, Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty. EDWARD L. HARTLETT, Lawyer Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Crotch Block.

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