

# The Daily New Mexican

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### ADVERTISING RATES.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

The people of the Southern States must have excitement of some kind. The moment that the war no longer furnished amusement, lynchings were resumed to keep off the blues.

In the discussion now in progress over the Philippine Islands a peculiar coincidence is noticed: The men and papers that advocated peace at any price before war was declared are now advocating the return of the islands to Spain.

Because President McKinley did not talk about "manana" when asked to reply to Spain's peace propositions, the Spaniards are afraid that they quit fighting too soon. The idea of attending to business in a business like manner is something entirely new to the Don's.

That war cloud which appeared so suddenly in the Chinese sky appears to have been of the fleecy variety, at least there has been no thunder heard in that part of the world. However, it may be still gathering and the storm be all the more terrible when it does burst.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest, By all our country's wishes blest!"  
**Strength of the Volunteer Army.**  
The enlistment of volunteers for the present war has called out numberless recollections of the civil war, and many of the incidents of that struggle illustrate the composite character of the ranks of the volunteer army. One old officer met another at a hotel table. They had fought each other all over one of the southern states, and on meeting began to discuss one of those long ago campaigns. Said the first veteran to the second: "How did your regiment get over that ground so quickly?"

The second officer smiled proudly. His men had been left beside a railroad track with two disabled engines and a lot of cars. He explained that he called for volunteer mechanics to mend the engines and out of the ranks stepped a number of Pittsburg men who had worked for years in railroad shops. It did not take long to make those engines as good as new. Then the colonel called for volunteer engineers and firemen. They were promptly forthcoming. Brakemen were found in the same way, the rest of the regiment did all the rough work which required unskilled laborers, and the trainload came steaming into town in about one-tenth the time it would have taken for the march. That is the strength point of the United States' volunteer army. It is a jack-at-all-trades and good at every one.

**A Good Man.**  
(Albuquerque Citizen.)  
The name of Hon. W. H. Jack, of Silver City, is being most favorably mentioned for congressional delegation. Mr. Jack is a good man, every way qualified, and a staunch Republican. If nominated he could easily be elected.

**Valuable Appointment.**  
(Roswell Record.)  
At the last meeting of the board of regents of the New Mexico Military Institute it was decided that the 18 cadets, who hold appointments from the county commissioners of the various counties in the territory, shall be given free board as well as free tuition. This is the first instance to our knowledge in the history of the territory, that any board has ever voluntarily relinquished to the people anything of value. It shows that the board of regents intends to make the Military Institute something more than a local school. This decision makes the country cadetships valuable and cannot fail to impress parents and pupils with the broad minded spirit upon which the institution has been and will be conducted.

**SHOWS NEW MEXICO'S RICHES.**  
Table Made of Precious Metals and Jewel Stones Shown in the Mining Exhibit.  
(Omaha Bee.)  
Another exhibit from New Mexico has been placed in the Mines building and it is attracting more than the ordinary amount of attention. It is only a table but it is valued at \$2,000 and is kept in a glass case and constantly watched over by a trusted guard. The table is constructed entirely of gold, silver and precious stones and is the pride and joy of Commissioner Leeson. Everybody who visits the exposition knows that New Mexico is a great mining territory, but the wealth of its mines was never fully realized until its ores were placed on exhibition. Now, its appearance, the table has made its appearance. This table stands four feet high, its top being about 18 inches across. The legs are of pure gold, worked in filigree. Midway between the point where they rest on the floor and the top they are held together by a solid silver basket, which contains grapes, peaches, plums and cherries wrought in solid silver. The top of the table is solid silver, around which is a band of pure gold. In the center of this top, carved in gold, is the coat of arms of the territory. This is surrounded by rubies, some of which are as large as acorns. On the four sides of the coat of arms of the territory are relief pictures carved in the solid silver. One is a

representation of the old palace, supposed to have been built 400 years ago. Another is the San Miguel mission, a church that is 365 years old. The third is a pueblo, or farm house, showing the plaza in front with a man on horseback, while the fourth is the present capitol building. Around these are set pieces of gold quartz, while in the respective corners are placed pieces of agatized woods highly polished, the space between being inlaid with silver, in which are set numerous turquoises. The panels on the four sides, just below the top, are of solid silver and carry engraved scenes, representative of the country. One is a reproduction of the plaza at Santa Fe, showing the monument erected to the memory of the soldiers who fought for the Union in different battles, another a reproduction of the Colinas and the parade ground, a third a farming scene, while a fourth shows an old water mill used by the Spaniards and later by the Indians. In addition to this there are relief pictures of a mining scene of centuries ago, when the Indians climbed to the bottom of the shaft on ladders that were nothing more than tree trunks, into which were cut notches. This has a companion piece showing the modern mine with all of its appliances. The woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe and was 18 months in course of construction.

**RETURNING HEROES.**  
The "Rough Riders" that magnificent regiment of volunteer cavalry which is the pride of New Mexico, will soon be on the soil of the United States, where they will find a refuge and place of rest at Montauk Point, L.

It would have been better could they have been sent to the mountains of New Mexico, but the distance made that impossible. Worn out from the fatigues of a hard campaign, sick from the tropical climate of Cuba, wearied by incessant fighting, exhausted by the duties of camp life, they are coming home to be rejuvenated and revived by the bracing air of their own climate and by the food and nourishment which it has been impossible for them to get in an alien land.

They come back with a record of glorious achievement of deeds of valor. Made up of men from north, south, east and west, men from the plains and ranches, from clubs and colleges, from shops and schools, they were the most picturesque body of soldiers in the invading army of the United States. It was the happy idea of Colonel (now general) Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel (now colonel) Theodore Roosevelt that brought them into existence. Both men were familiar with the cowboy and ranch life of the west, and it seemed to them that a regiment of riders made up of the fearless, brave and courageous cowboys, ranchers and adventurers of the west, would give a splendid account of itself in whatever it was called on to do. It was found impossible, however, to confine the regiment to the men of the plains and the frontier, for so great was the demand to join the "Rough Riders" that the recruiting area was expanded to take in men from all parts of the country. The cowboy and the collegian enlisted together, and the 1st volunteer cavalry became an entity.

What a fine account they gave of themselves in Cuba! Among the first in the fight, among the last to leave! At Las Guasimas, at Siboney, and in that awe-inspiring charge up San Juan hill, the "Rough Riders" made for themselves a name which shall never be forgotten. Many of the boys who went with them will sleep forever in that strange soil. They shall not be forgotten, and in the welcome the people will give to the returning "Rough Riders," there will be the tribute of memory and regret for those who could not return, because they had left in Cuba the dearest sacrifice a man can make for his country.

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### OUTING STYLES.

**Fashion in Footwear For Walking, Golf and Bicycling.**  
For outing wear shoes of yellow kid, lace, entirely plain or foxed with black patent leather, are the correct thing. Patent leather, by the way, is the worst thing possible for the feet, hot weather unless it is in the form of a narrow trimming. White leather and canvas shoes are also much worn and are either all white or are trimmed with yellow kid or black. For mountain excursions and other walking exploits the long gaiter is usually worn, and it may be made of leather, cloth or canvas, the latter being the coolest. Where a regular outing costume is adopted the gaiter is preferably made of the same material. With an or-



**BIKE COSTUME.**  
The picture shows a bicycle suit of beige mixed wool goods. The bloomers are full and are surmounted by a short coat with revers of white cloth. A white pigee shirt waist is worn and a hat of beige straw with chestnut band and gulls. Heavy beige wool hose and tan sandals accompany the costume.

**SILK GOWNS.**  
They Are Very Fashionable and Very Richly Trimmed.  
Silk goods—tulle, bengaline, satin and broche silk—predominate for nice summer gowns and are ornamented, for the most part, with applications of lace and guipure. These applications have the mesh cut entirely away, and many fine old laces are thus remorselessly sacrificed on the altar of a temporary fashion. The result is very rich and beautiful, but no more attractive than the lace in its original condition if it is of superior quality in the first place. Cheap laces gain naturally by being cut away and embroidered. Many novel effects are produced by this process, colored silks, metal cord bands and spangles being often added. Flowers, leaves, carlands and Louis Quize knots are among the favorite designs.

**Speed in Battle.**  
The Magnificent Run of the Oregon and Its Lesson.  
With every gun, except one 13 inch in the after turret, blazing forth, the Oregon is represented in a letter received in Washington as rushing forward out of the bunch of ships and in ten minutes after the start taking the next place to the Brooklyn in the big race. From that time on she was under forced draft all the time and making higher speed than she had ever recorded while in the service. At some periods of the race the big vessel is believed to have been going, according to her engineers, over 16 knots, which tallies with Captain Eulate's statement that no battleship making only 15 knots could possibly have kept up with the fast Colby, with her high powered engines.

**FOULARD COSTUME.**  
about thin gowns—an idea of cloudiness and coolness which is most pleasing—and no thin goods could be prettier than the silk muslins and grenadines to be seen here. The muslins are printed with beautiful floral designs, while the grenadines have woven patterns, stripes, plaids and detached figures. The sketch shows a gown of pink changeable foulard. The skirt consists of one narrow and one deep plaited flounce of white lace, edged with black velvet, over which falls a tunic point of the silk. The draped silk bodice has a gump of white guipure and closes under the left arm. The hat of white straw is trimmed with black velvet and black plumes, and the parasol is of white silk and lace.

**OFFICE FITTINGS.**  
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### QUEER OLD SAN JUAN

PRINCIPAL CITY OF THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.  
Walled Town Built 250 Years Ago—All the Ground Floors Reek With Filth. There Is No Sewerage—Streets Are Kept Very Clean.  
San Juan, the principal city of Porto Rico, our new seat of war, is a perfect specimen of a walled town, with portcullis, moat, gates and battlements. Built over 250 years ago, it is still in good condition and repair. The walls are picturesque and represent a stupendous work and cost in themselves. Inside the walls the city is laid off in regular squares, six parallel streets running in the direction of the length of the island and seven at right angles. The houses are closely and compactly stacked on the outside and painted in a variety of colors. The upper floors are occupied by the more respectable people, while the ground floors, almost without exception, are given up to negroes and the poorer classes, who crowd one upon another in the most appalling manner. The population within the walls is estimated at 20,000, and most of it lives on the ground floors. In one small room with a flimsy partition a whole family will reside.

The ground floors of the whole town reek with filth, and conditions are most unsanitary. In a tropical climate, where disease readily prevails, the consequences of such herding may be easily inferred. There is no running water in the town. The entire population depends on rainwater caught on the flat roofs of the buildings and conducted to the cistern, which occupies the greater part of the courtyard that is an essential part of Spanish houses the world over, but that here, on account of the crowded conditions, is small.

There is no sewerage, except for surface water and sinks, which vaults are in every house and occupy whatever remaining space there may be in the patio not taken up by the cistern. The risk of contaminating the water is great, and in dry seasons the supply is entirely exhausted. Epidemics are frequent, and the town is alive with vermin.

The streets are wider than in the older part of Havana and will admit two carriages abreast. The sidewalks are narrow and in places will accommodate only one person. The pavements are of a composition manufactured in England from slag, pleasant and even and durable when no heavy strain is brought to bear upon them, but easily broken and unfit for heavy traffic. The streets are swept once a day by hand and, strange to say, are kept very clean. From its topographical situation the town should be healthy, but it is not. The soil under the city is clay mixed with lime, so hard as to be almost like rock. It is consequently impervious to water and furnishes a good natural drainage. The trade wind blows strong and fresh, and through the harbor runs a stream of sea water at a speed of not less than three miles an hour. With these conditions no contagious diseases, if properly taken care of, could exist. Without them the place would be a veritable plague spot.

Besides the town within the walls there are small portions just outside called the Marina and Puerta de Tierra, containing 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants each. There are also two suburbs, one, San Turce, approached by the only road leading out of the city, and the other, Catano, across the bay, reached by ferry. The Marina and the two suburbs are situated on sandy points, or spits, and the latter are surrounded by mangrove swamps. The entire population of the city and suburbs, according to the census of 1887, was 37,000. It is now (1896) estimated at 40,000. One-half of the population consists of negroes and mixed races.—Boston Transcript.

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(Effective April 1, 1895.)

Read Down	West Bound	Read Up
No. 1, No. 22	No. 17, No. 1	No. 17, No. 1
12:05 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar. 7:05 p. m.	12:05 a. m. Santa Fe, Ar. 7:05 p. m.	12:05 a. m. Santa Fe,