

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.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

Hereafter it will be referred to as "our late war with Spain."

Colonel Teddy will now have the satisfaction of telling a few persons "I told you so."

Only three months and 21 days were required to develop the "Yankee pig" into a full-grown—well, eagle.

It is to be hoped that the New Mexico boys at Whipple barracks will get their new clothes and be able to attend church once more before being ordered home.

It is announced that Prince Bismarck's memoirs may appear before Christmas. If they do it will be one case where Emperor William cannot have the author arrested and imprisoned for "les majestés."

Spain had another "sad and glorious day" yesterday. But the semi-official note issued by Premier Sagasta says that the surrender is not so bad as it appears on its face. The note was doubtless issued to tone down the sadness and polish up the glory.

According to all reports the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas will have money to burn this fall, after the crops are marketed, but there will not be any of it burned. It will be deposited in the banks and the certificates of deposit used as scarecrows to frighten calamity howlers of the earth.

More recent investigation into the method of saving gold from sea water, with which the Reverend Jernegan "salted" so many confiding people in the New England states, shows that the sea water was "salted" for the purpose. It seems to be a "salted" affair from start to finish, but it looks like a waste of time and money to "salt" salt sea water.

The story comes drifting down from the north that when the Wellman polar expedition ship, which sails under the stars and stripes, put in at Archangel, a Russian trading post away up on the White sea, a Spanish trading vessel was lying in that harbor. The Russian authorities were so fearful of a great sea fight between these two mighty warships that they held the Spaniard 24 hours after the American sailed. This is possibly the funniest thing that has happened in the entire course of the war. If that Spanish merchantman had gone from the port first and bottled up the Wellman polar expedition, no doubt the Royal Geographical Society of England would have sent the British fleet in the Baltic to the aid of the American flag floating from the masts of the Wellman ship, and thus the whole Anglo-Russian difficulty would have been settled at once without the aid of further speeches from Mr. Goshen, the British minister. When you come to think of it, it is really quite dreadful to contemplate what might have happened had the Russians let that Spanish vessel loose to pursue the polar bound ship.

New Mexico Sugar Beets.
The Agricultural College at Mesilla Park has issued a bulletin showing the results of the experiments made with the sugar beet in the territory last year. In tabulated form the analysis of each sample sent to the laboratory is shown, grouped in counties, and the showing made is highly satisfactory, proving beyond a doubt that New Mexico is the ideal sugar beet growing section of the United States.

The highest average of percentage in sugar content was secured from beets grown in Taos county, being 17.42, but the percentage of purity, 80.7, fell below the purity of the samples sent from San Juan county, which was 81.3. The highest percentage of sugar content obtained from any one sample was secured from beets raised in Santa Fe by Captain Day, which was 31.4. The average per cent of sugar content obtained from the samples sent from 14 counties was 13.74; the average purity, 77.9. But few reports of the tons per acre raised were made by the farmers who cultivated beets. The highest tonnage reported is by E. J. Post, of Albuquerque, who secured 42.3 tons to the acre, but a number of those reporting, gathered over 20 tons from the same amount of ground.

In general, the northern counties averaged somewhat better than the southern counties in sugar content. The average for the counties north of Valencia was 15.28 per cent sugar in juice of beets averaging 1.72 pounds each. The average for the counties south of San Miguel was 13.55 per cent in the juice of beets averaging

TERRITORIAL MINING NOTES

The first class ore of the famous Ivanhoe mine of the Grafton mining district yields 17 ounces of gold per ton. Near the town of Chlore, Sierra county, a group of claims are being worked and a small stamp mill is operating.

Camp Kingsbury, three miles north of the Emporia mine, has been prospected sufficiently to warrant a good estimation of value. Two mines of the Mineral Creek district worth mentioning are the Red-juster and Nordhaussen, both containing good ore.

Alex. Conrad is opening up a large body of iron quartz on the Aunt Betsy in Peralta canon. Glowing reports are abroad as to the future of the Aunt Betsy.

Gold has been found in fascinating quantities at both the North Percha and Terra Blanca silver camps of the Lake Valley belt.

The Silver Monument mine across the belt from Hagan's Peak has been sunk to a depth of 400 feet in borate ore, rich in silver, with a little gold.

The Midnight and Colossal mines have been worked to a considerable depth and proven to be of great value. They are on the northern slope of Hagan's Peak.

The indications are that the mine owners of the Cochiti district intend to hold on to their claims and will be in a position to furnish the best custom mill with ore whenever it is ready for it.

The Black Range mineral belt is again richly in evidence at Hermalosa, 27 miles from Hillsboro. The silver camp has already shipped about \$2,000,000 in silver and as yet has hardly reached its prime.

Charles Pilkey is now doing some extensive work on the Corina. One of the best claims in that district. The Corina possesses a strong, well mineralized vein and will become one of the mines of the Cochiti district.

Two adverse claims have been filed in the land office by George A. Blake, Fannie Hostetter, G. M. Bower, W. G. Hope, William Sanguinette and Joseph Barnett complainants, of the Albuquerque mining claim, against Charles H. Hall and Norman L. Bletcher, claimants of the Smuggler and South Side mining claims.

Arguments have lately been made in the Supreme court upon the Washington mine case. Childers & Dobson appearing for the Washington interests and Warren & Ferguson for the Smuggler claimants. A decision in the case is anxiously awaited as a settlement means a working of one of the best mines in the country.

Peace Has Come.
The war is over. While a treaty of peace has not been signed, nor the terms of peace fully agreed upon, yet Spain has acknowledged defeat, hostilities are at an end, and one of the most spectacular wars of history has been brought to a successful close by the United States.

The real cause of the war originated on February 24, 1895, when an insurrection broke out in six of the provinces in Cuba, precipitating a struggle between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, which for cruelty and fierceness on the part of the ruling power has never been equaled on the American continent. The policy of extermination pursued by Spain roused the indignation of the American people to such an extent that it was almost impossible to restrain an open espousal of the cause of the oppressed of the island by the people of the United States, in violation of the laws of neutrality. The sympathy manifested in this country for the Cubans, the many filibustering expeditions which evaded the officers and sailed from the Gulf coast, angered the Spaniards, and the act which precipitated open hostilities on the part of this government, was the destruction of the Maine in the harbor at Havana resulting from that anger, which occurred on January 24, 1898.

The wave of indignation which that dastardly crime occasioned in this country swept everything before it, and on April 21, Spain gave the United States minister at Madrid his passports, severing all diplomatic relations between the two countries. This act was held by the United States to be a declaration of war, and on April 22 the North Atlantic squadron sailed to blockade Cuban ports. On the same day the first shot of the war was fired by the gunboat Nashville, and from that time events followed one upon another in rapid succession. On May 1, Admiral Dewey demolished Spain's fleet at Manila, an achievement which astonished the whole world. From that day the supremacy of the United States on the ocean over Spain was established and victory after victory followed.

On June 23, General Shafter's army landed on Cuban soil at Baiqueri, an advance on Santiago was begun, the city being invested on July 1, after the battles of La Quasina and San Juan heights, in which the heaviest loss to the Americans of the war occurred. Following the attack upon Santiago on July 3, Admiral Cervera's fleet, which had been penned up in the Santiago harbor since May 20, attempted to escape and was totally destroyed by the American warships under the command of Commodore Schley. The destruction of the second Spanish fleet was the beginning of the end, which was hastened by the surrender of the City of Santiago on July 14. Since that time Puerto Rico has been invaded, several minor skirmishes have occurred and a number of blockade runners captured off the Cuban coast, but active fighting virtually stopped when General Toral surrendered the city and province of Santiago. On August 12, three months and 21 days after war was declared by Spain, that country's representative at Washington, the French ambassador, signed a protocol framed on the terms made by President McKinley and fighting was ordered stopped.

What has been gained by the war? Spain has been driven from the western hemisphere and peace assured to the inhabitants of the West Indian islands heretofore governed by Spain; cruelty and inhumanity have been punished and relegated to the age to which they belong in American, and a new era opened for an oppressed people. The United States has acquired Puerto Rico and several smaller islands in the West Indies, an island in the Ladrone, so much of the Philippines as she may see fit to take outright as an indemnity for the war, and the virtual control of Cuba, where a stable and free government will be established either under the Cubans or by annexation. These are the direct results of the war. The indirect results are so momentous that only the future can estimate their importance; the ability of the United States to care for herself and protect her weaker neighbors has been firmly established and the Monroe doctrine has been entrenched behind an army and navy that will respect from the most powerful European nation. The cost has been great, but the result is more than adequate compensation. Peace has come, long live peace.

SKIRTS AND PETTICOATS.

Notes Concerning the Prevailing Fashion in Gowns and Petticoats.
The founce which finishes the foot of petticoats is now quite narrow in front, while it increases in depth toward the back, where it is also fuller. It is in turn decorated with narrower ruffles at the foot.

The lining of the newest skirts is made separate from the skirt itself and balances, which is ordinarily placed on the

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OBJECTS TO COLONIES

Justice Brewer Says We Should Not Add to Our Domain.
Thinks We Should Hold the Philippines and Porto Rico as Security for an Indemnity and Soon Get Rid of Them—No Anglo-Saxon Alliance.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States supreme court gave out the following interview recently declaring against the annexation of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba and against territorial expansion or an Anglo-American alliance:

"I think we may have to take possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as a war measure and for the purpose of getting indemnity. I should look upon all save Cuba simply in the same light as if I held a mortgage upon a man's farm. I would foreclose that mortgage not because I wanted to take the farm, but for the reason I wanted the farm to sell in order to raise the money. I do not see how Spain will ever be able to pay us an indemnity, and so I would take her real estate. I think it is consistent with our policy, and it is certainly necessary that we should keep Cuba for awhile and have an army there to maintain good order. There are more than a quarter of a million people on the island, and it will take some time to get a stable government, and until they do I think, as a matter of humanity, that we should keep a force of troops there to preserve order. When we have demanded possession of those islands as security for the payment of indemnity and have kept Cuba for the sake of order, I think we should then let them go.

"I do not believe in colonial expansion at all. I think Hawaii stands in different circumstances. My objection to colonial expansion is twofold. You take the Philippines with from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of people, Cuba with more than 250,000 and Porto Rico, I do not remember the number, but there is but one way to manage those people and that is by force, just as England manages Egypt, South Africa and India to a great extent. Their government over those colonies is arbitrary, despotic, you may call it, but they appreciate the necessity of good government and govern wisely, but for all that it is not a government of the people. I do not see how we could initiate that kind of colonial government without changing our theories of government. Of course we could govern that would not be a physical impossibility—but in order to do so we must change our theories of government.

"In the territory we have hitherto taken into our government we have introduced a territorial system of government, a territorial legislature, or a government of the people. I do not think that that can be done with those people, and I think it will be introducing a new system of government into the United States. Again, I think it would compel an unnecessary increase in our army. I do not know but that some increase is needed. We would be bound to have a large increase in our navy, and I do not like the idea of the United States considering itself a military power. I think if we had a large army and a large navy we would be getting into trouble with other nations. It is human nature for an army officer and a navy officer to want promotion and if it does not come rapidly enough they want a war to bring it about.

"In so far as the Philippines are concerned especially it seems to me that it would be a black eye to the Monroe doctrine. When we said that the European nations must not take possession of any territory in this continent, it was a sort of implied declaration that we would not take any possessions in their continent. If we would reach out into Asiatic countries and take the islands there, it would look as though we could not say anything if European nations reach over here and take possession of territory.

"There is another thing in this connection I want to talk about. I have seen in a good many religious papers and heard in a few sermons that because we have the best civilization in the world it was our destiny and our Christian duty to reach out and make other nations accept our civilization. It seems to me that the best way we could make our civilization of value to others is by example and not by force. We could make it valuable to the world a great deal better by example than by appropriating territory.

"If it had been proposed in congress the 1st of January to appropriate the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, I believe it would have been voted down four to one. Yet the war has developed such conditions that a great many men in congress as well as out of it are beginning to think that colonial expansion is before us. There is a very different sentiment in congress than there was at that time."

"What is your idea about the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance as mentioned by Chamberlain in his speech some time ago and talked of in the United States?" was asked.

"I do not believe in a formal alliance. I think George Washington's advice is as sound today as it was when it was given, to avoid all alliances. At the same time I believe in an arbitrating tribunal to settle all disputes between the two nations and also believe in the closest kind of intercourse between them. I think a formal alliance would expose us to the possibilities of controversy with other nations."—New York Sun.

Has Caught the Yankee Way.
Aguinaldo has picked up several merchant vessels, and now has a little navy of his own. There is evidently a streak of Yankee pig in Aguinaldo.—Washington Post.

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J. B. BRADY, Secy.

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 SULLIVAN, Secy.

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

ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.
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PARADISE LODGE No. 1. I. O. O. F. meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall.
J. S. CARROLL, N. G.
H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENGAGEMENT 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. EASLEY, Secy.

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THELMA NEWELL, Noble Grand.
HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

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W. J. TAYLOR, N. G.
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 knights given a cordial welcome.
J. L. ZIMMERMAN, C. M.
Chancellor Commander.
LEE MUEHLER, Secy.

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E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box "P," Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

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A. B. BRENHAN, Attorney at Law. Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioned and Licensed Collector and Title Searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

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MAX FROST, Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIERS, District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

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