

# Santa Fe 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 office in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

The attitude of the Republican party of New Mexico has always been consistent on the question of the admission of the territory as a state. We favored the admission of the territory when the Democratic party was united in their opposition against it. We still favor its admission, believing that there is no good and substantial reason for keeping us out of the Union as a state and believe that this can best be accomplished by the election of a delegate to congress who is in harmony with Republican politics and principles.—Republican Platform, New Mexico, 1898.

Turkey, good American turkey, will be the "whole thing" tomorrow.

Judging from the results of the recent election, Colonel Bryan's "The Empire's Country" is extending westward quite rapidly. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

The New Mexican hopes that statehood for New Mexico will be an accomplished fact by November, 1899; if not by that time, then surely by Thanksgiving, 1900. So mote it be.

The Great West furnishes the bulk of the Republican congressmen in the 56th congress. The Great West can always be depended upon in an emergency and for the country's good. The Great West is all right.

Congressman Grosvenor looks for a generating Republican presidents. The New Mexican agrees with him. General Grosvenor is a very good prognosticator of political events and what is still better, his prognostications generally prove true.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has gone to Puerto Rico on a pleasure trip. Had he remained in the presidential chair another term, the island would still be a Spanish possession and groaning under Spanish tyranny, misrule and corruption.

Senator Quay has placed himself in the hands of his friends when it comes to his re-election to the United States senate from the Keystone state. As his friends control the legislative assembly that does the electing, the senator evidently acted wisely and well.

The usual summer uprising and revolution has broken loose in the isthmus of Panama. Without the recurrence of an insurrection in that country every time the sun crosses the line, the inhabitants would not know that one season of the year had given way to another.

Colonel Bryan says the recent election was only a Republican shower. A dollar to a cent, that Mr. Ferguson, defeated on the Democratic ticket for delegate from New Mexico two weeks ago, does not think so. It's odds that he thinks it was a very heavy snow storm.

In observing Thanksgiving tomorrow the people of New Mexico will return thanks for a Republican administration in the territory which has resulted in a peaceable and honest government the past two years, and for the result of the recent election, which insures Republican officials in the offices of nearly all the counties for two years to come. New Mexico has been wonderfully blessed the past two years, in more ways than one.

To those unfortunate people in the north and east who are suffering from zero weather, New Mexico has out a standing invitation to come down and see what weather in the winter time really is. This territory may be a little "dry" of some of the attractions of the large cities, but when it comes to taking life easy in a climate where extremes of cold and heat are unknown, New Mexico can offer inducements more glittering and substantial than any other country in the Union.

Our esteemed, more or less so, Democratic contemporaries are jubilant and say the result of the recent election demonstrates that the Republicans will not be able to do any more dodging on the statehood question. As the Republicans of New Mexico, as a party and as a whole, have been strongly and unequivocally for statehood for the territory for the past 20 years and have made heroic efforts to secure the same, it is not so very apparent where the joy of the Democratic papers of the territory comes in.

Thanks to the Dingley tariff law, the McKinley administration and the fact that there will be a Republican congress next year, the iron and steel industry of the country is booming beyond precedent. There is one cloud upon this fair horizon, however, and that is, that Colonel W. Jennings Bryan, Senator Teller, "Coin" Harvey, the Democratic national committee and the yellow free silver papers all shout, that this boom is but temporary and cannot last. But the people are content to reap the benefits while it does last.

Senator Teller, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who is chairman of the Democratic national committee; Mr. W. H. Harvey, familiarly known as "Coin" Harvey, and a few other Democratic-Free Silver-Pop statesmen, would like to get about \$150,000,000 out of the dear people between now and election in 1900 for campaign expenses and to help elect a Demo-Pop-Free Silver president. And if the dear people cannot let them have that \$150,000,000, what's the matter with letting them have some old pants and such?

As the work of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war and the management of the various camps of detention in the United States proceeds, it becomes more evident that President McKinley has been the victim of misplaced confidence in a number of his most trusted officers and advisers. Judging from the progress that has been made by the committee the past two weeks, there will be very little left for a congressional investigation to do, should one be decided upon.

The Republicans of Eddy county did remarkably well during the last election. They cut down Mr. Ferguson's majority from his vote two years ago and elected two important county officials. The county is growing and is receiving the right kind of immigration from the northern states. By 1900 there will be a great change for the better, especially politically, in that county. It contains many rich resources in the line of agriculture and stock raising and its best sugar factory, which is now running satisfactorily and is being conducted successfully will prove a veritable Golconda for its farmers in the near future. Here is success to Eddy county and all the inhabitants, present and prospective, thereof.

### A Case in Point.

Every time one of the large corporations of the country makes a report to its stockholders of the earnings and expenses for a stated time, should that report show a balance on the right side of the ledger, some wild-eyed labor agitator comes to the front with a howl concerning the enormous profits made by capital and the small share that is allotted to the men who do the work. A case in point is the last report of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

According to the figures given out by the acting president the earnings of that company for the past year were \$10,269,000, and the wages paid to employees, averaging 11,874 persons for the year, amounted to \$5,892,896. One of the so-called labor papers, in commenting on the earnings of the company and the proportion thereof which was paid to employees, says:

"Here we have a case of 11,874 people producing \$10,269,000, but only receiving \$5,892,896 of it. These 11,874 people had to give up about \$4,000,000 for the chance to have the access to the source of food and shelter."

That labor organ was very careful not to mention the fact that out of the remaining \$4,000,000 the company was compelled to pay for material used, for repairs to rolling stock, insurance, taxes and the thousand and one incidental expenses connected with the conduct of an enormous business, which, when deducted from the amount left of the earnings after paying for labor, would not leave such an enormous sum as the uninitiated might think. The Pullman report is used here as only an instance of the malicious and misleading methods used by labor organs and professional agitators to cause discontent with existing conditions.

The truth of the matter is, that if capital were not willing to combine in the conduct of great enterprises, to take the risk of large losses when industrial conditions are unfavorable, the poor people of the country would stand mighty little show of making a decent living. The really large corporations, as a rule, pay better wages and accord their employees more privileges than individuals when employing help, and while they "have no souls," they are generally just in their treatment to those who work for them. The man who is capable, honest, and endeavoring to give a fair return for the money received by him, never has to complain of his treatment. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but they are few and far between.

The one great curse of the country today is the trouble made between capital and labor by men who make their living in misrepresenting the returns from the investment of capital, as in the instance here given. Strikes result in which men are deprived of daily wages, families are starved, and in the end, nine times out of ten, result in a total failure, without causing capital any more inconvenience than cutting down the receipts a few weeks or months. On such troubles the labor leaders thrive and prosper. Should the strike ordered prove a failure they complain that they were not to blame, as conditions were not right for success, and in a few cases where they succeed they plume themselves upon their power over the "monopolies," and at once increase their own salaries as officers of some union, and the men who starve and freeze while the strike is on pay the bills.

Some day the working men of the country will realize that success in this life depends upon the individual efforts and "worth," not on the "pull" of some labor organization, and when that time arrives there will be a number of demagogues looking for work at anything they can find to do and the industrial world will be well rid of them and their ilk.

### Thanksgiving.

On tomorrow the people of the United States will observe the dearest holiday to the American heart, that of Thanksgiving.

As a nation, there has much transpired in the past twelve months to call for sincere thanksgiving to the All Wise from every true citizen and patriot. The country has been led through a war with a foreign power in safety and with honor. True, many there are who mourn the loss of loved ones by bullets and disease, and still that sadness brings with it the conscious pride that those who passed away, whether on the field of battle or in camp, gave their lives in the name of humanity

and freedom, and the world will be the better in the near future for the noble sacrifices made. Such has been the history of the world: The few must give and have given their lives that the many might live to enjoy the beneficent results coming from the offerings made on the altar of advancement and humanity. And on tomorrow, when thanks are returned to the Ruler of all, those who weep for the loss of those near and dear should not be forgotten. In a material way the United States has made wonderful strides to the front since last Thanksgiving. American made goods and machinery have invaded almost every civilized country in quantities which have caused other nations that are striving for supremacy in the world's markets, distressing amazement, and almost wiped out competition. The farms have supplied three-quarters of the globe with food, and prosperity smiles on the states and territories which compose the Union.

Perhaps to the farms and grazing lands does the country owe the greatest part of the prosperity which has showered its blessings upon the people. The God of harvests has blessed the fields and the tillers thereof, and happiness and contentment reign supreme among the agricultural classes. When the agriculturists are prosperous, the other interests of the country thrive and the past year has been one of unusual plenty to those who till the soil. In the great plains and mesas of the Rocky mountain region the stock interests have prospered as they never did before, and the states and territories that are dependent in a large measure upon the raising of cattle and sheep for their means of prosperity, have enjoyed a season of good rains, high prices and a consequent increase of the comforts of life.

Coming nearer home, New Mexico has much to be thankful for. Her mines have been wonderfully developed; her ranches and orchards have produced bountifully of those products which bring comfort to those who depend upon them; her cattle and sheep ranges have been supplied with an abundance of grass and water and her people are in much better condition to meet reverses than for many years past. Not only these things have contributed to the growth of the territory, but all over the east and north the wonderful climate and its healing qualities for those diseases of the lungs and throat which have baffled the skill of the most expert physicians have been brought to a better knowledge of the sufferers from those diseases, and the very purpose for which nature intended the valleys, plains and mountains, that of giving health and strength to the ill and falling, has become better known. It is one of the greatest pleasures of the residents of New Mexico to see the flush of health steal over the emaciated cheeks of new comers, to know that the God-given qualities of the air and sunshine are renewing lost strength and health.

Rarely in the history of the United States, has a Thanksgiving occurred when the country, as a whole, has had so much to be thankful for, and every person in the land ought to bow his head in reverence to Him who has blessed the nation, tomorrow.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

### BURNS' GREAT POPULARITY.

(San Juan Times.) The majorities given Hon. Thomas D. Burns in each of the three counties comprising the 3d council district are a fitting testimonial to his worth as a citizen and a man of public enterprise. Especially in San Juan county is Mr. Burns regarded with favor, on account of his many acts of friendship for the county and its people, and in Rio Arriba, his home, his popularity is shown by the enormous majority—nearly 1,000—cast up for him.

### THE RESULT IN EDDY COUNTY.

(Eddy Argus.) Chairman Pratt and Secretary Wm. McEwan, of the Republican county committee, have reason to feel proud of the recent result in Eddy county. They went into the fight against big odds, but by earnest and careful work secured a winning fight. S. I. Roberts and J. F. Matheson were able lieutenants, and the four together made a political quartet hard to beat.

### WILL MAKE AN ABLE DELEGATE.

(Eddy Argus.) The careful calculations of the Democratic campaign managers were as nothing, and New Mexico will be represented in congress by a Republican—Hon. Pedro Perea. The Argus is not one of the journals which hangers for statehood, but if statehood be secured, it will come all the more quickly through the efforts of a representative in sympathy with the administration than one antagonistic. Delegate-elect Perea will make the territory a most able representative.

### AS TO TERRITORIAL RANGERS.

(Rio Grande Republican.) One of the acts that should be passed by the next legislature is the creation of a ranger force in New Mexico. Train robbing and murder have been of frequent occurrence in this territory, and there are a number of outlaws at large, who so far have eluded our sheriffs. The officers get no pay for pursuing these men, and have to depend entirely on an uncertain reward if successful. If the legislature would pass an act creating a ranger force of say a dozen men under a good captain, who will be authorized and have the same powers that the state rangers of Texas possess, much good would result.

The rangers of Texas were appointed after the Mexican war determined the boundaries of Texas. Then the western part of Texas became populated, to a great extent with outlaws and desperate characters. In 1876 the Texas legislature appropriated 100,000 for two years for the maintenance of the ranger police organization. The organization consisted of companies A, B, C, D, E and F and were recruited to a strength of 100 men each. Each man was vested with power to act as a deputy sheriff, United States marshal and, if need be, both judge and executioner. The rangers were sworn to support the laws of Texas and the United States. They were kings of the desert and wild-

ness and fought outlawry with the ferocity of tigers. Their work was fast and furious and was marked with a decisiveness little short of the appalling. They fought in the vigor of health and in the approaching shadow of death, and each speeding bullet meted out justice and vengeance at the same time. The captains have the selection of their men and the right to discharge at will. Each man furnished his horse and arms and the state provided rations and ammunition. Captains were paid \$100 per month and privates \$40. They were equipped with little regard for military regulations. The prime factor of the make-up of the rangers were horsemanship, marksmanship, self reliance, a cool, clear eye, iron nerve and absolute sobriety. Desperate natures demanding excitement, and some of the foremost families of America, France, Germany and England comprised the bands which regulated the normal condition of the outlaw infested districts. The mounted police of South Africa and Canada approach somewhat in character the make-up and duties of the ranger. No uniforms were adopted. The usual outfit consisted of a coat of corduroy with waterproof lining, trousers of heavy, dark cloth, woolen shirts, strong and heavily spurred boots, buckskin riding gloves and sombrero. A Winchester carbine, Colt's 45-calibre six-shooter, bowie knife and handcuffs composed the armament of each man.

Each man was furnished with a list of Texas criminals, and he was expected to familiarize himself with the characters and features of the outlaws from the descriptions given. During the early period of their career, the rangers made few arrests, preferring to entirely annihilate the foe when found and save the state the cost of prosecution and execution.

Bands of outlaws under the leadership of King Fisher Sam Boss, Wes Hardin and others, committing the most heinous crimes, were in turn exterminated.

### WAS SURELY INSANE.

(Signs that at once betrayed the Mysterious Traveler.)

The electric car clanged merrily along on its way up the avenue. The crowd of happy contented people in the car seemed at ease with the world, while the motorman peered anxiously into the future in the hope of striking something. Even on the gay lit streets the people looking in the shop windows seemed to have caught the contagion of good spirits. Not a cloud was to be seen in the clear autumn sky of evening. Myriads of stars sparkled and glittered in the heavens.

But within that brilliantly lighted car bowing merrily along the gayly illuminated boulevard there was one who seemed apart from all the rest, as though separated by some invisible barrier.

He was a man still young in years, clean shaven, yet bearing an indefinable stamp that seemed immediately to make him stand out from all the rest. Women would have called him handsome, but even women would have feared him, for there was something about the lines of his finely chiseled lips that told of a fierce determination in his character.

The awe of his presence spread to the laughing crowds on the seat opposite. Young schoolgirls, out for an evening's car ride, hushed their laughing and spoke in a subdued tone whenever he looked in their direction. Men looked at him and frowned. Others regarded him curiously. Even the conductor, when he took up his fare, made haste in getting away from the mysterious man who seemed to pervade the street car with such a strange influence.

"Do you suppose the man is insane?" queried one of the two young women in the far corner.

"Very likely," replied the other sadly, "and what a shame for such a good looking young man! Yet the fact seems to be established beyond a doubt. He has ridden five blocks in a street car without crossing his legs."—Washington Post.

Finished. His daughter had just returned from the young ladies' finishing school at Boston. She found him in his library with bills for gowns and other educational matters piled high in front of him. Beside the bills lay his pocketbook. The bills were all receipts.

"Alas," he said, "I know now why they call it a finishing school." The pocketbook was empty. The last bill for \$118 for lessons on the guitar had finished it.—Chicago Post.

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## HAVANA'S LOTTERY.

IT IS LIKELY TO BE DISCONTINUED UNDER AMERICAN RULE.

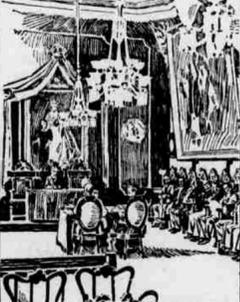
A Government Institution and a Very Popular Method of Taxation. Tickets More Easily Obtained in Havana Than Postage Stamps.

One of the most clearly marked indications of the coming of American rule in Cuba is the passing of the Havana Lottery. The other morning I witnessed what will in all probability be its last drawing. According to the government schedule, the next drawing should be held the 1st of November, but the exact date has not yet been advertised, and it is accepted as a foregone conclusion by almost every one that before that time arrives "Los Yankis" will have interfered and driven the lottery from Cuba forever.

The two institutions which always best illustrated the state of the public conscience and character in Cuba were the bullfight and the lottery. While the bullfight was national and traditionally sacred, it was never governmental or political. Its existence could be terminated by a single edict. But with the lottery it was different, for this dignified, well managed gambling institution was one of the chief Cuban sources of revenue for the Spanish crown.

The lottery in Havana was a government institution just as much as was the custom house or postoffice. Its profits were the most infallible of the indirect taxes. Its management and operation constituted one of the departments of the colonial administration. Unlike the late Louisiana lottery, none of the profits were ever given to charitable institutions. Every one of the 1,000,000 pesos that were annually derived from the Havana lottery was turned over to the secretary of the treasury, which is another way of saying that they were sent to Spain, because the idea of spending in Cuba any of the revenues that came from the island has always been entirely foreign to the Spanish theory of governing. The Havana lottery was founded in 1812 by a government decree, which, at the same time, prohibited private lotteries and all other forms of gambling in Cuba.

It is a difficult matter to ascertain the exact amount of revenue that has been obtained from the lottery, because both its prizes and income have from



DIRECTOR'S MEETING, THE HAVANA LOTTERY. Time to time been paid in gold or silver or paper currency, as the price of the different kinds of money was most advantageous for the government. The accounts were last kept on a gold basis in 1892. During that year the amount of revenue paid into the treasury from the lottery was \$1,957,134.

Drawings usually took place three times a month. For each 12,000 tickets were offered for sale at \$10 each for the entire ticket or 50 cents each for any one of the 20 sections into which it was subdivided. Three-quarters of the receipts were distributed in premiums and one-quarter was retained by the government, which took also all prizes drawn on unsold tickets. The first prize at each drawing was \$50,000. From that amount they ranged down to 500 prizes of \$60 each.

By a complicated system of agencies that reached to every village of Cuba lottery tickets were for sale everywhere. There agents hired subagents to peddle tickets in the streets and public places. One of the favorite methods for recontracting children to earn a few cents a day was to sell tickets for some subagent. Their shrill voices crying, "Good numbers, sure to win prizes," could be heard on every corner. Lottery tickets were more easy to obtain in Havana than postage stamps. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that every one more than 15 years of age in Cuba played in the lottery.

In speaking of the lottery the Conde de la Reunion told me recently that the receipts had fallen off very materially since the American occupation of eastern Cuba. Santiago, he said, was formerly one of the best markets for the sale of lottery tickets.

"I do not very well see," said the Conde, "how the United States government can dispense with the lottery without causing great dissatisfaction throughout Cuba. We are as much accustomed to buying lottery tickets as postage stamps. Savings banks have never been a success in the island. One was tried several years ago in Havana, but it failed miserably, and its president committed suicide. Cubans are accustomed to putting their spare money into the lottery as an investment. Any man who plays continuously and perseveringly is almost certain to get back more money than he has paid into the lottery, besides always having a chance of winning a prize that will make him comfortably rich for life."

The Conde de la Reunion, who is a large plantation owner and one of the leading autonomists in Havana, voiced the Spanish and Cuban opinion of the lottery. It is exceedingly doubtful whether American eyes will ever view this time honored institution in the same light.—Special Cor. Boston Herald.

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- 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 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. Visiting brothers always welcome. S. L. LEWIS, S. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.
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- K. O. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Casino hall. Visiting brothers given a cordial welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor. LEE MEHLERER, K. of R. and S.

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