

Santa Fe New Mexican

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MONDAY NOVEMBER 28.

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.

"The territory of Hawaii" has rather a pleasing sound. Under the laws and protection of the United States the islands in the group will be rapidly developed, and before many years roll by, will become no inconsiderable section of the Union in wealth and prosperity.

One of the first things the 55th legislative assembly ought to do on assembling in January, is to provide for the holding of a constitutional convention the coming summer. That convention should be empowered to draft a state constitution to be submitted to a vote of the people the following November.

Straws show which way the wind blows. In the past seven years the export trade of the United States has increased 18 per cent, while that of Great Britain has decreased 5 per cent. The greater part of the increase in the amount of goods sold by American merchants in foreign markets has been within the past two years.

The last session of the 55th congress convenes one week from today. It is to be hoped that the business coming before it, will be disposed of promptly and thus avoid any necessity for an extra session of the 55th congress.

The American navy continues to grow in size and increase in strength. The launching of the battleship Wisconsin on Saturday, will in a short time add one of the most powerful fighting machines afloat to the country's number of peace preservers. Congress will undoubtedly provide for the construction of a considerable number of new vessels, and those, in addition to the warships in course of completion, will gradually bring the United States navy up to the strength of any of the European nations, aside from Great Britain.

As one of the results of the recent war and the consequent expansion of territory and trade, the ship yards on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are crowded with work beyond their capacity. It is estimated that the coming year will be one of the greatest activity in ship building ever known in the United States and that 400,000 tons will be added to the register. The vessels in course of construction and those ordered, are all intended for passenger, freight and mail service.

The issue before the people of New Mexico today is statehood. No other section of the Union is so rich in natural resources and possibilities as this territory, and as a state those possibilities would be developed and made to return to the people what nature intended they should. New Mexico is making wonderful strides to the front, even under a territorial form of government, but given the advantages of statehood, the territory would soon become the most noted and prosperous state in the Union. The papers and men of influence in the territory owe it as a duty to themselves and the welfare of the commonwealth to urge upon the members of congress the advisability of passing an enabling act for New Mexico at the coming session.

The Democratic newspapers over the country are doing considerable shouting over the fact that the Republicans will have full control of both branches of congress and of the executive after the 4th of March, next, and "that they cannot escape the full responsibility of whatever may be done during the following two years." The Republicans will make no effort to escape responsibility. For a generation and a half the Republican party has managed the affairs of the country pretty much all of the time, and the present greatness of the United States, resulting from that management, is a sufficient guaranty for the future as a state of the party. It is true that many questions of grave import are before the country, but the solutions of problems equally as grave in the past by the party, have resulted for the upbuilding of the nation, and the party is as capable and efficient at the present time as it ever was in its history. The fact of the matter is the people are much better satisfied to have the Republicans in power to adjust matters under the changes which have been brought about in the past year, than they would be to have the Democrats in control. The business conditions of the land testify to that fact in no uncertain way.

Safety of Life in New Mexico.

In referring again to the article signed by "Suzette," reprinted from the Philadelphia Bulletin in this paper a few days ago, in which the statement was made that the inhabitants of some village in New Mexico killed a priest for \$5, the following item taken from the San Francisco Bulletin, of last week, is apropos:

"An Oakland man shot another, perhaps fatally, for 15 cents. He has the consolation of knowing that while it will probably cost considerable more to send him to the penitentiary—or the rope—the state will stand the expense."

It is not the intention of the New Mexican to excuse or cover up crimes committed in the territory, but this paper does believe that a spirit of fairness should actuate all persons in passing judgment upon peoples and countries other than their own. Had "Suzette" examined the criminal records of the different states and territories, before criticizing the people of this territory, she would have found that life is much safer in New Mexico than in nine out of ten of the populous, "cultured" well-offered districts in the east, north and extreme west.

As an example, take her own city of Philadelphia. In one year's time there are more murders committed there than there are in the entire territory of New Mexico. In all of the large cities it is positively dangerous to appear on the streets in some sections after dark, unless accompanied by some one; at all times it is unsafe to display any amount of money in public places. And still "Suzette" attempts to discredit New Mexico by telling of one murder that took place while she was in the territory. The papers tell of numerous murders in all parts of the east and north daily, and the people of those sections think nothing of such occurrences. But let a man be killed in New Mexico, no matter what the circumstances surrounding the crime may be, and immediately the "Miss Nancies" of both sex in the east hold up their hands in holy horror, and talk with bated breath about the lawlessness of the territory; the risks of life incident to residence here, and all manner of rot about the great criminal class which infests the towns, valleys, and mountains in the wilds of New Mexico.

New Mexico is freer from murder, in proportion to the population, than nine out of ten of the other sections of the Union, and if the critics and enemies of the territory will watch the criminal record of the entire country for one year, they will find that this statement is borne out by the facts in the matter.

Possible Outcome of Chinese Question.

The dispatches of Saturday told the country that American troops had landed in China from the warship Boston, upon request of the American consul, to guard the consulate, and the Boston was on hand ready for any emergency. The dispatches also intimated that the European powers were ready to take advantage of the uncertain condition of the Chinese situation, and make a coup d'etat. What that coup d'etat means, every intelligent reader of Asiatic politics has an idea, and that idea is that the great powers are preparing for a common descent upon the Chinese empire to carve it up among themselves, and end the national existence of an empire that has existed in its integrity for the last four thousand years, if not longer. That Admiral Dewey has his eyes open to impending probabilities is very evident, and when the time comes for carving up the Chinese dragon, if the interests of the United States are threatened, the admiral may be relied upon to see that the United States is not left. It may be a very elastic use of one's imaginative powers, to think of the United States commander finding a pretext for the seizure of Peking, and raising there the United States flag. But stranger things have happened, and if good reasons should occur, there are but few Americans who would doubt Admiral Dewey's readiness and ability to do the proper thing even to taking possession of the great city of Peking, and establishing there an American protectorate.

The reactionary course of the empress dowager has made more possible than ever, the seizure of the Chinese empire by the great powers. The deposed emperor is a man of progressive ideas. He is reported as having donned European clothing, having cut off his queue, and determined to cast aside the fantastic ideas of four thousand years ago for more modern policies and purposes. But that pre-emptive daughter of Confucius, the empress dowager, would have none of it, and seizing the reins of government herself, cast the young and modern prince aside, and would set the empire back to the policies that obtained when the Chinese wall was built. Such a stand is at the present stage of the world's enlightenments manifestly impossible, and the failure of the empress to realize this, promises to result in not only her own downfall, but the destruction of China as a nation. When the English appeared on the coast of Burma, in the forties, the Burmese emperor imagined he could with his antiquated armament beat back the civilized invaders. But his immense hosts were destroyed, Rangoon was bombarded into submission in very short order, and the British Burma of today is the satisfactory result. The hosts of central Asia have proven themselves ever inadequate to halt the advance of the Russian and English conquerors, and in fact wherever the hand of civilization has been laid on Asiatic territory, the local people have been forced to yield. That is the natural order of events, and no other outcome is possible.

It may be just as well that the frantic calls of the Colorado and Utah troops to be brought home and mustered out, have not been heeded, and it may be just as well that 5,000 additional troops have been sent from San Francisco to Manila, which is but a short distance, less than a day's sail, from the Chinese coast. With the European nations waiting only for the barest excuse to make a spring at the throat of the yellow dragon, there is no telling what may happen; and the intelligence that Admiral Dewey is closely watching American interests, may mean a great deal more than what the casual reading of these words would indicate. The city of Peking as a part and parcel of

OUR GLORIOUS CLIMATE.

Santa Fe Enjoys a Most Equable and Cool Summer Temperature and Moderate Winters.

COMPARISONS FAVOR SANTA FE GREATLY

Only Ten Per Cent of Cloudy Days Per Annum in This Favored Locality—Sunshine Nearly All the Time.

New Mexico lies at the point where the Rocky mountains lose that characteristic individuality which they have preserved as a distinctive feature from within the Arctic circle to Colorado and almost throughout that state. Hereabouts they have been a range of a broad series of parallel ranges exhibiting lofty peaks and passes at altitudes so great as to lie further skyward than many vaunted alpine summits. But when the chain has reached its final great effort of elevation Pike's Peak it rapidly loses its massive character and with astonishing rapidity sinks to rolling hills and spreads out on mesas of altitude still great but of even and gentle slope.

Viewed by the aid of its contours of altitude New Mexico appears as a plain raised to the height of 6,000 feet, broken but by two systems of greater elevations and interrupted by lesser ones only on the eastern and southern faces. Nearly three-fourths of the territory is included within the contour of 5,000 feet. All that part of the territory which lies above the 7,000 feet contour is rugged mountains of precipitous slope and deeply scored face. Their climatic purpose is to extract the rain from the atmosphere for the benefit of the lower levels; they do more than this, for the rain carries away the disintegrating rock to enrich the plateau and the valley beneath. Arizona faces the prevailing humid wind and opposes to it a flight of steps; New Mexico is almost entirely on the leeward side of the mountain ranges and exposes a minimum of bluff surface to the wind. Hence arise different climatic conditions.

The elevation of the barometer at Santa Fe is 6,998 above mean tide of the Gulf of Mexico, and the barometer is 81 feet above that of the mean sea level in the main plaza, so that the altitude of Santa Fe is approximately 6,917 feet above sea level. A resume of the records for 23 years shows that great extremes in temperature are seldom reached, the lowest recorded temperature being 15 degrees below zero in January, 1883, and the highest 96 in July, 1878, in Santa Fe.

During the present decade the highest absolute temperature has not exceeded 90 degrees, and in a comparison of these temperatures with extremes of the more humid sections the eastern states, and the Mississippi valley, the extreme dryness of the air must be considered; that the heat experienced by the human body is some 10 to 15 degrees less than that shown by the metallic thermometer, a temperature of 90 degrees in the shade at Santa Fe being about equal to 78 degrees in St. Louis.

The following table taken from the reports of the climate and crop service of the bureau will give a general idea of the relative intensity of heat as indicated by the metallic thermometer.

Stations.	Mean Temperature.		
	8 a. m.	5 p. m.	
Absolute.	Absolute.	Absolute.	
Relative.	Relative.	Relative.	
Humidity.	Humidity.	Humidity.	
Boston.....	50	62	58
Buffalo.....	49	63	56
Chicago.....	47	63	56
Cincinnati.....	48	62	57
Denver.....	51	67	54
Des Moines.....	48	61	56
St. Louis.....	50	61	56
Galveston.....	78	81	74
Kansas City.....	65	77	66
Memphis.....	64	76	66
New Orleans.....	74	79	72
Savannah.....	68	80	73
Philadelphia.....	64	75	61
St. Louis.....	61	75	63
San Francisco.....	58	62	64
Santa Fe.....	52	67	56
Washington.....	54	69	63

It will be observed that the difference is less than that given in comparison first above noted. This demonstrates the decrease in the difference between the absolute and sensible temperature as the intensity of heat becomes less, until in midwinter, the difference is slight and low temperatures are therefore fairly comparable.

The thermal conditions, especially in summer, are not what is expected at this latitude, owing to the environment. The average temperature during the summer months is about 67 degrees, about the temperature of the upper lake region, while in winter it is about the same as that of the Ohio valley. "It is much cooler in summer than at other points, (covered by the records of the bureau), in the same latitude in the United States and cooler than most stations with a latitude of less than 41 to 42 degrees. It is the extreme southern point of the coast region of the United States."

The following table shows the annual extremes in temperature, rainy days, the percentage of sunshine and number of days at a number of selected stations, representative of the different sections of our country:

Stations.	Temperature.		No. Days.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	
Boston.....	97	-7	59
Buffalo.....	89	-5	52
Chicago.....	87	-5	52
Cincinnati.....	87	-5	52
Denver.....	99	-9	60
Des Moines.....	91	-10	63
St. Louis.....	100	-11	66
Galveston.....	90	-10	65
Kansas City.....	100	-11	66
Memphis.....	99	-10	65
New Orleans.....	98	-9	64
Savannah.....	96	-8	63
Philadelphia.....	95	-7	62
St. Louis.....	94	-6	61
San Francisco.....	81	14	43
Santa Fe.....	92	14	43
Washington.....	92	14	43

From this table it will be seen that Santa Fe excels not only in sunshine and number of cloudless days, but that her climate is more equable than others given in the table—the annual range of temperature being 89 degrees. There is a greater disparity in sunshine also than would appear from the figures given in that the monthly percentages of the Mississippi valley states, notably St. Louis, the largest percentage of sunshine occurs during the summer months, when it is not such a great desideratum, while at Santa Fe, the greatest monthly percentage, (91) occurred in November.

The average number hours of sunshine at Santa Fe every day for a period of five years is 7.5. This is more than anywhere in the United States so far as the records of the weather bureau show.

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THE FASHION.

Diversity of Elements Which Make Up the Prevailing Style.

The costumes of a dozen different historical epochs and of many nations contribute their different items to the present fashionable wardrobe. Something here and something there is selected, an idea is



CLOTH BODICE.

adopted from yonder, and all unite in a combination where new relations appear and the original character of each unit is lost. The floating gauzes, rich embroideries and curiously out bodices of the orient appear in conjunction with the ribbons and brocades of the Louis Quinze period and the draperies of the empire, and nobody criticizes the chronological and geographical confusion. To these already sufficiently varied elements of the present reigning fashion will soon be added the Russian influence, as cold weather and furs simultaneously approach. Among the most fashionable fashions still holds a prominent place, and moulton, blue fox and astrakhan are also in favor. Bands of fur are to replace the ruffles of silk, puffs and stiched straps which have been used to head flounces and outline revers, vests, etc. A charming novelty is a sort of galloon composed of the finest possible bands of fur alternating with bands of silk, satin or velvet in bright colors.

An illustration is given of a short out of door dress of Russian green amazon cloth. It is closed by a double row of black passementerie olives and is finished by stitching. The valois collar is lined with pullings of pink mousseline de soie. The close sleeves flare at the wrists, where they are decorated with two olives.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Fashions for Weddings and Other Occasions of Interest.

A bride's gown should always be very high at the neck and very long at the wrists, the sleeves having a flaring cuff extending over the hand or points or a deep frill of lace or mousseline de soie. Although the top of the sleeve is now usually quite plain and flat, the length of the



VISITING COSTUME.

train of a wedding gown makes it necessary that the shoulders should be widened by a little trimming at the back of the gown is usually before the eyes of the company, care must be taken to make it as pleasing as possible. A flaring collar, the rear aspect of which is not specially attractive, should be avoided, a tight collar being worn with bows, points or a ruche of lace nestling next the hair.

Some pretty models of wedding gowns are seen in which the skirt and bodice are separate. The skirt has a circular flounce and a plain, round train, the bodice passing under a belt of ribbon or mousseline de soie with long ends at the back of the left side.

Glace kid gloves continue to be worn more than suede, and the favorite shades are pearl gray, putty, ivory, rye and black.

White hosiery is still in favor for general wear, although with evening and ceremonious toilets both stockings and shoes are chosen to match the gown. Colored kid shoes with black patent leather trimmings are an attractive novelty.

Feather trimmings, both in the form of hands and in embroideries or fringes, are much employed.

The picture illustrates a costume of pearl gray cashmere. The skirt has a slight train and is adorned with stitched stripes of the material, which form a cross-design at the sides. Three jeweled buttons are placed at the lower points in front. The tight coat has no seam in the middle of the back. It opens over a vest of ecru velvet in front and has velvet revers to match. The collar is lined with velvet, and there is a velvet cravat. Small buttons decorate the coat fronts.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

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