Eddy County Box 110 1 dec 99

THE EDDY CURRENT.

Pecos Valley to the Front--Croakers to the Rear.

VOL. 5 EDDY NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897. NO 30.

New Mexico the Home of the Sugar Beet.

The following is taken from a pamphlet issued by the bureau of imigration and contains some interesting facts:

The success of the sugar beet culture and the manufacture of sugar therefrom that has been demonstrated by the sugar beet-growers of the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, is an object lesson to the people of the United States, and is attracting very general interest throughout the country. But a few years have elapsed since the beginning of this industry in that valley, yet it has been sufficient to demonstrate its remarkable adaption to the soils and climate not only of that valley, but also to the soils and climate of New Mexico at large—that not only the Pecos Valley, but the Rio Grande valley, the San Juan Valley and the valley lands generally of New Mexico, are all exceptionally rich in the constituents of sugar developed in this and requisite to the successful and profitable manufacture of beet sugar.

The soils of many localities throughout the territory have been thoroughly tested by scientists and with reliable scientific appliances, and the quite uniform result throughout the territory shows that the soils of all our valleys, more especially in the Pecos and the lower Rio Grande, contain to a high degree the properties essential to successful sugar beet culture—surpassing those of every other section of the United States, and for that matter of the world.

New Mexico is peculiarly fitted for this product. The sugar beet requires a strong sunlight and dry atmosphere. Moisture, therefore, must be supplied by irrigation—the less rain the better—the roots and not the top, requiring the water—the top needing most the light and heat of the sun.

The strong, bright sunlight necessary to the highest perfection of the plant can be had only in the altitudes of the Rocky Mountain region, that bright sunlight can be had any where in New Mexico. The entire Territory, sloping to the south as it does, presents a southern exposure which more effectively warms the soil and dries the atmosphere, and thus, with the needed moisture confined to the root of the plant, and unshadowed, unobstructed sunlight throughout the twelve hours of the day, and every day, constantly baiting the top in light and heat, and the roots kept moist by irrigation, the constituent elements of sugar are being constantly developed under the most favorable conditions.

It is thus that the quality of New Mexico beet sugar, especially in the Pecos Valley, on account of its lower altitude and more direct southerly inclination, is found to exceed the makes of all the other localities in the world, as has been ascertained by intelligent and careful analysis and comparison.

New Mexico soils and climate thus continue to produce a rare combination of Nature's forces best adapted to the production of the highest precentage in sugar beets, as also of the most luscious fruits, known anywhere on earth.

As a matter of course, the remarkable success of the sugar beet in the Pecos Valley, has stimulated experimentation throughout the Territory, till it is now demonstrated that the sugar beet will thrive in nearly every other portion, and especially in the southerly sections of the Rio Grande Valley—that New Mexico soils and climate will produce the highest precentage of sugar and also the largest yield in bulk, of any other section of this or any other country, and that the Pecos Valley will always lead the balance of New Mexico in the sugar product, though throughout the entire Territory and especially in all the more southerly portions, the sugar beet can be produced with vastly greater profit than any of the ordinary field crops of grains or vegetables. The sugar beet is destined to become, and that time is not far away, the New Mexico farmer's best crop, for two reasons—first, because there can be no such thing as an over production and second, because it will always commend a fair price. It is destined to crowd out cane sugar, as it can be more cheaply produced and as the limit of cane sugar land has already been reached.

There is no class or form of agriculture that can be made so profitable to the farmer as sugar beets raising, and there is a industry in the world better, and few as well adapted to its cultivation as New Mexico. It will be vastly more profitable, in the near future for the New Mexico farmer to raise sugar beet and buy his corn and wheat, for one day's work in producing the sugar beet will buy two day's work in producing corn and wheat.

The sugar mill now in operation at Eddy has a capacity of 225 tons a day and negotiations are now on foot for the erection of another and much larger mill. A fair average yield is about fifteen tons per acre. A ton of beets makes 240 pounds of sugar, at present rates 16 per cent., or 320 pounds of sugar, the farmers contract ahead before their beets are planted. The price now agreed upon is $4 per ton for beets making 12 per cent of sugar. While it is calculated fifteen tons an acre is a good yield, it is frequently exceeded. One man last year made 18 tons running 18 per cent thus making over $72 an acre. Irrigation is employed, of course. It costs $1.25 per acre per annum for the delivery of water in the field. Land is worth $35 to $40 per acre, generally sold on ten years time, at 6 per cent interest. The beet pulp, which up to this time was sold by the mill is a fine milk producing food, and also valuable, along with other feed, for fattening cattle.

How Rome Saved America.

Archbishop Carrol, of Baltimore, was the next man to George Washington in securing the freedom of the American colonies. It was he who got the pope of Rome to send the papal nuncio to the King of France to get him to send the French army and navy to aid the Americans. It was he who got the Catholic generals Barons, Steuben and DeKalb, and the Catholic Polish generals, Kosciusco and Pulaski, to join the revolution.

Benjamin Franklin was sent by Congress to France to intercede with the King in behalf of the colonies. He was not successful. One bright morning he was sitting in the waiting room of the King's palace for an audiance, for he had received a letter from Washington, saying: "If France did not send over her army the cause must fail, for his troops were commencing to mutiny and he could not raise funds to pay them they had no rations, their feet were on the ground and cut and bleeding from the cold." Franklin looked downcast and woe begone, as he was revolving Washington's letter in his philosophical mind, was aroused from his melancholy stupor by a voice calling:

"Mr. Franklin! Oh, Mr. Franklin!

Franklin jumped up and rubbed his eyes. It was the pope's nuncio.

"I have good news for you," he said, "I have just got consent of the King to send over a French army and navy to aid your countrymen."

Franklin, astonished, threw himself on his knees and clasped the hand of the nuncio, kissing it several times.

"Oh" he said, "Rome has saved my country! America will never forget it for Rome! The Catholics shall have all the rights protestants have. Convey to His Holiness, the pope, my thanks for all the American people. We shall never, no never, forget it for Rome."

The nuncio said: "Mr. Franklin you must thank Fr. Carrol (Bishop Carrol) for it was he who induced the pope of Rome to send me here in the interests of the American people. His letters in favor of the cause were laid by me before the French King and cabinet and success has crowned his efforts."

So, readers, if you want to know something of the man who with the aid of Almighty God and Washington preserved you a flag turn to the Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore and see his tomb. Washington often said: "Of all the men whose influence was most potent in securing the success of the revolution, Bishop Carrol of Baltimore was the man." The English King called him "the rebel bishop, Washington's Richelieu, the prime minister and adviser of Congress, the man who got the pope of Rome to use his influence at the French court for the Americans.

"No, no, sir," said he turning to Mr. Pitt, the prime minister of England, "I shall never sign a bill granting Catholic emancipation after the action taken by the rebel Catholic bishop of Baltimore.

He had America detached from my dominion by the aid of the French army and navy and by the force of Irish Catholics. No, no, Mr. Pitt you need not stop to argue the question with me; my mind is made up on that question."

"Then," said Mr. Pitt, "If that is your majesty's determination, I can not remain in office, for I am pledged in one of the articles of union between England and Ireland to grant Catholic emancipation. It is necessary to save the union of the British empire. I must resign."

"Then," said the ousttusse king, "do so, do so."

So Pitt resigned like a man, and Catholic emancipation was not granted for twenty-eight years after this. This shows that Ireland suffered for American independence. It also shows that bishop Carrol's influence was mainly instrumental in securing our independence. The people of Boston turned out to receive the French army, which was led by a Catholic priest with a crucifix in his hand through the streets of Boston. All the ancient burgesses turned out and went to the Catholic church in compliment to the French, and all the old English statutes against the Catholics were repealed on the spot. This was the record of the day. The 10,000,000 Catholics in America can point to it with just pride.

Irishmen with Columbus.

In a recent lecture Henry Austin Adams, after pointing out a fact that America was discovered by a Catholic, assisted by the Catholic rulers of a Catholic country, said:

"Isn't it queer after we have been about four hundred and fifty years in the country which we discovered and which we never left, that a lot of nice people who came here two or three hundred years after us should say: 'You are strangers here; you are foreigners and not in sympathy with our institutions.'"

The history of the crew which sailed with Columbus in the Santa Maria, the speaker said, showed that a man named Patricius Metiulrio stood in the bow of the boat that first touched the shore of the New World, and that in the stern, as tillman, sat one Geovani Moranio. These men were the first to jump from the boat to the shore. Their names when anglicized were Patrick McGuire and John Moran.

"And the McGuires and the Morans have been here ever since," he continued amid applause, "and there is nothing to show that they ever conveyed to others their title, as first arrivals, to the country."

Out of the seventy men composing Columbus' crew, thirteen, Mr Adams said were Irishmen, and the first white men to set foot on the new sod had learned to walk on the "old sod"

"Critics of Cathoticism," he continued, "may explain that Columbus discovered America by accident and could not help it. But it was not an accident that directed the sending out from Catholic Spain dozens of other ships to the New World, with a meek monk standing in the bow of every vessel. Presently courage and endurance resulted in the finding of many of our principal rivers, bays and lakes."

A DARING ADVENTURE.

Fred Bascomb of Las Cruces Goes Over the Dam at El Paso.

Fred Bascomb and John Shyrock, two well known Las Cruces men, took it into their heads to make the trip to this city in a boat, and they did; but thereby hangs a tale.

They reached Courchesne's last evening safe and sound right side up with care after a necessarily prolonged study of the face of nature and the burning up of their countenances from an over abundance of sunlight. Shyrock concluded that he looked too beautiful after the trip, and fearful lest all the girls in town might go crazed on him, he concluded to remain at Courchesne's until a liberal and persistent application of cream had bleached out his promie. Bascomb, however, concluded to continue and although warned by Mr. Courchesne not to attempt under any circumstances to go over the dam above the water company's old pump house, Bascomb tried it.

He won't try it again, not by a large and increasing majority and the back counties yet to hear from. Bascomb has a more or less clear reconlection of falling over that dam at a lightning gait. Then after that—well, he couldn't tell whether he was skating o'er the zenith on a fleecy cloud or whether he was making a wild dive for the center of the earth. The boat went under and Bascomb shot out of it into the raging torrent and when he came up like a cork the boat hit him a clip in the eye and it is now of a beautiful variated hue. The boat kept bobbing up and down; so did Bascomb. But he held onto life like death onto the last of a plug darkey, and after a series of frantic attempts, grabbed onto the bottom side up—that is the boat, not Bascomb. Thus he float down to near the samp re yards where he made a shift to get ashore. Bascomb is devoid of all further desire for glory along this line. He was also devoid of nearly all his clothes, his watch, his valise and every thing else he had in that boat. However, he is now feeling easy, as it were, and declares with more or less emphasis that he will never, never, no never again do such a thing as to run the gauntlet of the water works dam. Mr. Bascomb is now in the hands of his friends and Shyrock is shining—not at the bar, but up his sleeve.—El Paso Herald

Plats Received.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
ROSWELL, N. M., June 1, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that plats of townships 16 S., Ranges 26 and 28 east have been received and will be filed in this office Monday, July 5, 1897, after which date we will be prepared to receive applications for entry of lands in said townships.

GEORGE H. YOUNG, Register.
WM. H. CODGNOVE, Receiver.

Communicated.

My name having been used by certain parties as being an applicant for the position of principal of the Eddy public school during the term commencing in September next, I take this opportunity of flatly contradicting any such statement as that alluded to, and to further state that I have never sent any communication on this or any other subject to the board; nor would I under any circumstances, or on any terms, accept a position, either as principal or in any other capacity, in the schools of Eddy.

T. F. SWARWICK, A. B.

SAME OLD CHESTNUTS.

By making the foreigners contribute from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually to get into our market we enable our own people to run their business at a profit.—American Economist, Organ of Protective Tariff League, March 26, 1897.

Uncle Sam: "Say, Dingley, you might as well come down. You're not getting any chestnuts, and you're not fooling voters. McKinley had some experience up that tree—it's a horse chestnut—in 1890. He pretended that he was making the foreigner pay the tax, but he soon found out what the people thought of him and his bill. The bulk of Americans are both honest and intelligent. The intelligent voter knows that you can't make the foreigner pay his taxes, and the honest voter prefers to pay his own taxes. You can never make your bill popular by such tomfoolery."

THE TARIFF ON CUTLERY.

Why the Trust Can Dictate Such Outrageously High Duties.

One of the worst schedules in the Dingley bill is that relating to cutlery—especially pocket cutlery. The duties on pocketknives range from 100 per cent to 300 per cent above present duties and are nearly double those in the McKinley bill. Why, you will ask, are these duties so extraordinarily high? And why are they allowed to remain there? Both questions are easily answered.

It is unnecessary here to go into details. Before McKinley's nomination one of the five or six large manufacturers of pocket cutlery, who was prominent in the trust, which raised prices an average of about 35 per cent under the McKinley bill, began to hustle for McKinley. He is said to have raised a large sum of money by passing the hat among the 20 or 25 cutlery manufacturers. Just how the money was spent is not known. It is probable, however, that several McKinley delegates to St. Louis owed their presence there to this fund. The hat passer himself was one of the very few delegates from New York who was for McKinley first, last and all the time. He was one of Hanna's most trusted lieutenants. One of the two favors which he is said to have asked as compensation for his valuable services was the fixing of the cutlery schedule. This privilege, being an ordinary and expected one under the protection system, was readily granted by the power behind the throne. This is probably the whole story. It explains fully why the duties are there and why they will stay there.

Below is given in detail some of the effects of the proposed duties as applied to importations for the last fiscal year. Of course but few knives will be imported under such exorbitant duties.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE.

First.—All pocket knives not costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Second.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 1 blade, 30 per cent ad valorem and 50 cents a dozen.

Third.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 2 blade, 30 per cent ad valorem and $1 a dozen. (If pearl or shell, 50 cents a dozen extra.)

Fourth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 3 blade, 30 per cent ad valorem and $1.50 a dozen.

Fifth.—Costing more than 40 cents a dozen, 4 blades or more, 30 per cent ad valorem and $2 a dozen. (If pearl or shell, 75 cents a dozen extra on 3 and 4 blades.)

Calculation showing result based on importations for fiscal year 1896: All knives costing 40 cents per dozen and less:

36,000 dozen, average price, 36 cents; value, $75,600; 35 per cent.

Knives costing over 40 cents per dozen:

40,000 dozen, 1 blade, average price, 60 cents; value, $28,800; at 30 per cent and 50 cents a dozen; duty, $39,760.

267,000 dozen, 2 blade, average price, $1.05; value, $465,780; at 30 per cent and $1 a dozen; duty, $472,782.

27,000 dozen, 3 blade, average price, $1.37; value, $31,590; at 30 per cent and $1.50 a dozen; duty, $49,858.

254,000 dozen, 4 blade, average price, $1.73; value, $439,420; at 30 per cent and $2 per dozen; duty, $636,884.

Total value, $1,333,770; total duty, $1,304,754; 128½ per cent.

Estimated that of 2, 3 and 4 blade 25 per cent are of pearl or shell, adding duty as follows:

12,000 dozen, 2 blade, at 50c.	$6,000
69,250 dozen, 3 blade, at 75c.	52,438
81,250 dozen, 4 blade, at 93c.	47,625
	$1,710,517—142½ p. c.

RESULT:

Knives to the value of 6 per cent of importations, duty would be 35 per cent.

Knives to the value of 51 per cent of importations, duty would be 142½ per cent.

The duty on pocket cutlery for some years prior to 1890 was 24 per cent ad valorem.

From 1890 to 1894 it was 50 per cent ad valorem, with the exceptions of a short time during that period when it was 45 per cent ad valorem.

The McKinley tariff averaged about 91 per cent ad valorem.

The Wilson tariff averaged about 51 per cent ad valorem.

The proposed Dingley tariff will average, based on the importations of 1896, 142½ per cent ad valorem on 94 per cent of all knives imported during that year.

The equivalent ad valorem duties on the following popular description of knives, under the existing law, Wilson law and proposed Dingley bill, are as follows:

	Existing law	Wilson law	Dingley bill
1 blade pocketknives that retail at 25 cents	[illegible]	51	[illegible]
1 blade pearl handle knives that retail at 50 cents	112	51	[illegible]
2 blade pearl handle knives that retail at 75 cents	64	51	[illegible]
3 blade pocketknives, not pearl or shell, that retail at 50 cents	68	51	[illegible]
3 blade pocketknives, pearl or shell, that retail at 75 cents	68	51	[illegible]
4 blade pocketknives, not pearl or shell, that retail at 50 cents	3	51	[illegible]
4 blade pocketknives, pearl or shell, that retail at 75 cents	3	51	[illegible]

Why Increase the Cutlery Duty?

Under the existing tariff Britishers coal pays 40 cents a ton. The Dingley bill proposes to make the 75 cents. In 1895-6 the imports of bituminous coal into the United States were 1,246,955 tons. The exports were 2,546,284. The figures for Canada were: imported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., 128,404 tons; from Quebec, Ontario, etc., 59,987; from British Columbia, 637,257; exports to these three divisions respectively, 413 tons, 1,671,302 and 3,694. Canada now proposes in case the Dingley rate is imposed to retaliate by a high duty on our coal, which will certainly not stimulate exports. Here is an export business worth twice as much as the corresponding import business, and it is proposed to run the risk of ruining the former for the sake of screwing $350,000 taxes out of the latter, and this on the plea of reviving American industry. Can any sane man fail to see that, even assuming that imports do not fall off, it is hardly worth while for the sake of a paltry $350,000 to tempt Canada into ruining an established business nearly twice as large as that which is to yield the tax? Yet this is the way in which "the old thing works."

The Protection Umbrella.

Punctures the Theory.

The opposition of the protected interests of Massachusetts to a duty on hides looks like an abandonment of the favorite protectionist theory that "the foreigner pays the tax."

Fooling the Farmer.

Sample taxes from the Dingley bill, with comparisons showing the overwhelming foreign competition to which the farmer is subjected and what protection the ways and means committee regards as indispensable:

Duty, Dingley bill.	Imports to United States. 1896.	Exports from United States. 1896.
Barley, 30c. per bu.	827,324 bu	7,665,321 bu
Corn, 15c. per bu.	4,338 bu	69,960,525 bu
Oats, 15c. per bu.	47,508 bu	15,912,550 bu
Rye, 15c. per bu.	154 bu	997,633 bu
Wheat, 25c. per bu.	2,110,551 bu	60,655,086 bu
Flour, 25c. ad val.	1,394 bbls	14,622,214 bbls
Butter, 6c. per lb.	22,097 lbs	19,378,913 lbs
Potatoes, 25c. p. bu.	175,240 bu	960,040 bu
Total value of these exports during the fiscal year 1896		$128,221,422
Total value imports		1,461,532

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS URGE MODERATION.

Admit That High Duties and Consequent High Prices Will Restrict the Use of Woolens.

Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accursed protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their struggle with opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a stanch protectionist. As such he believes that the 70,000,000 consumers of this country are legitimate subjects for plunder and that the manufacturers are the proper persons to enjoy the protection plunder.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woolens, has taught the woolen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool and moderate protection, which permits people of moderate means to wear real woolen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woolens, which restricts the use of woolens to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of The Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington:

"Go slow with your huge duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let everybody into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw materials too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and charge the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to mark our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods, because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woolen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in the

skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and to wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workingmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by us protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The Protectionist Performance.

The following is a part of ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

"As it stands the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as a revenue getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'catch 'em a-coming and a-going.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmer a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

The Beef Trust's Tithe.

If congress can advance the price of hides 2 cents a pound in this country, the people will pay several millions a year more than they do now for their boots and shoes, and the money will go into the pockets of the Beef trust.—Hartford Times.