

7-23-1897

Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 07-23-1897

New Mexican Printing Company

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half mile from the Chamita railroad station on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, offers superior advantages for tourists and health-seekers as a summer resort. The hotel is situated in the beautiful and healthful Grand Valley of the Rio Grande, only 100 miles north of Santa Fe, and is 7,000 feet lower in altitude than that beautiful city. There is good hunting and fishing in the vicinity; in close proximity, the cuisine is well supplied with the best of the market and the furnishing of the hotel is of the highest quality. Excellent food, comfortable and ancient guest dwellings and Indian specialties for guests three times a month are supplied guests free of charge. For particulars as to rates, etc., apply to Dr. Clark, Chamita Postoffice, N. M., or to Dr. Knapp, Santa Fe, N. M.

The Daily New Mexican

BY THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Santa Fe Post Office.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Daily, per week by carrier.	25
Daily, per month by mail.	1.00
Daily, three months by mail.	2.85
Daily, six months by mail.	5.50
Daily, one year by mail.	10.00
Weekly, per month by mail.	3.25
Weekly, per quarter by mail.	9.50
Weekly, per six months by mail.	18.00
Weekly, per year by mail.	35.00

All contracts and bills for advertising payable monthly.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address—not for publication—but as evidence of good faith, and should be addressed to the Editor. Letters pertaining to business should be addressed to the New Mexican Printing Co., Santa Fe, N. M.

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.

Notice is hereby given that orders given by employees upon the New Mexican Printing Co., will not be honored unless previously endorsed by the business manager.

Advertising Rates.
Wanted—One cent a word each insertion. Local—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Room—Preferred position—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed—Two dollars a line each, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar a line, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly.
Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted. Prices vary according to amount of matter, length of time to run, position, number of changes, etc.
One copy of each paper in which an ad appears will be sent free.
No display advertisements accepted for less than \$1 net, per month.
No reduction in price made for "every other day" advertisements.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

THANKS to the powers that be, the agony over the appointment of a U. S. marshal for New Mexico is over for four years anyhow.

Now if some one will tap that lake of petroleum in Alaska, and be careful not to drop a match and set it on fire, we shall have another source of the valuable supply of oil that lubricates the joints of machinery, lights up kitchens and country roads and helps us with the balance of trade.

There has been a demand created for gold by the increased use of that metal as the standard of value, and the demand is being supplied from South Africa, Colorado, California and Australia. More real money is now being added to the world's stock in gold alone than formerly in gold and silver together. Of course, we speak of value according to the markets. The gold discoveries on the Yukon are richer in realization than the first marvels that materialized in the returns from California. We shall have the gold cure for hard times.

SENATOR TELLER says of the holding up of the battleships by the silver trust and the free trade theorists, that he does not care whether those ships are ever finished or not. The utterance is very, to say the least, unbecoming. Senator Teller would hold up the whole country for the sake of using the government to bull the silver market. The senator who lives 2,000 miles from the sea, and opposes a navy adequate to represent our power, is unpatriotic, and if he presents the silver question as an excuse, he becomes an object of suspicion.

The land department of the Santa Fe railroad company announces that the sales of lands during the past six months greatly exceeded the sales for the same length of time in other years, and almost reached the total sales for all of last year. "The sales made so far this year have been heavy," said Land Commissioner Frost of the Santa Fe, "when compared with the sales of recent years. With few exceptions the sales made were in the grazing districts and grazing will be carried on more extensively in the southwest than ever before since that territory was devoted exclusively to grazing."

MR. BRYAN has evidently been putting his boom to rest by his recent talks. He has traveled too much and talked too much and made himself monotonous. The people who gathered to hear him at Charlottesville, Va., the university founded by Jefferson, found him raw and tedious and tiresome. His California auditors were disappointed, save so far as they were Republicans who saw that Mr. Bryan has become very stale. He has not got the intellectual force or the information to carry on a movement as he has undertaken to do. His mind is as dull as his voice is husky, and the twaddle he gets off about silver is indolent.

The only reason that those who pretend to be opposed to statehood for New Mexico can score up, is that under statehood, bidders would have a freer scope for action, than under the present territorial government. Of course this is pure nonsense and wholly unworthy of attempted refutation by means of logical or reasonable argument. The best men, the men who have made New Mexico what it is today, are a unit for statehood, and the acedical opposition is hardly worthy of notice coming as it does, to a large extent, from a few mossbacks and back numbers who are contented to jog along in the same old ruts. To such men enterprise, progress, push and energy are like a red flag waved in the face of a bull. In cities they are denominated sinners, and are always to be found opposing the opening of new streets, and in fact any enterprise at all that progressive citizens favor. They like old methods, old buildings and old things generally, and have a strong affinity for anything that is ancient and moss-covered. It is safe enough to assert that in the case at issue their wishes will not be respected. New Mexico must be admitted to statehood. The people of the territory demand it, and they will be satisfied with nothing less.

A. L. MORRISON FOR COLLECTOR.

A. L. Morrison, the newly appointed collector of internal revenue, was born in Ireland 66 years ago and emigrated to America while yet a boy. Learned the trade of chainmaking in New York. Volunteered in the Second regiment of Infantry New York volunteers and served in the Mexican war. Returned with his regiment to New Orleans, where he was honorably discharged and returned to New York soon after removing to Troy, N. Y., where he married his present wife in 1881. Four years afterward the young couple removed to Chicago where five boys and two girls were born to them. While engaged at his trade Mr. Morrison read law and was admitted to the bar, subsequently he was elected to the Illinois legislature and as a member of that body he voted for General John A. Logan for U. S. senator. While attending to his legislative duties and without solicitation on his part he was elected collector of taxes for west Chicago and served two terms. He also was police justice in the city of Chicago for several years. In 1882 Mr. Morrison was appointed U. S. marshal of New Mexico by President Arthur and subsequently served as register of the land office under President Harrison.

It is hardly necessary to say that the subject of this sketch is a sturdy, uncompromising Republican and ardent protectionist. Mr. Morrison has been engaged by the Republican national committee in every presidential campaign since the war, including the last, where in addition to being appointed manager of the McKinley anti-convention movement in New Mexico by Mr. Hanna, he was engaged in the active work of the campaign for two months in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Morrison has filled every official station he has held, with credit and efficiency. He is a straightforward, honorable and conscientious man, well known throughout the territory and highly respected.

His many warm friends throughout this territory and Arizona are greatly gratified at his selection and the people of New Mexico generally are much pleased, believing that a better appointment could not have been made.

THE SALT LAKE CELEBRATION.

Salt Lake City is in the throes of a big celebration in honor of Brigham Young, the leading event of the first day of the jubilation being the unveiling of a monument to the great apostle of Mormonism. Brigham Young was a great man in his way, a man of remarkable executive ability, tenacity of purpose, ingenuity of resource, and a man who must have possessed other personal qualities of merit, as is proved by the deep attachment of his people to him and to his memory.

And yet over his record there hangs the all-pervading fact, that while with one hand he was working to advance the world, in the way of colonization and building, with the other he was trying to turn it backward. He attempted to resurrect from long past ages a custom which, like slavery and serfdom, had its proper or rather unavoidable place in those crude times—the practice of polygamy.

It is not fair to attribute to Young and his associates, as only their bitter assailants have done, the purpose of resorting to polygamy through motives of lechery and self-gratification. Their motive had a more direct and clear aim than this—the rapid building up and peopling of a little empire which, with lands of its own, a religion of its own and an organization of its own, should be independent and able to resist even the authority of the United States.

To this end they did not scruple to debase woman to the level of beasts of the farm docks and herds.

And if it was right to debase woman by recalling polygamy from the buried centuries it would have been right to rehabilitate slavery by their dictum.

The day was doubtless one of jollity at Salt Lake, but there was one name which perhaps nobody uttered—the name which to Brigham Young was like that of Wellington to Napoleon, the name of his conqueror and the conqueror of polygamy—George F. Edmunds of Vermont.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The opposition to Hawaiian annexation in certain quarters is developing a disregard for truth, which it is charitable to impute to ignorance.

In several newspapers there are either anxious to please Mr. Searles and Mr. Havemeyer, or have not the advantage to know what they are talking about, the assertion is frequently made that the sugar trust is at the bottom of the annexation project. That great combination does not seem at all adverse to giving the service of its own odium to the advancement of its financial interests if the end cannot otherwise be accomplished. The most powerful opponent of the Hawaiian annexation treaty is the sugar trust, as it was but a few weeks ago the most active and influential advocate of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The trust is at war with the sugar planters of the islands, who are endeavoring to escape from its clutches. The situation is this:

In 1892 the Hawaiian planters made a contract with the trust to sell all their sugar for five years at San Francisco at the New York market price, less 1/4 cent a pound. The trust managed it so that the San Francisco price was usually higher than the New York price, making the planters' loss the difference between the two, as well as the 1/4 cent off. This nefarious draw down of the trust has amounted to \$2,000,000 annually, or \$10,000,000 since 1892. The planters have refused to renew the contract, as they believe that with new independent refineries and continued reciprocity or annexation they can get the full value of their crops. Hence the desire of the trust to abolish reciprocity and to prevent annexation. Moreover, with Hawaii a part of the United States, the islands would be enabled to send us washed sugars that

would take the place to the extent of their quantity of the refined product of the trust, and cut its profits still further.

The sugar monopolists are both greedy and venal. Not only do they object to the island planters wresting themselves free from spoliation, but they long to punish them for their rebellion. Consequently the sugar trust will kill the annexation treaty if it can.

CAPTAIN NORDSTROM, acting agent of the Pueblo and Jicarilla agency in a report recently submitted to the commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington, thinks that the custom of Indian dancing among the Indians under his charge is pernicious in the extreme and ought to be forbidden and abolished. Captain Nordstrom is absolutely right, but he might go further and recommend that the Pueblo and Jicarilla Indians be compelled to wear civilized clothing. The blanket and the breech cloth ought to disappear and that speedily.

WHEAT "TO BURN."

With a wheat crop of 575,000,000 bushels in sight in the United States and an unusually light crop predicted in all the other great grain producing countries of the world, the prospects of the American farmer are bright indeed.

A recent issue of Bradstreet's, which is usually very conservative in its views as to the business future, calls attention to the fact that the stock of wheat in hand at present is unusually light, being only 75,000,000 bushels, while nearly all the great grain producing countries of the world have unusually light crops this year. Recent reports, it says, from Russia, Germany, France and Hungary, point to decreased wheat harvests, and that India will hardly supply her home demand, with like reports from Australia and Argentina, and adds: "This brings the United States to the front as a prominent wheat exporter under similar conditions to those which existed in 1879 over the revival succeeding the great panic after five or six years of retrenchment and economy."

The same publication calls attention to the fact that during the month of June there was an advance in cotton, cotton seed oil, tobacco, bacon, lard, rice, corn, oats, barley, wheat and other farm products.

FOR THE LADIES.

A NOVELTY.

Anyone seeking novelties will find here something very unusual. Black liberty silk is employed to form a drapery which



extends from the neck to the foot of the skirt. At the top it is turned in four inches and gathered as close as possible to the collar under steel buckles. At the waist it bulges slightly over buckles a trifle wider. At the foot it is allowed to spread. In front this drapery extends only from neck to belt.

The gown itself is of red tulle. The skirt is cut with five gores, the fullness at the back being laid in four overlapping side plaits. Three ruffles of the tulle are bound with black satin. Black satin also forms the belt and collar.

The waist is one of the blouse-shapes considered so stylish. It is cut in one piece, having one shoulder seam. It fastens at the left side under the drapery. Sleeves are the "leg o' mutton" shape.

A rail of white lace finishes the neck. The back of the neck is turned in four inches and gathered as close as possible to the collar under steel buckles. At the waist it bulges slightly over buckles a trifle wider. At the foot it is allowed to spread. In front this drapery extends only from neck to belt.

A NOVEL TRIMMING.
Skirts with three circular ruffles are very much like a revival of the fashions of seven or eight years ago. A very ef-



fective mode of trimming such skirts consists of two rows of narrow black fringe set on the ruffles and scallops as shown in our picture. The fabric is old blue serge.

The back of the waist is seamless with a few gathers at the center. The front is made in surplice fashion, the folds extending from the arm size across the front, finished with revers scalloped and trimmed with three rows of fringe. The yoke top is of black chiffon gathered full. A tie of white liberty silk is worn.

Go to your doctor for advice; he is the best man to tell you what medicine you need. Go to your druggist for your medicines; he knows more about drugs than a dry goods man.

Stick to your doctor and to your druggist if you are a sick man, but don't go to your druggist for advice. If your doctor tells you to get Scott's Emulsion it is because he knows it to be the remedy in all conditions of wasting, the one reliable, permanent preparation.

Get what you ask for.

The hat is of black straw trimmed with black lace bonneting, which is put on to form a double soft crown. The edge is allowed to slightly overlap the straw brim. This effect of two or three crowns on a hat is new and extremely fashionable. It is generally attained by trimming which may be of tulle, mail, chiffon, net, batavia, silk or ribbon.

When the thinner fabrics are used, they are gathered very full; silk, batavia, etc., are cut on the bias and only slightly gathered.

MRS. TUT BOFFIN'S PARTY.

The German Lady Was Not Invited and Spoiled the Social Function.

When little Mrs. Tut Boffin, recently married, moved into the Misery flats, she arranged to give an impressive social function. That affair was to have taken place last night, but a grand coup by the lone German lady who lives in the basement caused an indefinite postponement of the party. Still Mrs. Boffin is not sorry that she neglected to invite the spiteful, mean creature. So there, now!

The main idea of the party was to impress the other flat-dwellers with the importance of the Boffins and their social connections. Little Mrs. Tut had a sort of catch as catch can acquaintance with a millionaire contractor who lived in his own house on the corner, and he was judiciously filled as the lion of the evening. The man who revels in a whole house is regarded with mingled feelings of veneration and respect by flat dwellers everywhere, and on their account the diplomat Mrs. Boffin invited the entire population of the Misery flats with the exception of the German lady in the basement. There was no special reason for overlooking this estimable person, nor could the Boffins conjure up an excuse for asking her to the feast. So they totally ignored the German lady.

Once I will even get mit her, already yet," murmured the slightest one as tales of vast preparation on the top floor were carried to her by considerate flatters who had been invited.

As the hour for the function drew near last night an aroma of back number sauerkraut, hot and steaming, filtered through the building. The odor came in fleecy, grossy banks like fog and hung dripping from balustrades and walls. The hall lights blinked dimly in the suffocating mist and the flatters gasped and choked in their rooms.

One by one the outside guests arrived and fought their way upward flight by flight, but none of them reached the Boffin apartments on the top floor. The millionaire contractor did struggle to the landing, but got stuck in the stench which was so dense between the ceiling and the floor as to be almost visible to the naked eye.

With a stifled wail the millionaire fainted dead away and was rescued by a couple of robust flatters, who said it was an outrage and a shame that Mrs. Boffin, after all her boasting and swell pretensions, should invite decent people to a supper of sauerkraut and then cook the beastly stuff in her own rooms. It was perfectly ridiculous.

Not a single card was presented at the Boffin portal. The preliminary symptoms in the hall threw off such a flavor that the guests fled in horror. All that night poor little Mrs. Tut wept and tore her hair and moaned.

"Oh, that awful Dutchwoman in the basement! Wouldn't I like to pitch her head first into her own vile sauerkraut pot! The wretch! Oh! Oh! Oh!"

Down in the basement the vindictive German lady lifted the deadly pot from the stove and chuckled:

"She had a party—nid."—New York Journal.

Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 488.]
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on September 10, 1897, viz: Carrie E. Fenton, of Pecos, N. M., for the 1/4 sec. 1/4, sw 1/4 sec. 1/4, and 2 sec. 1/4, in 10 range 18 E., T. 18 N., R. 10 E. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: E. M. Fenton, G. E. Fenton, J. F. Line and Gilbert LaBar, all of Pecos, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Illustrated

Special Edition

New Mexican

Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of matter describing the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send to any one inquiring about or interested in the territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, Wanted.

FOR SALE—New Mexico States at the New Mexican Printing Office.

PROBATE COURT BLANKS—For sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Blank mortgages of all descriptions at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Old papers, in quantities to suit, for sale at the New Mexican Printing Office.

FOR SALE—Appearance bonds, appeal bonds, official bonds, and bonds to keep the peace at the New Mexican Printing Company's office.

FOR SALE—A large quantity small piece, breveter and non-patent type at the New Mexican office. The same is in good condition and will be sold cheap. Proofs of faces and type and prices furnished on application.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT SOUTHWEST Is the Rich Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate.

WATER makes the plant grow

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not on hand in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO. OR ROSWELL LAND AND WATER CO. ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO. J. J. HAGERMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. J. F. SPIEGELBERG, W. M. A. SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convention second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. T. J. CUBAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Council No. 3, R. & S. M. Regular convention second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 8:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, T. L. M. Ed. E. SIEBER, Recorder.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

DR. JAMES A. MASSIE. Office, Griffin Block, Office Tel. 75; Residence Tel. 33. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. FRANCIS CROSSON. Palace avenue. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m. Telephone No. 27.

DENTISTS.

D. W. MANLEY. Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

J. B. BRADY. Dentist. Rooms in Kahn Block, over Spitz Jewelry Store. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

JOHN P. VICTORY. Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Will practice in all the courts.

GEO. W. KNABEEL. Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT. Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

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

T. F. CONWAY. W. A. HAWKINS. CONWAY & HAWKINS. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENEHAN. Attorney at Law. Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner's Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Office with E. A. Fiske, Spiegelberg Block, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD. Insurance Agent. Office, Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the Equitable Life, Pacific Mutual Accident, Royal Fire, Phoenix Fire, Manchester Fire, Svea Fire, London Lancashire Fire Association, New York Underwriters, Imperial, Lion, Providence, Washington Fire.

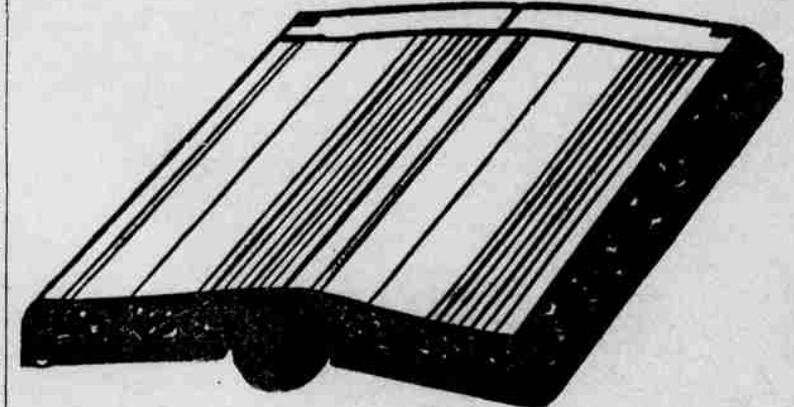
Notice for Publication.

[Homestead Entry No. 4129.]
LAND OFFICE AT SANTA FE, N. M.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and compute the same to a cash entry, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on July 28, 1897, viz: Nell M. Cooper, of Glorieta, N. M., for the 1/4 sec. 1/4, sw 1/4 sec. 1/4, and 2 sec. 1/4, in 10 range 18 E., T. 18 N., R. 10 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank W. Emerson, Pedro Maca, Tomas Yarela, Victor Rohal, of Glorieta, N. M. JAMES H. WALKER, Register.

Announcement!

The New Mexican Printing Company desires to state that it is making a specialty of its celebrated FREY'S PATENT FLAT OPENING BLANK BOOK. Rule them to order. Can give you the finest kind of binding, both for durability and finish, and it is the sole makers.



JOB WORK

Of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Carry a large and complete line of commercial stationery consisting of wedding cards, business cards, programs, etc.

BOOK WORK

This is the best equipped establishment in the whole southwest for this line of work, and our unequalled facilities enable us to turn out work at the lowest possible figures.

LEGAL BLANKS

Carry a full and complete line of all Legal Blank, including those required by the Brand Law enacted by the last legislature.

NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY.
