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A legitimate banking business transacted in all its branches. Exchange on all the cities of the United States bought at par. Highest prices paid for Mexican Dollars.

THERE ISN'T ANY GUESS WORK

About our shoes, they are made "upon honor," by manufacturers whose reputations are not for sale. We've got faith enough in these shoes to stamp our name on every pair, and we are selling them at half usual profits.

PEW & SON, Shoe Dealers.

WHAT IS A GOOD THING?

A Suit of Clothes that fits and wears well

"At A Low Price!"

We have a few left and are going to SELL THEM. To make them go, we have CUT THE PRICE. Look them over and judge for yourself, they are BARGAINS. Mens' all wool suits, sizes 34 to 46, only

\$6.50.

Examine our flannel shirts going at \$1.50.

Golden Eagle Clothing House

Mail orders receive prompt attention. MUNDY BLOCK

The Weil Tailoring Co.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Popular Prices.

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GEM BUILDING.

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OFFICES, Consultation and Examination FREE.

CATARRH Treated by the INSALATION PROCESS. The latest methods for the cure of THROAT, BRONCHITIS and LUNG TROUBLES.

UTERINE DISEASES. Womb, Excessive Menstruation, Ulceration, UNNATURAL DISCHARGES, and many other troubles, treated by the INSALATION PROCESS.

BLOOD POISON. Treated by the use of mercury, all complications, such as ERYSIPELAS, GONORRHOEA, etc., are cured.

RECTAL DISEASES, PILES, and Hemorrhoids. Treated by the use of the knife or other dangerous remedies, and CURED without a detention from business.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Treated by the use of the most perfect and safe methods. GUARANTEED CURED.

THE STAR LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES

Corner West Overland and Santa Fe Streets.

Phone 92. J. CALDWELL, Prop.

Caldwell Undertaking Co., 305 S. El Paso Street, The Leading Undertakers, Phones 197 and 183, CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT

J. C. ROSS, Manager.

Vulcanizing, the best; enameling, perfect finish; repairing, highest grade; Shedd 205 1/2 San Antonio street.

224 lbs. sugar \$1.00 cash. 25 lbs. coffee \$1.00 with purchase of \$1.00 other groceries. Pearce, 201 Stanton St.

EL PASO STEAM LAUNDRY, Telephone 47.

A MOCK ORANGE

Looks all right and is all right to look at, but when you taste it you wish you had kept it simply as an ornament. We have a fresh lot of - - -

JUICE - HEAVY ORANGES

Fresh from the sunny clime of Mexico where sweet things grow. The sight of them will make your mouth water. We also have a full line of

FRESH, CANNED AND EVAPORATED

We can't recommend our York State Pure Cider too highly. Write your orders or come in person and you will get the best attention and first-class groceries at - - -

J. B. Watson's

The Grocer, Phone 151, Cor. San Antonio and Stanton Streets

EL PASO, TEXAS.

Holiday Presents.

Not "How Cheap," but "How Appropriate," and being so appropriate, not so very dear.

READ THIS LIST FROM TOP TO BOTTOM!

Mexican Carved IN Leather

BFLTS, CHATELAINES, CARD CASES, "POCKET" BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

Washburn and cheaper Grades of Mandolins and Guitars.

MEXICAN DRAWN WORK.

Standard and Domestic Sewing Machines.

Mexican Opals, Onyx and Zappas.

COLUMBIA AND CRESCENT BICYCLES.

Indian Baskets and Navajo Blankets.

Eastman Kodaks and Films.

Mexican Art in Silver and Gold.

A. B. Chase Ann J. and C. Fischer and Sterling Pianos.

READ THIS LIST FROM BOTTOM TO TOP!

W. G. WALZ COMPANY

Music Store, Bicycle and Sewing Machine Dept.

THE INS AND OUTS.

Going and Coming of El Paso People and Others

G. R. Mackey, of Dallas, is at the Pierson.

Don Kodzie was in from Lordsburg yesterday.

Dr. A. H. Van Cleave has removed to Silver City.

Mr. Lee, of the Vegas Optic, was in town today.

Deputy Sheriff Banner, of Las Cruces, is in town.

O. T. Bassett has returned from California, and reports fine weather in the golden state.

Mrs. Virginia Brady and son will be domiciled for the winter at the residence of Miss Westcott.

Harry Turner, of St. Louis, who has been representing a tobacco house in this city, has gone home to spend Christmas.

J. H. Hampson and bride arrived on the groom's special car this afternoon attached to the Santa Fe train, and the couple continue through this evening to the City of Mexico. Hampson was congratulated by many friends in this city. He expects to reach Acapulco on the Pacific coast with his bride inside of two weeks.

There was a big attendance yesterday at the first full fight of the season in Juarez, a large share of the spectators being Americans. There were three bulls, only one of which was killed, and one bull was brought into the ring twice. The bull killed was slaughtered rather than scientifically slain, and one of the torreadors came near getting gored. The exhibition was rather tame.

The football match game between the High School team and the G. H. team played yesterday afternoon in the immediate of Hickerson's mill, resulted in a score of 25 to 0, in favor of the High School. It was obvious from the beginning that the High School boys had the advantage, but the G. H. team promises to return the compliment in the near future.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and more reliable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

Volcanizing, the best; enameling, perfect finish; repairing, highest grade; Shedd 205 1/2 San Antonio street.

224 lbs. sugar \$1.00 cash. 25 lbs. coffee \$1.00 with purchase of \$1.00 other groceries. Pearce, 201 Stanton St.

EL PASO STEAM LAUNDRY, Telephone 47.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDITION.

Wants to Let Cuba and Spain Settle Their Own Troubles Without Interference.

By the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph company the following synopsis of President Cleveland's message to Congress this morning was cleared over the wires today to the press.

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free constitution and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest.

A political contest involving momentous consequences fraught with feverish apprehensions and a serious progress so intense as to approach bitterness, has been waged throughout our land and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience of the people to the laws which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by the will of the majority and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government.

It is a gratifying and encouraging sign that the people are disposed to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as will be demanded by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

With this analysis of the recent election President Cleveland begins his annual message to Congress. The document contains more than 29,000 words. It contains besides a wealth of departmental reports of the various departments of the government, a succinct review of the Cuban revolution without committing the United States government to an avowal of hostility, either against the sovereignty of Spain or in support of the insurgents. President Cleveland begins that portion of his message devoted to foreign affairs by referring Congress to the report of the secretary of state in connection with minor matters. He then declares that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey has assumed a less heinous and bloody aspect during the past year, owing to the decisive action on the part of the great nations and the consequent awakening of the Turkish government to the demand of humane civilization.

As to the Cuban situation, the president is concerned it has left undone nothing for the protection of American missionaries and citizens in the Ottoman empire. Continuing the president says: "I do not believe the present sombre prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It is no more a barbarous and uncivilized civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century, that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the civilized world for the cessation of the present will remain unanswered."

President Cleveland, in dealing with the Cuban situation, unambiguously opposes the recent attempt to annex the island as a belated effort to avert the inevitable. He believes the situation to be too delicate for any intervention on the part of the United States at the present time. His message strongly hints that the ultimate outcome may require an aggressive stand on the part of this government. With greatest delicacy he devotes a large portion of his message to a review of the situation and points as a solution of the problem, the offer to Cuba on the part of Spain of genuine autonomy. The inscription he declares still correct, and he reaches a decision. No decision has been reached in the trial at arms.

"If Spain has not reestablished her authority neither have the insurgents made good their claim to be recognized as an independent state. Pretend that civil government exists on the island except so far as Spain has been able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned."

"But that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to a military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported on reliable authority that at the demand of commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the private Cuban government has now given up all pretensions to independence, and has acknowledged the superiority of the Spanish arms and of the Cuban tactics. He says, however, unless a speedy contest in the open is had, the policy of the Spanish government not to interfere with the destruction of property will ruin the fertility, productiveness and consequent commercial value of the island."

The message points out the many entangled interests of the United States in Cuba. Almost fifty millions of American capital is invested in the island. The Cuban revolution reached one hundred million annually. Our concern in Cuba is neither sentimental nor wholly philanthropic but we are in many ways vitally interested and to much extent dependent on the island. He points out the difficulties which we are subjected to by reason of the many Cuban residents who, while siding the insurgents through public meetings, the press, war funds and other means require the constant vigilance of the authorities at Washington. Besides the natural sympathy of the people of this country with those who struggle for a better and a freer government, combined with the adventures and restless character of the people of this country, the United States in its declared neutrality difficult to maintain. These inevitable entanglements and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States.

The president declares against according belligerent rights, does not

think Spain desires to sell and deprive the people of Spain as a settlement of the question on the ground that might is no sufficient reason for this country to violate its universal reputation as the most pacific of powers and the wisest of its people to live in amity with all the world. The United States, he says, has plenty of territory and should continue to manifest its patient endurance, which is no slight testimonial of the regard for Spain on the part of the American people. While remembering the part Spain has played in the history of the western hemisphere neither the people nor the government of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of Spain in this contest. After summing up the complications of international law bearing on the case, the president says: "It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy, a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all national requirements of her Cuban subjects there should be no reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control without severing the national and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country. It has been intimated that Spain and that country does not seem unwilling to adopt the suggestion that the United States act as mediator in bringing about this result. At the same time Spain demands that the insurgents lay down their arms before a compromise will be considered and the Cubans insist on something more definite than a promise of autonomy before they will consent to do so." In any event the president says, the United States should make no attempt to acquire the island and should prevent any other power from acquiring it. However, the ability of Spain to demonstrate its sovereignty becomes manifest, the United States should not hesitate to recognize and discharge its obligations in any way means while stimulating a disregard to duty or ill-timed expression of feeling.

Briefly touching on the Venezuelan boundary question and the Behring sea complications, the president then devotes himself to internal affairs. His message takes up in detail the various debts of the national government. The treasury department has received receipts for 1896 were \$409,475,408; expenditures, \$434,678,654.48; decrease \$25,203,245.70. Value of dutiable imports, \$369,757,470; value of free imports, \$409,967,470. Total increase \$1,754,709. Value of exports \$882,006,938; increase over preceding year, \$75,008,733. Gold exports \$112,403,967; silver \$70,041,670; gold increase \$45,225,065; silver, \$25,777,185, a decrease of \$2,859,635 of gold and an increase of \$8,596,007. Total metallic money in the U. S. July 1, \$1,225,329,629. Total gold \$690,967,964; gold and silver \$829,728,071 was silver. Nov. 1, 1896 total money in the United States was \$2,283,410,590 and the amount in circulation exclusive of treasury holdings was \$1,255,641, or \$22.64 per capita on a population of 71,002,000. The coinage of these metals throughout the world the same year was \$252,704,438 in gold and \$1,215,219 in silver. Total 1896 there were 3,679 national banks in operation with \$3,263,685,000 resources. Of the liabilities \$1,500,801,038.03 was due depositors and \$219,000,000 was in outstanding circulating notes. New banks were organized and 37 surrendered their charters, while 27 others receivers were appointed. The number of the number of 6,708 are in existence during the year, \$340,468 immigrants arrived bringing to this country more than \$500,000.

In reviewing the war department, the president does not recommend an increased army, as he says the organized militia numbers 112,879 men and costs \$3,200,000 annually which should be maintained in good condition. He believes both the regular army and militia should have more money for equipments. Regarding the navy, the president commends the expenditure of money for coast defenses, declines to recommend an increase of the navy to build its own vessels and equipments; is opposed to paying any further special premiums and recommends a plan for laying up ships in reserve for service to reduce the cost of maintaining our vessels afloat. Eight new cruisers and two gunboats have been commissioned and the chief executive says American ships are equal to any that may be built.

The president thinks federal offenders should be confined in the government prisons. The postoffice department, he says, is in good condition and has a deficit of \$8,000,000 owing to a reduction of postal duties and the increase without proportionate revenue in the low class mail matter.

The total Indian population is 177,235. The president believes the Indians show improvement under government management and recommends they be looked after by a commission organized to study the problem.

President Cleveland hits the pension grabbers a hard blow. He shows that last year the number of pensioners materially increased under the list the president reported, numbering 970,678 and costing \$128,314,761.94.

President Cleveland demands settlement of the Pacific railway loans and grants and especially the foreclosure of the Union Pacific mortgage.

He shows in the agricultural department that the value of farm products exported in 1896 amounted to \$750,000,000. He is opposed to gratuitous distribution of seed. The interstate commerce and civil service laws are highly commended.

While admitting a deficit of little more than \$25,000,000 the president defends the Wilson tariff bill as having opened up foreign markets and stimulated trade with other countries. The present bill, he says, will yield sufficient revenue to cover a fair tariff but the deficit was to be expected in the face of the business depression of the past two years. In this connection he defends the bill as made on the reserve fund and says it is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to class appropriation and extravagant expenditure.

The president alludes to our financial methods as weak and vicious and asks prompt reform of the system of finance and shows by experience to be fraught with a grievous peril and complexity. He refers to the late contest as being a greater menace to property than the late war. He declares financial peace cannot be secured until government currency obligation upon which gold may be demanded are withdrawn from circulation and cancelled. He advocates their exchanging

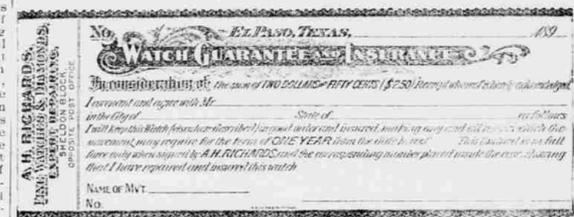
\$2.50 NEW \$2.50

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

Having adopted a new system of guaranteeing and insuring watch repairs from this date, it will cost you only two dollars and a half to keep your watch in Perfect Order For One Year. No matter how badly broken it is or what accident may happen within the year, I KEEP IT IN ORDER.

You Pay Once and No More

"If the watch is worth repairing."



Fac-simile of my guarantee given with each watch repaired.

This does not include case repairs; I also except Howard and fine Swiss watches from the above price; but I make the charge proportionately as low. Don't Pay from Two to Twenty Dollars a YEAR to keep your watch running when for two fifty you get an absolute guarantee by

A. H. RICHARDS,

Watches & Diamonds,

\$2.50 SHELDON BLOCK, \$2.50 EL PASO - TEXAS

for long term low interest bonds or their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. If this is not done, he thinks such currency obligations when redeemed should be cancelled instead of being reissued. National banks should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of their deposits security and their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per cent.

Summing up the financial situation, the president says: "The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial method will not dawn on us until our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and continues its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support and the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit. All good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation and the inauguration by the government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry."

After denouncing the tendency of the times toward the creation of trusts and monopolists, the tendency which the president said is to crush out industrial independence and to hinder or prevent the use of human faculties and the full development of human character, he appeals to Congress to exercise its right economy, says: "The way of perplexing extravagance is easy but the way to frugality is perplexing."

President Cleveland concludes as follows: "When our differences are forgotten and our contest of political opinions are no longer remembered, nothing in the past retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and a memory of a constant devotion to the interest of our confiding fellow countrymen." GROVER CLEVELAND.

TERRIBLE SMASH-UP.

Five Men Killed in the Worst Freight Wreck the S. P. Ever Had.

There was a terrible head-on collision early Sunday morning of two freight trains, two miles east of Sand Fork siding on the Southern Pacific, or seventy-one miles east of Fort Worth, which resulted in the worst smash-up the road ever had in the way of a freight wreck. Five trainmen were killed viz. Engineers Cody and Anderson, brakemen, whose names at present writing are unknown, but reside at San Antonio and strangers at this end of the line, while the fifth man killed was a brakeman, also from San Antonio, and who was evidently riding on the engine.

The collision was between an extra freight going east, and the third section of freight number 24 coming west. The extra evidently got mixed up on the number of sections in the regular, or the engineer thought he could make or the next siding beyond Sandy Fork, for he pulled out from the Fork in time to meet the third section rushing west and evidently on a curve. From the size of the wreck both trains must have been going at full speed, for the demoralization of both engines and some twenty cars was complete, the engines being reduced to scrap iron, and the cars scattered all over the right of way.

Wrecking outfits were sent out from San Antonio and Houston just as soon as one of the surviving freight bands way out of back two miles to Sandy Fork end wire, and surgeons and medical appliances were taken out from San Antonio in a coach attached to the wrecking train. The bodies were reeled under the debris, but were pulled out as soon as the wreckers could remove the wreckage resting on the poor fellows. Life was found extinct. The other train men were badly shaken up, but miraculously escaped. The track was for some distance torn to pieces, and the road bed ploughed up, so a shabby track was built around the wreck, and travel resumed after a delay of nearly ten hours. Number twenty, passenger, due in this city at 2:15 this afternoon, will be here about 3:30 p. m. in consequence of the accident. The maintenance of the road is giving the sad matter careful investigation.

Later, it has been ascertained that the names of the firemen were Holt and Askin. The brakeman's name was heard. It is claimed now that the catastrophe was due to the extra's thinking that the second section of the regular freight was the third. Sandy Fork is a siding, and there is no right of way there. The terrible accident makes the railroad men weep grave

faces, as they realize more than ever the dangerous nature of the business they are engaged in.

A TELEGRAPH REPORT.

Special to the Herald

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 7.—A most disastrous wreck occurred on the Southern Pacific at Sandy Fork, about 80 miles east of here, Sunday morning, and five men were killed.

It was a head end collision of two freight trains and is believed to be due entirely to carelessness.

The dead are: Engineer Tom Cody, Engineer W. H. Brown, Fireman Will Holt, Fireman George Askin, Brakeman Dove Woodson Heard. They all live in this city.

The wreck was caused by the carelessness of the crew of the east bound train No. 25, which had orders to stop on a blind siding at Sandy Fork until three sections of No. 24 passed.

The crew was asleep when two sections of 24 passed and believing the third had passed, backed out of the siding to the main line when the third 24 came along and collision took place.

It was a foggy morning. About 200 yards of track were torn up. The bodies arrived yesterday evening.

A Minee Pie Social.

There was a little minee pie social Saturday night at the Pierson. The participants of the same were O. T. Bassett, Police Surgeon Childs, of Hartford, Conn., Dr. Kauffmann, of Chicago, and a Representative of the HERALD. The minee pie inspiration was furnished by a talented artistic in the cookery line, a lady friend of the great and good lady, and was kindly served up "piping hot" for the people for the gastronomic edification of the aforesaid quartet, and without "extra charge for corkage."

People went down very smoothly—without a hitch, and the police surgeon who used to guard first base on the Yale university nine, took his share as easily and gracefully as he was wont of old to reach up four feet into the air to catch a hot fly from the bat "amid the plaudits of the crowd." Dr. Kauffmann has been constitutionally opposed to mince meat as an incubator of the festive night, and the cause of the midnight appearance of a line and interesting ancestors angry at being thus called up to gratify the imagination born of mince pie. But the next day, he declared, "good gusto, that he had sleep the previous night as sweetly as an infant upon its mother's breast; while O. T. Bassett said he never had struck the like of that pie since the time he sat in a high chair at his granmother's table back in the states, and tossed off the mince pie at the old lady's Thanksgiving table.

It is often a mystery how a cold has been "caught." The fact is, however, that when the blood is poor and the system depressed, one becomes peculiarly liable to diseases. When the appetite or the strength fails, Ayer's Sarsaparilla should be taken without delay.

Shedd will have some more of those guaranteed "Overland" wheels in soon, and say, he is almost giving them away, if you want to save money, see him before buying, it will be to your interest.

224 lbs. sugar \$1.00 cash. 25 lbs. coffee \$1.00 with purchase of \$1.00 other groceries. Pearce, 201 Stanton St.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A crown of tartar baking powder. Highest of all having strength Latest U. S. Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER. New York