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CLEVELAND TO CONGRESS.

Foreign Relations and Domestic Financial Conditions Exhaustively Discussed.

VERY STRONG STATE PAPER

Uncle Sam as An Arbitrator in South America--Americans Must Be Protected in China.

FAVORS RETALIATION AGAINST GERMANY

The Monroe Doctrine Maintained in Connection with the Venezuelan Incident--Great Britain Should Submit Boundary Question to Arbitration.

LET EUROPE SETTLE EASTERN QUESTION

Efforts of the Administration to Maintain the Parity of Gold and Silver--Reasons for Depletion of Gold Reserve--Retirement of Greenbacks Urged--16 to 1 Impossible.

By Western Union Telegraph Wires.

Washington, Dec. 3.--President Cleveland transmitted his annual message to congress at noon to-day. Appended will be found a complete synopsis of the important state paper:

President Cleveland's message to congress deals exhaustively with the two subjects of our foreign relations and domestic financial conditions.

He says: "The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give a special prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations and a statement of the financial problems which confront us."

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

President Cleveland notes the opening of the free wool market in the Argentine Republic and also that the boundary differences between that nation and Brazil have been settled by arbitration in which this country acted as arbitrator.

The close of the Chinese-Japanese war has developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire, which has called for prompt attention owing to manifest indications of the aversion of the Chinese to all foreign ways and undertakings. Mob attacks on foreign missionaries, causing much loss of life and property, have been the result.

The cordial relations with France have been undisturbed with the exception that a full explanation of

THE TREATMENT OF JOHN L. WALLER,

formerly U. S. consul at Tamatava, Madagascar, remains to be made. Mr. Waller remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired, having procured business concessions of value, and upon the declaration of martial law by the French, he was arrested upon various charges, tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to twenty years in prison.

The influence of the delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which is undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstructs their

SALES IN FOREIGN MARKETS

and prevents free access to the products of the world, is the president's summary of the trade conditions with Germany.

The president suggests retaliatory measures, should an examination warrant them, while declaring that the policy of this country as a producing nation should be marked with national good faith and reciprocal forbearance.

An appropriation for the survey of the Alaska boundary is recommended, as is also the sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of the British sealing claims. A commission to settle the boundary with Canada is urged.

In reference to the Venezuela boundary dispute, the president maintains the Monroe doctrine in opposing a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial power on this continent, and suggests that Great Britain submit its claims to arbitration.

The president touches briefly on the Hawaiian question, ending by saying that Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, furnished abundant reason for this government asking that he be recalled.

A change in the alien laws is suggested which will check the vicious system which at present overcomes the immigration and contract labor laws.

The president has no suggestions in the Nicaraguan case, but expects a peace-

ful settlement with such consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as are consistent.

ADVOCATES BREAKING OF SAMOAN TREATY.

The president asks legislation to break the treaty or agreement by which this country is jointly bound with England and Germany to assume management in Samoa.

Special attention is called to the situation in Cuba and the strict neutrality of the government is advised, despite the sentimental sympathy and adventurous support aroused in America by the stories of cruelty and the natural love of liberty. Military arrests of American citizens, the rights of the American consular officers to protect the property of Americans, and the Alliance incident have been recognized and are explained.

Regarding occurrences in Turkey, while exciting concern, information is hard to obtain. But our consul at Sivas has been instructed to investigate. It is not the intention of this government to become entangled in the eastern question, but simply to care for those entitled to its protection. Ships have been sent to points of actual disturbance, and

ON DEMAND OF OUR MINISTERS,

orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort American refugees to the coast. It is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on the part of the great European powers will not be delayed.

Owing to the growth of American interests in foreign countries the improvement of the consular service is urged. In accordance with the recommendation of the secretary of state, it has been decided to fill consular positions paying from \$600 to \$2,500 annually by promotion or transfer from some other position in the department of state. These promotions are to be made by examination and are to include 196 places. Legislation is needed for annual appointments.

The president recommends that ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts be provided with official residences. He suggests that, while avoiding the glitter and show of foreign nations, this country should not suffer by comparison through the shabbiness and parsimony of its diplomatic corps.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the internal situation of our national financial situation, we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention and one at present in such a delicate and precarious predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the efforts already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in the subject.

By the command of the people a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of the favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenues, curtailed our trade relations and impaired our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

THE SUBJECT OF CURRENCY.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, unchecked and regulated by business conditions and needless of our currency needs, which for more than fifteen years debased our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability, and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, has been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

After explaining the resumption of specie payments and the creation of a reserve gold fund of \$100,000,000, the president gives a brief monetary history of the United States, quoting the fact that in July, 1890, congress provided for the issuance of silver bullion, but decided that gold and silver must be kept at a parity.

WHAT DEPLETED THE GOLD RESERVE.

The redeemed treasury notes, treated as gold obligations, in 1893 amounted to \$155,000,000, with \$500,000,000 outstanding. This served to deplete the gold reserve in April, 1893, to \$77,013,300 and the president ascribes its further depletion to the high tariff laws in vogue until the passage of the Wilson bill, together with the infusion of silver into the country and the increasing agitation for its free coinage.

In consequence of these conditions the reserve had fallen in February, 1894, to \$65,428,377, a loss of \$31,000,000 in nine months. To relieve this state of affairs \$162,000,000 of bonds were issued in three periods under the redemption act of 1890.

President Cleveland explains the necessity for the Morgan syndicate contract, and declares that if, at its session in July, congress had authorized the issue of 3 per cent bonds, \$16,000,000 would have been saved.

Despite these efforts the gold reserve is now about in the same condition, there being but \$79,330,906 on hand at present.

CONDITION OF THE GOLD RESERVE.

Between 1889 and 1890 but \$28,000,000 of gold was withdrawn, while between 1890 and 1895 the amount was \$375,000,000. This is attributed to the increased purchase of silver.

The government has paid in gold nine-tenths of the notes and owes them all. It has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$36,500,000 in establishing the gold reserve and \$122,315,500 in an effort to maintain it, besides annual interest of \$11,000,000.

Immediate legislative relief is asked. Greenbacks and treasury notes should be retired by exchanging them for bonds with small terminations. The secretary of the treasury should be empowered to sell bonds abroad for gold in order to cancel these notes. The amount of currency thus withdrawn would not be over \$488,000,000, which would be supplied by gold.

The president suggests as a relief to the circulation that the banks be allowed to issue notes and that the tax on their circulation be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

As a further relief, it is suggested that the revenue collections be made payable in gold.

THE PARITY BETWEEN THE METALS.

Not to pay out United States and treasury notes on demand, and to insist on paying silver notes, the president declares would injure the parity between gold and silver, which the government is bound to maintain.

An excess of revenue receipts would not alter the question of national solvency, as in the struggle to maintain the gold reserve, the treasury gold could not pay debts with the money it had, but only with gold, and that, to the foreign investors, is the only concern, as the withdrawal of gold is a direct result of fright.

There is nothing to alleviate the situation so much as legislation which will lessen the desire for gold. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only desire is to draw gold from the government store. Therefore, a revenue increase is deprecated.

RATIO OF 16 TO 1 PRONOUNCED IMPOSSIBLE.

Speaking of the proposition to relieve the financial situation by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the president declares that no government, no human contrivance, no act of legislation has ever been made able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio of appreciable difference from that which is established in the markets of the world.

A change in the standard to silver monometallism would bring a collapse to our entire credit system.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Half Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed in Indianapolis--Firemen Hurt--Blaze in New York.

Indianapolis, Dec. 3.--A second alarm has gone in for the big fire that started in the wholesale district of South Meridian street. The fire has burned from No. 54 to No. 72.

The fire has destroyed property valued at \$500,000. The burning quarter of the block bounded by Meridian, Maryland, Georgia and Illinois streets has been laid in ruins. There was an insufficient supply of water, and the weather bitter cold.

At noon, the fire had been placed under control, but was still burning. The following firms have been burned out: Schnell & Co., wholesale grocers; Ward Bros., druggists; Fairbanks & Morse, scales; Eckhouse Bros., liquors; Woodford & Pohlman, liquors; Indiana Coffee Co.

The buildings were all brick and three and four stories in height. Several firemen were carried down by the falling walls, and it is believed that two who have been taken to the hospital will die.

The owners estimate their loss on stocks as follows: Hildebrand company, \$30,000; Joseph & Moses Eckhouse, \$11,000; Woodford & Pohlman, \$28,000; S. C. Co., \$125,000; L. W. Drew, \$15,000; Ward Bros., \$35,000; Indiana Coffee Co., \$60,000.

The estimated total value of stocks destroyed is \$372,000. The loss, together with buildings, is fully \$500,000. There is a total of about \$600,000 insurance.

QUITE A BLAZE IN NEW YORK.

New York.--The damage by fire at 72 Warren street to-day is estimated at \$50,000, of which half is on the building and \$20,000 on the Argo spice mills.

Vesuvius in Eruption.

London, Dec. 3.--A special dispatch from Naples says Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption.

THE WRONG MAN PUNISHED

An Illinois Preacher Wrongfully Convicted of Murdering His Wife--His Story Proves True.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 3.--Rev. William Henshaw was recently convicted of the murder of his wife and is serving a life sentence.

Henshaw stoutly maintained that his wife was killed by robbers, who came to the house and left in a buggy.

Now comes Lewis Aser, a neighbor of Henshaw, and states that on the night of the murder, while out hunting horses, he saw two men drive toward the Henshaw residence. Later he heard pistol shots and cries for help.

Aser claims to know who killed Mrs. Henshaw, but refuses to tell, as his life, he says, would be in danger. Aser has been placed in jail and will be examined by the grand jury.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

British Ambassador Sends An Ultimatum to the Sultan--Must Grant the Extra Guard-Ship--Peckham's Message to the German Congress.

Constantinople, Dec. 2, via Sofia, Dec. 3.--It is reported here this afternoon that after the meeting of the ambassadors, Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador, notified the Turkish government that if the German ultimatum is not granted by Saturday a British warship would be sent through the straits of Dardanelles, without the sultan's permission, to act as an extra guard-ship in the Bosphorus, for the protection of the British embassy.

ITALY, INDONESIA BRITISH ACTION.

Rome.--It is reported that Great Britain has decided to give the sultan of Turkey till Saturday to issue a firman for the passage of an extra guard-ship through the Dardanelles. It is also stated that if the necessary permission is not forthcoming at the end of that time, British guard-ships will be sent through the straits without the sultan's permission. Italy is said to indorse the notion of the British government.

MESSAGE TO GERMAN CONGRESS.

Berlin.--The Reichstag was opened to-day. The speech from the throne was read by Prince Hohenzollern, chancellor. It says: "In conjunction with Russia and France, Germany has endeavored to prevent the further complications threatened by a war between the two great east Asiatic empires. Our endeavor has been attended with success, thanks to the judicious mediation displayed by the Japan government, and will contribute to preserving and enlarging the field of peaceful labor for Germany's industry and trade."

The deplorable events in the Turkish empire and the situation created thereby have our serious attention. Faithful to our alliances and to the tried principles of German policy, the empire is ever ready to co-operate with the powers when called upon by their interests to work for the furtherance of the cause of peace. The unanimity of decision of all the powers to respect the existing treaties, and support the government of his majesty, the sultan, in the establishment of an orderly state of things, justifies the hope that they will not be wanting in success."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.--Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE WASHINGTON BUDGET

Both Houses of Congress Listen to the Reading of the President's Message this Afternoon.

JUDGE PECKHAM FOR SUPREME BENCH

Nominations of Secretary Olney and Attorney General Harmon Confirmed--Monroe Doctrine and Cuban Insurgents.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Washington, Dec. 3.--When the house met at noon to-day, Rev. H. N. Condon, the new chaplain, a blind Universalist preacher from Fort Huron, Mich., delivered the invocation.

Payne, Republican, of New York, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, reported that President Cleveland sent his respectful salutation to congress and would communicate his views in writing. Immediately thereafter Mr. Fruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared with the message. As the clerk commenced its reading the house became quiet and the members listened, some intently but all respectfully, to the words of the chief executive.

MESSAGE READ IN THE SENATE.

The senate galleries were again well filled, but there was not the struggle for places incident to the opening session. The formal proceedings over, Senator Vilas, of the committee appointed to wait on the president, announced: "The president desires us to convey his respectful salutations to the houses of congress and to say that he will immediately communicate his views in writing to congress." Then Mr. Fruden, the executive clerk, made the formal transfer of the expected message. There was a thinning out of the attendance on the floor after the first half hour of the reading, as the senators had printed copies.

NOTABLE NOMINATIONS.

The president to-day nominated Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to be associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Howell S. Jackson, of Tennessee. He also nominated Richard Olney to be secretary of state and Judson Harmon to be attorney general.

NOT WHEELER PECKHAM.

Rufus W. Peckham is judge of the court of appeals of New York. It is believed that his nomination will be satisfactory to Senator Hill, whose opposition was successful in preventing the confirmation of Hornblower and Wheeler Peckham, of New York, whose names were sent in by President Cleveland for the supreme court justiceship now held by Justice White, of Louisiana.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Richard Olney as secretary of state and Judson Harmon as attorney general. Senator Stewart introduced the usual free silver bill.

The senate adjourned at 3 p. m., thus shutting off debate from several senators primed with speeches on Cuba and Venezuelan affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS AT DETROIT.

On the recommendation of Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, the secretary of war to-day directed Major J. C. Post, of the corps of engineers, to take charge of all public works in the vicinity of Detroit, formerly in charge of Col. O. E. Poe, deceased.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND CUBAN INSURGENTS

Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, has introduced a resolution in the senate forcibly approving the Monroe doctrine, and Senator Call, Democrat, of Florida, has introduced a resolution directing that the insurgents of Cuba be accorded belligerent rights.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY TO-DAY.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows an available cash balance of \$177,527,512; gold reserve, \$79,273,960.

SILVER MEN ON TOP.

Friends of silver have a majority of the senate finance committee and in the stronghold will prevent the passage of any measure interfering with their interests. Only the most moderate tariff amendments for revenue purposes can pass both houses, and even their fate is doubtful.

THE DENVER MINT.

Secretary Carlisle, in his statement sent to congress yesterday, recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 to continue work under the present limit, during the next fiscal year, on the new Denver mint.

PLANS OF THE POPPS.

In an interview Senator Peffer said that the Populists will vote as a unit on all party questions. With regard to the reorganization of the senate they will not decide their policy until the matter is presented by the Republicans. In currency questions the Populists will take no steps until the president's recommendation on the retirement of the greenbacks is presented. In taxation and revenue measures, the program of the Populists in the house will be not to present any measures, but to present amendments.

On foreign questions the Populists will stand for the consonance of the governments on the western hemisphere, and while not advocating an aggressive policy of interference will insist on the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. They will express sympathy for Cuba, and in regard to the Hawaiian question will decide what stand to take when the subject is presented in the senate. Senator Peffer said that personally he favored a protectorate rather than annexation.

The senator said he had prepared twenty-one bills for introduction in the senate. The first will be the bill curtailing the cost of congressional funerals.

The Populists in congress have sent a circular letter to all the Democratic and Republican members who have been known to favor free coinage to meet with them in conference on the currency question.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Interior Department Apportioning Lands in Arizona to Indians in Ten Acre Lots.

Phoenix, A. T., Dec. 3.--The interior department has commenced the work of allotting lands to the Indians in severalty.

C. N. Bennett, private secretary to Secretary Hobbs Smith, is here to divide the Gila Band, Pima and Maricopa Indian reservations into ten acre tracts.

The land is of good quality and can be irrigated. The Great Scacon reservation on the Colorado and Gila rivers will not be allotted.

Kenrick Bishop of St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3.--Dispatches from Rome announce that Rev. Father David W. Kenrick, pastor of St. Vincent's church, has been appointed bishop of St. Louis. Father Kenrick is inclined to think that the report is a mistake.

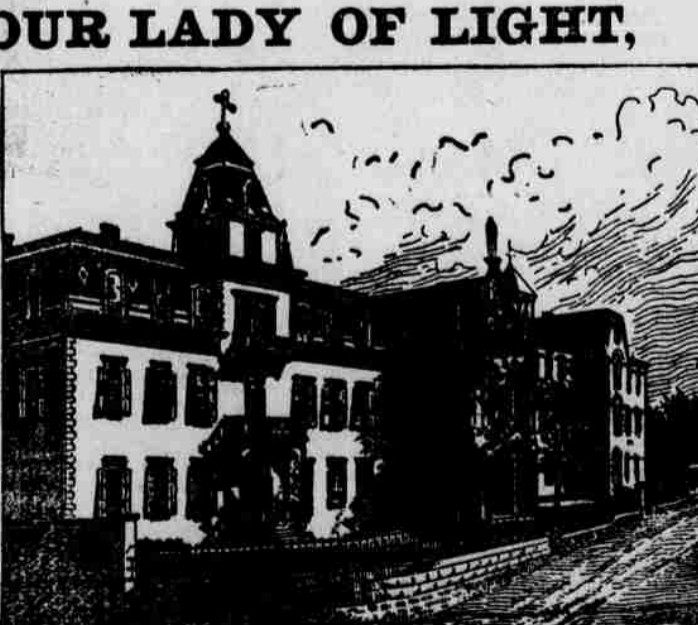
Contractor Poisoned.

Deadwood, S. D., Dec. 3.--The body of E. A. Green, for many years a prominent government contractor in and about Fort Meade, was found to-day a few yards from the door of a bagnio in Sturgis, in which he had taken a drink. Everything pointed to his having been poisoned. The several inmates of the house have been placed under arrest on the charge of murder.

Eleven Children Poisoned.

Detroit, Dec. 3.--As a result of eating sausage, eleven children in Soudwich, Ont., across the river from here, are poisoned. The family of Albert Cobillions gave a children's party at which bologna sausage was freely partaken of. Louise Cobillion, a baby, is dead and two others are expected to die.

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