

6-23-1892

## Santa Fe Daily New Mexican, 06-23-1892

New Mexican Printing Company

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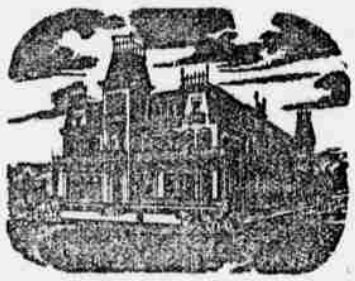
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## -BRIEF WIRINGS-

## A BIG SCRAP.

And Cleveland is Again Named to Be Defeated for the Presidency.

Stevenson, of Illinois, Named for Vice-President-New York Still Solid for Hill.

CHICAGO, June 23.—When the national Democratic convention assembled at 5 o'clock yesterday evening the Cleveland men were jubilant and defiant. There had been a careful count of noses which revealed the fact that Cleveland had two-thirds of the delegates and some to spare. An hour of speech making and music in a rain-soaked hall had to be put in before the report of the committee on platform was forthcoming. There was little enthusiasm. The Hill-Cleveland factions both in the convention and in the committee rooms were as bitter toward each other as ever. The rain poured down and the press and telegraphic apartments were flooded with water, which caused much vexation delay in getting off the news of the proceedings.

TWO REPORTS  
were presented by the committee on platform in reference to the tariff question, and the battle was opened by a motion to adopt the minority for the majority report. O'Neal, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the minority report, and Vilas spoke against it, being greeted by cheers and hisses intermingled. Waterson denounced the majority report on the tariff question as a straddle, and urged the adoption of the minority report, declaring it similar to the platform adopted in 1876. Amidst great confusion the motion to adopt the minority report was carried. Patterson, of Colorado, presented a minority report on the question of silver and it was voted down.

THE NOMINATIONS.  
Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, took the platform at 9:15 and placed Cleveland's name in nomination. When he said Cleveland would have the support of every Democrat in the land there were loud cries of "No," "No," and "Hiss."

The Hill men met all the noise possible and held the attention of the convention for fully fifteen minutes. DeWitt presented the name of D. B. Hill, and Fellows, of New York, also spoke long of Hill.

A. W. Green, of Illinois, and English, of Indiana, seconded Cleveland's nomination. Senator Voorhees was ill at his hotel but sent a letter endorsing Cleveland's name in nomination. Duncombe, of Iowa, nominated Boies. DeWitt appealed to the convention not to ignore the regularly organized Democratic vote of New York as represented by Hill.

CLEVELAND  
was nominated on the first ballot. Following are the official totals for the first ballot: Cleveland's total vote, 616½; Hill, 114; Boies, 103; Scattering, 54.

## "German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted with this ailment will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cough on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

After a full night session, the noisiest and most exciting in the history of the party, Cleveland was declared the nominee for president at 3:10 o'clock this morning.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.  
The convention was again called to order at 2:30 this afternoon, and the principal candidates for the vice-presidency were Gray, of Indiana; Stevenson, of Illinois; Mitchell, of Iowa, and Judge Morse, of Michigan. Stevenson was regarded with great favor as more likely to carry his state than any of the other candidates. While his name was being placed in nomination a tremendous rain storm raged and repeated claps of thunder drowned the speaker's voice.

Laub, of Indiana, nominated Gray and Pennsylvania and Connecticut seconded his nomination.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.  
The first ballot for the vice presidency resulted in no choice. The vote was scattered between Gray, Stevenson and Morse, the first named leading. Iowa cast 24 votes for Waterson, of Kentucky. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated at 4:45 on the second ballot.

THE PLATFORM.  
charges that the Republican party is trying to secure national control of state elections; hints at trying to suppress trusts by law; declares reciprocity an original Democratic measure and says: "We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrine of the Democratic party that the necessity of the government is the only justification for taxation, and where a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefit to labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff, fall with great force upon our farmers and workmen and for the advantage of the rich, whom it enriches; exacts from labor an unjust share of the expenses of the government; and we demand such revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequality, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis. But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any changes of law must be at every step regarded with care and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subjected in its execution to the dictates of justice."

We denounce the McKinley tariff law as a gross and deliberate conspiracy to accumulate the efforts of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free trade and to encourage manufacturing goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that may follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of the laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been increase of prosperity to the country since the tariff went into operation and we point to the distress and distress which wage earners and strikes cause in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act. We call the corporate owners of large concerns to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the completion of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural supplies the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage of over two thousand and five hundred million dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural states of the union there appears a real estate debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural states; we denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

WOULD DISTURB TITLES.  
The Republican party, while professing the policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few rich and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate persons, have more than that of all our farmers between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public lands and reclaiming from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE FINANCIAL PLAN.  
We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all wise supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment

of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unsteady money and fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.  
Following is the list of the members of the national committee as named by the various delegations in the convention: Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, N. M. Rose; California, —; Colorado, Charles S. Thomas; Connecticut, Charles French; Delaware, —; Florida, Samuel P. C. George; Georgia, —; Idaho, Frank W. Boone; Illinois, Ben. T. Campbell; Indiana, S. P. Sherin; Iowa, Col. J. J. Richardson; Kansas, Gen. Charles W. Blair; Kentucky, —; Louisiana, James Jeffers; Maine, Arthur Sewell; Maryland, Hon. A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, Joseph I. Quinby; Michigan, Daniel J. Campau; Minnesota, Michael Duran; Mississippi, Charles E. Hendry; Missouri, J. C. Frazer; Montana, A. J. Davidson; Nebraska, Tobias Castor; Nevada, —; New Hampshire, Alva W. Sulloway; New Jersey, Miles Rosa; New York, William F. Sheehan; North Carolina, Hon. M. W. Ransome; North Dakota, W. C. Listerow; Ohio, Calvin S. Brice; Oregon, E. D. McKee; Pennsylvania, William F. Harty; Rhode Island, —; South Carolina, M. A. Donaldson; South Dakota, —; Tennessee, Holmes Conning; Texas, O. T. Holt; Vermont, Bradley B. Smalley; Virginia, —; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; West Virginia, —; Wisconsin, Hon. E. G. Wachte; Wyoming, —; Arizona, Charles M. Shannon; New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson; Oklahoma, T. N. Richardson; Utah, Samuel A. Merrill; District of Columbia, James L. Norris; Alaska, A. K. Delaney.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.  
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 23.—The Republican state convention opened here this afternoon, the date having been changed from the 28th inst. for the convenience of the farming element. A full state ticket from governor down is to be placed in nomination.

NEW MEXICO RATES.  
DENVER, June 23.—The Santa Fe Railway company has inaugurated a new freight tariff between Denver and New Mexico points, which will be of much interest to Denver manufacturers. The new rates will go into effect on Tuesday next. Heretofore the St. Louis tariff had applied on shipments from Denver and that city has furnished most of the supplies that have gone into New Mexico. Under the new tariff the Santa Fe, the rates on many articles have been reduced to a rate lower than the St. Louis and classifications are lower all around.

SAN JUAN MINERS.  
RICO, Colo., June 23.—Owing to a reduction in wages amounting to 50 cents a day it is understood a general strike has been inaugurated among the miners throughout all the San Juan, to take place July 1. What the result will be no one can tell, but it must certainly prove disastrous, although mine owners and managers claim the places of the strikers can be supplied with men who are willing to accept the reduction. The low price of silver is at the bottom of the mischief. At best it will prove disastrous unless the strike can be avoided, as it will throw 2,000 men out of employment.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The senate bill extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha three years, was passed.

The postoffice and agricultural appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar.

The conference report on the military academy bill was presented and agreed to.

The senate also passed a bill subjecting to homestead law the public lands disposed of within the Fort Fetterman and Fort Hay reservation and the Wool reserve in Wyoming.

The house, after agreeing to hereafter meet at 12 o'clock and passing the senate bill extending to the port of St. Augustine, Fla., the provisions of the act for immediate transportation of dutiable goods, went into committee of the whole on the general deficiency bill.

Gen. Kelton's Retirement.  
WASHINGTON, June 23.—At midnight Brigadier General Kelton, adjutant general of the United States army, will go upon the retired list, and speculation in army circles regarding his successor is at fever heat. The names of four members of the adjutant general's department are mentioned in connection with the vacancy. These are, in the order of their seniority in the department, Gen. Robert Williams, Gen. Channoy McKeever, Gen. George D. Ruggles and Gen. Thomas M. Vincent. Both Gen. McKeever and Gen. Williams retire in the fall of 1893, so that the honor of being chosen to succeed him is at least a short-lived one. Report has it that the rivalry that has existed will be compromised by the appointment of Gen. Williams, and that he will soon after retire to his home in New York.

THE RUGGLES CASE.  
Gen. Ruggles will not be a candidate against a man who outranks him, and so he is not in the field except against Gen. Vincent, and the latter is scarcely likely to receive the appointment. It is regarded as possible that the present may adhere to his sometimes disregarded rule in reference to the appointment of an officer who has less than two years to serve.

## THE SCHOOL LAWS.

Official Interpretation of Certain Sections by the Solicitor General.

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,  
Office of Solicitor General,  
Santa Fe, N. M., June 21, 1892.  
Hon. Amado Chavez, Superintendent Public Instruction, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir: Your letter enclosing one of inquiry from Hon. A. B. Elliott, of Hillsboro, as to who were elected school directors at the recent school election in that district, upon the state of facts given by him and G. O. Perrault who joins in the letter, has had my attention, and in reply would say: The construction put upon section 19 of the school law by Judge Elliott as to the qualifications of voters, agrees with my former opinion and I think is correct, i.e. That the words "paying taxes in the district" would those subject to pay taxes other than poll, or capitation tax, they need not necessarily have actually paid the tax, but they must have taxable property. But in this case the other two members of the board overruled Judge Elliott and allowed votes to be cast by electors without reference to their property qualifications, and now the question is are these persons receiving a majority of the votes cast, elected school directors? My opinion is; that if a sufficient number of legal votes were cast to change the apparent result, then taking out the illegal votes and not considering them, the persons would be elected who actually received the largest number of legal votes, and that votes cast by persons not having taxable property, are illegal at such an election and can not be counted, and if for any reason no directors were elected by the qualified electors of the district, then the old board will hold over until their successors are duly elected.

Very respectfully,  
EDWARD L. BARTLETT,  
Solicitor General of New Mexico.

Notice for Bids.  
To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1892, for furnishing the material, and constructing a table from the metals, precious stones and petrified woods, found in Santa Fe county, for exhibition at the World's fair in Chicago.

All bids for work and material must be accompanied by a certified check for \$25, and the successful bidder must enter into a bond in double the amount of the contract price, with sufficient sureties for the completion of the work at the time mentioned in the contract, and in accordance with the specifications.

The certified checks accompanying bids, will be returned after the same are opened, except to the successful bidder, and to him, after contract has been made and bond given for the performance of the work. The work must be completed not later than the 15th day of February, 1893, and in strict accordance with the designs, plans, and specifications now on view at the store of Seligman Bros., south side of the plaza.

Payments will be made when the work is completed and accepted or as it progresses, as may be agreed upon.

All bids to be considered must be sealed in an envelope and be endorsed, "Bids for the construction of Santa Fe county World's fair table," and must refer in the body of the bid to this notice.

The right is reserved to reject and all bids by the undersigned.

Mrs. B. Seligman, Mrs. R. E. Twitchell, Mrs. R. J. Pallen, Mrs. A. E. Chapman, Mrs. G. Rivenburg, Mrs. J. Weltman, Mrs. E. P. Seeds, Miss F. Hughes, Mrs. B. M. Thomas, Mrs. E. L. Bartlett, Mrs. E. H. Plummer, Miss Allison.

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