

MET FAVOR IN THE SENATE

President's Message Brought Out Applause in that Body.

SCENE THAT IS SELDOM WITNESSED

Message and Accompanying Documents Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The president's message on the Venezuelan question occupied the main attention of the senate during its brief session. Secretary Cox read the document amid impressive silence, the senators following every word with intense interest. The concluding sentence of the message was no sooner read than a demonstration occurred, almost unparalleled in the history of the senate.

At this point the message of the president was received. Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, at once moved that the senate go into executive session, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 1. The doors of the senate were thrown open and the secretary began the reading of the message.

As the reading of the message closed there was a hearty handclapping from all quarters of the chamber. Mr. Chandler, republican of New Hampshire, leading in the demonstration on the republican side, was the most spontaneous in his recollection.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE INCREASED

Proposition Led to a Lively but Good-natured Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—While the time of the house was mainly absorbed today in a debate on the republican plan to create three committees of nine members each to deal with the election contests, its interest was centered upon the president's message. The debate on the elections committee plan was fruitful of partisan discussion of election methods in the house and the republican policy of dealing with contests in the Fifty-first congress.

The president's message lay on the speaker's table until late in the afternoon, when it was received with much enthusiasm on both sides.

The discussion drifted into the Evans-Turney gubernatorial contest and Mr. McCann's proposition for a divided committee. The proposition "to make a head-to-head elections committee" and asserted that there were no contests from Tennessee.

The original Cannon resolution was finally adopted without a division.

At 4:30 the speaker laid before the house the president's message. Although many members had already read it, many others remained in their seats and listened attentively to the reading.

The message was punctuated by applause and the conclusion of the reading was followed by loud applause on both sides. Mr. Crisp was on his feet at the close with a reference to the message to the senate on foreign affairs, but Speaker Reed referred it to that committee without a motion.

The bill which Mr. Crisp tried to offer failed.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled, That the sum of \$100,000 be and it is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of a committee to be appointed by the president to investigate the alleged irregularities of the election in the state of Pennsylvania.

TEMPERANCE REFORM WORKERS

Many Delegates Assemble to Discuss the Saloon Problem.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Delegates from national, state and territorial societies, leagues and alliances of temperance reform workers met in convention at the Calvary Baptist Sunday school house today. Members are from religious denominations, associations, conferences, unions and from all organizations opposed to the drinking of alcohol.

The convention was called to order by Rev. L. B. Wilson, president of the District of Columbia.

The program included introductory prayer by Rev. T. D. Hamlin, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and an address of welcome by Rev. Samuel H. Green, D.D., pastor of Calvary Baptist church.

Tonight a mass meeting is to be held at the First Congregational church, when an address will be delivered by Dr. C. L. Whitman, president of the Columbia university. The theme for the evening will be "State and Territorial Alliance Against the Saloon."

The speakers will be Rev. Albert G. Lawson, president of the New Jersey league; Mrs. Susan Form, I proctor of the Ladies of Hood's Sarsaparilla; and Dr. J. K. Knecht of Philadelphia, who will talk of the Christian temperance movement and its success in Pennsylvania and other states.

Pure Blood

In the secret of the restoration to health which Hood's Sarsaparilla gives.

"I was troubled with my liver, had big discharges, with swellings, with aching in my joints, and I was unable to walk with ease. For several weeks I was unable to get up, and I was breaking down. I had the grip in a severe form. I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it built me up. My recovery I owe to Hood's Sarsaparilla. All my ills have gone and I feel like a new man. I feel well and strong." Mrs. CHARLOTTE KELLY, Hayward, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Try it.

Hood's Pills cure. Price 25c per box.

IT IS NO DANGER OF EUROPEAN STATE TREATY

It is no danger of European state treaty that the American continent will be divided into a number of European colonies. It is intelligible that Mr. Olney should have insisted on an authority which enjoys so high a popularity with his fellow countrymen. Mr. Olney was dealing and those to whom he was dealing were not concerned with the question of the future of the continent.

GENERAL OF INTEREST

Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself with the political institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the Venezuelan revolutionaries are not content with the above dispatch to Mr. Olney and leave him a copy of his despatch.

MR. OLNEY'S EXPLANATION

The correspondence closes with another note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, secretary of state. Secretary Olney, of the same date as his preceding note, from which it was probably inferred that he was not entirely satisfied with the merits of the British claim to the territory in dispute.

SPANISH TITLE ATTACKED

It is not the Spanish title which the land is vague and ill-defined, and contends that to the validity of the Dutch title under the circumstances of the case, there exists the most authentic declaration.

OUR DUTY SUMMED UP

In these circumstances the duty of the secretary of state is imperative. Great Britain's assertion of the right to the territory in dispute is not a mere assertion of a right which she has acquired by treaty, but a right which she has acquired by the discovery of the territory.

INSPIRATION OF THE MESSAGE

Full Text of the Answer of Lord Salisbury to Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The British side of the dispute is embodied in two notes from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Both notes are dated the same day, and the former, which the ambassador is directed to communicate to Secretary Olney, is the highest importance as in it Lord Salisbury states the British position on the subject.

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 25, 1895.—Sir,

On the 7th of August I transmitted to Lord Salisbury a copy of the despatch which you were directed to forward to me on that day, and of which he had read portions. It is not necessary to repeat here what I have already said in my despatch of the 17th of August, but I will not deal with those portions of it which are not directly connected with the controversy that has for some time past been agitated between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the boundary which separates their respective territories in the north-western part of the continent of North America.

NOT NECESSARILY CONCERNED

The government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal principle that the right of discovery confers upon the discoverer a right of sovereignty over the territory discovered. It is necessary to be concerned in whatever may befall those states, simply because they are neighbors of our own.

PRINCIPLES OF WIDER IMPORTANCE

The latter part, however, of the despatch, turning from the question of the frontier of the United States to the question of the principles of a far wider character and to advance doctrines of international character, which are of a much more general nature, and which are of wider importance than the question of the boundary between Great Britain and the United States.

OUR FIRM IS LAW

The United States is today practically sovereign in its own territory, and the law of the United States is the law of the land. It is not necessary to repeat here what I have already said in my despatch of the 17th of August, but I will not deal with those portions of it which are not directly connected with the controversy that has for some time past been agitated between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the boundary which separates their respective territories in the north-western part of the continent of North America.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRONTIER

The question of the frontier of the United States is a question of the highest importance. It is not necessary to repeat here what I have already said in my despatch of the 17th of August, but I will not deal with those portions of it which are not directly connected with the controversy that has for some time past been agitated between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the boundary which separates their respective territories in the north-western part of the continent of North America.

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THE OMAHA DAILY WORLD

The controversy has existed for half a century, despite Venezuela's efforts to establish a boundary line between the two countries. Venezuela has for a quarter of a century been striving for arbitration.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

"This status," the secretary says, "compels those charged with the interests of the United States to decide to what extent any such claims are to be recognized and to intervene in a controversy between and among the nations of the world."

OUR COURSE IS CLEAR

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of any serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the terms of the arbitration which she has offered.

NEW STATE OF LAW

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may acquire territory by discovery, and that other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily affects the interests of another party, it is its duty to take notice of it."

ALIVE TO THE CONSEQUENCES

In making these recommendations I am alive to the consequences that will be incurred by the United States in the event of its failure to accept the terms of the arbitration which she has offered.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, DEC. 17, 1895.

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Secretary Olney's Letter to the British Prime Minister

Accompanying the president's message is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's now celebrated note reopening the negotiations with Great Britain, making to the arbitration of the boundary the subject of the message of July 20 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

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