stance a new and strange extension in the velopment of this doctrine is insisted on r the United States, and that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally in applicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the soundary line between Great Britain and

MONROE DOCTRINE IS SOUND. Without attempting extended arguments in reply to this position, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcestand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and is not a subject for our national interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and our government.

a nation and is essential to the integrity of our fire institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic ondures. If the bulance of power is justiful a cause if the bulance of power is justiful a cause if the bulance of power is justiful a cause if the bulance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and our covernment.

Assuming, therefore, that we insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live" or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked by the present controversy. If a European power by an extension of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not threely attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not the proper into the proper of the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "Is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman however eminent and no nation however powerful are competent to insert into the code of international law which "Is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman however eminent and no nation however powerful are competent to insert into the code of international law which "Is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman however eminent and no nation however powerful are competent to insert into the code of international law but since in internation over any territory which that exceed the proposition ov

admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international counsels every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcemene of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as it has if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the bign tribunal that administers international law the question to be deternined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition those principles of international law hich are based upon the theory that every

in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its fust claims enforced.

Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated. President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date." He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen will agree to be salutary, it is impossible to acmit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "They ther majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change."

AREITRATION PROPOSED.

things for little tots at little prices.

Special Importation

Many viewed the linen display yesterday— naturally many bought. Every one spoke highly of the beauty and fineness of the

goods. Every one was amazed at the great-ness of quantities shown. As fast as room

is made on the counters we show something

Wednesday we make a specialty of dinner and lunch sets. Nice quality fringed table-cloths with pretty colored borders and doyles

match in pretty patterns . Fine quality all white knotted fringe

Excellent values in bleached double damask

Great variety of fine towels. Elegant quality Irish huck-a-buck large white hem-

stitched damask and fringed damask towels.

Mackintoshes

From the Omaha Tent and Awning com-

EVERYTHING in fine linens at LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Bankrupt Stock of

Men's

To be sold at 50c on the dollar

\$10.00 mackintoshes for \$5.00. \$8.00 mackintoshes for \$4.00. \$8.00 mackint shes for \$4.00. \$14.00 mackintoshes for \$7.00.

special offerings.

Fine Linens-

and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world, and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results. OUR COURSE IS CLEAR.

ALIVE TO THE CONSEQUENCES.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievour thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which drusts that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES Secretary Olney's Letter to the Brit-

Accompanying the president's message the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's now celebrated note ain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute, bears date of July 20 last and

is addressed to Mr. Bayard. The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its grea the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change."

ARBITRATION PROPOSED.

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and wilthout any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions in this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this governimportance as well as of the serious possi-bility involved in any action now to be

had the sanction of congress. Nor. he adds, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to it the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, naturalizing any interoceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba as if justifying the position that while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to become the possession of any other European recover. the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any proposed protectorate by Great Britain over HAYDEN ... TOYS ...

IN FORCE FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ished by wars in which they can have no direct concern?
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
"The moral interests of Europe are peculiar to her and entirely adverse from those which are peculiar to America. Europe is, with a single important exception, committed to the monarchial principle. America is devoted to the idea that every people has an inalienable right of self-government. Any European control of our interests is both incongruous and injurious, and, if the forcible intrusion of European powers in American politics is to be deprecated, the resistance must come from the United States, the only power with strength adequate to the exigency. There cam be but one answer to the question whether the safety and welfare of the United States are so concerned with the maintenance of the independence of every American state as against any European power as to justify and require our interposition whenever that independence is endangered.

These states are our friends and allies, commercially and politically, and to allow the subjugation of any one of them by any European power reverses the situation and signifies a loss of all the advantages incident to their natural relation to us. But that is not all. The people of the United States have a vital interest in the cause of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. The age of the crusades has passed and they are content with such assertion and defense of the right of self-government as their own security and welfare demand. It is in that view more than any other, that they will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the forcible assumption of a European power. The mischlest to be apprehended from such a scource are none the less real because not immediately imminent in any specific case.

OUR FIAT IS LAW.

The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and its flat is

OUR FIAT IS LAW.

The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law. All the advantages of this superferity are at once imperfied if the principle be admitted that the European powers may convert American states loto colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of, and any power doing so would immediately secure a base of military operations against us, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South America. The weaker countries would zoon be absorbed, and South America would be partitioned between European powers.

would soon be absorbed, and South America would be partitioned between European powers.

The consequences to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. Our own real rivals in peace as we'l as enemies in war would be laid at our very doors. We must be armed to the teeth, convert the flower of rural population into soldiers and sallors and thus annihilate a large share of the preductive energy of the nation.

Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers toward us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon soffeth interests. They will not soon forget that in their hour of distress all their anxieties and burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of the powers with whom they had long maintained the mort harmonious relations. They have now in mind that France seized upon the apparent opportunity of our civil war to set up a monarchy in Mexica, and had France and Great Britain held important South American possessions to work from the temptation to destroy our predominance by furthering our dismemberment might have been irresistible.

"Thom that grave peril we were saved in the past and may be saved again in the future through the operation of the sure but silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe."

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE.

APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE.
"There is then," Secretary Olney con-

lish her claim only through peaceful methods.

3 The controversy has existed for half a century, despite Venezuela's efforts to establish a boundary.

4 Venezuela has for a quarter of a century striven for arbitration.

5 Great Britian has continuously refused except upon the renunciation in her favor of a large part of Venezuela's claims.

6 The United States has made it clear to Great Britain and the world by frequent interposition of good offices that the continuously some in which its honor and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

This status," the secretary says, "companding if two years some 33,000 square miles and directly involving the communit of the mouth, of the Orinoco, of immence consequence in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America. He dismisses as valueless the contention that British Guiana may in this controverse, he regarded as an American state, like, Vapezuela. He suggests that while Venezuela might possibly not object to settling the matter directly with British Guiana, if this contention were once allowed, every European power with a Scath American colony might extend its posses, slons indefinitely, while other powers might do the same by first procuring a voluntary cession of a small tract of soil.

"It is not admitted, and, therefore, cantop be assumed, that Great Britain ir, in fact, usurping deminion over Venezuelan soil. While Venezuela charges such usurpation, Great Britain denies it, and the Uritid States, until the merits are authoritatively ascertained, can take sides with neither, but it may demand that the truth shall be ascertained. Being entitled to resent and resist any sequestration of Venezuelan soil by Great Britain, it is necessarily entitled to know whether such sequestration has occurred, or is now going on.

CERTAIN METHOD OF SETTLEMENT. 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 if any the United States may and should intervene in a controversy between and primarily concerning only Great Britain and Venezuela, and to decide how far it is bound to see that the integrity of the Venezuelan territory is not impaired by the pretentions of its powerful antagonist. Are any such right and duty devolved upon the United States? If not, the United States and its powerful antagonist, are any such right and duty devolved upon the United States? If not, the United State has already done all, if not more than all, that a purely sentimental interest in the affairs of the two countries justifies, and to push its interposition further would be unbreoming and undignified, and might well subject it to the charge of impertinent intermeddling with affairs with which it has no rightful concern. On the other hand, if any such right and duty exists, their due exercise and discharge will not permit of any action which shall not be efficient and which, if the power of the United States is adequate, shall not result in the accomplishment of the end in view. The question, thus presented as a matter of principle, and regard being had to the settled national policy, does not seem difficult of solution. Yet the momentous practical consequences dependent upon its determination require that it should be carefully considered, and that the grounds of the conclusions arrived at should be fully and frankly stated."

NEW CANON OF LAW.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may

curred, or is now going on.
CERTAIN METHOD OF SETTLEMENT.
"There is but one feasible mode of determining the merts of the question and that is peaceable arbitration. Great Britain admits that there is a controversy which should be adjusted by arbitration, but in: lifted this admission by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy. If it were to point to a boundary which both parties, either expressly or tacitly had ever agreed to, the demand that the territory within that line should be excluded from the dispute might rost upon a reasonable basis, but there is no such line. Great Britain has shown in various instances that she was willing to arbitrate her political and sovereign rights, when the interests or territory involved were not of controlling magnitude; thus she arbitrated the extent of her colonial possession with the United States twice, with Portugal once, with Germany and perhaps in other instances."

The secretary quotes from some of these arbitrations in the past to sustain his assertion that the British demand of recognition of her right to a portion of the disputed territory before arbitration seems to stand upon nothing but her ipse dixit. She says (comments Mr. Olney) to Venezuela in substance; "You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree; and you can take your chance at getting a portion by arbitration only, if you first agree to abandon to me such other portion as I may designate."

"This attitude is not characteristic with CERTAIN METHOD OF SETTLEMENT. NEW CANON OF LAW.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own territory, tranquility or welfare." other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own territory, tranquility or welfare."

The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarter, though he says it has been given a wide scope, and too often made a cleak for schemes of wanton spollation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is no part open to colonization has long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz.: That American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implies European nonintervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any state from its obligations as fixed by international law nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the national affairs of any American state or to prevent the people of such state of altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power of combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

IN FORCE FOR SEVENTY YEARS.

designate."

"This attitude is not characteristic with England's love of justice and fair play; it places Venezuela under vital duress; the territory acquired would be as much wrested by the strong hand as if occupied places Venezuela under territory acquired would be as much wrested by the strong hand as if occupied by Eritish troops. "This," he says, "amounts to invasion and conquest" and our duty is summed up

our Duty summed up.

"In these circumstances the duty of the president appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy, with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or grover, for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government, it is dearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

Mr. Bayard is directed to read the communication, to alord Sallsbury and ask a definite decision, regarding arbitration. The president hopes that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, but if he is disappointed, it will be "a result not to be anticipated, and in his judgment calculated to greatly, embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain," and wishes to be acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before congress in his next annual message.

INSPIRATION OF THE MESSAGE. Salisbury to Mr. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The British side of the dispute is embodied in two notes

about the definite relinquishment of any proposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, although perhaps erroneously, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan; General Grant in the same spirt declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another, and development is found in the objection to arbitration of South American controversies by a European power, and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Hayti, declaring that "serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile fool should without just cause trend those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

Many questions, it is said, are for American decision, says Secretary Olney, and then, applying this doctrine in the reverse, he says: "If all Europe were suddenly to fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American state should find itself inextricably involved in the miseries and burdens of the contest? What have the states of America to do with the vast armies and feets of Europe, and why should they be impoverished by wars in which they can have no direct concern?

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

"The moral interests of Europe are pecutrine. In full it is as follows:

FOREIGN OFFICE. Nov. 25, 1855.—Sir: On the 7th of August I transmitted to Lord Gough a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Olney, which Mr. Bayard had left with me that day, and of which he had read portions to me. I informed him at the time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law office of the crown. I have therefore deferred replying to it until after the recess, I will not now deal with those portions of it which are concerned exclusively with the controversy that has for some time past existed between the republic of Venezuela and her majesty's government in regard to the boundary which separates their dominions. I take a very different view from Mr. Olney of various matters upon which he touches in that part of the dispatch, but I will defer for the present all observations upon it, as it concerns matters which are not in themselves of first rate importance and do not directly concern the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF WIDER IMPORTANCE.

PRINCIPLES OF WIDER IMPORTANCE. The latter part, however, of the dispatch, turning from the question of the frontiers of Venezuela, proceeds to deal with principles of a far wider character and to advance doctrines of international character which are of considerable interest to the nations whose dominions include any portion of the western hemisphere. The contentions set forth by Mr. Olney in this part of his dispatch are represented by him as being an application of the political maxims which are well known in American discussions under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware, this doctrine has never been before acvanced on behalf PRINCIPLES OF WIDER IMPORTANCE. which are well known in Atherem discussions under the name of the Monroe doctrine. As far as I am aware, this doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the government of another nation, but it has been generally adopted and assumed as true by many eminent writers and politicians in the United States. It is said to have largely indusced the government in that country in the conduct of its foreign affairs though Mr. Clayton, who was secretary of state under President Taylor, expressly stated that that administration had in no way adopted it.

But during the period that has elapsed since the message of President Monroe was delivered in 1925 the doctrine has undergone a very notable development, and the aspect which it now presents in the hands of Mr. O'ney differs widely from its chareter when it first issued from the pen of its author. The two propositions which, in effect, President Monroe laid down were: First, that America was ma longer to be looked upon as a field for European colonization; and second, that Furope must not attempt to extend its political system to America or to control the political condition of any of the American communities who had recently declared their independence. The dangers against which President Monroe though it right to guerth avere not as imaginary as they would seem at the present day. The formation of the holy alliance; the congresses of Laylach and Verona; the livesion of Spain by Prance for the purpose of forcing upon the Spanish paople a form of government which seemed likely to disappear unless it was sustained by external aid, were lacidents fresh in the mind of President Monroe when he penned his celebrated message.

ORIGIN OF THE CONTENTION.

The system of which he speaks and of which he of residently deprecates the ap-

brated messing.

ORIGIN OF THE CONTENTION.

The system of which he speaks and of which he expression of which he speaks and of which he expression of which he expression of the system and the system and the system and the system and the continent of Europe of combining to prevent by force of arms the adoption in the countries of political institutions which they dislike, and to uphold by external pressure those which they approve of.

Various portfors of South America had recently deciated their independence and that independence had not been recognited by the governments of Spain and Portugal to which with some small exceptions, the whole of Central and South America were nominally subject. It was not an imaginary condition which he forcess, if he feared that the same conditions which sent the expedition into Spain might inspire the increpowerful governments of Europe with the dea of imposing by the force of European and my upon the South American rooms allies the form of government and the political connection with they had thrown off. In de 11 and 12 are which were apportended by the force of European and some of the form of sovernment and the political connection with they had thrown off. In de 11 are that the United Stales would resist any such enterprise, if it was contemplate? It is done Monree adopted a polity which received the entire symmetry of the English government of the day.

The day gers which were apprehended by Prevident Monree adopted a polity which received the entire symmetry of the English government of the day.

The day gers which were apprehended by Prevident Monree have no relation to the state of things in which we dive at the present day. Then it so thanger of any holy aliance imposing its systems upon any portion of the American continent, and there

is no danger of any European state freatthe any part of the American continent as
a fit chject for European colonization. It
is intelligible that Mr. Olney should invoke
in defense of the views on which he is now
insisting an authority which enjoys so high
a popularity with his fellow countrymen.
But the circumstances with which President
Miloc was dealing and those to which
the present American government is addressing itself have very few features
in common.

DENIAL OF INTEREST.

DENIAL OF INTEREST.

Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, and is not concerning herself in any way with the nature of the pollucal institutions under which the Venezuelans may prefer to live. But the British empire and the representatives of Verezuela are neighbors, and they have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult, indeed, to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps other parts of her majesty's domain, such as Trimidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has not ling to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe. It is not a question of the colonization by an European power of any portion of America; it is not a question of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe; it is simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession, which belonged to the tirons of England long before the republic of Venezuela came into existence, but even if the interests of Venezuela were so far linked to those of the United States as to give to the latter a locus standi in this controversy, it cir government apparently has not formed and eltainly does not express any opinion upon the actual merits of the dispite. The covernment of the United States does not say that Great Britain or Venezuela is in the right in the matters in issue. But they lay down that the doctrine of President Monroe, when he opposed the imposition of European systems or the rehewal of European power has a frontier difference with a South American community the European power shall consent to refer that controversy to arbitration; and Mr. Olivey states that unless her majesty's government accede to this demand it will "greatly embairass the future relations between Great Britain and the United States."

ASSERTED NO PROTECTORA

ASSERTED NO PROTECTORATE.

Whatever may be the authority for the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, there is nothing in his language to show that he ever thought of claiming this novel prerogative for the United States. It is admitted that he did not think to assert a protectorate over Mexico or the states of Central or South America. Such a claim would have imposed upon the United States the duty of answering for the conduct of these states, and consequently the responsibility of controlling it. His sagacious foresight would have led him energetically to deprecate the addition of so serious a burden to those which the rulers of the United States have to bear. It follows of necessity that if the government of the United States will not control the conduct of these communities, neither can it undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to any misconduct of which they may be guilty toward other nations. If they violate in any way the rights of another state or of its subjects it is not alleged that the Monroe doctrine will assure them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. them the assistance of the United States in escaping from any reparation which they may be bound by international law to give. Mr. Olney expressly disclaims such an inference from the principles he lays down. But the claim which he founds upon them is that if any independent American state advances a demand for territory of which its neighbor claims to be the owner, and that neighbor is the colony of a European state, the United States have a right to insist that the European state shall submit the demands of its own impugned rights to arbitration.

I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating

I will not now enter into a discussion of the merits of this method of terminating international disputes. It has proved itself valuable in many cases, but it is not free from defects, which often operate as a serious drawback on its value. It is not always easy to find an arbitrator who is competent and who, at the same time, is wholly free from bias; and the task of insuring compliance with the award when it is made is not exempt from difficulty. It is a mode of settlement of which the value varies much, according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied and the varies much, according to the nature of the controversy to which it is applied and the character of the litigants who appeal to it. Whether in any particular case it is a sultable method of procedure is generally a delicate and difficult question. The only parties who are competent to decide that question are the two parties whose rival contentions are in issue. The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.

In the remarks which I have made I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance

argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of her majesty's government. It must always be mentioned with respect, on account of the distinguished statesman to whom it is due and the great nation which has adopted it. But international law is founded on the general consent of nations and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, is competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected, and they are the judge whether those interests are touched and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called American.

Mr. Olney quotes the case of the recent Chillan war, in which the United States declined to join with France and England in an effort to bring hostilities to a close on account of the Monroe doctrine. The United States were entirely in the right in declining to join in an attempt at pacification if they thought it, but Mr. Olney's principle that "American questions are for American declined." Even if it received any countenance from the language of President Monroe (which it does not), cannot be sustained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

NOT NECESSARILY CONCERNED.

NOT NECESSARILY CONCERNED.

tained by any reasoning drawn from the law of nations.

NOT NECESSARILY CONCERNED.

The government of the United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition with reference to a number of independent states for whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that its interests are necessarily concerned in whatever may be fall those states, simply because they are situated in the western hemisphere. It may well be that the interests of the United States are affected by something that happens to Chili or to Peru, and that the circumstances may give the right of interference, but such a contagency may equally happen in the case of China or Japan and the right of interference is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other.

Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to as salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law; and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited, both by the strange development which the doctrine has received at Mr. Olncy's hands and the arguments by which it is supported in the dispatch under reply. In defense of it he says: "That distance and 5,000 miles of intervening ocean make any permanent political union between a European and an American state unmatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has primary interests which are peculiar to herself; America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them."

And again: "Thus far in our history we have been spared the burdons and evils of immense standing armies and all the other accessories of huge warlike establishments; and the exemption has highly contributed to our national greatness and wealth, as well as to the happleess of every critzen. But, with the powers of Europe permanently conducts the remain

DISCLAIMS THE INFERENCE.

President Monroe disclaims any such inference from his decirine; but, in this, as is in other respects, Mr. Othey develops it. He lays down that the inexpecient and unatural character of the union between a European and an American state is so obvious that "it will hardly be denied." Her majestry's government is propared emphatically to deny it on behalf of bath the British and American people who are subject to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great British and her territories in the western hemisphere is both noturn and expedient. They fully consurved the vision of the existing territorial distribution in the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient character of the union between Great British and her territories in the western hemisphere is both not train and expedient. They fully consurved the vision of the existing territorial distribution in the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change, but they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the same tion which belongs to a doctrine of international law. They are not prepared to admit the interests of the United States or necessarily concerned in every frontier dispensations shall be applied to any demand.

Investment of the doctrine that the United States or arbitration shall be applied to any demand.

for the surrender of territory which one of those states may make against another. I have commented in the above remarks only upon the general aspect of Mr. Olney's doc-trines, apart from the special considerations which attach to the controvery between the United Kingdom and Venezuela in its pre-ent phase.

United Kingdom and Venezuela in its present phase.
This controversy has undoubtedly been made more difficult by the inconsiderate action of the Venezuelan government in breaking off relations with her majesty's government, and its settlement has been correspondingly delayed; but her majesty's government has not surrendered the hope that it will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an early date.

I request that you will read the substance of the above dispatch to Mr. Olney and leave him a copy if he desires it.

MERITS OF ENGLAND'S CLAIM.

The correspondence closes with another

MERITS OF ENGLAND'S CLAIM.

The correspondence closes with another note from Lord Satisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, intended for delivery to Scretary Olney, of the same date as his preceding note, from which it was probably separated because it deals entirely with the merits of the British claim to the territory in dispute. Lord Salisbury explains that his purpose is to remove this rupprehersion, which he can most conveniently accomplish in this way, being provened from addressing the Venezuelan government itself, in consequence of a suspension of diplomatic relations. Lord Salisbury begins with the statement that "her majesty's government, while they have never avoided or declined argument on the subject with the government of Venezuela, have always held that the question was one which had not direct bearing on the material interests of another country, and have consequently refrained hitherto from presenting any detailed statement of their case, either to the United States or to other foreign governments.

"Probably for this reason," says Lord.

tailed statement of their case, either to the United States or to other foreign governments.

"Probably for this reason." says Lord Salisbury, "Mr. Olney's statement bears the impress of being mainly, if not entirely, founded on ex parte Venezuelan statements and gives an erroneous view of many of the material facts." He challenges Secretary Olney's first statement that the dispute dates back to 1814, and asserts that it did not begin until 1840, which assertion he proceeds to support by a long statement of the conditions under which British Guiana was acquired from the Dutch, the friendly relations that had existed for a long time between the United States of Colombia first, and afterward Venezuela, with Great Britain, and with reference to the early decrees of the Spanish government. He asserts that the recent difficulty would never have arisen if Venezuela had been content to claim only those territories which could be proved or even reasonably asserted to have been quietly in the possession of a captaincy general of Venezuela.

SPANISH TITLE ATTACKED.

could be proved or even reasonably assirted to have been quietly in the possession of a captaincy general of Venezuela.

SPANISH TITLE ATTACKED,

He attacks the Spanish title to the lands as vague and ill-founded, and contends that to thevalidity of the Dutch title under which Great Britain now claims there exists the most authentic declaration. As far back as 1759 Holland had protested against Spanish incursions into their settlements in the basin of the Guiana and to this claim the Spanish government never attempted to reply, the archives showing that they had not means to rebut it. Lord Salisbury says: "The fundamental principle underlying the Venezuela argument is that inasmuch as Spain was originally eatitled of right to the whole American continent, any territory on that continent which she cannot be shown to have acknowledged in specific and positive terms to have passed to another power can only have been acquired by wrongful usurpation, and if situated to the north of the Amazon and west of the Atlantic, must necessarily belong to Venezuela as her self-constituted inheritance in those regions. It may reasonably be asked whether Mr. Olney would consent to refer to the arbitration of another power pretensions raised by the government of Mexico, raised on such a foundation to large tracts of territory which had long been comprised in the federation."

Lord Salisbury proceeds to state the circumstances connected with the marking of the Schomberg line. He says that the British government notified Venezuela in 1838 of its intention to locate provisionally this boundary, its purpose being after the survey to communicate to other governments of the Schomberg line, and the remains of the Dutch fort, and while the posts there and at the mouth of the Amacura were removed at the urgent entreaty of Venezuela, the concession was made on the distinct understanding that Great Britian did not thereby abandon her claim to that postion. Schomberg heid that Great Britian did not the boundary claims by Great Britian in mig

PROPOSAL HAD LAPSED. The note next gives in great detail a statement of the main facts of the discussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan government. Of Lord Abgrdeen's

cussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan government. Of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, which made great conessions out of friendly regard for Venezuela. Lord Salisbury says it remained unanswered for more than six years, wherefore the Venezuelan government was notified that it had lapsed. Lord Granville's proposition in 1881, also involving considerable reductions from the Schomberg line, was, he says, likewise never answered.

Lord Salisbury charges that Venezuela has repeatedly violated the "treaty of 1850," by the terms of which both governments agreed to refrain from entering upon the territory in dispute, for which reason, in 1880, her majesty's government decided not to repeat the offer of concessions which had not been reciprocated, but to assert her undoubted right to the territory within the Schomberg line, while still holding open for negotiations and even arbitration the unsettled lands beyond that and within what they considered to be their rightful boundary.

Referring to Guzman Blunco's decline.

what they considered to be their rightful boundary.

Referring to Guzman Blanco's declinations to arbitrate the title of these ungettled lands alone, and insistence on a full arbitration," Lord Salisbury says: "This pretension is hardly less exorbitant than would be a refusal by Great Britain to agree to an arbitration of the boundary of British Columbia and Alaska unless the United States would consent to bring into question one-half of the whole area of that territory."

that territory."

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Lord Salishury rapidly traces the history of the following negetiations down to 1887, when the situation had become so acute, owing to the Venezuelan demands for an evacuation of the disputed territory by Great Britain, that the British representative at Caracas received his passports and diplomatic relations were declared by Venezuela to be suspended. He says that no steps have been taken by the British authorities to exercise jurisdiction beyond the Schomberg line, nor to interfere with the proceedings of the Venezuelans in the territory outside, although pending a settlement, Great Britain cannot recognize these proceedings as valid or conferring little. The question he adds, has remained in this position ever since. Great Britain has from the first held to the same view as to the extent of her territory, waiving a portion of its claims, however, and being willing to arbitrate another portion; but as regards the rest, within the Schomberg line, they do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to contest. If the concessions which Great Britain has been willing to make from time to time have diminished, it has been because she has been unwilling to surrender to foreign rule control over her subjects who have gradually colonized the country. The discrepancy in maps is easily accounted for, and the British government cannot be made responsible for publications made without their authority.

HOPE FOR FUTURE SUCCESS. HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. HOPE FOR FUTURE SUCCESS.

their authority.

HOPE FOR FUTURE SUCCESS.
In conclusion Lord Salizbury says: "Although the negotiations in 1896, 1891 and 1893 did not lead to any result, her majesty's government has not abandoned the hope that they may be resumed with better success, and that when the internal politics of Venezuela are settled on a more durable basis than has lately appeared to be the case, her majesty's government may be enabled to adopt a more moderate and conciliatory course in regard to this question than that of their predecessors. Her majesty's government are sincerely desirous of being on friendly relations with Verexuela, and certainly have no design to seize territory that properly belongs to her, or forcibly to extend sovercianty over any portion of her population. They have on the contrary, repeatelly expressed their readiness to submit to arbitration any conflicting claims of Great Britain and Venezuela to large tracts of territary, which from their auriferous nature, are known to be for almost untoid value. But they cannot consent to entertain or to submit to the arbitration of another power, or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretentions of Spanish officials in the last century and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects, who have for many years enjoyed the extited rais of a British colony, to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbances, and whose institutions as vet too often afford very land equate protection to life and property. No laste of this description has even been in volved in the question which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and her majesty's government are convinced that in similar elements are convinced that in similar elements.

MASON CITY, 12, Dec. 17—(Special Tree

MET FAVOR IN THE SENATE

President's Message Brought Out Applause in that Staid Body.

SCENE THAT IS SELDOM WITNESSED

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The president's

ressage 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. no sconer read than a demonstration oc curred, almost unparalleled in the history of the upper branch of congress. Senators on both sides of the chamber joined in their expressions of approval by long continued handclapping. The message and accompanying documents were at once referred to the committee on foreign relations and beyond the reading of the document, no debate or reference to it occurred during the session. Many nemorials concerning the Cuban rebellion and the Turkish massacres were presented. Mr. Call of Florida offered a resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in

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, at 12:40, was agreed to. At I o'clock the doors of the senate were thrown open and the secretary began the reading of

he message.
As the reading of the message closed there was a hearty handelapping from all quar-ters of the chamber, Mr. Chandler, repub-lican of New Hampshire, leading in the demonstation on the republican side. Veter-ans of the senate say it was the most sponta-neous demonstration in their recollection.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE INCREASED.

Proposition Led to a Lively but Good-Natured Debate. 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 planwas fruitful of partisan discussion of election methods in the house and the republican policy of dealing with contests in the Fifty-first congress. The principal speakers were Cannon of Illinois, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Indiana and Powers of Vermont, republicans, and Crisp of Georgia, Bartlett of New York, Wheeler of Alabama and Balley of Texas, democrats. The plan

was adopted by a party vote.

The president's message lay on the speaker's table until late in the afternoon, when it was read and received much en thusiasm on both sides.

The discussion drifted into the Evans-

Turney gubernatorial contest and Mr. Mc-Millen inquired what that had to do with the proposition "to make a hydra-headed elections committee," and asserted that there were no contests from Tennessee

There followed a good-natured running fire between Messrs. Cannon and Cox, after which Mr. Crisp announced that he was op-posed to the plan and charged Mr. Cannon with seeking to excite sectional prejudices and not stating facts in his attempt. The proportion of contests against northern democrats was greater than against southern, he said. He had read extracts from the record, showing how the republican majority in the Fifty-first congress had dealt with election contests.

Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania, John son, republican of Indiana, Milliken of Maine, Lacey, republican of Iowa, and Powers, re-publican of Vermont, followed in support of the proposition for a divided committee and Mr. Bartlett, democrat of Neand Mr. Wheeler, democrat of Alabama, against it.

The orginal 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, nearly all of them remained in their seats and listened attentively to the reading.

Several pagsages were punctuated by ap-plause 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 bill, and Mr. McCreary of Kentucky moved the reference of the message to the committee on foreign affairs, but Speaker Reed referred it to that committee without a motion and recognized Mr. Dingley, republican of Maine, who made a motion to adjourn until tomorrow, and this was carried.
The bill which Mr. Crisp tried to offer

fellowa: fellows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in congress assembled. That the sum of \$100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of a committee to be appointed by the president to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

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, confer-

cuces, cyncds, and from all organizations op-posed to the drinking saloon.

The convention was called to order by Rev. L. B. Wilson, president of the District of Columbia Anti-Saloon league. The program included introductory prayer by Rev. T. D. Hamlin, D.D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and an address of

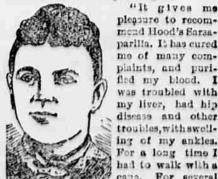
Church of the Covenant, and an address of welcome by Rev. Samuel H. Greens, D.D., paster of Calvary Baptist church.

Tonight a mass meeting is to be held at the First Congregational church, when an address of welcome will be delivered by Dr. B. L. Whitman, president of the Columbian university. The theme for the evening will be: "State and Territorial Alliance Against the Saloan." The speakers will be Rev. Albert G. Law-

son, president of the New Jersey league; Mrs Margaret B. Platt, in behalf of the work done by the district league, and Rev. A. J. Kynett of Philadelphia, who will talk of the Christian temperance movements and its success in Pennsylvania and other states.

Pure Blood

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



me of many compiaints, and purifled my blood. I was troubled with my liver, had hip disease and other troubles, with swellfor a long time I had to walk with a case. For several years I was gradual-breaking down. I had the grip in a

"It gives me

severa form. I produced six bottles of Hood's Sarsabarilla and it built me up. My recovery I owe to Hood's Sarsaparilla. All my ills have gone and I feel like a new person. I sleep well and eatheartliy." Mrs. Charlotti Kelly, Haywards, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Try it.

Hood's Pills dure habitual constinu

BAUMER'S BANKRUPT JEWELRY

gains were never so genuine, Never was such an opportune sale. Everything in fine jewelry at bankrupt prices. Bank-rupt prices are one-third jewelers prices.

to match, choice of several dainty colors. Splendid quality heavy bleached Scotch damask dinner table cloths and napkins to Silkstable cicths with rows of draw work and doylies to match, and very many other

Toys without number and of every kind. Many new,

Groceries-

Tomatoes per can, 61/4c.

Corn, per can, 5c. Sardines, mustard, 5c.

Baked beans, per can, 314c, Jelly, per glass, worth Sc. 314c. Oatmeal, fresh rolled, 3c.

Soap, laundry, per bar, 3c. Soap, castile, per bar, 3c.

Sapolio, 5c.
Yeast, dry hop, only 1c.
Good Java coffee (whole), 20c.
High grade Java and Mocha, 30c.

Candy made fresh every half hour.

Seedless raisins, 6c. Large Valencia raisins, 3%c.

1776 soapine, pkg., 3c. Lye, per can, 31/2c.

Large peaches, 51/2c.

Chocolate, sweet, per cake, 3c. Flour, best brands, warranted, 95c sack.

Sardines in oil, 3c.

amusing nick-nacks shown by us only. Iron toys a specialty.

Dolls of every size. All the popular games, pretty albums,

juvenile books, and every entertaining device the markets

afford at prices pushed away down. The store is full of little

SPECIAL SALE BLACK SILK DRESS PATTERNS. AN ELEGANT CHRIST-MAS PRESENT FOR ANY LADY.

12-yard pattern elegant black gros grain grain for \$8.98. 12-yard pattern extra heavy all silk faillfor \$6.98. 15-yard pattern fine quality black gros 15-yard pattern extra heavy black faille

ailk for \$8.98.
12-yard pattern black peau de sol, armure or gros grain silk, \$8.98. 15-yard pattern black peau de soi, armure or faille silk for \$10.00. Finer qualities from \$10 to \$45 per pat-

Fancy waist silks at 59c, 69c, 75c, 98c and \$1.25 per yard. Silk crepes for dolls' dresses, 10 cents yard. Every morning of this week from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m. we will sell all slik crepes for 10 cents a yard, in blues, pinks, yellow, eream and green only. None sold after 11:30 a. m. at this price.

Thousands have admired and hundreds bought. Bar-