

BOLD AMERICANISM.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS CLEARLY DEFINED.

No Foreign Acquisition of Territory on This Continent to Be Permitted by Any Means Whatever Without Uncle Sam's Consent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The resolution drawn by Senator Davis and adopted by the Senate committee on foreign relations yesterday, will prove to be a clear and strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine when its text is made public. It is a more forcible declaration than any that has been introduced in Congress on this subject, and its terms are so explicit that they cannot be misunderstood.

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in the resolution, is held to be vital to the welfare of this country and the countries of the American continent. The doctrine, it is asserted, is now in force, and has been in force ever since it was established by President Monroe. The resolution declares it to mean the acquisition, by purchase, aggression or otherwise, of any territory on the American continent, by a foreign power is an unfriendly act, and such acquisition will not be permitted by the United States.

The most important feature is that which touches upon a new phase of the Venezuela question—the report that England and Venezuela may reach an agreement, and that English money will settle the boundary dispute. The resolution declares that when boundary disputes on the American continent between foreign governments and American governments are decided by arbitration, agreement, purchase, or in any manner whatever, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether the Monroe doctrine has been violated in such arbitration, or agreement. In fact, it means that arbitration or agreement between foreign governments and governments of the American continent as to boundary disputes cannot become binding or effective unless sanctioned by the United States, and this government is satisfied that no part of the American continent has been ceded to a foreign power by such arbitration or agreement. This practically makes the United States the arbitrator between foreign governments and those of the American continent in all boundary disputes.

This portion of the resolution is considered most important and far-reaching in its effects. It caused misapprehension among some members of the committee, as it is claimed that it may lead to many entanglements. On the other hand, the supporters of the resolution say it leaves everything in the hands of the United States, where the final decision should be, and that the United States will interfere only when the Monroe doctrine has been violated.

The resolution is drawn with a view of covering every possible contingency that may arise in boundary disputes, or the acquisition or sale of territory by one foreign government to another on the American continent, or islands that are considered a part of the Western hemisphere.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Fifty Days Ahead of Any Previous Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house yesterday passed the pension appropriation bill, to the consideration of which it has devoted the entire week, and then adjourned until Monday.

It was announced in the debate that the bills covering the amendments ruled out would be reported from the invalid pensions committee. The pension bill as passed carries \$141,535,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

DUN'S REVIEW.

Business Men Are Much Perplexed by the Present Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"The situation could hardly be more perplexing for business men. Practical merchants, manufacturers or bankers can have little sympathy for those who minimize their difficulties. No one doubts that the government will raise money to meet obligations, but how far the money market will be disturbed or the treasury reserve first diminished, no one can say. The business world cannot know as yet how far foreign questions may upset calculations, though there seems to be every reason to expect peaceful settlement."

AT CHICAGO, JULY 7.

The Next National Democratic Convention Meets There.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The National Democratic convention will be held at Chicago July 7. It took twenty-nine ballots to decide, and St. Louis led on every ballot but the last. Cincinnati and New York were not in it. St. Louis had the solid support of the free silver states. The Coliseum, near the World's fair grounds, will probably be the hall selected, while the national committee will be at the Auditorium hotel.

New York Editors Indorse Morton.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The Republican Editorial Association of the State of New York, at its annual meeting to-day, adopted resolutions indorsing Governor Morton's candidacy for the Presidency.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Jan. 13.—Senator Morgan's speech on the silver bond bill was the event of the Senate, although a sharp personal colloquy between Mr. Hill, Mr. Butler and Mr. Pritchard enlivened the early hours. Mr. Morgan frequently addressed himself personally to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, and for two hours arranged the Ohio senator for the series of financial acts with which he is identified. At times Mr. Morgan was bitterly personal. He referred to Mr. Sherman as the Napoleon of finance who was near his Waterloo, and who would be consigned to St. Helena. In the main, however, the speech was a scholarly presentation of the silver question. Mr. Hill's colloquy with the two North Carolina senators brought out considerable discussion of the New York senator's political consistency, and was amusing to the galleries for the sharp sallies and witty rejoinders during the triangular debate.

The House, after devoting an hour to the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia committee, took up the pension appropriation bill. General debate on the bill consumed the day. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. Mr. Graff of Illinois offered the amendment abandoned by the committee, inhibiting the suspension of pensions for fraud until the fraud had been proved in a United States court, and Mr. Bartlett of New York opposed the proposed extension of the dependent act of 1890 by the removal of the inhibition of widows' pensions until they had proved their dependency on their daily labor for support. He estimated that the proposed extension would add 50,000 names to the pension rolls.

Jan. 11.—The bond silver bill was considered in the Senate. Mr. Butler of North Carolina, spoke for two hours in opposition to the bond issue and in favor of silver legislation. The single hours of the session brought out an extended controversy over pension discriminations. Mr. Lodge sought to pass a bill granting a pension to the widow of General Cogswell, but Mr. Allen led a vigorous opposition, claiming that the widows of generals were being unduly preferred over the widows of the plain soldier. The bill was finally passed. Mr. Mills offered a resolution declaratory of the policy of the government against issuing bonds, favoring the speedy extinction of the national debt and for the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury.

The House spent the day in debate upon the pension appropriation bill. The speakers, with a single exception, were all Republicans, and all favored a liberal administration of the pension laws and the adoption of changes to existing laws proposed by the bill. The speakers were General John A. Walker, who served with distinction in the Confederate army from Manassas to Appomattox. He is the only Republican representative from Virginia. His assurance of the good feeling that exists in the South toward the Union soldiers, and the lack of hostility toward the pension system, was warmly received on both sides of the house. Mr. Cummings, Democrat of New York, created a sensation by a severe arraignment of the pension office for hostility to the old soldiers and a strong repudiation of the speech made yesterday by Mr. Bartlett, who is also one of the Tammany congressmen from New York. Mr. Kirkpatrick of Arkansas arraigned the pension bureau in an extended speech.

Jan. 1.—Senator Mills' speech on finance with frequent direct criticisms of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, was the main feature of the Senate session. There was added interest in the speech from the fact that Mr. Mills has been prominent in the Senate as a champion of the presidential policy. His criticisms were temperate and dignified, the Senator giving expression to his high personal regard for the executive, although differing with him radically on the question of financial policy. Mr. Pugh gave notice that on Monday next he would press to a vote, without debate, a resolution that all government obligations should be paid in either silver or gold. The rest of the day was taken up by Mr. Peffer of Kansas, in a speech against the bond issue.

Another day was consumed by the house in oratory upon the pension appropriation bill, in the course of which the policy of the present administration towards veterans was scored by both Republicans and Democrats and defended by two or three Democrats. Among the speakers was Mr. Cowthorpe of Missouri, who scored the administration's pension policy.

Jan. 1.—The consideration of the silver bond bill proceeded in the Senate, with Mr. Peffer continuing his speech before yesterday. Interest in the discussion has begun to lag, as was evident by the scant attendance on the floor and in the galleries. As yet no suggestion has been made as to bringing the measure to a vote. Foreign questions received considerable attention during the day. Mr. Hale spoke for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable connecting the United States with Hawaii. The Senator expressed the opinion that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was certain to be accomplished at an early date. The Cuban question was briefly discussed in connection with Mr. Call's resolution calling on the state department for information on the status of the uprising. The Monroe doctrine also received attention in a resolution by Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, declaring the limitations of the doctrine and declaring that President Cleveland's attitude was an extension of the doctrine beyond its original scope. A resolution was adopted requesting the state department for further information on Turkish-Armenian affairs. At 4:15 the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The general debate on the pension bill in the house closed to-day. It will be taken up by paragraphs under the five minute rule to-morrow. Mr. Bartlett made a vigorous reply to the attacks which have been made upon his first speech during the two days since he made it. Mr. Blue of Kansas, a member of the appropriations committee, explained the provisions of the bill, and attacked Mr. Bartlett's position in a humorous way.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Commission Will, Apparently, Prove a Useless Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Aside from the leisurely manner in which the Venezuelan commission is arranging to prosecute its work, there are other indications that the administration has become convinced that this august body will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. While it cannot be stated positively that this belief is based entirely upon any specific reports from Ambassador Bayard upon the subject, yet there is reason to believe some assurances of a satisfactory nature have come to the state department that the matter will be terminated shortly, probably within two months, or before a report reasonably can be expected from the Venezuelan commission, and upon lines that will be unobjectionable to our government.

A Bank in a Failing Condition. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—The Bank of Newmarket, Platte county, has been reported to Secretary of State Lesueur by Bank Examiner Gordon Jones as in a failing condition and with impaired capital stock, and it has in consequence been closed by the Secretary. Mr. J. H. Hull of Platte City has been named as temporary receiver. The bank's capital was \$10,000.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

ITS POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The Building of the Nicaragua Canal Will Give to Trans-Mississippi Gulf Ports the Business of Exporting the Products of the West.

Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

The reception of the President's message demonstrated that the American people are a unit on the Monroe doctrine. Between nations no doctrine, no principle, no action can be upheld except by force. Twenty centuries of civilization have failed to establish the golden rule as the basic principle of the acts of nations. Thirty days ago English writers characterized it as the "nebulous Monroe Doctrine." To-day that principle has an entity, an individuality in the unwritten laws between governments.

A writer in the December number of the North American Review says: "We all know that the development and expansion of nationalities follow the lines of least resistance and are governed by inflexible natural laws. Equally well known are the principles which govern the redistribution of trade centers resulting from the opening up of new channels of commerce." The same writer says when the Nicaragua Canal is opened Europe will be brought to the very doors of America.

The Monroe Doctrine assures the Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaragua Canal will build up Trans-Mississippi Gulf ports. The total value of the exports of the United States of the United States is \$793,392,955. The Trans-Mississippi furnishes of that amount \$48,643,727. This business will be done by Gulf ports.

Great Britain is still suffering from the deflection of commerce from the Cape Route to the Suez Canal. Commerce follows the line of least expense.

These incontrovertible arguments no doubt decided the great banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons to undertake the work of developing the natural harbor of Aransas Pass, Texas. Already they have so nearly completed the work that a festival of rejoicing on the occasion of the Homeseekers' Excursion, February 11th is being prepared. The railroad fare for the round trip from any point in the west is only \$2.00 more than the fare one way. A steamship ride through the harbor out into the Gulf, a Green Turtle and Canvass Back Duck Barbecue will be given to the excursionists. Everybody is invited to be present and look over the new town of Aransas Pass (whose motto is "Here Everybody Shall Make Money") and the rich and cheap lands surrounding that port.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown are the Republican caucus nominees for senators from Utah.

Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma carried his "free homes" bill successfully through the public lands committee of the House.

Senator Cullom says the United States cannot send the Red Cross relief committee into Turkey against the porte's wishes.

The whisky trust is about to ship 10,000 barrels of stuff to Marseilles, being able to compete with Germany because of the low price of corn.

All the leading English papers now have good things to say of America's friendship and predict a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuela trouble.

To prevent mixed schools at Perry, Okla., all the schools have been closed, until the race war is settled.

Johanny Brown, aged 10, of Perry, Okla., killed a chicken thief in his father's hen house at midnight.

Boston Fruit Company's steamer Barnstable collided with the fishing schooner Fortuna, off Highland light, and the latter went down with nine of her crew.

The volksraad of the Transvaal has adjourned until May 1, to let matters cool down before attempting legislation.

A Denver grand jury has indicted ex-District Clerk Matt Adams and W. R. Perry for embezzling county money. Adams is in South America. Perry is in Denver under bond. Stealing exceeds \$10,000.

The death sentence of Joseph Donnelly of Audrian county, Missouri, was commuted to fifty years in the penitentiary.

The steamer Congo sank near Caruthersville, Mo. Four persons are believed to have been drowned and two were injured.

Peter Honguard of Chicago turned on all the gas jets in his house, causing the death of his wife, his five children and himself.

Five hundred delegates attended the fourth annual session of the Texas Live Stock association at San Antonio. President Pryor stated that the Texas cattle supply was short 200,000 head.

In the case of Arthur Draestrov there is strong reason for believing that Prosecutor Zachritz would be satisfied with a life sentence.

GROW RICH, EVERY FARMER.

The editor thinks it to be the wish of everybody to grow rich, not for the sake of the money, but for the good that can be done with the money. Now, there are three new cereals recently created that will make money for the farmer. One is Silver King Barley, the most wonderful creation of the age, yielding 90, 100 to 116 bu. per acre in 1895, and there are thousands of farmers who believe they can grow 150 bu. per acre therefrom in 1896.

Then there is Silver Mine Oats, yielding in 1895 209 bu. per acre. Every farmer who tested it, believes 250 bu. possible.

Then there is Golden Triumph Corn, which produced over 200 bu. per acre, and 250 bu. is surely possible. And potatoes, there is Salzer's Earliest, which was fit for table in 28 days in 1895, yielding tremendously, while the Champion of the World, tested in a thousand different places in 1895, yielded from 8 to 1,690 bu. per acre.

Now, in Salzer's new catalogue there is a wonderful array of new varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, grasses, clovers and forage plants, and the editor believes that it would pay every farmer a thousand-fold to get this catalogue before buying seeds.

If you will cut this out and send it with 10 cents postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive, free, 10 grain and grass samples, including above and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone, 5 cents postage. W.A.

When a man gets up early in the morning to drink, he is apt to spend the day in doing nothing else.

COLORADO GOLD MINES.

If you are interested in gold mining or wish to keep posted regarding the wonderful strides being made in Colorado, it will pay you to send fifty cents for a year's subscription to The Gold Miner, an illustrated monthly paper published at Denver.

If you would teach children to hate drink, give them the first lesson before they leave the cradle.

A Very Desirable Calendar.

Calendars of all kinds and sizes herald the coming year. Many are to be had for the asking—many without asking—but to them as to other things the rule might be applied that what costs nothing is worth about what it costs. The calendar we always welcome has just reached us. We refer to the one published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. This issue seems if possible even better than its predecessors. Handsome enough for the library, and yet carefully adapted for every-day use, it is a natural and a great favorite. The firm's well-known motto, "Keeping Everlastingly At It Brings Success," appears this year in a new and very attractive form. The daily presence of this inspiring motto is worth far more than the price of any calendar. The date figures are so large and clear that they can easily be seen across the room. The reading matter on the flaps will also possess interest to the progressive. Those who have used this calendar in other years will not be surprised to learn that the demand for it is constantly increasing. Once introduced it becomes a welcome friend. Its price (25 cents), includes delivery, in perfect condition, postage paid, to any address.

Advertisements never quit work on holidays.

If you are in the habit of going to sleep in church, you do not help the preacher any by occupying a front seat.

Popular Low-Price California Excursions.

The Santa Fe Route personally conducted weekly excursions to California are deservedly popular with travelers who seek a wise economy in cost of railroad and sleeper tickets without sacrifice of any essential comfort. About one-third saved, as compared with first class passage.

The Pullmans occupied by these parties are of latest pattern and afford every necessary convenience. A porter goes with each car, and an experienced agent of the Company is in charge. Ladies, invalids, elderly people, etc., will appreciate this personal care.

The Santa Fe's California line passes south of the region of severe snow storms and is remarkably picturesque. The daily service is same as above, except as regards agent in charge.

For descriptive literature and other information, address W. J. BLACK, A. E. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kansas.

Our money is not doing us the good God would have it do us, if it is not doing anybody else any good.

Always in vein—Your blood.

The saddest things in life are men without manhood, women without womanhood and children without childhood.

Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Of the many good things to be found in American homes, we do not believe that any are held in higher esteem, or have done better service than Parker's Ginger Tonic. It has grown to be a household necessity and is serviceable in almost every case where there is weakness and infirmity. There are forms of female debility that make life a burden. The same is true of persistent coughs and colds, and distressing stomach and nervous ills. They have held high revel in many homes until banished by Parker's Ginger Tonic and we are proud of the record that has made so many hearts grateful.

CAMPOS SUPERSEDED.

NO LONGER COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH FORCES.

General Polavija Succeeds Him—He is a Very Different Man From Campos and is Thoroughly Hated by the Cubans on Account of His Cruel Methods.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The cabinet has decided to appoint General Polavija to replace Martinex Campos, who is ill, as captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba and governor general of the island.

When the Spanish government was organizing its forces to oppose the Cuban insurrection last year, General Polavija was slated by public rumor for the position of captain general of the Spanish forces in Cuba to succeed General Calles, it being doubtful at that time whether Campos would be willing to undertake the task. But his success as a pacificator in the former insurrection led to the selection of Campos, and a reliance upon the more conciliatory policy which he avowed it was his intention to pursue toward the Cubans, with the hope of winning them to peace.

General Polavija, according to all reports, is a very different character. He is commander of the Spanish Sixth army corps, and has not been without experience in Cuba, where his name seems to be hated and feared by the insurgents. He was on the island as a subordinate to Martinex Campos at the time of the Virginia affair. Cuban patriots tell many stories of his inhuman methods during the last Cuban rising. One of these stories is to the effect that he once sent a company of soldiers to escort some Cuban prisoners from the interior to jail. On the way all the prisoners were shot, it is said, by order of Polavija. It has been claimed by the Cubans, when previous rumors of Polavija's appointment to succeed Campos have been circulated, that his appointment would drive many residents of the island into the insurgent ranks who had hitherto refrained from joining, owing to the confidence that Campos would adhere strictly to all the rules of warfare in his operations against the insurgents.

BATTLE WITH TOUGHS.

One Killed and Four Arrested at Cedar City, Mo.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—One killed, four jailed, one escaped, summarizes the present condition of a gang of toughs who invaded Cedar City yesterday afternoon, and whose apparent design was to visit Jefferson City. It is probable that the dead man and three others were professional cracksmen, and that the others are simply plain, everyday tramps who fell into bad company.

All six went into a Cedar City saloon and after drinking refused to make full payment. More drinks were ordered, but the barkeeper would not serve them. Then trouble began. "Slim," one of the gang, undertook to do a little barkeeping on his own account. Citizens of the town appeared, and "Slim" whipped out his revolver and began a fusillade. All of the toughs retreated out of the building. One of the men, who was not so drunk as the rest, made his escape, and has not since been captured.

"Slim" walked backward, firing as he went. Other members of the gang were too drunk to act with him. Citizens, armed with shotguns, rifles and pistols, gathered rapidly. Charles Gilbert, of Cedar City, emptied a double load of shot into "Slim," killing him instantly, and then the other members of the gang weakened. Constable Holt and Marshal Trail arrested them and succeeded in protecting them from the now thoroughly excited people. Cries of "Hang them!" "Lynch them!" "Get ropes!" etc., were very common, but better counsel prevailed.

DOOLIN IS SAFE.

How Bill Tilghman Easily Captured the Noted Desperado.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Jan. 17.—Bill Doolin was brought from Eureka Springs, Ark., on yesterday's 1:25 south-bound Santa Fe train by Deputy Marshal Bill Tilghman, his captor. He was met at the depot by hundreds of people.

The deputy marshal captured the outlaw single-handed at Eureka Springs and got him out of town without even the persons who saw the capture knowing who the man was. About the first man whom the deputy marshal saw when he arrived in the city was Doolin, going to a hotel. He concluded that he would go to a barber shop before trailing him. When he did so, to his surprise Doolin was sitting there reading the paper, but did not recognize him. The marshal slipped by into the bathroom and reappearing quickly covered the outlaw with his revolver and told him to hold up his hands. Doolin made a move for his gun, but recognizing Tilghman, knew it was no use and held up his hands. The proprietor of the barber shop disarmed Doolin while Tilghman still held him covered with his revolver. He then shackled him and left the city.

Government Money for Topeka.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The bill giving Topeka \$130,000 for additions to its federal building will be favorably reported to the House. Mr. Curtis appeared before the public lands committee to-day and his representation of the necessities of the case moved the committee to favorable action.