THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 31. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

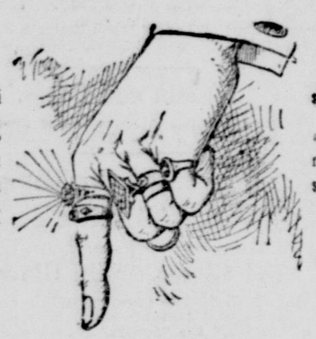
Oranges from 12c per dozen up.
Bananas, 10c per dozen.
Cocoanuts, 10c and 12c each.

Christmas Candy, 6c Per Pound.

Fresh Walnuts, 10c per pound.
Citron Peel, 12c per pound.
Southwell's English Jams, per jar, 15c.
Compressed Mincemeat, each package contains enough to make several pies, each 9c, per dozen $1.05.
Genuine Imported Norwegian Herring, KKK, per keg, $1.30.
Pop Corn, sure pop, per pound 6c, 10 pounds for 55c.

Cooper & Levy, GROCERS.
104 and 106 Commercial St., First door south of Yesler Ave.

Cut Prices! Cut Prices!



Boys' Watch, $2.50. Ladies' Solid Gold Watch, $25. Ladies' Filled Watches from $10 to $20. Gents' Solid Gold Watch, $30. Gents' Filled Watch, $10. Gents' Silver Watch, Elgin or Waltham, $12.

Santa Claus' Spoon, $1. Gold Pen, $1. Silver Pins, 15c, 25c and 50c. Sterling Sugar Shell for $1.50. Sterling Sifters at $1.50. Sidecombs, 50c. Thimbles, 25c. Child Ring, $1.

We Cut Prices on Everything.

Be sure to call on us before buying anything in the Jewelry or Silverware Line.
SEATTLE SOUVENIR THIMBLES, gold lined and gold letters, only $1.50.
Cake Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Sugars, Creams, Spoonholders, Tea Sets lower than ever, and guaranteed quadruple plate.
Come and get prices today.

FRISCH BROS., JEWELERS, 720 Front Street.

BORAXAID.

50 times a year comes the inevitable weekly clothes washing.
1,000 times a year comes the perpetual tri-daily dish washing.
No help for the weary washer, until—The Pacific Coast Borax Co. lends its 20-Mule Death Valley Borax Team, to make this heavy work light and easy.
BORAXAID, their new Washing Powder, is just the right combination of Soap and Borax to soften water, loosen dirt, heal the hands and save the clothing. For sale everywhere.

For Christmas Eating.

Glace Cherries. Glace Pineaple. Glace Figs, Glace Limes. Glace Apricots. Stuffed Prunes.

LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

BANQUET HALL... **LAMPS** BOUDOIR HANGING
RIALTO CROCKERY DEP'T.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS Fine Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Reading Glasses, Lorgnettes, Etc.
H. Clay Eversole, OPTICIAN, 720 Front St.

Hams, Bacon, Lard.
ASK FOR **F. B. Co.** ....BRAND
Made in Seattle.

LA FLORIDA 5¢ TAMPA FLORIDA
MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

PLEASE YOUR CHILDREN
Doll Wigs. There is nothing that will please your little girl more than a Doll with real hair, which she can comb and dress all she wants.
WITTWER'S IDEAL HAIR BAZAAR .....620 Second Street, corner Cherry.

About Washing Flannels

Dr. A. N. Bell, Editor of the *Sanitarian*, New York, writes: "Pearline has gained special ascendency in my household and in many others to my knowledge, for cleansing flannels. Your own directions for its use are those we abide by: 'Wash flannels by hand in lukewarm Pearline suds; rinse thoroughly in warm water; wring dry (by pressure through clothes wringer); pull and shake well; dry in warm temperature and they will keep soft without shrinking.'"

Danger As one wash is sufficient to ruin flannels, great care should be exercised as to the use of the many imitations which are being offered by unscrupulous grocers or peddlers. Pearline is never peddled.

Millions Use Pearline. Do You? 379

WAR IF NEED BE.

A Noble Outburst of Patriotic Feeling.

NOT A VOICE IN DISSENT.

The President's Message Like a Bugle Call to Arms.

POPULAR REJOICING GENERAL.

Brave Venezuelans Likely to Make a Great Demonstration.

Without Regard to Party, Men Praise Grover Cleveland for Expressing the National Sentiment in Such Vigorous Language — Congratulations Pouring Into the White House—Unanimous Approval of the Press—The Clerks in the Pension Office Sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Veterans of the Civil War Feel Their Blood Flow Faster, and the Irish National Alliance Offers 100,000 Men.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The message of President Cleveland to congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute created a real sensation in Washington City today. Although the nature of Secretary Olney's vigorous communication and of Lord Salisbury's answers had been already accurately foretold in the Associated Press dispatches from Washington City and London, there was still great popular craving to learn just how the president would deal with Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the matter to arbitration, and the message was listened to with intense interest in congress, and was read with avidity on the streets.

Nowhere was there a voice lifted in dissent from the doctrine so firmly laid down by the president, but on the contrary there was an outburst of patriotic feeling that must have been highly gratifying to the chief executive. In the dignified United States senate, a body that rarely exhibits emotion on any occasion, there was witnessed the unparalleled spectacle of hand-clapping and applause which was the spontaneous expression of the approval of almost every senator, without regard to party.

On the streets the message was discussed, and old veterans of the late war talked exultantly of what they were prepared again to undertake at the call of their country.

In the great hall of the pension building the employes gathered and sang with gusto "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At the White House messages poured in from every quarter of the country, congratulating the president upon his message. They came from men of all parties and every station, and they began to come in so soon after the delivery of the document to congress as to afford a substantial tribute to the enterprise of the Associated Press in disseminating so quickly the important information through the country, and to the great journals which it serves in issuing extra editions for the public benefit.

The matter, of course, was of the greatest interest in diplomatic circles, and the general impression on sober second consideration of the notes was that the matter has not yet reached a stage where war is imminent, and that the hint of Great Britain's purpose to reopen negotiations with Venezuela looking to settlement of the dispute between themselves perhaps may be regarded as an indication of how the whole matter will end.

Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, secured a copy of the message early in the day, and cabled it by way of Cuba and Haiti to his government. The time of transmission is eight hours, and it is felt that its reception at Caracas will be the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. Minister Andrade's satisfaction was almost beyond the power of expression. "The message is superb," said he, with much enthusiasm. "It is even a surprise to me in its vigor, in the nobility of the sentiments expressed, and in the masterly exposition of the Monroe doctrine. There can be no doubt or misconstruction of its meaning. In my country it cannot but arouse the keenest appreciation on the part of the government and the people for this powerful expression of friendship from a strong country in behalf of a comparatively weak one." Mr. Andrade was asked what the next step of Venezuela would be. "There is nothing further for us to do. We have announced our policy and in that we have the co-operation and support of the United States. We are little more than spectators now." "Is the plan of a commission to investigate the question and fix the line feasible?" the minister was asked. "Perfectly so," he replied. "The evidence can readily be furnished, so far as Venezuela is concerned. It will be a laborious work, as the documents and maps are very voluminous, and from many sources, including those of Holland, Spain and other countries, as well as those of Venezuela."

At the British embassy Sir Julian Pauncefote and his extensive official corps shared in the general interest in the question. It was stated that the foreign office made public at noon today the Salisbury answer, simultaneously with its publication here. But as the president's message is to congress and has not gone through the diplomatic channels, it was not a part of the matter given to the British public by the foreign office today. This presents the anomaly of each country interesting itself with the phase of the question most acceptable to itself, London laying especial stress on the Salisbury letter and the United States naturally being concerned mainly with the president's message. Mr. Baxter, besides, of the embassy staff, went to the capitol during the day to witness the reading of the documents, but was not present during the demonstration in the senate. Beyond the Salisbury letters the embassy has received no communications on the Venezuelan subject, so that the case rests on the correspondence submitted today.

Every prominent American paper so far heard from approves the message and declares that the president has done precisely the right thing.

THE IRISH RESPOND.

Thousands of Them Ready to Fight the Foe of Liberty.

New York, Dec. 17.—The following manifesto has been issued by the executive council of the Irish National Alliance of America, and a copy of it has been sent to President Cleveland:

"To the Members of the Irish National Alliance and the American Public: It has been publicly charged that the policy of the Irish National Alliance is an Irish policy of hatred to England, and is, therefore, contrary to the interests of America. This calls in question the loyalty to the republic of our people. We declare it incontrovertible that no more bitter, more perfidious or more unrelenting enemy than Great Britain to the United States has ever existed. England has ever been the vengeful foe of American liberty and republican institutions. Imbued with this conviction, and seeing that Great Britain has avowed her intention to trample upon the Monroe doctrine by her attempt to rob Venezuela of her territory, and has dared to violate the integrity of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer, as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens, to place at the disposal of the president of the United States 100,000 soldiers, as brave as have ever shouldered a rifle, and every man of whom is a believer in the principles and teachings of the Irish National Alliance. Our army, which is now organized, is ready to serve the American republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid, will, either on Irish soil or English ground, establish the fact that the intrepidity, the valor and determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the loyalty of the Irishmen to the United States. We pray that the day may soon come when we, the exiles of our own land, shall assist in driving the foe to whom we bear unending hatred from our island. William Lyman, president, New York; J. P. Sutton, secretary, New York; P. V. Fitzpatrick, treasurer, Chicago."

IN THE SENATE.

An Extraordinary Demonstration Follows Reading of the Message.

Washington City, 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 upper branch of congress. Senators on both sides of the chamber led in the 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 memorials concerning the Cuban rebellion and the Turkish massacres were presented. Call, of Florida, offered a resolution to investigate alleged election irregularities in Florida. At this point the message from the president was received.

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 1 o'clock the doors of the senate were thrown open, and the secretary of the senate began the reading of the president's message. As the reading of the message closed there was hearty handclapping from all quarters of the chamber, Mr. Chandler, Rep., N. H., leading in the demonstration on the Republican side. Veterans of the senate say it was the most spontaneous demonstration of their recollection.

IN THE HOUSE.

The President's Message Received With Enthusiasm on Both Sides.

Washington City, 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 election committees 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 principal speakers were Cannon, Dalzell, Johnson of Indiana and Powers of Vermont, Republicans, and Crisp, Bartlett, Wheeler of Alabama and Bailey 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 with much enthusiasm by members of both parties.

During the election committees debate Crisp exclaimed: "There is an important message from the president relating to Venezuela laying on that table, and yet this Republican congress enters upon partisan action, delaying consideration of the president's message."

Hulick, Rep., Ohio, was quickly on his feet with the inquiry: "Is it this or the president's duckhunting excursion that has delayed the message on the Venezuelan question?" There was a round of laughter and applause from the Republican side.

"There is the message," said Crisp. "It lies unheeded, and yet it is a frank, honest and manly support of the Monroe doctrine."

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

Politicians Are Already Engaging Rooms at the Hotels.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—The engagement of rooms to be occupied by different delegations and prominent Republicans during the convention has as last taken some definite form, and the managers of some of the hotels have prepared lists of those who will be in their houses. During the past few days Col. Swords, of Iowa, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, and Dwight A. Lawrence, of New York, who is representing the interests of Senator Quay, have been in the city, and have made arrangements with several hotels. A majority of the state delegations have been provided for, and a large number of prominent Republicans from all sections of the country know the number of the rooms they are to occupy. The list of politicians and delegates at the Planters' as given out by Manager Weaver, will be: Chauncey I. Filley and the Missouri delegation; James S. Clarkson and the Iowa delegation; Matthew S. Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation; Col. Fessenden and the Connecticut delegation; Gen. Alger, of Michigan; Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Trumbo, of Utah; Thomas C. Platt, of New York; Hon. G. O. Hobarth, of New Jersey; Lieut. Gov. Lyon, of Pennsylvania; Ben W. Andrews, of Pennsylvania; M. H. de Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle; Warner Miller, of New York; Edward Quackenbush, of Massachusetts; the Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia; headquarters of the New York delegation, the Indiana delegation; Hon. C. E. Stickney, of Delaware, accompanied by six friends; Messrs. McKee, Flynn and George Von Bommhorst, of Philadelphia; Dwight A. Lawrence, of New York; Col. H. L. Swords, of Iowa; Frank Hiscock, John L. Kenyon, Hamilton Fish, Charles W. Hackett and Reuben L. Fox. The Union Republican Club has engaged thirty-five rooms, Col. Swords has taken forty-five, and thirty have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Swords and Mr. Lawrence have not secured all the rooms they will need, however, as Mr. Lawrence will engage seventy-five, and Col. Swords estimates that the people he represents will fill nearly 200 rooms.

Things have been so busy at the Southern this week that Manager Lewis has not had time to arrange convention quarters. At last reports the Ohio delegation, headed by M. A. Hanna, was coming to the Southern, which will also be Maj. McKinley's headquarters; J. H. Manley and the Maine delegation; E. J. Murphy and a large portion of the Illinois delegation and the Massachusetts and New Hampshire delegations. Some of those who will stop at the St. Nicholas are: H. K. Taylor, Youngstown, O.; H. B. Stone, New York; ex-Gov. Merriam, Minnesota; Melville E. Stone, Chicago; W. W. Tracy, New York; James Francis Burke, Pittsburg; Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio.

There are some unusually interesting anecdotes of stage celebrities with beautiful portraits in the January Five Cent Nickell Magazine.

HOWLING IN ENGLAND.

The Newspapers Surprised, as Well as Belligerent.

WISH "MONROEISM" WERE DEAD

They Urge Their Government to Hold Out, Even If War Is a Result.

The London Times Says Cleveland's Proposal Is the Most Astounding Since the Days of Napoleon; That England Cannot Recede From Her Position Without Disgracing Herself.

London, Dec. 17.—All the morning papers tomorrow will devote more or less of their editorial space to a discussion of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, and to the merits of that question itself. The Daily Telegraph, Liberal, will publish an editorial contending that Americans have no concern in the Venezuelan dispute. The editorial goes on to say: "In truth, this insertion of the Monroe doctrine seems on this side of the water to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of a European system. It is absurd, because a statement of an American policy can hardly claim to attain the rank of a principle of international law. By what right does the Washington City government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often has the Washington City government itself ventured to advance it? We say nothing to the process of twisting the lion's tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet if it be true that all this zealous support of Venezuela originates in partisan intrigues there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from a British standpoint, is a wholly perverse and inadmissible claim."

The Daily Graphic says editorially: "The epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence. Mr. Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not propose to instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports, nor does he contemplate an invasion of Canada or an expedition to Demarara. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about. Does President Cleveland seriously think that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of Washington City gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if, as an American power, we had advanced the claim, based on this principle, to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan boundary dispute?"

The Times says: It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception by both sides of the senate gives additional importance to the dispatches between Washington City and London. The details of the boundary dispute are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatch and emphasized in President Cleveland's message. Convinced, as we are, that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the concessions this country is so imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe the course threatened by President Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American government, but, if so, it is incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our imperial interests and to stand up for our rights under international law."

The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law, and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the western hemisphere by any European state would be highly inexpedient, and then continues: "But the recognition of this expediency does not cover the preposterous deductions which Mr. Olney's dispatch advances and which Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that has perhaps ever been advanced by any government in times of peace since the days of Napoleon. We desire to speak with all proper reserve, but we confidently predict that Great Britain will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. No commission appointed by a power which is not a party to the dispute will be recognized by us as having a title of any sort to pronounce upon a boundary question. It will receive no assistance from European authorities. Its decision will be null and void from the outset, even if its origin did not taint it with partiality. We shall be very much astonished if there is any disagreement among the organs of public opinion in this country as to the manner in which the claim should be confronted."

The Times contends further that England is bound to resist the extended claim of Monroeism, and says: "A power which has command of the sea does not regard 3,000 miles of intervening ocean as severing it from its subjects."

The Standard, the Conservative organ, in an editorial says: "This extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders altogether easy. It was prepared by the responsible head of a state, and will probably receive the formal assent of congress. Englishmen must, therefore, take it seriously, and refrain from speculations that would otherwise be attractive as to the utility, in view of the presidential election, of twisting the lion's tail. The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in an analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned. There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington City in matters altogether out of its jurisdiction." The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument, and it concludes by saying: "Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as congress would if America were asked to submit her title to Alaska to the judgment of partial umpires."

THE CHINESE IN TACOMA.

Chamber of Commerce to Discuss the Question Tonight.

Tacoma, Dec. 17.—Special.—The Chamber of Commerce special meeting Thursday night to consider the Chinese question promises to be one of the liveliest in the history of that body. There is a marked division of sentiment among the members, some being emphatically in favor of non-interference and saying Mr. Riggs should have the support of the chamber in maintaining his position and the Chinese. Others say that the chamber should keep its tacit promise, made two years ago, when Chinese merchants were allowed to come in, that this should not be the entering wedge to admit coolie labor.

George H. Boardman, a member of the chamber, said tonight that he was strongly opposed to the encouragement of the employment of Chinese labor, and that the organization should place itself on record against the introduction of Chinese. Indications now are that there will be an animated debate, and possibly a split in the chamber.

TACOMA'S $1,000,000 SCANDAL.

Attorney Corell Explains His Relations With City and Water Company.

Tacoma, Dec. 17.—Special.—Very little progress was made today in the $1,000,000 damage suit of the city against C. B. Wright and the Tacoma Light and Water Company. Considerable time was taken up with the cross-examination of Attorney Harris A. Corell. When the examination was finished the city placed Harry Low, formerly in the city controller's office, on the stand.

Mr. Low was asked about a certain schedule of personal property and real estate furnished by the company for the fire and water committee to estimate the value of what was to be sold to the city. Witness said the schedule was filed with Controller Slaughter in duplicate, and that he and Mr. Slaughter checked them over to see if they were exact copies. The original was thereafter left in the office, and he remembered going to the safe and taking it out and giving it to a member of the committee that was carrying on the negotiations. The city claims this schedule "never came back."

Judge Parsons offered to introduce in evidence a copy of this schedule. The city objected to the introduction, on the ground that it was not a true copy of the original. After some argument a copy of the schedule was brought up from the clerk's office which had been used in the pipe suits, and introduced.

Witness Low, replying to the questions of Judge Wickersham, said he remembered reading items in the schedule of certain pipe in transit to the city, and other pipe that lay on the wharves here. He was handed the copy of the schedule in evidence, but did not find the items he saw in the original.

Deputy Controller Arkley testified to having punctured with a pen the original document while it was in the office. He did not identify the copy as the instrument marked by him.

Chief of Police Smith was placed on the stand. The city attorney endeavored to draw from the chief an account of his visit East when he interviewed the manufacturers of the pipe claimed to have been shipped around the Horn to Tacoma, and intercepted at San Francisco. The court ruled against this evidence, however, as being hearsay.

Ex-Councilman E. Steinbach was then put on the stand. He was a member of the fire and water committee that made the famous "cooked-up" report. His testimony was barely begun when counsel for the company objected to it as incompetent, and not connecting the defendants with the transaction. Court adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, when the arguments on the advisability of this evidence will be heard.

Cross-examination this morning of Mr. Corell was continued by his law partner, Judge Parsons. It developed that Mr. Corell drew up the deed to the city after he left the council, in the summer of 1893. Mr. Corell said he concurred in the report of the sub-committee of the council, which was to the effect that the price asked by Mr. Wright was several hundred thousand dollars too high. Witness said the councilmen relied on Engineer Hering's reports for information as to the value of the plant and sources of supply.

Mr. Corell denied being influenced in any way whatever by his partner being employed by the council. He had no personal knowledge of Judge Parsons' employment or as to his compensation, and did not know until some time after what compensation his partner was to receive.

He said: "I presume it was some weeks after Judge Parsons was retained I was informed he was to receive $500 for his services on the ordinance, but that the light and water company was to pay the bill and not the city."

WANDERED AWAY IN THE NIGHT.

Pitiable Death of the Wife of the Sheriff of Klickitat County.

Goldendale, Dec. 17.—Mrs. F. B. Stimson, wife of the sheriff of this county, wandered away from home in her nightrobe last night and was found dead this morning at the gate of her own home. She went several miles from home, but returned, and it is supposed she was chilled to death. She was presumably demented.

Trial of the Boy Murderer Begun.

Albany, Or., Dec. 17.—The trial of Lloyd Montgomery, the 18-year-old lad, for the murder of his father and mother and Daniel B. McKercher near Brownsville last month, was begun today in the state circuit court. A jury was secured and a number of witnesses examined. The defense will be the mental unaccountability of the prisoner.

A California Wine Dealer Insolvent.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—Hans H. Kohler, wine dealer and ex-secretary of the California Wine Association, filed a petition in insolvency today. His liabilities amount to $379,827, and his assets one suit of clothes exempt from execution. Extravagant living is said to be the principal cause of Kohler's collapse. Beside his debts he spent $225,000 which he inherited from his father a few years ago.

Indiana Will Not Present Harrison.

Indianapolis, Dec. 17.—It is definitely stated by Republican leaders here today that ex-President Harrison's name will not be presented to the St. Louis convention by the Indiana delegation. It will, however, be presented by some other state, and Republican leaders think there will be no doubt of his nomination. Under these circumstances Harrison will accept.

Inspecting the Indian Schools.

Tacoma, Dec. 17.—Special.—A. H. Heinemann, of Washington City, supervisor of Indian schools, is here on a tour of inspection. He has visited the Yakima reservation schools, and tomorrow will inspect the Puyallup school.

Col. P. McCormick, inspector of Indian agencies, and Special Indian Agent Joseph Lane, of Spokane, are also in the city.

A Farmer Killed by a Boar.

Little Falls, Dec. 17.—Special.—Frank Hinzig, a farmer residing north of Ainslie, while driving hogs out of his barn, was gored severely in the thighs by a boar yesterday noon. An artery was severed in the left thigh. Aid was summoned as quickly as possible. He died last night, and leaves a wife and two children.

Keen Appreciation of a Joke.

Portland, Dec. 17.—George Monroe, recently convicted of an attempt to debauch little girls, was today sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Monroe laughed when the judge imposed sentence.

Supreme Court Decision.

Olympia, Dec. 17.—Special.—The supreme court today dismissed the case of Scholdfelt Bros., appellants, vs. Walter A. Bullet et al., respondent, from Klittitas county.

A genuine ghost story has yet to be attested; but not so a genuine blood purifier. Over and over again it has been proved that Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands alone among medicines as the most reliable tonic-alternative in pharmacy. It stood alone at the World's fair.

Nice Christmas perfumes and cut glass bottles. Smith & Kennedy, Butler block.

ENGLAND MUST STOP.

A Ringing Message to Congress by Grover Cleveland.

MONROE DOCTRINE STILL LIVES

United States Must Enforce It or Lose Her Self-Respect.

After Summarizing the Diplomatic Correspondence the President Asks for a Commission to Survey the Boundary—If England Is Wrong She Must Retire, Under Penalty of War.

Washington City, Dec. 17.—The following message from the president was laid before congress today:

To the Congress: In my annual message addressed to congress on the 3d inst. I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of the representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government, suggesting reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it should be so submitted. The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons justifying the appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to "the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting an extended argument to reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our safety as a nation and 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 a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon the 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 in the present controversy. If a European power, by extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics, against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby 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 European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply 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 a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. Practically the principle for which we contend has a peculiar if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement 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 if it were specifically mentioned, and where the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined 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 in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just dues 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 the present conditions, states, in declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, that 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 agree would be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "They (her 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."

In 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 without 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 on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory claimed to be included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed that Great Britain resort to arbitration as a proper means of settling the question, to the end that the vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined 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 far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both the nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and 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.

The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt.