THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Fresh Walnuts 10 Cents Per Pound.

At the rate they are moving we will be out of them very shortly. We think the reason we are selling so many is—that our price is 5 cents per pound lower than any grocer in town.

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

'Twas the Night Before Christmas.

THE SANTA CLAUS STERLING SPOON

Makes a very appropriate Christmas gift.

Oxydized or Polished, -	$1.00
Gilt Bowl, - - - - - -	1.25
Gilt all over, - - - - -	1.50

We have sold many dozen of these the last week. If you wish any, be in time; they will soon be gone.

We have a very pretty Thimble in Seattle Souvenirs:

Gold Letters and Gold Lined, only - - $1.50

We have all that is new, novel and catchy.

Something for Every Person. Something for Every Purse.

Our prices on Fine Watches and Clocks astonish everybody. We sell Good Watches from $2 50 and up.

FRISCH BROS., JEWELERS, 720 Front Street.

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

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

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

SPECIAL PRICES

... For This Week Only ...

Quadruple Plate Cake Baskets, At	$2.50	Quadruple Plate 4-Piece Tea Set, At	$6.75

THREE PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

Quadruple 4-piece Tea Set and Tray	$9.75	Child's Sets, knife, fork and spoon	$ .50
Children's Cups, At	$ .50	Child's Sets, 1847 Rogers brand, At	$1.00

ALL ABOVE GOODS ARE FULLY WARRANTED.

Our prices on Middlebtown Plate Co.'s Hard White Metal Silverware are lower than any other goods of same quality.

Watches and Diamonds. Call and get prices. No trouble to show goods. Anything and everything in Sterling Silver.

Empire Jewelry Company
513 Second St., Occidental Block.
Factory, 116 Yesler Ave., Occidental Block.

"R. S. V. P."

Fine Table Salt.

First Prize at World's Columbian Exposition.

BOGGS FOUND GUILTY

Of Receiving Interest on Funds of City of Tacoma.

STATE PRISON CONFRONTS HIM

He Is Comfortable at the County Jail, Not Occupying a Cell.

His Mistake Was in Being Too Faithful to Supposed Friends, He Says, and His Conviction Does Not Phase Him a Bit—He Promises to Write a Chapter of Local History.

Tacoma, Dec. 18.—Special.—George W. Boggs, ex-treasurer of the city of Tacoma, faces the state penitentiary. This morning at 9 o'clock a jury of his peers brought in a verdict of guilty against him, on the charge of using the public funds intrusted to him for a profit to himself.

The case went to the jury at 8:15 last night. Prosecuting Attorney Comer finished his argument for the state at 8:45, and at 7:40 in the evening Judge Parker charged the jury. After waiting an hour for a verdict, court was adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock, when the jurors filed out, having agreed on a verdict at 6 o'clock.

A large crowd had congregated in the courtroom, and a hush fell on the gathering as Judge Parker read the verdict. Boggs sat at his lawyer's table, and his pale face was but slightly blanched as he heard the verdict read and realized its stern significance. Judge Fremont Campbell, Boggs' counsel, gave formal notice of a motion for a new trial, and the court turned to other business.

Comments on the verdict are of many kinds. Considerable surprise was manifested about the city when the result of the trial became known, as a disagreement was expected by many. Some looked for acquittal, and there were a number of people who were familiar with the case who were confident Boggs would be convicted. When the jury retired an informal ballot was taken, and there were seven votes for conviction and five for acquittal. Then Foreman Newell distributed the papers in evidence, and after informally discussing the case each juror gave his ideas in a speech of from five to ten minutes duration. When they were through, a ballot was taken, resulting in eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. Members of the jury say the one man hung out till 6 o'clock, and at last yielded to their arguments.

Boggs was interviewed at the county jail tonight by a Post-Intelligencer correspondent. He was sitting in a comfortable rocking chair in the large and well lighted lobby of the jail. At one side of the room was a couch, on which the ex-treasurer sleeps at night. Boggs has never been confined in a cell, and is allowed to send out for his meals, and receive visitors at all times. He smiled when the reporter asked him how he felt over the verdict, and said:

"Why, it hasn't phased me a particle. Do I look like it had? No, sir. Of course I am surprised. They're trying to bookkeep me into the penitentiary, that's all there is to it, and of course I realize that the condition of public feeling toward me must have had something to do with it. I tell you, there wasn't a bit of evidence against me. Why didn't the state call Bert Allen? They never by a single witness proved that I had any knowledge of what they did in the bank, and it must have been simply presumption that had any weight against me. But I'm not going to stop in the middle of the road. It's a long road to the penitentiary.

"I'll tell you this: I've always stood by my friends, and that's why I'm in trouble now. I tied too close to the men I thought were my freinds. How does it happen that they let this thing hang for eighteen months after I was out of office, and had turned over everything? I understand they went to every bank in the town to get evidence against me, but failed."

Before the interview was finished Boggs said, with a smile, that when the case is settled he intends to write a book giving a full and complete history of his acts in office, the political (unwritten) history of Tacoma, and the full particulars of the fight made between the banks as he went out of office. If Boggs carries out his intention his book will be good reading, and should find ready sale, beside throwing up a great many here who have not yet been mentioned in the annals of the case.

Boggs does not seem dispirited or downcast. He is determined to fight till the last ditch is crossed. The case will be taken to the supreme court, and in the meantime an effort will be made to get bonds. It is understood the defense has evidence that two or three of the jurors expressed themselves strongly against Boggs before they were called for duty. One of them is said to have remarked that Boggs should have been jailed long ago. This and alleged errors in ruling will be the grounds for the appeal.

The conviction of Boggs is regarded by the reform element as the most important event yet in the work of "cleaning up" now going on. One of the members of the Taxpayers' League said tonight that although he believed there were others in the gang of bank wreckers who were even more guilty than Boggs, and who have not yet been arrested, yet the conviction of the ex-treasurer will have a good effect and will cause officials hereafter to think twice before getting into deep water. The gentleman expressed the hope that Boggs' conviction may open the whole history of the Bank of Tacoma, with which the ex-treasurer carried on most of his dealings. Boggs' notes and overdrafts in this "bank" amounted to nearly $50,000. It is believed that much of the history of the criminal wrecking of this institution will yet be brought to light, now that a jury has found Boggs guilty of receiving interest from it.

ROTTEN BEYOND BELIEF.

Condition of First National and Columbia National Banks, Whatcom.

Whatcom, Dec. 18.—Special.—The recent examination, by a committee of the depositors, of the affairs of the suspended First National bank, which has been in the hands of a receiver for nearly two years and a half, has revealed a condition of loose management and utter rottenness that probably has no parallel in all the history of wildcat banking in this state. It seems almost incredible that a national bank, subject to Federal examination, twice a year, at least, and required to make five sworn statements annually, could be so systematically and thoroughly looted. When A. D. Lynch, of Washington City, the confidential assistant of the comptroller, was here recently, the assets were carefully checked over, with the result that out of $180,000 Mr. Lynch was advised that if the bank building should be sold and expenses limited to $35 a month, $3,000 might be realized in six months. A more worthless lot of notes and judgements it would be difficult to get together. The cashier got in his work for over $12,000. A relative or friend of his in Seattle got $12,000. The ex-president, vice president and assistant cashier each got several thousand, and so on, and there are a lot of notes given by men who never were good for the amounts even in boom times. Since the failure of the bank 20 per cent. of the claims have been paid, and it is barely possible that enough may be realized to pay 10 per cent. more.

Mr. Lynch also made an examination of the affairs of the Columbia National, with a committee of the depositors, and its condition is said to be but little better than that of the First National. Only one dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid, and the stockholders have been released from 82 per cent. of their liability by an assessment of only 18 per cent. on the stock. It is probable that an effort will be made to wind up the affairs of the Columbia next August, when the depositors may possibly receive 10 or 15 per cent. more of their claims. Not unnaturally, they feel that they have simply been held up and robbed.

BENNETT BANK OPEN TODAY.

Nelson Bennett Pays the Money He Borrowed.

Whatcom, Dec. 18.—Special.—The Bennett National bank, which was forced by a sudden run to suspend on November 6, with aggregate liabilities of $81,000, will open for business tomorrow with nearly 100 per cent. of the liabilities to depositors on hand in cash and exchange, nearly all of which has been realized from collections during the six weeks the bank has been in charge of Temporary Receiver Flynn. Not a dollar's worth of its securities have been hypothecated to secure funds for the opening, and no officer or director is a debtor to the bank. It will have the same officers, but some changes have been made in the board of directors. The new board will consist of A. McKenzie, George Gage, Charles Sissna, S. Altschuler, W. Wharton, E. S. McCord and Henry Blackwood, President McKenzie and Mr. Blackwood being the special representatives of Mr. Bennett's large interest.

Much credit is due Mr. Bennett for having paid to the bank about $10,000, for loans which had been made upon his recommendation, but for which he was only morally responsible, though he had voluntarily secured them. This includes $5,000 borrowed by the late Paul Schulze. Receiver Flynn will leave tomorrow for Spokane.

Sutton's Assailants Sentenced.

South Bend, Dec. 18.—Special.—Acting Judge R. K. Boney yesterday sentenced M. Mehan, convicted of assaulting Rev. B. Sutton, the A. P. A. lecturer, to pay a fine of $200. The costs were taxed to the county, as they amounted to nearly $[illegible] and Judge Boney considered that the payment of such a fine would be excessive punishment. Superior Judge Langhorne had previously sentenced J. Gardner, convicted of the same offense, to pay a fine of $50 and costs, the costs in his case amounting to $850. Attorneys for Mehan moved for a new trial on the ground that the county attorney could not file an information against the defendant when the superior court was not in session, and when the committing magistrate had not made an order of commitment. The objection had never been raised before, and Judge Boney was of the opinion that Judge Langhorne should have allowed the objection at the beginning of the trial and let the supreme court pass upon it. However, Judge Langhorne, for whom he was acting, had overruled the objection and let the trial go on, he did not feel disposed at this late day, when an expensive trial had been carried through, to decide contrary to Judge Langhorne. The defense will probably appeal the case.

The Wroth Murder Trial.

Snohomish, Dec. 18.—Special.—A jury was secured today in the Wroth murder trial, and the taking of evidence began. The defense used all its peremptory challenges, dismissing all persons on the jury who appeared to be of a decided turn of mind, or had a look of severity on their faces. The jury was finally sworn in, as follows: J. B. Coffin, J. Haven, George Haskins, J. C. O'Conner, R. C. Nichols, Pat Hayes, W. T. Koake, C. A. Missimer, P. K. Lewis, Henry Friday, J. L. Bowen, T. J. Thurston. Prosecuting Attorney Heffner made the opening statement for the state to the jury, describing the quarrel, the shots, the places where the bullet struck and the effect of the one which killed Texas Jack.

When the court convened in the afternoon the prosecution attempted to introduce a map of the Gold Leaf saloon, where the tragedy took place. The defense objected to some details of the map, and the court finally ordered the jury to inspect the premises personally, which they will once proceeded to do.

Populist Paper to Be Sold for Taxes.

Port Angeles, Dec. 17.—Special.—The Simoon, a paper edited in this city by Representative E. E. Seevers, will be sold for taxes on the 28th inst. County Treasurer Dorsey levied on the plant today for $63, the amount of personal taxes due. The Simoon was first issued as a Populist paper, and was owned by a number of stockholders, each of whom thought he had a controlling interest in the plant. The sale has been resorted to as a means of closing the matter up. Mr. Seevers has made the paper an A. P. A. publication and says that if he does not succeed in bidding it in he will take the press, which belongs to him personally, and with a dress of type will continue to publish an A. P. A. organ.

Deep Snow at Monte Cristo.

Everett, Dec. 18.—Special.—Thirty inches of snow fell at Monte Cristo. The big rotary snowplow left here this morning for the first time this winter with two locomotives. The passenger train followed closely. There is a stretch of about [illegible] miles of road a short distance east of Silverton where the snow usually reaches a depth of four or five feet when it is not over two feet deep at Monte Cristo. It is a beautiful sight to see the rotary wind its way through such a long drift. About five cars of concentrates are being brought to the Everett smelter from the Monte Cristo concentrator by every train, and it is the intention to operate the mine this winter it will be necessary to keep the railroad open.

A Gambler Attempts Suicide.

Portland, Dec. 18.—Samuel Burleigh, who recently arrived here from San Francisco, attempted suicide last night by severing the artery of his left wrist with a razor. He was discovered in time to save his life, though he had a narrow escape from bleeding to death. His self-murderous act was prompted by despondency growing out of his inability to obtain employment to support his family, living on Mason street in San Francisco. Burleigh is about 50 years of age, and is said to have been wealthy at one time. During the palmy days of stock gambling he was a successful operator on the San Francisco exchange.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Olympia, Dec. 18.—Special.—Opinions in the following cases have been filed in the supreme court: Thomas Haugh, respondent, vs. City of Tacoma, appellant; motion for rehearing denied.

County of Mason, appellant, vs. S. Simpson & Co., respondents; affirmed.

S. O. Morford, appellant, vs. Frye Bruhn, respondents, from King; reversed.

West Coast Grocery Company, appellant, vs. sheriff of Kittitas county, respondent; affirmed.

The Boy Murderer Convicted.

Albany, Or., Dec. 18.—The jury in the trial of Lloyd Montgomery, the 15-year-old boy, for the murder of his father, mother and Daniel McKercher near Brownsville, tonight returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Scarlet Fever at Centralia.

Centralia, Dec. 18.—Special.—Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever the public schools of the city were closed this morning till January 6 next. This action was taken by the city council, acting as board of health last night.

See the new goods just in at Cowley's Basement Store, cor. Second and Columbia.

San Francisco is said to be better defended than any other port of the United States. Most of the ports are utterly defenseless.

A genuine ghost story has yet to be told, 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 is alone at the World's fair.

CONGRESS IS PROMPT.

The House Passes a Bill to Carry Out the Message.

NOT ONE VOTE IN OPPOSITION.

The Measure Rushed Through With Scarcely an Objection.

Senator Chandler Proposes to Appropriate $100,000,000 for Guns and Senator Hill Wants the Disabilities of Confederates Removed, That They May Fight for Us.

Washington City, Dec. 18.—In the house Hitt, Rep., Ill., asked for unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to empower President Cleveland to appoint a commission to consider the Venezuelan boundary question, and appropriating $100,000 for the expense thereof. The text of the bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by President Cleveland to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

A scene of excitement followed the request for unanimous consent to consider the bill, which had been loudly applauded when read by the clerk. Boutelle, Rep., Me., stated that he disliked to object to consideration of such a bill, "but," said he, "it seems that this subject is one of such serious importance that the house of representatives should proceed in a decorous manner to consider it. The president's message was read but yesterday, and it seems to me that the gentlemen may not be ready to pass upon a bill of this importance without deliberation."

Cries of "Ready, ready," from the Republican side interrupted Boutelle, but he proceeded, urging that the matter was one which affected the relations of the two great English-speaking nations of the world. He said: "I have been accused of being a 'jingo,' whatever that may mean. I hope no one in that part of the country where I am known would believe I would hesitate, if the honor, dignity or safety of the country required it, to take up arms against any or all the nations of the world. But the press shows that the country has been in a state of feverish excitement. It seems we ought to give this matter as much consideration as we would give to an appropriation of a few thousand dollars." Boutelle referred to the president's message as an extraordinary one, and went on: "It seems we should send to a committee to be calmly considered this great question and message, in which, for the first time in history, such correspondence has outlined the possibilities of war between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world."

The Speaker—Does the gentleman object?

Boutelle said he had merely suggested a hope that the bill would go to committee.

Hitt announced that he desired to say only a word concerning the bill and its purpose. He would do so, he said, "without mentioning this side or that side," for he hoped there would be no two sides when it came to a question like this. There was a request made by the president for help from the house to enable him to exercise his executive functions. "The first thing for us to remember as patriots," said Hitt, "is that the success of our country depends upon our maintaining a united front, that our government should speak for all the people of the United States." The suggestion of the president was for a judicial investigation. He was sure it was made in the proper spirit, and the occasion required that the country should act as one man. "In such a time the executive is hampered by every criticism that comes from our own country. It would be urged by the British press that President Cleveland was not backed up by his country, but only by his own party. We have had a long time to consider the Monroe doctrine. We may not agree with all the details outlined by President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney, but any discussion here will prove a help to these across the sea. I hope the bill will pass."

Hitt moved the previous question, but Crisp secured permission to say a word. He began: "I speak for all this side of the house, where there is no division as to the propriety of passing the bill. This house respectfully invited the government of Great Britain to arbitrate the boundary question between Venezuela and British Guiana. Great Britain has declined. Now what are we to do? If the American people have a fixed opinion on any question, they have a decisive opinion that no European country can acquire territory on the American continent by force."

Hitt entreated Crisp, in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, not to precipitate hasty discussion of them.

Crisp replied that the Republicans had introduced a bill that he attempted to bring in yesterday, and continued, saying that if the boundary could not be ascertained by arbitration with the participation of Great Britain the United States should ascertain it at once, "and when we have ascertained where it is," he concluded, "we should have the courage and manhood to maintain it."

McCreary, Dem., Ky., and Boutelle were shouting for recognition, but Hitt refused to yield the floor, and the previous question was carried with a shout of "ayes" and no opposition.

A resolution was adopted that the holiday adjournment be from Friday, December 20, to Friday, January 3. The house at 12:45 adjourned until Friday.

There will be but one more session before the holidays, that on Friday next, when Speaker Reed will probably defy superstition and announce the house committees.

IN THE SENATE.

Chandler and Hill Offer Bills Relating to National Defense.

Washington City, Dec. 18.—Though less than a dozen senators were present when the session opened today, the Venezuelan issue at once came into prominence, but not directly, as in the house, the senate's business taking the form of measures for the national defense.

In presenting a bill for the repeal of the law imposing disabilities on those who served in the war of the rebellion, Hill, Dem., N. Y., spoke briefly. The math purpose, he said, was to wipe out the feature of the statute which prevented ex-Confederates from serving in the United States army and navy. "It is most opportune at the present moment," said Mr. Hill, "that these men from the South cooperate with those of the North in giving the country any military or naval defense that may be required." He spoke of the measure as a patriotic one, tending to obliterate the animosities of a war long ago closed. In conclusion, Mr. Hill asked that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its immediate passage.

Platt, Rep., Conn., suggested that it was rather a novel procedure to ask the senate to pass a measure of this character before the senators had considered the subject. "There is no immediate haste," said Mr. Platt. "The country is not likely to have a war before congress reassembles after the holidays. There may be no objection to the repeal after it has been examined."

Mr. Hill consented to let the bill go on the table for the present.

Mr. Chandler immediately followed with a bill "to strengthen the military armament," the reading of the title occasioning much whispered comment. The bill is as follows:

"That the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery and not exceeding 500 heavy guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the arsenals or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in the country or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the president, who shall conform, when practicable, without unwise delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of $100,000,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

On motion of Davis, Rep., Minn., the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and all correspondence as to the establishment by Great Britain of postoffices and post roads in the United States territory of Alaska; also as to any British military or civil occupancy of that territory; also respecting any attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska.

Another significant resolution was offered by Gallinger, Rep., N. H., authorizing the secretary of war to contract for the purchase of an improved counterpoise battery. The resolution went to the committee on military affairs.

The vice president announced the reappointment of Cullom, Rep., Ill., as a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Call, Dem., Fla., then addressed the senate on his resolution for a senate investigation of alleged frauds in Florida. The debate proceeded at much length. Caffery, Dem., La., deprecated the practice of giving attention to vague and loose charges of fraud. Sewell, Rep., N. J., made his initial speech since his re-entry to the senate. He said there would be no objection to an investigation confined to Florida, but he pointed out the inexpediency of drag-net resolutions, which could inaugurate investigations in all parts of the country. White, Dem., Cal., jocularly inquired whether it was contemplated that this special committee would travel around the country. If so, California wished to arrange for its reception. Caffery said the resolution was a step toward a return to the Federal election laws, and he predicted that a return of complete Republican control of government would result in the re-enactment of the Federal election laws, "with all their rigidness against intimidation and force at the polls." An amendment to the resolution offered by Hale, Rep., Me., limiting the investigation to election of United States senators and excluding members of the house, was defeated. Sewell's amendment, confining the investigation to Florida was defeated, 21 to 32. Hale's amendment that the investigation be conducted by the regular senate committee on privileges and elections, was adopted, 29 to 24. The resolution as thus amended was agreed to without division.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on privileges and elections shall be charged with the duty of investigating the subject of the organized efforts of corporations, or of the president and directors thereof, to control the election of members of congress, and to influence the legislation of congress; also to investigate and report to the senate whether corrupt means, bribery or free transportation have been or are being used to influence such elections; also to inquire and report to the senate whether the use of such influences or means is consistent with the preservation of the republic of the United States, and the rights and liberties of the people, and to report a bill for the punishment or suppression of such practices."

Soon after securing the adoption of the resolution, Call gave notice that he would move a reconsideration. At 2:20, on motion of Chandler, the senate went into executive session. At 2:50 the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

The senate confirmed the nomination of the present court of private land claims; also Allan Thomas, of Florida, to be minister to Venezuela; W. W. Russell, of Maryland, to be secretary of the United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela, and H. Clay Armstrong, of Alabama, secretary of the United States legation at Madrid.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Almost Unanimous Indorsement of the President's Message.

There are two papers in the United States which take England's side in the Venezuela controversy. They are the New York World, owned by a foreigner, who lives in Paris, and the New York Evening Post, edited by a naturalized Britisher. Prominent public men say:

Senator Cushman K. Davis, Rep., Minnesota—I think the president has arisen to an opportunity such as has not been presented to any president in many years. In language of great dignity, power and accuracy he has stated the Monroe doctrine as understood by the American people for seventy years.

Senator Henry M. Teller, Rep., Colorado—The concluding words have an American ring.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Dem., Maryland—It is a warlike document, a very vigorous statementt. Of course, much depends upon what the commission which we are to send to Venezuela shall report.

Gen. Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio—Cleveland's message has the true American ring. I don't care if it brings war. I have always believed in the Monrpe doctrine.

Gov. John E. Jones, of Nevada—Not vigorous enough. Nevada people are strong supporters of the Monroe doctrine in its entirety.

Gov. William P. Lord, of Oregon—If the Monroe doctrine is a principle of vital force in this country, President Cleveland deals rightly in his message with the Venezuelan question.

Gov. John M. Stone, of Mississippi—I believe President Cleveland's Venezuelan message is sound and statesmanlike, and I fully approve it.

Gov. William Y. Atkinson, of Georgia—The president's message is a correct interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, and the Venezuelan question furnishes a case which calls for its enforcement. The people of Georgia will approve of the message of the president.

Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia—It is strong, pointed and direct, and can leave no doubt as to his position. It is characteristic of the man, courageous and truly American. There will be no retreat on his part. The Monroe doctrine is the very woof and web of the policy upon the maintenance of which depends our safety against European aggrandizement and the greed and avarice of European powers.

Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont—President Cleveland's message is unmistakable in its tone, and will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the United States without regard to party. I consider it an act of hostility to the United States for Great Britain to attempt to acquire more territory on this continent, and we must vigorously assert our rights and prevent it.

Gov. W. J. McConnell, of Idaho—I am proud of the manner in which the president has declared his Americanism. The people of Idaho will support him in the field, if need be, in maintaining the position he has taken.

Gov. William C. Oates, of Alabama—President Cleveland's message is sound and American. Congress should take his advice and give the country practical Monroe doctrine, and make it international law, if it is not.

Gov. James H. Rudd, of California—President Cleveland's message is able, wise and timely, and will meet the approval of the people of the United States, whose views it voices.

Gov. William O. Bradley, of Kentucky—I have not had time to give the message careful consideration, but I will say that I believe in the Monroe doctrine and think it should be upheld. I have little use for England or her policies, and don't believe she has any kindly feeling for us."

Special today on Haviland plates, cups and saucers, at Cowley's Basement Store.

THEY CALL IT A BLUFF.

English Papers Scoff at the President's Message.

SAY IT'S FOR POLITICAL EFFECT

Nobody in Great Britain Seems to Think There Will Be War.

One Paper Says "the Irish Vote" and "the Dregs of the Cities" Are Appealed to—German Statesmen and Papers Show Their Ill-Will—The French Much More Friendly.

London, Dec. 18.—In spite of the prominence all the newspapers give to President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuelan boundary question the general public refuses to get excited or even interested. Those who read the correspondence resent President Cleveland's attitude, but the almost invariable answer received to inquiries for an expression of opinion is "What is it all about, anyway?" The message, however, was used on the stock exchange to hammer American securities. Consols declined, but there was no excitement. One newspaper remarked: "The Yankee jobbers are the only persons injured by the message, and they have just ground for complaint." The editorial comments of the New York World and New York Evening Post, against the president, are reprinted here with approval, as indicating American opinion.

Editorially, the Star Radical, remarks: "It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. The United States may be assured that Englishmen, regardless of party, will abide firmly by Lord Salisbury's claim, and will not submit to bounce."

"Public opinion," says the Westminster Gazette, "will unanimously support Lord Salisbury, but it is a pity he enlarged the dispute by attacking the Monroe doctrine."

Continuing, the Westminster Gazette remarks: "The fact is that the present situation is the result of an unfortunate combination; on one side a foreign secretary who was once a Saturday Reviewer, and who could not avoid the temptation of scoring an argument, and on the other side a president who could not resist the temptation of scoring in an electoral campaign, but the mass of the people of both countries regard the possibility of war on any such issue with blank incredulity."

The Evening News says: "The election dodge does not give us a moment of uneasiness."

The St. James Gazette heads its article on the Venezuelan development "War or Wire Pulling," and says: "President Cleveland's language in the mouth of a European diplomat would mean the instant mobilization of armies. It is rather late to say 'Hands off' to the empire which includes not only British Guiana and Jamaica, but Canada. The pretensions of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are so exaggerated and the language so offensive that one could not be surprised if there was a similar explosion of violence here. But Lord Salisbury has kept his temper in this unpleasant correspondence, and the nation will do likewise until the time comes when we shall do well to be angry, and that time may come. We are all anxious to give the American government an opportunity of forcing it." The St. James Gazette then discusses the theory that the matter is "merely an election dodge," and quotes the editorial of the New York World on the subject, adding: "We are entitled to rely upon the sense of the average respectable American who is not a ward boss or office seeker, and who has no interest in the Venezuelan concessions. On these millions of shrewd, hard-headed, well-educated Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Teutons, who have no reason to be other than friendly with Great Britain, we count. But it is not only in that country where the selfishness and ignorance of demagogues may overbear the sense of the majority of decent people. The blundering diplomacy of Mr. Olney and the selfish intrigues of the Democratic managers may leave no solution but one. If it comes to that—well, we won't imitate Cleveland's bluster, but Englishmen would not expect or intend to get whipped. In the meanwhile, neither the government nor the nation will be quick to take advantage of the United States administration or to refuse them any reasonable opportunity of withdrawing from a position which they have wantonly and gratuitously made dangerous."

The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the whole matter, saying: "It flashed across us at first that President Cleveland was mad, and second that he was hypnotized by Mr. Olney, who in turn was hypnotized by Mr. Lodge. But we conclude that it is only an election address, and we advise President Cleveland to appeal to the country immediately, before the Americans have time to study the Monroe doctrine. But we fear that even now it is too late, for the World has already given the word, 'bugaboo.'"

The Globe remarks: "No self-respecting nation would for a moment entertain such pretensions, and no one doubts that President Cleveland's heroics are due to the necessities of politics. His Sackville-West action shows the length to which he is prepared to go in the sacred cause of spread-eagleism. Exceedingly inopportune is the time for bluff and bluster, when the strongest ministry of modern times is in office. The possibility of war between the two great nations of common ancestry and interest is too dreadful to contemplate. But it would not be wise for American statesmanship to confide too much in the amicable sentiment that blood is thicker than water, or to imagine that England can be intimidated. President Cleveland must also reckon with France if he insists upon carrying out his modern construction of the Monroe doctrine in its entirety."

The Evening Standard observes that "it seems impossible for any public man to issue a document in those offensive terms," then recalls the Sackville-West incident, and says: "It is a fresh attempt for the Irish vote and the dregs of the large towns."

A dispatch to the Press Association from Liverpool says that the message of the president to congress will thoroughly disorganize the American railroad market of the stock exchange. The Press Association this evening says: "Neither the foreign office nor the colonial officials have anything to say about President Cleveland's message to congress, which, however, does not appear to be regarded with alarm. We are assured that in unusually well-informed quarters there is a shrewd suspicion regarding the real objects of the message, and this is regarded as sufficient justification for declining to take President Cleveland too seriously."

A dispatch from Liverpool says that one of the largest wheat merchants there said President Cleveland's message has had no effect upon trade. The matter is noted as an absurdity. In the event of war Mr. Cleveland would suffer the most in the grain trade. The Glasgow merchants do not expect a rise in the price of wheat as the result of President Cleveland's message to congress on the Venezuelan question.

The Daily News, Liberal organ, says: "It is a remarkable document, though its consequences are not likely to be serious. Neither Secretary Olney nor President Cleveland seems to realize that the Monroe doctrine cannot be quoted as authoritative in negotiations with a foreign power. The definition of Monroeism is a matter for Americans themselves. It binds nobody else. President Cleveland proves too much. It follows from his message that neither British Guiana nor Canada has any