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GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1895.

NUMBER 17.

ARBITRATE OR FIGHT!

President Cleveland Sends Congress a Message Upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

ENGLAND MUST KEEP ITS HANDS OFF.

The Message Well Received by Congress and the President's Strong Grounds Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soon after both houses of congress met yesterday, the president sent, by Executive Clerk Prudden, the expected message in regard to the British-Venezuelan complication. It was at once read in both houses, as follows:

In my annual message, addressed to the congress on the 2d inst., I had occasion to mention the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela, and to state the substance of a representation made by that government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government was then awaited, but since then received and together with the dispatch 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, the 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 the present instance is a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine as stated by the United States, that the reasons justifying an 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 a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extensive quotations in 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 peace and safety and its violation is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot be confined to our republic's infancy. 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, must the less in our observation of the Monroe doctrine? It is an over-observation of the Monroe doctrine that concerns to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by an extension of its jurisdiction, 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 this extent, such European power does not thereby infringe the 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 has been suggested in the British reply that we should apply the Monroe doctrine to the present day, and that we do not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations, and that "no statesman, however eminent in his nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which has never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the nations of the world." Practically the principle for which we contend has been applied, not only to the United States, but to every nation in the world, and it is not necessary to refer to the code of international law as a certain and secure as it has it. It was specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that arbitrates international disputes, it is not determined 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 claims enforced. Of course this government is entirely content with the acquisition of territory. Now in this respect in the British reply. The prime minister admits that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, stating that "the acquisition of territory by the United States would result as a consequence of its being contemplated. President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire assent of the English government of that date." The further declaration "through the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been infringed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "The (our) 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 acquisition on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change.

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to meet in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought to extend its jurisdiction to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory, I fully insisted within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a report to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, so that that a relaxation of boundary dispute between the two contestants might be secured and our exact standing and position in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the correspondence hereto submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, suggested by the most friendly feel-

ing toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the unanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one continent, a course so small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by the government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally surprised by her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and so deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far regarded as admissible by the United States. Any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into for her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it more incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification, what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. This inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that congress make adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power on a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these communications, I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of the human mind, yet a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self respect and honor, benefits which is shielded and defended a people's safety and progress.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S VIEWS.

He Tells the British Premier the United States is Sovereign on This Continent and Its Flag is Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Accompanying the president's message in regard to the Venezuela complication is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's note opening the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute. This bears the date of July 30 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard. The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties and "the continuous growth of the undefined British claims," at the rate of the various attempts "at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburgk line was run have moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844. He then summarizes the situation at the beginning of the year and the secretary's reply is given as a canon of international law, that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any of the parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." This leads the secretary to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine and after stating that the proposition that America is no part open to colonization has long been conceded, he says that present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine—that American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implied European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States.

The secretary says that it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 70 years must have had the sanction of congress.

"American questions, it is said, are for American decision," says Secretary Olney, and then applying this doctrine in the reverse he says:

If all Europe were suddenly to fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American state should feel itself inexcusably involved in the liberties and burdens of the contest? What have the states of America to do with the vast armies and fleets of Europe, and who should they be in-

COME EMINENT OPINIONS.

The Chicago Record Publishes Comments on the Message.

What the Governors of the Different States Have to Say.

Expressions of Opinion Given by Some Senators and Representatives—A General Feeling in Favor of Upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Record published this morning the following messages from governors in regard to the president's message:

Alabama, Ga.—The president's message is a correct interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. The president has done what he should have done in a case which calls for its enforcement. The people of Georgia will approve of the message of the president.—W. C. Atkinson, Governor.

Richmond, Va.—It is a long, pointed and direct, and one leaves no doubts as to his position. It is characteristic of the man, courageous and truly American. There will be no retraction on his part. The Monroe doctrine is the very soul and eye of the policy upon the maintenance of which depends our safety against European aggression, and the good and avowed of European powers.—Charles T. O'Ferrall.

Burlington, Vt.—President Cleveland's message is admirable in its tone and will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the majority of the people 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.—Woodbury, Governor.

Boise, Ida.—I am proud of the manner in which the president has declared his position on the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela remains to be made and presents no real difficulty.

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President Cleveland's Message Regarded as an Election Device—The Monroe Doctrine Rejected.

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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 foreign powers. The definition of Monroeism is a matter for Americans themselves. It blinds nobody else. President Cleveland proves too much.

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The Republican Caucus Committee Completes the Assignment of Chairmanships.

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This disposes of the chairmanships of all but 11 committees. The committees undispensed of are known as the minority committees.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

Proceedings of the Senate and House the Past Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The senate was in session one hour yesterday, and that hour was mainly occupied in discussing the proposition to amend the rules so as to distribute the appropriation bills among the various committees. Mr. Allen (Neb.) addressed the senate on his resolution to recognize the Cuban revolutionists and in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

No business was transacted in the house, that body not having anything to do pending the appointment of committees.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

They Wind Up the Business of the Convention and Adjourn.

LI HUNG CHANG SENDS A MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL TO AMERICANS.

The Finest Chinese Wants More American Missionaries in His Country—Recruiting in the Army Restricted.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—At the session of the Federation of Labor yesterday a proposition to form a national organization of unskilled labor was adopted. Resolutions against politics entering into the federation and in favor of the struggle for the Cuban patriots for liberty were adopted. In the afternoon a number of differences between unions throughout the country were also settled. The question of electing two fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union congress, to be held in London on September 3, 1895, was then taken up. John McBride, the retiring president, was elected one of the delegates by acclamation, and Adolph Strauss, of the Cigar makers' union, the other. After the passage of a number of congratulatory resolutions the convention adjourned sine die.

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Li Hung Chang had asked Bishop Hendrix how many American missionaries were in China.

"There are about six hundred," replied the bishop.

"More are needed," said Li Hung Chang, and in a moment repeated the same words, "more are needed." He then expressed the great obligation of China to the American missionaries, and the Christian spirit which has sent them to China, and concluded by asking the bishop to convey the message.

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FINISHING THE ALLISON BOOM.

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OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Masons in called the following officers for the coming year Wednesday evening: C. B. Sewell, master; J. J. Neville, S. W.; O. W. Liskot, J. W.; Jim Wynow, W.; B. F. Brown, S. D.; William Adams, J. D.; E. F. Murphy, secretary; H. M. Turner, treasurer; Wallace Tyler, Tyler.

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St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Archbishop Peter Richard Knirk, of this city, has been unconscious since last evening and cannot be aroused, and may not live out the day. He was born in Ireland August 18, 1800.

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BUSCH WEDDING.

The Daughter of the Brewer Married to Herr von Gontard.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.—An international event, the most notable of its kind, socially, that has ever taken place in St. Louis, was celebrated at seven o'clock yesterday evening at the Church of the Messiah. It was the marriage of Miss Clara Hazel Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the brewer, and Herr Paul von Gontard, a prominent citizen of Germany. The beauty of the bride, the wealth of her father, the station of the groom and the magnificence of the wedding arrangements made the affair one long to be remembered.

Rev. Dr. Snyder, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, awaited the couple at the altar, around which the bridal party grouped themselves. Mr. Adolphus Busch gave away his daughter, and the ceremony, which was according to the ritual of the Unitarian church, was short. The bride and groom exchanged rings according to the old German custom.

From the church, the party took carriages for the Southern hotel, where a magnificent supper and reception, lasting two hours, was held, at the conclusion of which there was a dance. When the festivities were at their height the newly married couple stole away to the Euters hotel, where a bridal suite of three rooms had been reserved for them.

To-day the couple will leave for a short trip to Florida, returning in time to spend the holidays at the Busch mansion. After a short stay here, Herr von Gontard will take his bride to their future home in Germany. It is estimated that the wedding arrangements cost Mr. Busch fully \$100,000.

STRONG PENSION BILL.

Congressman Hine, of Kansas, Introduces an Important Measure in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Hine introduced a bill yesterday relating to and protecting the rights of pensioners. It is provided that no one shall be deprived of a pension except in cases where it was procured by fraud, willful deception or collusion on the part of the petitioner, and then only after due trial in the United States district court. Action shall be started by petition on the part of the district attorney against the pensioner, and the pensioner allowed 30 days to answer, and ten additional days are given government to reply. The judge shall decide upon the case, and final decision is reached the pension is not distributed. In the event the government sustains its case, the pension is stopped and the pensioner is then liable to criminal prosecution provided it appears there has been willful fraud. In the event his pension claim is shown to be legal the government covers all the expenses of trial.

Col. Hine introduced another bill placing on the pension roll at \$8 per month all members of the Kansas militia who served 30 days, and who are suffering from physical or mental disability.

GALLINGER'S ALIEN BILL.

It Would Dismiss All Government Employees Who are Not American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The strongest bill which has yet made its appearance in the present congress is that introduced yesterday by Senator Gallinger, which bears the title, "For the better protection of a public service by excluding aliens from government employment." It directs that each cabinet officer and the head of every government bureau or division shall forthwith dismiss from the republic service all persons who are not citizens of the United States by nativity or naturalization, and that no aliens shall hereafter hold office or labor for the government in any position.

HEB. W. A. McKEIGHAN DEAD.

HARTISBURG, Neb., Dec. 18.—Hon. W. A. McKeighan, ex-member of congress from the Fifth Nebraska district, died here early yesterday morning. Mr. McKeighan had been seriously ill since his attendance at the transmississippi congress at Omaha some two weeks ago.

RAILROADS MEETING FIXED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Within the last few weeks the officials of several railroads entering Kansas City have established a close espionage over their passenger conductors. As a result two conductors on the Santa Fe railway and two on the Rock Island have been summarily discharged, and it is said that several others will soon be removed.

MISSOURI FARMERS MEETING FIXED.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Dec. 18.—The annual meeting of the state board of agriculture, the State Dairy association, the State Swine Breeders' association and the State Good Roads society will be held here during the week of January 15. The university and agricultural colleges will be thrown open to all farmers who attend the meetings.

ARCHBISHOP KNIRK DYING.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Archbishop Peter Richard Knirk, of this city, has been unconscious since last evening and cannot be aroused, and may not live out the day. He was born in Ireland August 18, 1800.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Masons in called the following officers for the coming year Wednesday evening: C. B. Sewell, master; J. J. Neville, S. W.; O. W. Liskot, J. W.; Jim Wynow, W.; B. F. Brown, S. D.; William Adams, J. D.; E. F. Murphy, secretary; H. M. Turner, treasurer; Wallace Tyler, Tyler.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Thursday: Fair; Missouri—Showers; colder; northerly winds. For Kansas—Rain; colder; westerly winds.