

THE VENEZUELAN AFFAIR.

President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have made a very strong case against England.

He shows that the British claim since the Schomburgk line was run has moved the frontier of British Guiana "farther and farther" to the westward of the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The secretary then summarizes the situation at the beginning of this year as follows:

First—The title to territory of indefinite but considerably very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Second—The disparity of strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claim only through peaceful methods.

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

Third—Venezuela has, for a quarter of a century, striven for arbitration.

Fourth—Great Britain has continually refused, except upon the renunciation in her favor of a large part of Venezuelan claims.

Fifth—The United States had made it clear to Great Britain and the world by frequent interposition of good offices, that the controversy is one in which its honor and interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

This status, the secretary says, compels the United States to decide to what extent, if any, the United States may and should intervene in a controversy between and primarily concerning only Great Britain and Venezuela, and to decide how far it is bound to see that the integrity of Venezuela territory is not impaired by the pretensions of its powerful antagonist.

The controversy over the Venezuelan boundary line is not any longer an affair of the little South American republic. It is an international affair that involves the application of the Monroe doctrine and the integrity of American territory as against the grasping colonial extension system of Great Britain.

Venezuela is a republic modeled after the United States.

It has a territory about five times the size of Oregon, nearly three million people, who speak the Spanish language and have the Catholic religion but tolerate all others. Venezuela is the richest region for mining, agriculture and stock raising on the north coast of South America.

The United States senate and congress have promptly upheld President Cleveland and his cabinet in the strong position they have taken. There remains nothing for England to do but back down as gracefully as possible, for back down she must. The American people have endured British aggression too long and as Governor Lord well says, it is time the Monroe doctrine was lived up to or forever set aside.

If the Monroe doctrine is a vital principle of this republic let us see to it that the fact is impressed on the monarchies of the old world in no uncertain way.

SENATORIAL FUNERALS.

Three cases, those of Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, who died on July 29, 1886; Andrew P. Butler, of South Carolina, who died May 15, 1887, and James Bell, of New Hampshire, who died May 26, 1887, cost the government but \$4.50 cents each. This is the smallest amount charged to the account of the death of senators. The largest amount expended in any one case on this account was on the occasion of the death of George Hearst, of California. The items in that case when collected and footed up, show an aggregate of \$21,322.55. The records of the senate show no expenditure by the office of the secretary for the funeral of the late Senator Leland Stanford, of California. Among the curious things which appear from the record of these funeral expenses, is that the difference in the cost does not appear to be governed by the distance of the home of the deceased senator from the capital. The cost of the senatorial funerals seem to vary for no reason whatever. Here are a few figures to illustrate the variations in cost, without regard to the distance of the senators' home from Washington:

1846—Alexander Barrow, La. \$791 55
1847—Isaac Pennybacker, Va. 772 80
1850—John C. Calhoun, S. C. 3,106 47
1852—Henry Clay, Ky. 3,448 02
1858—Joshua C. Evans, S. C. 84 02
1858—James Henderson, Tex. 541 45
1874—Charles Sumner, Mass. 4,687 90
1879—Geo S. Houston, Ala. 1,064 67
1880—John F. Miller, Cal. 3,532 34
1891—Geo Hearst, Cal. 21,322 55
1891—Preston B. Plumb, Kan. 3,052 75
1893—John E. Kenna, W. V. 3,052 75
1894—A. Fred H. Colquitt, Ga. 2,852 98
1894—Zebulon B. Vance, N. C. 4,438 68

We surmise that Governor Fletcher is troubled in his soul about the appearance of another man's moustache. Rest your soul easy, Governor. The other man will never remove it. He'd too much resemble Fletcher of the Post and Flag of the Democrat that was.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Speech of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, in the U. S. Senate. (Congressional Record, Dec. 10.)

Mr. President, I desire to call attention to one of the striking facts of the situation which confronts the United States. Probably very few of us have given careful attention to the vast extent of the European dominion upon this hemisphere. We may have casually understood, as a fact of some significance, that the area of the United States, including Alaska, approximates 3,600,000 square miles, but have we at the same time understood that the Dominion of Canada contains a total area of about 3,400,000 square miles?

Now, if we add to this the area of British Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West India Islands, 130,000 square miles more, it will give a total of 5,500,000 square miles of territory over which the British flag floats upon this hemisphere. If we had not purchased Alaska a few years ago, and added thereby a half million square miles to our domain, we should now fall many thousands of square miles short of the British Possessions in America.

It would be useless for me to attempt to detail to you the thousand ways in which this close proximity of so vast an area of British territory affects our national well-being. Our entire northern boundary from Puget Sound to the Gulf of St. Lawrence bears the insignia of the British lion, and over the hundreds of islands which compose the West Indian Archipelago the British flag is flying. Not a sail of American commerce enters the Gulf of Mexico except by the tacit consent of foreign powers. With our 65,000,000 people, and their vigorous self-assertion, there has been no danger that such consent would be withheld. Any foreign subjugation upon our free approach to the Mexican Gulf would be a blow which would recoil with deadly and terrific force upon those who attempted it. Its recoil would not stop with the asked assertion of the Monroe doctrine, out an American policy would develop into an imperial but honorable command of American affairs.

Look at the map. Between Canada and the United States there exists but an imaginary boundary line, over which a mere step takes us in a moment from a republic into a monarchy. Between the Bahama Islands and the state of Florida a sail of only four or five hours covers the distance. One can almost see the British flag from Southern Florida. It floats over a number of smaller islands and coral reefs and keys a few miles away from Key West. A cordon of islands under foreign control swings all the way round from a point 50 or 60 miles off Florida nearly to British Guiana, on the South American coast.

But I started to present the striking fact that a great foreign power already possesses, at our very corners, a territorial area nearly equal to ours. No matter whether that power is warlike or peaceful, it is here. Its presence is an actual fact, and our experience with it in the past has been, that so long as we could command peace we could have peace. So long as we were able to protect our own interests, commercial and political, against adverse domination, so long those interests would continue and prosper.

All our diplomatic intercourse with the government of Great Britain during the years in which we have been at peace has necessarily been characterized by constant watchfulness upon our part. At no time could we permit loose or unmeaning language in our diplomatic correspondence lest it should be taken advantage of. And for a good many years the nations of the world have been chary about leaving any unoccupied territory, or any scattering islands, unprotected over night, for fear the morning would find them under the paw of the British lion. The United States does not covet what possessive England may have, and we have no desire to establish a protectorate over others, but we are bound to insist that the status quo of 1823 shall be held inviolate in so far as the territorial limits of European establishments on this side of the Atlantic are concerned.

This government has already indicated that the control of Cuba by any other European power than Spain would be regarded as inimical to our own welfare, and that the only alternative to which Americans would consent would be the absorption of Cuba by the United States. This policy regarding Cuba is probably well understood by the world, and it is in fact, nothing more than a reiteration

of the Monroe doctrine, as applied to conditions but slightly modified. The policy of the United States regarding Russian territory in America, as has been shown, was determined many many years ago, and that was merely another expression of the Monroe doctrine as adapted to the then existing conditions.

How much more important and significant to the United States than to any of the exigencies met where the Monroe doctrine or its equivalent has been asserted by our statesmen is the existing and now present condition in which our former rival competes with us for the control of North America? I do not mean by this to say that British rivalry for territorial control of America has again reached the physically aggressive stage, nor to say that such rivalry will ever lead to the final arbitration of the strongest battalion or the heaviest armament; but I want to show to the senate and to the country what the map of the world presents before us, and to make apparent the magnitude of the English dominion around and about us. This great area of British territory may or may not be a menace to our country. As is sometimes said, that depends. One thing, however, is manifest—that the United States must look after the United States. We are old enough and strong enough to stand alone and to hold our ground amongst the nations of the earth.

WAY PRICES ARE LOW.

Defenders of existing systems, gold standard and all, can find no reason for the disastrously low prices of the present except "over-production," knock these words out of the dictionary and it would strike the defenders dumb. But that over production is not the cause of low prices is proven by even a superficial examination of market reports for a few years. On November 15, 1895, the top price for steers in Chicago was \$4.90; in 1896 the top price was \$4.45; yet the receipts of cattle for the year up to that date in 1895 were \$50,000 less than in 1894. In 1893 the top price for steers on November 15 was \$6, yet the receipts for that year up to date named was \$25,000 greater than in 1895; surely, there is no "over-production" manifest in the cattle market. Hogs show a slight increase of receipts, over 1894, but are much smaller than in 1891 or 1893, when prices were higher than now. In 1894 the Chicago top price for heavy hogs was \$5.09; in 1895 at the same date the price was \$3.55. No one has a reputation that he cares for to assert that the present low prices of grain are due to "over-production," for he would at once be confounded by the figures that would prove him to be a long way from a truth-telling saint. In fact, there are but two reasons for the low prices of farm products, the high value now attained by our blessed gold dollar, and the inability of myriads of our people to consume of them as much as they would like, and the last reason is the legitimate parent of the first—Farm, Stock and Home, Minneapolis.

TRULY.

The million-husbands who have married titled foreigners were probably so humely or so dull-witted that no one could be had for them in our country. They or their mamas must have husbands. As the domestic article could not be had, and no coachman would sacrifice himself, husband hunting had to be conducted abroad where marrying is more a matter of business and less a matter of sentiment. Ability to inherit millions is not really a disadvantage in making a match, if the million-husbands be handsome and bright. But love is not a donkey that can be hitched to any cart, though it be solid gold.

After laying forgotten in a garret for over 31 years, the old iron hand-cuffs which were worn by John Brown during his confinement in the army at Harper's ferry, were recently brought to light in Benton, Michigan, by Daniel Litzer, a former resident of Harper's ferry. They came into Mr. Litzer's possession through his half-brother, Asa Maystetter, who had charge of the armory while John Brown was held to await the arrival of the sheriff.—Hard-ware.

The Oregonian is trying to set up the dummy of a free silver organization within the Republican party. With such a straw man to pummel, its purpose would be to achieve, not a victory for any principle, but to fasten upon the party "and money Jo Simon," and the old Portland corporation ring, the game is to them.

Spain has been compelled to borrow \$120,000,000 in England, the money to be used to crush the natives who are opposed to longer pay taxes to a foreign and despotic government.

T. L. Schuermer contributed \$2500 to the immigration fund in St. Paul, Minnesota is after more people as well as the Dakotas.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are showing happy smiles for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and loss of vigor known to medical science. An account of this wonderful discovery, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to suffering men (sealed free). Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

More Salem Failures.

The grinding, crushing force of hard times is driving business men to the wall. It is not remarkable that there are Salem failures. Many lines of business are overdone. Business men are carrying hundreds of worthy families in Salem who are unable to earn a dollar. The credit system accumulates on their books thousands of dollars of accounts, while the wholesalers keep drawing through the banks for their bills.

Then there is the deadbeat element in the community. The business man has to carry that. Then there is the constant accumulation of dead stock. That bankrupts many a man who is otherwise careful and successful. For instance a business man sells \$10,000 of wares a year. His profits are, we will say, \$3,000 net. Out of this his family must live for say \$1,000. He has \$2,000 left. But he has accumulated \$1,000 of old stock and \$1,000 of accounts. If he is paying interest, as many are, he cannot but go to the wall. Many men can do a good business in prosperous times who fall in the storm of panic, the distress of a financial storm, or in a long period of unfavorable skies overhead and it has been very cloudy. There is another cause of failures. That is the charity drain on business men who are asked to support a score of begging enterprises, from the charity ball to the advertising poster and "home entertainment" in a hundred forms. Not a week in the year but an advertising solicitor from Portland or somewhere "does the town" for some advertising scheme, getting \$1 from this business man and \$2 from that. There are scores of other causes why men fail. But Salem probably suffers no more than other towns in all these respects, and the solidity of her business institutions as a whole will be improved when the storm is over.

The Weber Troupe.

The above named troupe, now playing at the opera house, produces tonight one of their best dramatic selections, entitled "A Woman's Bitter Attonement." The former entertainments given by this company in the opera house have not been very well attended, but it is not the fault of the company, as they deserve and should receive a better patronage. Each and every actor are very much better in their respective roles than any company that have played in Salem for the last year. Their costumes are good, they have dramatic ability, and tonight the company will undoubtedly have a larger audience.

Retiring From Business.

J. A. Van Eaton deems it best, because of continued ill health and the present hard times, to retire from business, and on yesterday transferred to the First National bank of this city, in consideration of \$5,000, his stock of groceries, etc., at 283 Commercial street and property stored in the warehouse on Cottage and Trade streets, owned by the Pacific Cider and Vinegar company. Squire Farrar has been placed in charge of the stock and will close out the business.

The New York Racket will surely save you money in your holiday purchases. They receive such goods direct from headquarters and mark them at a very low rate of profit, therefore their goods must be sold at low prices. Call and examine their stock and prices. 18 2d St.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGES—Are beginning to move. The Lockwood messenger boys are ready to serve you. Ring up the blue boxes.

SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA PLUG CUT

THE BEST PIPE TOBACCO.

244

Commercial Street, Corner State

The Capital Printing Company has re-moved to that location. Call on us.

DR. CONTEIS, DENTIST

Parlors Over Gray Bros.

E. M. WAITE PRINTING CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS

Legal Blank Publishers.

HUIE WING SANG CO.

WOLZ'S MARKET.

WOLZ & MIESCKE, Props.

FREE TO ALL WOMEN

DEPOT EXPRESS.

SALEM WATER CO.

C. H. LANE, MERCHANT TAILOR

Capital National Bank, OF SALEM.

How TO MAKE Fortune

GEO. FENDRICH'S MEAT MARKET.

J. H. HAAS, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

Capital Transfer Co.

Almost Distracted?

Did you ever suffer from real nervousness? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a peculiar, creepy feeling, first in one place, and then another, and all seemed finally to concentrate in a writhing jumble in the brain, and you became irritable, fretful and peevish; to be followed by an impatient, weakened condition of the nerve centers, ringing in the ears, and sleepless, miserable nights?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—House of 8 rooms, hard wood finish, gas, water, bath and good well water, \$750. Third street, bet. an Division and Shipping. Inquire at 41 Winter street, for a few days only. 12-29-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

WANTED.—A man or lady to manage districting soap samples, specialties, do not expending, send system. 372 Woodward, Des Moines, Ia. Conts for samples sent on receipt of 10¢. 11-25-05

Through Tickets

EAST!

Union Pacific System

PORTLAND to CHICAGO

Our trains are heated by steam and equipped with Pullman chairs.

Time to Chicago, 55 days. Time to New York, 45 days. Which is many hours quicker than all other routes.

For rates, time tables and full information apply to

W. W. BAXTER, General Agent, 153 Third St., Portland.

East and South

THE SHASTA ROUTE

Southern Pacific Company.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS TRAIN—RUN DAILY

TWENTY PORTLAND AND S. F.

North, Portland, Ar., 6:30 a. m. South, Portland, Ar., 6:30 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.

San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m. San Fran., Ar., 6:00 a. m.