

A DIPLOMATIC WAR

COMMENTS FROM ALL SOURCES ON MONROEISM.

The London Globe Says England Will Remain Firm, Be the Consequences What They May—The Attitude of Venezuela One of Self-Protection.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: Chile, which is thoroughly conservative in its policy as a republic, is greatly inclined to hold the views of Great Britain on the Venezuelan question. It is thought that the British government has nothing to fear as to the outcome of the dispute. Leading men in all circles here sharply criticize the interpretation put upon the Monroe doctrine by the United States.

Diaz Declines to Be Interviewed. Mexico, Dec. 24.—President Diaz, in an interview today on President Cleveland's message said: "While I am, of course, a partisan of the Monroe doctrine, properly understood, I do not think I should give the press an opinion on its application to the question pending between Great Britain and Venezuela."

Venezuela Rejoices. New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Caracas says: In an interview on President Cleveland's message, President Crespo said he was preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland. He added: "The attitude of Venezuela and of her executive head upon the boundary question in Guiana will always be one of self-protection. The republic will uphold rights that properly may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in losing and in regaining power, and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and action."

France Friendly to England. Paris, Dec. 24.—All the newspapers which comment today on President Cleveland's message and the subsequent action of the United States congress support the stand taken by Great Britain and protest that Monroeism is not and cannot be a principle of international law. Figaro asks: "Why should the United States refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America when they themselves intervened in Turkey without any one thinking of opposing them?"

The Argentine Republic. New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The general topic of discussion here in official and business circles is the energetic message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question. Outside of the English colony, who regard the message as a mere threat, the reception of its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is enthusiastic. General Mitre says that he has always been in hearty accord with the principles enunciated in the doctrine and that he can say that the same view is held by the acting president of Argentina General Roca.

The Nation says that the support of all South American republics should be given to the United States. La Prensa says that the United States having formally and firmly declared her intention in regard to European intervention on the American continent, South America should express its full sympathy with the great republic.

English Press Comment. London, Dec. 24.—Commenting upon the Venezuelan question the newspapers generally agree that the situation is more serious than they thought it yesterday. In the public mind, also, there is a general feeling of disappointment at the action of congress.

The stock exchange here and exchanges throughout the country continue under the influence of the difficulty. At the same time, there is no excitement. Fall Mall Gazette's money article says: "Of course, whatever happens, America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly inopportune, when many of her railways need money."

The Globe, a newspaper supposed to be on terms of intimacy with the government, gives warning that Great Britain will remain firm, saying: "President Cleveland may appoint a dozen commissioners, but England will remain firm in her refusal to recognize them, and jurisdiction of this sort. This is our unalterable position, be the consequences what they may. We will never submit to such unparalleled dictation."

The Globe is also irate at the recent utterances of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, especially his references to the easy manner in which the United States could conquer Canada, remarking: "The overwhelming naval strength of England, would enable her to pour troops into Canada at any sight of danger. Small warships could be sent to the Lakes, and Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo would be utterly at their mercy."

Only a Wordy War. Terra Haute, Dec. 24.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, in commenting on the president's message to congress, said that he does not think there is a remote chance of war with England. There is no probability of the two English speaking peoples of the world going to war about a little

strip of territory alongside of Venezuelas. "It will be a war of diplomacy," he said. "Both countries will demand an exhibition of power and purpose, but the controversy will be settled by peaceful methods. Neither nation is prepared to go to war, and neither wants a war as a result of this quarrel over a boundary line. It is not necessary for either to fight to show that it is not cowardly. Each knows the other will fight, but each is too far advanced in civilization to be the aggressor in bringing on a war on such provocation."

MORE BONDS TO ISSUE.

The President and His Advisers Said to Have So Decided.

New York, Dec. 24.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: At a conference of the cabinet officers with President Cleveland it was decided to issue bonds at once to replenish the gold reserve. Members of the cabinet who are in the city were summoned to the White House, and the president went over the situation with them. It was decided that Secretary Carlisle should at once prepare for another bond issue. The administration was in consultation with some of the members of the late Belmont-Morgan syndicate, but it could not be learned last night whether the new bonds are to be taken by the syndicate or whether the proposals are to be asked for by the secretary of the treasury. The amount of the issue, it is said, will be enough to raise the gold reserve above \$100,000,000, although it is not intended to sell any more bonds than seems absolutely necessary, because it is believed the present flurry will soon pass over, in view of the belief in the peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan question.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The fact that several members of the cabinet were observed coming from the White House today led to a very general surmise that there had been a special cabinet meeting to consider some phase of the Venezuelan question, or the condition of the finances. Diligent inquiry, however, failed to establish the fact that a cabinet meeting actually took place, but there is no doubt a conference, the nature of which cannot be ascertained, had been in progress during the day between the president and some of his advisers. Those who were at the White House included Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Lamont.

NOTHING OF STRATHNEVIS.

It Has Now Been Thirty-Four Days Since She Was Last Spoken.

Port Townsend, Dec. 24.—The fate of the Oriental steamship Strathnevis and the 190 people aboard still remains a mystery. It has been thirty-four days since she was last spoken. She was then about 800 miles west of Cape Flattery, under two small log-of-mutt sails, slowly making her way eastward. Since then two of the widest and severest storms of the season have been experienced in the North Pacific. The British flag ship Royal Arthur, with powerful search lights, steaming twenty-two knots an hour, and covering a distance of fifteen miles on each side, put in a week cruising along the northern coast without discovering any signs of the lost steamer. The only other steamer prosecuting the search is the Danube, of Victoria.

The general opinion among mariners is that the Strathnevis has gone ashore on the southeast coast of Alaska. "In that event the sufferings and fatalities of the crew of the sealing schooner George R. White, which went ashore at Wood island last April, when eleven of the crew froze to death in the snow, will doubtless be repeated. The continued absence of the Danube is the only hope held out for the safety of the passengers and the crew of the Strathnevis. It is argued if the vessel has gone ashore on the Alaska coast, some word would have been received before now. It is thought the fuel aboard the Danube must be nearly exhausted."

ZEITOUN CAPTURED.

Victory for the Turkish Troops, and General Massacre of Armenians.

New York, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says a dispatch from Vienna states that Murshah Pasha, commanding a Turkish force, has captured the town of Zeitoun, which was some time ago taken by the insurgent Armenians, and that he had massacred all the Armenians in the place, who did not make their escape to the mountains.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Turkish legation received from the sublime porte the following telegram under today's date: "The insurgents of Zeitoun attacked the Mussulmans' village of Mehli, killed and burned two men, five women and three children, and carried away the cattle and the things belonging to the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Kenkuna. With the exception of Zeitoun, perfect order reigns in the whole empire."

The Revenue Cutter Bear.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—More trouble is in progress on the revenue cutter Bear. When Captain Healy was suspended, pending charges of unofficer-like conduct made against him, the command of the Bear was given to Lieutenant Bushner, who was considered a popular and capable officer. The subordinate officers of the Bear today admitted that several days ago they had forwarded to Washington charges against Lieutenant Bushner, but no officer would state the nature of these charges. Lieutenants Daniels and Dorry, of the Bear, who fled the charges against Captain Healy, have themselves been charged by the crew and petty officers with sleeping on watch and neglect of duty.

GROWING RAPIDLY.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWEST INDUSTRIES.

Discovery of Coal in Grant County—The Gold Yield of Josephine County is Larger Than for Many Years—East Kootenai Oil Excitement—Oregon.

Long Creek has been having great religious revivals. Over 100 conversions are reported.

Mutton sheep are being purchased in Southern Oregon for Portland markets for from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per head.

The discovery of coal in Grant county is reported. It is lignite in character. If true, the extension of the railroad to the mine in the near future is probable.

The southern part of Josephine county will yield more gold this season than for many years past. Old mines are being operated that have lain idle for a long time, and everything points toward a revival of the mining industry.

Some years ago Frank Dekum, of Portland, procured from Europe a large number of nightingale songsters, which were turned loose through the state. They are said to be thriving and are now in districts where they are seen for the first time.

Railroad rumors are rife on the Lower Klamath. A party of seven or eight men were discovered last week from Eureka with transits, levels and all the apparatus necessary for making a preliminary survey. After a few days they returned to Eureka.

The following is given as Oregon's gold yield by counties for 1894: Baker, \$447,995.73; Benton, \$3,045; Coos, \$106,853.77; Crook, \$1,050; Curry, \$8,800; Douglas, \$670,879.38; Grant, \$128,853.09; Harney, \$1,500; Jackson, \$187,648; Josephine, \$143,876.61; Lane, \$32,500; Linn, \$3,000; Malheur, \$13,500; Marion, \$982.88; Union, \$1,059,070; total, \$3,213,856.42.

A Umatilla county stockman says that it looks worse for stockmen in that section than any time for a great many years. There is no grass on the range, owing to the dry summer, and there was no hay to speak of grown on the uplands. There is no bunch grass at present and they cannot sell any cattle or sheep as they are too poor for beef or mutton. He believes that a large number of cattle, horses and sheep will starve this winter. It is reported in the sheep district that the scab is spreading.

The census roll of Wallowa county came to hand in the secretary of state's office, and a cursory inspection of its contents reveals the following facts to the credit of that distant "pocket borough." With a total population of 9,980, she has 1,175 legal voters; wood, 385,190 pounds; sheep, 53,902; hogs, 4,215; horses, 7,850; mules, 80; cattle, 15,093; acres of land in cultivation, 35,187; wheat raised, 315,895 bushels; oats, 75,880; barley and rye, 70,223; corn, 274,300; hay, 20,689 tons; butter and cheese, 71,005 pounds; potatoes, 31,692; bushels apples, 2,990 bushels; prunes and plums, 1,149 bushels; poultry, 1,980 dozen; bacon, 85,600 pounds; gold, 40 ounces, and 926,000 feet of lumber.

Washington.

The flooring mill at Asotin has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$6,000. Hillyard has at last been declared incorporated by the commissioners of Spokane county.

A brick building has been begun in Walla Walla. It will be used for a bottling works.

North Yakima is bidding for a scouring mill and cloth factory. "One of her citizens has gone East to interest capital.

An organized effort is being made among the shingle manufacturers in Eastern Washington to close the mills down for two months so as to strengthen prices in Eastern markets. Various county associations are being organized and it is believed the movement will succeed.

The fate of the state capitol building is to be in the hands of the supreme court. Preparation for legal formalities are now in progress, on account of the passage of the following resolution: Whereas, It appears to the state capitol commission that the said commission can dispose of the warrants on the "state capitol building fund" for the full amount of the unexpended appropriation for the said state capitol at par in cash issued on the letting of the contract for the superstructure of the capitol building for which bids are or will be invited, and that by so doing the completion of the said building wholly and solely from said "state capitol fund" and without resort to any other fund of the state is insured, and the contract price for the said letting can be reduced several thousand dollars, and without so doing said contract cannot be let; therefore be it resolved, That on the letting of the contract the commission, with the consent of the contractors, issue to the auditor its certificate or certificates, directing the auditor to issue warrants on the state capitol building fund payable to the order of the contractor, to be indorsed by the contractor, and to be delivered as so indorsed by the auditor in exchange for cash at not less than par, said certificate or certificates and warrants to be for a sum or sums not exceeding the amount of the appropriation still unexpended; said moneys realized by the commission from the said warrants to be held by the state treasurer solely to be disbursed upon certificates issued by the board upon and with vouchers duly presented, passed upon, examined and allowed in the

method provided in section 14 of chapter 185, laws of 1893, certifying that the services have been rendered and material furnished, and that the person therein named is entitled to be paid the amount therein named, and said certificates to be audited and allowed by the state auditor. The supreme court will be asked to pass upon the legality of the action which the above resolution calls for, and it is understood that an effort will be made to have this matter made a special feature and acted upon at once. In the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General James A. Haight, the immediate sale of the warrants for cash can be legally made. The state land commission has invested \$160,000 of the permanent school fund in state warrants. This amount, together with the sum already invested in county bonds and the amount drawing interest on contracts to purchase school lands, will make the whole sum of the permanent fund now drawing interest about \$2,000,000.

Montana.

The Caster Coal & Coke Company are going to put in a \$22,000 electrical plant at Great Falls for lighting purposes.

The season just closed has been a fairly profitable one to the cattlemen of Montana. Over 147,000 head were shipped over the Great Northern road and the average price was \$35 per head.

Congressman Hartman wants an Indian industrial school opened at Keogh reservation at Miles City and wants \$75,000 for that purpose, \$40,000 of which is to be used for buildings.

One hundred and fifty men are at work at Clancy preparing the grounds and foundations for the buildings to be erected there for the use of the Great Northern railroad. A steam plow is in operation there and the work is progressing rapidly.

It is calculated by the most conservative business men of Butte that the present payroll for labor alone in that camp exceeds the enormous sum of \$800,000 per month. That sum of money is sufficient to maintain and keep booming a city four times the present size of Butte.

The capitol building commissioners expect soon to establish the validity of the warrants issued by the board, and will then make an effort to dispose of them to the bankers of the state. Several prominent bankers have already shown a disposition to accept the warrants at par, provided they are valid, the commissioners say.

Idaho.

The railroad mileage of the state is nearly 1,000 miles.

Idaho has 718,389 sheep, which are assessed at \$1 per head.

The contractors of the Mink creek canal have accepted one piece of the work, and have just let another contract.

J. F. Gaffney, the receiver of the bank of Genesee, has taken charge of the defunct institution. The assets and liabilities of the bank have been inventoried by the sheriff.

An electric light plant is to be erected at Canyon creek for the purpose of supplying lights at Burke and Gem, and intermediate points. Water power will be used from Canyon creek.

The new city of Nez Perce is making rapid progress. At present there are eight or ten buildings in the course of erection. Contracts have been made by persons who have leased the saw mill to deliver 1,000,000 feet of lumber to the town site by January 1. About twenty buildings have been erected so far, but further progress has been retarded owing to the cold weather.

British Columbia.

A new sawmill has been built at Wellington.

A smelter company has been organized to commence operations early in the year at Grand Forks. The plant will be similar to that now being erected at Trail.

The most prosperous and phenomenal salmon run in the history of the Sound is the record of this season, and the end is not yet in sight. The amount of salmon taken from the waters even at this time surpasses the oldest inhabitants.

The surface indications in the oil fields in East Kootenai are considered good. Two different qualities of oil have been obtained. On Kishneena creek, a short distance north of the international boundary line, black oil, similar to the Pennsylvania and Ohio oils, is found. But on Sage creek, some eight miles north, there is found an oil that is nearly pure, of a light yellow color, which will burn in a lamp as it comes from the ground. Close by there is natural gas escaping from bedrock which burns freely on ignition. Some of the oil sent to the geological museum at Ottawa, caused considerable excitement and comment, and was pronounced a fraud on account of its purity.

Alaska.

The new hospital to be erected on Douglas island will be begun the first of the year. The contract for the government school house has been let and work will commence about March 1.

The grand jury recently indicted forty-four saloonmen in Juneau, Douglas City and Sitka for having violated the organic act which prohibits the sale of liquor in Alaska. This is the first time any grand jury in the territory has indicted persons for selling liquor. The jury petitioned the national government to repeal the issuance of liquor licenses, or else permit regularly licensed dealers to transact business without fear of prosecution. At present the dealers are licensed by the government and then indicted and prosecuted for selling intoxicants.

ANOTHER MESSAGE

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Ineffectual Efforts to Make England Submit the Venezuela Disputes to Arbitration—The Consequences That May Follow Keenly Realized.

Washington, Dec. 19.—President Cleveland submitted to congress today the following message on the Venezuela question:

In my annual message addressed to congress on the 8d instant, 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 the reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims are made that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, and 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 the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Assuming that we may properly insist upon the doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or to 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 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 would 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 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.

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 confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims.

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 learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under the claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without the right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory already included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain to resort to arbitration as the 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 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 to me to be far from satisfactory. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and to deal with it accordingly.

Assuming that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now 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. Inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight be given 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 a 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, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any land, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations, 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 arts of peace, there is no calamity which follows supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended the people's safety and greatness.

Accompanying the message was the correspondence on the subject, starting with Secretary Olney's celebrated note of July 20 last, to Mr. Bayard, reopening negotiation with Great Britain looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute. In this note Secretary Olney, after stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization has long been conceded, declares: "Our present concern is with another practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz: That American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implied European non-interference in American affairs, disregard of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States."

The secretary says this rule has been uniformly acted upon for seventy years and cites instances in diplomatic history.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Large Increase in West-Bound Immigration Looked For.

W. A. Van Horne admits that it will not be long before he will resign from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Actual settlers can now get a \$30 rate from St. Paul, which is the lowest ever offered to Western points, and it is believed a greatly increased immigration business will be the result.

There is a feeling in railway circles that next year will see an immense increase in west-bound immigration. People are pouring into California, and the Northwestern roads are attracting home-seeking settlers to Oregon and Washington in a way that is being felt all over the country.

The new management of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad which was recently sold at sheriff sale has decided to cancel on January 1 every contract of every description held by or against the old company, and begin all over again as if none of them were in existence. This decision applies to traffic contracts, contracts for supplies, railroad and other corporations, railroad and otherwise, and, in fact, contracts of every kind.

Courts Disagree.

An interesting point has arisen between two courts having jurisdiction of the Northern Pacific railroad, in a damage suit. In a decision handed down at Seattle, Judge Hanford ordered the payment by Receiver Burleigh of the Northern Pacific, of a \$6,000 judgment secured several years ago by Davis O'Brien, for injuries alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the company's employes. Judge Hanford holds that damage claims are expenses of the receivership of the Northern Pacific railroad and must be paid prior to the mortgage. The decree is in direct opposition to a decision made a few months ago by Judge Jenkins, of the United States circuit court, at Milwaukee. Judge Hanford says he cannot regard the decision of Judge Jenkins as the final adjudication of the matter by a court of competent jurisdiction.

HAWAIIAN CONSPIRATORS.

Leaders Under Arrest and the Rebellion Has Been Quashed.

San Francisco, Dec. 24.—The steamer Alameda, from Honolulu, bringing news, dated December 12, that three days earlier Dr. James Underwood and W. J. Sheidran were arrested, charged with conspiring to overthrow the government and the republic. The authorities claim that these men came to Hawaii for the purpose of inciting a revolt. They visited different islands of the group, stirring up trouble and inciting a feeling against the government. They were laying plans which it is believed would have proved serious but for their detention. Several local parties were believed to be in the conspiracy. It was arranged to make the government guns useless by bribing the soldiers. Underwood is believed to be the man who advertised in the San Francisco papers for fighting men. It is believed the rebellion has been crushed by the arrest of the ringleaders.

Irrigation in Nebraska.

Sidney, Neb., Dec. 20.—The third Nebraska state irrigation convention is in session with a full corps of officers and a large attendance. The foreign representation is large, nearly every agricultural, horticultural and irrigation society or company in the state being represented, besides large delegations from almost every county in the state. President Fort, Secretary Wolfenberger and Chairman Hogland, of the state irrigation committee, made reports showing a very satisfactory condition of the irrigation in Nebraska, and made some timely suggestions as to the work of the present convention.

It is reported that the president of France, M. Faure, will resign before March.