

EUGENE CITY GUARD.

A. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

ANOTHER MESSAGE**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.**

Intellectual 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 3d 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 is not invoked in the present controversy. If a European power, by extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending disputes 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 presented 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.

NORTHWEST NEWS.**MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES AND DEVELOPMENT.**

Government Land in Coos County Not Worth Taking Up—Kay Woolen Mills Subsidy Entirely Subscribed—From All Parts of Oregon.

Coquille City is going to have a sash and door factory. A commercial club has been incorporated by the citizens of La Grande. There are now 1,022 patients in the state insane asylum, and disbursements for last month averaged \$10.89 per capita.

Two mail lines will probably be established from Ashland to Klamath Falls, and from Ager to Klamath Falls, thus doing away with the present pony line to Snook.

The \$25,000 subsidy required for the rebuilding of the Kay woolen mills at Salem has now been entirely subscribed. Machinery for a four stamp mill of double the capacity of the former will be erected.

It is stated that there is little government land in Coos county worth taking up for farming purposes. Creek bottoms are nearly all settled and so is good bench land except in such places that are too far away from roads or navigable streams. There is considerable vacant land in Curry county.

Gompers Re-elected.
New York, Dec. 18.—Samuel Gompers, who for a number of years held the highest position in the American Federation of Labor, and to whose efforts was largely due the rapid growth of the organization, has again been chosen president after one year's retirement. His defeat, in Denver a year ago, by John McBride, of the miner's organization, was by a narrow margin, and he received only eighteen majority in a vote of over 2,000, at the recent election over his old antagonist, Mr. McBride. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the federation in Cincinnati.

Sunk by the Ice.
Amherstburg, Ont., Dec. 18.—The steamer Rannev, from Chicago to Buffalo, with corn, was cut by ice in going down the Detroit river.

From all the mining regions of the West come encouraging reports, and the coming season promises enormous production of gold and silver.

RAILROAD INFORMATION.

Large Increase in West-Bound Immigration Looked For.

W. A. Van Horn 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 \$20 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 Atchinson, 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, contracts with other corporations, railroad and otherwise, and, in fact, contracts of every kind.

Another Railroad for Sale.
Application has been made to the United States court at Denver for the sale of the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison railroad, better known as the South Park line, which has been in the hands of Receiver Frank Trumbull for the past two years.

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 \$5,000 judgment secured several years ago by Davis O'Brien, for injuries alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the company's employees. Judge Hanford holds that damage claims are expenses of the receiver-ship of the Northern Pacific railroad and must be paid prior to the mortgage. The decree is in direct opposition to a decision made in 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.

Cuba's Manifesto.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The manifesto of the Cuban revolutionary party to the people of the United States was made public today. It is a long document, prepared by Enrique Jose Varona, ex-deputy of the Spanish cortes, and reviews the history of the revolutionary agitation in Cuba and the present conditions on the island. The manifesto summarizes Cuba's grievances and calls upon the world to decide where justice rests.

To Protect Public Funds.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—The state bank commissioners have made an order that the funds of any county treasurer deposited with a bank shall be received only as a special deposit, and not loaned out nor used by the bank in any way. The county treasurer must give his money to the bank in a sealed package, and when he wishes to withdraw the deposit must receive it back in the same package.

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San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Chief Crowley has decided to close all the pool rooms in the city if possible, directing that all of the proprietors shall be arrested. He believes that their prosecution will be upheld by the city ordinances.

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THE BIG CONVENTIONS**THE REPUBLICANS WILL CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS IN JUNE.**

Chairman Harry Notifies Democrats to Assemble in Washington City to Select a Time and Place—The Populists Will Exchange Views.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Chairman Carter, of the Republican national committee, today issued the following call for a national convention:

"To the Republican Electors of the United States—In accordance with the call in the instructions of the Republican convention of 1892, and by the direction of the national committee, the national convention of delegates representative of the Republican party will be held at the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri, Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it.

"Republican electors in the several states and territories, and voters without regard to past political affiliations, who believe in Republican principles and endorse the Republican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a new ticket. Each state will be entitled to four delegates-at-large, and for each representative in congress-at-large, two delegates, and for each congressional district, each territory, and the District of Columbia, two delegates.

"Delegates-at-large shall be chosen by popular state conventions, called not less than thirty days after this published notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. Congressional district delegates shall be chosen at the convention called by the congressional committee of each district, in the same manner as the nomination of the representatives in congress is made in said district; provided, that in any congressional district where there is no republican congressional committee the republican state committee shall appoint a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. Territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of the delegates in congress are made. Delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at the convention to be called by the republican committee of three provided for by the national committee meeting in Washington City, December 30, 1895, and such convention shall be constituted of members elected in the district primaries, to be held at such time and place, and to be presided over by such judges of election as such committee of three may appoint.

"In addition to the representation now authorized by the rules of the national convention for the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona, the committee advises each of the said territories to elect four delegates, and the admission is recommended.

"An alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention to act in case of the absence of a delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

"All notices of contest must be filed in writing with the secretary of the national committee, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. The preference in order of hearing and determining such contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary."

Democratic Committee to Meet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—W. F. Harry, chairman of the democratic national committee this afternoon required the secretary of the committee to notify the members thereof to assemble in Washington City on January 16 next for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the next Democratic convention. Chairman Harry has received letters from the commercial bodies of fifty cities urging the national committee to select a late date for the convention. The business people contend that a long campaign unsettles trade. It is believed that a date not later than the middle of July will be selected.

People's Party Convention.

Terra Haute, Ind., Dec. 17.—The national executive committee of the People's party has issued a call for the national convention at Terra Haute, St. Louis, January 17, 1896, to fix the time and place for holding a national convention and to transact other business.

Another Defaulter for Mexico.

Terra Haute, Ind., Dec. 19.—The absconding Adams express agent, George W. McCammon, has been traced to Jackson, Miss., and the police have received a telegram that he has left there for Natchez. He is probably trying to reach New Orleans, so as to get to Mexico. It is said his stealings will amount to fully \$5,000. The safe could not be opened here and was shipped to the manufactory, at Cincinnati. Until it is opened the exact amount cannot be given.

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 unofficerlike 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 Dory, of the Bear, who filed the charges against Captain Healy, have themselves been charged by the crew and petty officers with sleeping on watch and neglect of duty.

Chief Justice D. L. Snodgrass.

The supreme court of Tennessee, shot and painfully injured Lawyer John R. Beasley, at Chattanooga, recently in a political quarrel.

GREAT STREET CAR STRIKE

About 5,000 Men Involved—Public Sentiment Said to Be With Strikers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—The great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction line began early this morning. The sentiment of the public is clearly with the strikers. The company employs about 5,000 men. Two-thirds of them are members of the employers' association. The demand of the men is for a working day of ten hours with \$3 a day, a reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization.

At 12 o'clock the street railway traffic all over the city, with the exception of a few lines, is at a standstill. The entire police force is busy suppressing the minor outbreaks of violence and men are locked up at every station. Despite the efforts of the strike leaders to reserve order, there has been much violence, although none of a serious nature. At Cumberland and Amber streets about 100 women plugged the switches. The conductors tried to reopen the switches but were driven away by the women. Scores of men have been arrested for cutting the trolley wire.

SUGAR BOUNTY LAWFUL.

Its Constitutionality Sustained by Judge Farlee, of Louisiana.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.—Two sugar-bounty cases were decided today by Judge Farlee, in the United States circuit court. They were tests of the constitutionality of the sugar-bounty act and were filed by the Realty Company and Andrew H. Gay. Judge Farlee's opinion was forceful against the position assumed by Controller Bowler. The decision is against the United States. He holds the sugar-bounty act is constitutional. In addition to that, congress had power to appropriate money for any purpose it saw fit. In his opinion, no court or office had the power to nullify such an appropriation. Congress is the exclusive judge of the purposes to which money shall be appropriated, and after congress passes such an appropriation no court or office has power to revise its action.

The case will be immediately taken to the supreme court of the United States. It is understood the judges have agreed to give the sugar-planters' case an immediate hearing, and it is probable that final judgment will be reached in the next two months.

Proposed Hawaiian Cable.

New York, Dec. 19.—The government of Hawaii has granted to Colonel Spaulding, a well known planter of the Hawaiian islands, a concession for a cable to the United States, with a subsidy of \$40,000 a year. Colonel Spaulding's idea is to apply to the government of the United States for a sufficient subsidy to warrant the laying of the cable and for its maintenance.

The object is to secure to the United States the advantage of a cable communication from the Hawaiian islands, in the hope that the cable at some future time may be extended to Australia and China, with which countries we have large and growing commercial relations.

Education in Alaska.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The United States commissioner of education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the past year there have been maintained sixteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. There have also been maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employes. The commissioner recommends the appropriation of \$50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska. One of the oldest recommendations of the report is that the government increase its appropriation for the introduction of domestic reindeer as a food supply for the people. Nearly 400 were introduced last year.

Coins New Party.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—W. H. Harvey, the oracle of free silver, who is best known as "Coin," today launched his new political party. According to the press notice which Mr. Harvey gave out, it is to be known as "Patriots of America." Its essential mission is to advance the cause of free silver, as well as to eliminate selfishness from politics, and it is expected rapidly to overcome all existing political parties. The national officers are: W. H. Harvey, first national patriot; Charles H. McClure, national treasurer, and James H. Adams, national treasurer.

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 Wolfenbarger and Chairman Hoagland, 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.

Fast Bicycle Ride.

Denver, Dec. 19.—A special to the Republican from Cheyenne says: The fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle was made here yesterday on a thirty-eight pound, ninety-six inch gear tandem by Charles Erswell and John Green, who rode one mile, flying start, unpedaled, on a straight-away course in 1:17 1/5. The ride was made before a wind blowing thirty miles an hour.

Confederate Veterans Pledged.

New York, Dec. 19.—The officers of the Confederate veteran camp of New York met in special executive session last night and unanimously adopted a resolution pledging themselves, in the event of war, to raise in New York of Confederate veterans to battle "for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag."

Arizona Irrigation Bonds Placed.

New York, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from London says it is reported that a large Anglo-American banking house has placed in Glasgow, Scotland, the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Arizona Water Storage Company, amounting to \$400,000.

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