

MANITOBA'S VOTE.

Says the Colonist: "We the other day took it for granted that the school question was the sole issue of the election contest in Manitoba. The Times, following its usual policy, immediately declared that we were wrong, and more than insinuated that we did not know what we were talking about."

"That five constituencies returned Opposition members and four others elected Independent or Patron candidates, will be but the government in respect of separate schools. It is therefore the worst of nonsense to say that the electors who supported these candidates favored the restoration of public schools, and the Colonist in arguing that they did so either made a gross mistake or wilfully misrepresented the result of the elections. The Colonist quotes from the Winnipeg papers to make good its contention that the school question was the issue of the election—a contention which nobody has opposed. Perhaps it may be helped to a better understanding of the situation by the following editorial remarks of the Free Press, the independent paper:

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PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper is apparently calculating on the preferential trade cry as his principal support in the coming general elections. He has been elaborating on this subject before the Montreal board of trade, and before that time he had been talking of an imperial trade scheme as one of the leading features of the reconstructed government's policy. The idea of an imperial preferential trade league is undoubtedly a most attractive one, and in its general aspect would naturally appeal strongly to Canadians. But there are obstacles in its way which nobody but a Tupper can lightly disregard. In the first place, it does not commend itself to the mother country, the great majority of whose statesmen and men of business persist in condemning it as impracticable. Sir Charles has so far failed to show how his opposition is to be overcome, and until it is overcome the trade scheme has a hopeless prospect. The basis of the opposition is easy to comprehend. Great Britain's trade with her colonies is but a small proportion of her total trade, and she may well hesitate about risking a sacrifice of her outside commerce for the sake of that which the colonies afford. Then there is certain to be opposition from Sir Charles Tupper's own friends in Canada. It is all very well for the Hamilton Spectator to talk about a cheerful sacrifice of the cotton industry or any other industry in the interest of preferential trade, but the cotton manufacturers, the woolen manufacturers and the iron manufacturers will have a word to say about that when the sacrifice is proposed to them. Will they quietly consent to have the protection they now enjoy removed in order that the rest of the community may secure the benefits of preferential trade? Not likely. They will probably say that they might just as well sacrifice themselves for general free trade as for free trade with the other members of the empire. We may also be allowed to ask the faravers of 'British Columbia what they think of the proposal. The Conservatives preach protection to them, but this trade scheme involves the removal of the duty barrier between them and the Australian producers. They may well ask how far the Conservative talk of protection for them is sincere. There is further to be considered in connection with this preferential trade scheme the probable attitude of the United States. The scheme involves discrimination against our neighbors by both Canada and Great Britain, and it is quite to be expected that they would retaliate to the best of their abilities on both countries. To expect anything else would be to count on a very sudden change in human nature. Canadians may come to the conclusion that such retaliation is not to be weighed against the advantages of the preferential trade plan, but plainly it must be carefully taken into account.

WAR FLURRIES.

The mercury of the war thermometer goes up and down with rather dizzying rapidity these days, and no one knows how soon it may reach a height denoting dangerous fever. But there is not good reason to hope that nothing worse than an exchange of somewhat sharpened diplomatic "courtesies" will result. Fortunately the Venezuelan cloud is rapidly disappearing; the practical common-sense of a great number of Americans leads them to appreciate the fact that President Cleveland in his message to Congress made an unwarrantable stretch of the Monroe doctrine. As

pointed out by Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, the author of the Monroe doctrine and other eminent statesmen of earlier times in the United States would have utterly repudiated the interpretation now put upon that doctrine by President Cleveland, Secretary Olney and the cheap jingoism of the present day. The New Jersey senator gave utterance to a very 'practical' truth—but one that will be unpalatable to the professional tail-twisters, when he said: "The first ebullitions of popular excitement and the desire of some persons to indulge in cheap utterances based on supposed patriotism were not the best basis for intelligent and serious action." No doubt a good many intelligent citizens of the United States are every day coming around to Mr. Sewall's view that their country has much to lose and nothing to gain by rash interference in a dispute with which it has no real concern. If Great Britain were embarking on a conquest of Venezuela and other South American countries, there would be some excuse for the United States invoking the Monroe doctrine, but when the difficulty involves the possession of a small patch of territory, President Cleveland's line of action looks like the proverbial hunting of ducks with a brass band. It would be distressing indeed to think that two nations like Britain and the United States were capable of embroiling themselves in a disastrous war over so petty a trifle, and there is very little reason to suppose that they will do so. The graver crisis of the two was on the German side, a crisis which has not yet passed the danger point. If Emperor William's message to President Kruger was not intended as a challenge to Great Britain, it was most singularly ill-timed and ill-expressed, and it seems that no explanation has yet been offered that can take away its warlike aspect. Assuming that the erratic Kaiser did mean to provoke Britain, one can only wonder at his want of perception and common caution. With two active and jealous foes on her eastern and western frontiers, Germany could hardly have been expected to enter upon a gratuitous prosecution of a neutral power. If Germany were exhausted by a long struggle with Great Britain, France would have a most favorable opportunity to secure revenge and regain her lost provinces, Russia in the meantime looking after the other members of the dreibund. Of the two actions, Emperor William's is even less excusable, from every point of view, than President Cleveland's.

THE BUSINESS VIEW.

Business interests in the United States are naturally averse to jingoistic displays, and the recent ebullition over Venezuela has received no encouragement from any but the politicians eager for party gain. The views of the cool-headed business men were doubtless well voiced by Dr. Chauncey Depew in his address to the New York State Bar Association at Albany, when he pointed out the folly of gratuitously arousing the war spirit. The following portion of Dr. Depew's address is quite in line with what the Times has had to say on the attempted extension of the Monroe doctrine beyond the scope which Monroe, his contemporaries and the succeeding generation of American statesmen allowed it: "Yet anyone who studies the Monroe doctrine will see low in each individual case, except where there is a flagrant violation, like the French invasion of Mexico, the applicable interpretation of it should be the subject of a judicious determination. The President's message to Congress presents a novel view of the principle. If there is a dispute as to a boundary line between a South American republic and a European power, no matter how insignificant the territory involved, or how distantly it affects the independence of the country or how remotely it may interest us, we must demand that the two governments arbitrate the line, and if they refuse, we must find out as best we can what that line is and enforce it by war. A slight extension of the principle compels us to assume a protectorate over all these republics. Their enterprises and their interests are almost entirely controlled and carried on by Americans, English, Germans, French and Italians. Their governments are in almost perpetual revolution, and the military dictator of the hour confiscates property, right and left, except that of foreigners. If he could rely upon the United States to protect him he would treat the lives, possessions and business of the Germans, English, Italians and French to the same impartial appropriation as he does those of his countrymen. These nations would demand reparation and redress. This would involve the collection of substantial damages, and we would be in a measure bound to assume the necessities of the successful military dictator of Venezuela, or the Argentine, or Brazil or Bolivia, Paraguay or Peru, of Yucatan or Honduras, or Chile or Bolivia, be involved in frequent wars with the powers of Europe. This would require an immense navy and a large standing army."

To say that the Monroe doctrine calls for the intervention of the United States in the manner indicated by President Cleveland and Congress, is to lay a burden on the United States from which that country might in time yearn to be freed, and for which the indulgence of a little cheap jingoism would be poor compensation. The wonder is that a man of President Cleveland's calibre should have been led into so nonsensical a declaration, which certainly could not have been expected from his past actions. Mr. McKean, the retired member for Cape Breton, N.S., was elected over Mr. Murray, by a majority of 727. Sir Charles Tupper would therefore appear

to have a pretty sure prospect of victory over the same opponent. Mr. McKean is prominently connected with the Dominion Coal Company, the lessee of the Cape Breton mines, and will doubtless throw all his influence on the side of Tupper. Sir Charles will very probably be elected, but his election cannot save the government from destruction.

THE REMEDIAL PROPOSAL.

It is reported from Ottawa that the government will not introduce the Manitoba remedial bill until after Sir Charles Tupper takes his place in the house. All the weight of the new member of the ministry will doubtless be required to force the measure through the house, and it is by no means certain of passing even with his assistance. This scheme of arbitrary interference with Manitoba's liberties is repugnant to a great many of the members from all the provinces. Mr. McNeill, one of the most faithful Conservative members from Ontario, declared against it in the debate on the address, and many Conservatives from the same province will follow his example when the bill makes its appearance. The Toronto World, one of the most prominent of the Conservative papers, makes the following very significant remarks in one of its late issues: "Supposing a mild, a very mild, remedial bill, giving some kind of separate schools to Manitoba, were passed at Ottawa. Would that settle it? On the contrary, would not the very next session bring a request for amending clauses giving further remedy to the alleged grievance of the minority. And once the minority succeeded in Manitoba, would not the agitation travel west into the four territories soon to become provinces, and into British Columbia, and then back to the Maritime Provinces? For years and years this agitation would go on and the country be kept in a ferment, and religious strife be rampant. "Once for all, we say that it would be in the interest of the entire people to avert this agitation by refusing to interfere with Manitoba or any other province. Let the people of each province fight it out among themselves, but keep it out of federal politics. We believe that if it is left to the provinces some sort of settlement will be reached—a settlement, for instance, like that in New Brunswick. After Manitoba has declared, as she has unequivocally declared against federal interference, it is madness for the government at Ottawa to go on with their proposal. It is a proposal that no one but the Conservative government is committed to. The Conservative party is not committed to it. Many Conservative members cannot vote for it and be re-elected. And who is clamoring for the passage of a remedial bill? Not the people of Quebec, for in three constituencies they have voted against it. Apparently only the clergy of Manitoba and Quebec."

"If the Dominion government will abandon coercion, and throw the responsibility of remedying the grievances of the Catholics of Manitoba on the province, Mr. Greenway will be bound in common justice to consider the petition. It may be true, it is likely true, that the public schools of Manitoba are more or less Protestant schools. If that is so, he must do Protestantize them. Ontario has treated the Catholic minority fairly, and Manitoba cannot afford to do less. But Manitoba will never do anything with the threat of coercion held over her by the Dominion. "Let parliament once for all refuse to interfere, and we will have peace. If parliament interferes we shall have discord for years. It is sometimes better to bear a grievance than to set one's house on fire to remove it. "The cabinet at Ottawa can better afford to resign than to attempt the kind of coercion that is proposed in the remedial order. "Nor is a cabinet bound to wreck a party because it has indirectly committed itself to an unwise policy. It is always in order for a cabinet that has pledged itself without the consent of its party to step down and out, and let some other of the same party, but who are unpledged on the question, take its place. Individuals who wreck a party under such circumstances are inspired with regard for office more than for the welfare of their party."

In the face of such declarations from strong Conservative members and newspapers, it would not be surprising if the government finally adopted the suggestion of Manitoba and appointed a commission of inquiry. According to the Montreal Gazette the report that Mr. Laurier had been sent for by the Governor-General was published by the Times for the purpose of influencing the Victoria election. The Gazette accompanies this intimation with these very gentlemanly sentences: "There are liars who lie for the fun of the thing, and liars who lie for a fee. The Victoria Times lies to make a fool of itself and its cause." As the Ottawa Citizen, the Montreal Star and the Winnipeg Nor-Western and Tribune published the same report, all these papers are charged by the Gazette, by implication, with lying for the purpose of influencing the Victoria election, or of "making fools of themselves and their cause." The Gazette, like the Colonist, may have "gone off its head" through chagrin, and may therefore be lying at random, without any purpose at all. It may be lying to relieve its own wounded feelings, or yet again, its

lies may be the product of malignity. In the latter case there can be no excuse for the offense, but otherwise some allowance may be made.

Calling Sir Charles Tupper a boodler caused a fight at Sydney, C. B. Nobody at this end of the Dominion would think of raising a row over so mild a description of Sir Charles' character as a politician.

While Tupper the elder is contending strenuously for closer trade relations with the mother country he ought to persuade Tupper the younger to withdraw that offensive utterance of his: "What is the whole policy of the motherland today? Driven from the civilized markets of the world, steadily and every year finding their output to those markets decreasing, they spend millions on their navy and millions on their army to force their wares and their goods and their merchandise into the uncivilized markets of the world, which they are endeavoring to occupy, to settle and control, driven there by the deadly effect upon them of the tremendous competition coming from the protectionist nations in the rest of the world."

By some mysterious process, the idea has been lodged in some convulsion of the Colonist's brain that the province of Manitoba was bound by the constitution to provide separate schools for the Catholic minority. The province was not bound to do anything of the kind, nor is the Dominion government bound by the constitution to step in with a Dominion act providing separate schools. Their excuse for attempting to do so was the judgment of the privy council, and now the Colonist says the judgment of the privy council has nothing to do with the matter. The colonialist organ seems to be wandering in a verbal maze of its own creation.

"Final reports put Mr. Cameron's majority in West Huron at 170. This is two hundred less than he had in 1891. Something of the same trouble that affected the Liberal party in North Ontario and Cardwell was troubling it in Huron too." So says the Montreal Gazette, which dishonestly ignores the fact that Mr. Cameron was defeated at the last bye-election by a majority of 17. If the Montreal organ desired to figure honestly it would point out that Mr. Cameron has gained 187 votes since that time, and an even greater number since 1887, when he was defeated by Mr. Porter. It would also acknowledge the fact that the gerrymander of 1882 was expected to make West Huron solidly Conservative. But let the Gazette apply its own arithmetical process to Victoria and state the result. If a decrease of two hundred in the Liberal majority in West Huron in 1891 looks bad for the Liberals, what does a decrease of 500 in the Conservative majority in Victoria mean to the Gazette's party? Let the Gazette answer.

In reply to a letter from Sir Charles Dilke on the subject of preferential trade within the empire the Hamilton Spectator says: "In the event of the introduction of a trade federation which would have the effect of securing the advantage which we think would accrue to her by reason of a preferential duty in Britain against the products of foreign countries. The proposal in brief that Canada—and the other colonies of course—shall admit British goods free, or at a very low preferential duty, in exchange for which Great Britain shall put a small tax on grain from the United States, and on products similar to those of Canada imported into Britain from all foreign countries. To introduce British-made goods—say cotton for the sake of illustration—into Canada, either free or at a low duty, would destroy the Canadian cotton industries. A few other industries would also suffer; but we think that Canada could well afford to lose these few industries in exchange for the benefits which would accrue from a trade federation—which benefits it is not necessary now to enumerate. Suffice it to say that Canada would be very glad to make the exchange. No man in this country has dared to say that imperial trade federation would not vastly benefit Canada." The Spectator seems to be here unconsciously preaching free trade doctrine, against which the cotton, iron and sugar manufacturers so strenuously contend. Which of these classes of manufacturers will lightly consent to be effaced in order that the rest of the country may be benefited by preferential trade?

Mr. Pope—"You are right for once." Sir Richard Cartwright—"Yes, right once, and right always and right all through. Not even their fronts of brass and I give them credit for an imaginable quantity of that commodity" not even their fronts of brass. I will do them that justice, and particularly the minister of railways, could endure Bowell in council after what has passed between them. And now, as for Mackenzie Bowell, and here I candidly confess that I feel some pity for that hon. gentleman. Up to the present time Sir Mackenzie Bowell might have fairly commanded sympathy, not merely from a great number of his own followers, but from a large proportion of the people of this country, irrespective of party. That was a sympathy which naturally went out to an old leader fighting for his life with his back to the wall, against seven traitorous buccaners. (Hear, hear.) But I am sorry to say for Mackenzie Bowell that although I am going to make great allowance for him I must say that he cannot expect which, if my hon. friend from Pictou, the same measure of sympathy and respect when he has sunk to play the part of warming pan to one of the most corrupt politicians our country has ever known. (Ministerial oh, oh's.) As I have said, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is a very ancient acquaintance of mine. Using the word 'fame' in its scientific association, I may say that the fame of Sir Charles Tupper, if not precisely known in all the churches, is well known in all the provinces of the Dominion. It is well known that he graduated with high honors in his own particular school in Nova Scotia many years ago. N. S. arida Nitric Ploum (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) will permit me, I will freely translate, N. S., which has been the dry nurse, aye, and the wet nurse, too, of probably the most pronounced type of boodler this country has ever known—series of dissent and disapproval from Government benches—I say that with the most profound apology to those of my hon. friends from Nova Scotia who have helped us so well in driving that valuable class of individuals to the wall, now, Sir, I am bound to say that, knowing what tremendous pressure was ex-

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LOW-COMEDY TROUPE

Sir Richard Cartwright's Barocastic Description of the Ottawa Performers.

The Several Rehearsals Held, and the Final Performance Now to Come

In the house of commons, when the reconstruction of the Bowell government had been announced, Sir Richard Cartwright said: "It is not often I feel it my duty to differ from the hon. gentleman who sits beside me (Mr. Laurier), but few and rare as these occasions may be, this I am bound to confess is one of them. My hon. friend will pardon me when I say he takes the hon. gentleman opposite to me too seriously. (Laughter.) He is a sensible statesman. Now, viewed from that standpoint, I must admit that my hon. friend has not said a word too much, and in fact, a good deal more might justly be said than he has said. But I submit to this hon. body that this is not the true standpoint from which those hon. gentlemen's actions should be regarded. As I understand it, we are here in the presence of Royal Ottawa Lower Comedy Opera Troupe—(laughter) and we should be grateful to them for the great benefit they have done us as a party, and for the amusement they have afforded, not to us, but to all Canada during some time past. (Renewed laughter.) As I understand it—I simply submit this to my hon. friend with all deference—what we have been listening to after all has really been a series of rehearsals. I had no 11 rehearsal, because I can hardly count the little episode of the hon. member for Pictou (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) as one of my rehearsals. (Laughter.) Now, I would call the attention of the house to the real performance, which will not long be delayed, when all will go out and come back. (Tremendous opposition cheering.) In the meantime, I allow me to congratulate these hon. gentlemen on the spectacular effect they have produced, entirely regardless of expense. I think you, Mr. Speaker, will admit—and I think that all constitutive authorities from the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) down, will admit it is of the highest moment that the ministry of the day, under a form of government like ours, should command the respect of the great mass of the people of this country, and the confidence of their fellow-citizens. I may judge, I think those hon. gentlemen stayed out too long; they stayed until the weekly issues of the Conservative press were distributed, and, if I may judge from what I have uttered since they have returned to the country, they have utterly failed either to inspire the respect or the confidence of the people among their own following. Now, let us consider for one moment what this whole farce means. It means, in my judgment, nothing less and nothing more than this: That the whole business has been transacted for the purpose, and for no other purpose than to make room for mine ancient acquaintance, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., of the United Kingdom. (Laughter.) It is impossible that such a crowd could be impossible that even such a crowd could dream of returning except on a most distinct understanding, whether writ or verbal, that within a very short space of time, Sir Mackenzie Bowell must make way for Sir Charles Tupper, Bart."

Mr. Pope—"You are right for once." Sir Richard Cartwright—"Yes, right once, and right always and right all through. Not even their fronts of brass and I give them credit for an imaginable quantity of that commodity" not even their fronts of brass. I will do them that justice, and particularly the minister of railways, could endure Bowell in council after what has passed between them. And now, as for Mackenzie Bowell, and here I candidly confess that I feel some pity for that hon. gentleman. Up to the present time Sir Mackenzie Bowell might have fairly commanded sympathy, not merely from a great number of his own followers, but from a large proportion of the people of this country, irrespective of party. That was a sympathy which naturally went out to an old leader fighting for his life with his back to the wall, against seven traitorous buccaners. (Hear, hear.) But I am sorry to say for Mackenzie Bowell that although I am going to make great allowance for him I must say that he cannot expect which, if my hon. friend from Pictou, the same measure of sympathy and respect when he has sunk to play the part of warming pan to one of the most corrupt politicians our country has ever known. (Ministerial oh, oh's.) As I have said, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is a very ancient acquaintance of mine. Using the word 'fame' in its scientific association, I may say that the fame of Sir Charles Tupper, if not precisely known in all the churches, is well known in all the provinces of the Dominion. It is well known that he graduated with high honors in his own particular school in Nova Scotia many years ago. N. S. arida Nitric Ploum (Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper) will permit me, I will freely translate, N. S., which has been the dry nurse, aye, and the wet nurse, too, of probably the most pronounced type of boodler this country has ever known—series of dissent and disapproval from Government benches—I say that with the most profound apology to those of my hon. friends from Nova Scotia who have helped us so well in driving that valuable class of individuals to the wall, now, Sir, I am bound to say that, knowing what tremendous pressure was ex-

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HAMMOND'S CASE SERIOUS.

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—John Hayes Hammond, the American engineer, is evidently in serious danger in the Transvaal. Urgent cablesgrams were received last night by Harry Creswell, the city and county attorney, and M. E. Tarpie, a prominent Democratic politician. A third cable to Col. H. I. Thornton, but as the latter is dead it was opened by his nephew, Mr. Creswell. The cablesgrams were dated Newcastle, Natal, Jan. 22, and Newcastle is a long way from the Transvaal. It is thought that the messages were smuggled through and therefore represent the situation better than any previously received here. The message addressed to Mr. Creswell is as follows: "Beget your influence to help Hammond. He is with sixty of us in Pretoria jail. He has been taken as one of the ringleaders, and, unless some radical measures are taken by our government, he will be made to suffer for the sins of others, for which he is in no way responsible."

Washing, D. C.

Senator Wolcott, of the Monroe Doctrine. He Shows It Has Whatever in the Disput. And Administrators a S to the Jingoists a S of Brita. Washington, D. C., J. referring to the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan appointment of Senator Wolcott to-day, the circumstances seem to be wise to refer to the public comment on the delicate steps had been taken. It has been reported that the Senate had been encouraged to take such a course, which the committee on relations had reported, being in his opinion, as being as affecting our relations towards other friendly powers, he said, some careful investigation had been made, and he reported that the Senate would be chiefly to the so-called Monroe doctrine in the pending contest, much of President Cleveland's policy, referred to the colonies of America by Europe have no applicability to the dispute now existing. That the hostile extension of the Monroe doctrine to the hemisphere, as a message, has special systems of government based on the divine right which were directed to the republics, which extreme doctrine in nowise republican form of government to maintain side its own borders, and the industry is embarking upon a different policy from the our fathers, and that now, congress uniform fine the so-called Monroe doctrine, which is to adopt it as a rule of a condition of affairs, difficult at this time. task to take in this which appears to be slighted degree the that patriotic fervor the breast of every national pride of our country. The Monroe doctrine, a doctrine of a doctrine of our own no other purpose. We enunciated, our country, and our boundaries. To-day, our country and we are menaced in the early years of these seemed promise- vancement of civilization North America. That long since dispelled. In the self-respecting nations of South America themselves so far, all unfitness, unfitly unfitness, largely and usually based on force, rely and assassination for ment and their brief with them, who are responsible for such acts." (Cheers.)

JINGOIST REB

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