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TWICE-A-WEEK.

VOL. 12.

# AMERICA'S AMBITION.

## Monroe Doctrine by Precedent and Tradition, Her Recognized, Rightful Policy.

### Senator Cullom's Comprehensive Explanation of the United States' Destiny.

### Mr. McColl Wants Some Information About Ambassador Bayard's Speeches.

Washington, Dec. 10.—When the house met to-day, Mr. McCall, Republican, Massachusetts, created a slight stir by asking for the immediate consideration of a resolution which, after reciting facts from two speeches delivered by Ambassador Bayard, one at Boston, England, and one at Edinburgh, Scotland, in which Mr. Bayard was declared to have reflected on the domestic policy of the United States, called on the President to report to the house whether he had taken any steps to ascertain if the reports of those speeches were true, and if true, what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure Mr. Bayard. As the reading was concluded, Mr. Allen, Democrat, Mississippi, called out "Yours truly," and the house laughed.

Senator Cullom to-day addressed the senate in support of his resolution, introduced some days ago, declaring that the substance of the Monroe doctrine be by precedent and tradition recognized as the rightful policy of the United States.

He began by saying that the United States is not a government by conquest or usurpation. Our fathers taught us that the empire of happiness was not to be reached by grasping the territory of our neighbors, but rather that the peace and prosperity of our country, and the highest enjoyment of our people, are to be found in wisely caring for the magnitude of inheritance which has been transmitted to us. If we do this it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. It must possess such elements of right and justice in itself, and bear such interpretation in the relation that it shall declare between the United States and other nations that no objection can be brought against it. By the adoption of such a policy we enable what all substantially approve as the Monroe doctrine, to become at once and forever thereafter the American doctrine.

In answer to any statement that the Monroe doctrine already stands in force as a recognized part of our American policy, the senator said it was so only in a limited sense. Any president might abrogate or countermand it; he cited two notable cases when it was brought to question. Mr. Calhoun, who was a member of President Monroe's cabinet, took occasion, twenty-five years later, to great indignation, to deny, not entirely to deny, the accepted meaning of President Monroe's message. Still another, J. M. Clayton, secretary of state, under President Taylor, making what is known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, consented to use uncertain language that it took ten years of diplomatic negotiations to fully regain what had been endangered. In the senator's judgment the time has come when the nation should put the question beyond cavil, and give more direct language to the world. "The government cannot view with indifference the attempts of European governments to colonize either North, South or Central America." The time has come for a plain, positive declaration of the Monroe doctrine by congress.

The United States does not seek war with any nation. The days of war between civilized nations have passed in relation to the ordinary settlement of matters of dispute. She does not attempt to interfere in matters touching the interests of controversies in European countries, and we do not intend that European powers shall interfere in the political affairs of this western continent. We have reached the time when it becomes our duty to say to the world, with dignity and firmness: "Thus far but no further, shall any foreign systems of government be permitted to approach." Our policy is an American policy; our doctrine is the protection of American interests; our motto "America for Americans." We do not claim the world as ours, but we will insist that our rights be consulted upon affairs pertaining to the American continent. Let us build so strongly and speak so plainly, that the way of future executives, prime ministers, and ambassadors of our country shall be unclouded. Let it be so clear that no statesman of the future can find, as Mr. Calhoun did, in the senate, any theory to weaken its force and value. Let it be so certain and emphatic that no secretary of state hereafter shall become a willing party to any treaty violating the sphere of control or supervision of any international canal by any European country as in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Let it be so strong and practical that no American ambassador to the British court shall feel at liberty to question the policy of his own government or possible anomalies in the declaration of independence and the Monroe doctrine of 1823.

# GERMANY'S DEFENCE

## Of the Trade Reprisals Hinted at in President Cleveland's Congressional Message.

### The German Minister for Foreign Affairs Gives a Full Explanation.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The secretary of the treasury states that the federal states for the current year might reckon upon 20,000,000 marks over the estimates in direct revenue. He added that he also expected to show an increase of 31,000,000 marks compared with last year. Herr Fritzen, a member of the Centre party, asked for a declaration upon the part of the government regarding the alleged threatened reprisals against Germany's trade contained in President Cleveland's recent message to congress. In reply the minister for foreign affairs, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, said: The United States still treat German sugar the same as in 1894, in spite of the fact we have most favored treatment. It is, therefore, surprising that President Cleveland should reproach Germany with treating American products differentially and American insurance companies vexatiously. This is quite unfounded. The import of American cattle and beef was prohibited because Texas fever broke out in a consignment received here.

It is our duty to show solicitude for the maintenance of the condition of German cattle, and this duty can in no way be subordinate to the politico-commercial relations of other countries; similarly there is no question of the differential treatment of American insurance companies. The regulations are published by the Prussian minister for the interior, and are applied equally to the home and foreign companies. Whether these regulations meet the objects in view or not is a matter solely for the Prussian government to determine, and foreign states have not the right of criticism.

We have truly and loyally fulfilled our treaty obligations to the United States, and will continue to do so, but let us not be intimidated by threats of reprisals or induced to revoke our measures. The German government is always willing to discuss politico-commercial relations with the United States on a treaty basis in order to deal with them in a manner befitting our mutual friendly power, but we expect reciprocal treatment to the fullest extent.

The foreign office in any future handling of the questions will combine calmness and moderation with the firmness which corresponds with our rights and duty and to which our interests and well founded rights entitle us.

Count von Kerdoff, the German silver champion, expressed satisfaction with the statement of the minister for foreign affairs, and urged the government to enter upon a strenuous campaign against socialism, declaring that the ministry must above all show socialism a united and decided front. The house then adjourned.

### WHERE IS THE SURPLUS?

#### American Tobacco Company Stockholders Want To Know.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Herald to-day says: The stockholders of the American Tobacco company are very anxious for an explanation from the directors of what has become of the big surplus of more than \$5,000,000, and the apparently sudden contraction of earnings which led the management to pass the next quarterly dividend on the common stock, although the vague statement given out on Saturday distinctly stated that there would be a surplus of \$2,500,000, or nearly 7 per cent, after paying the dividend on the preferred stock. A reporter called on Treasurer George A. Rents, but he refused to be interviewed. Mr. Rents is a member of the exchange, and he is reported to have said that the February dividend on the common stock of the American Tobacco company would be paid, and many brokers advised their clients of the fact. But now that the management has announced several weeks before the regular time that no such dividend would be paid, the chief concern of the stockholders is to find out what is the matter with the company that so many stockholders should try to get out of it at once. The investigating committee which is to be organized by Messrs. Rolston and Bass and J. S. Bach & Co., at an early meeting of the stockholders, is determined to sift things to the bottom and find out whether this great company, with \$30,000,000 capital, is being run in the interests of speculators, who sold out their holdings at high prices and then went short of the stock, or whether the managers have allowed the revenues of the company to be wiped out by warfare with competitors.

### ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Patent

# MANITOBA'S MANIFESTO.

## No Compromise on the Question of the Re-establishment of Separate Schools.

### Dominion Government's Bill Drafted—Improbable Story of the Premiership.

### Sir Wm. Van Horne's Intentions—Bikany in Toronto Canadian News.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—A press dispatch from London reports the Globe this afternoon as saying that it is rumored that Sir Charles Tupper will not return to London after his visit to Canada. In addition the Globe says it is believed that Sir Mackenzie Bowell will resign the premiership of the Dominion and Sir Charles Tupper assume that office. Sir Charles Tupper has held practically every office in the Dominion government except that of premier, and after the death of Sir John A. Macdonald was frequently spoken of as the successor of the old chief. The state of Sir Charles Tupper's health at that time was reported as not satisfactory, though in his younger days his vitality and endurance were a by-word among his associates. Now it is of Sir Mackenzie Bowell that stories of falling health are told, not Sir Charles, though the latter is now in his 75th year.

With reference to the foregoing, Premier Bowell told the Times correspondent that if it is so he knew nothing about it.

The writ for West Huron has been issued. Nomination is on the 7th and the election on the 14th of January. Mrs. Shortis and her lawyer, George G. Foster, of Montreal, are here to-day pressing upon the members of the government for commutation of the death sentence on her son, Valentine Shortis. The cabinet has not yet dealt with the case. The feeling here to-day is that the pressure is so strong upon the government that the sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life. "First now the general belief was that the law would take its course.

The announcement from Winnipeg that the Manitoba government does not propose introducing legislation into the local house for the purpose of removing the educational grievances of the Roman Catholics of that province fully accords with the preconceived opinions of those here who have closely followed the course of events, or have had any inkling of the negotiations which have been in progress for some time. Parliament has been called with the specific object of passing remedial legislation. The bill which will be presented has been drafted already. While restraining Catholic denominational schools, there will be every possible safeguard to secure their efficiency. Certified teachers will be employed and the province will be empowered to say what text books shall be used, with the exception of history. With religious teaching, of course, the province will have nothing to do. The payment of the provincial grant will be made contingent upon the results of the annual examinations.

The department of railways and canals has received full returns of the traffic through the Canadian Soo canal, from the opening of navigation to December 6th, inclusive of the last day of navigation. The total number of vessels which passed through was 1190, of which 605 were Canadian and 585 United States. The tonnage of the Canadian vessels was 126,534, and the United States 623,092.

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—Hon. Mr. Greenway has authorized the publication of the following statement: "The government have had under consideration at various times the order in council of the Dominion government of the 27th of July last, inviting attention on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to remove the alleged grievances of the Roman Catholic minority in regard to education. It has become perfectly clear that no concession by the legislature will be regarded as a solution of the difficulty, or as removing the alleged grievances, unless such concessions admit the principle of and re-establishes state-aided separate schools. Upon the question of the re-establishment of separate schools the government will make no compromise."

Toronto, Dec. 10.—About a month ago Rosalie Gottlieb, of Richmond, Va., and George S. Maxwell, physician and inventor electrician, of Louisville, were married at Washington and came to Toronto on their wedding tour. While here the newly wedded husband became insane and was removed to the asylum. Then a report reached Mrs. Maxwell, which was shortly after confirmed, that her husband had another wife. Maxwell temporarily recovered from the attack and on being questioned by wife No. 2, calmly admitted he had another one. The shock greatly affected her and she decided to go back to Richmond, Va., which she did this afternoon. Miss Gottlieb is a typical southern beauty and her parents are wealthy. Maxwell's father is a prominent physician of Louisville, Ky. Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 10.—Detective Dulors, of Peoria, Ill., will return to-morrow with Sydney Steckum, the war-

rant for whose extradition arrived from Ottawa to-day. He is wanted in Peoria on a charge of attempted murder in August, 1894.

London, Ont., Dec. 10.—Arrangements are in progress for a great horseless carriage race in Canada next May 24th, and efforts are being made to have the contest in this city.

Calgary, Dec. 10.—There was great excitement and a desperate struggle for the majority, McBride being elected over Orr, the present mayor, by three majority.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—There was a report yesterday that Sir William Van Horne intended to resign the premiership, and that his mantle was likely to fall upon the shoulders of "Tom G. Shanagassy," the vice-president of the road. While in the head offices of the Canadian Pacific early in the day it was reported that Sir William had been talking of retiring for a year past, and that the vice-president was sure to succeed him.

A correspondent went, however, direct to Sir William Van Horne and put the question straight to him. He replied: "The statement that I am to resign is uncorrected, although before long I hope to drop out of active service." "What does before long mean in this case?" he was asked. "Well, before long is a relative term," and then the president went on to say that there were certain things in connection with the road which he would like to see accomplished before giving up active work.

### WHAT ABOUT THE GIRLS?

#### Senator Allen's Bill a Little Ahead of the New Woman.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Among the bills introduced in the senate to-day was one by Senator Allen, disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing this act as a crime by both fine and imprisonment.

### THE SAME OLD STORY

#### Abdul Hamid Still Manages to Keep the Powers Threatening, but Inactive

#### Said Pasha Gone Home—Plot to Depose the Sultan Doesn't Mature.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The surprise in the eastern situation, consequent on the flight of Said Pasha as the British embassy, which was followed by the landing of British bluejackets from the British gunboat Cockatrice and the British ambassador's yacht Imogene, which caused much complication and delayed considerably the settlement of the dispute between the Powers and the Sultan as to the admission of extra guardships in the Bosphorus, has about worn itself out, and matters are now assuming the usual aspect.

At the interview which the Russian ambassador, M. Denhoff, had with the Sultan yesterday, it is said that he gave the latter a message from the Czar insisting upon the prompt granting of permission for the passage of the extra guardships through the Dardanelles. One fact which has leaked out has been somewhat of a surprise to the initiated, and that is that after all has been said and done Great Britain has actually two guardships in the Bosphorus, one the Cockatrice, not a very imposing vessel, it is true, as she is only a six hundred ton vessel, carrying two guns, and the other, the Imogene, termed the British ambassador's yacht, only 460 tons; her armament is unimportant. But it is understood the Sultan has been making this a strong point in his argument against the admission of an extra guardship for Great Britain, and it is alleged that the Imogene will be sent away when the permission is granted, and that the Dryad or some other effective gunboat will take her place.

If reports are to be believed, the message delivered to the Sultan by M. de Nefloff was the final effort of the embassies to induce the Sultan to yield to the Powers in the matter of extra guardships, and it is said that if he does not do so the guardships will be ordered to the Dardanelles, supported by the foreign squadrons. Another point raised by the Sultan is that Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, erred in ordering the landing of the bluejackets for the protection of the embassy, which is situated at Therapia, about seven miles from Constantinople proper. It is also stated that Abdul Hamid insists upon the re-embarkation of the bluejackets before he will continue negotiations with the British ambassador for the issuance of the permit. There is some truth in this, especially as it is understood that the bluejackets are to be sent back to the guardships now that Said Pasha has returned to his home and all danger of an attack upon the British embassy, if it ever existed, has passed away. The Turkish officials claim that there was never any danger of such an attack, and that the comment made that the embassy and guardships were surrounded by Turkish spies is based upon a misunderstanding of the facts. They assert that the so-called spies were really Turkish police agents, who were sent to give additional protection to the ambassador at the time rumors that the members of the embassy were in a state of alarm.

Considerable alarm was created here to-day by a report that the fire which yesterday evening destroyed the palace under the Sultan devotes to the accommodation of imperial guests was of incendiary origin, intended as a signal to provoke a fresh outbreak upon the part of the Armenians; but there seems to be no good reason to believe that the fire was anything but accidental.

# THE STRIKE IS SETTLED.

## The Clyde Shipbuilders Brought to Reason by Losing Some Big Contracts.

### Are Out Now Considerably More Than the Disputed Shipbuilding Week.

### London Press Comments on the Bayard Indiscretion—Canadian Case Decision.

Glasgow, Dec. 11.—The great shipbuilding strike has been settled. The employers have agreed to grant the Clyde men the shilling a week advance immediately and another shilling advance in February. The strike has also been settled in Belfast, where the men will get a shilling advance in February. The settlement was undoubtedly brought about by the fact that both the Clyde and other shipbuilding firms were in danger of losing the important contracts to build foreign warships, the orders for which have already been referred to German firms. It is estimated that more than 100,000 persons were affected by the strike.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The conference of the bi-metallic league of Great Britain, France and Germany, opened here to-day. M. Loubet, president of the French bi-metallic league, presided. The object of the conference is to draft a resolution regarding bi-metallicism which will be submitted to the parliaments of the three countries. The terms of the resolution as drafted will be submitted for consideration of the delegates. President Faure will receive the delegates on Friday next.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—Several largely attended Socialist meetings were in session at midnight last night. Herr von Koenig, Eckel and Singer addressed meetings which all adopted identical resolutions protesting against the recent dissolution of the Socialist clubs by the government.

London, Dec. 11.—The sixteen pilots of pilot boat 5, which was damaged by the British steamer Cambrom of the Mersey yard, who took a small punt for fear the pilot boat was sinking, were rescued and landed in the Mersey on Saturday night.

London, Dec. 11.—The Times this morning has an editorial commenting on the action of the house of representatives at Washington relative to the speeches made in England and Scotland on the policy of protection by United States Ambassador Bayard, as follows: "Speeches such as those made by Mr. Bayard would not be made by an European diplomat, and even in Mr. Bayard's case they were rather surprising. Nevertheless, impeachment seems a very disproportionate punishment, far what at the worst is an indiscretion."

The United States embassy was besieged at an early hour to-day by newspaper reporters to obtain the views of United States Ambassador Bayard upon the demand for his impeachment, which was made yesterday in the house of representatives at Washington by Congressman William E. Barrett. Mr. Barrett represents in speeches delivered at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, on August 2nd and November 9th respectively. All attempts to induce Mr. Bayard or the staff to discuss the matter failed, while the British officials also declined to make any statements on the subject.

The St. James' Gazette, this afternoon, thinks Mr. Bayard may resign after such an attack. Continuing, the paper says: "If so, his loss will be regretted by all who have come in contact with such a fine example of dignified, eloquent American statesman. But Mr. Bayard's indiscretion was so deliberate, we doubt if he did not contemplate this result. After all, we, too, should resent it if our ministers made similar statements."

The Globe ridicules the impeachment idea, and adds: "The Republican majority is not unreasonably annoyed at Mr. Bayard's freedom of speech, which is impossible to the diplomats of the old world."

The Privy Council has affirmed the judgment of the Queen's Bench of Compton in the case of the Eastern Townships bank v. Rough and others.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The chamber of deputies to-day, during the discussion of the military budget, decided, except under unusual circumstances, that no uniformed men shall be supplied to the French army after January 1, 1897, except such as are manufactured in France or in the French colonies. Although Mr. Bayard refuses to be interviewed regarding the action of Mr. Barrett, it is known that he has stated he does not intend to tender his resignation. The Evening Standard, this afternoon, commenting on the affair says: "The nettiness of party warfare in the United States was never more clearly displayed. Mr. Bayard has gained the good-will of all classes here. The United States have always been very fortunate in the selection of its ambassadors to Great Britain and Mr. Bayard has proved himself worthy of a place in the foremost rank. This petty outburst of

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spite on the part of a political clique will not tend to increase our respect for American politicians."

### LOOK AFTER YOUR SAFES.

There is an Expert Safe Burglar Operating in New Westminster.

New Westminster, Dec. 11.—E. W. Ogle's furnishing store was robbed last night by clever burglars, who carried away \$300 worth of fine quality goods and opened the safe by working the combination, securing \$188 in cash therefrom. One of the burglars is believed to be a clever safe expert, and he may be heard from again.

# WALLACE WALKS OUT

## The Controller of Customs, Finding Another Shuffle Impossible, Has Resigned.

### This is Owing to the Government's Determination to Coerce Manitoba.

### Wallace, Clark and Sheppard Will Start a Newspaper Supporting McCarthy.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—The sensation of the day in all circles here was the simple announcement that came from Toronto early in the afternoon that Hon. Clarke Wallace, controller of customs, had at last resigned. The news has been expected for some time, but the announcement of the nature of the bill which the government is said to have drafted on the Manitoba school question, coupled with the statement authorized by Premier Greenway, has made it impossible for Mr. Wallace to take any other step than that of resigning.

As soon as the report of Mr. Wallace's resignation, which appeared to have come from himself, reached here from Toronto, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who seen by the Times correspondent, said that he would have something to say about the matter when he got the resignation of Mr. Wallace, but so far he had not received it.

The news is confirmed by a press dispatch, which says: Hon. Clarke Wallace, controller of customs in the Dominion cabinet, has resigned because he cannot approve the course the government has adopted towards the Manitoba school question.

Mr. Wallace's resignation was mailed in Toronto to-day. The report is that he has been compelled to resign by the attitude of E. E. Clarke, E. E. Sheppard and others. It is said that they will join Mr. McCarthy and start a new paper in Toronto. This is owing to the government's determined attitude to coerce Manitoba.

Lord Archibald Douglas and Father St. John have returned from the Northwest, where they have made arrangements for establishing a home in Lake Dauphin district in which to place young lads whom they intend bringing to Canada so as to give them an opportunity to go farming. Before going to the west they purchased property for a home, where they will keep boys before going to the Northwest home. They are following out Dr. Barnardo's system of immigration.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—President Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, denies positively that there is any truth in the report of his contemplated retirement.



### CURED BY TAKING

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as free from eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cabinet-maker, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

### The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.