TELEGRAPHIC.

ALL ENDORSE IT.

Democrats, Republicans and Populists Stand Up for Cleveland.

IT WAS HIS GRAND OPPORTUNITY

And He Was Equal to It—Even London Papers Understand That It Is So now.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Chronicle, the leading Republican paper of the Pacific coast, says editorially of the President's message:

"The statesmanship of the President is unanswerable. Americans of all shades of political opinion will indorse the special message of the President in that regard. It is altogether likely, too, that Congress will in some formal way sanction the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine advanced by the President, and its application to the Venezuelan dispute as contended by him. It may be depended upon that the American people, without regard to parties, will sustain Mr. Cleveland to the extent here suggested.

"The situation demands that the United States should remain absolutely firm in the stand which has been taken."

APPLAUDED IN IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Dec. 17.—Intense interest is manifested here in the Venezuelan developments. Public sentiment was voiced by Gov. McConnell in an interview, in which he said: "The message sent by Cleveland to Congress on the Venezuelan question is greeted with applause by all the people, regardless of any difference they have heretofore had with the President. He may rest assured of the undivided and hearty support of a loyal constituency not only in Idaho, but, in my opinion, all over the United States."

CHICAGO PAPERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Local editorial comments on the President's message generally sustain the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The Times-Herald (Ind.) says: "The nation is with the President. It makes no difference to us whether or not any foreign government may decline to admit the validity of the Monroe doctrine. We are not capable of the futility of entertaining recognition as it is a favor. We are prepared to demonstrate its validity with the entire strength of a sovereign people."

The Chronicle (Dem.) says: "The President's message is not only a strong appeal to American pride and patriotism in the matter now at issue; it is a clean-cut and vehement enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, which in his hands is vitalized as never before since its first promulgation. Great Britain must abandon its claims to Venezuelan territory, or the American Congress must relegate the Monroe doctrine to the limbo of forgotten dreams, or the question must be left to the great arbitrament of the sword."

The Inter Ocean: "The message is in a tone that will be pleasing to the country. It insists upon the validity of the Monroe doctrine and upon its application to present conditions, and it clearly indicates a determination for its enforcement."

The Tribune says: "However the boundary dispute may eventuate, the thanks of the country are due to President Cleveland for his vigorous, resolute, fearless and patriotic defense of that doctrine. In this respect he has risen to the necessities of the situation, and left no doubt in the minds of European politicians where this government stands on the question. If Great Britain refuses to accept the Monroe doctrine, let her bring on her bears."

"CLEVELAND IS RIGHT."

DENVER, Dec. 17. — The Rocky Mountain News will say tomorrow, regarding the position taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question: "Because he is right he should be heartily sustained by every patriot. War seems inevitable. If it does not come one country or the other must stand a confessed beggar."

The News predicts in case of war that all South America would side with the United States, while France and Germany might join with England.

The Denver Republican commends the President for upholding the Monroe doctrine, but questions the feasibility of his plan, and asks: "If neither England nor Venezuela interfered with the commission, and if either or both should then refuse to accept the boundary line laid down by it, would it become our duty to whip either or both into submission?"

M'KINLEY SPEAKS FOR OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—Governor McKinley having been requested by a number of newspapers by wire to express his views on the President's message on the Venezuelan question, responded as follows: "It is my judgment that the President's firm and dignified statement of the adherence of our government to the Monroe doctrine will command the approval of the people of Ohio. His message endorses with strength and vigor the position of the United States in its relations with European powers for more than seventy years. It is American in letter, in spirit, and in a calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the nation and insures its security."

HIGH PLANE OF PATRIOTISM.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Morning Advertiser will say: "Grover Cleveland at one leap reached the high plane of patriotism. President Cleveland's message voices the sentiment of the entire American people. Political considerations may or may not have actuated the President. He has risen to the dignity of his great office, and much may be forgiven him for that."

AN ECHO OF GREAT MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—In the course of a long editorial the Globe-Democrat (Rep.) will say of the President's utterances on the Venezuelan question: "This has the true American ring. It is an echo of his predecessors, John Adams and Andrew Jackson, in crises when the honor and interests of the country were endangered by foreign aggressions. If the Monroe doctrine is to remain a vital principle of American diplomacy, this is the time to assert it."

NOT SENATORS VIEW IT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Davis, Republican member of the committee on foreign relations: "I think the President has risen to an opportunity such as has not been presented to any President in many years. In language of great dignity, power and secrecy, he has stated the Monroe doctrine as understood by the American people for seventy years."

Senator Teller (Rep.): "The concluding words have an American ring."

Senator German (Dem.): "It is a warlike document, a very vigorous statement. Of course, much depends upon how the commission we are to send to Venezuela shall report."

THE NEW YORK WORLD'S VIEW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—In its editorial on President Cleveland's Venezuelan message the World will say:

"President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan matter is a serious blunder. It is a blunder because it is based upon a wrong conception, because it is not sustained by international law or usage, and because it places the United States in a false position. The President in his message, like Secretary Olney in his dispatches, assumes that the policy of Great Britain in Venezuela involves a menace to this country. The President says that the doctrine of Monroe, upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government.

"Are our peace and safety as a nation, the integrity of our free institutions, and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government threatened by an extension, however unwarranted and arbitrary, of the English possessions in Venezuela? The preposterous nature of the jingo-suggestion is sufficiently indicated by pointing to Canada and to British Columbia, on our very border. England is not a 'foreign nation' in this hemisphere. Great Britain owns more territory on this continent than we do. She was here before we were a nation. If she had hostile intentions, which the President's warlike impulse, old she need wait for a boundary dispute in distant Venezuela with a hybrid race to assail us or to menace our republican institutions?

"The presumption is absurd. And with it falls the structure of patriotically patriotic rhetoric relied upon by the President.

"It is a grave blunder to put this government in the attitude of threatening war unless we mean it and are prepared for it and our appeal hopeless to the sympathies of the civilized world in making it. Do these conditions exist? Will any of the senators who applauded the President's message yesterday affirm that they do? If these conditions do not exist, what remains for us except to be the laughing-stock of civilization?"

ENGLISH COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—All the morning papers tomorrow morning will devote more or less of their editorial space to a discussion of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, and to the merits of that question itself.

The Daily Telegraph (liberal) will publish an editorial contending that America has no concern in the Venezuelan dispute. The editorial goes on to say:

"In truth this invention of the Monroe doctrine seems on this side of the water to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of a European system. It is absurd, because a statement of an American policy can hardly claim to attain the range of a principle of international law. By what right does the Washington government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often has the Washington government itself ventured to advance it?

"We say nothing to the process of twisting the lion's tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet if it be true that all this zealous support of Venezuela originated in partisan intrigues, there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from the British standpoint, is a wholly inadmissible claim."

The Daily Graphic says in an editorial: "The epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence. Mr. Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports, nor does he intend on invasion of Canada or an expedition to Demerara. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about.

"Does President Cleveland seriously think we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the Americas are to be held at the good pleasure of a committee of Washington gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if we, as an American power, had advanced the claim, based on this principle, to protect Mexico from a wantonly aggressive war by which President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texas boundary dispute?"

The Times says: "It is impossible to disguise the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception by both sides of the Congress seem to give additional interest. The details of the boundary dispute are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatches and emphasized in President Cleveland's message.

"Convinced as we are that a rupture only on the two great English speaking communities would be a calamity not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, we are, nevertheless, driven to the conclusion that the consciousness this country is so imperiously summoned to make are such that no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment dream of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood and shall not be less careful of our national honor.

"The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as an international law and then continues: "But the recognition of this law does not cover the preposterous deductions which Mr. Olney's dispatches advance and which Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that has perhaps ever been advanced by any government in time of peace since the days of Napoleon.

"We seem to speak with all proper reserve, but we can confidently predict that Great Britain will not admit the professions put forward by President Cleveland.

"The Times contends further that England is bound to resist the absolute claim of Monroeism and says: "A power which has commanded of the sea does not regard 3,000 miles of intervening ocean as severing it from its subjects."

The Standard, Conservative, in an editorial says: "This extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders allegitimate say.

"The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in any analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned.

"There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington in matters altogether outside its jurisdiction."

The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument, and it concludes by saying:

"Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as Congress would if America were called to submit her claim to Alaska to imperial umpirage."

The Daily News, the liberal organ, will say:

"President Cleveland proves too much. It follows from his message that neither British Guiana nor Canada have any right to an independent existence as American soil. England is threatened with war unless she permits President Cleveland to adjust the boundary of Venezuela. Happily, there is still some sense of humor in the American people. Regarded as a party movement, the message is not ridiculous. It puts the Republicans in a hole. If they consent to the commission, they enable Mr. Cleveland to pose as an accomplished twister of the lion's tail. If they refuse the commission, they enable the Democrats to denounce them as the servile friends of the Britisher."

READY TO STRIKE.

One Hundred Thousand Irishmen Will Take Up Arms Against England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following manifesto has been issued by the Executive council of the Irish National Alliance of America, and a copy of it has been sent to President Cleveland:

"To the members of the Irish National Alliance and the American Public:

"It has been publicly charged that the policy of the Irish National Alliance is an Irish policy of hatred to England, and is, therefore contrary to the interests of America. This calls to question the loyalty to the Republic of our people.

"We declare it incontrovertible that no more bitter, more perfidious or more unrelenting enemy than Great Britain to the United States has ever existed. England has ever been the vengeful foe of American liberty and republican institutions. Imbued with this conviction, and seeing that Great Britain has avowed her intention to trample upon the Monroe doctrine by her attempt to rob Venezuela of her territory and has dared to violate the integrity of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer, as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens, to place at the disposal of the President of the United States, 100,000 soldiers as brave as have ever shouldered a rifle, and every man of whom is a believer in the principles and teachings of the Irish National Alliance.

"Our army, which is now organized, is ready to serve the American Republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid, will, either on Irish soil or English ground, establish the fact that the integrity, the value and determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the bigotry of Englishmen to the United States.

"Whenever the nation which dares to interfere with American principles of liberty, be it England or any other foreign power, we care not, the men whose faith is that of the Irish National Alliance stand ready to fight at any moment for the rights of the country of our adoption.

"This is the loyalty our men bear to the United States. We have proved it on many a hard-fought field, whether the enemies of the Republic were Englishmen, Britons or rebels.

"As to our relations with England, we have no apologies to make, no excuse to offer. Should it be possible to embroil her with any power on earth, we shall not hesitate to do so. The chief object of the Irish National Alliance is to create the opportunity which will enable us to drive the British enemy from Ireland as it was driven from the United States. England's cruelty, oppression and usurpation of the rights of American citizens bartered her utter defeat in America.

"We pray that the day may soon come when we, the exiles of our race, shall assist in driving the foe, to whom we bear unending hatred, from our island. We remain,

"WILLIAM LYMAN, President.
"J. P. SUTTON, Secretary, New York.
"P. V. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer, Chicago."

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Trains	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
1	7:00 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
3	7:30 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
5	8:00 a.m.	8:05 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
7	8:30 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
9	9:00 a.m.	9:05 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	12:45 p.m.
11	9:30 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	1:10 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
13	10:00 a.m.	10:05 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
15	10:30 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
17	11:00 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	2:40 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
19	11:30 a.m.	11:35 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
21	12:00 m.	12:05 p.m.	3:40 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
23	12:30 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	4:10 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
25	1:00 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
27	1:30 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	5:10 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
29	2:00 p.m.	2:05 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
31	2:30 p.m.	2:35 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	6:15 p.m.
33	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
35	3:30 p.m.	3:35 p.m.	7:10 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
37	4:00 p.m.	4:05 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
39	4:30 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:10 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
41	5:00 p.m.	5:05 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
43	5:30 p.m.	5:35 p.m.	9:10 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
45	6:00 p.m.	6:05 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	9:45 p.m.
47	6:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	10:10 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
49	7:00 p.m.	7:05 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City as follows:

ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden	7:30 a.m.
From Morgan, Echo, Coalville, Hot Springs and Ogden	9:15 a.m.
From San Francisco, Carson Valley, Ogden and intermediate points	7:30 p.m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden	8:30 a.m.
From Provo, Eureka, Juarez, Payson, Nephi, Fillmore, Marysvale, Richfield, Monroe and Marsh	7:30 p.m.
From Morgan, Echo, Coalville, Park City and Ogden	4:30 p.m.

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and Ogden	8:00 a.m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carson Valley and intermediate points	7:00 a.m.
For Ogden and intermediate points	4:00 p.m.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco	7:30 p.m.
For Morgan, Echo, Coalville, Park City and Ogden	7:45 a.m.
For Provo, Eureka, Juarez, Payson, Nephi, Fillmore, Marysvale, Richfield and Monroe	7:45 a.m.
For Coalville, Park City, Ogden and Intermediate points	7:45 a.m.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points	9:00 a.m.	
No. 3—For Provo, Nephi, Marysvale and intermediate points	7:40 a.m.	
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points	4:00 p.m.	
No. 7—For St. Thomas, Moab, Ouray and intermediate points	1:00 p.m.	
No. 9—For Marysvale, Fillmore, Provo and intermediate points	3:00 p.m.	
No. 11—For Ogden and intermediate points	6:45 p.m.	
No. 13—For Ogden and the East	10:30 p.m.	

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 2—From Provo, Nephi, Marysvale and the East	11:00 a.m.	
No. 4—From Provo, Nephi, Marysvale and the East	11:00 a.m.	
No. 6—From Provo, Marysvale, Moab, Ouray, Eureka and intermediate points	9:55 a.m.	
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points	2:00 p.m.	
No. 10—From Provo, Marysvale and Fillmore	3:00 p.m.	
No. 12—From Ogden and intermediate points	1:00 p.m.	
No. 14—From Ogden and the East	6:00 p.m.	

Trains marked thus (|) run daily. Trains marked thus (:) run daily except Sunday. Through tickets to Eastern points can be purchased at the Ticket Office in Salt Lake City, and baggage checked to destination.
Through tickets to Eastern points without change, via Ogden and Union Pacific, can be purchased at Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
Free reclining chair cars and Salt Lake City to Denver.
Through tickets to Eastern points without change, via Ogden and Union Pacific, can be purchased at Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.
Free reclining chair cars and Salt Lake City to Denver.
Through tickets to Eastern points without change, via Ogden and Rio Grande Western