The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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MONROE DOCTRINE.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado Addresses the Senate

ON THE PENDING CONTROVERSY.

He Takes the Ground that the Administration is Entering Upon a New Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—After reading the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuela question and the appointment of the commission to enlighten the country as to the true national line separating Venezuela and British Guiana, the Senator says that under the circumstances it would be criminal on the part of congress to refrain at present from further public comment upon so sensitive and serious a character.

The resolution which the committee on foreign relations had reported, the effect of which might be most far reaching as affecting our policy and relations toward other friendly nations, required, he said, some careful investigation.

Continuing, he said: "The few remarks I shall make will be chiefly to the effect that the so-called Monroe doctrine has been misapplied in the pending controversy; that so much of President Monroe's message as related to the consolidation of portions of America by European powers could have no applicability to any boundary dispute now existing in South America; that the doctrine in the extension by European powers of their systems to any portion of this hemisphere, as expressed in that message, had especial reference to the systems of government which were based on the divine right of kings and which were directed to the overthrow of all republics wherever existing; that the Monroe doctrine was in no way intended as indicating any repulsion from of government of the hemisphere or as committing this government to maintain the status quo in regard to the own borders except in case the integrity might be affected, or the country is embarking upon a new and different policy from the one laid down by our fathers, and that from 1823 until now Congress has uniformly refused to define the so-called Monroe doctrine or to adopt it as a rule of action.

"There has been much tension for the past few weeks. The letter of this secretary of state to Mr. Bayard was most incendiary. The President's message glowed with the possibilities of war. Members of both houses of Congress sat to be outdone, followed the President's suggestion as to the appointment of a commission with Olney's name. Just what the commission is to do or how it is to do it, I know not, but we have created it, and it stands, as yet more a menace than a protection of peace.

"The efforts of the government to live in national heart have not been startling, nor was the work difficult.

"There is discontent, too, with existing conditions in many sections of the country which tend that way or thence, as we write a foreign country, plots are afoot, matters warm, and night bring improvement. There are all the way the West and South men who look on their farms and find the grain and valuable more valuable for food than to feed, who know that the railroads charge them for the transportation of their products are largely owned in Great Britain, and either directly, or indirectly, are represented and managed by the federal courts. They view with distrust the close financial relations existing between the bankers of the East and those of London, and they see no reason why every, even, war, they would result, in the battle, they believe war with a country these relations and bond to rely upon our own resources and to encourage economic policies which would be dependent on those of foreign countries. Thoughtless and bold and ignorant as these views may be, the person who denies their existence is not familiar with the conditions of opinion in many states of the Union. There has never been a doctrine more misunderstood or misapplied than the so-called Monroe doctrine. It is and ever has been a doctrine repulsive to other countries and has always been refused the sanction of Congress.

"Not only was the Monroe doctrine in direct opposition of English suggestion, but on all the wars for independence, fought in swamps and jungles of the lower inland districts of tropical provinces of South America, and in the long struggles for liberty which decimated the Spanish colonies in America with the blood of patriots, British volunteers fought for the from of battle. Without British aid and sympathy and Venezuela might be to-day.

"Practical Monroe," the senator continued, "proposed not against despotic governments, but against the British extension by the dreadful bully of the in the western world, of which he said is well grounded fear. Congress had failed to give the Monroe doctrine official sanction, and in a congressional resolution Congress expressly refused to put itself to the Monroe doctrine by law."

In the course of further remarks, Senator Wolcott said in part:

"The Monroe doctrine was essentially a doctrine of self-defense, pronounced for our own preservation and for no other purpose. Our country in 1823 was sparsely settled and its boundaries were vaguely defined. Today we are a nation of 70 millions, our government is absolutely founded on the consent of the governed. No danger threatens our national existence. We are menaced by no foreign foe.

"The passing of the resolution reported by the committee will do no harm and perhaps little harm, but there is danger only side another flagpoint between that and Monroe was right. But whom are we going to fight for?—about as desirable and integrated a race as ever lived. These South Americans do not like us any more than we cannot depend up their word. They do not have a republic there in the sense we have. They have no idea of anything but rule or of arms. When I was in Chile during the Baltimore affair, I heard it said that the best thing we ever did was to put our hands on Chile.

"They have no more use for us than you have for a rubber. However, this does not affect the Monroe doctrine. We should say to Venezuela that no one shall interfere with her, not because we love her, but because she is on this side of the water. In a war with England we should overrun Canada in less than six weeks. But we have no ships to fight. We could injure her commerce, but we could not send a body of troops to Venezuela. If we made the attempt we would get them there about the time the Adventist's and of the world shall come.

"Today we have only a few ships, scarcely any battle ships. Cruisers are only meant to act as pickets. When England sends out a battle ship it is accompanied by four cruisers. We want battle ships and until we get them we shall not be prepared to fight.

"I do not think they would destroy New York, but they might bottle us up. It was shown during the late war that the forts cannot stop the ships.

"England has laid down two rules: First, that her navy must be superior to that of any other power; and, second, that it must not only be superior, but superior to that of any other nation that might ally itself to any power at war with England.

"England has such a navy and I wish to God we had it; then we would be all right. England is spending hundreds of thousands of pounds annually on her coaling stations at Halifax and St. Lucia. Every point about the British islands, compared by the Invisible sea, is defended, while they deemed their rights were menacing their armies and assembling their navies, ready, undaunted to face a world in arms, unyielding and unafraid, I thank God that I was of the race. Mr. President, we will protect our country and our country's interests with our lives; but we wage no wars of conquest. This republic stands facing the dawn secure in its liberties, conscious of its high destiny. Wherever in all the world the head of oppressed or the down-trodden is stretched out to us, we meet it in friendly grasp. Everywhere upon the earth it is our mission to emancipate, to civilize, to Christianize, to loosen the bonds of captivity and to elevate the souls of man to nobler heights.

"Whatever of advancement and of progress of the human race the centuries shall bring, we must largely come, in my opinion, through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of English speaking peoples and wherever you find both, you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water and until some just quarrel divides us, which heaven forbid, they three two great nations of the same speech and lineage and traditions, stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity by most union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of the day when 'Neither shall we lift sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.'"

THE HOLMES HORRORS.

Alleged Evidence That Pierce is Still Alive.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A local paper says:

If the story told by Robert Corbett, a private detective who has been in this city for a few weeks working on the Holmes case, is true, H. H. Holmes is not guilty of committing a single murder in Chicago.

The Pietzel murder case is now pending in the supreme court of Pennsylvania and will come for a hearing within a few days and the defense is making a determined effort to secure the reversal of the finding of the jury and lower courts on technical grounds. If these fail, then the information gathered by the defense will be rehearsed to and it is believed that they will be able to prove beyond a doubt that his alleged victim Benjamin Pietzel is alive and living within a radius of 100 miles of the city of Chicago at the present time.

Corbett, who has been running down the various stories charging Holmes with murder in Chicago, claims to have evidence showing that H. H. Holmes did not commit a single murder in the city of Chicago and that Holmes's confession regarding the death of Minnie Williams is substantially correct, that the girl was beyond a doubt killed on July 6 at the flat occupied by Holmes and Minnie Williams at 1209, Wrightwood avenue.

The body was then taken to the castle and burned. The skull found by the police at the castle was that of Nannie Williams, as the mark and fractures show.

Corbett also makes the following statement:

"That Minnie Williams is alive and has been seen on the streets of this city within the past two weeks; that Emeline Cigrand is alive and is now living in Iowa; that Lizzie Danners and her daughter Pearl are alive and at present living in Michigan; and that Holmes will be able to prove a complete alibi in regard to the murder of Howard Pietzel at Indianapolis is certain. Holmes is a peculiar man and his relations with various young women was the cause of his present predicament.

A COMPARISON.

Admiral Gherardi Speaks of England and the United States.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The New York commandery of the military order of foreign wars of the United States held a meeting in the Brevoort house last night. After the business meeting a dinner was given. Rear Admiral Gherardi made the chief address of the evening. He said:

"The English are as stubborn as we are, and they are just as proud. We have inherited these traits from them. I can assure you that England will fight, but the last people she is afraid of are the Venezuelans.

"None of these modern ships have ever been in a great fight and we do not know what the result will be. But there is not any man who does not believe that old Monroe was right. But whom are we going to fight for?—about as desirable and integrated a race as ever lived. These South Americans do not like us any more than we cannot depend up their word. They do not have a republic there in the sense we have. Our institutions are misunderstood. The message, the President was misunderstood and the

DEATH OF A PRINCE.

Henry of Battenburg Dead on Board the Cruiser Blonde.

CONTRACTED A FEVER IN AFRICA.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice Prostrated with Grief—Mourning on the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was received at Osbourne, Isle of Wight, early today. The queen and princess are prostrated with grief. It appears that the prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Blonde then returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled.

Prince Henry went to Ashantee in a special capacity and contracted a fever there. He was the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenburg. He married Princess Beatrice of England in 1885. They have four children. He was born October 5, 1858, and was governor of the Isle of Wight and Carisbrook.

The first lord of the admiralty, after consulting with the queen, gave instructions for the Blonde to bring the Prince to England. Sorrow is manifest throughout the Isle of Wight and flags everywhere at half mast.

REVIEW OF THE SQUADRON POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The review of the flying squadron, now off Kiphead, has again been postponed. The reason given is that the weather is too foggy. But it is reported the real reason is the death of the Prince of Battenburg, the husband of the queen's youngest daughter.

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

CHATTANOOGA, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The engine of the New York and St. Louis express westbound on the Little Miami railroad exploded this morning one and a half mile west of Charleston, killing Engineer Clark A. Trimble and Fireman George Waters. The track is all torn up. The train left New York last night. All cars were wrecked, except the sleepers.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Cullom, from the Senate committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution to the Senate today, in relation to the Armenian trouble. It recites the provision of the treaty of Berlin as to religious freedom, and resolves that it is the duty of the United States to express the hope that the European powers will bring about the carrying out of the treaty, and requests the President to transmit this resolution to the powers. It asserts the Senate and House will support the President in doing all he can in bringing about an alleviation of the present conditions. He asked for immediate action, but at the request of several senators the resolution went over.

Astonished His Children.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Pomona, Cal., says:

Cushman and grandchildren of Jan. Rogers have been amazed by the information that he married on Sunday last Miss Ina Nelson, at the home of the bride's parents, near Prescott, Arizona. The groom is 77 years old and the bride 18 next May. Mr. Rogers has been twice married, his second wife died three years ago. He has six children, many grandchildren and several great grandchildren. He is well preserved, genial and level headed, and has a fortune of about $100,000 invested in farm lands and bank stock of Lowa, but in Des Moines and about $100,000 in property in Los Angeles. He has been an active business man and was a member of the Iowa legislature for several years. He came to visit his children in Los Angeles county last summer. The first signs that the marriage was soon to take place was last week when all of Rogers's Los Angeles property was transferred to Ina Nelson. Mrs. Rogers left school only a few weeks ago. She is a pretty girl of the brunette type.

Damage by Fire.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—A fire in the Hotchkiss rapid fire gun manufactory at St. Denis has caused a damage of a million francs.

Met Death Instantly.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The hoisting machinery in the mine-testing department of the Ohio Steel company went wrong at 6:30 this morning and two cages went up and down at a terrible rate. Charles Harmeski was carried to the top of the hoist and brought back with such force that both legs were broken, the skull fractured and the neck broken, he expiring instantly. Pat Nagle and Andy Plasco were on the cage at the top and when they came down they were thrown, both being badly hurt.

Abyssinian Victory Reported.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Figaro this morning says it has received private information that the Abyssinians captured Makalle, the Italian position, Sunday last.

Previous to this report, the latest news from Abyssinia was that King Menelik had invested Makalle and that General Baratieri was at Erythrea unable to succor Makalle, the three approaches to that place being almost impassable from natural causes, besides being guarded by 6,000 Abyssinians.

Maryland's Senatorial Election.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—The legislature in joint session today ratified the action of last night's Republican caucus and elected Congressman George L. Wellington, to succeed Charles H. Gibson as United States senator. Of the Republicans seventeen refused to vote. One voted for Goldsborough. Eight Democrats refused to

TODAY'S MINING CALL.

Fifty Shares of Centennial Eureka Stock Sold at $60 per Share—Colonial Stocks Brisk.

A deal—the best one made since the opening of the mining stock exchange—was consummated at today's call. It was the selling, by Kenneth Dunsmore to DeWitt S. Lowe, of 50 shares of Centennial Eureka stock at $60 per share. Six thousand shares of Little Pittsburg changed hands at 3 cents per share, and 100 shares of Silver brought 90 cents per share. Dalton secured a sale of 50 shares at 10 cents, and 1,000 shares at 8½. Cohurn sold to Spriggs 100 shares of Sunshine at $3.40. Judge Cohurn at the opening of the call announced that there were two Phoenix mines—meaning Bingham, which was developed, and one at Cottonwood, which as yet was merely a prospect. He urged upon the members to make a proper distinction when that stock was called, so that no misapprehension or dissatisfaction would arise.

Today's closing figures were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS

Mines	Asked	Bid.
Alliance	1 00	1 00
Alta	12	11
Alpha	12	11½
Beck Tree	7	
Centennial Eureka	60 00	60 00
Colorado	2 00	
Crown Point	12	
Eureka Hill	55	
Grand Central		
Gold Mountain Mines	03	01½
Herald	1 00	1 00
Iron Blossom		
Lookout Mines		
Mammoth		
Mary Alice		
Mayflower	6 75	6 50
Mammoth	3 45	3 40
Minnie		
Nevada	9 00	8 50
Ontario		
Old Hickory		
Silver Cup Mines		
Silver King Coalition	10 50	10 34
Sunshine	3 475	3 35
Utah		

SALT LAKE STOCKS

Mines	Asked	Bid.
A. A. Nelson Gas	40	35
Bingham Gas	4	4½
Bingham Coal		
Brooklyn Consolidated	4	3½
Central City		
Daisy		
Gold Chariot	12	8½
Gold Mountain		
Iron Blossom		
Lucky Boy		
Mammoth		
Mayflower		
Mammoth Placer Claims	15	10½
Mammoth Placer Mill	12	8½
Mammoth Placer Tunnel	12	8
Phoenix (Consolidated)	15	
Lucky Boy		
Phoenix (Bingham)		
Chariot (Deep Creek)	3	
Sunshine		
Uncle Sam		
Cardiff Placers		
Alice	75	5

SUNDAY'S SALES.

Fifty shares of Centennial Eureka, at $60; 5,000 shares Little Pittsburg, at 3 cents; 100 shares Sunshine, at $3.40; 1,000 shares Dalton, at 11 cents and 50 shares at 10; 100 Shares Rover at 90 cents.

Mutual Improvement League.

Interest in this worthy organization is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the growing membership, and the desire on the part of prominent men to render assistance. Mr. John Beck has set a worthy example by donating to the League five magnificent marble bath tubs, valued at $150 each, which are now being put in place. The Social Hall is being fitted up for the different lines of work, and the classes in physical culture are in active and successful operation. Membership may be entered at the Social Hall from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. on any week day. The annual fee has been placed at a low figure, $5, that none may be debarred from the privileges of the organization.

Dollar and a Half a Day.

There is a little stir and considerable speculation on the part of grand jury witnesses today on account of that body issuing $1.50 certificates instead of $2 paper as the witnesses believed they were entitled to receive. Clerk Stanton was harressed for explanations but replied that he himself was without light on the question.

Certified Copy Filed.

The Industrial Building and Loan association, of Denver, filed a certified copy of articles of its incorporation and by-laws with the county clerk today, appointing Willis M. Ames, of Salt Lake City, as their agent at this point.

Pleasant Grove Points.

PLEASANT GROVE, Utah, Jan. 18, 1896.—Elder John H. Holliday is expected to arrive home in a few days, having been summoned home on account of the ill health of his mother. Brother Holliday has been laboring in the Southern States now over two years.

The Black Hawk veterans will hold a reunion and ball at Reynolds's hall, Springville, on the 23rd inst. A fine time is anticipated.

A State ball will be given here on Friday. The committee is composed of the gentler sex.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE COURSE.

Professor Whitney Speaks on the Principles of Historic Criticism and Interpretation.

Professor Whitney was the speaker in the University lecture course last evening. His subject was the Principles of Historic Criticism and Interpretation. In entrance he spoke as follows:

There is probably no field of human thought that has come in for a larger share of modern criticism than that of history. It is one of the earliest studies that has engaged the attention of mankind and can boast of a long line of scholarly men from, Herodotus to Bancroft, and from Tacitus to Macaulay. Geography and chronology are the eyes of history, and what geography is to space history is to time. It may be stated as approximately true that the historic period covers about four thousand year—dating with the Hebrew time and allowing a reasonable calculation for the time and work of the Argonauts.

A well known division of the most generally recognized fields of historic research is that of the Hebrew, Greek and Roman. With respect to these we are on solid historic ground.

The scientific spirit of exactness of research, which so distinctively characterizes the nineteenth century, has greatly modified and changed the study of history. Model: Investigation calls loudly for exactness of data. There must be solidity of fact; there must be reality in nature; all things, history included, must be subjected to the severest analysis. The winnowing fan has blown and blown, and continues to blow, separating the chaff from the wheat; and so unlikeness has the criticism been, that nothing is supposed to remain that cannot stand the test of reasons for its continuance—the reality of fact.

Religion, art, literature, social and political institutions, none have been too time-honored, nor too sacred to escape the pruning knife. History has had its full share of this keen treatment; so much so indeed that there has resulted a degree of scepticism in some branches that has seriously disturbed the relations of the old and new of the world's record of its mind life. Beginning with the history of the globe itself as man's habitation, the scientists have pushed back the theologians further and further from a period of 6,000 to the probable distance of 200 millions of years. The astronomists have necessitated the extending of many of the great cities and civilizations of the past. Many of the historic personages known to antiquity, many of the men of the past who have dignified and redeemed humanity by the things they have done and the deeds they have wrought, now have their name whispered with interrogation. Were the matchless songs of the Iliad sung by a living Homer? Were the moral sublimities of the Pentateuch written by Moses? or the dramatic grandeur of Shakespeare's plays written by Shakespeare?

Whatever of common extremeness there is in this so-called "higher criticism," will rectify itself. It is unquestionably right that we should reverse the judgments of our forefathers when those judgments are found to have no basis in facts; and after all this kind of reversal has not been confined to history. Many positions and interpretations in science herself have had to be relinquished.

It may briefly be stated that modern criticism in all matters of historic research aims to get at the certainty of facts—at a rational interpretation of events—at a fair measurement of the motive forces of the world's great actors. It takes into account the diversities of types and gives careful consideration to the formative agencies of environment.

A Home Industry.

C. J. Gustavson, of Providence, Utah, well knows to the public on account of his various inventions, is in the city, showing his improved axle grease, machine oil and harness oil, for all of which many superior qualities are claimed, besides their being a home manufacture. Mr. Gustavson says the Z. C. M. I. and other large houses are constantly ordering these articles, which have already found much favor among customers.

Sewer Flag.

The earth over the new sewer main at the corner of Fourth South and West Temple streets has sunk about two feet for a considerable distance, during the recent thaw, the wagon road at the point named thus being rendered dangerous. The street superintendent should have it fixed at once, to avert prospective damage suits against the city.

FATTENED ON PULP.

Beef Cattle Profitably Fed on Sugar Factory Refuse.

A NEW BUSINESS IN UTAH.

Prospects For The Cattle Market Somewhat Better—Shipment From Lemmington Via Salt Lake.

The successful feeding of cattle on beet pulp, the refuse of the Utah Sugar Factory, is a new business in this State and one that bids fair to become extensive and will paying proportions at an early date. Something over 1,000 head of steers and cows have thus been fed between by the Lehi Cattle & Feeding company at the sugar factory this winter. The only product used in addition to the pulp is beans, and upon this diet the animals have been quickly and cheaply prepared for the market. The most of them are owned by the Utah Sugar-factory company. The remainder are principally the property of Lehi parties.

In conversing with a gentleman today who is largely interested in the enterprise, a News representative learned that the experiment had been highly satisfactory. The quality of beef from this kind of feeding, it is claimed, is exceedingly choice and wholesome. It is not yet certain whether the cattle fed at the factory will be consigned to Salt Lake or eastern markets. That is a matter that depends upon the price that will be offered.

Concerning the cattle business generally, it is not the best just now. The indications, however, for a good season are mean nimbly bright. Range stock as a rule have wintered well.

Last night's U. P. freight train from the south brought to Salt Lake two hundred and fifty head of steers, sold by the Messrs. McIntyre to Ora Haley, the well known Wyoming rancher and stockman. They were shipped from Lemmington, and will be taken east and placed on the market. They were unloaded at the stockyards north of the city, where they will be fed and rested for twenty-four hours, after which they will be reloaded and continued on their journey toward the market. The purchase price is not known. This shipment, it is understood, is to be shortly followed by others.

Before Judge Rowat.

Business was transacted before Judge Rowat today as follows:

John Farr et al vs J. S. Morse et al. Demurrer to complaint sustained and given twenty days to amend.

J. W. Smith vs Andrew Gebhardt et al. Demurrer to complaint overruled and given fifteen days to answer.

Henry Dunbaker vs Jas. H. Bacon. Demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

W. E. Griffin vs W. S. Godoe. Demurrer to cross complaint withdrawn and given ten days to answer.

F. E. Warren vs Frank Hoffman. Demurrer to complaint; stricken from the calendar.

D. C. McLaughlin et al vs J. G. Lambert et al. Argued and overruled and ten days to answer.

Nephi Savings Bank & Trust company vs Pish Springs Mining company. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn and ten days to answer.

W. S. McCornick vs V. M. C. Silva. Demurrer to complaint passed.

Granville Gilbert vs J. W. Taylor et al. Motion to dissolve attachment argued and overruled.

Judge Young's Court.

The following business was transacted before Judge Young today:

John Baxter Donaldson vs Frank A. Grant et al; demurrer to complaint, argued and taken under advisement and defendants given ten days to answer.

Saran Quale vs Claude B. Durst et al, motion heard for judgment on pleadings; granted.

Charles Brain vs Charles M. Donelson et al; motion to strike out answer; transferred to Judge Howat's court.

Frederick N. Richards vs H. B. Hilner et al; demurrer to answer.

Henry James vs A. N. Cherry; demurrer to petition and writ.

Thomas G. Hosselman vs Mutual Ed'ards et al; order to show cause for injunction.

Not Wickedly Inclined.

Mr. T. A. Wickersham, in whose home little Anna Thiede remained for several months after her mother's death, called in today to say that the statement made in court yesterday that the child had a bad disposition was incorrect, and did a great injustice to the little orphan. Mr. Wickersham says he never saw a child with a sweeter disposition; in fact she was rather too tenderhearted if anything, there being nothing savage in her nature. She stayed with the Wickersham until last spring, when Mrs. Wickersham had to go east and it was necessary to provide another home for the child. She was placed in the Orphan's Home, and Mr. Wickersham says it does not seem probable that Mrs. Keenan, the matron, would select Anna out of about 30 to 40 as her own unless she had found her to be a well disposed child, as Mr. and Mrs. Wickersham had done.

Going to Denver.

Dr. Utter, now engaged in teaching in the High School, has been granted a leave of absence for two weeks to visit Denver, where he has an offer at the hands of the Unitarians of that city to resume the ministry. It is anticipated that the offer will be accepted.