principles of international law which ed upon the theory that every antique

shall have its rights protected and its just claims informed. Of source this government is entirely confident that under the sanction

of this doctrine we have clear rights and un

doubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the

British reply: The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroes doctrine is applica-

ble to present conditions states: 'In declar-ing that the United takes would resust any

mich enterprise if it was contemplated. Prest

dent Monroe adopted a policy which received

the suttre armouthy of the English govern

Me further deciares: Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attain-

ment which most anglishmen would agree to

be salutory is a impossible to admit that the

have been inserbed by any adequate author

Ag in he says: "They ther projecty's for erament) fully concur with the view which

President Monroe apparently autortaine i that

any disturbance of the ex sting territorial dis-iribution in that hem sphere by any fresh so

quisitions on the part of any European state

In the belief that the doctrine for which we

contend was clear and definite; that it was

founded apon substantial considers ions and

byolved our safety and welfare that it was

fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that

is was directly relaxed to the pending control

versy and wishout any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute but ancious to

ieurn in a satialactory and conclusive mannet

whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary to extend her possessions on this consument without right, or whether she mere-

y sought possession of terntory fairly in cluded within her lines of ownership this gov

erament proposed to the government of Great

Britain a resort to aristration as the proper

* serations boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our ex-

act anding and relation to respect to the controversy might be made clear

It will be seen from the portespondence here

with autumitted that this proposition pas pean

declined by the British Presument upon grounds which in the circumstances seem to

me to be far from matisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal netwated by

the most friendly feetings toward both nations

instice and to the magnanimity of one of the greet powers of the world, and touching the

music, should have produced no better results.
The source to be pursued by this sovernment

bored faithfully for many years to induce

Great Britain to submit this dispute to imper

tial arbitration, and having been now fine ly

apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing re-

mains but to socept the situation, to recognize

the plain requirements and deal with it accord-

ingly. Great Britain's present prop sition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Tenegrals. though any adjustness of the

boundary which that country may deem for

her advantage and may enter into of her own

tree will cannot of source be objected to by

Assuming, however that the stilling of

Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute

has reached such a stage as to make it now in-sumbent upon the United States to take mass.

ures to determine with sufficient certainty for

its instification what is the true divisional line.

between the republic of Venerula and British

The inquiry to that end should, of course be

conducted carefully and judiciously and due

weight should be given to all available evi-

dence, records and facts in support of the

In order that such an examination should be

ner. I suggest that the congress make an ad-

quate appropriation for the expenses of a com-

mission to be appointed by the executive who

aball make the necessary investigation and re-

will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as

sts the appropriation by Great Britain of any

a wilful aggression upon its rights and inter-

lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdic

tion over any territory which, after investiga-tion, we have determined of right belong to

In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred

and keenly realise all the consequences that

I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction

that while it is a grievous thing to contem-

plate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly

competitors in the naward march of civiliza-

tion and strendous and worthy rivals in all

the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a

great nation can invite which equals that

which follows a supine submission to wrong

and injustice, and the consequent iloss of na

Honal selfrespect and honor, beneath which to

phisting and defended a people's safety and

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

Condition of the Volted States Transgry

During the Piscal Tour.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The annual re-

port of John G. Carlisle, secretary of the

reasury, was sent to congress. That por-

"At the beginning of the last flood year,

July 1, 1600, the cash balance in the treas-

ury, excluding all current liabilities, but

including a gold reserve of \$64,878,084.08, was \$117,504,480.18; and at the close of the

year, June 30, 1895, the cash calance, ex-

sluding all current liabilities, but includ-

ing a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, was \$105,.

840,168.87, showing an increase of \$77,655,-

"The excess of expenditures over receipts

during the year was \$49,906,228,18, as

against a deficiency of \$69,808,900,58 during

"The total receipts during the fiscal year

1905 were \$15,608,055.80 greater than the

receipts during the fiscal year 1894 and the

expenditures were \$11,899,987.84 less than

during the year 1804. The revenue de-

rived from customs during the fiscal year

exceeded the revenue derived from the

same sources in 1804 by the sum of 190,

840,050.78, but the receipts under the in-

tern revenue laws, and from some other

sources, were less than during the pre-

vious year, so that the not increase of lev

CALL TO DEMOCRATS

ton. Jan. 16.

chairman of the Democratic national com-

mittee, requested the secretary of the com-

mittee to notify the members, thereof to

assemble in Washington on Jan 16 next

for the purpose of selecting the time and

place for holding the next Democratic na-

Chairman Harrity has received letters

from commercial bodies in 50 cities urging

the national committee to select a late date

for the convention. Business people con-

send that a long campaign unsettles trade,

and they therefore want the political bat-

It is believed that a date not later than

the middle of July will be selected.

tie made as short as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 .- W. F. Harrity,

eque was \$15,008,055.00, as stated.

tion which referred to national finances

Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1890.

was as follows:

the flackly bar 1804.

tional convention.

GROYER CLEVELAND

communication with or ough and satisfactory man-

the United Bisies.

claim of both parties.

MAY follows

would be a highly inexpedient change."

by in the gode of international law

ment of that date.

FIGUROUS ACTION RECOMMENDED

Destring-Message Received With Mearly Applaces in Congram

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The message of President Cleveland to congress transmitting the porrespondence between Secrebary Olney and Lord Ballsbury, relative to the Venesucian boundary dispute, created a real sensation in Washington.

Although the nature of Secretary Otney's vigorous communication and of Lord Sallabory's answers had been already accurately foretold in press dispatches from Washington and London, there was still a great popular praying to learn just how the president would deal with Lord Salisbury's retusal to submit the matter to asbitration, and the message was listened to with interest interest in congress and was rend with avidity on the streets.

Nowhers was a voice lifted in dissent from the doctrine so firmly laid down by the president, but on the contrary there was an outburst of patriotic feeling that same have been highly gratifying to the phiel executive.

In the dignified United States sensio, a body that rarely exhibits emotion on any consider, there was witnessed the unparalleled spectacls of hand clapping and applants which was the spontaneous expression of the approval of almost every senstor, wishout regard to party

On the structs the message was discussed and old retorant of the late was talked exnitantly of what they were respared again to undertake at the call of their country, A lathe great belt of the pension building the compleyes gathered and same with gusto the "Ster Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'The of Thee.'

At the White House messages poured in from every quarter of the country congratulating the president upon his nacesage. They come from all purious and of every istin, and they began to come in so soon after the delivery of the documents to congress as to afford a substantial tribute to the enterprise of the press in disseminating so quickly the important information through the bountry.

The matter, of rourse, was of the greatse interest in diplomatic circles and the red impression on a sober second conideration of the notes westhat the matter bee not yet reached a stage where war is terminent, and that the hint of Great Britain's purpose to reopen negutiations with Venezuela looking to nottlement of the dispute between themselves, perhaps may be regarded so the indication of how

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and Aggreentys Haud Taken On the Veneruelan Maiter.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 18.—The president's star to congress on the Venezuelan quesdon to me fallures: To the Concress:

IN MY SOURCE THE green on the . d inst . I called attention to the eding boundary confroversy between Great britain and the repulsic of Venezueia and re sited the substance of a retresentation made by this government to her Britannic majorty's remains, suggesting remains why anob dissubs should be substitted to arbitration by est and inquiring whether it would be

The am wer of the British government which was then awalted, has succeeded received, and Sogether with the dispatch to which it is a reply is berets appointed

Such reply is embedded in two communica-tions addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Panneefole, the British ambasunder at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted excitative servations upon the Mourge doctrins sinime that in the present instance or ner and strange axtension and development of this destrine is insisted on by the United States: that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monwe are generally imapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great

involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.
Without sitempting extended argument in registic these positions it may not be amine to engaged that the destrice upon which we stand in strong and, sound, because its suforcement in important to our peace and safety as a na-tion, and is emportal to the integrity of our final institutions and the tranquit maintenance of our distinct on form of sourcement. of our distinct ve form of government.

It was intended to apply to every stage of our antional life and samuel become obsolete while our republic emittres. If the imlance of power to justly a cause for jenious anxiety mbiece for our absolute nominterferent is nome the lear in the observance of the Monroe doc me of vital concern to our people and their

imming, therefore, that we may properly supon this doctrine without regard to experient why its application may not be inrelating the present softiroversy. If a Eurorelating the present softiroversy. If a Eurorelating the present of the territory of one of
our antiphoring republics against its will and
in departies of its rights, it is difficult to a c
indicate a stanta, such Empopean power does
not thereby attempt to extend its system of
intermediate to that portion of this continent
which is their interes.

This is, the present action which President
interest to be dangerous to pur
interest and interest, and it can make no differinterest whether the European system is extendme why its application may not be in-

whether the European system is extend-actly as advance of fruitier or otherwise. It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not suck to apply the Monroe doctrine

sold has suck to apply the Monroe doctrine
the pending dispute because it does not emely my principle of international law which
as the guneral content of nations."

Attuman, however eminent, and
according to the competent to
distantantional law a
that was ever recognized
that was ever recognized
that which was ever recognized
that the content of
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the co

The Month of Pights belong the Month of the

Third Victim of Train Wrockers STRACUSE, Dec. 16 -A special from Rosse says: John Macy is dying at the in hospital. He had a leg ampulated In the teals wreck and it now lly tripured. He will make the bandely than the Apostic of legisland

The Holy Father Grants a Very Pleasant interview to the Irish Prelate.

A Carmelite Cardinal.

BOME TTALY.

Rev. Dr. Coumy, who had been pre- and in Australia. vented from leaving the house Mgr. Gottl, Archbishop of Petra. hitherto, was also present. Shortly and late Internuncio in Brazil, has after his coming to Rome he had arrived in Italy. He reached Genoa been taken with a severe chill, and on November 6th, having crossed Dr. Eyre, who was called in, obliged the ocean on the ateamship Nord him to keep his room. His Lordship America. His reception was very is now very much better, but is solemn. Mgr. Canevello, acting as compelled to use precautions, as the the delegate of the Archbishen of weather is uncertain. But the Genoa, a representative of the Mun iformal and special audience of the cipal Council (the Syndio having Bishops did not take place until been a fellow-student of the new Thursday, November 7th, when Cardinal), the representatives of the those of Achonry, Limerick, Killals, Shipping Company, the Consul of Cloyne, and the Coadjutor Bishop of Brazil, and several Catholic societies Clonfort were invited to pay the were present. Mgr. Gotti, who was visit to the Pope which is an integral very much touched by the public part of their pilgrimage ad limins honor shown him, took up his rest-Apostolorum. The Bishaps were dence at the Carmelite Convent of drat received together, and then Sant Anna, where he is still staying. separately, so that after the collect Heis a member of the Carmelite tive reception each one was enabled Order, where he is still refrembered directly concerned addressed to the sound of personal petitions to the Sovereign Immaculate Conception, He was relations to a country comparatively week add Pontiff. Besides the transaction of born at Genoa on March 28th, 1834. merely official business during which In 1850 he became a. Discalced Car-In view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having lathe Bishops made their reports melite. From 1862 to 1869 he which collective endience was a taught mathematics and the natural special privilege—they were enter sciences in the Convent of Sant' tained in conversation by the Pope. Anna mentioned above, which is the The Holy Esther seemed to be in chief convent of the Order in Italy. excellent health and aptrite, wonder In 1869 he was named a theologian fully sife to the events of the day, of the Vatican Council; in 1871, and fully conversant with Irish and Procurator-General of his Order in ecclesiastical questions. Neverthe 1881, General. In 1889 he was rethe sadness of his lot; his straggle election which took place in the Con-Thus his person seemed to be, so to of the Congregation of Bishops and

and sorrows of the Pontificate in the of Propagatids and the Holy Office. and from my heart, but you must now vacates to assume the dignity of pray for me that the hand of God Cardinal. may lighten my burden of sorrow and dry the tears of His bride, the Church. We are encompassed by enemies and set in peril by false friends, and my old age is but the perpetuation of the Church's passion. Tell your people to pray for me to this end. The people of Ireland, more readily than any other people, will sympathize with sorrows borne for the Faith and Name of Jesus Christ. The beighboring countries, England and Scotland, were separated from the fold in the apostacy of the sixteenth century, but Ireland, faithful always in prosperity and joy, was, never, more faithful than in the dark hour of trouble and persocution. Then His Holiness, with marvelious viracity and enthusinam, with masterly insight and full knowledge of facts, sketched the Iliad of Trish religious history. With graphic phrase he synthetized the religious inspirations of Henry VIII and Elizabeth; their efforts to Protestantine Ireland; the continuation of their efforts by their successors; the total failure of such efforts to eradicate the historic faith which St. Patrick had brought to Ireland: the Cromwellian tyranny and settlement and the revival of faith, virtue and herolem which were produced by every renewed effort to change the religious destiny of Erin. This part of the Pope's discourse was very lengthy and detailed, and was spoken in connection with the tenacity shown by the Irish Catholics in the preservation of the faith first delivered to the Saints a tenacity which the Pope declared to be "un surpassed by the people of any other Catholic country, absortely unrivalied in Christian history, and an object of admiration to the entire Church." and which, in his mind, afforded a parallel to the struggle for justice' sake which he is himself maintaining

against the foes of God. The Most

Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin

was not present at the audience us

he only arrived in Rome on Thurs

day, November 7th. The presence

priests here with them have celebrated Mass at the Altar of Our Lady of Perpatual Success in the Church of the Redemptorists, Rome

Two Irish Sisters of Churity, B. M. Francis M'Giogan, the Superior of the Irish Sisters of Charity in Australia. were allowed to assist twice at the Holy Father's Mass, and on one pocasion to receive Holr Communion On Sunday, November 3rd, the from the Victr of Our Lord bimself. Irish Bishops in Rome were especially The Holy Father furthermore deigned invited to assist at the Pope's Mass, to give them a private sudience, in which was followed by a reception of which he expressed the same deep the Ruthenian pilgrims. The Most interest for the Irish people at home

to ask special favore, and to make as Father Jerome Mary of the less, he seemed to be uppressed by elected to the same dignity at an speak, the embodiment of the Joys Regulars, and of Consultor of those On March 8th, in 1892, Leo XIII. good people my blessing, willingly appointed him to the post which he

PATRICK BYAN.

One phase of the Turkish question which is bound cooner or later to be taken up with some warmth is the moral responsibility resting upon civilised Europe. Up to the present the Christians here and abroad have contented themselves with crying out for the reform of the incorrigible Turk. This commendable demand is all well enough, but the Turk has refused to reform. With the payal vessels of half Europe poking their noses into the Boxporus the sultan remains quiescent and the Armenian massacres are reenacted with increased ferocity. En rope exercises its prefogative of demanding redress, but the action ter minates with the demand. How long does Christian civilisation expect these conditions to endure? When shall the limit of tolerance expire and the European powers substitute action for words? The reason for the inactivity is patent. England, according to varlous recent dispatches, will stand firm for maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire, Salisbury evidentiy responing that the continuance of the empire is better than a dismemberment in which England might get but a poor share. Russia has a similar regard for self-interests, whether they dictate dismemberment or not. And the other nowers follow in line. With them it is not a question of saving the Armenian. but of benefiting their own strategic position in the orient. The responsibility for the Turkish outrages has passed from the shoulders of the sultan and reats upon those of the powers which, having the authority to compel his re form, still hesitate to use it. Unless there is an early change in the situation the time will come when the rest of Christian civilization will recognize the fact and raise a voice of protest not against the sultan alone, but against the powers which he inactive during a

Turkish carniyal of massacre. "The accuracy of finger prints as a test of personal identity is well shown by some recent photographs of Mr. Francis Galton," says the Photographic Times. "In a case of twins, their photographs and measurements were closely slike, but the minutiae of their finger prints were quite different. An enlarged photograph of the print of the hand of a shild eighty-six days old shows the development of the distinct tive little ridges on the skin even at that early age."

of three other Bishops as well as the "The idea of hatching eggs by elec-Cardinal Primate is now locked fortricky may appear somewhat far fetchward to. It is also reported in Rome ed, but electric incubation is not only that the Most Reverend Dr. Healy is being carried on in Germany, but is preparing a new Life of Saint Patgrowing up late a large industry," says Lightning, London. "A Strasburg elecrick. in which he will endeavor to trician, who has been experimenting prove what he believes himself to for three years, has found that with the have ascertained beyond a doubtelectrical income tor ninety chickens can ordinatily be counted on out of every

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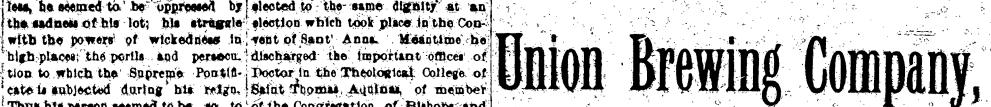
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close out.	· · ·	Bonet Oremonto Ores to
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Cang Daskots.	.خر: را د ـ	Men's Overcoats 5.75 to 2

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