

CANNING REJECTED MONROE'S DOCTRINE.

Refused to Acknowledge United States Sovereignty Over All America.

A London Newspaper Unearths a Protocol Signed by Minister Rush.

Great Britain Upheld Her Claim to Plant Colonies in Unoccupied Territory on This Continent.

REPRESENTATIVES DID NOT OPPOSE IT.

They Refused to Enter into Any Discussion on the New Principle, and Were Not Disposed to Quarrel with Any Nation About It.

By Julian Ralph. London, March 5.—The National Observer has been delving into history connected with the Monroe Doctrine. It anticipates a possible strong point in the British "Blue Book," by proving that Canning did not suggest the doctrine to Monroe, nor accept it from Monroe.

The writer recalls the fact that the Spanish colonies in America revolted just as Cuba is trying to do to-day. A considerable trade had grown between England and the new countries. Great Britain was tempted to recognize the independence of the colonies in the interest of commerce. When France re-established Ferdinand on the throne of Spain, the King invited France, Austria and Russia to meet at Paris and agree how to deal with the revolted colonies. A copy of the invitation was sent to England.

Canning wrote a strong protest, fearing the "Holy Alliance" would help Spain, and France would get one colony as a reward for her share.

For England to recognize the independence of the colonies meant a European war. So Canning sounded Mr. Rush, the American Minister.

In his dispatch Canning wrote to Rush that it seemed hopeless for Spain to try and recover the colonies; secondly, that the colonies must be recognized eventually; third, that England was unwilling to obstruct an amicable arrangement between the colonies and Spain; fourth, that England did not aim to possess any portion of them; fifth, that she could not, with indifference, see them transferred to any other power. If these opinions were shared by the United States, why should they not be mutually confided, and declared in the face of Europe?

"The United States," continues the writer, "does not seem to have fallen in with Canning's suggestion; but looking at the matter from a purely American standpoint, President Monroe at the opening of Congress made a speech, now world famous, defining the American position. That this did not meet Canning's views is quite clear, because shortly afterward a conference was held in London between the representatives of England and Mr. Rush on the subject of the disputed Oregon territory. In his instructions to the British Commissioners on May 31, 1824, Canning, after dealing with the question in dispute, says:

"It will be more important to keep this distinction in sight, as the assumption of a Spanish title to the Northwest territory on the part of the United States and an attempt of the latter to identify the nature of the possessions claimed under that title, would afford the only possible solution of the extraordinary declaration made by the President of the United States at the opening of the present session of Congress in respect to any further establishment of colonies in America by the powers of Europe.

"Adverting to that declaration, I avail myself of the opportunity to observe that without going out of the way to provoke a discussion on the subject, it will be advisable for you, should the American plenipotentiary himself bring into view the policy of his Government on this head, to give him distinctly to understand that the principle is one which His Majesty's Ministers are prepared to reject in the most unequivocal manner, maintaining that whatever right of colonizing unappropriated portions of America has been hitherto enjoyed by Great Britain in common with other powers of Europe, may still be exercised in perfect freedom and without affording the slightest cause for umbrage to the United States."

"The question was discussed in conference, and in the protocol of June 29, 1824, we read as follows: A 536 To Canning, in the course of the conference the American Plenipotentiary stated that he was instructed to insist on the principles that no part of the American continent was henceforward to be open to colonization by Europe, and to explain this principle he stated that the independence of the late Spanish provinces precluded any new settlement within the limits of their respective jurisdictions; that the United States claimed exclusive sovereignty, etc., and that with respect to the whole of the remainder of that continent, not actually occupied, the powers of Europe were debarred from making new settlements by the claim of the United States as derived under their title from Spain.



Some Scenes Witnessed Every Day at the National Cat Show.

The British Plenipotentiaries asserted, in utter denial of the above principle, that they considered the unoccupied parts of America just as much open as heretofore to colonization by Great Britain as well as by other European powers, agreeably to the convention of 1790 between the British and Spanish Governments, and that the United States would have no right whatever to take umbrage at the establishment of new colonies by Europe in any such part of the American continent.

(Signed) W. HUSKISSON, CANNING, STRATFORD, RICHARD RUSH.

"That American opinion," adds the article, "was not unanimous on the question is beyond doubt, because on May 15, 1826, a committee of the House of Representatives reported as follows:

"We do not propose to enter into any discussion on the principle asserted by Mr. Monroe that no part of the Continent of North America is now to be considered open to European colonization. For ourselves, we can only say we are not disposed to quarrel with any nation for colonizing any portion of the American wilderness without the limits of the United States."

The writer of the Observer article concludes as follows: "If the memoir published by the Frankfurter Zeitung is to be believed, that Spain is negotiating for French assistance in the Cuban difficulty, at the price of granting to the former power one of the remaining colonial possessions of the latter, we may see something like a recurrence of the circumstances which produced the original pronouncement by President Monroe, of which we have heard so much of late."

WORD FROM J. H. HAMMOND

The American at Johannesburg, Charged with Treason, Wires His Thanks to Secretary Olney.

Washington, March 5.—Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from John Hays Hammond, the California mining engineer, who was arrested at Johannesburg and subsequently released on bail on the charge of treasonable designs against the Transvaal Government. Mr. Hammond says: "Several thousand pieces of tableware, silver and cut glass, the property of ex-Governor Lilliback, were sold at auction this week and brought fabulous prices, as each piece bore the royal monogram. A selection of tableware and other royal articles was reserved for the Bishop Museum."

HAWAII'S LEGISLATURE MEETS.

First Regular Session of the New Republic's Chamber Opened at Honolulu. Honolulu, Feb. 26.—The first regular biennial session of the Legislature under the Republic convened on the 19th inst. President Dole's address recommended increased expenditures on roads for the development of the country; also for wharves at Honolulu and Hilo. These he thought should be paid for by a special loan. The budget submitted gives the sum of \$5,000,000 as estimated expenditures for the coming half year. The estimated receipts exceed this sum by about \$400,000. Several thousand pieces of tableware, silver and cut glass, the property of ex-Governor Lilliback, were sold at auction this week and brought fabulous prices, as each piece bore the royal monogram. A selection of tableware and other royal articles was reserved for the Bishop Museum.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

LI Hung Chang and his fellow-envoys to Moscow, where they will represent the Emperor at the ceremonies of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II., have left Peking for Russia. The Prince of Wales held the first levee of the season at St. James's Palace, London, yesterday afternoon. The whole of Ambassador Bayard's staff was present. Mr. Edwin Marshall Fox, of California, was the only American present. A fire in the town of Aspen, South Holland, Wednesday evening, destroyed a church and forty other buildings. Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption, and that the disease may be checked in its incipency, use at once Dr. J. C. Peppercorn's safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Throat. For constipation take Jayne's Painless Sensitive Pills.

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This state of affairs has come about through the recent transfer of the Ward's Island Asylum to the control of the State. Some years ago, when a law was passed directing that insane people be transferred from almshouses to State asylums, the State Commissioners of Lunacy adopted a rule that every patient must have a new suit of clothes before being received. This was to obviate the possibility of carrying infection, and the present Commissioners, McDonald, Brown and Reeves, are determined to enforce the rule against the city of New York.

They demand for every patient a new suit of clothes, a new suit of underclothing, new shoes and socks, a white shirt and a hat. Women also must have a complete new outfit from head to heel. Patients received between November 1 and April 1 must, if men, also have an overcoat and gloves, and, if women, gloves and a shawl or cloak.

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The hospital's purchasing agent says this will cost, on an average, \$18 apiece in the warm months and \$30 in the cold. Last year there were 1,036 insane patients transferred from Bellevue to Ward's Island, and every year the number grows greater. This means annual cost to the city of at least \$40,000, and the hospital authorities and the city refuse to pay it. As the State will not receive the patients without the new suits, and the city will not pay them, the result is that the patients remain in inadequate quarters at Bellevue.

Dr. F. F. Russell, hospital surgeon in charge of the insane, says that while the rule may have had a measure of justice when applied to poor patients from small towns that possess no adequate disinfecting apparatus, it is the height of unreasonableness when applied to New York, for this city conducts a great disinfecting establishment, where clothing is put through a process called "baking," at such a high temperature that all possibility of infection from any disease is destroyed. "One of the men that we are holding," said he, "has been of good social standing, and wears a suit less than a month old, and underclothing even newer. Yet the Ward's Island people claim this must all be thrown away. It is an absurdity."

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The New York City School Bill for which She Lobbied is to Be Reported Favorably.

Albany, March 5.—A substantial victory was gained by Senator Pavey, and all the friends of the public schools in New York City to-day when the sub-committee of the Cities Committee decided upon a bill abolishing the school trustees in New York. The trustees are to go out of office on June 30.

The sub-committee consisted of Senators Stranahan, Lexow and White, Republicans, and Senator Ahearn, Democrat. The three Republicans voted in favor of the abolition of the school trustees, while Senator Ahearn voted against. The sub-committee will report at the first opportunity to the Cities Committee, and there is every prospect that the bill will be a law before the expiration of many days.

The fight on this question has been interesting for the reason that Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and Mrs. Lauterbach strongly favored the Page bill, prepared by School Commissioner Charles T. Strauss. This bill, it was conceded, had many good points, but it perpetuated the school trustee system, reconstituting the entire city into school districts, in such a manner as to put as nearly as possible an equal number of schools in each district. Mr. Pavey's bill was very brief, and merely provided for the abolition of the Boards of Trustees and placed in the hands of the Board of Education all the powers the trustees now enjoy.

This bill was warmly championed by the Public School Association of New York, four of the School Commissioners of New York, several school trustees and many school inspectors, among whom was Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. The bill probably found its greatest strength in the fact that it was endorsed by Mrs. Morton, the wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, both of whom one night during the session of the Senate went upon the floor and made votes for the bill.

The bill which the sub-committee has decided to report favorably is the Pavey bill, with some of the good features of the Page bill incorporated. The full Cities Committee would probably have acted upon the bill to-day, but for the reason that the Senate remained in session all day, and there was no opportunity for a meeting of the committee.

BOY BURGLARS ATE THE PIE.

Baker Wolff Caught One, and a Policeman the Other. James Farrell, fifteen years old, of No. 322 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, and Francis McDonald, fourteen years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and St. Nicholas avenue, were held in \$1,000 bail each for trial, on a charge of burglary in the Harlem Court house. The complainant was Charles Wolff, who keeps a bakery at No. 282 Amsterdam avenue.

Wolff's bakery was burglarized three times within three months, and the last time it was set on fire. Since then he has visited the store every night before going to bed. He went there on Wednesday night, and found that the front door had been broken open. He looked in and saw young Farrell and McDonald seated on a box eating pie. Each boy had a whole pie in his hands devouring it as though he was starved.

The baker ran in and grabbed Farrell, but McDonald got away. Policeman Doherty saw the latter running away, and arrested him on suspicion. The boys each pleaded guilty in court.

HIS BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

Archbishop Kendrick's Funeral To Be Attended With Impressive Ceremonies. St. Louis, Mo., March 5.—Archbishop Kain today said that the funeral of Archbishop Kendrick will take place at the cathedral on Walnut street next Wednesday morning. The body will be taken from the Archbishop's residence to the cathedral on Sunday evening, where it will lie in state until Wednesday. The Archbishop's body will be robed in the full vestments of his ecclesiastical office. The solemn ceremony will begin at 9 o'clock with the singing of the office for the dead by the priests. Pontifical high mass of requiem will be sung by Archbishop Kain. The honorary pallbearers will be Rev. Fathers Connolly, McDonald, Zavery, Russe, Hoffman, Demsey, Shroeder and Shea. The active pallbearers have not been selected, but they will probably be chosen from among the local priests. Cardinals Gibbons and Sattoli will be present to participate in the ceremonies.

RUNAWAY FORGERS DISCHARGED.

R. Russell Lord, the seventeen-year-old son of Thomas Lord, a wealthy leather merchant, of Johnstown, N. Y., and John H. Carroll, nineteen years old, of the same place, both having run away on February 21 and who were arrested last Monday while trying to pass a forged check for \$35 on Winter & Goetz, agents for Mr. Lord, at No. 186 William street, were discharged from custody by Magistrate Crane yesterday.

A GEM

The Splendid Colored PICTURE Called "On the Bowery," WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL. 40 Pages 3 Cents

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STILL SHE SEES SOME BEAUTIES. Fine Points of the Prize-Winners—One Drawback is the Fact That the Animals Shed Their Coats at This Season.

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to recognize it. As there was no competition, and it was not to be assumed that an exhibitor would make an intentional dishonest entry, no examination of the sex was made; but when the facts were found out, the award was withdrawn, and the cat disqualified."

SOME OF THE VISITORS. These are some of the visitors yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Mrs. H. R. Bloodgood, Dr. and Mrs. William Bull, Mrs. J. P. Park, Mrs. R. D. Crawford, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, John A. Stowe, Mrs. Fred Smythe, Robert Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. H. M. Vickers, Mrs. R. H. Hawthorne, H. C. Rutherford, Mrs. J. H. Herrick, Mrs. W. G. Choate, Mrs. J. Smith Hadden, W. R. Converse, Miss Edith Newbold, Mrs. F. M. Clarke, Mrs. Marlborough and Colonel Mann.

The American Cat Club met in the committee room at the Garden yesterday at 4 o'clock. Dr. Rush S. Hydekeeper, as temporary president occupied the chair. These members were present: R. S. Hydekeeper, New York; W. D. Mann, New York; Mrs. E. H. Clarke, New York; Mrs. Mues Crawford, New Jersey; Miss Millman, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, New York; Mrs. Turnbull, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. H. C. Higginson, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. Clegg, Mrs. E. N. Parker, Newburg, and Mr. E. H. Barker, Mr. T. Farrar Backham, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. C. R. Pratt, New York; Mr. James T. Hyde, New York; Mr. Bruce Glasgow, New York; Mrs. Leland Norton, Chicago, Ill.

The club proposes to investigate and keep records of the pedigrees of registered cats and to promote cat shows in America to improve the various breeds. These officers and directors were elected to serve one year:

President, Dr. Rush S. Hydekeeper; vice-presidents, Mrs. B. N. Barker and Mr. W. D. Mann; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James T. Hyde. Directors—Dr. R. S. Hydekeeper, Mrs. H. C. Clarke, Mr. E. N. Barker, Mr. E. H. Barker, Mr. T. Farrar Backham, Mr. C. R. Pratt, Miss Edith Newbold and Mr. James T. Hyde.

THE AWARDS.

These awards were made yesterday in the various classes:

- Manx Cats—Class 46; he cat; any color.—Mr. F. W. Plover's Bob, first prize, \$8; Mrs. R. S. McCree's The Doanster, second prize, \$4; Mrs. R. S. McCree's The Manx Man, third prize, \$2. Class 47; she cat; any color.—Master J. L. Draper's Molly, first prize, \$8; Mr. F. W. Plover's Sweet, second prize, \$4; Mrs. R. S. McCree's The Doanster, third prize, \$2; Mr. Richard F. Jenkins's Monkey, 4; H. C. Spencer's Sweet, fourth prize, \$4; Mrs. Lucy E. Newcomb's Charlie, first prize, \$8; Miss Sarah J. Smith's Max Smith, second prize, \$4. Special Prizes—Class 53; offered by Mrs. Richard F. Carman, a silver collar for the best long-haired cat in Class 25 to \$5.—Awarded to Mrs. F. W. Plover's King Humbert, reserve; in case winner is disqualified, Miss Georgiana Usher's Uncle Bob. Class 56; offered by Mrs. Charles F. Bates, \$10 plate for the best short-haired cat in Classes 1 to 3.—Mrs. V. Platts's Bismarck; reserve; Mrs. A. Draper's Little Sandy. Class 57, offered by American Cat Club, \$10 in plate for the best short-haired cat entered in Classes 9 to 28 (18 to 24 excepted)—Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick; reserve; Mr. Samuel Rosenthal's Old Man. Class 58; offered by American Cat Club, \$10 in plate for the largest and best exhibit of cats made by any one exhibitor.—To Mrs. A. Draper.

EHRICH BROS.

Prices Tell Their Own Story. (BASEMENT.) ALL ITEMS GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.

- Sapolo, per cake, 5 cents. Fine Mixed Tea, 1 lb., pkg., 12 1/2. Best Coffee, by lb., 15. Jersey Packed Tomatoes, per can, 5 cents. New York State Cods, per can, 7 cents. Best Kidney Beans, per can, 9 cents. Shredded Codfish, 9 cents. New Jersey Apples, per can, 10. California Packed Apples, per can, 11. Columbia River Salmon, per can, 11. Imported Jams, Southwicks' best, 15. Old Dominion Ham and Bacon, per lb., 12. Kippered Herrings, imported, 15. French Peas, extra No. 1, 21. Corned Beef, per can, 17. Bartlett Peas, per can, 12. Imported Olives, bottle, 16. Imported Sardines, packed in oil, 15. Sliced Mackerel, large cans, 25.