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

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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VENEZUELAN MATTER

Particulars Concerning Sec. Olney's Note to Great Britain.

INSISTING ON ARBITRATION.

And Broke up that the United States is a Party to the Pending Question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Additional particulars have just been secured concerning the contents of Secretary Olney's note to Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter. It is a communication of about 8,000 words and contains a full review of the efforts which the United States has repeatedly made to secure a settlement of the long standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. It describes the history of the Monroe doctrine in the monetary dispute in Union and shows exactly the principle which is now entered the principle which is the vital part of the note and the great principle for which the United States is now contending, namely that the European system shall manage its territorial dominion in the American continent by means of force.

From the base, Secretary Olney proceeds to declare that arbitration is necessary the only just method by which Great Britain can hope to reach a settlement of her dispute with Venezuela. Such arbitration, he says the United States now is as intensely willing to promote and facilitate. But he is as emphatic as language permits in the declaration that any attempt to make a settlement of the controversy by means of force would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

Secretary Olney concludes his point in his note that the United States has no option to offer concerning the merits of Great Britain's dispute with Venezuela, so far as the United States knows, either party to the controversy may be in the right. But he reviews the history of the territorial misunderstanding between Venezuela on the one side and Great Britain on the other in order to show most conclusively that outside the exist as to the rights of either disputants, that Great Britain has at various times herself admitted the existence of this doubt, owing through a series of complications, important developments and incidents. He establishes as it appears, beyond contravention, that the dispute is of that character where the absolute right not existence of title exists with either party and that the quarrel is essentially one of those misunderstandings between nations which it is incumbent on International powers with as property to be adjusted by means of arbitration.

Having thus effectually stripped the controversy of the plea that the question is indisputably British and therefore coming within the rule of no action one submit to arbitration, he tile to its own territory, Secretary Olney again declares that through the Monroe doctrine the United States has a right to a voice in the settlement of this matter and that no voice is raised to urge that the dispute be settled by arbitration. The secretary takes the ground that arbitration may confirm Great Britain's jurisdiction over all the disputed territory. If this should be the finding of the tribunal, the United States would not feel in respect that decision. But it would show that until Great Britain's title shall have been passed upon by such tribunal, the United States is not and will continue to be a party to the question.

Two or three weeks have now passed since this important communication was sent in the hands of the British government and other response has been received than a formal acknowledgement. The officials would be much more than a reply before Congress convenes but they are by no means sanguine that that action will be complied with. In any case the possibilities are that the President will officially make a show of the contents of Secretary Olney's note in his annual message.

ANOTHER PLOT FOR CUBA.

Cartridges Sent to the Island in Bottles, the Detectives Say.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—It has been learned that the representatives of the Spanish government in this country have discovered what is said to be a plot on the part of the sympathizers with the Cubans to smuggle ammunition from the United States to their compatriots in Cuba. The Spanish government's representatives have secured the services of some time ago and employed a detective agency in the city to investigate it. Detectives have been watching the operations of the insurgent leads for three weeks and have reported to their employers that they have obtained sufficient evidence to substantiate the original story. The Tribune says the insurgents, according to the story, have sent large consignments of toys to Havana. These toys consist mostly of large and unusually heavy dolls. Their weight is accounted for by the detectives, who went into each doll contained a dozen cartridges.

The last consignment of dolls sent from this city to Cuba is reported to have contained 400 cartridges.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCANDALS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 25.—The situation regarding the smuggling scandal remains unchanged and the prominent officials hang fire. The board of revenue insists that the money should be refunded before them and the capitulation of the government ranks shows no signs of healing.

A WASHINGTON EXPOSITION.

A Suggestion that is Said to Meet With South Favor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The suggestion that a great exposition marking the close of the present century be held at Washington, in the summer of 1900, is meeting with much favor at the capital. Besides commemorating the close of a century, such an exposition would mark the centennial anniversary of the founding of the seat of government in the District of Columbia. In June, 1800, the public offices were transferred to Washington and opened on the 15th of that month. On November 22, 1800, President John Adams in his speech at the opening of Congress said:

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. You will be the first to see the capital of a great nation advancing in the unmeasured rapidity in art, in commerce, in wealth and population, and possessing within itself resources which, if not thrown away or immoderately misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."

The House of Representatives in answer to the above said:

"The final establishment of the seat of National government which has now taken place is an event of no small importance to the inhabitants of this country. A consideration of these powers which have been vested in Congress over the District of Columbia, will not escape your attention, and we will forget that in exercising these powers regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of the nation."

A citizen of Washington suggested to the board of trade that it would be most fitting, in this le the capital city, that such a scale comparing the Union should have a permanent exhibition to extend notwithstanding to several resources as to agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, population, wealth, mining, etc. Added to the Nation government exhibit and the individual state exhibits there should be exhibits of the nations of North, Central and South America.

WILL SWEAR FOR YOUNG.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—William Young will be hanged at San Quentin today for murdering Fellowing in the story of his crimes.

William Young murdered and robbed his employer, an aged Frenchman named Pond, near Lakeport, in Mendocino county. Young shot the old man with a shot gun and then robbed him of $55. Lakeite before he died said Young shot him and the latter confessed the crime. Young came from Germany three years ago and was addicted to drink.

THE RAILWAYS CONVENTION.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 25.—One of the results of the great gathering of western men here is mentioned in the following letter which has been the organization of the Vicksburg National Military Park association whose charter is now in course of preparation. Mr. Hill, one of the leading business men of the city, is one of those who have admitted the existence of this doubt, owing through a series of complications, important developments and incidents. He establishes as it appears, beyond contravention, that the dispute is of that character where the absolute right not existence of title exists with either party and that the quarrel is essentially one of those misunderstandings between nations which it is incumbent on International powers with as property to be adjusted by means of arbitration.

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