TELEGRAPHIC.

COMMENCING WORK.

The Venezuela Commission Addresses a Note to the Governments

OF ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Setting Both Parties to Furnish Evidence—But Confident of a Favorable Response.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Venezuela commission has invited the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to submit to it all the evidence in their possession to further the work of the commission, to be represented by either by attorneys, and all of this with the reservation that such presentation and appearance shall not be deemed an abandonment of any rightful positions heretofore assumed. The full text of the letter is as follows:

Office of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, Washington, January 19, 1896.

To the Honorable Secretary of State—Dear Sir—I have the honor to state that the commission appointed by the President of the United States to ascertain and report upon the true boundary line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, has organized by the election of Hon. David J. Brewer as president and is entering upon the immediate discharge of its duties.

In doing it has, after careful consideration, concluded to address you on the question of asserting, as far as possible, the friendly co-operation and aid of the two nations which are directly interested in the new pending boundary difference.

It must here suggested itself to you, as it has no doubt to the President, that this commission, authorized to ascertain and report the boundary line between two foreign nations, bears only a remote resemblance to those tribunals of international character of which we have had several examples in the past. They were constituted by with the consent of the disputants themselves and were authorized by the parties immediately concerned to pronounce final judgment. The decisions of these were presented by the advocates of the various interests, some whose diligence and skill the nations had simply rely for all the facts and the arguments essential to the formation of an intelligent judgment. Their functions were, therefore, confined to the exercise of judicial powers, and they might fairly expect to reach a result satisfactory to their own consciences, while it commanded the respect of those whose interests were directly involved.

The present commission, neither by the mode of its appointment nor by the terms of its duties, may be said to be, or to a tribunal of this character. Its duty will be discharged if it shall diligently and fairly seek to inform the executive office of certain facts touching a long extent of territory to which the United States has no direct interests. Whatever may be the conclusions reached, as territorial aggrandizement or material gain to any form can accrue to the United States. The solemnity of our government in the peaceful solution of the controversy between sturdy yeomanry, for the just and honorable settlement of the title to disputed territory, and the protection of the United States against any fresh acquisition in our hemisphere on the part of any foreign state.

It has seemed proper to the commission, under these circumstances, to suggest to you the expediency of calling the attention of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela to the appointment of the committee and establishing both its nature and objects. It may be that they will see a way, entirely consistent with their own sense of international propriety, to give the committee the aid that it is no doubt in their power to furnish in the way of documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives or the like. It is scarcely necessary to say that it either should deem it appropriate to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will, and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

Any act of either government in the direction here suggested might be accompanied by an express reservation as to her claims, and should not be deemed to be an abandonment of the permanent of any position heretofore expressed. In other words, and to the lawyer's phrase, each might be willing to act the part of an amicus curiae and to throw the light upon difficult and complex questions of fact, which should be examined as carefully as the magnitude of the subject demands. The purposes of the pending investigation are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the controversy delayed by the government of the United States to secure the best attainable information should fail of its purpose.

I have the honor to remain, Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. BREWER, Pres.

To Hon. Richard Olney, secretary of state.

It cannot be said that the commission is confident of a favorable response from both parties to the boundary controversy, although the numerous cases in which the suggestion to consult and the wide latitude of intervention permitted each party might respond to the open spirit which characterizes the invitation, leaves no actual hope that it will be answered.

Meanwhile the commission will proceed on the original line of inquiry, which promises to be a slow and difficult task, trusting to the enlightenment of the proceedings later on by the production of evidence by both parties and the appearance of attorneys, when the proceedings may at some date on the form of a judicial trial, and the question of a conclusion be corresponding hastened.

It was decided that the course of the commission to keep open every week-day from 9 to 5 o'clock, and any person who has any suggestion to make will be accorded an opportunity to be heard, so as least one of the commission will remain to be present, besides the secretary. The members will not be late, for in each case been elected a similar line of inquiry, upon which he is expected to report to his fellow-commissioners at intervals.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented to the Senate today—one from the committee on foreign relations, favoring a strong reaffirmation of the doctrine, and another from Sewell of New Jersey.

Sewell (Rep., N. J.) addressed the Senate on his resolution stating that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and announcing the principle that the doctrine was not the inherent of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect southern republics.

The resolution recites that the President's course was premature, and that the Monroe doctrine does not contain the United States to a protectorate of southern countries.

Sewell said the President's Venezuelan message presented questions of great serious import.

The message, trading from the message, said the President clearly defined to prevent the contingency of war. Throughout the message and the letter of the secretary of state the determination was near to make the consideration of the doctrine absolutely final and conclusive without reference to results.

The senator quoted from resolutions of Congress in 1823 and speeches by Webster, showing the exact purpose and original scope of the Monroe doctrine. In 1853, Senator Clayton of Delaware pointed out in the Senate that the doctrine of Monroe was not addressed to foreign nations but was a mere communication to Congress, which Congress declined at the time and had ever since declined to accept. The Congress sitting at the time of the Monroe message strongly opposed the doctrine. Henry Clay offered a modified resolution, but it could not pass.

At the close of Sewell's speech, Daniel (Dem., Va.) gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject next Thursday.

THE BOND BILLS.

Platt (Rep., Conn.) asked Jones (Dem., Ark.) when a vote on the pending bond bill would be had.

Jones said he was unable to state, as there were several speeches yet to be heard.

Platt said there was no opposition from those favoring the measure, the majority was evidently obstructing its consideration.

Pugh's resolution on the bond bill finally was over.

McCall (Dem., Fla.) secured leave to have printed the "Constitution of the new Republic of Cuba."

Baker offered an amendment to the pending silver bond bill providing that coinage "should be upon the proceeds of the United States mines."

At 6:50 the Senate adjourned.

THE GLOBE THEATRICAL.

Great Britain Not Disposed to Stand Much More Bluffing.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An editorial in the Daily News says: If the Senate committee on foreign relations is right, President Cleveland most certainly be wrong, for he expressly invited Great Britain to settle the boundary question directly with Venezuela. It only resolves to apply the Monroe doctrine to the importation of the plates and there will be an extravagance left to commit.

The Globe comments upon the vagueness of the new Monroe doctrine and says: "The practice that it shall only apply to cases which the United States deems dangerous to its peace or safety looks like a sign of weakness."

The Globe condemns the attitude of the United States Senate on foreign affairs and says: "The English people will not stand much more bluffing from anybody, and those gentlemen whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could be called appalling."

More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The Conservative organs of Havana protest against the assertion of Marshal Campos that he is the victim of political intrigue. They insist that his recall is due to his failure as a general, and not to political pressure.

Reinforcements of sixteen battalions of troops, under General Barges and Ahumada, will be sent to Cuba shortly.

The Latest Cuban Battle.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—A battle of importance is reported to have occurred at Furnoes, only five miles south of Pinar del Rio. The column of troops commanded by Maj. Sanchez, numbering 300, were attacked by 2,000 insurgents under Moreno. Lieut.-Col. San Martin, at the head of 300, came to the assistance of Sanchez and a fierce battle was precipitated. The official account says the insurgents were forced to retreat, leaving thirty killed behind and carrying off 300 wounded. Among the latter is alleged to have been the leader, Hernandez.

Will Recognize the Cuban Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Congressman McMillan reached the city tonight from Washington, and in an interview has with him in connection with the Cuban affairs said he had good grounds for the statement that President Cleveland in a few days will send a message to Congress recognizing the Cuban as belligerents.

Policy of Campos's Successors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: The alleged program of General Weyler, the new captain general, has been published here. The main points of it are that he would not follow General Campos's policy; that war will be answered with war; that he will be favorable to peace and rebel sympathizers, but lenient toward those surrendering arms; that he will endeavor to establish an efficient blockade to prevent the landing of supplies, and that he will not be sanguinary, but will deal justly. He says that two months ago it would have been easy to suppress the rebellion; now it will not be so easy, on account of its spread.

HARRISON'S CASE.

Exertions in Behalf of the Ex-President Impressed in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senators Waite and Perkins of California had a interview with Secretary Olney today concerning the appointment of Mr. Harrison and other Americans to the Tuscaloosa, and allowed to make the following statements as to the situation there:

"We are satisfied that the secretary of state has done and is doing his utmost to protect American interest in the reservoir.

"Mr. Olney said that statements made derogatory to Mr. Mason, our consular agent at Johannesburg, are not true. Mr. Mason was instructed by appointment by ex-Mayor Grace of New York and Mr. Grace certifies to his high character and fitness. He is the agent in the Transvaal of a large American mercantile concern. Mr. Mason has informed the department that while Hammond is in confinement and is separated from his associates, still he is being courteously treated. Mr. Wilbur, who has sent frequent dispatches from London with reference to Mr. Hammond, requested that the consular agent of the United States at Capetown should be instructed to act."

UTAH TRAIN SCHEDULES.

Conferences and Telegraphers Dissatisfied with the Arrangement.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—A meeting was called today of the Union Pacific conductors and telegraphers' brotherhoods for a conference with Managing Receiver Clark and Master of Transportation Cornish to settle several complaints.

The conductors desire to rearrange the train schedules on the Utah lines, where, they maintain, the present arrangement works to their disadvantage. The telegraphers are laboring under the present arrangement of trains works a hardship upon them in numerous ways, principally in the manner of overtime without pay. Chairman Gilfoyle, of the telegraphers' brotherhood, came here to attend the meeting. Chief Clerk will handle the matter for the conductors. The official conference will not come up for several days.

Bolt as a Journalist.

TORONTO, O., Jan. 20.—Eugene V. Debs tonight said he would retire from the A. R. U. and will enter the field of journalism, as he has received offers from both New York and Chicago papers, and one has offered him capital to establish a paper of his own. He has presidently decided to accept the offer of a Chicago paper.

Venezuela's War on England.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

The press and people of Venezuela have declared unanimous war against England. The newspapers publish daily this notice in display type:

"To the people. Whoever buys English products increases the power of Great Britain."

For two months from January 15th the press will give daily the name of Venezuelan and foreign merchants dealing in any manner with England or her colonies.

THE WAR ENTHUSIAST.

A St. Louis Paper Conducting the Campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Republic today sent by wire to the governor of each state in the Union this inquiry:

"Would you regard the purchase of Cuba by England an violation of the assertion of the Monroe doctrine? What is the militia force of your state, armed and drilled, and how quickly could it be mobilized?"

Saturday, some replies were delayed. In some instances the chief executive were absent from their official homes, but enough were received to indicate that the governors of the United States are thoroughly in accord with the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and to prove conclusively that a splendid army of citizen soldiers could be put in the field on a week's notice.

Among those who answered the inquiry are: Governors A. A. McLeurie of Mississippi, William P. Lord of Oregon, Silas A. Holcomb of Nebraska, William J. Stone of Missouri, Claude Matthews of Indiana, J. H. McBride of Washington, W. T. Thornton of New Mexico, W. J. McConnell of Idaho, Elias Carr of North Carolina, Albert W. W. McLaurie of Colorado, W. A. Richards of Wyoming and William Oates of Alabama.

Utah and Colorado Rate Troubles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A conference of the lines interested in the rate troubles in Colorado and Utah was held at the office of Chairman Caldwell today. The Rio Grande Western was present, and there were changes when the meeting adjourned that this road would become a member of the Western Passenger association. All the roads of the association are very anxious to bring this about, as it would go a long way toward settling the troubles that have existed between the Colorado lines for a year past. The meeting will be resumed tomorrow.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM

of every worry, fret or this blood-sucker, drains the life out of persons doing its work, with constant difficulty. Ever feeling "tired out," "worn," or "run down" or nervous.

Double people who are dyspeptic, feel that existence offers small or no pleasure, cause it costs them more to eat than they earn by their labor. Some there is who do eat, and what they do is carried off from the gastric organs to the muscles.

What is needed is plenty of blood, and that of the right kind, for blood is life. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and it gets in blood to health, strong health and vigorous flesh up to the healthy standard.

Every one should have a certain series of fluids to meet the emergencies of sickness; to resist the attack of germ diseases etc. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is always getting sick, and none of the organs of the body can get along with out the food they require for work, which is pure blood. To gain and to keep strength and flesh in the scales of health, nutrition and happiness. With new blood and refreshed nerves overflow feeling of returning health comes also.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in the concentrated form "Celery of the nerve nerves to feed." If you feed the nerves on pure rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is but reasonable to pick the nerves to sleep with so solid other measures, such responsible or weak nerves, what is needed is a blood maker. The "Discovery" is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an tested effect upon the stomach, liver, and blood making glands. For the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, liver complaint, biliousness, and the nervous diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be equaled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

Almost Distracted?

DID YOU EVER suffer from that most miserable? When every nerve seemed to quiver with a painful, creepy feeling, now in one place, and then another, and all seemed finally to concentrate in a sickening jumble in the brain and you became irritable, fretful and peevish, to be followed by an impatient, worried condition of the nerve centers, finally to the sum, and complete, miserable collapse?

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.....

Mrs. Eugene Searles, 20 Brandreth St., Boston, Mass., says: "When I was troubled with nervous headaches and spasms were terrible in both ear. My memory was almost gone and every little thing worried me until I was almost distracted. I finally tested I was becoming a maniac. I tried all sorts of everything and would try over nothing. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and first bottle of this wonderful remedy completely cured me, and I am as well now as I ever was."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

For sale by all druggists.

MADE TO ORDER.

An All Wool Suit for $14.00.

All goods in our store will be closed out at once regardless of cost

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$20.00	Suit	for	$14.00
$25.00	"	"	$18.00
$30.00	"	"	$22.50
$35.00	"	"	$25.00
$5.00	Pants	"	$3.50
$8.00	"	"	$5.00
$12.00	"	"	$7.50

D. L. ROSS,

Merchant Tailor,

41 West Second South St.

IT HAS BEEN INDORSED

By the medical profession that wine, especially in summer, is the most healthy beverage, providing it is obtained in a pure state, and that is what

We Offer You for One Month Only:

CLARET, 50 cents.
ZINFUNDEL, 25 cents.
BURGUNDY, $1.25.
HOCH, very fine vintage, 75 cents.
RIESLING, $1.50.
GUDERIEL, $1.25, at

UTAH LIQUOR CO.

167 Main Street.

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WAGENER BREWING CO.

Established in 1864.
Incorporated in 1894.

BREWERY AND PARK, AT EMIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON

Family Trade Solicited.

Principal Office, No. 44 East First South St. Telephone 418.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWING CO.

We are again in the lead against all competition, with our Extra Pale Pilsner, Light Beer, Half and Half, and Extra Fine X X X Stock Porter. In any quantity, in kegs or bottles.
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from 1850 to date;

TIMES AND SEASONS,

Vol. 5, 1845.

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CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

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H. S. Tarpey, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $100,000
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Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

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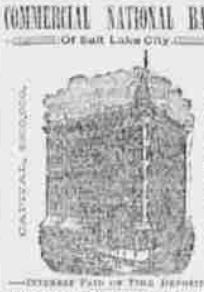

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You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting at the celebrated Fred Harvey dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to attend to business or pleasure with all fast trains for the East. Some one has said recently that the track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE railroad was in such perfect condition that the long distance run of the "Fliers" on the New York Limited could be equaled if not exceeded, by its magnificent trains.

GEO. R. GILMAN, General Agent Passenger Department, 36 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Farmington.	Le. Farmington.	Arrive S. L.
6 00 a. m.	7 10 a. m.	7 20 a. m.	8 30 a. m.
7 00 a. m.	8 10 a. m.	8 20 a. m.	9 30 a. m.
8 00 a. m.	9 10 a. m.	10 45 a. m.	11 55 a. m.
3 00 p. m.	4 10 p. m.	4 20 p. m.	5 30 p. m.
5 00 p. m.	6 10 p. m.	6 20 p. m.	7 30 p. m.
7 00 p. m.	8 10 p. m.	8 20 p. m.	9 30 p. m.

Hot Springs branch.

Leave S. L.	Ar. Hot Springs.	Leave Hot Springs.	Arrive S. L.
11 00 a. m.	11 45 a. m.	12 00 m.	12 45 p. m.
4 00 p. m.	4 45 p. m.	5 00 p. m.	5 45 p. m.

Trains leave Hot Springs for Farmington only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Trains Arrive and Depart at Salt Lake City Station, as follows:

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From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 3 15 p. m.
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Ogden ..... 8 05 a. m.
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 1 35 p. m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3 20 a. m.
From Provo, Heber, Vernal, Ouray, Price and all other points ..... 4 00 p. m.
From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6 00 p. m.
From Ogden, Provo and Eureka ..... 10 45 a. m.
From Ogden and the West ..... 1 00 p. m.
From Ogden, Provo and the West ..... 6 00 p. m.

Electric lighted through Pullman Palace sleeping cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco, Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago on the Colorado route.

Through tickets at lowest rates without change to Chicago and points East. This railway is the only one that runs into Ogden.

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The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrives at Pueblo 5:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:51 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 5:15 p.m., Salt Lake 6:20 p.m., arrives at Pueblo 7:40 a.m., Colorado Springs 8:28 a.m., Denver 12:40 p.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines for Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago. Full Pullman sleeping cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

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TAKE R. G. W. RY.

Evening Train, Leaving Salt Lake City, 7:30 p. m. Connecting Daily with

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Train No. 4 at Denver, for Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

Through Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, Dining Cars a la Carte. Secure Tickets at R. G. W. Ry. Office.

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And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

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Just too now about who never shot before, and him who always shot now about the same.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Free Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting."
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HAZARD'S Sporting, the best available in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, Hazardville, Conn.

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