TELEGRAPHIC.

VENEZUELA TREATY.

Details of the Agreement as to Arbitration.

GERMANY DOES NOT APPROVE OF IT

The Venezuelan Minister Not Yet Informed of the Course for His Country's Action.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Chronicle this morning publishes a summary of the agreement for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. There are but separate heads to the agreement. First, it provides for the appointment of an arbitration tribunal to determine the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The second head provides for the appointment of a tribunal, consisting of two to be nominated by the justices of the supreme court of the United States, two to be nominated by the British judges of the court, and the fifth a jurist to be selected by the other four. In the event of their failure to agree, Queen Victoria and President Cleveland will, if they think fit, ask the King of Norway to select the fifth member. The fifth member may be a judge of the said court, and he will preside over the tribunal as its president.

The third head of the agreement directs that the tribunals shall investigate all the facts necessary to decide the question, as to the extent of territory known to belong respectively to the United Netherlands and to Spain at the date Great Britain acquired Guiana.

The fourth head provides that the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts necessary to arrive at a proper decision and shall be governed in their findings by three short rules, the most important of which provides that actual occupancy of a prescription of fifty years shall make good the title. The arbitrators are empowered to give effect to colonists' rights. In establishing boundary ordinary rules of law shall prevail.

The agreement is dated November 12th, and is signed by Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The document will be the basis of a treaty to be concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela. In fact, it will be a treaty in itself, only requiring clauses to be added relating to the procedure, the compensation of members of the tribunal, and other minor routine matters.

The Chronicle has a dispatch from Washington which says Mr. Olney has asked Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister here, to go to Caracas to get President Crespo and the Venezuelan congress to accept the agreement. This dispatch also says Mr. Olney advised the assumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times wires his paper as follows: The Venezuelan settlement has apparently caused misgivings in Germany. The view of the foreign office seems to find expression in an article from the Kolnische Zeitung, which is reproduced with approval by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (the official organ). This article asserts that England first showed herself to be unfair by the American note concerning the Venezuelan commission, and has now accepted the Monroe doctrine. Therefore, the American newspapers are not altogether wrong in speaking of England's submission.

"We wish to take the first opportunity to declare," adds this officially approved article, "that the precedent is only English and in no way European. Germany at least will never tolerate the intervention of a foreign state in the protection of German interests in South Central America."

ANDRADE NOT NOTIFIED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Senor Jose Andrade, minister from Venezuela to the United States is at the Hotel Savoy. He came here on business and is accompanied by his daughter.

When asked whether the draft of the treaty of arbitration with reference to the disputed territory claimed by England had been submitted to him he said: "No; it is a strictly secret to say that. In fact I am not aware that such a treaty is yet in existence. In the ordinary course it will be submitted to my government for approval. The publication of the text of the treaty had been drawn and was brought here by me is not correct. Neither have I any intention of returning to Caracas with the treaty.

"There is more concerning the negotiations that I cannot speak of, but I may say that Venezuela's course is practically unknown, or all we worked for was that the dispute be referred to a fair tribunal. Lord Salisbury's answer contained at the long range's request I remove was brought out by President Cleveland's firm stand and by the knowledge that the American commission would and most evident an adverse report."

"What will be the effect of the agreement of England to a course requiring fifty years uninterrupted to make a claim to territory goes?"

"I think it will cut England out of the Orinoco country and the water shed of the Cuyuni River and leave her little of the disputed territory except perhaps the settlements between the Essequibo and Pomeroon rivers.

"If, indeed, we or Venezuela feel very grateful for the kind offices of the United States and Senor Olney is a friendly act tending to uphold the Monroe doctrine and in the interest of peace.

"After the finding of the tribunal six months shall elapse before a protocol may be signed by the British government and the fifth a jurist to be selected by the other four. In the event of their failure to agree, Queen Victoria and President Cleveland will, if they think fit, ask the King of Norway to select the fifth member. The fifth member may be a judge of the said court, and he will preside over the tribunal as its president.

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THE BRAND OF CHARLES CLIFFS GUARANTEED GOODS

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 14, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—45
Tomorrow—Stationary Temperature.

You Can Buy Your Clothes

Wherever you like. It is none of our business, but don't you hate to see a man deliberately throw away $20 or $25? Can you really sit still and see a man do that? We've tried to but it won't work.

Some men go to custom tailors, pay $35 to $40 for a very ordinary, ill-fitting suit. Now those suits cannot commence to compare with our $12 to $20 suits.

If you are a tailor-made man we would like to show you some of our suits or overcoats. It would cure you of the high-priced tailor fad.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew today filed for probate the will of the late Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt. Her estate, he said, was worth about $1,100,000. To her sister, Margaret A. Hemsley, she had her brother, Samuel Kissam, she gave each $25,000 annuities, and $75,000 in trust.

George W. Vanderbilt gets his mother's pew in St. Bartholomew's church, the Commodore and Vanderbilt Cup letter cups in her memory $250,000, to be kept invested and the income applied to the use of the church and the expenses of the parish house on Fifty-second street.

Famed in Brother.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., Nov. 13.—James Campbell, the famous Irish nationalist who was kidnapped a few months ago at San Francisco and held for $50,000 ransom, is expected here soon to visit his brother, George Campbell. They have not met since they separated in Londonderry, Ireland, some years ago. Each thought the other lost to the other until they were recently reunited by means of the abducting story, brought out throughout the world from San Francisco.

George Campbell is one of the wealthiest stockmen in this county and lives on his big ranch twenty miles from the city of Scott. A few days after the kidnapping the ranchman read the details of the affair and he wrote to the Sandwich Island man.

Three months passed and no answer came, and the ranchman and about decided to abandon the idea of his relationship to the millionaire, when one day a roughly-dressed stranger who professed to be traversing the continent on foot stopped at his house. Campbell afterwards remarked that the man were laminated cuffs and silk hose under his apparently travel-stained clothes. Later it was developed that the visitor was a detective from San Francisco. Two weeks later Campbell received a letter from his sugar millionaire, and further correspondence since has resulted in arrangements for the two brothers to meet at the ranchman's home here soon.

Brilliant Spanish Victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, has received the following cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan, minister of state, Madrid:

MADRID, Nov. 13.—Gen. Blanco, captain general of the Philippines, with 3,000 men of the Bien brigade, supported by mounted, veterans attacked Cavite Viejo and Noveleta. The two towns were defended by over 10,000 rebels. Using the Indians of Noveleta they captured and destroyed a rebelle near the town of Vinegayan. On the march to Long they had a bloody battle. The heroic valor and enthusiasm of our troops was brilliant. The casualties to the enemy were over 400. Our losses were 25 killed and 103 wounded.

A Currency Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—During the last session of Congress Representative Hoskins of Missouri introduced a resolution for a nonpartisan currency commission. By its terms the President should appoint nine citizens, eminent in finance, political economy and banking, to act with the comptroller of the currency as a commission of experts to offer recommendations for needed changes in our present inadequate banking and currency system, and to report its recommendations to Congress." This resolution, it is said, may be pressed during the coming session of Congress, especially in view of the fact that unanimous chorus has been expounded as to the currency legislation in the next Congress. It is known that the banking and currency committee of the House, to whom the Hoskins resolution was referred, was not favorably impressed with it, because the committee believed itself as competent to evolve a satisfactory currency scheme.

Something was accomplished in the last session, it is now possible that a currency commission may be looked upon with favor, especially as the prospect of definite financial legislation is somewhat remote.

THE IVORY SPY.

Denounced in New York as an Informer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The news of the production of an informer in the Ivory case in London today created quite a sensation and was productive of considerable comment in Irish circles in this city. Diligent inquiry among prominent Irish nationalists by a representative of the Associated Press failed to establish the identity of more than one man named Jones who ever had any connection with Irish matters in this city. The man's name is Thomas M. Jones, who was a member of the Shamrock club and also one of the secretaries of the amnesty association. The Shamrock club, like all other clubs belonging to the Irish National alliance, holds meetings open to the public, at which debates of a largely one-sided character take place. Among the members of the club, it was learned on good authority, are to be found the names of many very prominent Irishmen in this city, some of whom hold responsible state and federal offices.

Jones held several positions in this city, but some time ago he started in the stationery business at No. 52 Amsterdam avenue, where he lived. He was frequently heard advocating Irish schemes, and claimed to be a very advanced "physical force" man. In this city he was rough led by several men as "Nasty" Jones. Other Irishmen, but as the alliance was association in its principles, Jones's legion was as far as his becoming a member.

The last heard of him in this city was about ten weeks ago, when he left town, telling his friends he was going to Ireland to secure some property which had been left to him through the death of a relative.

Wm. Lynam, president of the Irish National alliance, could not be seen today, and it was said at his residence that he was out of the city.

U. O'C. McLoughlin, secretary of the Irish National alliance, when asked what he knew of Jones, replied: "I have known Thomas M. Jones about three years. He was a member of the alliance, and also of the Amnesty association. I believe he was also a member of the Nally club, which also belongs to the alliance, but I think the official report has unfavorably for the National alliance with the United Irishmen. The books of the alliance are open to the public, and the English government can send its representatives to examine them if it wishes to.

"The platform and principles of the alliance, which were adopted at the Chicago convention last year, have been published, and there is no secrecy whatever in the organization. Jones frequently has spoken at our meetings, articles which he had written for the Irish Republic. But they were too wild and I thought it in no way limited to show that he was a representative of the alliance. I knew his real name the whole banker, and I am sorry now I am not able to show a better man.

"Whether Jones is a friend of Tynan or Kearney I do not know, but I am satisfied that if he knows anything of a so-called dynamite plot, the whole thing must have originated in his brain. According to the cable reports he says himself that he has been employed by the English authorities since 1890, and to my mind it is very evident that he is delivering 'goldbricks' to the Scotland Yard people in return for a tat remuneration.

"This trumped-up evidence is another part of the old game out scheme of Scotland Yard which is similar to the scenario in the exposition of Any Irishman who may be unfortunate enough to fall in their hands."

Dr. John O'Reilly, whose name was mentioned by Jones in his evidence today, called at the office of the Associated Press tonight and was very indignant at the mention of his name by the informer. Mr. Gallery said:

"I went to Chicago in company with Mr. Rolston, and if I met Jones at the depot I was not aware of it, as there were more than a thousand people there at that time. I never met Jones to my life.

"I knew the man John P. Rolston referred to by the British spy in his testimony today. Mr. Rolston was an active worker in the Irish alliance. I was his attorney. I attended the Chicago convention at his invitation. There were about 1,500 delegates there, and I was a guest only. The resolutions adoption of this man Jones. He positively saw me with Rolston, and I could understand his mentioning my name except for the purpose of annoying my family in Ireland. As it was, we were in this city and at the other end. I am a resident of this city of Limerick, and I am not a member of any secret organization."

Mr. Gallery's brother is the high sheriff of the city of Limerick, and he rather is a singleton of many years standing, and is also a senior alderman of the city of Limerick.

Twenty-one bars of Babbitt's best Soap and one package of 1776 Washing Powder for $1.00, at the N. Y. Cash Grocery, 77 Main street.
MEYER BROS., Prop.

Twenty-five cents pound bars fast Washing Soap for $1.00, at Equitable Co-op.

Better Than $100 Reward.

On receipt of ten cents each in stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Catarrh and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid nor a snuff. It is not injurious. It is not a powder. It is not a liquid. It is not