# TELEGRAPHIC.

## VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

### A Definite Understanding Arrived at with England.

### SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE COMING

### And He Will Present the Venezuelan Great Bottle Proposal to Salisbury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The Times-Herald prints the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

President Cleveland in his next annual message to Congress will be able to state that a definite understanding has been reached with Great Britain for the amicable settlement of the long-pending Venezuelan dispute. The controversy will be settled by a reference to a peaceful arbitration. Information was gained tonight that when Sir Julian Pauncefote shall arrive in this country tomorrow he will come with such instructions as to leave no room for doubt that he and Secretary Olney will be able in a short time to formally reach an agreement for the final settlement of the dispute. The proposition to be presented by Sir Julian will embrace greater concessions than have ever heretofore been made by Great Britain. The details of Ensenada Pauncefote's instructions will, of course, not be made known, and after his arrival here, but the main features of the information of this general nature of the new propositions to be submitted by the British government, and the President and Secretary Olney are noised that there will be no difficulty in adjusting whatever slight differences may exist between the two countries.

Just how the information has reached the administration authorities is not definitely known, but it is generally understood that cablegrams from Rogers there the sum-essence of London some days ago between Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Senator Mr. Cameron returned to London from his summer visit to this country, a very satisfactory understanding had been reached informally between him and Secretary Olney in regard to the question of seized districts, which was the main bone of contention at the time of the last exchange of notes between the two countries.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has charge of the colonies, was much better informed than any other members of the British cabinet in regard to British claims to the disputed territory, and was therefore well qualified to discuss all details with Mr. Olney.

When he left the United States there was a substantial agreement as to a plan that could be adopted for settling this phase of the controversy, but, of course it was informal and subject to approval by Lord Salisbury.

Evidently the latter had acquiesced in the recommendation made by Mr. Cleveland since his return, as the information received at the state department within the past few days is to the effect that the new proposition to be presented by Embassador Pauncefote upon his arrival will be in the line of the concessions reached between Mr. Olney and Mr. Chamberlain during their informal conferences this summer.

Immediately upon the arrival of Embassador Pauncefote the negotiations between him and Secretary Olney for finally agreeing upon all the details of arbitration will be resumed, and it is the expectation of the officials of the state department that they will be finally closed in ample time for the President to make definite mention in his last to his annual message to Congress.

WILL SOON BE SETTLED.

It is understood that the embassador is coming here with instructions which will enable him not only to settle the controversy with the United States before the convening of Congress, but to arrange for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, which have been severed for some years.

Upon the successful issue of the negotiations for an arbitration treaty naturally hinges the question of renewed friendly relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, and they will, of course, turn upon the same line.

It is understood that the decision of the three powers to be appointed as will be made final, even including the settled district, in: there will be an understanding that subjects of the former to right to be consulted in the arbitration who are in the settled districts shall be protected in all their rights, and guarantees will be made to carry this into effect.

Since Secretary Olney's return to Washington he has had several conferences with Minister Andrade of Venezuela, who has made him acquainted with the discussions between himself and Mr. Cambertelli during the summer in regard to the seized district question. Minister Andrade has, therefore had ample time to communicate with his government regarding the new proposition which is to come from Great Britain on this point.

With the arbitration treaty finally agreed upon, the report of the Venezuelan boundary commission will be promptly submitted.

The work is in such shape that it can be finally completed in ample time to go to Congress with the President's message. The report of the commission will be favorable to the contest of Venezuela.

### Imperial Gifts.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says the city has informed the prince of Montenuovo that the dowry of the Princess Helena, her daughter, will be one million florins (about $500,000). The civil and military orders their wedding gift for the princess upon her marriage to the Prince of Naples in Paris, is a diamond ornament and will cost 2,000,000 francs ($400,000).

### TWO ALLEGED DYNAMITERS.

### Kearney and Haines Arrive in New York from Holland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Among the second cabin passengers who arrived on the steamship Werkendam today from Rotterdam were two men whose names were not on the published list of passengers. Their fellows were the names of John Williams and Henry Smith, but the men themselves were John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, respectively. Kearney and Haines were arrested September 15th in Rotterdam on the charge of dynamite bombs in their possession, and on being convicted of a conspiracy against the lives of the queen of Holland and the queen of England.

The Associated Press reporter succeeded in getting the following statement from the recently released suspects:

John F. Kearney said that he had gone some weeks ago to Antwerp on tour in Holland to see his wife's friends on family and business matters. While there he said that he met Haines and both recognized each other since by the high tone of speaking English. Kearney said: "We had German fellow well, which Haines, who was on a tour of pleasure, spoke only Dutch. They suggested that the entire hotel in Rotterdam, where they stopped, was full of Hibs. Haines was then ill and we confined to my room on the following day. On Monday morning, the 14th, about 10 o'clock, while I was in the same room as the Queen's hotel, Rotterdam, they were awakened by a rapping at the door of the room. Kearney jumped from his bed and opened the door. As he did so he was confronted by six Dutch police officers, and an interpreter who spoke English fairly well told the two men to consider themselves under arrest.

They were supplied at this and other times with no warrant against them. The inspector informed them he had orders to arrest them, and asked them if they would come peacably to the police barracks. They dressed themselves immediately and accompanied to be handcuffed. They were then taken to the barracks of police station and held there without being given any further information until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were then served with a meal of their wishes and coffee, at their own expense. On the following Wednesday, after being separated in the interim, Kearney was brought before the commissioner of police. In his own words he described the interview this way:

"From Sunday afternoon until Wednesday, and, in fact, for the remainder of the time I was confined in the prison, I was kept alone and apart from other prisoners. I was continually under the watch of two guards, who were armed, and after lights out my cot was moved to the middle of the room and I was commanded to sit in a chair while had a rope beside. When I thought fit to the commissioner of police and inquiring I was informed that I was charged with manufacturing and having in my possession dynamite bombs. I told him I knew nothing of them and never had possession of them things, and when told that several of them were found underneath the bed in Haines' house and I said, 'Why I almost had a fit when I thought of the danger I was in, for, then, they might have gone off at any time. I had jumped, however, that I have escaped, if such they were, were not placed there by either myself or my friend Haines. I was simply ignorant of the cowardly plot of the Dutchest Yard men, who won't stop at anything in order to make a case against Frenchmen who are living Dutch soil, no matter how innocent. These explosives were put there after we were taken out of the house. I lived on prison fare during the time I was in prison, but nearly all the time I was troubled with nausea, as I could not use the bread, I could not eat. I will show you. (Here Kearney handed the reporter a thin cake of very dark bread, about two inches by three in size.) I got a few ounces of this for a meal three times a day, with an allowance of a quart of milk and three quarts of water per diem. When I opened the prison they took away my handkerchiefs and glasses, as well as my money, and presented me with receipts therefor in the shape of notes printed in English. The type, however, was so small that I could not read it and without my glasses. They then handed me some German newspapers which were printed in large type, and out of them I endeavored to obtain some information."

"It was said, Mr. Kearney, that you had a considerable amount of money on you when you were arrested?" observed the reporter.

"Well, I don't know what they might regard as a considerable amount, but I had a fifty-dollar bill, American money, and forty guilders, which makes in all $60. The charges at the hotel for my three days there, in one of which I had not had a chance of eating anything, place the Queen's hotel in Rotterdam very almost of the Waldorf for high rates.

"I know nothing of what was being done to my case until a week ago last Saturday, when two officers came to me with and told me to come out. I met Haines at the entrance of the prison and we were both handcuffed into a carriage which was waiting. Accompanied by two officers, we were driven to the Noordsmale pier and put aboard the vessel. We were handed passenger tickets to New York at our own expense; $35 each. I was then handed the balance of my money, which was very mean. My street had expired me of the opportunity of making money during the campaign, as I was a paper every fall known as the Irish Nationalist, the revenue from which is generally a profit to me of $2,500. My being defeated on the silver side has made the publication of this paper before election an almost impossible task."

### STARVED IN FRANCE.

### The Predicament of an Actress, Her Husband and Son.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Mr. Lucy Acosta-Hoyt and her actor husband and young son are still languishing in Cannes, France. Today Governor Budd received a telegram from Secretary of State Olney, inclosing a cable message from the United States consul at Cannes. The message said that the party of three starving, and desired that Governor Budd cabled C. W. Clark to send $1,000. Mrs. Hoyt was formerly Miss Williams of the Bush family, a fortune from her father. She married a wealthy San Jose man, but became enamored of the stage, and was driven from home to become an actress. She took a theatrical company up to Alaska and to Puget Sound cities, and spent money invishly in their ways. Finally she married Hoyt, an actor in her company. Mr. Hoyt had used up his fortune left by her father, but her son was left $1,000 by his father, of which Mr. Clark is trustee. The income of $75 a month is paid to Mrs. Hoyt for our wife's use. Mr. Clark says the money is being wrongfully, and shows no inclination to aid the distressed lady.

In the meantime, cable messages are received only, telling of the direful plight of the Hoyts. Imprisonment for debt in a French jail, now seats their stomachs and sharp pinchings are portrayed.

### Killed by Alphons.

BISBEE, Oct. 16.—Further outrages have been perpetrated by the Alphons band of Mexicans on the Quijotoa railway in Redington. A party of men at work here found a dead man and his telegraph wires cut. A detachment of the Bonney infantry, which proceeded to the scene by a special train, has taken Rivel again.

The stations between Hermat and Harbach are occupied by troops and the line is patrolled.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

We are spending more than our profits on *Schilling's Best* tea to get you to try it—just to try it.

Your money back if you don't like it.

At grocers' in packages.

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Walk Brother Dry Goods Co. Walk Brother Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, October 17, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—64.
Tomorrow, stationary temperature.

Shoe Surprises.

The surpassing features about these high class shoes are remarkably small prices. We are able to keep qualities up while prices are on a downward sliding scale. But the art is understood here as to some shoe store. These prices have held sway for days of late, and Saturday is the last day. Have you got your pair yet?

**Ladies Shoes.**

Ladies' Dongola kid button Shoes, pointed or square toe, worth $1.75, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

Ladies' kangaroo calf lace Shoes, patent leather tip, heavy sole, regular $3, Saturday last day at

$2.07.

Ladies' dongola button, patent tip, pointed toe, medium weight sole, worth $3, Saturday last day at

$2.07.

Ladies' fine Russian calf, Oxford color, tan shoes, patent leather tips, the latest fashion for fall, regular $3.50 shoes, Saturday last day at

$2.00.

**Misses' and Children's Shoes.**

Child's dongola kid Shoes, spring heel, button, all sizes 5½ to 11, worth $1.00, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

Child's kangaroo calf button Shoes, heavy soles, pointed or square toe, worth $1.50, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

Misses' kangaroo calf button Shoes, spring heels, heavy soles, pointed or square toe, regular $1.50, Saturday last day at

$1.07.

Misses' kid Shoes, button, spring heel, patent leather tip, sizes 11 to 2, worth $1.50, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

**Men's Shoes.**

Men's satin calf Shoes in fine or common, square or pointed toe, worth $1.75, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

Men's calf lace Shoes, good solid sole, regular $2.25, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

The celebrated James Means' $3 Shoes, fine or common, pointed or square toes, Saturday last day at

$2.00.

**Boys' Shoes.**

Boys' calf lace Shoes, all sizes, regular $1, Saturday last day at

$1.00.

Our J. B. Lewis Wear Resisters for boys, the hard wearing shoes made, sizes 11 to 5½ $1.50, 5½ to 2

$1.25.

Walk Brother Dry Goods Co.

## OVER THE SEA WITH OARS.

### The Most Remarkable Marine Exploit on Record.

### Further Details of the Trip of Harbo and Samuelsen Who Rowed Across the Atlantic in an Open Boat.

For the first time in history men have succeeded in crossing the Atlantic under the impulsion of oars alone. Many craft of small tonnage have sailed across, but rowing is quite a different matter.

On Saturday, June 5, George Harbo and Frank Samuelsen, young Norwegian fishermen, residents of Atlantic Highlands, N. J., started on a long journey to Havre, France, from the Battery, in this city. Their boat, the Fredrikstad (of 1 ton), was built in Harbo's experience especially for the day trip. It was armed and equipped with every conceivable way which could be thought.

THE PET IN CAPTIVITY.

The little craft was provisioned for the entire trip (estimated at sixty days) and carried no water on board. The men were easy fellows among their wants to attach them firmly to the boat, to be especially used, of course, in rough weather. The boat was another other than a cabin to sleep under. A tarpaulin perfectly took way of challenging the sea in its wake. Harbo and Samuelsen knew that in the law of success they should have gone to the bottom.

Nevertheless, they arrived at the fishy islands August 1 and at Havre three days later. But they were prepared for consequences is shown by the following cablegram:

"NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1896.

"To the Minneapolis Tribune: Care Wilson st., New York:

"Arrived: Boat upset in storm July 19. Vice-Consul's greatest help. Personally well. HARBO."

The fact that Harbo was provided with the Airtook containing four was due to a suggestion made by Mr. J. H. Mayo, traveling at Atlantic Highlands. Mayo is personally now Harbo and became familiar with his scheme.

Mr. Mayo took a great interest in Harbo's enterprise, and, having read of the wonderful powers of Vino-Kola, also knew instant caution and endurance are called for, supposed that Harbo's take a supply of both in the stores of his cabin. The idea strike him favorably, Harbo obtained a quantity from the Brunswick Pharmacal Co., agents of the latter, and arrived to enter the results of its use.

Harbo's reference to the value of Vino-Kola is in his dispatch, and to other matters in his dispatch, and the fact that the Yale track athletes used it with marked effects in their contests with the Harvard team last season. And is a fact indicative that Bob Cook's athletics is empty is to its Henry Jones, contrary to the examples of the Yale crews, that something to do with the latter's victory over the Yale crews.

Before leaving New York Harbo stated to friends that what he ate or drank was this: A very high nutrition since the best might be spent either by eating over exertion or by being tossed and over and by an immensely high and prodigious wave. Against the results of such an accident he had provided the Airtook, already referred to, which prevented the men being washed away from the boat. Since arrival actually occurred on July 19, as reported by the Norwegian Sun City, Captain Clausen, which arrived at Pembroke, England, on July 24 from Quebec, reported having saw the Fredrikstad in latitude 51 degrees north and longitude 35 degrees west. They surrounded, after a hostile struggle, in rigging over exertion by being tossed and over and by an immensely high and prodigious wave. Against the results of such an accident he had provided the Airtook, already referred to, which prevented the men being washed away from the boat. Since arrival actually occurred on July 19, as reported by the Norwegian Sun City, Captain Clausen, which arrived at Pembroke, England, on July 24 from Quebec, reported having saw the Fredrikstad in latitude 51 degrees north and longitude 35 degrees west. They surrounded, after a hostile struggle, in their way. The power of Vino-Kola in stimulating and sustaining the men after such a fight for life (as well as during the whole passage) they heartily acknowledge. It gave them the strength, courage and fortitude needed in an adventure which calls for the highest qualities of manhood.

Be Convinced.

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

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren st., New York.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm stopping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Human life is hard to cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for nerves, muscles and nerves has the opportunity every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well-earned reputation of fifty years standing.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most unfashionable as well as economical dressing for the scalp extant. By its use the coarsest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

Whatever may be the cause of baldness, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair renewer.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, Iron Mountain Route. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all conveniences made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and want to see a daylight ride through the crooked, rocky of the Rocky Mountains, be sure and that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Direct Point are positively due to bolsters of regular train breaks.

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