

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

GROVER RESISTS.

Continued From First Page. correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's new celebrated re-opening the negotiations with Great Britain looking at the arbitration of the boundary dispute, bears date of July 20 last, and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

The secretary begins by stating that the President has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its importance, as well as of the serious possibility involved in the action now to be taken. He comments on the long duration of the boundary dispute, the "indefinite" claims of both parties, and the "indefinite" nature of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy, and the part in the matter recently taken by the United States. He shows that "the British claims since the Schomburg line was moved the frontier of British Guiana farther and farther to the westward, and that in 1841, when Aberdeen in 1841." The secretary then summarizes the situation at the beginning of this year to be as follows:

First—The territory of which the title is in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Second—The disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can only through peaceful methods.

Third—The controversy has existed for half a century, despite Venezuela's efforts to establish a boundary.

Fourth—Venezuela has for a quarter of a century striven for arbitration.

Fifth—Great Britain has consistently refused, except upon the renunciation in her favor of a large part of Venezuela's claims.

Sixth—The United States has made it clear to Great Britain and the world, by frequent protests, that it is not impartial by the pretensions of its

ITS HISTORY. How Texas Charlie's Life Was Saved by the Indians.

THE ADVENTURES OF A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SCOUT, THE SAME REMEDY THAT EFFECTED HIS CURE NOW USED THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

ONE year ago Mr. Chas. Bigelow, now one of the famous KICKAPOO INDIAN REMEDIES, was acting as a government scout in the Indian territory. He was known at that time as "Texas Charlie," and while one of his expeditions was taken sick with a severe fever, and for a few days lay at death's door. During his sickness he was cared for by an Indian

Chief and his family, in whose lodge he lay, so weak that he could not raise his eyelids. An Indian doctor visited him, and gave him that most famous of Indian remedies, Indian SAGWA, and his life was snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health, owing his life to the wonderful efficacy and curative power of this medicine. He then endeavored to persuade the Indians to give him their secret, but they refused to do so, but after much persuasion and many discussions they finally yielded to his request and the Chief of the Tribe sent him away with a quantity of the medicine.

Together with an ample supply of the roots, herbs, barks, gums, etc., used in the manufacture of their medicines. What started this in a small way has ever since increased, and to-day there is manufactured from similar materials gathered by the Indians themselves, their famous remedies, which have done so much to alleviate suffering of every description in all classes of the civilized world. Through-out the civilized world there is no more potent known for diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the kidneys, liver, stomach or blood than KICKAPOO INDIAN WORM CURE, KICKAPOO INDIAN SALVE and KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL, makes a list of remedies that will accomplish a cure in all classes of the sick.

These can be obtained at any druggist's.

powerful antagonist. Are any such right and duty devolved upon the United States? If not, the United States has already done all, if not more than all, that is morally essential in the affairs of the two countries justly, and to push its interposition further would be unbecomingly unkind, and might well subject it to the charge of impertinent intermeddling with affairs with which it has no rightful concern.

There is, then, Secretary Olney continues, "a doctrine of American public law, well founded in principle and abundantly sanctioned by precedent, which entitles and requires the United States to treat as an injury to herself the forcible assumption by another power of territory which she has not herself acquired, and which she has not herself abandoned."

The secretary shows that, though relating to the boundary line, the question is one of political control, and that the United States has a right to claim apparently expanding in two years some 33,000 square miles and directly involving the command of the mouth of the Orinoco, of immense importance in connection with the whole river navigation of the interior of South America. He dismisses as valueless the contention that British Guiana may in this controversy be regarded as an American state like Venezuela. He suggests that, while Venezuela might possibly not object to settling the matter with Great Britain, she would not be so ready to do so if she were a European power with a South American colony which she had just acquired.

The secretary says it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly applied in controversies of this branch of the government for seventy years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical result in a controversy of this kind is the record either meagre or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the creation of the independent states of that region and largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement of the United States has been the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty neutralizing the interference with Central America and excluding Great Britain from any domain there. It has been used in the position of a precedent in the case of the island of Cuba, which was not permitted to become the possession of any European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain in the West Indies, and the identification of the territory of the United States with the territory of the United States.

Mr. Bayard is directed to read the communication to Lord Salisbury and ask a definite decision regarding arbitration. The president hopes that the arbitration will be one of the great achievements of his administration, but if he is disappointed, "a result not to be anticipated, and in his judgment calculated to greatly deteriorate the future relations between this country and Great Britain," he wishes to be acquainted with the fact at this early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before congress in his next annual message.

DOCTRINE INAPPLICABLE.

Salisbury Denies the Right of America to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The British side of the dispute is embodied in a note from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote. Both were dated the same day, and the former, which the ambassador is directed to communicate to Secretary Olney, is of the highest importance, as in it Salisbury goes broadly into the Monroe doctrine. In full, it is as follows:

"Foreign Office, Nov. 26, 1895.—Sir: On the 17th August I transmitted to you a copy of the dispatch from Mr. Olney which Mr. Bayard left with me that day, and of which I have read portions to me. I informed him at that time that it could not be answered until it had been carefully considered by the law officers of the crown. I have since had the opportunity of doing so, and I will not now deal with those portions of it which are concerned exclusively with the controversy that has for some time past existed between the public opinion of Venezuela and her majesty's government regarding the boundary which separates the territory of that republic from the territory of the United States. In regard to the question whether the United States has a right to interfere in the matters upon which he touches in this dispatch, I have to inform you that the principle is admitted that European countries may acquire territory in themselves of first rate importance, and do not directly concern the United States. However, of the acquisition of Africa might be transferred to South American countries would soon be absorbed and the United States would be interested in the acquisition of territory in the least of them. Our own real rivals in power, as well as enemies in war, would be located at our very doors. We must be armed to the teeth, combat the small population of the island, and the small number of soldiers and sailors that inhabit a large space of the productive area of the island."

"Our just apprehensions are not to be met by surrenders of the good will of the European powers towards us, for the people of the United States are not to be deceived by the professions of those who would extend the relations of friendship and amity to us, but who would at the same time surrender to them the right of distress all their anxieties and

burdens were aggravated by the possibility of demonstrations against their national life on the part of powers with whom they had no quarrel, and the most harmonious relations. They were in mind that the opportunity of their civil war to set up a monarchy in the United States, and the British held important South American possessions to work for the destruction of the Monroe doctrine by furthering our dismemberment of the continent, and that the grave peril we were saved in the past, might be saved again in the future by the operation of the same, but silent voice of the doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe.

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ed that administration had in no way adopted it. But during the period of the administration of President Monroe was delivered in 1823, the doctrine has undergone a very marked change in mind, and it is now presented in the hands of Mr. Olney in a form which is entirely different from that in which it first issued from the pen of its author. The two propositions which in the original communication were first, that America was no longer to be looked upon as a field of conquest, and secondly, that Europe must not attempt to extend its sphere of influence into the Western Hemisphere, are now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which they were first presented. The first proposition is now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which it was first presented. The second proposition is now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which it was first presented.

"The dangers against which President Monroe's doctrine was directed were not as imminent as they could seem at the present day. The form of the doctrine which was first presented by Mr. Olney was a form of government which was entirely different from that in which it was first presented. The second proposition is now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which it was first presented. The first proposition is now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which it was first presented. The second proposition is now presented in a form which is entirely different from that in which it was first presented.

"In defense of it he says: 'That distance and 3,000 miles of intervening water, and the fact that the union between a European and an American state is unnatural and inexplicable, and that the geographical considerations which are peculiar to such a union, Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself, and which are not to be sacrificed to the interests of another state.'"

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not be sustained by any reasonable view of the law of nations. The United States is not entitled to affirm as a universal proposition, with reference to the recognition of the right to whose conduct it assumes no responsibility, that it will not be bound to take any action which may be deemed to be in its interest, simply because they are in the interest of another state. It is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other. The language of the communication is directed to the attainment of a result which, most Englishmen would agree to admit that they have been unable to attain by any other means. It is not more extensive or more assured in the one case than in the other. The language of the communication is directed to the attainment of a result which, most Englishmen would agree to admit that they have been unable to attain by any other means.

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claim the whole basin of the Cuyuni and Yururui, but suggested that claims to this region be surrendered in return for the recognition of the right to Point Barina. The Schomburg line, says Lord Salisbury, was in fact a great reduction of the boundary between Great Britain as a matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power. The note next gives in great detail a statement of the main facts of the discussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan government. Of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, which made great concessions out of friendly regard for Venezuela, Lord Salisbury says it remained unanswered for more than six years. He refers to the Venezuelan government was notified that it had lapsed. Lord Granville's proposal, in 1881, also involving considerable reductions from the Schomburg line, was, he says, likewise never answered. Lord Salisbury charges that Venezuela has repeatedly violated the "treaty of 1841" by the terms of which the governments agreed to refrain from aggression on the territory in dispute, for which reason, in 1880, her majesty's government decided as a matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power. The note next gives in great detail a statement of the main facts of the discussions which have ensued with the Venezuelan government. Of Lord Aberdeen's proposal, which made great concessions out of friendly regard for Venezuela, Lord Salisbury says it remained unanswered for more than six years. He refers to the Venezuelan government was notified that it had lapsed. Lord Granville's proposal, in 1881, also involving considerable reductions from the Schomburg line, was, he says, likewise never answered. Lord Salisbury charges that Venezuela has repeatedly violated the "treaty of 1841" by the terms of which the governments agreed to refrain from aggression on the territory in dispute, for which reason, in 1880, her majesty's government decided as a matter of right, and its proposal originated in a desire to come to a speedy and friendly arrangement with a weaker power.

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RECORD OF THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS HOUSES OF ST. PAUL.

The following is published daily for the benefit of traveling salesmen, strangers and the public generally. It includes all trades and professions, and cannot fail to prove of interest to all who intend transacting business in St. Paul.

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AUCTIONEERS. Kavanagh & Johnson, 22-24 E. 7th st. Wm. Waugh, 31 N. Y. Life Building.

BAKERIES. Thauwald Bros., 353-355 W. Seventh st. Horejs Bros., 463 and 1165 West Seventh street, 15 Kaslo street and 983 West University avenue.

BIRDS AND SEEDS. German Bird and Seed Store, 461 Wabasha street.

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BOOTS AND SHOES. Elmquist Shoe Store, 229 E. Seventh st. Wisconsin Dairy, 613 St. Peter street, Tel. 821. Milton Dairy Company, 772 Wabasha st. Tel. 281.

BUTTER AND EGGS. Wisconsin Dairy, 613 St. Peter street, Tel. 821. Milton Dairy Company, 772 Wabasha st. Tel. 281.

CARPET CLEANING. Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 E. 6th st.

CLOAKS. Ransom & Horton, 99-101 East Sixth st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Wm. Miller & Co., 263 West Seventh st. McGee & Easton, 288 E. Sixth st. C. C. Gerner, 235-237 East Sixth st. Geo. Thiel, 24 West Third street. E. McNamee & Co., 249 East Sixth st. Schermerhorn & Co., 101 East Third st. De Camp & Beaver, 129 East Third st. L. F. Fashall, 18 West Third street. De Camp & Beaver, 129 East Third st. Knauff Grain and Produce Company, 338 East Seventh street, Tel. 574.

CATERER. J. D. Ramaley, 403 St. Peter street.

COAL AND WOOD. Casey & Norris, cor. 7th and Willis sts. S. Brand, corner Wabasha and Park avenues, Tel. 410. John Wagner & Co., 460 E. Seventh st. O. G. Wilson, corner 5th and Broadway. Independent Coal Co., East 2d st.

CONFECTIONERS. Horejs Bros., 463 and 1165 West Seventh street, 15 Kaslo street and 983 West University avenue.

CLOTHING. A. Peterson & Co., 221 E. Seventh st. European Clothing Co., 282 E. 7th st.

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CUT-RATE TICKETS. George W. Frey, 283 Robert street. Corbett's, 169 East Third st. Edwards, 178 Third st., 339 Robert st.

COMPOUNDERS OF DR. PARSONS' CATARRH REMEDY. The Stella Drug Co., 440 Wabasha.

DRUG STORES. George J. Mitsch & Co., Corner Seventh and St. Peter streets.

DYE WORKS. New York Steam Dye Works, 16 West Sixth street.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. E. L. Larperent, 51 West Exchange st.

EXPRESS, PIANO MOVING, PACKING AND STORAGE. J. B. Desforges, 154 E. 6th, Tel. 59.

EXPRESS AND STORAGE. Kent's Express and Storage Company, 211 W. Seventh st., Cheap and best.

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FLOORS AND CEILING. H. R. Shreve, 505 Robert, tel. 531. Tierney & Co., 94 East Third st. Capitol Flour Co., 21 East Third street.

FLORISTS. Henry Krlhke, 511 St. Peter street.

GROCERS. John Wagner, corner Twelfth and Robert sts., and 486-488 S. 7th st. Jno. A. Blom, 378 East Seventh street.

GREEN VEGETABLES. M. Lavinsky, 31 West Third st. Tubbs Bros., 100 East Third street.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL R.R. NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS. 32 DAYS TOUR OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Leaving Chicago and Dubuque January 23, 1896, in Pullman parlor car, and including, on the return, the far-famed WEX FORD.

For full particulars of the tour, and for rates, apply to the Chicago and Dubuque agents, or to the Pullman parlor car, and including, on the return, the far-famed WEX FORD.

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