

GUATEMALA.

DIAZ DEFINES HIS COUNTRY'S POSITION.

GUATEMALA'S REPLY CONSIDERED.

Does Not Want to Go to War Unless the Little Republic Makes the Concessions Demanded of Her Hostilities Will Be Inaugurated by the Diaz Government

MEXICO, Jan. 28.—President Diaz and Foreign Minister Marschal met at a long conference over the Guatemalan matter last night. The reply Guatemala made to the demand of Mexico was read and considered in many bearings. Another conference of the full cabinet will probably be held Monday.

President Diaz dictated the following: "The government appreciates this manly manifestation, it is one of the results of the vehement and inexact phases in which the Guatemalan has presented the question of day. I comply with a duty in saying that although it is true that the government is sustaining a delicate and delicate controversy of a diplomatic nature, which, if not handled with correct, logical and honorable men, may conduce to a war, and although it is also true that the cause of honor, good faith and logic justify the program of the government and because it has no right to contribute any other course to its policy, the government believes that it has practically demonstrated its belief for several years, that the latest blessing we can offer our country is the present period of reconstruction and happy and visible development and peace, and declares that it will allow it to be interrupted when unjust and pertinacious aggressors insist upon infringing upon its well established rights and assailing its national honor and decorum. In such an event, which I hope will not be realized, the government will confront the situation with true faith and energy, inspired by its duty and its right. The government holds in esteem and will be with economy what you so patriotically offer. We soldiers of the generation now passing away feel our duty when we think that we may be able to baptize in a war every young man on our part the generation coming on, in whose hands we are going to leave our country and its fate."

The land involved in dispute is covered for the most part with dense forests of precious woods. Mexican loggers from the North and Guatemalan choppers from the South have felled in the heart of the forest that rings the banks of the rivers Usamacinto and La Cantom and their tributaries and this has precipitated the trouble. The controversy rests on the question whether the La Cantom, or one of the prongs of the Usamacinto constitutes the boundary between the Mexican state of Chiapas and Guatemala. The old traditional boundary was the La Cantom, but according to the treaty of 1822 the boundary was pushed to the eastward. The Guatemalans do not now accept the Usamacinto as the boundary.

UNCLE SAM AS A PEACEMAKER

His Good Offices Tendered to Mexico and Guatemala.

Efforts of the United States to Bring About a Reconciliation.

MEXICO, Jan. 28.—The United States has undertaken to play the part of peacemaker between Mexico and Guatemala to prevent war if possible. A telegram has been received here from Secretary Gresham expressing the hope that Guatemala and Mexico would agree between themselves upon some method of settling the dispute over the boundary, but that if this should not be possible the United States trusted the two countries would agree to submit their differences to the arbitration of some friendly nation. This communication from a nation with which Mexico enjoys such intimate and friendly relations has caused a profound impression upon the government and undoubtedly accounts in part, at least, for the decision of the minister of foreign affairs to withhold for five or six days, at least, the ultimatum which it was about to dispatch in much less time in answer to a note from Guatemala received. It is learned that the president of the United States made such appeal as would be received in good spirit before sending it by first communicating in an unofficial manner with Minister Romero at Washington.

A Meeting of New York Bankers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The clearing house committee met last night and discussed the recent withdrawals of gold from the United States subtreasury. The opinion was general that the government should at once issue bonds. That the subtreasury is fortifying itself against all demands for gold was shown by the big express wagons that are unloading their precious freight at the vault doors of Uncle Samuel daily. As says there is no significance to be attached to these movements.

Small Lizard for Express Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—The authorities of the Cotton Belt railway and the Pacific Express company have offered jointly a reward of \$400 for the capture of the robbers who held up and robbed an express car on that road in Arkansas Wednesday night.

Wheat Below Fifty Cents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The cash price of wheat in Chicago dropped under fifty cents today and the May price got below fifty-three cents.

HAWAIIAN FINANCES.

Minister Thurston Says They Are in First Class Shape and Denies Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Minister Thurston said to-day of the statement that the Hawaiian government was selling bonds in this country at twenty-five cents on the dollar, for the purpose of influencing a feeling in favor of annexation: "There is no more possibility of such a thing being done by the Hawaiian government than by the United States government. By law the Hawaiian government can borrow money for two purposes only—first, to pay postal savings bank deposits in case the treasury is unable to meet the demand; second, for the purpose of constructing certain public improvements, such as wharves, roads, bridges, harbors and public buildings, which, together with the amounts to be spent for each, are specified in the several acts authorizing the loans. So far from being troubled concerning financial matters, the provincial government was and the republic now is stronger in that department than in any other. The continuous balance in the treasury has ranged from \$300,000 to \$400,000. Not only has the government not been obliged to borrow money for its current expenses, but it had such a large surplus on hand from current receipts that it advanced from the loan fund account the sum of \$82,693, which was expended on the specified public works, and also met a run of over \$300,000 on the postal savings bank."

STATE HANGINGS FAVORED.

The Missouri House Passes a Bill for Penitentiary Capital Punishment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—The house convened this morning without a quorum. Petitions were presented from Kansas City and Jefferson county asking the enactment of an anti-cigarette law.

The committee on criminal jurisprudence presented a substitute for the bill regarding the hanging of condemned criminals, which was adopted by the house. It requires all persons convicted of capital offenses to be transferred to the penitentiary and in the course of law hanged within the prison walls. The act appropriates \$1,000 for the erection of a suitable building in the penitentiary for the purpose.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Middleton of Wright to compel the attendance in public schools for at least four months of each year of children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, and requiring the county court to furnish free school books to children whose parents are too poor to purchase them; by Kyler of St. Louis requiring the police commissioners in St. Louis and Kansas City to establish rules under which policemen will not be on duty over eight hours each day.

KANSAS HELPING ITS POOR.

Coal and provisions Being Sent to the Western Needy.

TOPEKA, Jan. 28.—Along with reports of severe snow and cold weather in Western Kansas come stories of suffering of man and beast, and a movement in the direction of relief has been inaugurated in the eastern half of the state.

Governor Morrill will supplement this movement by ordering the warden to increase the output of penitentiary coal for the benefit of the sufferers. Eight cars of coal have already been shipped, and to-day two more cars were forwarded to Thomas county, three to Cheyenne and two to Logan. Applications have been filed as follows: Kiowa county, three cars; Rawlins county, three cars; Rooks county, four cars; Greeley county, four cars.

Chicago Banks Done Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Bolder and more daring than any in many years are the operations of a gang of forgers whose system was first discovered by a financial house. Beginning with the promiscuous looting of the mail boxes, the gang committed forgeries on all checks and drafts found in the stolen letters and completed the daring work by passing the altered checks on the biggest banks in town.

New Mexico Asks for Statehood.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 28.—A memorial to congress praying for the immediate passage of the New Mexican statehood bill passed the lower house of the assembly by a vote of 19 to 4. It will be unanimously adopted in the council and hurried forward to Washington in the hope that the senate may take favorable action at the present session.

Killed by Carelessness.

EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 28.—W. T. Borton, while carelessly handling a revolver last night in the drug store of Charles Ryder, his brother-in-law, discharged one of the chambers and the ball passed through his heart, causing an almost instant death. Borton was one of the best known men in Lyon county.

A Nebraska Bank Cashes Skips.

TOMAS, Neb., Jan. 28.—W. J. Zirhut, cashier of the State bank of Milligan, a small town southeast of Fairmount, has skipped, leaving a considerable shortage. Speculation on the Chicago board of trade is reported as the cause of his trouble.

Fatal Quarrel Over Town Merits.

PERKY, Ok., Jan. 28.—At Blackwell, Thursday, Abe O'Hara and Josh Cox quarreled over the merits of the towns of Parker and Blackwell and began shooting. Both men were fatally wounded.

Mrs. Hammersley's New Noble Catch.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It is now positively announced that Lord William Beresford is to be married to the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hammersley of New York, during the coming spring.

Great Demand for California Oranges.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28.—The recent killing frost in Florida has created a demand for Southern California oranges unprecedented so early in the season.

DEATH BY THE ROPE.

MANNER OF MAKING WAY WITH BARETT SCOTT.

An Examination Going to Show That Death Was Due to Choking—No Indications That Torture Was Inflicted Before the Final Act—Criticism of the Loose Manner in Which the Prisoners are Guarded—The Situation in and About O'Neill.

An Autopsy on Barrett's Body.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 23.—The autopsy on Barrett Scott's body was held this evening, the examination being finished at midnight, and it proved conclusively that there was no life in the body when it was thrown into the water. A careful examination of the lungs, heart and stomach failed to reveal a particle of water, and it was evident that the noose around his neck told the true story of his death. The contents of the stomach were almost entirely digested, showing that his death had occurred several hours at least after his last meal. Some shreds of meat and vegetables were discovered, but it will require a chemical analysis to determine whether these represent the meal Scott ate before he left Mineola. The examination was conducted by Dr. J. P. Gilligan of O'Neill, assisted by Dr. P. H. Salter of Norfolk and Dr. J. H. McDonald of this city.

The clothing was removed this morning and a careful examination failed to discover any further indication of violence on the body. The only bruises are those about the head, which were previously referred to. These have the appearance of having been made by a heavy boot. When the clothing was removed no question was left as to what had caused death. The half-inch rope was sunk into the dead man's neck until it was nearly buried from sight, and the knot in the noose was sunk into the back of the neck just behind the right ear. The noose was formed by an eight-inch loop in the rope, through which the free end was passed. This allowed the rope to cut into the neck, and the appearance of the tongue and throat clearly indicate that death had been caused by strangulation. The rope was removed this morning by Dr. Gilligan and turned over to the sheriff. It measured just thirty-nine inches, including the loop.

There is great dissatisfaction in certain quarters over the manner in which Sheriff Hamilton is guarding the prisoners. Before the attorney general left he issued strict injunctions to the sheriff to allow no communication with the prisoners except by their attorneys or members of their families. It is claimed that these orders were disregarded until late this afternoon, when County Attorney Murphy called on the sheriff and added his protest. Scott's friends claim to have positive evidence that a number of the men who are under suspicion as members of the lynching party were permitted to hold a long conference with the prisoners this morning. This statement was wired to the attorney general this afternoon, but no reply has been received. If this state of affairs continues it will undoubtedly produce trouble. One of the most prominent citizens of O'Neill said this afternoon that the fact that no demonstration had occurred was due to the efforts of the more immediate friends of Barrett Scott, who had earnestly advised allowing the law to take its course.

Considerable interest was aroused in town today by the appearance of Mrs. Ralph Hill, whose husband and son were wontonly murdered by vigilantes last summer. Within a few days a man named Green has reported that he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Hill on a claim about twenty-five miles north of Bonesteel, where they were living. According to Green's story, he had recognized Hill and spoken with him. Hill said that he had not been killed, as was supposed, but was simply taken out of the country and warned not to come back. He intended to stay where he was until the excitement cooled somewhat, and then come back and make it interesting for his persecutors. This story is indignantly repudiated by Mrs. Hill. She is certain that her husband is dead, and says that she has never been near the place where Green claims to have seen her. Her version is implicitly believed here in O'Neill. Mrs. Hill is a typical frontierswoman, and is said to be able to whip any man in the Nebraska valley. She is large and stout, weighing nearly 200 pounds, and her face indicates that in years gone by she was a remarkably good looking woman. She seems to have all the tenderness of a woman with the strength and determination of a man. Her eyes filled with tears as she spoke of the fate of her husband and son, but in a moment she dashed them away and flashes of fire succeeded.

"If you men had hunted down my husband's murderers as you should," she said, "Barett Scott would be alive today. But we were poor and no one cared if my heart was broken and my children left fatherless. But that was what encouraged them to murder Scott, and you have only yourselves to blame that he is lying dead before you."

The woman was dramatic in a rough way and it is generally admitted that there is a good deal of truth in her accusation. She is now supporting herself by chopping wood on a timber claim about twenty-five miles north of here, while her children are being cared for by relatives in Boyd county. She is poorly dressed and her clothing is entirely insufficient to protect her from the cold blasts that swirl over the sand hills, and her condition excites general sympathy.

For an Indian Territory Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Little of Arkansas introduced in the house today a bill providing that an election be held in the Indian territory on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in next November and thereafter on the same day in even numbered years to choose a delegate in congress, that the agent for the five civilized tribes shall appoint the election boards and that only citizens of the United States shall be entitled to vote.

Ex-Senator Sewell, Republican, was elected from New Jersey to succeed McPherson, Democrat.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

It Is Introduced by Senator Jones of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Jones of Arkansas introduced his financial and currency bill in the senate to-day. In it authority is given to the secretary of the treasury to issue \$500,000,000 worth of bonds, payable in the coin of the present standard value and bearing interest, to mature thirty years from date and to be redeemed in twenty years. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to defray the current expenses of the government and for the redemption of the United States legal tender and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bonds are to be of denominations of \$20 and \$50 and multiples and be free from taxes. They must be paid for in gold, or the secretary may accept notes and treasury notes under the act of 1890. The national banks may issue circulating notes to the amount of bonds deposited with the secretary of the treasury and the tax on such circulation is reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Section 3 provides that no national bank shall retire its circulation without written authority from the secretary of the treasury. Section 4 provides that national banks desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circulating notes must deposit gold coin equal to the amount of the notes retired, and at all times to keep on deposit with the treasurer of the United States in gold coin a sum equal to 5 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes. Sections 6 and 7 provide for the displacement of all national bank and United States treasury notes of denominations of less than \$10 with silver certificates.

Mr. Smith of New Jersey presented a bill which provides for a non-partisan currency commission of twelve members to make investigations of fiscal questions and for an issue of bonds to produce revenues for the government. He said that he had hoped to see some solution of the currency emergency. He was convinced, however, that so little time remained for legislation that no bill would be passed at the present session. Under the circumstances he proposed this investigation, with a view to securing the proper remedy. It was desirable to have a non-partisan commission in order that its work might commend itself to the new congress.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill to-day directing that the senior mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific railroad shall be payable in silver dollars and that if there are not enough silver dollars coined in the treasury to meet those bonds, the secretary of the treasury shall coin from the bullion enough to meet the deficit. "I do not expect to see the bill passed at this session," said he, "but it will serve to counteract the proceeding commenced in the federal courts of St. Louis, Mo., to foreclose these senior mortgages."

Equal Suffrage in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Mr. Sartin of Benton county wants equal suffrage in Missouri and to-day presented a joint and concurrent resolution to that effect. When the measure comes up for reference a strong effort will be made to refer it to the committee on swamp lands.

For Train Robbery in Iowa.

MOBERLY, Mo., Jan. 24.—Frank Bateman, the alleged train robber, has been taken to Ottumwa, Iowa, Governor Stone having honored a requisition from the governor of Iowa for him. He still asserts his innocence.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Butter-Creamery print, Eggs-Fresh, Hops-Per lb., etc.

NEW YORK.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2, red winter, Corn-No. 2, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2, red, cash, Corn-Per bu., etc.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 hard, Corn-No. 2, etc.

To the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The petition of John G. Moore for mandamus against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, to prevent the collection of the income tax, was overruled this morning by Judge Hagler in the district equity court. The case will now be taken on appeal to the United States supreme court in order to test the constitutionality of the income tax law.

George C. Perkins has received a majority of votes in both branches of the California legislature for United States senator.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

BRITISH INTERESTS FOSTERED IN WASHINGTON.

What John Bull Lost at Yorktown He Is Regaining With Mr. Cleveland's Able Assistance—Those Minnesota Democrats—A Lost Idol.

Is We a British Colony?

The commercial vigilance of Great Britain never sleeps. It is always awake, ready to take advantage of every opportunity to extend the trade of the united kingdom, to guard against dangers that may threaten that which has been acquired. The attempt to hold the American colonies in subjection to the British crown was an attempt to retain a promising market. Defeated in that first attempt, British ambition sought to accomplish its purpose along different lines. But its aim was the same, and that purpose has not from that day to this been relaxed.

Political independence filled the American people with pride, and they thought that they had made themselves free. In fact, they were so far from it. But Great Britain did not sleep. It never for a moment relinquished the hope that some day it would accomplish what it sought to accomplish when it resisted the struggle of the American colonists for political independence. To-day it is an open question whether it has or has not succeeded. It is not idle to ask if we are in a commercial sense a British colony.

It was a fortunate day for Great Britain when, with the aid of the Democrats, it succeeded in placing Grover Cleveland in the presidential chair. That British influence had a great deal to do with his success does not admit of question. Thousands of men in the East who take their political ideas from England supported Mr. Cleveland because he conformed to the British standard of statesmanship. He was British in his ideas concerning the tariff. He was British in his theory of money and his policy concerning the monetary affairs of this country. He was British in his views concerning our foreign policy, and especially our relation to matters in the Pacific. Ever since he has been in the White house this time, and it was largely so during his first term, he has been an ally of Great Britain. Always he has taken an un-American stand.

Among the early acts of congress after the adoption of the constitution were two that were of the highest importance. One was to establish a protective tariff in order to stimulate American industries. The other was to establish a mint and open it to the coinage of silver and gold at a fixed ratio. In less than twenty years after that Great Britain demoralized silver, and ever since it has been an advocate of a single gold standard. For nearly the same length of time it has been an advocate of free trade. Both doctrines were in British interests. Both were contrary to the interests of this country. Both tended to reduce the world, and especially the United States, to commercial and financial dependence upon Great Britain. Both were in line with that policy of sleepless vigilance by which Great Britain has always sought to accomplish in a commercial way what it could not accomplish by force of arms.

In all this England has been aided by that school of Eastern politicians of which Mr. Cleveland is the most conspicuous member. These men have forced upon the country the British monetary policy, and they have almost forced us to a free trade level. The fact that we are not upon a free trade level is no fault of Grover Cleveland's. Their great argument in favor of gold monometallism has been that it placed us upon a monetary level with other nations, says the Denver Republican. That Great Britain is chiefly considered in this connection is shown by the fact that everyone of these men say that we cannot afford to do anything for the restoration of silver until Great Britain consents to open its mints to that metal.

Again, the reciprocity policy was a great blow at British commercial supremacy. Of all things done by the Republicans it was the most abhorrent to the Democrats. A vigorous American policy in the Pacific is contrary to British interests in that quarter. Ever since Mr. Cleveland came into office the last time our national policy in that quarter has been one of inactivity. With Mr. Cleveland and other mugwumps a vigorous American spirit is looked upon as evidence of a lack of culture. Surely there is reason to ask if this country is a British colony.

A Lost Idol.

It's an unkind fate that destiny has had in store for the Hon. Roger Q. Mills of Texas, author of the Mills bill and other important measures. He arose to a position of eminence seldom gained by politicians not well known as campaign tacticians. And then the Democracy dropped him. Or, rather, it dumped him ignominiously on to the party hearse and had him taken away amid ungrateful cries of reproach. Later, the fallen statesman went into that mausoleum of greatness, the senate.—Chicago Record.

Not One to Approve.

It is remarkable that not a newspaper in all the country has a word of praise for the present congress. It is the most thoroughly discredited legislative body that ever assembled in Washington.

Its Wish Coming True.

The Chicago Herald wants all protectionist Democrats to join the Re-

publican party. The Herald probably noticed that quite a respectable number did that early in November. Its wish as to the rest may be gratified within the next two years, if the Democratic leaders and organs continue to talk "tariff reform" nonsense.

The Minnesota Pronouncement.

The Minnesota Democratic association was much in evidence a year ago or less, when it branded the fourteen Democratic senators, who were not willing to swallow the Wilson bill in all its naked loveliness, as Bonedict Arnolds and Judas Iscariots, and unworthy to bear the name of Democrats. Some of the aforesaid senators even felt called upon to declare upon the floor of the senate that they were not Judas Iscariots, nor Bonedict Arnolds, nor any other words of like effect. The Minnesota Democratic association was very highly elated with its accomplishment.

It had succeeded with its address in attracting a great deal more attention than it had ever hoped for. A great deal more than its importance warranted. But it had raised a breeze, and was happy accordingly. But the Wilson bill went to its ignominious fate, just the same, and, in the fullness of time, in the first week of November the voters of Minnesota trampled the Democratic association in the mire and dirt—figuratively speaking—with great unanimity and thoroughness. But the Minnesota Democratic association is not discouraged. It believes in perseverance if not in the perseverance of the saints. And so it comes up as jauntily as the unfortunate events of last November will permit. The Minnesota Democratic association desires to be heard, says the Detroit Tribune, and so it elevates its mouth at an angle of forty-five degrees, takes a full inspiration, and fires its pneumatic-dynamite shot over the country as follows: "We must declare openly and boldly for free trade." All right! declare away! If you think that is what the country wants, and what it voted for, that is the thing to do. That will suit us first rate, because, if you do, there will be less Democrats than there are now. "We must take up the work of education again. We taught the people that protection is wrong. We must teach them that free trade is right."

Yes, you taught the people that protection is wrong; but the people did not accept your teaching. Quite the reverse. They taught you something in regard to their views and wishes. They taught you that they had no use for the Democratic party; they taught you that they did not want more free trade but less; that they did not believe in a policy that closes American factories and lights the fires in foreign shops and forges.

But, dear Democratic association! don't for a moment think that the earth won't revolve unless you periodically send your free trade yawp over the roof of the universe. You are too much like the ubiquitous small dog that periodically chases the limited express train out of town and then trots complacently back, wagging its tail at the tremendous achievement. Your pronouncement is magnificent—but it is not war.

On the Other Foot.

What's this? The cotton planters of the Yazoo Delta, in the great Democratic state of Mississippi, holding a convention for the purpose of agreeing upon a reduction in the wages of their hands! Why, what's to become of the country now? For a long, long time these very planters of the South have been telling the country how infamous Republican employments were to reduce the wages of their men. It shocked their sensitive souls to have Northern wages reduced. But the boot is on the other foot now, and it seems to pinch the Yazoo Delta pretty hard.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Let Him Use His "Influence."

It is stated that Mr. Cleveland will use his "influence" to bring about the repeal of the discriminating duty on German beet sugar. While he is about it let him use his "pull" with congress to bring about the repeal of the discriminating tax against the North known as the income tax. Loyal Americans are as much entitled to his consideration as alien manufacturers, although it may be hard to make him believe it.—N. Y. Tribune.

If He Began to Correct Himself.

A short time ago President Cleveland declared in a public utterance that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well known fraudulent pensioners." As the result of months of zealous labor the pension department has found less than two hundred fraudulent pensioners, 118 of which were frauds of notaries, attorneys, witnesses and impostors. Will Mr. Cleveland be fair enough to correct his slanderous statement?

The Gold Cure.

Secretary Morton's theory of improving the soil of farming lands is that the currency ought to be established more firmly on a gold basis. How the farmers ever succeeded in raising anything at all without the aid of our practical agricultural department is a deepening mystery.—Kansas City Journal.

Can't Go Below the Bottom.

One of the foundations for hope in the iron and steel industry for the year to come is the knowledge that during the two years of Democratic times prices have reached an absolute rock bottom. There can be no further decline, while the prospects all favor better prices and greatly increased operations.

Proves One Thing Anyway.

The fact that Judge Lyman Trumbull, who frames Populist platforms, wrote an amendment to the United States proves nothing except, perhaps, that he won't write any more.