

MEXICO KEEPS MUM

AND WANTS TO SEE WHICH WAY THE CAT WILL JUMP.

The Difficulties in Central America—The Attitude of the United States—Keep Your Eye on Mexico—What Precipitated the War Between Guatemala and Salvador—A Treaty of Alliance Signed—Railroad Men Settling Rate Questions.

The Central American Difficulties Likely to be Greatly Complicated.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Washington specialists say that the Mexican government, aroused by hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala, had issued orders to double the number of troops at Chiapas on the frontier. At the Mexican legation no information could be secured, Minister Romero being as uncommunicative as an oyster.

The Mexican troops have been hurried to the front, ostensibly, it is said, to protect interests of citizens of that nation who have a temporary residence in Guatemala. The correspondent's informant stated, however, that this idea of it must be taken cum crasalis. "Guatemala and Mexico," said he, "have ever been bitter enemies. Mexico fears that if Barilla's government secures the federation of the five Central American republics a combination will be formed which at some time or other will question her right to remain outside of it. It is therefore essential to the continued independence of the Mexican republic that that government should keep the smaller nations cutting one another's throats and as far away from unity as possible. Whether Mexico will see fit to become Salvador's ally remains to be seen. I have just seen Minister Romero. I understand that he has received orders from his government to remain here in anticipation of the return of Dr. Cruz, the Guatemalan minister. As soon as Dr. Cruz arrives I understand he will find dispatches from his government directing him to appeal to the United States to interfere and see that Mexico maintains a neutral attitude in the struggle. It seems to me that Mexico is waiting to see which way the cat will jump. Then she intends to step in and grab the spoils. If Nicaragua and Costa Rica join with Salvador, as they certainly will as soon as the Honduras army appears in the field, you will see, in all probability, no less than six republics engaged in a bloody war. If Mexico interferes and tells Guatemala to keep her hands off Salvador and Guatemala refuses, the Barilla government is doomed. Of course we cannot tell what the United States will do. Her policy, I assume, will be to let the republics fight it out, but keep your eye on Mexico."

War Declared in Central America.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Private dispatches received here, according to the Herald, announced that war between Guatemala and San Salvador was precipitated by the final refusal of the latter to consent to the union of the five states, long talked of. A reply to this effect was the signal for Guatemala to invade San Salvador with armed troops. The provisional president of San Salvador, General Ezeta, took command of his troops and routed the invaders. So far as known only forty were killed.

Prompted by this defeat, 2,000 Guatemalans are advancing to reinforce the routed ranks. Honduras, as the ally of Guatemala, is hurrying troops forward. Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for prudential reasons, have allied themselves with San Salvador.

Mexico, although repeatedly appealed to by San Salvador, both for recognition and assistance, has not until now shown her hand. She has concentrated troops on the Guatemala frontier in the state of Chiapas. Orders have been issued by the Mexican minister of war to these troops to invade Guatemalan territory in case Guatemala should invade that of San Salvador. Guatemala will appeal to the United States for the latter's protection against Mexican interference.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.—A special from Guatemala says the ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua signed with Guatemala a treaty of alliance. They demand of General Ezeta, in the name of the United Central alliance:

1. That he leave the supreme command in San Salvador.

2. That the legal regime be established in accordance with the San Salvador constitution as before June 22, and date of the assassination of President Menéndez.

3. That a general amnesty be granted to all those who participated in the revolutionary movement in San Salvador. Honduras had bound herself to this alliance by a previous treaty with Guatemala.

Guatemala is daily increasing her forces on the San Salvador frontier. The commanders are commanded to remain on the defensive. One general disobeyed this order and has been subjected to a court-martial.

Plan for Settling Rate Questions.

CHICAGO, July 24.—It is the unexpected which always happens, and it happened yesterday in the meeting of the committee of railroad officials appointed to adopt a plan of settlement by means of which east-bound rates from the Missouri river can be raised. The only method of settlement considered involved a division of traffic, and in to-day's meeting the Northwestern absolutely refused to become a party to any such proposal, claiming it would be illegal.

To thoroughly understand the situation it must be remembered that the Alton reduced cattle and packing house product rates nearly 75 per cent from

Kansas City in order to meet the alleged manipulations of rates. Omaha rates have in the main remained firm and the struggle has been to restore rates from Kansas City.

The Alton insists on an agreed division of the traffic before it consents to advance rates. The St. Paul insists, as do the Rock Island and Atchafalpa, of a division of the traffic at Omaha as well as Kansas City. To this the Northwestern to-day entered a flat refusal, claiming that the trouble should be settled by the Kansas City roads. It had no line to that point and saw no reason why it should practically nullify its traffic contract with the Union Pacific.

It was urged that a large share of the traffic from west of the river could go either via Omaha or Kansas City, and consequently what applied at one point must also at the other, but the Northwestern would not yield. The committee meets again to-morrow, but its members are not as hopeful of a settlement as they were.

The only chance now for an agreement is for the Atchafalpa, Rock Island and St. Paul to yield their demand for a division of traffic at Omaha and confine the plan exclusively to Kansas City.

Better Medical Education Demanded.

The following report showing the advanced position taken by the Homeopathic national medical society in relation to medical education is furnished by Dr. C. M. Dinsmore, chairman of the bureau of medical education:

The American institute of homeopathy, at its forty-seventh annual session, held at Waukesha, Wis., last month, upon the suggestion of its collegiate committee, representing the thirteen colleges of this school, voted to require a four years' course of medical study from all students entering its colleges after the session of 1891-92. The four years' course has been decided upon by the Illinois state board of health, and acceded to by some thirty medical colleges in the country; but one of these four years requires only a certificate from some physician, stating that the student has studied medicine for that time. Such certificates are often vague, indefinite and valueless. The American institute proposes to change entirely the character of this first year, and establish certain definite preparatory courses, which will be required of every student. These will include a thorough English education, a knowledge of physics, general chemistry, botany, biology, elementary physiology, and easy Latin, sufficient to enable the student to understand medical terms and formulae. This knowledge they can acquire in colleges, institutes of technology, academies, high schools, or even under an able instructor. They will be required to pass satisfactory examinations in all these branches, which will be considered equivalent to one year of medical study, before entering upon the last three years, which must be passed in the medical school. It would seem that such a course, thoroughly carried out, would solve many of the problems now under consideration, as between a four years' course in the literary or classical college, and the subsequent professional work, by combining the studies of the last college year with those of the first year of medical study. Without doubt, such a course would advance the standing and attainments of medical graduates, and thus benefit the entire community.

For the intercollegiate committee, I. T. TALBOT, Chairman.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 20, 1890.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Institute of Homeopathy cordially endorses and approves the action of the intercollegiate committee, by which four years have been made the required term of medical study, and the studies of the first year have been definitely arranged, to include the necessary preliminary studies requisite to more advanced medical studies.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of the institute to assist and sustain the medical colleges in their efforts.

A Sensation in Army Circles.

VALENTINE, Neb., July 23.—General A. V. Kautz of the Eighth infantry, commanding Fort Niobrara, was relieved of his command yesterday, the post placed in command of Colonel Smith and General Kautz put under arrest by order of the department commander.

It is learned at Fort Niobrara that the immediate cause of this arrest is due to some official correspondence relative to court-martial proceedings which seem to have left Fort Niobrara not in regular form; they were returned for correction and explanation, which were duly forwarded, but again returned by the department commander with the endorsement in effect that he had not made his statements in accordance with the facts.

General Kautz wrote back asking redress for grievances and in reply was placed in arrest. It is thought that General Brooke has preferred charges against General Kautz and it is known that the latter has against the former for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Among the officers this is considered no ordinary case, on account of the rank and prominence of both officers, General Brooke being in command of the department and General Kautz only recently a prominent candidate for promotion, which will be renewed on the retirement of General Gibbon in April next.

It is thought it can result in nothing less than the taking of one or the other of the officers from the department.

Parnell has again disappeared from London and no one knows where to find him.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION MEASURE PASSES THE SENATE.

The Bankruptcy Measure Passes the Lower House With an Unimportant Amendment—Discussion of the Tariff Bill—A Pension to Mrs. Gen. Fremont—A Record of Other Business in the Senate and House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 21st the bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., was passed. The tariff bill was considered and Mr. Voorhees spoke in opposition to it. At the close of his speech, Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions (which were agreed to) expressing the senate's regret at the announcement of the death of Representative Walker of Missouri and for the appointment of a committee of three senators to attend the funeral. Messrs. Vest, Plumb and Berry were appointed and the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned. In the house Mr. Payson of Illinois, from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior to inform the house by what authority and why he has authorized and directed the issue of patents to the Union Pacific railroad company for lands granted the company prior to the payment of the debt due the United States from the said company, and that he also report to the house the amount of lands that have been patented or certified to each of the land grant corporations of the Union Pacific railway system up to this date. Adopted. Resolutions were then unanimously adopted expressing the sorrow with which the house had heard of the death of Mr. Walker, of Missouri, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven members of the house and three members of the senate to take charge of the funeral ceremonies.

In the senate on the 23d the bill giving a pension of \$2,000 a year to Mrs. Jessie Fremont, was reported and placed on the calendar. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Among amendments reported and agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for the subsistence for the Sioux and for the purposes of their civilization from \$850,000 to \$950,000. Inserting the item of \$15,000 for one year's interest in advance on the \$3,000,000 provided for as a permanent fund in the act of March 2, 1889, being an act to divide a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota, and for the relinquishment to the Indian title to the remainder. Having disposed of half of the bill it was laid aside until tomorrow.

In the house, immediately after the reading of the journal, voting began on the original package bill. The first vote was on the Adams amendment substituting defining an original package. It was lost—33 to 155. The house then proceeded to vote on the house substitute for the senate bill. The vote resulted: Yeas 113, nays 97. Grosvenor of Ohio moved a reconsideration and a motion was made that the motion be tabled. The motion to table was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 95. The vote then recurred on the passage of the senate bill as amended. It passed—yeas, 176; nays, 98. Following is the house measure: That whenever any article of commerce is imported into any state, from any other state, territory or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sale, the value shall then be subject to the laws of such state; provided that no discrimination shall be made by any state in favor of its citizens against those of other states or territories in respect to the sale of any article of commerce, nor in favor of its own products against those of a like character produced in other states and territories; nor shall the transportation of commerce through any state be obstructed except by the necessary enforcement of the health laws of such state. A conference with the senate was asked for and the house then proceeded to the consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

In the senate, on the 23d, consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was resumed. A number of committee amendments to the bill was agreed to and it went over. The committee on foreign relations reported a substitute for Pascoe's resolution calling on the president for information touching the arrest of A. J. Diaz in Cuba and it was agreed to. In the house Mr. Lacy of Iowa submitted a report of the committee on elections in the West. Virginia contested election case of McGinnis vs. Anderson. The report which finds in favor of the contestant, was ordered printed and laid over. The discussion of the bankruptcy bill was then resumed. Frank of Missouri dwelt upon the importance of the pending legislation to the business interests of the country. The problem of how bankrupts should be treated was one to which the attention of the lawmakers had been for years directed without their being able to reach entirely a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Kelly of Kansas suggested the provision requiring that referees should be members of the legal profession as a gratification to the members of other professions. Mr. Peck of Arkansas thought the bill unwise and impolitic. Messrs. Adams of Illinois, Catchings of Mississippi, Kerr of Iowa, Wilson of West Virginia, McAdoo of New Jersey, and E. B. Taylor of Ohio, spoke in advocacy of the measure. Mr. Outwater of Ohio criticised the method in which his important measure was being considered (for it was not being considered). If properly amended he would support it. The bill went over.

In the senate on the 21st Senator Morgan introduced a bill to fix the limit of the value and to provide for the free coinage of silver, and it was read and referred to the committee on finance. The following bills passed: House bill for the construction of a bridge across the Savannah river. Senate bill for the construction of a bridge across the Willamette river at Albany, Ore. Senate bill to provide an American register for the steamer Marmon. Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed. An amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the prosecution of the suit in North Carolina to enforce certain rights of the Cherokee Indians in that state was modified so as to merely appropriate \$5,000 to pay the legal expenses already incurred in the suit. Agreed to. The next amendment to provoke discussion was one on increasing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the support of the Indian schools to \$150,000, including the construction of a school building at the Blackfeet agency in Montana. A number of other amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to and others rejected. On motion of Senator Power, the item for a school building at Blackfoot agency, Montana, was amended by fixing the limit at \$25,000. The bill was then reported to the senate, and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole were concurred in and the bill was passed. Senator Hale reported from the appropriations committee a joint resolution providing that nothing in the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill shall be construed to interrupt the publication of the reports of the international conference. Adopted. The tariff bill was laid before the senate as the "unfinished business," and after a short executive session adjourned. The house, after a short parliamentary wrangle, proceeded to vote upon the committee amendments to the bankruptcy bill. The amendments are principally verbal and informal in their character. After they had been disposed of the amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the states giving wages for labor a preference. A vote was then taken on the minority substitute which is known as the "voluntary bankruptcy bill." This was disagreed to. Yeas, 74; nays, 125. The Torrey bankruptcy bill was then passed with an unimportant amendment. Yeas, 117; nays, 84. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 25th, Mr. Blair presented a memorial from the headquarters of the Grand Army post expressing abhorrence at the action of congress in allowing pension agents a fee of \$10 in each case under the recent dependent pension act, and enclosing a circular of a Washington claim agent offering to active men in localities one-half of the fee in all cases sent to him. Mr. Cockerell presented a memorial from St. Louis protesting against the passage by the senate of the federal election bill. Other memorials against the bill were presented from Adrian, Mich. The house bill on that subject was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. In the house Mr. Cannon of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill with the senate amendments, with certain recommendations relative thereto. On a point of order raised by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky the bill was sent to the committee of the whole, and Mr. Cannon moved that the house go into such committee for its consideration. After some opposition the motion carried and the house proceeded to its discussion. On demand of Mr. Rogers of Arkansas the senate amendments were read in extenso. The reading consumed more than an hour. A short discussion ensued as to the limit which should be placed upon the general debate. Mr. Turner of New York made a brief speech critical of the man who controlled the business of the house in slighting measures reported by the committee on labor and refusing to fix time for their consideration. Pending further debate the committee rose and took a recess.

Closer Relations With Canada. WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Hon. John Charlton, member of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, visited the capitol and availed himself of the privilege of the floor of the senate, allowed under the rule admitting to the floor "members of national legislatures of foreign countries." He had pleasant conversations with a number of senators on both sides of the chamber. He discussed with freedom and animation the subject of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, and expressed himself as in favor of some such measure of union as that outlined and advocated by Representative Butterworth of Ohio. He thinks the people also want better trade relations.

Verdict of Manslaughter. CHICAGO, July 23.—The coroner's jury in the matter of the explosion of the steamer Tioga, by which about twenty-five lives were lost, brought in a verdict yesterday. It censures the Union steamboat company, which owns the Tioga, for carelessness in handling naphtha and other explosive oils, and recommends that Messrs. Bright of Buffalo, the proprietors of the Genesee oil works who shipped the naphtha on the Tioga, be indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury.

The August number of the Forum will contain an essay on "The Decolite in Modern Life," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, which is a text from which the writer argues an alarming decay in delicacy in American society; and she traces the effects of this decay in our art, in our literature, in politics, and throughout the whole range of American activity.

MERRIAM NOMINATED

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNOR ENDORSED FOR A SECOND TERM.

The Other Gentlemen Who Will Accompany Him in the Political Race—What the Platform Sets Forth—The Behring Sea Question Discussed by the Ontario Government Organ—Rights of the Sac and Fox Indians—The Coming G. A. R. Encampment.

The Minnesota Republicans.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—The republican state convention was called to order by Stanford Newell, chairman of the state central committee, and Lieutenant Governor Rice was chosen temporary president. Committees were appointed by the chair and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and the report was adopted.

The platform was unanimously adopted. It endorses state and national administrations; claims the high license system of Minnesota the best means of controlling the liquor traffic yet adopted; favors the exclusion of undesirable immigrants; endorses the introduction of a manufactory of binding twine to the state prison; denounces monopolies and trusts; favors the regulation of the interstate commerce of common carriers; pledges the party to secure a reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal; approves of the Australian ballot system; recognizes the services of soldiers and endorses the disability pension law introduced and championed by Senator Davis; favors free text books in public schools and is firmly opposed to any federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with domestic common carriers.

Nominations for governor being in order the names of William R. Merriam, present governor, W. W. Braden, present state auditor, and ex-Congressman Knute Nelson were presented. The first ballot resulted: Merriam 350, Nelson 74, Braden 34.

Governor Merriam was brought to the convention by a committee and made a brief speech of thanks.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows: Lieutenant governor, G. S. Ives of Nicolet; state treasurer, Joseph Bibbette; secretary of state, F. K. Brown of Fairbault county; state auditor, P. J. McGuire of Polk county; attorney general, Moses E. Clapp; clerk of the supreme court, C. B. Holcombe of Washington county.

The Behring Sea Question.

TORONTO, Ont., July 25.—The Empire, the chief government organ, says: "The diplomatic correspondence on the Behring sea question, published today, will be read with interest, though it really contains little that is new or that might not have been anticipated at least in the main outlines. That Lord Salisbury maintained the right of British subjects, including Canadians, is proved beyond question. Secretary Blaine's course is not surprising. His contentions craftily avoid the main point, that the seizures were contrary to international law, being outside territorial waters and United States jurisdiction. All his legends about Russian rights acquired, his complaints of injuries done to United States interests and his claim to insist upon the preservation of seals, even if inaccurate, would be quite outside the mark; for no amount of wrongdoing or loss would justify interference outside the jurisdiction."

"He might as well assume to send his police to Toronto to make arrests and seizures because some citizen of the United States had been robbed. But all this has been the United States policy. The cessation of these high-handed outrages is not due to any neighborly feeling or fair play or any respect for law and the rights of others, but to the recognition of the fact that the end of British patience and forbearance has been reached."

Will Look After the Murphys. WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Paddock and Congressman Connell made another visit to the interior department in relation to the claim of the Murphys to rights as members of the Sac and Fox tribes of Missouri Indians. The secretary said that he would appoint a special agent at once to proceed to the reservation and take the necessary testimony to establish the true situation of affairs, and that this agent will conduct his inquiries in a spot remote from the reservation itself in order that the utmost freedom can be secured for the witnesses. In the meantime the Nebraska delegation will fight the house amendment to the original senate bill commonly known as the general allotment bill. It is this bill which the house committee amended so as to entirely change its character. The entire measure as it passed the senate was stricken out after the enactment clause and in its place were added five sections with several provisos which have an entirely different effect from that intended by the senate. The two Kansas congressmen, Messrs. Morrill and Perkins, seemed determined to force the amended bill through, but in the present state of feeling it can never pass the senate as it was referred from the house committee and it has not yet passed the house.

The secretary of the interior has decided that Commissioner Groff was right in rejecting the application of Augusta Nelson for the reinstatement of her declaratory statement filing No. 456 for the s. e. 1 of section 15, township 24 north, range 6 east, Omaha Indian lands in the Neligh, Neb., district.

The troops of San Salvador invaded Guatemala and planted their flag on Guatemalan soil. Guatemala was insulted and declared war. The Guatemalan troops fought with great courage at Cotepeque and Chingo. The loss is great on both sides.

John Cleary and John Harris, United States deputy marshals, were fatally shot at the farmers' alliance picnic at Oliver, Ga., as the result of a quarrel over family affairs.

Nathaniel B. Locke, father of the late D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) died at Toledo, aged 97 years.

South Dakota Crops.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—Captain C. W. Hall of Minneapolis brings information that throughout a large portion of South Dakota the crops are in almost as poor a condition as they were last year. In some counties, indeed, they are absolutely a failure. He predicts that many of the residents of Dakota will need help fully as much as they did last year. Large numbers of settlers, he says, are leaving that country, while others do not go because they do not possess the means. "Riding on the train I could see along the whole line of the Milwaukee road that there will be but a short crop. The grain is burnt, blistered, withered to the very root. In Brown, Dickey, Sargent and Ransom counties the grain is almost ruined, particularly in Ransom and Sargent. The condition is nearly as bad in Day, Thurston, McIntosh and McPherson counties. In fact, through the whole Jim river valley, the harvest will amount to but little. The weather has been intolerably hot up there and we have had those blistering winds which burn and wither herbage as if a fire had passed over it. While I was at Ellensdale the temperature was 98 degrees in the shade. That degree of heat, with no rain to relieve it, is death to crops. About the condition of North Dakota I cannot say much from personal observation, but I have heard that the crops are nearly as poor there. Why, the farmers are now piling up their wheat fields. I know one farmer who has turned under 400 acres of wheat to summer fallow it. There is no money in that country and the people up there are going to have an awfully hard time this winter."

Crops in Nebraska.

OMAHA, July 25.—Reports have been received from the special correspondents of the Bee in almost every county of the state giving reliable estimates of the crop prospects obtainable at the present time. A summary of these reports show that the recent rains in almost all parts of the state have greatly improved the condition of corn, which had previously been suffering from drought. With favorable weather an almost full crop will be harvested. Wheat has been harvested in most sections of the state and has given an average yield.

The acreage of oats has decreased and the crop will probably be slightly short.

Early rains and the subsequent dry weather had a disastrous effect on potatoes and the yield will be very short.

In the eastern part of the state the floods in the early spring compelled a reworking of many fields, and as a consequence the crops are late. Present prospects now are for a very good yield. In the Republican valley the condition of corn and wheat is good, while oats have been greatly damaged by the dry weather.

Along the Elkhorn all the crops are in excellent condition, except in one or two counties.

In the central and northern parts of the state corn promises a heavy yield, owing to the heavy rains, while wheat and oats are only fair.

In the extreme western and southern part of the state the acreage of corn has been greatly increased and other crops are in excess of last year. In some sections the dry weather has damaged the crops, but the general reports show a favorable prospect.

The North and South.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Governor Ross of Texas, in an interview yesterday, in reply to an inquiry as to his opinion of the proposed boycott of the north by the south, said: "I deem the proposed boycott utterly impracticable, and, if practicable, it would be unwise, because it would array the north and south against each other in permanent political, social and commercial hostility. It would withdraw millions of eastern capital from the south and destroy the credit of southern merchants. It would cause every southern community to create implacable enemies between those who wavered and those who refused to join the boycott. A citizen's loyalty to his state and country would be tested by a false standard, while in the north every interest would be arrayed solidly against the south. If impracticable it would be indefensible, because it would injure personal friendship. It would be predicted upon the presumption that a force bill, once enacted into a law, would be unreplicable, and that the just sentiment of all sections could not be relied upon to relieve an oppressed section from a measure found to be tyrannical and dangerous to peace."

The Argentine Republic Revolt.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres regarding yesterday's revolt says the first step at overthrowing the government was taken by the artillery, joined by some civilians. Part of the infantry afterwards joined them and the firing soon became heavy. In the afternoon the revolutionary government issued a decree ordering the mobilization of the national guard. Late in the afternoon attacks were made by government troops on the citizens' battalions, but the troops were repulsed. Many policemen, artillerymen and citizens are dead. The minister of war is reported killed.

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