

### Col. Broadhead Makes an Argument.

From the following, which is a press dispatch from Washington, which arrived Saturday, July 19, it would seem that Col. Broadhead, the eminent constitutional lawyer, has been given an opportunity to state, before the House committee, the vital objections to the bill referred to in the dispatch:

The House judiciary committee today listened to an argument by Judge James O. Broadhead of St. Louis, in opposition to the Senate bill providing for the application of the forfeited Mormon Church fund to the common schools of Utah. Judge Broadhead's contention was that the bill is in violation of the general law respecting charters, inasmuch as it proposed to divert from its legitimate purposes the monies subscribed in aid of certain charities connected directly with a specific denomination. He held that although certain of these charities had been declared illegal, yet there were others among those specified, such as the support of the Mormon schools, which could legally receive funds. As the property is in the hands of a receiver, he held that the passage of the bill was unnecessary and would prejudice the final decision of the court.

### Returned Elders.

July 18th, we were called upon by Elders Abraham Maw and Wm. L. Stewart, of Plain City, who returned from missions to Great Britain with the last company of emigrants.

Elder Maw left Utah October 10, 1888, and labored a short time in the Newcastle Conference. In December, 1888, he was transferred to the Leeds conference, and labored in it over one year. He and Elder R. Hunter succeeded in raising up a branch of forty-one members in the city of Hull. In March of this year Elder Maw was made president of the Newcastle conference, in which position he remained until his return home.

Elder Stewart left home in May, 1888, and labored about one year in Aberdeen, Scotland. He was then transferred to Glasgow, where he remained until released to return home. In the northern part of Scotland there are fair prospects before some of the Elders, but elsewhere in that country not many converts are being made.

Those Elders were accompanied to this office by Brother Joseph Whiteley, late of Manchester, who was baptized last November, and came with them to Utah.

### The Threatened War.

The following is a dispatch from Washington, dated July 17. — The threatened war in Central America offers a good opportunity for the test of Mr. Blaine's plan of arbitration, as adopted at the late International American Conference. The governments of Salvador and of Guatemala assented to the plan and signed the treaty last May, and declared in solemn resolutions that war on the Continent should be no more, but so far as known, neither

nation has signified its desire, nor even its willingness, to submit the differences to arbitration. In fact, there is no actual difference to arbitrate. The affair is a revolution rather than a war.

The late president of Salvador was a firm believer and advocate of the union of the Central American republics, and signed the treaty of coalition, which was also signed by Guatemala and Honduras. In fact, the congress which decided upon the union met at Salvador and the treaty was celebrated there, but the anti-union party in the little republic broke out in rebellion, assassinated the president and took possession of the government.

The action of Guatemala is in aid of the union party and to assist in the restoration of the legitimate government to power. The only question to arbitrate, therefore, is whether a faction in one republic has the right to call upon foreign aid against another faction. The United States minister, Mr. Mizner, has been instructed to use his good offices to preserve the peace and settle the difficulty.

### San Salvador Excited.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 18. — Salvador still continues in a state of excitement. General Ezeta has within the past week raised a forced loan among the people of Salvador, creating, as was expected, great discontent and adding materially to his unpopularity, which the opposition are using to their advantage. Ezeta has a large force massed on the border of Guatemala, and it is believed it is his intention to invade that country. The last named republic has several thousand men under arms on the Salvador frontier, ready to repel any attempted invasion.

It is said that the two armies are now not far distant from each other, and a conflict may be expected at any moment.

President Barrillas, in his proclamation, issued on the 29th ult., explains the position of Guatemala. In speaking of the refusal of Guatemala to recognize the Eceta government, Barrillas says:

Not without reason the executive power, with the aid of public opinion, and in accord with the unanimous sentiment of the people of Honduras, at whose head figures General Brogan, has not recognized the order of things established in Salvador, because it is the product of an odious *coup de main* fit for the dark ages. To the fate of Salvador we cannot be indifferent. It is a sister republic. It is leagued to us by the solemn stipulations of union. Its people are of the most honorable and industrious of Central America. Its destinies are the same that are prospective for all the Central American Isthmus.

"Salvador being a boundary state, whose events, prosperous or otherwise, are always reflected in Guatemala, my government should be watchful for peace, should be vigilant for its own interest and should take measures, as far as is consistent, to put down anarchy and con-

fusion in the neighboring state which form a danger for the generous people of Salvador and a menace to all Central America.

"It is for that reason that my government has placed a corps of observers on the frontier. It is for that reason that, acting for the well-being of all, and especially on behalf of the people of Salvador, whose real rights and interests we shall always respect, that this same government is ready to act as the circumstances may demand."

### People's County Convention. HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SALT LAKE CITY, July 17th, 1890.

A People's Convention for Salt Lake County is hereby called to meet at the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, July 26, 1890, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers to be voted for at the General Election to be held on Monday, the 4th day of August next.

Said County Convention will consist of 130 delegates, apportioned to the several wards as follows:

First Ward, Salt Lake City.....	2
Second Ward .....	2
Third .....	2
Fourth .....	2
Fifth .....	2
Sixth .....	3
Seventh .....	3
Eighth .....	2
Ninth .....	2
Tenth .....	4
Eleventh .....	5
Twelfth .....	3
Thirteenth .....	3
Fourteenth .....	3
Fifteenth .....	6
Sixteenth .....	7
Seventeenth .....	4
Eighteenth .....	4
Nineteenth .....	5
Twentieth .....	5
Twenty-first .....	6
Twenty-second .....	6
Mountain Dell and Sugar House Precincts ..	3
Farmers Precinct.....	2
Mill Creek .....	4
East Mill Creek Precinct.....	2
Bix Cottonwood .....	2
South Cottonwood .....	3
Union .....	2
Butler and Silver .....	2
Granite and Little Cottonwood Precincts..	2
Sandy .....	2
Draپر .....	2
Herriman and Bingham .....	2
South Jordan .....	2
Riverton .....	2
West Jordan .....	2
North Jordan .....	2
Granger .....	2
Brighton .....	2
North Point .....	2
Pleasant Green .....	2
Hunter .....	2
Bluffdale .....	2
Total.....	130

Delegates should receive credentials properly authenticated by the chairman and secretary of the meeting appointing them.

By order of the People's Central Committee of Salt Lake County.

ELIAS A. SMITH,  
Secretary.

"The Speaker's Error," by X. M. C., one of the leading articles in the July number of the *North American Review*, was ordered printed in its entirety in the *Congressional Record* as part of the regular business of the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. This is the first time in the history of Congress such a distinction has been accorded to any periodical.