

great benefit had already accrued from this Church school last winter in his own family and ward and desired the success of the institution.

Richard Howe was called to speak. He said he had not been in full sympathy with the movement, and could not fully see the necessity of this school, but as we had authorized this board to go ahead, we should help them out, though he did not consider we were under the necessity of building this house, considering the common schools now being built here, which was quite a tax on the means of the people.

The remainder of the time was taken up by Counselor C. W. Penrose, who answered the objections of the previous speaker. Elder Elias Morris, Wm. B. Dougall, George H. Taylor, Bishop John R. Winder, and Counselor Joseph E. Taylor, each spoke on the necessity of these schools, the good results that would flow from them, and the satisfaction the people would have in thus helping to build up the latter-day work.

A motion was made and carried that the Bishops and Counselors of these six wards be constituted a committee to canvass their wards and raise the money necessary to pay off the debt already incurred and to finish the schoolhouse by the 15th of October.

A resolution was also offered by Bishop John R. Winder to the effect that this Church school district approve the action of the board and that each ward and member would pay their proportion to complete and pay for the building. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The names of Thomas A. Wheeler and Alva Butler were presented as members of the board in place of Sandra Sanders and Wm. Thompson, resigned. These brethren were sustained unanimously.

The meetings were well attended and spirited throughout, the remarks very timely and interesting, and a good spirit prevailed.

The singing, under the leadership of Brother Henry Ballard, was most excellent.

CHARLES DENNEY,
Secretary Central Seminary Board of Education.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: A revolution has been precipitated in the republic of Guatemala, which will unquestionably become general.

A gentleman who left the City of Guatemala on the morning of the 16th instant, and who has just reached this city on horseback from Acapulco, brings the information that an outbreak occurred in Guatemala City on the 15th instant, and was still in progress when he left. According to his story, the people of that city were celebrating the anniversary of their national holiday. It appears that President Barillas had personally appointed the orators of the day. To this the masses took exception, and when the orators took the rostrum, it was the signal for a storm of stones which set them to flight. An exciting scene followed and every known Liberal or Barrillas' partisan was

driven from the plaza. After that, the masses elected their orators and most violent and

INCENDIARY SPEECHES

followed. The news of the riot spread rapidly, and soon Barrillas threw a battalion of infantry into the large square, for the purpose of dispersing the mob. They, with fixed bayonets, attempted to carry the plaza by assault, but were met with a shower of stones and bullets from revolvers. This action of the mob put them to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the plaza. Members of the mob shouted: "Let's storm the national palace;

KILL BARRILLAS,

and restore the Republican form of government; Guatemala should not be ruled by a dictator. The plundering of the national treasury must cease."

Barillas then ordered the artillery into the plaza, and the infantry and two cannon to guard his residence. When the guns were turned on the mob, it dispersed. People left the plaza, but fought in the side streets; in fact, they practically, during the night of the 15th, held full control of the city, though at intervals they were attacked by the infantry who shot many of them. It is thought this will cause

A GENERAL REVOLT

throughout the entire republic of Guatemala and engender war in all the other Central American States. Strict censorship is maintained over all press dispatches, and the mails are also trifled with to prevent the leaking out of any information concerning the actual condition of the country. It is stated that cable communication with Guatemala City is interrupted.

Yesterday afternoon the *Anglo-American* received a special dispatch from Newton, on the line between Guatemala and Mexico. It brings the information that Barrillas is master of the situation, he having put down the revolt after three days of hard fighting. The revolt was precipitated by Montufar, the son of one of the candidates for the presidency, who is a strong partisan of Barillas, and attempted to make a political speech on Independence day. From that time until the night of the 18th there was street fighting, sometimes the mob being in control of the city, and at other times the army.

SALVADOR IS MOVING HER TROOPS

to the southern frontier of Guatemala, it is believed for the purpose of invading the latter country, if the City of Guatemala revolt spreads to the interior points.

A private dispatch to a prominent merchant of this city, from Newton, says that fully 500 lives were sacrificed in the three days' fighting in the City of Guatemala, and that the shooting is still going on. The dispatch also conveys the information that Barillas has declared himself dictator. It is stated that Col. Jobon killed Gen. Sanchez, and that a brother of Gen. Sanchez, learning of his assassination, shot and killed Jobon. General Sanchez's brother has been executed. The city is under martial law, and a reign of terror prevails, the inhabitants being afraid to leave their houses. The residence of President Barillas is guarded by soldiers and the President does not stir abroad, unless guarded by a large force of cavalry.

THE TAX SUIT.

United States District Attorney Varian Monday evening filed the appended petition for a writ of certiorari to review the recent action of the City Council in adopting the resolution reducing the valuation on real property 20 per cent.:

Hiram Johnson vs. The Mayor and City Council of Salt Lake City and J. F. Jack, recorder of said city.

The petition of Hiram Johnson above-named respectfully shows:

That he is a citizen of the United States, resident and taxpayer within the city of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

That the city of Salt Lake is a city of the first class, incorporated under the laws of the Territory of Utah, and defendant Jack is the recorder of said city and the custodian of its records.

That heretofore and prior to the proceedings hereinafter stated, the assessor and collector for said city, in such behalf duly commissioned and authorized during and for the year 1891, as by law and ordinance of said city required, regularly and lawfully assessed all the property, real and personal, subject to taxation, situate within the corporate limits of said city as near as may be in accordance with the actual cash valuation thereof, and the City Council of said city, in accordance with law and the ordinances thereof, duly levied the necessary municipal tax on the assessed value of all taxable real and personal property within said city, authorized by law and required for municipal purposes. That thereafter the annual assessment roll was returned by the said assessor and collector to the said City Council, as provided by law, and thereupon the City Council aforesaid did fix a day for hearing objections thereto, and gave proper notice thereof.

That afterwards upon the day so fixed, to-wit: the 21st day of August, 1891, the said City Council, with the Mayor of said city presiding, met and organized as a board of equalization, and thereafter from time to time met and adjourned and met again as such board of equalization for the purpose of equalizing and correcting such assessment roll.

That during the sessions of said City Council sitting as a board of equalization aforesaid, divers and numbers of taxpayers in said city appeared before such board and were heard in their individual behalf upon complaints made, concerning the assessed valuations by the said assessor and collector, of real and personal property, and in such connection the said board received and heard evidence and thereupon determined all the cases in which complaints were made, and changed and corrected each and every valuation so complained of as aforesaid in accordance with the facts and as justice required.

That it added to such assessed valuation in some cases and reduced the same in others, both as to real and personal property, and directed the recorder of the city to note such corrections and changes upon the said assessment roll, which was done, and thereupon the entire assessment roll of all the taxable property, real and personal, within the corporate limits of