

overthrow Gutierrez in San Salvador and Zelaya in Nicaragua in order to break up the union, but up to the present time they have met with no success in this policy.

"Costa Rica has always kept aloof from foreign complications, while Guatemala has her hands full at home with a serious financial crisis.

"Furthermore, the relations between Salvador and Guatemala are so cordial at present that neither would aid a revolution started against the other.

"It is entirely untrue that San Salvador made no attempt to prevent an invasion of Guatemalan territory in January last. As a matter of fact it was entirely due to San Salvador's vigilance that the expedition was not more formidable as proved by the published telegrams from Barrios to Gutierrez, thanking him for his able co-operation in watching the frontier and arresting and imprisoning those implicated.

"The old differences between Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been happily arranged through the mediation of the Central American diet.

"The tenor of the replies of Costa Rica and Guatemala to the special envoys of the greater republic tends to indicate that they will join the union conditionally."

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A special to the Herald from Havana says the state department refuses to answer Consul Gen. Lee's cabled question whether or not it will sustain his demands that Spanish outrages upon Americans cease and that the liberty and treaty rights of citizens of the United States be respected by Spanish authorities. Ruiz was kept incarcerated thirteen days before he was killed. To prevent Scott from being secretly murdered Gen. Lee demanded of Gen. Ahumada on Friday that Scott be brought out of close confinement and allowed to see his friends. This was not done by Saturday and Gen. Lee cabled to Secretary Olney the facts asking him how many warships are on the Florida coast and if one would be sent here in case it became necessary to enforce a demand. Not one word in reply to the question has come from Washington up to Wednesday—four days after the state department had been asked by the American consul general to an emergency if he could rely on his government fully sustaining him in protecting the citizens of his country.

The Spanish authorities do not in the least respect the treaty stipulations that no American prisoner must be kept in solitary confinement more than five days, and must be acquainted with the charge against him within twenty-four hours. No American prisoner ever was brought out of solitary confinement in a dark cell within the time specified.

The American colony is in a condition bordering on a panic. Now there is no hope of protection from the government at Washington, unless Congress compels the President to send a fleet immediately.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The correspondent of the Herald in Bogota says the Spanish minister, Baron de la Barre, was slapped in the face and otherwise insulted by Senor Morales on board a railroad train.

Morales, who is a very young man,

is a relative of Don Placido Morales, who was killed in the streets of Bogota a year ago. The dispute had arisen between Don Placido and some Spanish residents over the Cuban question. Finally a group of Catalonians led by Rosendo Pach attacked Don Placido and killed him. The insult to the Spanish minister has caused a great sensation in the capital. Senor Morales has been imprisoned.

The feeling against the Spanish in Bogota is very bitter.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 25.—The Associated Press correspondent here ascertained from a passenger on the steamer Olive, which arrived tonight that it is reported that Dr. Ruiz, the American citizen alleged to have been killed in jail, was visited by the governor of Guanahacoe, Senor Fonadievola, and insolently questioned. This was resented by Ruiz. Fonadievola, it is said, seized a club and struck Ruiz on the head, causing death.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—Senor Canovas de Castillo, the minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, and the minister of war Gen. Azacraga, have had a long conference on the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a citizen of the United States who died recently in a prison near Havana. The semi-official Epoca says the government is prepared to make an inquiry into the matter, and if Dr. Ruiz was ill-treated, the guilty parties will be punished.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Lords today Marquis Salisbury replying to a question from Lord Dunraven said that as the best means of placing the house in possession of the facts of moment in regard to Crete, he would read a telegram sent yesterday evening to the British ambassadors to the courts of the great powers. It was: "Inform the government to which you are accredited that her majesty's government proposes to make the following declaration of policy, which they intend to pursue and which they believe is in accordance with the views of their allies:

"First—The establishment of administrative autonomy in Crete as a necessary condition for the termination of international occupation.

Secondly—That, subject to above conditions, Crete ought in their judgment remain in portion a Turkish empire.

Thirdly—Turks and Greeks should be informed by the powers of this resolution.

Fourth—If Turkey or Greece should, were required, persistently refuse to withdraw their militia and naval forces from the land, the powers should impose their decision by force upon the state so refusing.

ATHENS, Feb. 25.—King George and the government reiterate that it is impossible for them to retreat from their decision in regard to Crete, which is supported by the whole nation.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Larisa, Greece, says 2,000 troops are concentrated there and the greatest activity prevails. It is believed at Larisa that open hostilities will immediately begin on the frontier, in the event of Greece not being allowed to annex Crete.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says: The Novoe Vremya claims that the Greek policy is good for England. If

she goes in, it will be impossible to forbid the Turks from defending their territory.

The Mirovle Ol Goloski says the trouble is purely a local one and does not threaten the peace of Europe.

The Glasnost says the Greeks counted on discord and found it. Greece must capitulate, or Europe must.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Greek government has officially recognized the sympathetic attitude of the Greeks of Chicago during the present crisis regarding Crete.

Charles L. Hutchinson, consul general for Greece, has just received the following cablegram from Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs. It was cabled in answer to the message sent recently to the king of Greece by the Greek community in Chicago:

ATHENS, Greece, Feb. 25, 1895.—Consul general of Greece, Chicago.—Will you express to the Greek community in Chicago the sincere thanks of the king and the government for the attitude which it has taken towards the mother country in these serious times.

(Signed.)

SKOUSES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—The river apparently reached its maximum at 8 o'clock this morning when the gauge showed 61 feet 2 inches. This is the fifth time in the history of the city that the river exceeded the 60 foot limit.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Feb. 26.—Further details from New Guinea, of a massacre by natives of Manbar, in which the governor resident was killed say that in addition six miners and forty natives were murdered.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special to the Herald from Athens says:

Dispatches from Turnavo state that 700 Turkish troops have arrived at Ellassona. Two other detachments are expected shortly. Six batteries are on their way to the Greek frontier. Redjet pascha until now in command at Bagdad has been appointed commander-in-chief.

The cruisers Mycali and Staktirea have arrived at the Piraeus from Crete. The grand duke George of Russia arrived from Patras on board the Tsarevna and leaves at once for an unknown destination.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A special to the Herald from Venice says:

In a conversation with Count Luetzow, the Austrian delegate to the international plague congress, he said the instructions given by his government were to avoid as much as possible purely diplomatic and political questions. The present conference was to see if the action of the Dresden and Paris conferences regarding the prevention of cholera could be applied to the bubonic pest and to have it ratified by Turkey, and one of the objects is to obtain this ratification. It was reported at the sitting of the congress that no answer had been received from the Porte in answer to the congress's request to ratify.

The Roumania delegation described the measure taken to stop the pilgrims from Roumania and the Persian delegation explained the sanitary organization at Teheran. Surgeon H. D. Gliddings, United States navy, the American technical delegate, has arrived.