

The first ballot stood: Cahoon 209, Butler 95. The former was declared nominated.

Nominations for assessor were next in order.

J. K. Gillespie nominated W. J. Lynch, a real estate agent.

A. L. Williams seconded the nomination in a speech.

C. E. Stanton moved to make the nomination of Mr. Lynch by acclamation, and that the rules be suspended for the purpose. Carried, and he was nominated.

Nominations for county attorney were next in order.

C. W. Bennett named, in a laudatory speech, M. M. Kaighn.

Mr. Bache nominated R. D. Winters, whom he characterized as a staunch "Liberal" worker.

Thomas Marshall, in an enthusiastic speech, nominated Walter Murphy.

O. P. Williams, in his elevated monotone described the merits of his candidate, Walter Van Cott.

Judge Judd endorsed the nomination of Walter Murphy, as did E. B. Critchlow and W. G. Van Horn.

Mr. Jack favored Van Cott.

The first ballot stood as follows: Kaighn 94, Winters 23, Murphy 139, Van Cott 52, and a few scattering.

There was no choice, and another ballot became necessary. The result was: Kaighn 68, Murphy 234, and a few scattering. Murphy was declared nominated.

It was now past midnight, but the convention refused to adjourn, by voting down a motion to do so.

Nominations for sheriff were next in order.

G. W. Snow named Theodore Lovendale.

Judge Judd nominated Hank Barnes.

H. F. Evans put forth the name of Wm. P. Rowe.

C. W. Bennett named Bill McQueen.

Clute seconded the nomination of Barnes, and Mr. Jack supported McQueen.

Judge Powers endorsed Barnes.

Col. Ferguson named E. P. Jenny.

T. P. Murray named James McTerney.

Nominations were declared closed, and balloting began.

On the first ballot 316 votes were cast, of which Barnes received 143; 159 being necessary to a choice, another ballot was taken on which he received 197, and was declared nominated. He made a brief speech, promising to do his duty if elected.

T. E. Harris was nominated for coroner by C. W. Bennett, endorsed by Judge Powers, and on motion of Sam Ewing, was chosen by acclamation.

The names of four candidates were presented for the office of county surveyor.

J. B. Walden nominated Major Edmund Wilkes.

T. H. Bacon nominated M. J. Mack.

W. G. Van Horn nominated Charles P. Brooks.

W. H. Waddel nominated Otto E. Solomon.

Two ballots were necessary before

a choice was made, and then the vote stood Brooks 189, Wilkes 96, Solomon 7, and Mack 10, Brooks being accordingly declared the nominee.

It was now about 2 o'clock a.m., and a motion that in nominating the treasurer, the only officer remaining to be chosen, no speeches be made, was voted down.

J. B. Walden named Joseph E. Galigher and F. H. Dyer named Harry P. Duke, C. E. Stanton endorsed Duke, while C. S. Varian supported Galigher.

R. D. Winters nominated John W. Wiscomb, and J. J. Thomas thought the country should be recognized, and named Harry P. Johnston, of Sandy.

Judge Judd named John W. Neff, who was supported by H. C. Lett.

T. P. Murray named a Utah boy, R. B. Whittemore. On first ballot Galigher had 101 votes, Duke 47, Wiscombe 27, Johnston 22, Neff 35, and Whittemore 69.

F. H. Dyer withdrew the name of Duke, and asked his friends to vote for Galigher.

On the second ballot Galigher received 192 votes and was declared chosen.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, and the convention adjourned, having framed the following ticket:

For county clerk, C. E. Allen; county recorder, Henry Page; selectman, John P. Cahoon; assessor, W. J. Lynch; attorney, Walter Murphy; sheriff, Henry Barnes; coroner, Thomas E. Harris; surveyor, C. P. Brooks; treasurer, Joseph E. Galigher.

## WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 21.—The news received in this city yesterday by private cipher cable dispatches fully confirm the account of the battle between the Guatemalan and San Salvador forces yesterday. The Guatemalan forces under the command of General Fuentes were encamped a little to the southward and eastward of Shalehuapa, close upon the San Salvador frontier. A special aide had been sent by General Fuentes to convey dispatches from the Guatemalan government to General Ezeta, the provisional president of San Salvador, requesting him to give his consent to the ratification of the proposed union of the five republics on the 20th of next month at Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

The proposed compact for the union of the five republics was agreed upon by the delegates in October, 1889, subject to the general promulgation of the treaty of union September 15, 1890, which date is the anniversary of republicanism in Central America.

General Ezeta received the dispatches and replied:

"San Salvador is a sovereign state and knows how to act without interference or intervention of any other power, be it great or small. Still, in deference to her sister republics, it most courteously yet firmly declines to receive instructions from

Guatemala. Guatemala must recollect that in 1857 her president then and now declared himself dictator, and neither President Barrillas nor his government would brook the interference of any other nation as to his actions. San Salvador is only passing that transitory state through which Guatemala passed in 1887. I, as provisional president of San Salvador, am only following in the footsteps of President Barrillas, and I do not see that he need complain of what he himself has done and for which he received the approbation of his country. My country is my judge and it is for her people to judge of my actions and not for outsiders. While desiring to preserve peace with all of her sister republics, San Salvador is fully prepared to defend her own national honor when the time shall present itself."

President Barrillas, upon receipt of this reply, instructed Generals Fuentes, Naiera and Aguilar to cross the frontier, waiving the formalities of a declaration of war. The San Salvador troops were pretty much concentrated at Santa Anna and Aguachapan. General Ezeta, who had placed himself in command of the troops of San Salvador, directed by telegraph the movements of the Santa Anna forces which were sent to repulse the Guatemalans. The Guatemalans were not expecting to receive much if any resistance on the part of the San Salvadorans. The Guatemalans were taken completely by surprise at the resistance offered and retreated precipitately beyond the borders to their own territory. No estimate of the loss of life on either side can be formed, but from all accounts only thirty or forty were killed or wounded, as the San Salvador troops did not follow up their advantage, having received instructions only to preserve the integrity of their own territory. It is said that in view of this defeat, the Guatemalan troops are advancing as reinforcements under the command of General Camilo Alvarez himself an aspirant for President in San Salvador, but now basking under the protection of Guatemala. With General Alvarez at their head as commander-in-chief of the Guatemalan forces there no longer remains any doubt that Guatemala intends invading her neighbor's territory.

Mexico, although repeatedly appealed to by San Salvador for both her recognition and assistance, has not until now shown her hand. She has, however, concentrated her troops on the Guatemalan frontier in the state of Chiapas, under the command of Generals Rossa and Flores. Orders were issued yesterday by the Mexican minister of war to these troops to invade the Guatemalan territory in case Guatemala should invade that of San Salvador. From the latest statistical information obtainable, most of the men are fully armed and equipped, and number from 10,000 to 16,000. Honduras has about 6,000 and San Salvador from 8,000 to 10,000, while Nicaragua and Costa Rica can jointly make a showing from 15,000 to 16,000. General