

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 22.—After a very stormy cabinet meeting last night President Diaz notified Guatemala through his minister that he would not concede one iota. Guatemala would have to give in to Mexico's demand, or suffer the consequences. Other Central American representatives here at the meeting made the statement to President Diaz that they understood Mexico was trying to grasp Central American territory. Diaz denied the assertion and stated that Mexico would have her rights, and the boundary lines should be as Mexico claims, and Mexico had all the territory she needed. It looks as if the other Central American republics were behind Guatemala. All the government students are marching in the streets with bands, shouting "Viva Mexico," "Viva Diaz," and "On to Guatemala." They are now in front of the palace, 12,000 to 15,000 strong, clamoring for war and pledging their support to President Diaz. Mexico has been preparing for war for some time and has about 12,000 troops on the border. All the officers not on active duty have been notified to report for marching orders.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., 23.—The heaviest snow storm that has prevailed this winter is now raging in the mountains between Shady Run and Emigrant Gap. Drift after drift is piling upon the railroad track, and the plows are juggling and blowing with might and main, in order to clear a way for the eastern mail, which is slowly and cautiously threading its way over the mountains.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a dispatch to that journal notes the extreme danger of the rapid increase of radical power in the French parliament. During several months the radicals have gained a hundred votes and now need only eighty-five to command a majority in the Senate and twenty-three to command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Such a majority would mean a collection of revolutionary measures, such as the abolition of the Senate and president, an inquisitorial income tax, and a confiscating separation of the church and state which would be fatal to any country, especially when taken in connection with a licentious press and the so-called democratized, which means subservient, armies.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—The most exciting scenes in this legislature occurred last night. The Barrett Scott lynching was under discussion and reference was made to the resolution denouncing the lynching of Scott, when Edward Howard, Democrat, arose to offer a resolution. Howard is editor of the *Populist Times*. His resolution was that the house announce the lynching of Charles Smith, a negro, which occurred in Omaha, Oct. 10, 1891, and in which several hundreds of the best citizens of Omaha took part. The whole house was at once in an uproar, several members standing on their desks and shouting vainly for recognition.

Several members asked leave to change their votes. The changes were agreed to and the motion to lay on the

table was lost. Then the motion to denounce the Smith lynching was carried by a vote of 76 to 12.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In Senator Jones's financial and currency bill, introduced today, authority is given the secretary of the treasury to issue \$500,000,000 bonds, payable in coin of standard value and bearing interest. The bonds are to mature in thirty years from date and may be redeemed in twenty years. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to defray the current expenses of the government and for the redemption of United States legal tender and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bonds are to be of denominations of \$20 and \$50 and multiple, and be free from taxes. They must be paid for in gold, or the secretary may accept United States notes and treasury notes under the act of 1890. The national banks may issue circulating notes to the amount of the bonds deposited with the secretary of the treasury and the tax on such circulation is reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

Section 3 provides that no national bank shall retire its circulation without written authority from the secretary of the treasury.

Section 4 says national banks desiring to retire the whole or any part of the circulating notes, are required to deposit gold coin equal to the amount of the notes to be retired, and at all times keep on deposit with the treasurer of the United States in gold coin a sum equal to 5 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, to be used for the redemption of such notes.

Section 6 and 7 provide for the displacement of all national banks of the United States treasury notes of denominations less than \$10, with silver certificates.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.—Andrew Peterson, of Chicago, has been appointed Danish consul for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming and Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the discussion of Lodge's Hawaiian resolution in the Senate today, George (Mississippi) made a careful argument to show that there was no popular suffrage and no real republican form of government in Hawaii.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—President Faure has summoned M. Riboll to form a cabinet.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25.—An official dispatch says General Hozu attacked Hai Chen January 17, and adds: There were 8,000 Chinese troops, under General Coang, on our right, and 6,000, under General Tui, on our left wing. We found twenty-five Chinese dead after the battle, including two officers. The natives say the Chinese lost over 100 men.

MIDDLEBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.—Two members of a sleighing party were instantly killed, and five others badly injured by being struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. The noise made by the sleigh bells prevented them from hearing the train.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25.—Official notice

has been received that the Chinese peace envoys are coming on the steamship *Empress of China*. They will proceed to Hiroshima by train from Kobe.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—It is stated here on good authority that the Chinese peace envoys are not to be received unless they have full powers to propose final terms of peace.

Several Japanese warships have gone south to intercept steamers expected to arrive shortly off the coast with arms and ammunition and other articles classified as contraband of war.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Snow began falling here shortly after midnight and at noon there was no abatement. It is not cold. West of here, in Kansas, the storm is severe and accompanied with very low temperature. At Perry, Oklahoma, the snow drifted over two feet in some places. The thermometer is below zero.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25.—The worst sleet storm in years prevailed here today, but beyond breaking a few telegraph and telephone wires, little damage was done.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill pledging the faith of the United States to do the construction of the Nicaragua canal passed the Senate tonight by the decisive vote of 31 to 21. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of Congress began.

The bill in brief directs the issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua Canal bonds. Each of these is to bear the following guarantee:

"The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua of the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing thereon, as it accrues."

An additional \$30,000,000 of bonds is to be issued without the United States guarantee. The total one hundred millions thus issued is to be used in constructing the Inter-oceanic canal. The secretary of the treasury is to have general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. The board is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive \$70,000,000 of the canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the bonds, and is to hold a mortgage lien on the property of the canal company.

O'NEILL, Neb., Jan. 25.—Developments today in the Scott case have laid bare the whole conspiracy which resulted in the lynching before the authorities. The information is furnished by a member of the vigilance committee. Fifty men are involved in the affair, many of state prominence. It proves to be the work of the oath-bound organization which has for a quarter of a century held sway in Holt county and defied all law.

The members of the committee who were friendly to Scott knew that he was to be lynched, but they were not made acquainted with the time and place at which the murderous work was to be accomplished. How far the conspiracy extended is indicated by the list of the members of the committee that is now in the hands of the attorney-general. This includes over fifteen names, among them being one or two ex-members of the legislature.