

GUAYMAS, Mexico, 24.—Two engagements with Yaqui Indians occurred on the 20th and 22d instants. Two hundred Yaquis and six Mexicans were killed. A grand attack will be made on the 24th by all the Mexican forces under Coahoma. Three Americans are reported killed near Salmaripa by Apaches—a part of Geronimo's band. No names given.

PANAMA, 24.—The new regime at Panama does not seem to share any happier fate than many of its predecessors. Local opinion, both native and foreign, condemns it as arbitrary and oppressive, and as nothing less than a dictatorship intensely illiberal and absolutely irresponsible. The forced loan was the first matter, the sum being fixed at \$1,000,000. This was assessed in such a manner that the poor were called upon to pay as much as the rich. Only about one-half was collected of the intended amount. Now the rulers propose a new scheme—a war contribution of \$30,000,000. This amount is to be levied on those who favored the rebellion, those who assisted the rebellion, and those who have been obdurate in refusing payment of the previous loan. This measure means confiscation of all the properties of revolutionary sympathizers or participants.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 25.—There was a protracted meeting last night of the directors of the National Bank of Mexico, at which Senator Dublan, Minister of Finance was present and interrogated as to whether any arrangement could be made with the government whereby the bank might be exempted from the operation of the law decreed on Monday last. The Minister replied that nothing could be done, as the law had been decided by the full Cabinet, presided over by the President of the Republic. The National Bank is badly embarrassed and it is predicted that it cannot survive this shock. The London Bank is quite unaffected by this law. There is talk that the National Bank, and the Central Railroad and National Railroad will join in a common protest to government, but not until their attorneys meet can it be decided upon what conditions this can be accomplished. The National Bank's capital is largely held in France, where it is backed by the Franco-Egyptian Bank, and today rumors have been current that the French government might make a diplomatic protest in behalf of the bank. The question has also been raised regarding the attitude of the United States government, should the American railroads be seriously embarrassed. Minister Jackson is in Toluca, where his wife is ill and could not be interviewed by interested Americans. Large German mercantile houses here have bought up custom house certificates at a discount, and the point has been raised in German circles that the home government is likely to make diplomatic inquiry why these certificates have been discounted. Regarding the question of possible interference by the United States government, it is said in legal circles here that the American railroads are Mexican corporations under terms of their respective concessions, and cannot appeal to Washington. It is reported that the government will in a few days publish a new scheme for the adjustment of the English debt and it is expected that a favorable result will follow. On the London market the immediate effect of the financial coup d'etat must be beneficial. Government will have more ready money now at command now that thirty-seven per cent. of the revenues have been released from the burden of subsidies. A few weeks ago government had but little money and could not pay its employees, and business here was greatly depressed. Merchants now look for improved trade and are likely to order more extensively.

NEW LONDON, Conn., 25.—The Harvard and Columbia boat race was won by Harvard.

NEW LONDON, 25.—The race was between Harvard and Columbia freshmen crews. The boats got into line and the word "go" was given at 11.15. Both crews took the water simultaneously, with little or no splash. Harvard rowing 40 strokes to Columbia's 39. Both crews kept side by side for the first hundred yards and then Harvard drew slowly ahead and continued to increase her lead to the finish. At the mile and a half Columbia had run her stroke up to 44 while Harvard held on to 40. Harvard reached one and a half miles in eight minutes and 57 seconds, and Columbia in nine minutes and 37 seconds. Harvard pulled away for the finish in excellent shape rowing 42 strokes on a spurt and crossed the line an easy winner by ten lengths. Time, Harvard 12 minutes and 22 seconds; Columbia 13 minutes and 12 seconds. The Columbias rowed well but were no match for the Harvards.

MR. MACGREGOR, N. Y., 25.—Dr. Shady to-day telegraphed to the Medical Record the following official bulletin of General Grant's condition: The Progress of the disease from which General Grant is suffering is, barring accidental complications, slow. Comparing the condition of the patient with what it was a month ago, the changes which have taken place can be appreciated. Taking this period of time into consideration it can be said that the swelling under the angle of the lower jaw, on the right side, has increased and become harder and more deeply fixed. It has shown a tendency to progress in a direction downward and forward upon the right side of the neck, infiltration extending into the neighboring glandular structures. The

lacerating pains in those parts, although fortunately not frequent, nor severe, have a significance which cannot be ignored. The ulceration on the right side of the base of the tongue has become deeper and more irregular, although its superficial area has not perceptibly increased. This is the seat of the pain experienced occasionally in swallowing, and when certain examinations of the throat are made. The destructive process in the right side of the uvula is apparently quiescent, although the new portion of the margin of the palatal curtain is showing a tendency to break down. His voice has been reduced to a whisper, due partly to inflammatory involvement of vocal cords, and partly to nervous atony of the latter. There is some impairment of the General's strength, and some loss in weight, although his appetite is unchanged and the usual amount of nourishment is taken. His removal to Mt. McGregor has so far proved beneficial. It has enabled the patient to recover lost ground, and thus in a measure has counterbalanced the effects of his local malady.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—As the result of the Queen's efforts, the Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to accept Gladstone's promise to use his influence with the Liberals to prevent factious opposition, and it is expected that Salisbury will announce the formation of a Cabinet tomorrow, with Burke probably Chief Secretary for Ireland. Writs will be then issued for a re-election of Cabinet members. Gladstone has made a promise to Salisbury to give the new government as much time as possible during the remainder of the session. The correspondence between the party leaders will probably be presented to Parliament to-day. It is stated that the leaders have arranged to make an effort to carry the Welsh Intermediate Education bill, the Australian Confederation bill and the Minister for Scotland bill. Lord Salisbury declined to include the Scotch Crofters bill. The Re-distribution of Seats bill will be finished Tuesday night. Parliament will meet Wednesday to obtain the Royal assent and then adjourn for the re-elections.

Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury; First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Stafford Northcote; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Lord High Chancellor, Sir Richard Gifford; Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Harrowby; Secretary of the Home Department, Sir Richard Ashtown Cross; Secretary of the Colonial Department, Colonel Frederick Stanley; Secretary of War, Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith; Secretary of State for India, Lord Randolph Churchill; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton; President of Local Government Board, Arthur James Balfour; President of the Board of Trade, Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Edward Stanhope; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Carnarvon; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Edward Gibson. The minor offices have not yet been filled.

ROME, 22.—In reply to the manifesto by Cardinal Pitra, supporting the intransigent Catholic press in various countries in stating that the church is going to wreck and ruin under the present Pope's direction, as compared with that of the former Pope, Leo has written to Cardinal Guibert, strongly asserting his right to enforce uncompromising allegiance to the reigning Pontificate. The letter has created a sensation. Cardinal Pitra has written to the Pope an humble and submissive apology. The Liberal press receive the Pope's letter most favorably.

PARIS, 22.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted the draft of the Franco-Chinese treaty, which definitely confirms the right of France over Annam. The latter country must henceforth deal with foreign powers only through France. The treaty fixes the boundary line between China and French dependencies and determines the conditions upon which commercial relations between France and China are to be maintained. It intimates that it is the intention of China to construct railways, with the assistance of French engineers, in order to facilitate communications. France undertakes to pacify Tonquin and expel the bands of marauders infesting the country, and will respect Chinese territory. Both countries agree to extradite offenders. China will respect treaties between France and Annam. The Franco-Chinese commissioners are to delimit the boundaries within six months. Passports will be required to cross the Chinese frontier. Chinese and French traders will be allowed to import and export goods across the frontier at certain points, which will be fixed later—one above Laokai and the other beyond Langson—where French merchants will be allowed to establish themselves under the same conditions and with the same advantages as at Chinese treaty ports. A Chinese custom house will be opened at each of the above ports, where France will be entitled to appoint consuls. China will be allowed to appoint consuls for the principal towns in Tonquin. Commissioners will be appointed within three months to frame special regulations for commerce between China and Tonquin on a basis of lower duties on French merchandise crossing the frontier than are charged by the present Chinese foreign tariff.

France will construct roads and railways in Tonquin in order to develop commerce, and it is understood that when China constructs railways she will obtain the necessary staff officials and workmen and plant from France. The commercial clauses are to be revised after ten years. The French will cease to search vessels on the high seas, and will entirely evacuate Formosa and Pescadores a month after the treaty has been signed. The Chamber voted Thursday for discussion of the treaty.

MADRID, 23.—The riots in this city on Saturday last were made the subject of animated discussion in the Cortes yesterday. Senor Sagasta and other liberals strongly condemned the rigorous measures taken by government to repress the riots; they held that milder measures would have sufficed to quell the disturbances.

LONDON, 23.—The crisis in political affairs is believed to have passed and probably to-day all differences between the Conservatives and Liberals will be arranged and the conservatives will form a new cabinet. It is said that some technical points only remain to be settled. In principle it is claimed that Gladstone has not departed from the lines originally adopted by him, but he has made fewer concessions to the Conservatives than was hoped for. had previously occupied. The attendance was larger than on any previous day of the present session.

LONDON, 23.—It is reported here that Baron Von Staal, Russian ambassador, has been instructed by his government to maintain an attitude of reserve towards the government of the Marquis of Salisbury. Baron Von Staal was instructed according to the same report to insist that Zulicar Pass ought to belong to Russia, in order to check any advance Afghanistan may propose to make into Russian territory.

LONDON, 23.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords this evening, and Gladstone made a similar announcement in the House of Commons, that the Marquis of Salisbury had accepted office, and that he had gone to Windsor Castle to so inform the Queen.

A motion was then made in each house to adjourn until Thursday next. At the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon the members took the same seats which they had previously occupied.

BERLIN, 23.—Julius Bien, of New York, President of the Hebrew and B'nai Brith organization, opened the session of the Grand Lodge here to-day.

NICE, 23.—The man reported yesterday to have committed suicide here, after losing all his money at Monte Carlo, was an American, not an Armenian, as at first stated. His name it has been learned was Henry Knapp.

LONDON, 23.—The Queen has confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. The Irish Secretary Portfolio was offered to five others and declined before Sir William Hart Dyke accepted it.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harass the Conservatives. At an informal meeting to-day they decided to fight the budget, unless fully satisfactory, and to oppose the issue of Exchequer bonds to meet the deficit. Further, they will insist upon the passage of a bill removing franchise disqualifications from persons receiving pauper medical relief.

During the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day, a spirit of revolt was manifested in the speeches of Messrs. Collings and Labouchere. The Conservatives expect important diplomatic changes.

It is reported that Sir Austin Layard will return to Constantinople, and that Sir Edward Thornton will remain at St. Petersburg.

SIDNEY, 23.—The New South Wales contingent, which took part in the Sudan campaign, arrived home to-day. They were given a tremendous ovation. The day was made a public holiday. Delegates came from all the colonies in Australia, and all available troops were drawn up to welcome the returning soldiers. The splendid spectacle was slightly marred by unfavorable weather. The Governor delivered an address thanking the contingent in the name of the Queen and colonies for the great services they had rendered.

ROME, 24.—An explosion occurred to-day in the powder mill at Lucca. A number of people were at work at the time and very few escaped death or serious injuries. Already the bodies of 12 of the killed have been recovered.

BOMBAY, 24.—The fortifications around Herat, designed primarily to protect that city against assault by the Russians, are being rapidly pushed to completion. The Afghan boundary commission will move in a short time nearer the line of delimitation. Ten lacs of rupees are to be sent immediately to the Ameer of Afghanistan. This sum is intended to aid the Ameer in placing the country in a better state of defense.

MADRID, 24.—Official reports for Monday from the cholera infested districts of Spain are as follows:

Valencia City, new cases 27, deaths 15; Valencia Province, new cases 431, deaths 198; Castellon de la Plana Province, new cases 100, deaths 26; Murcia Province, new cases 82, deaths 29; Murcia Province, new cases 207, deaths 73; Cartagena, new cases none, deaths 1; Cien Puzuela, new cases 8, deaths 4; total new cases 755, total deaths 346. In the City of Madrid, on Tuesday, there was one new case of cholera and there were three deaths from the same disease. In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of the Interior stated that in consequence of the favorable re-

port made by the commission appointed to inquire into the the subject of inoculation with cholera microbes, the discovery of Dr. Ferran, as a preventive against the spread of cholera, the practice of inoculation would be allowed to be continued but only, however, as an experiment.

MADRID, 24.—King Alfonso received a deputation from the mercantile club who presented a protest against the official declaration by government of the existence of cholera in Madrid. The King in his address to the deputation, deprecated demonstrations like that of Saturday, more particularly when they are attended with such deplorable results.

LONDON, 24.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff at present Member of Parliament for Portsmouth, will go to Cairo forthwith as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with the rank of Privy Councillor.

LONDON, 24.—The members of the Gladstone Ministry went to Windsor Castle to-day and delivered up the seals of office.

PARIS, 24.—President Grevy has issued a decree which makes the French minister to Tunis a President-general with the command of the whole land and sea forces, and having entire administration as regency.

BOMBAY, 24.—Rumors are in circulation here that the arrest by Russians of the clerk of the British Consul at Reshd, Persia, while the bearer of a note from the Consul to the Russian commander at Sarakhs, was a deliberately designed and carefully planned affair on the part of the Russians. The arrest excites a good deal of indignation in certain quarters.

LONDON, 24.—A dispatch received here says that an American who recently passed through Batoum, a town in Asiatic Russia, on the Black Sea coast, states that there are many gun factories in full operation there, and that they are being worked secretly and under such disguising names as hospitals, asylums, etc.

YOKOHAMA, 25.—The American steamer City of Tokio, Captain Maury, from San Francisco, June 2nd, is ashore near this port. She is leaking and her cargo has been partly jettisoned. Assistance has been sent to her.

LONDON, 25.—Sir Nathaniel Rotchchild, Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. John Morley will be raised to the peerage.

CAIRO, 25.—Another letter has been received from El Mahdi, in which he says he will arrive at Wady Halfa after the feast of Ramadan. El Mahdi has issued twelve commandments. He enjoins the killing of all foreigners, unless they become Mussulmen. The garrison at Kassala continues to receive supplies.

OTTAWA, Ontario, 25.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, a bill providing for increasing the number of the northwest mounted police to 1,000, was read a third time and passed.

MADRID, 25.—Official reports of new cases of cholera and deaths from the same in Spain for Wednesday are as follows: In Madrid there was a total of 9 new cases and 8 deaths; in the City of Valencia, 63 new cases, 25 deaths. During the same time there were in the rest of the Province of Valencia, 549 new cases and 314 deaths; in the City of Murcia, 106 new cases and 34 deaths; while in the remaining parts of the Province of Murcia there were 208 new cases and 87 deaths. In the Province of Castellon de la Plana there were 59 new cases and 30 deaths; in Cien Puzelos six new cases and four deaths; in the City of Toledo five new cases and two deaths, and in the remainder of the Province of Toledo 15 new cases and 8 deaths. Twelve cases and one death have occurred in the military academy at Toledo.

LONDON, 25.—Rev. Luigi Bonomi, an Italian missionary, priest, and for a long time captive in the camp of El Mahdi, has made his escape and arrived at Dongola. Father Bonomi reports that all the priests made prisoners during the rising in the Sudan and the march of El Mahdi are in good health. The magnitude of the revolt in Kordofan has been very much over-rated, says Father Bonomi, but he confirms the truth of the reports that the forces of El Mahdi have been repeatedly defeated by the garrison of Senaar. Father Bonomi states, however, that famine and disease are raging and making a waste of Kordofan.

PARIS, 25.—France and Russia are exchanging views in regard to the policy to be adopted by the new Cabinet of the Marquis of Salisbury. Washington, French Ambassador to London, has already sounded Salisbury upon the course the British government will take in Egypt.

All accounts received from Tonquin show the ravages of disease among the French troops, these are simply appalling.

Three thousand invalid soldiers have been sent home, and 300 soldiers now down with disease await transportation; the deaths among the troops are from 15 to 20 daily.

At Omaha, representatives of the passenger and ticket departments of the transcontinental lines began their sessions here to-day to discuss the revision of rates from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. The day was consumed in discussion, but no action was reached. They will reconvene to-morrow.

The steamer St. Paul, which arrived last evening from Ounalaska, reports that the ice about the Seal Islands was thicker than had been known for years. This news confirms the belief this season will be a hard one for Arctic whalers.

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