

good, and notwithstanding the damage done by the hoppers, the Saluts are not discouraged, but seem to be alive to their duties both temporal and spiritual.

While there we were treated with the utmost kindness. We held seven meetings in which the brethren and sisters spoke with the freedom only enjoyed where the Spirit of the Lord prevails. We trust our visit will be productive of good not only to the good people of Hamah, but to ourselves as well.

President Wm. Gibbons returned Monday night, President Udall having continued his journey to Albuquerque. Tuesday the 12th found us en route for St. Johns, which we reached on the 13th at 9 p.m., without important incident except a little more experience in the water, which was higher than before, from the continued rains.

Respectfully, PINE.
St. Johns, Aug. 15, 1890.

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following are dispatches from various places in relation to the Central American war:

Washington, August 29.—Acting Secretary Wharton today received a telegram from Minister Mizner of Guatemala, dated the 28th instant, as follows: "I went again to Acajutla, in Salvador, on Friday with three of the diplomatic corps, and met the Provisional President with several hundred leading men of the republic. The basis of peace was explained, slightly modified, accepted and signed. Both parties have been officially notified to recall their armies in forty-eight hours and to reduce them to a peace footing in eight days. This establishes peace in Central America."

City of Mexico, August 29.—A San Jose de Guatemala dispatch says that everything was prepared this morning to capture the rebel general, Barrundia, who was on board a passing American steamer. The port captain, with several companions, boarded the steamer and demanded the surrender of Barrundia from Captain Pitts, who answered that he would deliver up the revolutionist, and invited them to Barrundia's cabin. The assistant chief of police, Captain Calderon, and three officers were among those who went with the captain to the cabin. When there Major Fogollo made known to Barrundia that the captain of the vessel had decided to deliver him up. Barrundia thereupon opened fire with a revolver upon the party, who answered his fire. Barrundia fell, riddled with bullets.

Guatemala, Aug. 29.—The peace treaty has been signed in Salvador by Provisional President Ezeta and his Minister of State, and submitted in all its parts to Congress. The text of the treaty is as follows:

First, both countries shall withdraw their troops from the frontier line within forty-eight hours.

Second, within eight days all implements of war shall be stored

and each country shall keep standing only the usual number of troops kept in time of peace.

Third, neither country shall be liable for indemnity for any damages sustained during the last trouble.

Fourth, in future the full independence of Salvador will be respected.

Fifth, at once an election shall take place in Salvador for the office of president. Congress is empowered to elect a temporary president to serve until the election is ordered.

The ultimate success of the arrangement is due to the combined efforts of the American Minister, Mizner, and the Spanish, Arellano. The people of both Salvador and Guatemala are satisfied. The troops are returning home; many have arrived in the city and tranquility will soon return. The war being over, the French loan of \$21,000,000 will soon be completed and work will soon begin on the northern railroad, and the purchase of the southern road will be ratified.

In view of the situation of affairs in Central America leading members of the committee on foreign relations in both Houses of Congress are beginning to question the wisdom of the act of May 22, 1872, which consolidated the five missions to the five Central American States into a single mission, and left the United States virtually without diplomatic representation or influence at the capitals of Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The consolidation was made at the instance of Secretary Fish, then in charge of the State Department, and he is understood to have been moved to it by dissatisfaction with the only kind of republicans who could be obtained to serve as ministers resident in Central America at a salary of \$7500 a year, and hoped that by increasing the rank, salary and importance of a single mission to all four states and fixing the residence of the envoy at Guatemala, a better personnel in representation could be secured.

City of Guatemala, Sept. 1.—A daughter of Gen. Barrundia, attempted to shoot United States Minister Mizner today. Mizner was at his desk taking out the guarantee given to him by this government that Barrundia's life would be spared in case he was surrendered, when the young woman came into the office, revolver in hand, and accused him of having been directly the cause of her father's death and announced that she meant to kill him.

Mizner tried to reason with the girl, but finally she pulled the trigger of the pistol. Mizner had taken up a heavy law book and the bullet was buried in its leaves.

The shot attracted attention and before a second could be fired assistance arrived. Then ensued an exciting interview. Mizner maintained the utmost calmness. The police were called in and the young woman arrested. She proved to be Christina Barrundia, a daughter of the murdered general.

Mizner will not prosecute the

lady, and insists that no further notice be taken of the affair. It is generally believed that Barrundia would have been in danger of death had he not resisted arrest.

City of Mexico, Sept. 1.—Following is a cable sent by the widow and children of General Barrundia to President Harrison:

"The wife and children of Jose Martin Barrundia protest before you with the greatest indignation and sorrow that our beloved husband and father has been vilely assassinated on board an American steamer at San Jose, where he was found under shelter of the American flag. That his death was illegally consummated by the government of Guatemala is due to the official and criminal co-operation of Minister Mizner, who ordered the captain of the steamer to deliver up the general.

We protest before you against this savage deed, and we expect from your redress and justice, that you will demand due reparation for the outrage, of which we are the incon-solable victims."

TRAIN ROBBERS AT WORK.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 2.—The Louisville & Nashville cannonball train last night was held up at Pensacola Junction by robbers who entered the express car and compelled the messenger to give up the contents of the safe. It is not known at this time the extent of the loss. Having secured the valuables, the robbers jumped off the train and took to the woods. Engineer Bob Sizer says he was pulling out and just as his train got under way he turned around and saw men standing near him; before he could ask a question or look twice, two big revolvers were in his face. He was then told to run his train up to the Escambia River bridge, some miles distant, and stop. There was nothing left for him to do but to obey, and he did so. He was then told to get off his engine. When the robbers directed Sizer to go to the express car and force an entrance; and the robbers putting a heavy mallet in his hand Sizer did so and burst open the car door. Express Messenger Archie Johnson was standing in his car with a pistol in hand, but seeing Sizer he lowered it. Next minute he was covered, and told to lay down his gun and he obeyed. The robber standing in the car door compelled the messenger to open the safe and hand him all the money. While this operation was going on, a fellow was standing in the door coolly looking at his victim and firing first to one side of the train and then the other to overawe the passengers and train crew. When he got the money the robber told Sizer to follow him, he showed the way to the engine and made Sizer pull out and with a parting shot and wild yell, dashed off into the bushes and was lost to sight. A posse has left Flomation and another has left Mobile in pursuit of the robbers.