

On account of certain mysterious and indefinite information, it is believed here that the United States has determined to interfere in the affairs of Central America for the protection of her own interest and the restoration of peace. It is understood today from the best authority that the government of Mexico has decided to remain neutral in the squabble so long as the rights of Mexican citizens and the boundaries of Mexico are respected. No more troops will be sent to the frontier. From official sources it is learned there are six battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, 3000 men in all, along the border line of Guatemala, a number sufficiently large to repel any disorderly element that might come over to the frontier and protect the boundary. Those in position to know say that Mexico will in no way mix herself up in the difficulties, her progress and peace being too valuable for even a thought of intervention.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 23. — A correspondent of the *Herald* says: Amid the conflicting rumors which reach this country as to the true condition of affairs in Central America much expression of surprise is heard on all sides at the meager news and, indeed, the utter absence of news by the State Department on the subject. While it is the general opinion that a strict ownership may exist by the telegraph wires, yet it is not understood why Minister Mizner has not used a cipher in furnishing the Department with information. As it is, the Department has failed to receive any information from the seat of war.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 26. — It is stated here that the Guatemalan authorities have cut the land telegraph lines, so that no news can be sent from that quarter. It is reported that there is considerable dissatisfaction in the Guatemalan ranks. The Salvadorians are advancing and a decisive battle is expected. General Barrundia is on Guatemalan soil and raising an army of insurgents.

The following is a dispatch from Guatemala, dated July 26. — A revolt has broken out here against President Barrillas and his cabinet. It is under the leadership of General Beletz and Colonel Arevals. The police force is largely increased and a force of soldiers is parading the streets. Two hundred soldiers refused to go on duty this morning because they had not been paid and were sent to prison. A mob paraded the streets at noon, shouting "Death to Barrillas!" The leaders were arrested. Much destitution exists among the military, and it is feared that they will join the revolutionists en masse. The revolt is gaining ground every hour.

Barrilla's Cabinet wants him to suspend hostilities with San Salvador and turn his attention to the situation at home. He is still sending his troops toward the Salvador

frontier, however. He has issued a decree, declaring the whole Republic in a state of siege. It is reported that the Salvador troops are within sixty miles of the city. All payments by the Guatemala national treasury have been peremptorily stopped and a subscription list for a forced loan circulated. Money is sadly needed.

IN SUMMIT COUNTY.

Wanship, the former county seat of Summit County, situated at the mouth of Silver Creek canyon, seems to have lost its glory. There was a time when it was quite a business point, but it has become a quiet village. Its retrogression has been caused by the removal of the county seat, the stoppage of the wagon road travel by the building of the railroad, and the poisoning of the water by the mills up at the Park. The fouling of this once beautiful stream should be checked. These great mills should be forced to settle the tailings from their mills and not allow the vast stream of filth to follow down the channel of the creek, carrying death in its volume.

This water, when turned on the meadows, so poisons that it kills horses that eat it, and if animals drink the water they gradually lose their strength so that, when driven, they drop in the harness. Range horses that drink of it get so that they will take no other water, but they get short winded and lose their strength. Where it stands in pools it emits a fearfully bad smell, and yet the officials have taken no action to protect the poor agriculturist against his stronger neighbor.

The crop prospects at Wanship, Hoytesville and Coalville were never better. Hoytesville expects to have a postoffice in a short time, a postmaster having been appointed. Yesterday (Sunday, the 20th,) this region was visited by a heavy thunderstorm and cloudbursts, the column of water striking in Spring Hollow above the workings of the Home Coal Company's mine, and at Upton, on Chalk Creek, which produced a freshet and did considerable damage. The force of the water washed away a great deal of the slack dump and carried it down over the fields and into the river. The Weber at Echo rose from four to five feet in one hour. Fields of lucerne were entirely destroyed. The railroad track was submerged between Echo and Coalville and the bridges damaged so that no trains have passed over the road as yet. The county bridge in Coalville came near being washed away, the abutments at one end being gone so that the bridge is not passable. While this flood was in progress people left their homes in fear, as many of the houses were in imminent danger and the water entered them. Gardens were covered with debris, and had not the abutments of the railroad bridge above Coalville given way the whole seething mass of debris and water would have been driven through the town. The damage is estimated at several thousand dollars. The effects of

the freshet are reported even worse at Upton than in Coalville, and the road between there and here is washed out, and every bridge in Chalk Creek is gone. A temporary road is being made up the north side of Chalk Creek. At Hoytsville the flood was quite heavy also, but not much damage was done.

R. G. LAMBERT.
COALVILLE, July 21, 1890.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A Plot in Buenos Ayres.

The following is a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated July 22. — The city is greatly agitated in consequence of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government. The place is garrisoned by four thousand troops and three thousand armed policemen. The bourse is demoralized.

Released From Prison.

Carl Frederick Carlson, of Manti, was released from the penitentiary Sunday, July 27th, after serving a sentence of one year for living with his wives.

July 25, Brother J. C. A. Welby, of Manti, was released from the penitentiary, where he has served a term for living with his wives. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay the cost of prosecution.

The Work in Sweden.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of meeting Elder L. Ernstrom, of Ogden, who returned a short time since from a mission to Sweden. He left here for his field on April 11th, 1888, and during his entire ministry labored in the Stockholm Conference, the first year as traveling Elder and the remainder of the time as President of the Conference. While he was there 322 persons were added to the Church, probably the largest accession during the same length of time in any other part of the European Mission. The prospect is still good, the Elders not being sufficient in number to fill all of the numerous invitations to preach.

A Brilliant Meteor.

The following is a dispatch from Chicago, July 21. — An extremely brilliant meteor passed across the sky above the city last night. It was as large as a football and was followed by a ribbon of flame that seemed to be nearly half a mile in length. The residents of the "Levee," South Clark and State Streets thought that the heavenly visitation was the forerunner of a cyclone, and many of the ignorant colored people fell upon their knees and prayed fervently. Dispatches from many points in the interior of the State report seeing the meteor a short time before it appeared here. It was seen as far south as Springfield. Nothing has been heard of it from points north and it is supposed to have fallen into the lake.