

ma the County Central Committee of the People's Party decided that the best step that could be taken would be to throw aside the labors of the convention on account of the general dissatisfaction of the people and cause the work to be done over again. Accordingly the Central Committee have ordered that primary meetings be held again and that another Convention be held again and a ticket strictly of the People's Party be nominated. To allow matters to stand as they were was to allow a split such as had never been known before in Beaver County. The ticket that will now be brought out should be the choice of the people and the people will undoubtedly stand in solid phalanx and vote a straight ticket."

Pursuant to the call referred to, the primaries were held. At that in Beaver City the following resolution was adopted by a largely attended and enthusiastic meeting:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the People's Party of Beaver precinct in caucus assembled, do hereby repudiate all tickets now in the field under the head 'People's Ticket,' and do now proceed to nominate our delegates."

The delegates assembled, and united upon the following ticket, thus settling the difficulties that had formerly existed:

Selectman, P. T. Farnsworth; county clerk, H. Emerson; recorder, C. C. Harris; Assessor, S. N. Slaughter; sheriff, Jesse Baldwin; treasurer, C. P. Bird; surveyor, C. C. Harris; Coroner, J. C. Tyler.

## WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following is a dispatch from Guatemala, July 27. — President Barrillas held a council of war today and troops are being daily conscripted to carry on the war with Salvador. President Barrillas wanted to assume the leadership of his troops against Salvador, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs here he has abandoned the idea of leaving the capital.

Troops are arriving here from the west coast and from Guezaiteango.

A proclamation has been issued warning all natives of Salvador to leave the territory of Guatemala within forty-eight hours. President Barrillas has issued a decree declaring the whole republic in a state of siege and suspending constitutional guarantees.

The military are forty-five days in arrears of pay, and funds are sadly needed. Several foreign and native merchants have advanced sums of money to the government, receiving in exchange custom house receipts, which are to be accepted in payment of 50 per cent of import duties on foreign merchandise.

It is said the Guatemalan government has cabled to the United States through Minister Mizner in Guatemala, asking the United States to step in and prevent Mexico from interfering in Central American affairs.

The American minister here is very much annoyed at the treatment of the steamer *Colima*, which

was boarded by the Guatemalan troops and searched, and has cabled to Secretary Blaine.

Advices from Salvador say that all foreign powers, except the United States, having legations there, have acknowledged Ezeta's provisional rule in Salvador.

A letter has been received here from Salvador, in which it is said that General Ezeta had declared that he was first going to march on to Guatemala, depose President Barrillas and then turn his attention to a re-establishment of the constitutional regime in Salvador. The United States man-of-war *Ranger*, which was expected from San Francisco, has at last arrived. The *Ranger* only stopped at Aca-pulca for coal.

Word has been received here from Paris that a French syndicate who were to have loaned Guatemala \$20,000,000 have positively refused to negotiate with this country.

The following is a dispatch from Richfield Springs, N. Y., dated July 27. — A cipher dispatch received here by an official of the Guatemalan government says that Guatemala reports the war was provoked by San Salvador and will continue until San Salvador gets a legitimate president in place of Ezeta. A battle was fought on the 23rd, the same dispatch recites, but as Salvador commands the cable to South America, the government only allows dispatches favorable to itself to be sent. Honduras, the dispatch further says, will remain neutral for the present, but may join with Guatemala if events require.

The following is a dispatch from City of Mexico, dated July 27. — Several revolutionary bands are marauding near the Mexican frontier on Guatemalan territory. Both Guatemala and San Salvador are trying to mass troops with the utmost haste, but Guatemala finds difficulty in the dissatisfaction of the soldiers.

The following is a dispatch from La Libertad, Salvador, July 27. — It is reported from unofficial sources that the Salvadorian troops have made an advance from Etescatempo on Jutiata, and again met the Guatemalan army, with the usual disastrous results to the latter, which has been again badly defeated and was in full retreat on the Jutiata, followed by the victorious Salvadorians.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 29. — Jacob Bartz, the Guatemalan consul in this city, has received the following dispatch from Minister Biequez, of Guatemala, at Mexico:

"Mexico, July 28. — Guatemala has accepted the war provoked by Ezeta."

Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have signed the treaty with Guatemala to demand the resignation of Ezeta and to re-establish a legal regime in Salvador.

The following is a dispatch from City of Mexico, dated July 28. — Confirmatory dispatches have been re-

ceived here, via Vera Cruz and La Libertad, Salvador, of the revolution in Guatemala. An uprising took place in the department of Chiquimula on Friday last. The military were called out and ordered to fire on the mob. The soldiers, who numbered 400, refused to kill their friends and relatives and threw down their arms. Many of the soldiers have joined the revolutionists, and a general uprising against the Barrillas government seems imminent.

The western part of the republic, in the vicinity of Quezalte, appears to be loyal to Barrillas, as he is from that part of the country.

A private dispatch received here today from Guatemala fully confirms the victories of Ezeta's army in every encounter with the Guatemalan forces, though in every case it fought against superior numbers. Five battles have been fought, three in Salvador and two in Guatemala, besides a number of skirmishes on the outposts. The first battle was fought July 17th in Salvador.

General Sandoval, Colonel Calderon and Dr. Trabanes, refugees from Guatemala, have returned for the purpose of causing internal dissensions against Barrillas. The Salvadorians are still in Atascatemba, according to the most recent official dispatches and will not retreat from their present stronghold unless there is peace. A treaty is assured by the United States and probably Mexico, that assures perfect freedom of action under the constitution of their country. Six thousand Indians, under command of General Revas, should have arrived today on the Guatemalan frontier. These Indians are semi-civilized and are armed with rifles and knives. Their endurance is equal to that of the Apaches, while it is thought by the Guatemalan minister here that they will reinforce the Salvadorian forces at Atascatemba. Senor Pau, confidential agent of Salvador, says they will divide in bands and harass the Guatemalan army in different parts of the republic, and prove valuable aids to the regular army as scouts.

The report that, owing to the fact that the Salvadorian army had burned everything in their march to Atascatemba, it will be obliged to fall back to the Salvadorian forts near the River Paz for the lack of provisions, is denied. It is stated on good authority that commissaries are furnished the army in Guatemala from Salvador, something, if true, entirely unknown in Central American warfare, where the army is expected to live off the country.

Thomas Ryan, United States minister, has been a very active man here today. He has been closeted with confidential agent Pau of Salvador and Aspirez, sub-secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, presumably on business connected with the settling of the present difficulties in Central America amicably.

Mexico has sent a corps of engineers to the Guatemalan frontier to make plans of the country, in case Guatemala attempted war on this country. Senor Castellanas, Spanish minister here, has been informed that two Spanish warships have been ordered to Central America.