

which I represent to the best of my ability. As for President Barrillas having any intention of resigning, I can say that I have not heard a word of it and do not take any stock in that report."

The following is a dispatch from Libertad, July 31.—It is reported that General Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the Salvador Government to raise troops around Coquitepeque and join the main army operating against Guatemala, has turned traitor. When he was supposed to be on his way to the frontier he turned back a force of 2000 Indians toward the capital and stormed the barracks. Fighting has been going on for two days, but no details are received, as communications are interrupted. Rivas started a revolution against the Menendez Government some months ago but was defeated. He then fled to Honduras.

The following is a dispatch from New York, dated July 31.—A large shipment of rifles and munitions of war was offered the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for shipment to San Salvador. Owing to the condition of affairs in Central America the company refused to accept the shipment.

The following is a dispatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated August 1.—Communication with the interior has been restored. Advices from the capital state that General Ezeta was ordered from the frontier with about 2000 men immediately upon the outbreak of the revolt headed by General Rivas. Ezeta hastened with all speed to the capital. General Rivas' forces had captured the artillery barracks, but the few troops in charge had fought desperately before they surrendered. The Indians then pillaged several houses, and a panic ensued. Rivas' forces finally were defeated, and peace was restored. It is stated that Guatemala has withdrawn her forces from the frontier and that all is quiet. There is telegraphic communication with Guatemala.

ROME, August 1.—Desertions by wholesale have occurred of late from several Italian regiments stationed along the French frontier. This fact has induced the war office to order that these regiments be removed from their present stations to the interior.

The following is a dispatch from San Salvador, via La Libertad, dated Aug. 1.—Provisional President Ezeta, in a telegram to Geronimo Pau, states that he has issued a proclamation for a general election of members of Congress during the first week in September and has cabled upon Congress to convene in October. A copy of this proclamation has been sent to all foreign legations in Central America. Ezeta desires to show good faith in regard to his promises to bring about a constitutional regime in the republic of Salvador.

Mail advices have been received in La Libertad from Guatemala concerning the suppressed dispatch-

es of United States Minister Mizner, and the Salvador government asserts that they have never been transmitted from Guatemala by the land lines. The government of Salvador lays the blame on the government of Guatemala.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, August 1.—A large iron manufacturing house in Philadelphia has offered to sell and deliver to Salvador from five hundred to a thousand cannons now stored on an island in the West Indies. While the firm says the guns are not new, they are serviceable.

The statement that Captain Phelan had made a proposition to furnish Guatemala with 3,000 men if they guaranteed him \$30,000 has led Senor Pau, the confidential agent of Salvador, to see Minister Ryan this morning, as it appears Salvador has no representative in the United States. Pau, while not believing that such a proposition has been made, desired to be on the safe side, and saw Ryan for the purpose of asking the United States to prevent any such expedition.

Senor Dienez disclaims that revolutions are raging in Guatemala. He says that outside of the invasion of the Salvadorians everything is as quiet as usual. The statement that a revolutionary movement has been started on the Mexican frontier to Guatemala is incorrect. I have late dispatches which show that everything is tranquil there. It is believed that Burrundia and his followers have sailed for Salvador. It is certain that they are not operating in Chisapa.

The following is a dispatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, August 1.—Communication with the interior is restored. Advices from the capital state that General Ezeta was ordered from the frontier with about 2000 men immediately upon the outbreak of a revolt, headed by General Rivas. Ezeta hastened with all speed to the capital. General Rivas' forces had captured the artillery barracks, but the few troops in charge had fought desperately before they surrendered. The Indians then pillaged several houses and a panic ensued. Rivas' forces were finally defeated and peace restored. It is stated that Guatemala has withdrawn her forces from the frontier and that all is quiet. There is no telegraphic communication with Guatemala.

The news is confirmed of the defeat of General Rivas by the government troops under General Ezeta. Rivas escaped from the capital last night, but was pursued and taken prisoner a few miles out of the city. This morning he was publicly shot and his body exposed on the Plaza Amias. It is reported that many prominent persons are compromised and a strict inquiry is being made regarding the Rivas conspiracy. The siege lasted forty hours, and the Capitol suffered considerable damage. Hundreds of persons were shot dead in the streets. The government forces which took part in the overthrow of Rivas are now

disposed to return to the frontier if necessary.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, via Galveston, August 2.—Dispatches from Guatemala state that there is no revolution there. Barrillas is firm in the belief that the difficulty with Salvador will soon be settled satisfactorily to Guatemalan interests. The Guatemalan representative here received a telegram today confirming this report.

General Rivas, leader of the insurrectionists, has been captured and shot, and quiet restored in Salvador. The dispatch also announces that the Salvadoran troops have returned to the capital.

The following is a dispatch from Guatemala, August 1, via City of Mexico Aug. 3.—Under the present circumstances it is almost impossible to transmit information from here by telegraph regarding the affairs of this republic. The only foreign telegraph communication is that of Messrs. Diez de Borilla & Brother, who refuse to forward news, nor will the government allow news to pass. This matter goes to the borders of Mexico by a special messenger to be forwarded from there.

Guatemala's situation at present is somewhat difficult. Revolutions are in progress in different parts of the republic. General Arevalo is issuing orders to his followers from Chiquimula, a State on the eastern border of the country, and General Barrunda from a department on the border of Mexico. Salvador's troops are advancing towards the capital from two different points on the frontier, obtaining victory after victory, like men fighting for a just cause against a tyrant. Guatemalan's troops are almost dead with hunger, fighting from forced necessity. For the last fortnight there has not been a cent in the Guatemalan national treasury, and all payments are suspended. The capital has been declared in a state of siege and individual securities are suspended. Surrounded as President Barrillas is, by stupid people who know nothing but to flatter him, ruin is imminent. Mendizabel, Minister of War, personally commands the royal troops at the capital, from whence orders are issued to the field, the location of which is unknown.

The active army of Guatemala consists of between twenty-two and twenty-five thousand men, but the force is rapidly diminishing on account of losses in battle and desertions caused by hunger and privations.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, Martinez Schol, has notified Fernando Cruz, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, to proceed to Washington and confer with the State Department and ask the assistance and protection of the United States. This means is usually employed by the Guatemalan government when trouble arises occasioned by its own stupidity. Minister of Finance Salazar finds it impossible to issue bonds on a loan from the bankers of Paris,