

day. A twenty-four hours' truce has been arranged.

The following is a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, Via Galveston, dated July 28.—The authorities have notified all telegraph companies whose lines connect with the lines of that country that telegraph communication will be suspended until further notice.

The following is a dispatch from Washington, dated July 28.—A telegram was received this morning by the acting Secretary of State, from Minister Pitkin at Buenos Ayres, stating that a revolution of arms was in progress.

The following is a dispatch from London, dated July 28.—The British minister at Buenos Ayres sent a dispatch to the foreign office last night, stating that the revolution was proceeding. There had been heavy firing. The dispatch further says that an armistice has been arranged until tomorrow. The town is temporarily quiet.

Another dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that the leaders of the revolutionary movement belonged to that city.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres regarding yesterday's revolt says the first steps at overthrowing the government were taken by the artillery, joined by some civilians. Part of the infantry afterwards joined them and firing soon became heavy. In the afternoon the revolutionary government issued a decree ordering the mobilization of the National Guard. Late in the afternoon attacks were made by government troops on the citizen battalions, and the troops were repulsed.

Many policemen, artillerymen and citizens are dead. The minister of war is reported killed. Here the dispatches to the *Times* were abruptly shut off.

The following is a dispatch from London, July 28.—A *Times* dispatch from Buenos Ayres says President Cetman's police and cavalry suffered terribly in attacking Civicas and troops yesterday. The provisional troops reopened heavy artillery fire at dawn Sunday on the troops under vice-President Pelligrini. A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting, the Eleventh regiment suddenly turning in favor of the provisional government, approached the artillery and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents, they were mown down in a narrow street. The Minister of War was wounded and the Minister of Finance taken prisoner. Colonel Marañenda, Major Campos and many other officers were killed and the commander of the firemen was shot by his own men. A short armistice was held at noon and an effort was made to stop the butchery.

4 p. m.—The war ships have ceased bombarding. Bulletins announce that the revolution has triumphed. It is certain that the provisionals up to the present have the best of the fighting.

9 p. m.—President Cetman's troops have occupied the houses around the Plaza Mayo, and placed light artillery on the plaza. The demands of the Civica union have been reduced to a request, that President Cetman resign. The fleet lies a good way out with steam up. An armistice has been extended until 2 o'clock.

President Cetman's officials assert that the Civicans are treating for surrender, but this is disbelieved. Forty-six cannons have arrived for Cetman's forces, also 1200 troops. The foreign ministers have instructed the commanders of the American, British and Spanish gunboats, if the fleet resume bombarding, to protect the city jointly; that it is contrary to the rules of war to bombard an open city without notice. The chiefs of the Union Civica have rejected Cetman's terms. The troops hailed the decision with vivas. Firing has been resumed.

The armistice lasted one hour. At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the government house, Pelligrini having refused to accept the terms of the provisional government. The *Civica Union* seized two tugboats and the gunboats *Chacabuco*, *Wespu*, *Cannonade* and *Retiro*.

The British gunboats *Beagle* and *Bramble* have arrived to protect the English inhabitants.

2 p. m.—The whole navy has declared in favor of the provisional government. The *Patagana* is bombarding the government house and the *Parana* shelling President Cetman's residence. The gunboats command the railways from the north.

3 p. m.—The government troops have resumed firing. The streets leading to Plaza Mayo are blockaded with bales of hay. Colma offered terms to Civica's troops, promising not to proceed against the Civilians upon surrendering, and to permit the officers supporting Civicas to resign. The troops of Civicas show no signs of yielding. Cetman's troops tried to carry the artillery position of Civicas, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The following is a dispatch from New York, dated July 28.—Among the passengers on the steamer *Umbria* was one who left Buenos Ayres July 12th. He said: "When I left Buenos Ayres there had been several public or civic meetings held there, at which revolutionary speeches were made. One of the meetings I attended. It was held at the public baseball grounds. There were probably fifteen or twenty thousand persons present. A. M. Aram presided and the speeches were of a fiery nature. One cause of complaint was over the issuing of land bonds. Such bonds in the province of Buenos Ayres alone have been issued to the amount of \$300,000. The meeting resulted in a denunciation of the government and its methods of financiering and calling for a reformation of its ways.

"After the meeting I saw sailors and soldiers, armed with Remington rifles and with fixed bayonets,

on guard around President Climan's residence. The crowd in the streets was something amazing, while the people surged toward the President's house. The guards pushed them back at the point of the bayonet. This lasted for a while until a rifle was discharged, and the crowd scampered to seek shelter wherever they could. The rifle had been discharged accidentally it was said, however.

"I tell this to show what the feeling has been for the past few months. It was thought that President Climan would be hauled out of the house and severely handled.

"Then Uriburn was made financial minister. He started in for thorough reorganization. The new financial minister asked for the resignation of the president of the national bank and several other high officials, but President Climan would not support him in these requests. This resulted in Uriburn's resignation. Senor Garcia, whom the cable says the revolutionists want succeeded by Senor Romero, as minister of finance, was then appointed. Garcia was for many years president of the National Hypothecating bank, an institution that has issued cedulas or land bonds in enormous quantities, aggregating fabulous sums of money. He is a very efficient man, but a terrible 'paper man.' Carlos Pelligrini, the vice-president, who holds the governmental reins now that Climan has disappeared, is an excellent man, and I have no doubt that eventually he will become President. The country itself is one of wonderful resources. In fact, I do not know of any country or any section of country that promises a more brilliant future. The great and only trouble is too much paper. Its fluctuations leave business men in a state of uncertainty from day to day. We need money down there, that is, ready money. Even workmen and clerks are paid in paper that comes into their hands today at one price and tomorrow has dropped several points. We can't get enough money for our wants. My hat, my suit of clothes, everything I possess, comes from London. I pay for it with paper, and the merchant who sold it to me must pay his creditors for it in gold. The merchant has a hard time of it. We are not a manufacturing country and therefore have to rely upon England mostly for our goods. The government wants now to issue \$100,000,000 more paper. The people don't want it. The government, however, is perfectly good, so far as redeeming the amount of paper it issues. It will never repudiate it.

"President Climan is a headstrong fellow and will have things go his own way at all hazards. He has always taken excellent care of his friends in governmental and other ways. The next presidential election does not come off until October, 1892, and the people of Buenos Ayres are not willing to wait to settle the difficulty at the polls. In fact, the anti-Juarista party have little hope of winning in the election. They have been ruled