

General Alfonso Irungary, the revolutionary Guatemalan general, has taken possession of the telegraph line at Chiquimula and is now in communication with this capital. Word has been received from him that his troops number nearly three thousand men, well officered and armed. Irungary says he expects to be reinforced by a number of revolutionists from Juteassa, numbering about a thousand, and when these are all combined he will march right on to the capital of Guatemala. He has rifled the army and arsenal, as well as the powder magazines at Chiquimula and completely routed General Popo Portas' troops who have fled in dismay toward the capital. General Portas was taken prisoner by Irungary's men but afterwards escaped.

City of Mexico, August 9.—Dispatches from Guatemala deny the report that Martinez Sal, Secretary of State, was arrested. He resigned his office, however, and Senor F. Cenquiano, Secretary of Justice, has taken charge of his portfolio. This denotes no change in the policy of the government. The forces under Gen. Barrillas routed the revolutionists at Tempisque. The revolutionary army, which was largely reinforced, by Salvadorians, numbered 3000 while the government troops numbered 1900. The government's loss was light. The revolutionists lost three killed. Fifteen of the revolutionists were made prisoners, besides a number of officers. The battle lasted five hours. The whole country is in a state of peace and everything is quiet on the Salvadorian frontier.

In Salvador commerce is moving tranquilly and there are no revolutionists. Honduras is withdrawing her forces from the frontier, being threatened with interior troubles.

La Libertad, Aug. 10.—A courier who has arrived at the frontier from the City of Guatemala, says that the rumors of revolution in that city are true, and that the story of President Barrillas' downfall is also true. I have attempted to confirm the story of the deposition of the Guatemalan president, but am unable to get any further information at this point. It is said that the Guatemalan cabinet sent in their resignations, which Barrillas refused to accept, and ordered them to remain at their posts. This they refused to do, so Barrillas sent them letters dismissing them from the cabinet. Everything became confusion after the withdrawal of the cabinet. President Barrillas was deposed, and it is said that Dr. Antonio Lazo Arraiga, one of the first lawyers in Guatemala, has been placed in temporary power until the arrival of General Jose Maria Barrios from San Francisco, who is to be placed in the presidency.

City of Guatemala, August 7.—[By messenger to Newton and City of Mexico, August 8.]—The *Press*, though nominally free, is handcuffed and overawed. Most of the information regarding the war with Salvador comes through the

government, and the public receives but little more than the government chooses to give. Many of the Guatemala troops are dissatisfied with their officers and prefer the generals under whom they served in other campaigns. Because of this some of them have fought badly, two companies going to the extent of throwing away their arms and running at the first fire.

A number of young Americans have offered their services to President Barrillas, especially offering to accompany him to the field as his body guard, if he should find it necessary to go. The President expressed his warmest appreciation of this generosity of the Americans, as well he may, as it is about the only safe body guard he can have in these troublous times, when his most reliable officers might prove false. Some of the arms taken from the *Colima* are now carried by policemen in this city.

If the war continues for a month or two, it will cost the owners of the coffee plantation in this country millions of dollars. The coffee harvest is just here, and the crops will be lost, as all the plantations are completely drained of pickers to supply troops for the army, and not only will almost the entire crop of this year be lost, but as the coffee tree will not bear well for five or six years after it has once remained unpicked, the war will cause the ruin of the coffee crop for several years to come.

For more than two months the republic has been suffering the pest of smallpox. It has been more than a month in the capital, and seems to have come to stay.

City of Mexico, August 10.—The indefinite rumors of the past three days regarding a revolution in the City of Guatemala have crystalized. While there has been no open revolt, Barrillas discovered treachery in the Cabinet, and it is generally believed here that his government will soon fall, and that he will be forced to take refuge in the United States. Sobral, Secretary of Foreign Relations, who was accused by Barrillas of being a traitor, was taken out to be shot, but was saved by the timely intervention of the Spanish Minister. Great excitement was caused by the discovery of the so-called Sobral treachery.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### An Indian Revolt.

The following is a dispatch from Calcutta, August 7.—A revolt has broken out among the Alehagaras in Canadahara. Troops have been dispatched to quell the disturbance.

### The Jews Leave Russia.

The following is a dispatch from London, August 7.—The exodus of Jews from Russia has commenced. Thousands are leaving, with the intention of emigrating to Brazil, and others are flocking to Algeria.

### Cache Stake Organized.

At the quarterly conference of the

Cache Stake, held at Logan on Saturday and Sunday, the Stake Presidency was organized as follows: President, Orson Smith, of Logan; Counselors, S. M. Molen, of Hyrum, and Isaac Smith, of Logan.

### The Strike in Wales.

The following is a dispatch from London, dated Aug. 9.—The strike of the employes of the railways in Wales continues, and the mails are still carried on wagons on the public roads. The strike has seriously affected the London shipping trade. Steamers are not able to obtain their usual supplies of Welsh coal.

### The Canvassers.

August 8, the Utah Commission will probably make the appointments of the board to canvass the election returns. Requests have been sent out to Judge E. A. Smith, Hon. W. W. Riter, Secretary E. Sells, Judge J. W. Judd and Hugh Anderson, Esq., to act as the said board; and if they will accept it is likely that they will be named.

### Released from Prison.

August 9th, Thomas L. Obrey, of Paradise, Cache County, was released from the penitentiary, having served three months for living with his wives.

August 7th, Andrew Anderson, of Glenwood, Sevier County, was released from the penitentiary, having served a six months' term and paid \$300 and costs for unlawful cohabitation.

### Election in Utah County.

The following is the general vote in Utah County at the election on Monday, August 4th:

	People.	"Liberal."
Provo.....	400	124
Payson.....	169	30
Springville.....	229	64
Spanish Fork.....	205	38
Santaquin.....	85	6
Pleasant Grove.....	143	19
American Fork.....	110	63
Lehi.....	178	21
Provo Bench.....	24	7
Totals.....	1,511	377

In American Fork the "Liberal" candidate for justice of the peace ran ahead of his ticket and was elected.

### Returned Elder.

August 9th, we received a call from Elder James R. Smith, of Sugar House Ward, who returned recently from a mission to Scotland, on which he was absent about a year and four months. He labored in the City of Edinburgh, in Fife-shire and a portion of the Highlands. The work is necessarily arduous, but little interest being taken in religion in that country compared to what existed twenty-five or thirty years since. In some localities, however, there was a fair degree of inquiry, and eight persons were added to the Church by baptism.

### Bad Times in Kansas.

The following is a dispatch from Abilene, Kans., dated Aug. 2.—The Farmers' Alliance in the Eighth