

that it was the decree of this government that he should use his friendly offices as a mediator to restore peace between the warring republics, and it is even more than likely that he was formally instructed to do so, but it was not expected that he would take steps to draw into the question the diplomatic representatives of European governments resident in Guatemala. Mr. Blaine is known to regard with disfavor any European interference in matters pertaining purely to this hemisphere, nor is it possible that either Guatemala or Salvador cared for European mediation in the dispute. Indeed it has been stated the governments of both republics were unfavorably disposed toward it, yet Minister Mizner's first act was to do this very thing. He undertook, without instructions from home and of his accord, to invite the resident ministers of European powers to participate in negotiations looking to mediation between the belligerents and a restoration of peace, and it is stated in the dispatches that the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain had accepted his invitation and would participate in the negotiations. This placed the State Department in a very difficult position. While opposed to any interferences by European powers in American affairs, yet remonstrance could not well be made when they had been invited by a representative of the United States government to join in the proceedings.

City of San Salvador, via La Libertad, Aug. 20.—Dr. Galindo, representative of San Salvador to Guatemala, who was arrested and subjected to various indignities in that country, returned here today, on the United States man-of-war *Thetis* to La Libertad. Dr. Galindo brought with him documents for arranging the preliminaries of peace between San Salvador and Guatemala for the acceptance of Provisional President Ezeta. This outcome of the negotiations is the result of the efforts of Minister Mizner of the United States, aided by the Legation of Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the entire diplomatic corps. Salvador is still watchful and should peaceful measures fail, her army is to be held in readiness for a reopening of hostilities.

While heretofore it has been believed that Minister Mizner had been acting in the matter on his own accord, it is now generally accepted that Secretary Blaine has been giving him orders looking to the restoration of peace by means of arbitration. Ezeta had believed that the United States had been taking a stand that did not assure the autonomy of his country or a free exercise of the right of the citizenry of San Salvador on matters of home government, but has been happily surprised by the result of the negotiations. It is thought that Ezeta was advised to take the stand that if peace was not arranged within three days he would cause his army to advance upon the capital of Guatemala. If he did his "bluff" was

most advantageous to the peace interests of Central America. General Jose Barrios has arrived in Guatemala and tendered his services to the Guatemalan government.

City of Guatemala, August 26.—Senor Cottu, the agent who arranged the \$21,000,000 loan with French bankers, arrived here last night, coming from San Jose by special train. The end of the contention cannot yet be foretold, since Barrillas insists upon Ezeta's removal before he will sign the protocol, while Ezeta demands the same condition as regards Barillas, making the trouble now a personal one between the presidents of the two countries.

Washington, August 20.—The State department received five telegrams from Minister Mizner today, saying that the good offices and mediation of the United States had been accepted by both Guatemala and Salvador. The basis of peace would be presented tonight.

City of Mexico, August 20.—A Salvador dispatch says: General Ezeta today received the peace protocol, which was submitted to the Cabinet and approved on most of the points. General Ezeta will send to Guatemala a commissioner, authorized to sign the peace agreement arranged by the diplomatic corps, and it is believed that everything will be settled by Friday or Saturday.

San Salvador, via La Libertad, Aug. 21.—Provisional President Ezeta said tonight: "Dr. Galindo has placed in my hands the protocol signed by the diplomatic corps in Guatemala regarding the stipulations for peace between that republic and Salvador. To better understand the several points of treaty I have sent with my reply a commissioner from my government, with the end in view that everything be definitely arranged for peace. My reply is in terms most conciliatory."

At a conference held yesterday between President Ezeta and representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, many important matters were discussed relative to the terms upon which peace negotiations between Salvador and Guatemala were to be based. Among these was the unanimous decision of the three countries that they should each individually request the United States government to send a separate diplomatic representative to each of the capitals of the three countries.

Telegrams were sent from here to the Costa Rica government at San Jose de Costa Rica, and that of Nicaragua at Managua, in order to have the agreement ratified, and replies from both countries have been received acquiescing in the proposed request, both governments, at the same time, stating that they would at once make the request of the United States.

A friend of General Ezeta, after a protracted interview with the provisional president, reports the latter as having said: "I have maintained, and still maintain, a dignified position toward Guatemala, consistent

with the honor of Salvador. Were I to recede from the stand I have taken, and which has received the approbation of many people, I would consider myself as failing in one of the first pledges I have given my fellow countrymen. I have informed the American minister, as well as other members of the diplomatic corps, what my terms of peace are, and I shall adhere to those terms to the letter and shall not remove or withdraw a single soldier from the frontier until my terms are acceded to. I have not caused Salvador to assume the attitude of a vaunting conqueror, but have advocated her cause as an offended party claiming the right of redress."

General Ezeta's friends said: "Ezeta considers his status as provisional President of Salvador as being virtually recognized by the United States, from the fact that if such were not the case the United States minister would not have conferred with him at all, unless the United States government had authorized its minister to treat with non-de-facto powers."

City of Mexico, August 21.—The Guatemalan minister says the treaty between Salvador and Guatemala was signed August 18th, Guatemala reserving five days in which to ratify the convention. The conditions of the agreement are the retirement of Ezeta from the presidency; that Ayota take possession of the presidency and to order an election for president, and that the state of affairs existing before June 22nd be re-established.

### THE SAVING OF THE FLAG.

The "Reminiscences of General dl Revel" contain the following stirring account of the saving of the flag: During the Italo-Austrian war of 1859, on the 24th June, part of the Forty-fourth Italian infantry, consisting of a group of about ten officers and twenty-five men, got separated from their regiment during a surprise, and being hard pressed by the Austrians entered a villa called Fenile, near Alzarea, and prepared for an obstinate defense. They had with them the flag of the regiment, and the oldest officer present, Captain Baroncelli, took command.

After the Austrians had been repeatedly repulsed they set fire to some heaps of straw, hay and other inflammable material kept in the garrets of the villa. The Italians, half suffocated by the smoke, and seeing that it would be impossible to defend themselves much longer, determined to save their flag before surrendering. They stripped the bunting from its staff and tore it into small pieces, of which each officer hid a portion under his clothes; the spear point, being indestructible, was hidden under a fireplace in the house, and the staff was broken into pieces and burned. This done Lieut. Chiverni, who spoke German, fixed a white handkerchief to the point of his sword and, leaning from a window in the midst of smoke and fire, offered to surrender