

Pau that Antonio Ezeta with his army of 2,000 men and his Indian prisoners, should not have arrived on the Guatemalan frontier tonight. On good authority it is stated that affairs between the United States and Guatemala are in a very critical condition. Owing to the seizure of firearms aboard the *Colima* and the tampering with the official correspondence of the United States by the Guatemalan government, the patience of the United States, it is said, is about exhausted. Two American men-of-war are already in the port of San Jose and are ready to meet any emergency. Other cruisers from the United States are expected to arrive. Strange international courtesy was experienced in 1885 under the dictatorship of Barrios, and while in this case the United States is apparently slow to move, it may move sooner than the Guatemalan government may desire or appreciate.

The telegrams sent from the State Department at Washington to Minister Mizner number into the hundreds and some of them were peremptory and required immediate replies, which have not been received; there is a possibility that they never reached their destination. The confidential agent of Salvador says, referring to the official telegram to Minister Mizner, that Salvador never interrupts official dispatches from neutral powers, and is willing to deliver by force, if necessary, United States official telegrams to Mizner at the capital of Guatemala.

Panama, Aug. 4.—It is believed here that San Salvador is now in a most precarious situation. Her whole available strength of 20,000 troops has been thrown into Guatemala. Flushed with repeated success, this little army, growing smaller with each engagement, is pushing forward into the heart of the enemy's country. It is feared, however, that when Guatemala and Honduras have mobilized their forces they will overwhelm this little army which seems to have already wandered beyond the lines of possible retreat.

Then, it is thought, will be the time for Nicaragua and Costa Rica to take the field. Even then, however, unless Mexico comes to aid the smaller States, the probabilities are that Guatemala will be enabled to impose her rule upon the entire country and substitute a centralized military government for the proposed federal union.

Meanwhile, Guatemala will have to settle a serious account with the United States, on account of the seizure by Guatemala of war supplies on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Colima*, legally shipped at San Francisco for San Salvador. No intimation had been given of a state of siege having been declared before the *Colima* sailed. It is understood that Blaine has taken prompt action in the matter. Owing to this episode strong hopes are entertained among a large circle that the United States will put forth its best endeavors to smooth over the quarrel and stop the war ere it goes too far.

City of Mexico, (via Galveston), Aug. 5.—A dispatch from San Salvador says: General Trungray, at the head of the Guatemalan revolutionists, has taken Chiquimala, near the capital; that the loss of this place has obliged the Guatemalan government to concentrate troops toward the capital.

A Guatemalan dispatch says it is untrue that an attempt was made to assassinate President Barrillas, and denies that the revolution is of importance. The dispatch also says that Minister Mizner's correspondence has not been tampered with and that the minister has been for days in free communication with the United States government.

A special dispatch from Guatemala says that the diplomatic corps offered to negotiate in the interests of peace, that the offer has been accepted, and that it is expected a settlement will be arranged within a few days. President Barrillas says he will not resign and prefers death to surrender.

Dispatches received by the Mexican government confirm this report of the probability of the intervention of foreign diplomats in Central America. President Ezeta's only terms are a recognition of his government and the non-intervention of other powers in the interior government of Salvador.

Reports from the Chiapas frontier are that everything is quiet.

City of Mexico, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Salvador says that before any effective battles can be fought by Guatemala she will be obliged to concentrate her army again, as internal dissensions have broken out in the departments of the east. The latest insurrectionary movement is headed by General Alfonso Irungaray, son of the once prominent general of that name, who was declared a traitor by Barrillas two years ago and has been a refugee ever since. Young Irungaray issued his pronouncement in the department of Chiquimala and has drawn to his banner from disaffected Guatemalan troops.

The so-called army of frontier inspection, the dispatch continues, is torn by dissension, and demoralized by the attacks of the enemy, and time must be taken to organize it so that it may be able to cope with the Salvadorian army.

The great victory of General Ezeta over General Rivas continues to interest men here, who, in their personal capacity, express the opinion that the Salvadorian forces will now have no difficulty in gaining all the prospective battles with Guatemala. Americans here offered to bet two to one that the Salvadorians will, if peace is not arranged by the United States, capture the capital of Guatemala without losing a battle. These men believe that the name alone of Ezeta will be sufficient to demoralize the Guatemalans.

The Guatemala legation here is receiving and dispatching numerous telegrams every day and still nothing is heard from Mizner at the United States legation here.

La Libertad, Aug. 5.—Three of San Salvador's highest citizens have been exiled for being concerned in the Zaldivar plot to overthrow the Ezeta government. The three are Jonquin Perez, Eusebio Guiorla and Maurice Duke. The latter is alleged to be a citizen of California. The orders for the expulsion of the three men were served separately and addressed to the chief of police of the capital of Salvador. They read as follows:

"You will please inform Mr. Maurice Duke that within twenty-four hours he leaves the territory of the Republic. In case that he refuses at the expiration of that time, you will adopt such measures as may be necessary to conduct him to the port of La Libertad, even if you are compelled to use force, so that he will take the first steamer leaving said port, taking care that he does not escape, and treating him at the same time with the greatest consideration. As the Republic is in a state of siege you will please cause Mr. Duke to be conducted to the port of La Libertad under an adequate military escort."

Perez, Guiorla and Duke were only allowed one hour to prepare their baggage before leaving the capital and were today placed on board of the Pacific Mail coast steamer bound toward San Francisco. These men, three of the richest inhabitants of Salvador, have been supplying funds to the Zaldivarists for the purchase of arms and ammunition, as well as for the payment of troops who were to fight under the standards of Zaldivar and Bogran.

One of the strangest features of the Central American warfare has been demonstrated within the last few days in the manner in which one country manages to stir revolution on the enemy's soil.

Since General Antonio Ezeta defeated General Rivas and his Indian forces at the capital of San Salvador it has been learned that President Luis Bogran of Honduras intended to co-operate with Rivas and had 2000 soldiers on the way from Tegucigalpa to invade Salvador. Several revolutionary leaders had managed to gather around them a considerable number of men on the frontier, and while some had as an objective point San Salvador, others were ready to march to Bogran and Tegucigalpa.

Bogran's invading army had just arrived on the frontier of Salvador when news was received at Tegucigalpa of General Rivas' defeat and death. Bogran, evidently to make it appear that he had no intention of invading Salvador, caused the arrest of all revolutionary leaders, both against himself and Ezeta, and hanged them all. His double dealing, however, was not lost sight of by the Salvadorian Government because of the hanging of the revolutionary leaders, as a correspondence was recovered from Rivas' army which plainly showed his duplicity. Had Bogran's army attempted to invade Salvador it would have been warmly received by a garrison of some 2400 men at San Miguel. It is said that if Bogran