

The following is a dispatch from Washington, July 28.—Still no advices have been received at the State Department from Minister Mizner as to the Central American situation, beyond a meager cablegram, which arrived Friday afternoon, stating that consternation prevails at Guatemala, owing to rumors of the defeat of the Guatemalan troops. In this cablegram Minister Mizner remarked that he had not heard from the department for ten days. The State Department officials think this singular, for within that period of time no less than five cablegrams have been dispatched to him. Circumstances point to the suppression of these cablegrams by the Guatemalan authorities, for clearly Minister Mizner had not received any of them when he cabled the department last Friday.

No steps have been taken at the department about recognizing the provisional government of Salvador under General Ezeta. The department is, however, very anxious to see the existing differences between Guatemala and Salvador come to an end. Minister Mizner has been authorized on the part of the government to offer his peaceful offices as mediator in the present dispute. To use the words of Assistant Secretary Wharton, "We do not know officially that war even exists. We have had no official notice of the fact from either party to the alleged war."

Mexico takes the same view of the situation which is held by the United States and wants to see the Central American dispute settled amicably if possible. There can be no doubt that Salvador is sure of the active support of Costa Rica and Nicaragua if the worst comes to the worst and this opinion is entertained at the State department.

The following is a dispatch from The City of Mexico, July 28.—There is great enthusiasm among Salvadorians. General Rivas with 6000 Indians from Cogutepeque reinforced Ezeta's army. There are rumors of another defeat of Guatemalians, who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

The following is a dispatch from New York, July 28.—A morning paper says arrangements were completed yesterday in behalf of Guatemala for a purchase of 20,000 stands of arms. It also says an army of 2,000 trained soldiers has been tendered that government. Consul-General Baize, it is alleged, acknowledged that offers of assistance have been made. He said one man, an ex-Colonel in the Seventh Missouri Infantry, offered to raise 3000 recruits within two weeks' time, and have them equipped and ready to sail. He says privates and officers will be men who have borne arms and seen a good deal of actual fighting in the civil war. He believes, with 3000 men who can stand firm under fire and shoot accurately, he can subdue all Central America if necessary.

The following is a dispatch from

New York, July 29.—Guatemala completed negotiations yesterday for the purchase of 20,000 stands of arms and right on top of this news an army of 3,000 trained soldiers was also tendered to that government. When a reporter asked Consul-General Baize about troops, he at first evaded the subject, but when pressed further, he acknowledged that offers of assistance had been made. He said that one man, an ex colonel in the Seventh Missouri Infantry, had offered to raise 3,000 recruits within two weeks' time and have them all equipped and ready to sail. He says that the privates and officers will be men who have borne arms and seen a good deal of actual fighting in the civil war.

The only point which separates the two parties in negotiations is in the provision made by the colonel that a certain sum of money, \$80,000, be placed in a bank in this city to the credit of trustees, and to be held as a guarantee fund for the troops. Baize was unable to communicate by cable with his government yesterday, because the telegraph wires are in the hands of the enemy, but he will make a decision probably today. In the meantime he is considering another proposition from an ex-brigadier-general of the army and a graduate of West Point, for the furnishing of two regiments of troops, to be recruited in this city and sent to Guatemala as workmen on new telegraphic lines. In the meantime a trade was quietly opened for the purchase of 20,000 modern breechloading rifles of the most approved design for the use of Guatemalan troops and it is likely that the arms will be ready for shipment within ten days.

The following is a dispatch from the City of Mexico, July 29.—Senor Pau says the censorship over the telegrams in Salvador does not extend to the official business of any neutral power, and was established to prevent Guatemala from sending out false reports in regard to the affairs of Salvador. Minister Ryan called on Senor Pau today regarding the blockade of Mizner's correspondence, and Senor Pau immediately called to his government, asking that inquiry be made into the matter and to ascertain whether the correspondence was detailed in Salvador or Guatemala. There are rumors of another defeat of the Guatemalans, who are still retreating. The Salvadorians are advancing.

A private telegram to a commercial house states that in Saturday's battle the Salvadorians were defeated by the Guatemalans and sustained a loss of sixty killed, two hundred wounded and a large number of prisoners.

The following is a dispatch from Chicago, July 30.—The probability of Mexico becoming involved in the Central American war is not, by J. H. Britton of the Mexican International Railway, deemed great. "It is true that my State, Coahuila, is 700 miles of the Mexican capital, and that authentic intelligence does not travel in that country so rapidly as here," he said this morning.

"But just before I left I had a long talk with our governor, Garza Galan, and was informed by him that on a just completed visit to the capital he had learned that President Diaz intended, so far as the dignity and interests of the republic would permit, to remain strictly neutral." "And," continued Mr. Britton, "such a desire being in accordance with that of the general public, I think I am safe in predicting Mexico will not become involved in the war."

The following is a dispatch from Washington, July 30.—The Department of State still wait advices from Mizner, the minister to Guatemala, although not less than five telegrams have been sent to him within the past ten days. There is much dissatisfaction at the Department with this condition of affairs, and our minister at Mexico, Ryan, has been instructed to investigate the cause. From communications received from Minister Ryan, the Department is made aware that the Guatemala minister at Mexico, Senor Manuel Delguéz, is in constant communication with the Guatemalan secretary of foreign affairs and it seems no reason why the same means of communication would not exist between Minister Ryan at Mexico and Minister Mizner at Guatemala. Accordingly Minister Ryan has been instructed to insist upon having the same facilities that Senor Delguéz, minister at the City of Mexico, enjoys.

As it is no fault of the Mexican government that Minister Ryan does not now enjoy these facilities of communication with Minister Mizner, his complaint will probably be lodged with the Guatemalan minister in Mexico who will, in turn, communicate it to his government. The Guatemalan government is in no position at this time to irritate the United States government by declining to entertain her remonstrations and the probabilities are that communication between our minister to the Central American republics and the State department will be reopened at an early day.

In regard to the seizure of arms on the Pacific Mail steamer *Colima* by the Guatemalan authorities, it is learned that no action has yet been taken by the State department, because no report of the facts of the case can be obtained except through Mizner, who was on board and will be familiar with the details.

From other sources, which, however, are not absolutely reliable, it is understood that there existed an arrangement between Guatemala and the Pacific Steamship Company, by which the latter agreed not to deliver any arms or munitions of war to countries of war or having trouble with Guatemala. When the steamer *Colima* arrived at San Jose de Guatemala and the Guatemalan authorities were informed that there were arms aboard of her destined for Salvador, they remonstrated with the officers of the steamer and protested against the delivery of the arms. The captain of the *Colima* agreed not to land the arms in Salvador, but promised to