

is not very careful he will be deposed by an insurrection in his own country, as the malcontents are daily becoming larger in number.

General Barrundia and Colonel Garcias, who are well known here, have been heard from at last. They are now in San Benito, a town in Chiapas, on the Guatemalan frontier, evidently for the purpose of crossing the line and stirring up a revolutionary movement against Barrillas, who, if all advices are true, will have all he can do to attend to putting revolutions down in his own country, without attempting to defend himself against the Salvadorian army, which, it was learned today, is being rapidly reinforced. The position of this army is stated to be the same as for the past few days.

City of Mexico, August 7.—General Ezeta of Salvador has informed the diplomatic corps at Guatemala City, which is mediating for peace, that he anxiously wishes peace in order to avoid further bloodshed. The announcement here of the acceptance by Guatemala of the proffered mediation of United States Minister Mizner's services, with a view of securing peace through the foreign diplomatic corps resident in the city of Guatemala, is considered as conclusive proof of weakness on the part of the Guatemalan government which, in making war against Salvador, did not reckon with its host.

Pau says the Salvadorian government has been notified of the offer of the diplomatic corps to arrange terms of peace, but he is without information as to the exact terms proposed. If they are not couched in language that will insure stable peace and non-interference of the Guatemalan government with the internal affairs of Salvador they will be rejected. The government of Salvador is not seeking the conquest or the annexation of Guatemala. The trouble of that country has been, as is evidently plain to the world now, over the question whether she would persist in the employment of her domineering methods in the affairs of the Salvadorian government. A correspondence recovered on the field of battle has shown Barrillas' duplicity and his direct orders to his forces to violate Salvador's territory. Salvador's army did not invade Guatemala until after several ineffectual attempts had been made by Guatemalan generals to position their forces in Salvador.

Colonel D. Brown, an American railroad contractor in Salvador, with 200 drilled Americans, is reported as having taken an active part with Salvador in the battles against Guatemala. He and his men assisted Ezeta during the presidency of Meneudez to put down a revolution started by Rivas, and he was among the first to volunteer to offer aid to Ezeta in the present war against Guatemala.

There were great festivities in the capital of Guatemala today occasioned by telegrams received there from the frontier announcing that a battle had been fought and won by government troops with the revolu-

tionary forces under command of Generals Estanislao, Sandoval, Maximo, Cerna and Alfonso, at Iaugarey, in the department of Chiquimula.

As there are no particulars of the fight, many people in Guatemala City doubt whether a battle has been fought.

The government of the United States has asked its representative, Minister Ryan, for information in regard to affairs in Central America. From Ryan's reply it seems that Mizner has been sympathizing with the Guatemalans.

La Libertad, August 7.—Provisional President Ezeta has just issued a manifesto, naming the 15th of September next as the day when elections for new members of Congress shall take place to substitute those whose term of office have expired. The elections are to last six days and close on Saturday, September 26th. The new Congress will meet in the Salvador National Theatre on October 1st, 1890.

General Ezeta has been named as candidate for the presidency. Congress will elect a new constitutional President on October next. General Ezeta has also issued another manifesto in which he justifies his action in assuming command of the troops and government of Salvador at the time when General Meneudez was assassinated and recapitulates the cause of his conduct and the result of the war.

General Ezeta concludes his manifesto by saying that as long as he has life and power he will accept no terms of peace with Guatemala that do not assure complete vindication of Salvador's injured honor and dignity of an independent nation. Both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have sent ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to Salvador to confer with President Ezeta. They have intimated that their respective governments have formally recognized President Ezeta's provisional government. President Ezeta's army, under command of General Antonce Ezeta, numbering 10,000 men, is now in Guatemalan territory and is advancing rapidly toward the capital of that republic.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch to the Press Agency says the Guatemalan negotiations for peace are progressing favorably and will doubtless be concluded before the end of the week. It is believed that peace honorable to both Guatemala and Salvador will be arranged.

El Paso, Tex., August 7.—New York papers reached here today containing interviews with Minister Cruz and Consul-General Baiz in regard to the interrupted communication between Secretary Blaine and Minister Mizner at Guatemala. The New York officials of that government charge that the only wires now are monopolized by the Bonilla family, who have a news agency with one member of the family at El Paso, Texas.

The Times here published this

morning the interview from the New York Star, and in its issue tomorrow will appear the following answer from Mr. Bonilla:

EL PASO, TEX., Aug. 7, 1890.

Editor Times:—I was surprised to find in your issue today a clipping from the New York Star, wherein the Guatemalan Minister Cruz and Consul-General Baiz attack my family and the telegraphic agency conducted by myself and brothers, who reside at the capital of Guatemala. In answer I begin by saying that, as our telegraphic business is not participated in by my father, nothing should be said of him.

In regard to the representations and complaints made by Minister Cruz and Consul Baiz, I am in a position to say that they lie, and shall have the pleasure of having this fact come before the world as soon as Mr. Blaine, the Mexican minister and Mr. Mizner terminate their investigations. All they have said to the Star is a tissue of falsehoods and would bring the blush to the face of a gentleman. Mr. Cruz says he was indignant to learn of a syndicate that monopolized the telegraphic communications with the seat of war, and that that syndicate consisted of the Bonilla family. Mr. Cruz lies when he says my father is connected with our business. He also lies when he says one of my brothers is stationed at Libertad, the port of Salvador, and the only instance wherein he does not lie is in locating one of the brothers here, with offices in Paso del Norte and El Paso, Texas, the writer of this, who hereby denounces him as a liar, as he deserves.

The statements that the Bonilla agency has monopolized the Mexican Central wires has provoked laughter hereabouts. The Bonilla agency had never sent out a line of news to any newspaper, and Cruz lies when he so states.

In regard to the last charge of interception of telegrams, I will say that a few days ago the New York Star said that it was strange that Mr. Blaine could not communicate by cable with Guatemala, and that it was unusually strange that Mr. Blaine had not heard from Mr. Mizner at Guatemala, and that it was equally strange that Mr. Blaine had heard from Mr. Mizner at Guatemala by another line (the Bonilla agency). This proves that Mr. Cruz has lied, for Mizner's messages through the Bonilla agency always reached Blaine, while the latter's messages to Mizner by cable failed to reach their destination. The reason for this is plain: Libertad, through which the cable reaches Guatemala, is in Salvador, and since the twenty-second of June communication through that point has been stopped. The cable company, knowing this, has failed to refuse messages for Guatemala. Our agency has promptly dispatched all telegrams. Even yesterday the Bonilla agency transmitted over 200 words from Mizner to Blaine. If we had ever interrupted their telegrams we would not be further trusted with them. We have no monopoly. Any person or persons can engage in the