New-York Tribune.

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AN OFFER TO MEDIATE.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER MIZNER.

THE GOOD OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE WARRING CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Washington, Aug. 10.—No news has been received by the State Department to-day from Central America. The situation there is not altogether clear, and until matters are straightened out it is thought best not to make public the dispatches which have been received. As has been heretofore stated, the means of communication between the Department and Minister Mizner have been unsatisfactory. There can hardly be any doubt that a censorship has been exercised over the dispatches to and from the American Minister and the location of Minister Mizner at San Jose, Guatemala, has been peculiarly unfortunate, as all dispatches to him had to pass over telegraph lines in each of the warring countries, thus making telegraphic interference not only easy, but difficult to trace.

Mr. Wharton, the Assistant Secretary of State, said to-night that Mr. Mizner had left San Jose for La Libertad in order that he might be on Salvadorian soil and use his good offices with Salvador to bring about an amicable settlement between the two hostile nations. At the beginning of hostilities Mr. Mizner was instructed to offer the mediation of the United States in bringing about an adjustment of the matters in dispute. Neither country has asked the United States to act as a peacemaker, but this country has, in pursuance of its settled policy to prevent, if possible, any serious disturbances between the American Republics, endeavored by its good offices to bring about an amicable understanding between Guatemala and Salvador. Its instructions to Minister Mizner have been framed in accordance with this policy. The situation at present is rather indefinable. Minister Mizner has from his position in Guatemala been unable to communicate with Salvador, and his removal from San Jose to La Libertad was made in order that he might be where he could freely offer to Salvador the mediation of the United States and also improve the communication between himself and the State Department.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE THEIR CRY.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION OF SOCIALISTS AT BRUSSELS.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—Forty thousand persons took part in to-day's Socialist demonstration in behalf of universal suffrage. A large number of people came from the provinces to participate in the parade. There were many women in the line. The troops were confined to their barracks all day. The police patrolled the streets, but everything was orderly. The route was thronged with sympathetic onlookers. A terrific storm which came up at 1 o'clock caused the procession to disperse, but when the rain ceased the paraders reformed their ranks and marched to St. Gilles Park, where they were addressed by the leaders of the movement. Another shower finally dispersed the crowd.

Delegates from the Labor and Progressist parties met in the evening and sent the following dispatch to King Leopold:

"You have asked what is the country's watchword. It is universal suffrage."

Violent revolutionary speeches were made by several of the delegates. It was resolved to summon a congress, to sit from September 10 to September 15, to consider the subject of a general strike.

THE KAISER IN HELIGOLAND.

WELCOMED BY HIS NEW SUBJECTS—A BULWARK TO THE NORTH SEA.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the accompanying squadron anchored off Heligoland at 10 o'clock this morning. Emperor William and Prince Henry landed at noon and were met by Herr von Boetticher. The inhabitants gave the Emperor and his brother a hearty reception. The Imperial party proceeded at once to the Overland, where an open-air service was held. The Emperor delivered a short address, and the German flag was then hoisted, the land battery at the same time firing a salute. Two thousand marines were reviewed by the Emperor, who afterward received an address presented by the inhabitants of the island. After taking luncheon in the Casino the Emperor departed at 3:30 o'clock amid the cheers of the populace.

In his speech on Saturday, Minister von Boetticher dwelt upon the significance of the event as showing the depth of the friendship existing between the two nations, which he hoped would ever be maintained. He also hoped that the two armies would never be divided and that the lofty wisdom of which the Queen on this occasion had given proof would ever be her guide. "We entertain especial sympathy," he said, "for the mother of Empress Frederick and the grandmother of our own august master, and wish her a long life and blessed reign."

The Emperor in his address to-day recalled the fact that it was the anniversary of the battle of Woerth, and said: "To-day a new victory is being celebrated. Heligoland will be a bulwark if an enemy ever attempted to penetrate the North Sea."

BUSINESS REVIVING IN BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 10.—Business is reviving. The National Guard has been disbanded. A public meeting has been called in support of the Government. Objections are being raised to the negotiating of a foreign loan, and it is feared that an internal loan is impossible. It is stated that the contract for city improvement works will be cancelled.

An unfavorable rumor is in circulation regarding the condition of the National Bank.

Gold is quoted at 148.

YACHTS IN A SQUALL AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Manhanset House, Shelter Island, Aug. 10 (Special).—A severe squall occurred here this afternoon, but happily resulted in no serious damage. The fleet of yachts anchored in front of the hotel, twenty-eight in number, saved themselves by dropping extra anchors and riding at longer cables.

THE INVALID KING OF HOLLAND.

The Hague, Aug. 10.—The King of Holland is in a feeble condition and is confined to his room, but the alarmist reports current are without foundation.

MONUMENT TO A STENOGRAPHER UNVEILED.

Munich, Aug. 10.—A monument to the stenographer Gabelsberger was unveiled in this city to-day. The Burgomaster and delegates from short-hand societies of Europe and New-York delivered addresses, all eulogizing Gabelsberger and his system.

THE EMPRESS RECEIVES THE DOCTORS.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The Empress gave a reception to-day to the members of the International Medical Congress.

AN ELECTION IN ROME.

Rome, Aug. 10.—The supplementary ballot held in this city to-day for a member of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in the election of Antonelli by 900 majority.

LIEUTENANT STAIRS IN CANADA.

Halifax, N. S., Aug 10 - Lieutenant Stairs, who was Stanley's right-hand man in Africa, reached here to-day. He arrived at Rimouski on the steamship Sardinian Friday night. He is expected to spend several months in Halifax.

A LARGE RUN OF SALMON.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received a telegram from a departmental officer of British Columbia saying that the run of salmon this year is of the most extraordinary character, being fully equal to that of last year. Twenty thousand salmon were taken by three canneries yesterday. This year's run upsets all the theories previously held in regard to salmon. Heretofore one good season has invariably been followed by two poor ones. Last season was the best salmon canneries ever had, and if the total pack this year is as large the old rule will not apply. The only reason that is assigned for the increased run this year is that the effect of the good work done during the past four or five years at the Government fish-hatchery are now beginning to manifest themselves.

GUESTS OF MINISTER REID.

Paris, Aug. 10.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, gave a dinner last night to the members of the Consular Convention. There were twenty-one guests. Among those present were Generals Ashley, Walker and Harring and the Rev. Messrs. Hamlin, Thurber and Rodman Wanamaker.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRENADIERS AT BERMUDA.

Bermuda, Aug. 6.—Her Majesty's ship Tamar (troopship), with the 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards on board, has arrived in Murray's Anchorage. The ship sailed for Bermuda on July 23 and had a rapid and pleasant passage. The troops on board presented a fine appearance, even in their sea dress, and the report is that the men conducted themselves admirably on the passage out. The heavy baggage of the battalion was landed at "Convict Bay," and a small body of troops was sent ashore as a baggage guard. The headquarters and six companies of the battalion landed at St. George's, and will occupy the new barracks. The other companies landed at Boaz Island and will occupy the barracks there. The headquarters companies will be commanded by Colonel H. Eaton; the boaz and Ireland detachment will be commanded by Colonel Lord Arthur C. Wellesley. Both officers and men appear to be in excellent spirits, and the general disposition of the troops seems to be to make the best of their position and by so doing to gain a speedy recall to England. The strength of the battalion is about 650—officers, noncommissioned officers and men.

THE CONCORD'S STEAM TRIAL.

ANOTHER STEEL GUNBOAT NEARLY READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—Of ex-Secretary Whitney it may be said that his works do follow him, but they are a long way behind. The steel gunboat Concord, which was to have been completed, even by the six months' extension of contract, on August 23, 1889, is to have her preliminary steam trial tomorrow. It will probably be a month yet before she will have her official steam trial. The contract for her construction was signed on August 5, 1887, and she was launched on March 7 last from the old works of John Roach & Sons. The act of christening was performed by Miss Minnie Coates, daughter of Mayor Coates, who, as she broke the champagne bottle on the nose of the new ship, said: "In the name of Father Neptune, I christen thee Concord."

The Concord is the first of the warships ever launched in this country with her machinery and fittings practically all in place. The Concord is, like the Yorktown, a steel gunboat of 1,700 tons displacement, modelled upon and closely following the Archer class of the British Navy. She is required to develop 3,400 horse-power, and will make a speed of about seventeen knots. For each unit of horse-power above the guarantee the builders will be allowed a premium of $100 over the contract price of $490,000. The horse-power of the Yorktown exceeded the guarantee by 392, hence the builders got a premium of $39,200. The work of the construction of the Concord was divided and sub-let. The Delaware River shipbuilding Works constructed the hull, the Quintard Iron Works built the engines; the propellers were cast by a firm in this city; the iron castings were made at the Delamater Iron Works, in New-York; the steel plates were made by Carnegie's Works, at Pittsburg, and the Midvale Steel Works made the shafts. The Concord's engines are of the twin-screw triple-expansion type and are placed in a separate inner compartment; the bunkers are so arranged that the coal will afford protection to the boilers from the shots of the enemy, and the machinery and steering gear are covered at the water-line with a curved water-tight steel deck. Her battery consists of six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, two 3-pounder and two 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, two 37-millimetre revolving cannon, and four Gatlings.

A LARGE GIFT TO DR. BURTSELL.

HIS FORMER PARISHIONERS WISH HIM GOD SPEED AND PRESENT TO HIM ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Chickering Hall was crowded last night with the parishioners of the Church of the Epiphany to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversay of the ordination of their late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Lawlor Burtsell. The hall was profusely hung with flags and bunting. The platform was decorated with flowers and palms. The speaker's desk was draped with the American flag, and on a stand near-by was a large basket of cut flowers. The exercises were opened by the organ recital of Professor Davis. After this Edward J. Duffy, chairman of the meeting, briefly said: "We have assembled here to-night to show our love and esteem to him who labored and toiled for us for twenty-three years, during which time he erected for us a church and freed it from debt." An interesting programme was presented and then Judge Fitzsimons, in presenting the testimonial of esteem to Dr. Burtsell, which was a purse containing about $5,000, said in part:

Dear Doctor: On behalf of 18,000 Catholics whose hearts you have gladdened by twenty-five years of constant toil and the erection of the Church of the Epiphany, I rise here to-night to give you the token of esteem which your parishioners have asked me to. As we all know, you have but the clothes on your back. So we, your parishioners, have thought of your future worldly life, and to make that a little comfortable, at your honorable age, we, too, of the emulation of all priests, we have decided practically to reward you by giving you a purse which contains to a greater or less degree the offerings of all your dearly beloved congregation (presenting the purse), and all in return we ask you for is your blessing.

A few minutes after Mr. Fitzsimons had sat down Dr. Burtsell rose to respond, but was unable to do so for fully five minutes; the audience, rising to their feet, enthusiastically cheered. The doctor's response was extremely long, and in part he spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judge, and all gathered on this platform: It is with heartfelt gratitude that I thank you for being the medium of bringing me and my parishioners together here this evening. (Applause.) Dear Epiphanites, as to the token of your affection I received to-night, your hearts are much more valuable to me than all the gold you could give me, for I always have been happy in working for your welfare. It will forever remind me of the love I have borne you, and will never allow me to forget that that love was returned. Accept my heart's blessing. May God bless you and keep you in his own way. (Tremendous applause.)

Among the prominent Catholics present were John Donnelly, Patrick J. Travers, James O'Hara, Samuel Goodwin, Francis R. Russell, Andrew P. Maher, Frederick O. Hogan, F. H. Maher, John H. Erb, John Fall, John P. Kelly, Martin Kennedy, George Hoffman, James Delany, Thomas Brennan, John Delany, John Holloran, Philip Maher and Patrick Farrelly.

FAMINE FEARED IN OKLAHOMA.

St. Louis, Aug. 10 (Special).—A. D. Worthington, who was one of the earliest settlers of the new Territory of Oklahoma, arrived in the city to-day from the neighborhood of Ardemore. When shown the recent dispatch from Washington regarding destitution in the Territory, he said that the picture was not in the least overdrawn. He added: "The fact of it is that the country has not enough to keep the people from starvation, and in connection with this is the fact that the citizens have been there for nearly two years without being able to raise anything to live on. They went in late the first season and barely existed through the winter, and then, when they expected to make a crop this year, they were met with one of the worst drouths that was ever known in this country. The vegetation of the whole Territory is actually burned up, with no possible show of ever raising fodder for the stock. The people have exhausted all their means and are now compelled to live on the charity of the Nation."

THE SILURIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Chicago, Aug. 10 (Special).—A dispatch from Huntington, Ind., says: "Articles of incorporation of the Silurian Construction Company were filed here yesterday, with a capital stock of $50,000. Calvin S. Brice, George J. Pippus, of this city, and James B. Townsend, of Lima, are the incorporators. The objects of the company are the acquiring of natural gas and oil lands and territory in Huntington, Wabash, Wells, Blackford, Grant and other counties in Northern Indiana, and for the drilling of gas and oil wells and supplying the towns and cities by means of pipes. The principal office will be in this city. The company has already acquired hundreds of acres of land in Grant County."

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 10 (Special).—The result of the primary election yesterday for delegates to the Democratic State Convention on Tuesday indicates the nomination of Robert J. Reynolds, of Kent County, for Governor on the first ballot. The Saulsburys were routed in two of their strongholds in Kent where the fight was the heaviest. Reynolds is sure of forty-four out of the sixty-one delegates of Kent County. Those from Newcastle and Sussex are divided, and generally unpledged, but it is understood that at least one half in each county are for Kent's choice. The Saulsburys have opposed Reynolds all along and demanded any one but him and there is a strong probability that they will make a hot fight in the convention, and if the entire ticket does not suit them refuse to support it.

DROWNED AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 10 (Special).—Albert Kirschner, one of the waiters employed in the Elberon, was drowned this morning while bathing.

GATHERING OF THE G. A. R.

BLUE UNIFORMS IN THE STREETS OF BOSTON.

BUSINESS MATTERS WHICH MAY COME BEFORE THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT—WAITING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL—COLONEL VEASEY FOR GENERAL ALGER'S SUCCESSOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Aug. 10.—The usual quiet of the Boston Sabbath was not seriously disturbed by the preparations under way for the twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held here this week. The air was occasionally stirred by the drum beat of an arriving post, as its uniformed members passed along the streets on their way to the place of rendezvous. Many of the advance guard are here, and the blue uniforms and the badges and insignia of the organization are becoming common about the hotels, in the street cars and other public conveyances, and along the Boston thoroughfares; but the big crowd is not here yet and is not expected in force until to-morrow. There is considerable fear that the New-York strike may interfere with some of the posts arriving in time to take part in the grand parade, and the majority of the Grand Army men are not at all disposed to appreciate the zeal of the Knights of Labor who selected the week of the National Encampment for tying up the roads over which so many delegates must travel. General Alger, Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General Hopkins and Assistant Adjutant-General Stirling arrived last evening and established the National Headquarters at the Hotel Vendome, which is one of the most gayly decorated buildings in the city. With the General also came his wife, their two daughters and three sons. The Commander-in-Chief has passed the day quietly although compelled to receive a good many callers and to look after the arrangements for the reception of the President and his suite, to-morrow. Colonel Clarkson, Department Commander of the State of New-York, with a few of his staff, reached here this morning by the Fall River Line and makes his headquarters at the Hotel Brunswick.

There is so much to occupy the time and minds of the delegates before the actual beginning of the work of the Encampment on Wednesday that there is little speculation as yet regarding the business which is to be transacted by this year's gathering of the veterans' representatives. General Alger anticipates a thoroughly successful meeting, but seems to think that no questions of overmastering importance are likely to come up for decision. The annual session, he thinks, will most probably be given up to social enjoyment and the revival of the friendships of the field, and more than this he does not feel disposed to say. The general sentiment seems to be that there will be no action taken on pension matters further than to reassert the settled opinion of the Grand Army that the time has come for a service pension on the per diem plan. The comrades here do not shut their eyes to the fact that the enactment of the Disability and Dependent Pension Law will probably remove many of the causes of complaint on this subject, and that they will in a large measure allay the suffering which poverty and destitution has wrought among infirm and disabled veterans and their families. It will take time to discover what will be the effect of these recently made laws, and until then no vehement expression upon the pension question may be thought advisable.

It is possible that a cloud "no larger than a man's hand" is in the Grand Army horizon which may grow into extensive proportions regarding the relations of the Colored comrades in the south with the white membership. The recent troubles in the Department of Louisiana have raised the question of the propriety of establishing a separate Grand Army Department of the south for colored veterans. If an attempt should be made looking to this solution of the difficulty it may be safely predicted that it will lead to some lively proceedings in Mechanics' Hall. That an effort of this kind would meet with strong opposition will not be questioned. There is an earnest sentiment prevalent among old soldiers that a man who was good enough to be shot at in the time of peril to the country is good enough to enjoy the privileges of comradeship now, whether his skin is white or black. It is understood that those prominent in the Grand Army deprecate any effort to raise the color line question, which a movement to establish a separate department for negro posts would assuredly do, and it is to be hoped that the harmony of the Encampment of 1890 will not be thus disturbed. But should this matter of discrimination as to color be forced upon the assembled delegates, there need be no apprehension about its being most promptly and decisively met, and there is a feeling that Boston is a good place in which to meet it.

To-morrow President Harrison, with Secretaries Noble and Rusk, and other distinguished officials and visitors, will be received by Governor Brackett when they land from the Baltimore, and will be escorted to the Hotel Vendome through Broad, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston and Dartmouth sts. The 1st Battalion of Massachusetts Cavalry will act as escort. The entire line is brilliant with appropriate decorations. In the evening the President and those accompanying him will be entertained at dinner by the state authorities at the Hotel Vendome. The comrades of Lafayette Post, No. 142, of New-York, who are expected to reach here in the morning for the purpose of acting as the escort of Department Commander Carlson, in the parade, are to be entertained at the Parker House to-morrow evening by E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, of Boston. President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet present have been invited to participate and to respond to toasts.

On Tuesday the grand parade will come off, moving at 10:30 a. m. The line of march is four and a half miles long, extending from Commonwealth ave. through Arlington and Boylston sts., Copley Square, Dartmouth st., Columbus ave., and Westchester Place, to be dismissed at the junction of Washington and Hanover sts.

At 6 p. m. Tuesday, the President will dine with the Majors' Club, at Young's Hotel. At 8 in the evening, a Grand Army reception will take place at Mechanics' Hall, to which the President will be escorted by Mayor Hart. Members of the Grand Army, the Women's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, wearing badges of their respective orders, will be admitted. Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, Department Commander Inals, of this state, and others. Responses are expected from the President and Secretaries Proctor, Rusk and Noble, Commander-in-Chief Alger, General Sherman and Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, president of the Women's Relief Corps. President Harrison, the members of the Cabinet and Secretary Halford will return to Washington by rail on Wednesday morning probably. The National Encampment will convene at Mechanics' Hall on Wednesday at 10 a. m. and will probably continue its sessions through Thursday and Friday. At the same hour on Wednesday the Women's Relief Corps will meet in national convention at Tremont Temple, while the naval veterans will assemble at Barter Hall. Wednesday evening there will be a grand camp fire at Mechanics' Hall. Many excursions, banquets, collations and camp fires for the entertainment of the visitors during the remainder of the week are announced.

The irrepressible Dr. Justin D. Fulton, formerly of Brooklyn, tried to get General Alger to make a speech at a Tremont Temple meeting this afternoon for the purpose of declaring in favor of removing General Grant's body from Riverside Park, but the General properly declined to appear.

The general indications seem to point to the election of Colonel Wheelock G. Veasey, of Vermont, as Commander-in-Chief Alger's successor. Colonel Veasey has been Department Commander of his state, and prior to his present appointment as Interstate Commerce Commissioner held the responsible office of Supreme Court Judge of Vermont. He has taken an active interest in Grand Army matters for many years and is deservedly popular with his comrades. Colonel Vegosse's only active opponent is Colonel Snedden, late Department Commander of California, to whose support many of the Western boys are rallying; but there is little doubt that Colonel Veasey has the "call." The election will probably occur on Thursday.

Detroit is being warmly advocated by the Grand Army men of Michigan and other departments, East as well as West, for the next place of holding the National Encampment. The selection of an Eastern man for commander-in-chief is expected to carry with it as a compromise the choice of a Western city for the place of meeting next year. General Alger would certainly not be adverse to such a decision, and it would not be surprising if his influence was quietly exerted that way.

General Sickles has been holding a reception to-day at the Hotel Vendome, and has been warmly greeted by the soldiers of his old corps. Major McKinley arrived to-day from Washington. He has always been a great favorite with his comrades of the war, and will be the recipient of marked attention during the week.

VETERANS STARTING FOR BOSTON.

Baltimore, Aug. 10 (Special).—Over 500 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, accompanied by many members of their families, started this morning for Boston, in a special train of eleven coaches and one parlor car. The Department of Maryland was represented by Department Commander George R. Graham, M. D.; Kelly Guthrie, senior vice-commander; Thomas H. Coburn, junior vice-commander; Dr. A. A. White, medical director; the Rev. E. A. Allard, acting chaplain. Previous to the departure, there was a parade of the department. The department officers wore the regulation straw hat with gold cord, and were in full uniform. The following post commanders attended the encampment: General W. E. W. Ross, Frank M. Smith, General John W. Horn, Colonel John H. Sauter, Colonel George W. F. Vernon, Colonel T. F. Lang and George F. Wheeler.

GRAND ARMY MEN TO GO TO BOSTON.

Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will go to Boston at 4 p. m. to-day, over the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The orders of Adjutant Bartram are for the members to assemble at Park-ave. and Forty-first-st., at 3:15, and accompany "Old Mother Hubbard to the Hub-board," and there partake of pies and beans, kiss the Charlestown girls, and hug the Salem witches. Lieutenant Philip B. Low, commander of the Battalion of the Naval Reserve, and an ex-Navy officer, will aid in "splicing the main brace" at Mount Vernon. Surgeon Walter L. Thompson will take along five bottles of ipecac, two dozen porous plasters and pills and lotions to aid the afflicted upon their return on Wednesday.

George Van Houten Post, G. A. R., left Jersey City yesterday afternoon for Boston. They had as their guest Mayor Cleveland and in their ranks were many prominent city officials. Governor Leon Abbett will meet them at New-London and accompany them on the train to Boston. The men turned out about 150 strong and were reinforced by detachments from Henry Wilson and George H. Thomas Posts. They go by way of the Norwich Line, on the steamer City of Worcester. Many of the veterans were accompanied by their families. It is expected that there will be at least 1,000 Jersey City people in Boston during the encampment. Zabriskie Post will start to-night for Boston. The Jersey City veterans have been assigned to honorable posts in the pageant.

A reunion of the survivors of the original Reno Brigade, Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, comprising the 21st Massachusetts, 51st Pennsylvania and 51st Regiment, New-York Volunteers (Shepard Rifles), will be held in Boston on Wednesday morning in the Brimmer School-house, in Concord-st.

These sailed on the steamer Pilgrim last night: Horace Greeley, Lafayette and Rankin Posts, the Naval Posts of New-York, Jersey City and Philadelphia, the Farragut Veteran Association and Company A of the 47th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

MOUNDBUILDERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

PROFESSOR T. H. LEWIS EXAMINING THE FORTS AND CIRCLES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

St. Paul, Aug. 10 (Special).—Professor T. H. Lewis, the archæologist, of St. Paul, has been exploring the country around Jamestown, N. D., for relics of the Moundbuilders. He has surveyed over 200 mounds among the bluffs bordering the valley, and some thirty-five around Spirit-Wood Lake. The finest group of earthworks in that region is on the bluff about two miles southwest of Montpelier, on the south side of Beaver Creek, and west of the river. The work is a parallelogram in ground plan, and incloses some twenty acres. At the northeast corner there is a conical mound, twelve feet high. At the southeast corner there is a truncated mound eight feet high, and at the northwest corner there is another of the same height. These three corners are connected by embankments that average two feet in height. From the northwest mound there is another embankment of about the same height, running in a southerly direction to the head of a ravine forming the third side. The north bank of the ravine is steep and defends the south side, so that a wall is unnecessary. The walls on the three sides were probably palisaded, and there is an opening or gateway on the north and another on the west side. It is evident that the mounds were built first as monuments. There are thirteen mounds in addition to the walls forming the inclosure, and the earth in all of them was carried from a distance.

Circles composed of half-buried boulders, abound over a vast area of the Northwest, from Manitoba to the northern Iowa line, and from St. Paul to Great Falls, Mont. They are particularly abundant along the Missouri, Big Sioux and James River valleys, and nearly always are found near a lake or watercourse. The present Indian tribes of the Dakotas know nothing of their origin. These rings of boulders show great antiquity. The comparatively rainless region is peculiarly adapted for preserving them, and hundreds of years must elapse before large boulders are covered by the ordinary forces of nature. Yet in many of the circles, on high gravelly points, the boulders are just visible on the surface, while excavation shows that many are buried out of sight entirely. One large circle discovered near Jamestown is a thickly set stone pavement two feet wide bordering the circle, with another circle of large boulders around the outside of the pavement.

In addition to these circles there are stone heaps and mounds undoubtedly used as large burial places. Between Jamestown and Lamoure Professor Lewis estimates that there are 500 of these stone heaps. He is of the opinion that they have been left by a race succeeding the original Moundbuilders, whose works are so common in that locality. Evidences of Moundbuilders are found in every truncated cone. Near Montpelier there have been discovered a copper hatchet and chisel. The earthworks and embankments show an advanced knowledge in architecture, while the precision with which the walls are constructed shows great intelligence and care. In excavating, the round mounds are not as profitable in specimens of bones etc., but wherever a truncated mound is found anywhere across its top, within a depth of three or four feet, abundant specimens may be had. Most of these mounds are filled with bones, showing the immense number of people that lived on these prairies, concerning whom history and tradition give no clew.

A DISGUSTED TEXAS DEMOCRAT.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 10.—"The News" has received a letter from Gustave Cook declining to allow his name to go before the Democratic State convention. Mr. Cook was a candidate for Governor and his withdrawal leaves a clear field for Mr. Hogg. Mr. Cook's reasons for withdrawing are that "economics of the Democracy" have captured the party in Texas and he considers the coming convention as undemocratic. He intimates that he will not support the nominee of the convention.

A STREET-CAR CONDUCTOR ROBBED.

Kansas City, Aug. 10.—A daring robbery was committed by footpads on a conductor of the Prospect-ave. car line at 9:30 o'clock last evening. At Howard and Prospect aves. two masked men jumped on the platform of the car driven by R. Moberly, and, covering him with their weapons, took from him what money he had about him, then whipped the mules into a gallop and jumped off, threatening to shoot Moberly if he attempted to cry out. The robbers have not been captured.

COMPLAINING OF ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

Chicago, Aug. 10 (Special).—A dispatch to "The Inter-Ocean" from San Antonio, Tex., says: "The majority of the Army officers here express great dissatisfaction with the new order of assignments of commands, announced from Washington yesterday, as arranged by the President and Secretary of War. The main cause of complaint is the alleged injustice done General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas. General Stanley is now the ranking brigadier of the Army, and yet General Gibbon has been promoted to the command of the Division of California, while General Stanley is ignored."

REPUBLICANS ALERT IN MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Aug. 10 (Special).—The Republican committees in the cities and counties of Maryland have begun the work of instructing voters in the Australian methods of voting, the new election law having gone into effect. Every effort will be made to bring out the party's full strength this fall, and to counteract the effect of the gerrymander by the Democrats in the IInd, IVth and Vth Congressional Districts. The VIth District Republican Congressional Convention will meet at Laurel next Wednesday. The chief interest in this district is in the strong probability that Congressman Mudd and ex-Congressman Compton will again be pitted against each other. Mr. Mudd is reasonably sure of a renomination, and it is conceded among Democrats that Mr. Compton will make the fight for his party again. The contest will be a desperate one. The Republicans, mindful of the means resorted to by the last Legislature to disfranchise the colored voters of the lower counties and of the still further efforts to reverse the honest sentiment of the district by taking from it certain precincts of city wards, all of which give Republican majorities, are determined to contest every inch of ground. The Democrats, by these means, are boldly proclaiming their entire ability to carry the district, which they know belongs permanently to the Republican column. Congressman McComas will certainly be renominated in the VIIth District and elected.

BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY LINE.

Baltimore, Aug. 10 (Special).—The Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad has passed back into the hands of the Jersey Central Company, by which it was turned over to Emil Thielens, of Philadelphia, and others, over a year ago, under the provision that certain expenditures should be made for rolling stock, etc. It was understood that Mr. Thielens on or before May 1, 1891, should have the option of purchasing the road at a stipulated sum, selling out for a specified amount, or keeping up an annual payment of 4 per cent on $250,000. It is understood that Mr. Thielens has returned the road to the Jersey Central before the expiration of his time, May 1, 1891, and will keep up the interest as required. It is supposed that the Jersey Central will assume full and open control of the property, and at as early a date as possible sell out to the Pennsylvania, if that company will become purchaser.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

THE CENTRAL ROADS ANSWER.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

FATHER DUCEY MAKES THE SUGGESTION, BUT MR. WEBB SAYS THERE IS NO QUESTION AT ISSUE—SUNDAY PASSENGER TRAINS SENT OUT PROMPTLY—NO FREIGHT MOVED—TRAFFIC TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The second day of the strike of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad switchmen ended with the company in a better condition to cope with the difficulty in hand and the strikers in no better shape than they were on Saturday morning. A dozen passenger trains were sent out, nearly the regular Sunday number, on schedule time, but the incoming trains, owing to the trouble at various points along the line, were more or less behind time.

The crucial test of the Knights' strength will undoubtedly be made this morning, when the company will begin moving freight trains. This was decided upon at a meeting of the officials held in the afternoon, and they are determined that no effort will be spared to give the public a good passenger and a freight service as quickly as possible. In an advertisement which appears in another column the company announces a return to the regular schedule of outgoing trains this morning.

If public sentiment goes for much, the strikers in this instance have few supporters outside of their own ranks. The trouble on the tracks used by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad caused a needless and tiresome delay for numerous Grand Army organizations, many of which had come from considerable distances, and the members were already tired out and in no humor to take gracefully a long wait in New-York.

The calling out of the handful of men on the West Shore Railroad, which was meant to be a trump card, did not benefit the strikers in the least, and the trains on this road ran with their customary regularity. Late last night there was talk of an attempt to tie up all the railroads in the country at once, unless the New-York Central officials accede immediately to the strikers' demands. There is little probability that this will be done, for the inconvenience and trouble which would naturally follow such a step would instantly cause a great revulsion of feeling against not only this but other labor organizations throughout the country.

It is generally conceded that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will have nothing to do with the switchmen in this strike. The engineers themselves are not in sympathy with the strike, and if they are called out it will be entirely against their will, and Chief Arthur does not make such mistakes. John W. Hayes, the secretary of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, attempted to have the trouble settled by arbitration yesterday and carried a letter to H. Walter Webb, the third vice-president of the company, from the Rev. Father Ducey, who proposed the selection of an arbitrator. Mr. Webb declared that there was no question to be settled by arbitration, and that ended the conference.

At the Grand Central Station the meagre reports of affairs along the line were given out. Rumors of impending trouble and possible destruction of property were plentiful and the acting president of the road sent a letter to the Mayor of each city along the line calling upon him to protect the lives of the employes and the property belonging to the company. Ample police arrangements have been made to give the employes and property of the company ample protection here, and severe measures are likely to be employed if attempts at violence are made.

No effort was made to move freight cars from any of the yards. That was reserved until to-day.

A BUSY DAY AT THE STATION.

THE USUAL SUNDAY STILLNESS DISTURBED.

TRAINS GO OUT WITH REASONABLE PROMPTNESS, BUT INCOMING ONES CONSIDERABLY DELAYED—GRAND ARMY MEN ON THE WAY TO BOSTON GREATLY INCONVENIENCED.

Sunday is generally an extremely quiet day at the Grand Central Station. The rooms where the officials make their headquarters are usually closed, and except for the telegraph office and the ticket offices not a door is opened from Saturday night until Monday morning. This was not the case yesterday. The rooms of the general manager and the third vice-president were open all day, and those inside are seldom busier than they were from early morning until late at night. H. Walter Webb, the third vice-president, Theodore Voorhees, the general superintendent, and other officials were there receiving frequent reports from points along the line of the railroad and issuing orders to clerks and messengers. A corps of stenographers and typewriters were on hand, and everything bore an air of extreme bustle and confusion.

In the big waiting-room down stairs there was also much more excitement than is usually seen there on Sunday. Generally travellers walk in quietly a few minutes before train time, purchase their tickets and go to their trains without making any fuss about it. They did not adhere to this old-time custom yesterday by any means. The uncertainty as to when trains would run and how far they would get after they had been started from the station brought hundreds of people to the station at an early hour, and they looked around anxiously for some announcement as to trains. Large additions to the crowd were made by Grand Army Posts which came in from the South during the day and were anxious to get a train for Boston. All of these managed to be carried, although in some cases there was a considerable delay. The trouble on the New-York and New-Haven Road does not extend further than Mott Haven, and up to that point the Boston trains moved slowly.

The important movement of the day on the part of the company was the result of a meeting of the officials of the road, when it was decided to begin this morning to move the freight trains which have been accumulating in the yard since the strike began. The officials felt that they have been so successful thus far in moving the passenger trains that they would be justified in sending out the freight cars. This will be done at an early hour this morning. It is expected that this step on the part of the company may cause trouble in the yards, but an ample police force has been provided to protect the employes and the property. Inspector Williams will be on hand there when the first freight train is made up with a force of 500 men and every precaution will be taken to prevent injury to men and property. This meeting of the officials was held in Mr. Webb's room at 1:30 p. m. It lasted for nearly an hour, and the condition of affairs along the entire route was carefully discussed, with the result as given. At the meeting were H. Walter Webb, third vice-president; Theodore Voorhees, general superintendent; Mr. Toucey, general manager; Charles H. Haskell, general agent; J. J. Loftus, yardmaster at the Thirtieth-st. yards; J. H. Phyfe, assistant district superintendent of the west side; Mr. Loomis, the St. John's Park agent, and two assistant yardmasters, Messrs. Green and Douglas. The reports which had been received from along the line were looked into and the officials were unanimous in the opinion that the condition of affairs did not warrant holding back freight any longer.

In view of the fact that there might be trouble along the line and that the property of the railroad would be damaged by the strikers, the following notice was sent by C. C. Clark, who is acting president of the road, to the Mayors of the various cities through which the tracks run:

You are hereby respectfully notified, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," etc., that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have reason to suspect and believe that the property of said company in your city is in danger of being impaired or destroyed in consequence of a mob or riot, or of mobs or riots, in your city. The facts brought to the knowledge of said company and its officers are that said company having heretofore for good and sufficient reasons discharged certain of its employes on the evening of August 9, 1890, and thereafter certain other employes of said company, yardmen, switchmen, trainmen quit work in different places in considerable numbers, and it is stated in the newspapers that such quitting of work was done in pursuance of an order of an organization known as the "Knights of Labor," and since said quitting the employes, or certain of them, of said company remaining in the service, and while in the discharge of their duties, have been threatened with violence and violence has been actually offered to certain of them, and the switches, tracks, locomotives, cars and other appurtenances of said railroad company have been interfered with and the regular movement of trains prevented, and threats of further and more extended violence have been made and are a matter of common rumor.

You are therefore notified that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is using all reasonable diligence to prevent any destruction or injury to their property by reason of any mobs or riots, and will continue to use the same, and you are respectfully requested to take all legal measures to protect the property of said company from destruction or injury by any mob or riot in your city. (Signed) The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, by C. C. Clark, first Vice-President, acting as President.

Posted in various places around the big station were notices telling applicants for employment to apply to the offices of the Wagner Palace Car Company, just across the street. There over 200 men went yesterday to get work. They were of all classes and conditions. Some had been merchants,