

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN

CLEVELAND, 18.—The Sixteenth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee closed to-night with a grand banquet at the Euclid Avenue roller rink, which was profusely decorated with flags, foliage, plants, battle scenes, shields, mottoes, portraits and the names of generals and privates. Several hundred were seated at long tables sumptuously spread. After the feast, Gen. Sherman, master of ceremonies, announced the toasts, and felicitously introduced speakers to respond to them, as follows:

"The Beginning and the End," response by Col. H. Wilson.

"What we Fought For," General Thos. Fletcher.

"The Western Soldier," Gen. W. W. Belknap.

"The Memories of the War," John W. Fuller.

"The State of Ohio," Gov. Foster.

"The Surgeons of the Army," Dr. H. J. Herrick.

"The Grand Army of the Republic," Governor L. Fairchild.

"Old Flag," Gen. W. E. Strong.

"Citizen Soldiers," John A. Logan.

"The Army of the Potomac," Gen. E. O. Mayor.

"The Loyal Women," Bishop Samuel Fallows.

"The Army of the Cumberland," Major McKinley.

"The Volunteers," Col. August Jacobson.

"The Press," Hon. R. C. Parsons.

The speeches were interspersed by military band music, and singing by the Arion quartette.

The festivities were protracted until late in the night.

Gen. Sherman was re-elected president of the Association.

CLEVELAND, 18.—The trustees of the Garfield National Monument Association invite international competition, open to all artists, in honor of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States. The following conditions will control the competition:

First—All designs to be represented by models or drawings, on a scale not to exceed one-twentieth of the proposed size, with estimates of cost. The trustees reserve the right to require any drawings they may judge desirable to be represented in model before the final decision.

Second—Each design to be accompanied with a sealed letter inclosing name and address of artist. Upon the envelope shall be a mark or motto similar to the mark or motto upon the model or design, to identify the artist and his work.

Third—Designs to be presented by the 1st of May, 1884, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, free of cost to the trustees, to be exhibited in rooms provided by the trustees, but at artist's risk; to be removed by the artist within two months after the decision is announced, or otherwise to become the property of the trustees.

Fourth—the designs will be publicly exhibited for at least two weeks prior to the decision.

Fifth—The trustees are at liberty to reject any or all designs presented.

Sixth.—For the design possessing the highest merit in the judgment of the trustees, \$1,000 will be paid; for the second, \$750; for the third, \$500.

Seventh.—Designs for which premiums are marked to become the property of the trustees.

Eighth.—The monument to be erected in Lake View Cemetery at Cleveland, Ohio, on a commanding eminence some 130 feet above and about one half a mile from the entrance to the cemetery.

Ninth.—The monument to provide a receptacle for the remains of the deceased President and a suitable vault for his family.

Tenth.—The monument not to exceed in cost when completed \$150,000.

Eleventh.—The monument to be of granite, of approved quality and color, emblems and statue of bronze. (Signed)

CHARLES FOSTER, Pres.

R. B. HAYES, Vice-Prest.

J. H. WADE,

H. B. PAYNE,

JOS. PERKINS,

Executive Committee.

J. H. RHODES, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 18.—Railroad managers here say the threatened refusal of the Northern Pacific to continue the special contract system will have no effect on roads

west of the Missouri river. Under the fifth section of a private agreement, the Northern Pacific took a "solemn obligation," as the clause reads, to maintain present existing rates. Managers here claim Villard will have to do so until he gives the required 90 days' notice of withdrawal from the compact. The reasons assigned for this proposed action of the Northern Pacific are that Villard wants to establish a special contract system on his own line. One manager asserts that he is doing so now in violation of the agreement entered into; that he has proof that Villard offered special contract rates to Portland merchants immediately after the close of the conference, the contracts to run to December 31st, 1884. He says he has also reason to know that Villard committed himself by promise to give through rates on local tariffs. These matters will be considered at the meeting in Chicago on the 31st, when another commissioner will be elected. The managers of California lines say if Villard won't confine himself to the agreement he will have to fight.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—The railroad managers will not take back any of the strikers. There is a fair force of men working in all the yards, trains are moving reasonably well, and everything will be running as usual in a day or two.

KANSAS CITY, 18.—The passenger agents of the Colorado Pool Association are in meeting here this afternoon; all the roads are represented. Tariffs west of the Missouri River with San Francisco were considered and rates fixed. The revised rate sheet will be issued next week and go into effect the first of November. The subject of the payment of commissions was discussed. The sentiment favored abolishment. The meeting adjourned to Chicago the 30th inst.

CHICAGO, 18.—Times' Atchison, Kas., special: The State Board of Railroad Commissioners, after hearing the argument of counsel on both sides, have suspended the operation of their tariff on both the U. P. and Central branch road, and have arranged for a general meeting of managers of the railways of Kansas, to be held at Topeka, December 6th, at which time the whole question of freight rates will be discussed, with a view of determining what reduction, if any, is practicable. Meantime the old tariff prevails. The meeting is expected to result in an amicable adjustment of the whole difficulty.

NEWBURY, N. Y., 18.—As the head of the procession reached the grand stand there was great enthusiasm among the people. The Governors of different States, Senator Bayard, the chaplain, orator, poet and others who have special parts assigned them in the exercises, took their places on the reviewing stand. The march past took place to enlivening music, and the parade was dismissed. The people then hastened to the lawn in front of Washington's headquarters, where the exercises took place.

After an introductory overture by the band of the Seventh Regiment, Mayor Ward called the assemblage to order, and Dr. S. Irons Prime offered prayer. The Te Deum by a hundred voices and the band followed, and then Senator Bayard was introduced, as president of the celebration exercises. The Senator delivered an eloquent address and was frequently applauded.

Senator Edmunds followed. Then came

"Hail Columbia," by chorus and band, an original poem by Wallace Bruce, and grand chorus, "No King but God" followed. Senator Bayard then presented the orator of the day, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who received a most cordial welcome. His oration had "Washington" for its inspiration. The orator began: "What measure of limit can there, or should there be, to the joy and pride with which a great, fortunate, prosperous and powerful people look back upon the men, actions and events which have determined their desire and made sure their happiness? Such a people should and do insist that these glories of their inheritance should never fade from the eyes of themselves or their posterity."

The orator passed in review the beginning and end of the war of the Revolution, the movement to raise up a patriot king at the head of the united people, with Washington's refusal to accept the crown, and his energetic action.

And when the mutineers appeared "what was there to breast this sudden flood of mutiny and rage? What to

still this storm? What to stay this rising conflict between the civil and military arm of the government? What indeed but the name, fame, power and character of Washington? With instant decision he set aside the unanimous call for the meeting; convoked the assembly for a day appointed by himself, and prescribed its constitution, its duty, and its method of proceeding, and he attended and addressed it himself, mastered it by force of his reasons, the earnestness of his expostulations, the authority of his presence. The united voice of the assembled officers was but the echo of wisdom, and thus the illustrious leader suppressed a military revolt against the supremacy of the civil government as swiftly as he had overthrown the scheme to subvert its frame. On this very day one hundred years ago, Congress issued a proclamation disbanding all the armies. Washington from Princeton, under date of Nov. 2nd, 1783, put forth his farewell address to the armies of the United States. These two remarkable papers embraced within their counsels exhortations and instructions, warnings and benedictions to the citizens and soldiers of the whole country. They were the evidence at once that the great work of independence was accomplished, and the nation was established; and now, after a hundred years of marvellous fortunes and crowded experiences, we confront the days and works and men of the first age of the Republic. Three wars have broken the peace he promised: the war of neutrality, to complete our independence by establishing our right to be at peace, though other powers sought to draw us into their wars; the war for the boundary which pushed our limits to the Pacific and rounded our territory; the war for the Constitution, which established for this free people that for them and forever liberty and union are one and inseparable. These rolling years have shown growth and strength forever increasing, strength and wealth and numbers ever expanding; while intelligence, freedom, art, culture and religion have prevailed and ennobled all the material greatness. Wide, however, as is our land, and vast our population to-day, these are not the limits to the name, fame and power of the life and character of Washington. If the great statesman and orator, Mr. Fox, could in the British Parliament exalt the character of Washington as "that of an illustrious man deriving honor less from the splendor of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all patriots of Europe become little and contemptible;" if the famous eloquence of Erskine could speak of him as "the only human being for whom he felt an awful reverence;" if the political philosophy of Brougham prescribed it as "the duty of the historian and eage of all nations to let no occasion pass for commemorating this illustrious man," if he asserted that "until time shall be no more, it will be a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington;" let our own great statesmen and orators join in this acclaim, *Nil tritum alies nil ortum tale fatientes*.

The "Hallelujah Chorus" was given after the oration, and Bishop Cox pronounced the benediction. The great crowd then scattered to march by, and the people enjoyed themselves in their own way throughout the afternoon. In the evening there was a fine pyrotechnic display, salutes were fired and ships dressed, and many social reunions.

HALIFAX, N. S., 18.—There was considerable excitement in this city last evening over the arrest of two men with a large quantity of dynamite in their possession. In May last information was received from Ottawa that an attempt would probably be made by Fenians to destroy public property. Precautions were taken by the appointment of extra police and other means. Nothing occurred and the matter was laughed over. About a month ago Lieut. Gov. Richey got a warning from Ottawa of the departure from New York for Halifax of suspicious persons supposed to be connected with the dynamite branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. Again nothing happened. Two men giving the names of Wm. Bracken and James Holman arrived here on Friday last and put up at the Parker House. It is believed they came from the States. They gave no name to the

hotel people and paid a week's board in advance. Detective Power watched them, searched their rooms in their absence and discovered the dynamite which was secured; they then found the men and arrested them.

CHICAGO, 19.—Washington special; C. P. Huntington called on the President last night in relation to the appointment of a commissioner to examine and report upon the completion of the Southern Pacific road from Fort Wayne to El Paso. The authentic report to-night is that Huntington's mission was not successful. The President hesitating to assume the responsibility of appointing a commissioner, which would in effect amount to an executive decision that the Southern Pacific is a land grant road. The result of this will be to lay the whole case before Congress, which it is understood the President has decided to do, without special recommendation.

MONTREAL, 19.—A rumor is current that an extensive dry goods firm is in financial trouble.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Mexican Government is negotiating here for a loan of \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The report of Lieut. Garlington, Commander of the recent Arctic expedition for the relief of the Greeley party, is a complete vindication of the course of Garlington, so far as any disobedience to orders is concerned. Gen. Hazen, in a letter transmitting the report to the Secretary of War says: The strictures made upon Garlington in this connection, are utterly unwarranted.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 13th, 1883, shows that there were 303,658 pensioners on the pension roll at the end of the fiscal year. During the year named, 76 whose names had been receipted previously were restored to the roll, making 33,958 pensions added during the year; an excess of 10,645 over the preceding year. The average annual value of each pension is \$106, and the aggregate of all pensions \$32,245,192; an increase of \$2,904,090 over the amount paid for pensions last year.

NEW YORK, 19.—Edward Hovey, the slayer of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Vermilye, was hanged in the Tombs this morning.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 19.—The grand jury found a true bill against D. L. Payne, better known as "Oklahoma Payne," for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

NEW YORK, 19.—Bar Silver 103, Central Pacific 62, Burlington 23, Northern Pacific 25, North Western 17, New York Central 13, Pacific Mail 37, Panama 98, St. Louis & San Francisco 21, Wabash 108, Texas Pacific 20, Union Pacific 86, Wells Fargo Ex. 15, Western Union 75.

Business failures in the United States and Canada the past week 243. Increase 56 over previous week.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, is continuing the crusade inaugurated against what are known as land cruisers that infest the country. Upon report of special agents, thirteen entries of public land in Washington Territory were yesterday held for cancellation. The Commissioner says: "All the parties in these cases appear to have combined in the commission of frauds, the combination even extending to the notary who witnessed the papers. All the entries after confirmation were transferred to one individual."

WASHINGTON, 19.—The Secretary of War has received from the Chief Signal officer the official report of Lieut. E. A. Garlington, commander of the recent Arctic expedition to Smith Sound, for the relief of the signal party at Lady Franklin Bay. The report is very long, and goes in full into the details of the voyage and wreck of the *Proteus*, and the retreat of her survivors in small boats to the North Greenland settlement of Upernivik. The principal points of the narrative have been covered by previous accounts from various sources, but the comment and explanations of Lieut. Garlington are new and very interesting. Some additional particulars with regard to the management of the *Proteus* are also given, and tend to show that Capt. Pike was not as careful and skillful a navigator as had been supposed. Among such particulars are the facts that on the 6th of July Capt. Pike ran past the harbor of Godhaven, in entire ignorance of its proximity, although the weather was clear; that on July 15th he ran his ship aground near

Disco Fjord in consequence of neglecting to take soundings; that the 19th he went entirely ashore and ran in toward Walker at the bottom of Bay, supposing it to be Cape while the latter in reality miles to the westward. Garlington, however, charge Capt. Pike with any or bad judgment in connecting the "nip" by which the was crushed. That he regarded as an accident pure and simple, without contributory gence on the part of any confirms, however the made by Commander Yantic, with regard to Capt. Pike's crew at alarm of danger. He duty abandoned their post to save their own property, and as soon as they began to go over the commenced to appropriate thing they wanted, breaking and rifling boxes and bags of clothing and stealing their Capt. Pike said in reply to Garlington's protest, that powerless to prevent this pilferage of the ship, and that the crew were the worst lot of drels he ever saw.

Of the special examination of the Commission commendatory terms, will be disappointed if the Government after division will not be fray the cost of its He does not think upon the Government further expense in en settle the Indian pension when the results of the mission sent out to the Indian are considered.

At the request of the members of the Civil Service mission called at the White this afternoon and had with him. The Committed this evening as to transpired. An Associated reporter asked Dorman president of the Committee was the object of the Eaton replied he did proper for him to state occurred. He said the ers had called at the President, and that the was a long one.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge ited the Supreme Court to

CHICAGO, 19.—The clerg the Women's Congress an executive session, following officers were the following year Ward Howe, Rhode Presidents, one from Secretary, Ella C. York; Treasurer, H. cott, Massachusetts.

At the afternoon Julia Holmes Smith, read a paper on Mourning took the grounds that dispensed with as unmentally and physically opinion was generally the discussion.

Mrs. Dr. Mary E. York, read an interesting Historic Art.

In the evening, Cooper Bristoe, of New a thoughtful and int on Labor and Capital.

The last paper was Howe, on the "Benefit for Women." She would be two-fold: society. The physical of women were dilated ballot would give her dence which would throw off the thrall of her beauty simply and incapable of producing specimens of men and believed of her chains weaknesses would the effect on society a progeny would be made these cardinal women would have to work in; second, do; third, better ability

WASHINGTON, 20.—a contribution of \$500 the Treasury Department in a letter postmarked Pa., and signed "Cherri There is a large and demand for silver certificates mainly from St. Louis, Mississippi Valley, Georgia ton and sugar growing ially.

Hon. Benjamin Ohio, the new comtents, made a short vterior Department takes ble's resignation takes 1st. Major Butterworth