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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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## XLIX CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 26. — Pike obtained unanimous consent to take up the Fourth of July claims bill. Adopted as presented.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, Beck having the floor. He said the provision under discussion had nothing to do with the postal service, but simply looked to the building up of our commercial relations. Appropriation bills should not include new legislation. He insisted that it was bad policy for the republicans to force on the administration provisions against which the President, Postmaster General and the House of Representatives all protested. The Senator from Maine (Frye) had sought to make the foreign mail provision a mandatory one, but the Postmaster General had shown to the committee that it would be detrimental to the public service, and that the majority of the committee had not been able to submit to it. The amendment proposed by the committee limited the Postmaster-General, however, to American vessels, and he was to make contracts for five years. Senators on the other side, Beck said, had not been slow to endeavor to embarrass the administration for political advantage, but they were going too far in endeavoring to force on the President and Postmaster-General, notwithstanding their protest, a course that they had shown was not for the good of the public service, and which would only result in giving a bounty or subsidy to a few persons. He dwelt with emphasis on the spectacle of an active commercial people permitting their mails to lie in the postoffice day after day waiting for a slow subsidized vessel to sail, while there was a swift vessel at the dock ready to carry the mails at once. Under the proposed arrangement the Postmaster-General might know that the foreign ship, which was ready to sail, would insure the delivery of the mails five or even ten days earlier than the slow vessel, but he would be compelled to allow the mails to wait for days until the slow vessel was ready to sail. The matter was rendered more extraordinary when we remembered that the swift vessel was willing to take mails for one-tenth the compensation which would be paid to the slow vessel, yet the Postoffice Department was required to see that the mails were carried with expedition. The object of this proposed amendment was to give a bounty to certain steamship lines in the hope that trade could be thus built up. That was not a matter for the Postoffice Department but for the Senate committee on commerce. The present bill was the Postoffice appropriation bill, not a bill to develop commerce. As to the effect on subsidies, Beck quoted a variety of statistics to show that subsides have never increased our foreign commerce, not excepting the Pacific Mail subsidy, which, he said, nobody was proud of, and of which nothing had come but corruption. Good administration of the Postoffice Department required that the mails should be carried in the swiftest vessels. Ninety-one per cent of our mails would in all cases be carried independently of this proposed subsidy, and would cost not one-half the amount required by this proposition to carry what would be carried by the amendment. Continuing, Beck said the object of appropriating this $800,000 was not to benefit the mails, but to put money into the pockets of a few men or corporations who own American vessels and had a monopoly of the coastwise trade. It was an attempt to increase the appropriation beyond the amount which the Postmaster General said he could well use. It was against the course recommended by the Postmaster General and the President. It was making the Postoffice Department instrumental in giving subsidies to favored individuals. Referring to American commerce, Beck said that no one would go further than he to extend it, but he wanted it done in the proper way. Men might fairly differ as to the best mode of accomplishing an object. A ship was but a wagon, so far as its uses were concerned. When a western man wanted to get his corn or cattle to Liverpool, what he would want to find out was how much it would cost him to get it there. That will decide his profits. A ship costing $200,000 would carry his freight cheaper than one costing $300,000. That was an important element.

Plumb asked whether it would not be an important element in the cost of transportation to have the haul shortened by having the man who made the wagon, ship or locomotive live nearer to the point where the grain was raised? That would give the farmer a market.

Mr. Beck then entered upon an elaborate discussion of the tariff, in which he was frequently interrupted by other Senators, drawing from him in one instance, the remark, "I would like to be permitted to finish a sentence once in a while." He insisted that when a man was compelled to sell in the cheapest market, he should be allowed to buy in the cheapest market. When manufacturers had produced all that they could sell they encouraged strikes, and were glad when their workmen struck. The price of their manufactures went up; the workman's family starving. Coal operators met and resolved to produce no more coal till the price went up, and so discharged their men.

Mr. Beck occupied, though with considerable interruption, three hours and a half.

Hale then addressed the Senate in favor of the amendment which appropriates $800,000 to pay for carrying the United States mails to Central and South America, Australia and China, at the rate of $1 a mile for each outward trip, but before he concluded his remarks the Senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The committee on coinage, weights and measures reported a bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. Placed on the House calendar.

It provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be paid out or issued in any other manner. Holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same, may receive in change therefor an equal amount of standard silver dollars. The trade dollars so received by the United States Treasury officials shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and be recoined into standard silver dollars.

The House went into committee of the whole (Wellborn, of Texas, in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one providing that an appropriation for the Missouri river shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War without the Missouri River Commission.

The amendment was rejected, but it was agreed that a vote should be allowed on it in the House.

Adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

### Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 29. — The Adjutant General of the Army has received the following telegram from General Miles, dated at Tucson, Arizona:

"The Apaches in small numbers have been committing serious depredations in the country east and adjacent to the Sonora railroad, from 40 to 50 miles south of the boundary, and today (April 27) killed one man—North Lule—near Calabassas, Arizona. Our troops and 30 men of the Mexican troops under Major Rejo have been in active pursuit, both crossing the line and following the raiding parties."

Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger has been assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, and Brigadier-General J. H. Potter to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

A memorial from the Legislature of Iowa—a remonstrance against the cancellation of the bonded indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad—was presented in the Senate to-day.

The Senate in secret session to-day resumed consideration of the nomination of Charles R. Pollard, of Indiana, to be Judge of the Supreme Court of Montana, and the Senators having fully digested the adverse report in the case, all opposition was withdrawn and the case was unanimously rejected.

A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the confirmation of General Rosecrans to be Register of the Treasury, which is held up pending an investigation of the charges against him by a motion to reconsider the vote.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the sub-committee on finance, which is understood to consist of Senators Aldrich and Vance, had not yet had an opportunity to examine the records of the Supreme Court, which it is alleged contain facts in relation to the charges brought against the nominee. The motion, however, was pressed to a vote and lost.

The resolution offered by Senator Morgan several days ago to remove the injunction of secrecy from the vote upon the Weil and La Abra Mexican case was discussed at considerable length and with much vigor of expression on both sides. The opposition came chiefly, if not entirely, from those who voted against the treaty, and it was so earnest that Senator Morgan manifested an inclination either to withdraw or modify it so it would apply only to the text of the treaty and the accompanying papers, but not to the argument or vote in the case. The subject was not disposed of, no vote being taken.

At the meeting of the Historical Association to-night, the committee appointed to wait on President Cleveland and secure his co-operation in securing a proper commemoration in 1892 of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, reported that the President assured the committee that he felt a deep interest in the matter and intimated that he would take pleasure in bringing the matter to the attention of Congress in his next annual message. He did not think if Congress at the present session would be able to give the subject the consideration it deserved.

### Less Work and More Pay.

JERSEY CITY, 29.—A general strike among the machinists of this city is threatened next Saturday. The proprietors of the machine shops having Knights of Labor in their employ, today received a letter from the Executive Committee of the Association of United Iron Workers, demanding less work and more pay. The proprietors made no reply to the demand, and the result was that the men have been ordered to strike on Saturday. There are about thirty shops in the city, employing from a dozen to 200 men each. Most are getting $2.75 to $3 per day of ten hours.

Baltimore, 28.—The first public demonstration in this city of organized labor in favor of the eight hour system, took place to-night. There was a monster torchlight procession in which many thousand men, representing all classes of labor, took part, followed by a mass meeting at the Concordia Opera House, where addresses were made by P. J. McGuire of Cleveland, Secretary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood; J. J. McNamara of Washington and others. It is understood that the house carpenters will demand eight hours after May 1st. The builders are willing to compromise on nine hours, but there is not much probability of an amicable settlement and a strike is looked for. To-night's meeting was very enthusiastic, and it is said that all branches of labor will demand shorter hours before very long.

### The Ohio Election Frauds.

COLUMBUS, 29. — The non-partisan Senatorial Committee of six, which has been investigating the alleged frauds perpetrated at the election in Cincinnati on October 13th last with a view to seating the four republican claimants for Hamilton county who were contesting the seats of the democratic sitting members in the State Senate, submitted two reports defined by party lines to that body this evening. The substance of the separate reports with the claims made and conclusions and recommendations have already been made public. The republican section of the committee by a system of argument and a review of the evidence of 550 witnesses and on inquiry consuming forty-five days' time, concludes that the four republicans were elected by majorities ranging from 935 to 1488, and are entitled to the seats. The democratic members of the committee, by a similar process and throwing out the precincts which are retained by the republicans, find that the four democratic candidates were elected by majorities ranging from 200 to 800, and are entitled to the seats. The reports, which are voluminous, were read, ordered printed and made special order for next Wednesday at 11 a. m.

### The Catholics and the Knights of Labor.

CHICAGO, 29.—Referring to the report that Archbishop Taschereau of Montreal had issued a mandament forbidding the Catholics to become Knights of Labor as being one of the dangerous societies condemned with Freemasonry, Vice General Conway, of Chicago, speaking for Archbishop Feehan, said to-day: "The Knights of Labor is not one of the societies condemned by the church. It is not to be placed in the same category with Freemasonry and similar secret societies. There is a wide difference between their purpose as well as influence on the religious life of the individual members. The Knights of Labor is composed of laboring men having no ulterior object other than to receive just compensation for their labor. If there had been blood shed in any place accompanying the existing strikes it has rather been caused by the starvation wages given by the monopolies, than by the malice or ill-will of the workingmen. The Knights of Labor as a society I do not believe are responsible for this shedding of blood. The workingmen have a right to secure just compensation for their labor. The wives and children of employers live sumptuously and dress finely while a laborer's family barely has the necessary food to keep away actual want. I am perfectly willing to publish my views on this question so far as they relate to better pay for workingmen, and because the society has but this one object and does not interfere with the religious belief of its members nor assume a position of religious teaching, the church has not and does not forbid Catholics from joining it."

MONTREAL, 29. — A pastoral letter was received here this morning from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the Knights of Labor as a secret organization, inimical to the interests of religion and good morals. Great efforts had been made by the local officers of the Order to influence the Cardinal and prevent the issuing of this pastoral letter. The Cardinal, it is understood before issuing it, conferred with all the Provincial Bishops who agreed with his decision.

### RE-UNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

#### Another Gala Day at Montgomery.

#### The Grand Army Protests.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 29.—The Capitol grounds at 11 o'clock to-day presented an animated scene. The whole hill top and premises were covered with people gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument, or as some expressed it "the official burial of the Confederacy." The skies above were cloudless and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand stood the corner-stone on which, in raised letters, was the inscription "Corner-stone laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29th, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Governor Watts, and Hon. H. C. Thompkins, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained General and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other confederate veterans.

The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort and was further made up of other local military, Uniform Knights of Pythias, Grand Commander of Knights Templar and masonic bodies from throughout the State. The demonstrations along the route were as enthusiastic as they were yesterday. The Ex-President was, as is usual, whenever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the committee on the Memorial Association, behind him were Mrs. Gordon, the Misses Gordon and Davis on his left, and General Gordon on his right. Ex-Governor Watts and officers of the Sixth Alabama and others were on the platform. The Sixth Regiment was present also, as were the trustees of the Soldier's Monument Association, Col. W. L. Bragg, Mayor Reese, Gen. W. W. Allen, Col. W. H. Jones, Col. W. W. Screws and Gov. O'Neal. Before the services began Col. Bragg presented Mr. Davis with an elegant basket of flowers from Major B. Hall, who lives near the city. Major Hall is a decendant of Georgian Lyman Hall. He was a noted opponent of secession, but had eight sons in the war, seven of whom gave their lives to the Confederacy and the eighth carries lead in him as an evidence of his devotion. A pretty scene was witnessed when some old soldier brought forward the muster roll of the Sixth Alabama, and two ladies—the Misses Gordon and Davis—and Mr. Davis examined it. The old veterans standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride.

Ex-Governor Watts, the presiding officer of the occasion opened the exercises with reference to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven upon the occasion and requested the Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple.

Ex-Governor Watts then presented Mr. Davis in a brief speach. The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old Attorney-General was very affecting. It was some minutes before he could proceed, as the cheers were again and again repeated. At length when there was sufficient quiet, Mr. Davis said;

"It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one to whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted, whilst his sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgement he was drawing was from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled, and I have always desired to lay my hand upon him again. [Doing so—applause.] Thus it was when we met the other night, after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a smile to see the two old weather-beaten men embrace, but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories, thrilling and tender. I have felt that it was dangerous for me to speak to you as my heart would prompt me, not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against anyone, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. [Long applause.] To avoid, therefore, anything which might be prompted by the fulness of my heart, for I believe I am case-hardened in that condition of non-citizenship which leaves me very little to fear [applause], for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared notes that I might read, which would not contain anything that would be constructive or hurtful. [Voices—Go on; say what you please; you are in the house of your friends.] My friends, partners in joy and in sorrows, in trials and in sufferings, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task—to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate government which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives as a free will offering in defense of the rights of their sires won in the war of the Revolution, and a State sovereignty freedom and independence which was left us as an inheritance to their posterity forever. These rights the compact of the Union was formed not to destroy, but the better to preserve and perpetuate. Whoso denies this cannot have attentively read the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States. The latter was formed and designed the better to effect the purpose of the first. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were laid before you yesterday by the great soldier in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me. They were laid before you by one who, like '*Aenas in cuneta quorum vidi et magna Paris fui.*'

General John B. Gordon was a soldier, who, when our times were darkest at Pittsburg, was selected by his chieftain Lee as the best man to lead the charge, to repel the besieging army; to make a sortie and to attack in the flank, and to reverse and double up Grant's army; and I may say in his presence here, he failed, but his failure was due to the failure of his guides to carry him where he proposed to go. Again, that man and gallant soldier was the one person whom Lee called at Appomattox when he wanted to know whether it were possible to break the line that obstructed his retreat toward the mountains of Virginia. He answered that it was impossible. That after four years of hard fighting his division had worn down to a fragment, it being then impossible to break the line that obstructed his march.

Lee, like Washington, without knowing perhaps that Washington ever used the expression, said if he could reach the mountains of Virginia, he could continue the war for 20 years. But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken, he said there was nothing to do but surrender. Be it remembered, however, that Lee was not a man who contemplated a surrender as long as he had power to fight or retreat. And when he came to the last moment of surrender, he said to Gen. Grant: 'I have come to treat with you for the purpose of surrender, but Gen. Grant, understand, I will surrender nothing that reflects upon the honor of my army.' Grant, like a man, said he wanted nothing that would have that effect and that Lee might draw up the papers himself. It is not my purpose either to discuss the political questions on which my views have elsewhere and in other times been expressed, or to review the past, except in vindication of the character and conduct of those to whom it is proposed to do honor on this occasion. That we may not be misunderstood by such as are not wilfully blind, it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desires of sectional hate while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to the belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. [Long applause and cheers.] Revenge is not the sentiment of a chivalrous people, and the apothegm that 'forgiveness is more easy to the injured than to those who inflict an injury,' has never had a more powerful illustration than in the present attitude between the two sections towards one another. The policy of magnanimity would indicate that to the restored Union of States there should have been added a full restoration of equality of privileges and benefits as they had preexisted. Though this has not been the case, yet you have faithfully kept your resumed obligations as citizens, and in your impoverishment have borne equal burdens without equal benefits. I am proud of you all, my countrymen, for this additional proof of your fidelity, and pray God to give you grace to suffer and be strong. When your children's children shall ask what means this monument, this will be the enduring answer: 'It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your fathers in the war of independence left you.' Alabama asserted the right proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of Union had been broken on the one side, and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the end for which it was instituted, and with others of like mind, proceeded to form a new confederation organizing its powers in the language of the Declaration of Independence in such form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This was not a revolution, because the State Government having charge of all the domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it a revolution is a gross solecism [applause], as sovereigns never rebel and as only sovereigns can form a national league. If the States had never been sovereigns there never could have been a compact of Union. That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparations for it, as well as its efforts to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always held the defeated responsible for the war, but when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion, it must have decided that the general government has no constitutional power to coerce a State and that a State has a right to repel invasion. It was a National and Constitutional right. [Applause.] From the early part of the century there had been prophesies and threats of dissolution of the Union. These began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power, and culminated during the war of 1812 in the decline of their trade, though the war was waged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of a year the balance of power passed to the North and that power was so used that the South, despairing of a peaceful enjoyment of their constitutional rights in the Union decided to withdraw from it. This without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied and the North made ready for war. The distant mutterings of storm were readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm ere it burst upon their homes and their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting the invaders; no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. Here was a people, not leaders, who resolved and acted on a sentiment which inspired all classes, yet I believe there were very few who did not regret the necessity which left them to the alternative between fighting for their State or against it. Mothers, wives and daughters, choking back their tears, cheered them on to the path of honor and duty. With fearless tread the patriots, untrained to war, advanced on the many battlefields to look death in the face. Though Alabama, like Niobe, must turn to her children in death, yet is her woe tempered by the glorious halo which surrounds their memory. For more than a century, after his death it is said that Philip Devalogne's name was borne on the roll of Grenadiers to whom he belonged, and when his name was called it was answered from the ranks, '*mort sur le champs d'honneur.*' Long, very long, would be the list which would contain the names of Alabama's sons whose valor and fidelity would justify the same response. To name a few would be unjust to the many. They are all therefore left where they secured repose, in the heart of a grateful people. This monument will rest upon the land for which they died and point upward to the Father who knows the motives as well as the deeds of His children who are at last resting in a land where that justice may be rendered, which may have been denied them here. In conclusion permit me to say though the memory of our glorious past must ever be dear to us, duty points to the present and future. Alabama having resumed her place in the Union, be it yours to fulfill all the obligations devolving upon all good citizens seeking to restore the general government to its pristine purity and as best you may to promote the welfare and happiness of your common country. [Applause.] Citizens of Alabama and ladies [facing the ladies on the stand] for to whatever side you may belong, it is your sex that has been true always in war and desolation. We hear of the valor and virtue and enduring names of Spartan mothers, but tell me where in the history of nations was ever such a spectacle as was witnessed in the Valley of the Shenandoah. How the tide of war ebbed and flowed? Sometimes the Confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethren burned everything except fences—" [Ex-Governor Watts interrupting—"and they would have burned them had they not been stone."]

Mr. Davis turned and smilingly continued, "and why do you suppose they did not burn fences, because they were stone, [loud applause], and yet there never was a time when the Confederate body of troops marched down that valley that the ladies did not hang out little confederate flags from their windows and give bread to the hungry soldiers. [Tremendous applause.] I have promised that I would not speak extemporaneously, and I will not. God bless you one and all. I love you from the bottom of my heart and give you thanks for your kindness." [Tremenious long-continued applause and cheers.]

### GOVERNOR WATTS

Then turned over the rest of the proceedings to the Grand Lodge of Masons, who laid the cornor stone according to Masonic rites. The first article deposited in the stone was a Confederate battle flag by Miss Davis.

### We'll "Hang Jeff. Davis.

ALBANY, N. Y., 29.—In response to a call issued by General Henry A. Barnum and others, the Grand Army men and citizens to the number of 200 met in the Assembly Chamber to-night to protest against the utterances of Jefferson Davis in his speech at Montgomery yesterday, and in the words of the call, to denounce the "resurrection of Davis from the oblivion to which the loyal and patriotic people had consigned him." Patriotic speeches were made by General Barnum, Speaker Husted, Senators Kalnes, Coggeshall and Smith, Assemblyman VanAllen and others. The assembly sang "We'll Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree."

The following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That treason is odious; that the Union of the United States of America and the liberty which the American principle of popular government illustrates, is worth the blood of all the loyal citizens of our country.

Adjourned.

### Mexican Thieves Killed.

CORPUS CHRISTI, 29.—Intelligence reaches here from Los Indianos, a small place in Duval County, to the effect that Deputy Sheriffs Coy and Renaum on Monday night killed two more Mexican horse thieves while they were resisting arrest, thus making five thieves killed within ten days.

### Reduction in Rates.

CHICAGO, 29.—The anticipated reduction in transcontinental passenger rates was publicly announced here today, the Union Pacific and B. & M. roads meeting the rates for Southern California points that were announced by the Santa Fe road early in the week. A telegram authorizing this action was received here to-day from Messrs. U. S. Stebbins, of the Union Pacific, and P. S. Eustis of the B. & M. road as follows:

"On and after May 1st, the following rates will be in force by these lines from the Missouri River to Colton and Los Angeles, Cal: First-class (limited) $60, with a rebate of $10 at destination; second-class or emigrant $35, with a rebate of $5; and these rates are arbitrary. All other rates to California points remain as given in our joint telegram of April 23d."

The only difference in rates now is that the Santa Fe road takes passengers at flat rates, while the other lines allow a rebate.


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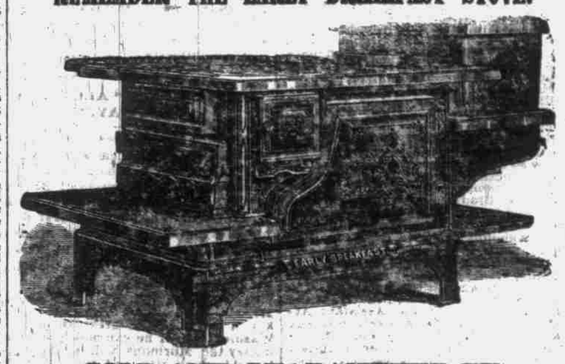

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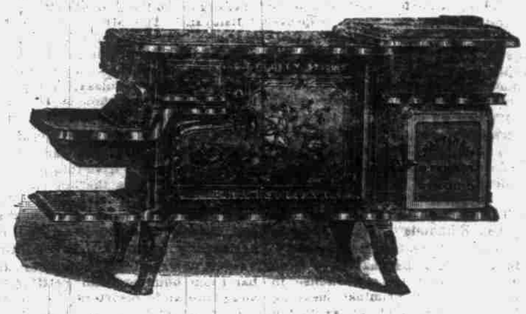

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