

BY TELEGRAPH.

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AMERICAN.

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 Reis 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the Supreme Court of Montana, and the Senators having fully digested the adverse report in the case, all opposition was withdrawn and the case was unanimously rejected.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 Congress at the present session would be able to give the subject the consideration it deserved.

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, to-day 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 thousands 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.

CHICAGO, 29.—Referring to the report that Archbishop Tachereau 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 workmen. The Knights of Labor as a society I do not believe are responsible for this shedding of blood. The workmen 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 workmen, 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.

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. Thompson, 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. R. 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 descendant of Georgia's 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 carried 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 speech. 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 on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanted, whilst his sterling qualities always made me sure that the judgment 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 cuncta quorum vidi et magna Paris fuit*.

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 willfully 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 pre-existed. 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 prophecies 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 heedless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the stormer 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 Devalogue'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 champ 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 hearts 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—"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." [Tremendous long-continued applause and cheers.]

GOVERNOR WATTS

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

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

NEW ORLEANS, 29.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Mississippi City says: Great damage was done eight miles north of this place by a cyclone yesterday. It moved in a path three-quarters of a mile wide. Large quantities of timber were blown down and lofty pines were uprooted.

A hailstorm at Pearlinton, Mississippi destroyed all the glass on the north side of houses. The hail stones were very large, some of them measuring three inches in circumference.

PITTSBURG, 29.—All the departments of the Brown & Co. Iron and Steel Works, except the steel mill, were closed down to-day, the laborers and engineers having struck for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. About 300 men were affected.

OLYMPIA, W. T., 29.—An attempt was made at 1 o'clock this afternoon by five prisoners to break out of the penitentiary at Seacro. The guard fired, killing Wise and mortally wounding Garron. The convicts Karney and Moore were caught and Tate escaped.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 29.—Saturday morning next all the miners employed in the Kanawha coal region will strike as the operators have refused to give the prices demanded. This will affect about 5,000 men. Along the New River, the miners will not strike. As a general thing they are receiving the wages asked.

Key West, 29.—Three hundred cigar makers have struck at Gates's factory and 100 at Killinger's. In the former case they demanded the discharge of an objectionable employee. In the latter they followed the retiring foreman.

CINCINNATI, 29.—The trouble with the freight handlers and yardmen at Storrs Station on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was settled to-day by the company granting the increase.

PITTSBURG, 30.—A general strike of cabinet makers for an advance of twenty per cent. in wages and a reduction of working hours from ten to eight hours has been ordered for tomorrow by the Allegheny County Union, which embraces 300 in number in the two cities.

The manufacturers are unanimous in their refusal to grant an increase, and prefer to close the factories. The carpenters of Allegheny County will strike on Monday for nine hours as a days' work and 10 per cent. advance in wages.

At a meeting last night it was announced that the master of the carpenters rejected the offer and decided to call out the carpenters in the county on Monday.

CHICAGO, Ill., 30.—Five hundred workmen of Clark Brothers furniture manufactory stopped work this morning on receiving the refusal of the firm to pay the old wages for eight hours work. A general demand will be made on large meat-packing houses employing from thirty to forty thousand people this afternoon, for eight hours. As one of the largest houses has already acceded to the demand, it is thought others will follow. The freight handlers of the Chicago and Alton road made a demand for the eight hour rule this morning. The men are at work at all the roads waiting replies. Orders will be issued to hold all the reserve police in stations to-morrow as a precautionary measure.

NEW YORK, 30.—The action of Cardinal Tachereau, of Canada, in issuing a mandament forbidding Catholics from joining the Knights of Labor is attracting great attention in labor circles. Archbishop Corrigan last evening referred a reporter to Mgr. Marquinn. The latter said the subject of the propriety of Catholics becoming Knights had been discussed by officers of the church in New York, but no decision had been reached. We have been watching the Knights and shall continue to do so. Up to the present time they do not seem to differ much from a great many other societies that are not exactly forbidden by the church. It is true there have been disturbances and possibly violations of the law by the Knights, but that is something the church cannot regulate or be held responsible for. The society has not been mentioned by name, as the Freemasons and others have been, in the list of forbidden societies by the church, and is not therefore on the same footing. At present, therefore, with relation to any probable action by the church against the Knights, matters rest with the discretion of the bishops. They can advise against it and punish any one for remaining in the society in opposition to their warnings, but in the United States it cannot go so far as to excommunicate Catholics for remaining in the society without first referring the question to the Pope.

St. Louis, 30.—It is generally expected here that the offer made by the citizen's committee to the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to attempt to secure the reinstatement