

names of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnson, Robt. E. Rhodes and many other Confederate Generals appeared on the streamers. The Capitol was beautifully decorated. From the topmost point on the high dome, towering far above everything in the city, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while there were suspended along the front columns immense Federal flags reaching almost down to the heads of the speakers. More Federal flags floated in Montgomery to-day than at any time since 1850. Private houses and business houses all have a liberal supply of decorations and devices and words of welcome to Mr. Davis.

The scenes around Mr. Davis this morning and the great desire to see and shake him by the hand are indescribable. People were literally packed in the Exchange and it was with difficulty that there was entrance and exit. They wanted to see their old President and nothing would satisfy them until they had done so. Being feeble, it was more than he could stand, and he had to retire.

A military escort formed in front of the hotel and extended far up the avenue leading to the Capitol. It was necessary to form a square in order that the procession might move. The companies were formed and stretched out on each side. No one was allowed inside the lines. A carriage with four white horses was drawn up to the door, and promptly at 2 o'clock Davis, escorted by Mayor Reese, Governor O'Neill and Ex-Governor Watts, formerly of his cabinet, stepped from the hotel and entered the carriage. The shouts of the multitude as he was seen to come from the hotel were louder than ever before heard in this city. They had a peculiar nervous jerk, which characterized what became familiar as the "yell of the Southerners" the world over. The next carriage contained General John B. Gordon and Captain W. L. Bragg, Miss Winnie Davis, the youngest daughter of Mr. Davis, and Miss Reese, the Mayor's daughter. The next carriage contained W. W. Screws, Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon and Miss Waller, the latter a niece of Davis. The other carriages followed with the trustees of the Monument Association and the Governor's staff.

Amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the booming of cannon, and the playing of bands of music, and excited shouts, a scene was presented rarely witnessed in any country, the demonstration being in honor of a man proscribed by the United States government, and as a tribute to the dead soldiers of the cause that was lost. The route of the procession was about a mile long. The avenue is very wide, but the crowd when it began to move, was packed from one side to the other. When the procession arrived at the Capitol gate, the way was cleared for Mr. Davis, the military being formed so as to prevent the overrunning of the building and grounds before he had reached the place. He was seated near the historic spot he occupied Feb. 18, 1861. Arranged in front was a place for the press, and on the sides and in the rear of Davis were members of various organizations interested in the building of the monument, which it is proposed to erect on the hill, and immediately north of the Capitol. The people, men, women and children, were packed from the steps to the front gate, and while it was impossible for a great number of them to hear, they stood in their places out of respect for Mr. Davis and a desire to see him. When order had been secured, and for such a vast throng it was the most orderly ever seen here, Mayor Reese advanced to the stage and said:

"MY COUNTRYMEN: It is with the profoundest emotions that I present you the foremost type of southern manhood, the Honorable Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederate States of America."

The scenes heretofore enacted were gone over as Mr. Davis advanced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed. It was the first time the thousands in the crowd had ever seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Davis, leaning on his cane, with the Federal flag over him and the Confederate veterans before him, who had come hundreds of miles to hear and see him, in a clear ringing voice, showing the deep intensity of his feelings, but without a tremor or pause, except when interrupted by the shouts of his hearers, said:

MY FRIENDS: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration, but I know that it is not personal and therefore I feel more deeply gratified, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the terrible scenes of a war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration, she sought a peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came ringing over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty and gray-haired seers and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approved—a holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use a farmer's phrase, they might have been called "seed corn," moving on with eager step and fearless brow to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them with their knapsacks and muskets seemingly heavier than the boys, and my eyes, par-

taking of the mother's weakness, filled with tears. Those days have passed. Many of them have found nameless graves, but they are not dead. They live in the memory and their spirits stand out in the grand reserve of that column, which is marching on with unfaltering steps towards the goal of constitutional liberty. [Applause.] It were in vain if I should attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of southern liberty is not dead. [Long and continued applause.] Then you were full of joyous hopes. You had every prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret, and yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate the expression of your sentiments. I felt last night, as I approached the Exchange Hotel, from the gallery of which your peerless orator, William L. Yancey introduced me to the citizens of Montgomery and commended me in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit—I felt, I say again—that I was coming to my home, coming to a land where liberty dies not, and serious sentiments live forever. [Applause.] I have been promised, my friends, that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and therefore I can only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direct need. [Long and long continued applause.]

When he retired the shouts were so long and loud that Mr. Davis had to go to the front again. He bowed his acknowledgments and thanks.

Governor O'Neal, when it was possible to be heard, made a handsome speech in reference to the cause of the gathering, and of the love of the people for the right and for the statesmen and soldiers of the South, and introduced General John B. Gordon, the orator selected to deliver the address, as in Mr. Davis's feeble condition it was understood he could only speak a few minutes.

General Gordon received a grand welcome, as many soldiers that he had commanded were present. His address, which was in furtherance of the monument project, was mainly devoted to the statement of the sentiments of the people of the North and South, during and after the war, the comparative resources of the two governments in the struggle, and throughout was eulogistic of the valor displayed by the soldiers of both sides.

General Gordon's speech was received with great pleasure, and at many points he was interrupted by the approving shouts of the multitude. His references to Mr. Davis and the grandeur of his life, especially the scenes depicted in Fortress Monroe made a profound impression and brought tears to hundreds of eyes. His tributes to the soldiers of both armies and his contempt for the men who would attempt to detract from the valor of either, received long and continued shouts of applause.

It was then announced that Davis would receive his friends at the City Hall soon after the meeting had adjourned.

When Mr. Davis and others of the escorting party had passed through the lines and reached their carriages the vast throng dispersed. As he started from the Capitol portico the artillery boomed forth and fired a salute of 100 guns. The same scene of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs was enacted as when the procession moved up the avenue.

Mr. Davis was carried to the City Hall, where general hand-shaking was indulged in, the vast number of callers only permitting a moment to each. This ended the day's demonstration. It was a grand success, the rain in the morning and after the speaking being the only drawbacks.

Universal good humor prevailed and there was not a hitch in carrying out the details. Fully twenty thousand people were on the streets and the grounds. No political significance attaches to the meeting. It was an opportunity for thousands of Confederate soldiers, their wives and children to see Mr. Davis, and they came accordingly. It has added largely to the fund for the building of the monument.

The streets are crowded to-night and the hotels are filled to suffocation. To-morrow will be another big day. The corner-stone of the monument is to be laid with impressive ceremonies in which Mr. Davis, Gen. Gordon and other distinguished Confederates will be present and take part. The Masonic fraternity will lay the corner-stone and Mr. Davis will put it in place.

CHICAGO, 28.—It is stated that the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri, taking umbrage at the action of the Atchison in lowering the rates to Southern California, will inaugurate a new cut in passenger rates to San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The boss bakers and confectioners and shoe manufacturers of this city have decided not to accede to the demands of the Knights of Labor that they adopt a union label, and serious trouble among the employees in various factories seems imminent.

CITY OF MEXICO, 28.—The House of Deputies has adopted a bill providing for the appointment of two monetary commissions, one to be sent to Washington and the other to Europe to study means to protect the country

from the evils of a depreciated silver currency.

NEW YORK, 28.—A special to the Evening Post, from Boston, says: President Adams of the Union Pacific, has returned from the West. He says he found business generally better than he expected, but the corn fails to move and the undue stimulation given by recent low rates has destroyed trans-continental business for a time. He expects recovery soon. He thinks through Pacific business will be light for the next six months and that passenger rates will never be fully restored.

LOUISVILLE, 28.—Meredy Jones, a notorious negro, was killed by a mob last night, near Auburn, Kentucky. On Monday night Jones entered the room of two respectable young ladies and tried to chloroform them but was discovered and escaped. He was afterwards captured by the officers who were taking him to jail when a mob seized Jones to hang him. He attempted to escape and was shot down.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The China Mail says, the Chinaman, Aug Tai Duck, who so foully murdered Captain and Mrs. Wickersham, of Sonoma County, California, while employed as their cook, and who escaped to China, committed suicide in Victoria Jail, Hong Kong, on the night of March 29th, by hanging himself to a peg in his cell.

GALVESTON, Tex., 28.—It was reported here yesterday that the executive board of District Assembly 78, Knights of Labor, now in session at Fort Worth, had issued an order raising the boycott against the Mallory Steamship Lines. The officers deny that an order has been agreed upon, but state that the executive board is discussing some contemplated action in the matter.

LA LIBERTAD, 28.—Further news of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Honduras, states that she was wrecked early on Sunday morning. Twelve thousand bags of coffee were lost and the baggage of the passengers.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 28.—The House committee on Territories to-day ordered an adverse report on the Senate bill to admit the southern half of Dakota. The report will not be made until action is taken on the other bills regarding the admission of Dakota.

NEW YORK, 27.—Eleven car loads of trotting stock, shipped by Senator Stanford from California, April 10th, to Peter C. Kellogg & Co., have reached New York and are stabled at the American Institute building. Three stops only were made for rest, the last at Council Bluffs. The special train followed the limited express closely, making passenger time and ninety-seven horses arrived in good condition. Six died at Salt Lake City from colds taken in the mountains. This is said to be the largest shipment ever made so great a distance. As the horses are chiefly got by the celebrated stallion Electioneer, out of noted mares, their arrival has aroused great interest among horsemen and breeders.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The argument has begun in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Lorenzo Snow vs. the United States, in error to the Supreme Court of Utah. Snow was prosecuted in the District Court of the First Judicial District of Utah under the Edmunds Act for unlawful cohabitation with seven women. He was convicted and given the highest punishment under the law, and is now undergoing imprisonment in the penitentiary. There were three indictments against him charging him with the commission of the crime during the years '83 and '84 and the first eleven months of '85 respectively, and on each he was convicted. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory, the judgment of the district court was affirmed. The questions in the case before this court involve the construction and effect of the third section of the Edmunds Act, and what constitutes the offense under it; also the evidence admissible to prove it. Geo. Tichnor Curtis and Franklin S. Richards are counsel for Snow. Richards opened the argument with a statement of the points involved in the case.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—The verdict in the case of John Holland, the striker, tried in the Court of Criminal Correction, for assaulting Warren Stillwell, a brakeman in the Missouri Pacific Railway yards, was rendered to-day. It finds Holland guilty and fixes the punishment at 30 days in jail. This is the first case which the State has won against the strikers except, in the police courts. A motion for a new trial was filed.

The case against the East St. Louis deputy sheriffs, charging them with being fugitives from justice, was dismissed in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, the grand jury having already indicted them. Prosecuting Attorney Claiborne, who supposed the deputies had been indicted for murder, learned that they had only been indicted for manslaughter in the third degree and could be released on a small bond with nothing preventing their forfeiting their bonds and escaping. He immediately had another warrant issued, charging them with being fugitives from justice, and they will be tried on this charge so that the testimony in the case against them in regard to their offense in East St. Louis can be obtained and forwarded to the Governor of Missouri, thus enabling him to pass upon the granting of the requisition applied for by the Governor of Illinois.

NEW YORK, 28.—A special from Washington to the Evening Post says: The protectionists claim that the defeat of the tariff bill is assured. They have not decided whether they will endeavor

to strike out the exacting clause or defeat it on its merits. The supporters of the bill do not express opinions as to its fate. The protectionists claim absolutely twenty-two votes against the bill.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has fixed May 25th as the date of the special meeting of the general assembly of the order to consider the labor crisis and recommendation of appropriate legislation on the subject, as suggested by the congressional investigation committee. The session will be held in Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, 28.—A mass meeting assembled here to-night in pursuance of a call issued by a number of members of Congress and the business men of Washington to sympathize with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone to secure a Parliament for Ireland. On the platform were seated Senator Van Wyck and Representatives Randall, Phelps and McKinley, Gibson, O'Hara and Glass, and other members of the lower house of Congress.

Randall in taking the Chair expressed his profound sympathy with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland. This meeting, he said, sought to strengthen the hands of Gladstone, the greatest of modern orators and statesmen. In every possible, respectful and positive way, America desired that England should see that justice to Ireland was safety to Great Britain. Ireland was entitled to the consideration of the United States because her gallant people had on every occasion been friendly to free America. Let us give, he said, in conclusion, Gladstone and Parnell all the encouragement which we, as Americans, can extend. To do less would be base desertion. [Loud applause.]

Senator Van Wyck spoke enthusiastically of the triumph of Home Rule which was about to be obtained by Ireland, and rejoiced that Ireland was encouraged and strengthened by aid, not only from America, but from the English people. The American people had a right to meet in assemblies like this and bid the struggling Irishmen God-speed in their efforts and especially had the people of Washington the right. There was no Home Rule here. The same class of men who denied it to Ireland denied it to Washington. The aristocracy of blood in England put their feet on Ireland; the aristocracy of money put their feet on Washington, and the aristocracy of money was meanest.

Randall then read a letter from Samuel J. Tilden. After acknowledging the receipt of the invitation to be present at the meeting, the letter continues: "I regret that I cannot be personally present on an occasion so full of interest. I none the less join with you in applauding the exertions of the illustrious statesmen of England and the great leader of the Irish people in behalf of the cause of Home Rule. Their efforts to obtain for Ireland that full measure of self-government and liberty which the people of the several States of the American Union enjoy, have my cordial approval and support. At length, I trust, the day of delivery now dawns upon the misgoverned and oppressed people of Ireland." [Applause.]

Letters were also read from Senator Sherman, assuring the meeting of his hearty sympathy in the movement for Home Rule in Ireland; from Senator Logan, stating that he had ever been and now was for loosening the grasp of the iron hand of England from the throat of the Irish people.

Representative Anderson of West Virginia then addressed the assembly, heartily sustaining the efforts of Gladstone to secure Home Rule for Ireland.

Senator Riddleberger of Virginia spoke at length of Gladstone's Home Rule bill, which he criticised as falling far short of Ireland's just dues, but advised Ireland and Irishmen to take a breastwork for something behind which they could fight for further concessions.

Representative Phelps of New Jersey eulogized the loyalty and patriotism of Ireland, and was glad to be able to forget the past and think only of her present and future.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, thought that whatever Parnell approved of, Irish-Americans ought to be satisfied with. "Let us get for Ireland to-day all we can, and to-morrow let us get for her all she deserves." He was glad to find the United States on the right side of this question. The United States has always been on the right side of everything, and the Irish have always been on the right side of the United States. It has been the peculiar support given to Parnell that has enabled him to fight Ireland's battles, and he has fought them peacefully with American money.

Representative O'Hara, of North Carolina, spoke of the glory of ancient Ireland and the tyranny of Great Britain.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Resolved, That in their peaceful effort to secure local government, the people of Ireland are entitled to the deepest sympathy of the American people, and that the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone and Charles Stewart Parnell are hereby extended our earnest assurances of confidence in their patriotism and approval of their wise and noble efforts.

Resolved, That the following cablegram be forwarded to these distinguished statesmen: "Immense meeting of prominent citizens of the United States held here to-night; many distinguished members of Congress, Governors of States and other eminent

citizens send congratulations to you and cordially approve and sustain your efforts for self-government for Ireland."

Telegrams and letters were received from Patrick Ford, Governors Perry of Florida, O'Neal of Alabama, Abbott of New Jersey and Oglesby of Illinois and Senator Blair, expressing regret at their inability to be present and expressing sympathy with the movements for Ireland's freedom. Speeches were also made by Representatives McMillin of Tennessee, McAdoo of New Jersey, Butterworth of Ohio, Lawler of Illinois, and Mr. Harmon of Chicago, expressing sympathy with the movement.

BUFFALO, 28.—The street car drivers and conductors have made a demand for a reduction of hours of work from fifteen to twelve hours per day, and an increase of pay for conductors from \$1.80 to \$2 per day. The drivers ask that the 35 cents per day, at present retained by the company until the end of each year, when it is paid in a lump, if the driver holds his place for that length of time, be paid them monthly. It is believed a settlement will be reached without a strike.

MEMPHIS, 28.—A special to the Avalanche from Helena, Arkansas, says at four o'clock yesterday afternoon the levee three-fourths of a mile above North Helena, broke, and the water is running through very fast. The break is fifty feet wide and spreading.

At 7:30 o'clock last night the levee on the east bank of the Mississippi River, forty-two miles south of Memphis, broke. The break occurred in a fifteen feet high levee, three-quarters of a mile south of Austin, Mississippi. A force of men were employed at the time strengthening it, but when it broke they ceased work. The water that will pour through this break will find its way into Beaver Dam, Yazoo Pass and White Oak bayou. It is feared portions of Tunica, Cachaonia, Quitman and Sunflower counties will suffer, which, if the worst is realized, will cause serious loss to the farmers, who have already planted their crops. The break was ten feet wide when the message was sent, immediately after it happened.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., 28.—A mass meeting is to be held Saturday evening on behalf of the proposed eight-hour system, which it is intended to inaugurate on May 1st. Carpenters, shoemakers, cigar makers, stonemasons and bricklayers will strike on that day, unless their demands are granted. Many contractors oppose the movement.

CHICAGO, 28.—Three hundred freight handlers employed in the four freight houses of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in this city, to-night appointed a committee to wait upon the company and demand the inauguration of the eight-hour system on May 1st, without reduction of wages. Should a negative answer be returned, the men will strike on the date named. In this event the result will be difficult to foresee.

NOALES, Arizona, 25.—The Apache depredations yesterday were in the most thickly portions of Pima county, and it is the first raid in that section for ten years. It is believed that the hostiles are committing the outrages in revenge for the supposed death of the captured portion of the band recently sent to Florida. General Mills arrived last night, on receiving intelligence of these raids, and if the hostiles remain in Arizona it is stated he will take the field.

The wife and child of A. L. Peck have been killed by Indians, and his niece taken prisoner. Peck was captured, but escaped. Owen Brothers, prominent ranchers, were killed.

DENVER, 28.—An Associated Press special from El Paso says: A large-scale rebellion against the Mexican Government has broken out at Cuahuila, an important mining town in the State of Chihuahua, a considerable distance west of the Mexican Central Railroad. The Federal Government annulled a local election for Jefe Político, and sent a man of their own to act as such. The people under the leadership of Don Feodor Casavantes, rose en masse, killed the Federal appointee, and reinstated Don Pedro Triguero, who had been legally elected. A large force of Mexican troops is on its way to quell the rebellion, and considerable excitement exists in Chihuahua.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., 29.—At to-days assembly of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, the secretary read a letter from missionaries in Japan, which sets forth the absolute necessity of strong treaty stipulations for the protection of missionaries. The Chinese outrages in this country, the latter continues, have caused the greatest indignation in China, and if they are continued, it is hard to tell what will be the result.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.