

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHATTANOOGA, 26.—A special to the *Times* from Manchester, Coffee county, Tennessee, gives the details of a bloody tragedy enacted there shortly after midnight this morning, in which United States Deputy Marshal Webb Purdon and a Manchester moonshiner named Clark were killed and three other moonshiners fatally wounded. About ten days ago Purdon accompanied Deputy Marshal Hughes on a raid among the illicit distilleries of Grundy County, Tennessee, and captured and destroyed several stills. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, fifteen moonshiners rode into Manchester determined to have Purdon's life. Seven broke into his house and the balance surrounded it. Purdon met them as they entered with a revolver and a terrible battle ensued. Two moonshiners fell to the floor mortally wounded and the gang retreated, but they had succeeded in mortally wounding Purdon. Disabled as he was, he seized a double-barrelled shot gun and fired into the retreating gang, and two more fell mortally wounded. Purdon then fell dead beside the body of one of his victims. The gang carried off their wounded companions. A large posse is now in pursuit of them.

St. Louis, 26.—A special from Benton, Missouri, to the *Post-Dispatch*, states that Rev. Benjamin Deering, of St. Louis, has been for some days past holding a series of temperance revival meetings, which have been wonderfully successful. Last night some one as yet unknown, placed in a pitcher of water which the revivalist had placed upon the desk from which he was speaking, a large quantity of croton oil. Several persons drank of the water before the service began, and became deathly sick, but not knowing the cause of their illness, failed to warn Deering not to drink from the pitcher. The latter, during his discourse, drank a glass of water, and was immediately taken sick. All who tasted the water are to-day in a precarious condition. Two saloon keepers have been arrested on suspicion, and it is thought they poisoned the water in order to end the services which were having such a depressing effect upon their business.

New York, 26.—Inquiry among the leading real estate men shows that the rents for all classes of property for living purposes have been reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. Strikes and labor troubles in the building trade are preventing the commencement of many new buildings. It is thought this will cause an increase in the rates next season.

The effect of the labor troubles upon the building trade in this city can hardly be estimated. It is declared that building in this city will be practically suspended this summer on this account.

The same story comes from Boston in regard to the effect of the labor agitation upon the building trade. A special to the *Sun* says: A struggle of the most serious parts is about to begin in this vicinity over the eight-hour movement. The hope of the Central Trades and Labor Unions of a ready acquiescence by the large population of employees in the experiment, proves groundless. In accordance with the plans made a year ago the demand made for the eight hours was to be enforced May 1st. In view of the disturbed condition of labor it was recently determined to limit the demand to the building trades. The Central Trades and Labor Unions recently made public many replies received from employers in answer to questions sent out. This has resulted in an address published to-day signed by 125 employers in the building trades. The address declared there is nothing in the present outlook to warrant any such change and that any attempt to arbitrarily enforce it will simply result in the retirement of capital from business enterprises which is now occurring. The conclusions are summed up in the following recommendations: The hours of labor, the rate of wages and the time of payment to remain as at present but on Saturday eight hours be accepted as a day's labor. It is probable that the employees will decline to yield any point in their demands and that they will resort to a strike. The painters and decorators so voted yesterday.

Shamokin, Pa., 26.—The Miners' and Laborers' Amalgamated Association paraded and held a mass-meeting to-day. Thirty-five hundred men were in line. It is generally believed that the men will ask for eight hours work with the same pay. The new order of things will begin May 1st. Arbitration is also looked upon with favor.

Chicago, 16.—It is reported that the workmen in one of the largest brick yards in the city quit work this afternoon owing to the refusal to accede to their demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. It is expected that the movement will become general in the city.

St. Louis, 26.—The contractors and builders here to the number of 150, recently organized to take some definite action upon the eight-hour agitation, said this morning that the builders generally had agreed to consider eight hours a day's work and pay the employees thirty cents per hour.

New York, 26.—The strike of the sugarhouse employees at Williamsburg and Green Point still continues, and the situation is unchanged. A large force of police is kept at the re-

fineries to prevent any breach of the peace or destruction of property. Some of the strikers have already gone to other kinds of work.

St. Louis, 26.—Forty-five boys employed as helpers by the Great Western Glass Company, struck for higher wages to-day, throwing out 75 men dependent in performing their duties upon the services of the boys. The latter have no grievances against their employers, and it is supposed they have simply got to strike.

Two hundred striking employees of the Missouri Car and Foundry Company, held a meeting yesterday to hear the report of their committee appointed the day before to call upon President McMillan and persuade him to concede to their demands that the company cease furnishing repair material to the Missouri Pacific Company. The committee stated they had called upon McMillan but could obtain no assurance from him that their demands would be complied with. The meeting then adopted resolutions setting forth their reasons for striking and that they would not return to work until their demands were conceded. All the strikers, however, not present and those absent, not being bound by the action of the meeting, returned to their old places at work this morning. Several new men also applied for places and there are at work about 200 men in all. President McMillan says that the management of the company will take back all old employees who apply for work to-day and will employ all efficient new men who desire to enter the company's service. He says the works will be in full operation by the end of the week.

New York, 26.—Eighty-five muscular looking men, passengers on the steamer *Circassia*, arrived to-day at Castle Garden and were detained by the superintendent on the ground that they were going to work on "scab" jobs. They are said to be under contract as masons, stonecutters and blacksmiths to work on the new State capitol at Austin, Texas. The charges were made by the Central Labor Union in this city. The men denied being under any contract. It is intended to communicate with the district attorney of this city and Austin, Texas, to have suit brought against the Austin contractor for a violation of the contract labor bill.

Before the grand jury adjourned to-day they returned indictments found upon affidavits made by the Third Avenue Railroad officials. It charges several persons with conspiracy, and while the names of the parties could not be ascertained, it is generally believed it is against the Committee of the empire Protective Association whose names were affixed to the order for the general "tie up" of the surface roads in this city last week. Bench warrants were presumably drawn up by the Recorder, and they will likely be executed within a few hours.

The strike on the Third Avenue Surface Railroad still continues unchanged. Sixty cars are running to-day.

This afternoon one of the strikers placed stones in the groove of the Company's cable branch, on a steep decline, and the loss of life was prevented only by the caution that was exercised in the operation of the cars. The man, whose name is Miller, was arrested. Several arrests of drivers on other lines have been made to-day for malicious interference with drivers of the Third Avenue road. The fact that indictments against some sixty leading strikers have been found, caused excitement among the latter to-night. The strikers will begin running stages on Third Avenue to-morrow from Harlem to the City Hall. The Executive Board of the strikers will be arrested it is believed, at an early hour to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The Senate committee on public lands decided unanimously to report adversely upon the nomination of Dement to be Surveyor General of Utah.

PITTSBURG, 27.—Oliver and Phillips, South Tenth Street Rolling Mill closed down this morning because of the strike of about 300 workmen who claim that when the advance in wages was made recently they were not included. They want an increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

New York, 27.—Lazard Freres have ordered \$350,000 in gold bars for export this week and Black & Co. \$350,000 also.

St. Louis, 27.—Thirty-five more of the employees of the Missouri Car and Foundry Co., who struck last week because the management of that company refused to cease supplying material to the Missouri Pacific, returned to work this morning. About two-thirds of the entire number of men necessary to carry on the full business of the establishment are now at work.

New York, 27.—Inspector Byrne's men arrested thirty boycotters this morning for interfering with the business of Messrs. Cavanagh, Sanford & Co., manufacturing clothiers at 23 West 23rd Street. The warrants on which the boycotters were arrested were issued by Recorder Smyth.

INDIANAPOLIS, 28.—About 8 o'clock last evening a violent thunder and rain storm struck the city. During its progress, the switch board in the Western Union Telegraph office was fired by a bolt of electricity. An alarm was promptly sent in, but before the fire could be extinguished the board was completely destroyed, seriously crippling telegraph facilities. The loss is stated to be \$2,500. Messages are now being received and transmitted from the railway telegraph office. It will be several days before the

switch board can be completely replaced.

NEW ORLEANS, 27.—Dispatch from Vicksburg, Miss., to the *Times-Democrat*: The Government piling in the chute opposite Mayersville, which had a rack of driftwood resting against it 800 feet long, 100 wide and from ten to fifteen feet deep, gave way on Friday evening, and went crashing down the chute, tearing out the snags and other obstructions. When last seen it was drifting intact past Lake Providence. This will leave a clean channel into Mayersville for the first time since 1871. The water has commenced to cut out a deep channel around the island, which is rapidly caving into the river. Rapid caving of the banks is also reported at Wilderness Landing and Sullob.

A special from Greenville, Miss., says the levee on the Mississippi side is reported broken about five miles south of Friar's Point. Yesterday morning the gap was 50 feet wide and five feet deep, and the water was pouring through with a tremendous force.

A special from Helena, Ark., says: The river rose 1½ feet from 1 o'clock yesterday to 1 o'clock to-day, making the water one inch higher than ever before known.

At 6 p.m. the water was four inches above the high water mark of 1882, and rising one-half an inch an hour. Seven miles south of Helena the water only lacked one inch of running over the levee. At noon to-day the river from that point down a few miles has been above the high water mark of 1882.

Since Saturday the levees are getting soaked, and large crevices are expected to open at any moment. The prospects are exceedingly gloomy for Arkansas and Louisiana, and by no means bright for Mississippi. The prediction is made that the water will continue to rise until the 20th inst.

CALABASAS, Arizona, 27.—Thirty Indians raided near here yesterday and killed one Mexican and wounded another. A posse of citizens started in pursuit, but when a mile from town were attacked and driven back.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says: The *Citizen* this evening publishes the following telegram from W. B. Groseclose, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Nogales: "About forty Apaches passed up the Santa Cruz Valley this morning early, killing several Mexicans and Americans. They passed Calabasas about 7 this morning. In answer to a call for help, forty volunteers well armed left here at 8 o'clock on a special train for Calabasas. Scouting parties were organized and the hostiles were discovered in camp about two miles north of Calabasas. A second train of volunteers left at ten and word was shortly received that the hostiles were being corralled and would be held for the arrival of the troops. At noon a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry under Captain Lebo passed here for the scene of action. A company of cavalry also passed Crittenden about 11 o'clock headed for Calabasas. A third train has left here with supplies. There has been intense excitement in town all day and business is practically suspended."

GUAYMAS, Mexico, 27.—A telegram received here to-day announces the reappearance of the Apaches under Geronimo near Calabasas, Arizona. Ten persons are reported killed on the ranches near the latter place. Dispatches to Governor Torres state that over thirty persons were killed on the ranches near Casita. The troops will go forward by rail to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 27.—The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting this afternoon to take action on the labor question in its relation to strikes. A large number of business men were in attendance.

Resolutions were presented declaring that the minor differences between employers and employees should be settled by mutual consent with the intervention of third parties, and that important differences affecting the public interest or conveniences ought to be settled by arbitration; that questions as to the rates of wages, hours of labor and the kind of service to be rendered are proper subjects of arbitration; that the Chamber fully recognizes the right of all classes of citizens to unite in trade or labor associations and to use all moral and legal means in furthering their interests; that any employee leaving his business and going on a strike, vacates his place absolutely; that any man resorting to violence to prevent another man working should be visited with the full penalty of the law, and that every association which endeavors by intimidation to abridge the liberty of choice or of action of those who are not its members, deserves the severest censure of every American citizen.

These resolutions were discussed at great length, nearly all those present making strong speeches in favor of their adoption.

A resolution presented by Gustav Schwab calling upon the citizens of America to support the guardians of the law in maintaining peace and order was added to the list of resolutions presented.

The entire list of resolutions was then adopted by the board with much enthusiasm.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., 27.—George Graham, the wife murderer, was hanged by a mob at 2:30 o'clock this morning. He made no entreaties for mercy, but went to his death stoically, and died apparently without a struggle. The lynchers numbered about 200 armed and masked men. They surrounded the county jail at 1:30 a.m. and demanded the surrender of the prisoner.

The sheriff refused to comply. The mob overpowered him and battered down the prison doors and secured their victim. At two o'clock they moved down Boullville street with Graham in their midst. The people who saw the weird procession fancied that the lynchers would take Graham to Malloy Farm and there hang him and throw his body into the well where his murdered wife's decaying corpse was found, but the leaders of the avengers had other plans. They started in the direction of the Malloy place as a ruse for their course. They gave their followers the slip, and while yet in the city limits hanged Graham to a tree, just one hour after the attack had been made on the jail. The mob then quietly dispersed in all directions, and on Graham's dangling body an obituary notice, written in characteristic Western style, was pinned. It was a plea that justice had been done and a warning to ex-convicts and murderers: "We also give you warning," it said, "that any person or persons of any rank or section who dare to discover the actors in this tragedy will be surely and speedily dispatched to hell, where all things are in view to the curious. In justice to the memory of Sarah Graham, the loving wife and tender mother, whose life was sacrificed at the altar of Hecate, we subscribe ourselves the citizens of Greene county, Missouri."

KANSAS CITY, 27.—The *Times's* Topeka, Kansas, special says: Last Saturday the wife of Jacob Freimuth, a homesteader, of Seward county, was cruelly murdered and outraged by Fritz Rupin, a half-witted German, who was dragged to death later. Rupin had for some time enjoyed the hospitality of the Freimuths. He was homeless and without friends, and they had taken him until he could find work. On the day mentioned, during the temporary absence of Mr. Freimuth, Rupin overpowered his benefactor's wife and brutally outraged her person. Not content with this, he bound the lady hand and foot and cut her throat from ear to ear. The brute then secured an old rusty hoe, and while the woman lay writhing in the death struggle he disembowelled her with the blunt instrument. Mrs. Freimuth was *en-ciente*, and when discovered the unborn babe lay a few feet from the body of the mother cut in two. Freimuth returned Sunday, and when he discovered the mutilated body of his wife he became a raving maniac. A party was at once organized and they returned to the scene of the outrage and found Freimuth weeping in his own blood. He had killed himself with a shot gun. A grave was dug and the remains of the unfortunate people were buried. A posse then set out to scour the country for the murderer and found him secreted in a small ravine several miles away from the scene of his crime, and near the Cimarron River. A fractious and spirited horse was secured and saddled. One end of a long lariat was then fastened around his neck and the other extremity was attached to the pommel of the saddle. The horse was then started and amid the shouting of men and the crack of revolvers and rifles the frightened animal tore madly away.

After a run of nearly five miles the beast fell exhausted and the lifeless body of the murderer was loosened as soon as the men came up. The features showed that he had died a most terrible death. The body was left lying on the prairie uncovered.

BALTIMORE, 27.—On Sunday night the steamer *Sue*, while steaming down the Potomac River, off Swan Point, discovered the schooner *Olive Leaf* capsized and sunk. One of the crew, G. B. Norris, was in the rigging clinging to the mainmast-head. He was taken off and reported that the schooner had capsized at half-past 7 o'clock. Captain John B. Bailey and Gerrett Gault, both of Charles County, Md., and a boy were drowned.

DENVER, 27.—The *News's* Gunnison special says: While nine Italians were working on the railroad track in Black Canon to-day, a large landslide came down the side of the mountain suddenly, and before the men could reach a place of safety, they were buried underneath the mass of stone and dirt. All were extricated as soon as possible and at present are alive, but most of them are expected to die of their injuries.

STAPLETON, L. I., 27.—The wrecking steamer *Rescue* arrived here this evening with a full cargo of dry goods and other freight from the wrecked steamer *Oregon*. If the sea remains calm, it is probable that much more cargo will be saved.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—A special from Lancaster, Pa., says: The body of F. B. Plimpton, associate editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette* was cremated here this afternoon. The body was accompanied by a number of intimate friends of the deceased.

PITTSBURG, 27.—Oliver Bros. & Phillips, South Tenth Street Rolling Mill, closed down this morning, because of the strike of about 800 workmen who claim that when the advance in wages was made recently they were not included. They want an increase of 10 to 15 per cent.

NEW YORK, 27.—A letter from Rome to the *Sun* gives the full translation of the official note of the Holy See to the *charye d'affaires* of Prussia in Rome. This is one of the most important official documents that ever emanated from the Papal authority intending to settle the long and formidable difficulty by ending the *Kulturkampf*.

The *Palace of the Vatican*, April 1st, 1886.—In his last note of the 26th of last month the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, gave His Excellency

the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia to understand that as soon as the bill actually contemplated, together with the known changes, was accepted and promulgated, the Bishops should be instructed to make known to the Prussian government the names of the ecclesiastics who are to be called as parish priests to discharge the functions of the ministry in such parishes as are now vacant. It was noted, that if, as was to be hoped, religious peace was concluded, this practice of modifying might be continued in the future. This *modus procedendi* has arisen from the consideration that although the contemplated bill with its last amendments, does not contain fundamental modifications of importance, it cannot nevertheless be admitted that religious peace has been completely restored so long as other dispositions of preceding legislation, of which no mention is made in the bill as at present drafted, are allowed to remain. For this reason it is thought that notifying the government about the Parish Bishops actually vacant was an important advance, and that by such progressive accord we were preparing the ground for a complete religious peace, and thereby a permanent authorization of these notifications is placed on a level corresponding with that condition of perfect order, which the Holy See desires to see established as soon as possible. The Catholics on their side would not see with pleasure the Holy See granting such permanent authorization before they are given to enjoy the benefit of a definite religious peace. Hence, great reliance is placed on the consideration derived from the very nature of the matter in question, and in which is found their expression in the preceding documents of the Holy See. Meanwhile it has been ascertained from various sources, especially from the declaration of His Excellency Prince Bismarck, that the projected bill with its last amendment would find great difficulty in being adopted by the majority in Parliament if the Holy See did not from the present time authorize a permanent notification of the Holy Father. Impressed by the gravity of this painful situation I would propose to the Prussian government as a means of diminishing the difficulty on both sides, to complete the present bill by revising the former dispositions not mentioned in this bill, so as to afford a ground to hope for a complete restoration of religious peace. The realization of this proposal would entirely satisfy the Holy Father and would be received by the Catholics with so sincere a joy that His Holiness could from this moment concede a permanent notification. If, nevertheless, under existing circumstances the revision of the May laws could not be accomplished in the manner aforesaid, as soon as the undersigned Secretary of State has received assurance that this revision shall be undertaken in the very near future, the Holy See will grant a permanent notification in the sense of the answer given in the note of March 26th to the third question asked by the Prussian Legation in its note of the same date. As to this third question, the Holy See intends to leave the government free to fully explain to the diocesan authorities the motives alleged for excluding the person proposed, when the government believes the definitive nomination of such person to a position to be irreconcilable with public order, because of the same fact known to the government. Prussia's government will perceive in these last proposals a new proof of the continual anxiety of the Holy Father to obtain religious peace, as well of his endeavor to remove all obstacles to the examination of the means by which such peace may be arrived at.

The undersigned Secretary of State extends to you, noble sir, the highest consideration.

Signed, CARDINAL JACOBI.

Nearly all the parishes in Prussia representing a Catholic population of nearly ten millions have been deprived of all regular pastoral ministrations since the beginning of Bismarck's *Kulturkampf* in 1872-1873. It has been a long and disastrous struggle, and no wonder the Holy Father is willing to make great concessions to the government for the purpose of restoring to Prussian Catholics their bishops and parochial clergy.

SAN FRANCISCO, 27.—A dispatch received by the *Merchants' Exchange* this afternoon announces the wreck of the steamer *Honduras* on the bar of Lempa river, near La Libertad, San Salvador. The crew and passengers were saved. The vessel was valued at \$70,000, is owned by the Pacific Mail Company and was engaged in the coffee trade between Panama and Champerico.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 28.—To-day will be ever memorable in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets. At an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. It had rained all night and poured down till 10 o'clock. The hour for delivering the address by Mr. Davis and Gen. Gordon was changed to 2 p.m. Instead of going to the park it was decided to go to the Capitol grounds and for the speeches to be made from the very spot where Mr. Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederate States. The change was made because of the muddy condition of the park. The entire city is gaily decorated, and the City Hall has the United States flags fluttering out of every window. Pictures of Confederate Generals are fastened to the outside walls, while the