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THE FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION IN COLUMBIA.

A Large Body of Good Make-Up—Nearly All the Counties Represented—The Proceedings in Detail.

Pursuant to the call heretofore published, the State Convention of Farmers met in Agricultural Hall, Columbia, on the 29th ult. Promptly at 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Capt. F. R. Tillman, of Edgefield, who proceeded to deliver an address in substance as follows:

If I were much in love with myself, this manifestation of approval you have just given me might turn my head and make me egotistical. I hope to prove before I conclude what I have to say that, while I am a man who entertains positive opinions and am not afraid to express them unequivocally when occasion demands, yet still I know who I am and what I am. I have been asked to call this convention to order, and state my views as to the objects to be gained and the proper mode of proceeding to attain what we have in view. In some respects I am thus placed in a peculiar and embarrassing situation. There seems to be a current opinion that I am a dynamite, a communist, who stands ready to subvert society and overthrow the Democratic party. The newspapers and the politicians have striven hard to thus picture me in the mind of the public. I have been christened the "Moses," and the name has stuck and will continue to stick. The application was first applied to me in derision by Colonel D. P. Duncan, and it was taken up by the newspapers, and has constantly been connected with me and the movement which I claim the honor of having originated. But I am not ashamed to bear the name. My friends even call me Moses. I hope sincerely that I may, if even in the very smallest degree, resemble the great lawgiver and leader of the Egyptians; and if I shall be able, like him, to benefit my people—the whole people of the State—without regard to any one class—I will feel that I have accomplished my highest object. This is my mission, and has been since, at Bennettsville last August, I started this movement. Selfish, little men—politicians and editors—have impugned my motives, thus seeking to impair my influence and bring me into bad odor. I shall nevertheless continue to move onward till I reach my goal. You must reform the farming before you can reform the farmers. There must be among us more thought, more brain phosphates. This agitation has already broadened into formidable proportions; it is now a grand reform movement which will and must triumph over all obstacles. The cry is ever heard that if we are not very careful how we proceed we will injure the Democratic party and divide our people. No man man in South Carolina is a truer Democrat than I am, but if necessary I would not flinch even if our grand reform movement should go into politics and rectify the abuses in the Democratic camp and wash its dirty linen.

It was feared that I would be very violent and communistic and advocate the rending asunder of all prevailing institutions, but all I have to say is, that if every man in this convention is as conservative as I am, no class of our citizens will have any cause to complain of the action of this body.

He had somewhere seen a cartoon which had amused him much, and which had impressed on him an important lesson regarding the attitude of the officeholders and rulers of the party toward this farmers' movement. It represented a large enclosure of glass, in which there were a number of rats, each enjoying a piece of cheese. On the outside was a cat endeavoring to get in, and mad at the failure of her efforts to effect an entrance. Beneath the picture the legend ran, "You Can't Get In." There were hungry political cats in South Carolina who were mad because they could not get into the Farmers' Convention, but the farmers were inside just now; for once they held the keys, and they intended to stay in, and as they were in they had better take a nibble at the cheese, just to see how it tastes.

The farmers had been so long accustomed to the condition of dependence and vassalage to the unfavorable conditions around them that they had reached a state where they were unwilling to make an effort to release themselves or to respond to an effort to secure deliverance. He told the story of Sterne, who, while walking near the Bastille in Paris, heard a plaintive cry like that of a woman or child, "I can't get out!" "I can't get out!" His compassion was aroused, and following the sound he discovered that it proceeded not from a human prisoner, but from a caged starling, and, yielding to the feeling of commiseration excited by the cry and the sight of the captive bird, he opened the door of the cage. The bird hopped from its perch to the open door, surveyed the fields around the prison, on which no single tree offered a refuge to tempt it to try its long unused wings in flight, and then turned discouraged back into the cage with the despairing cry, "I can't get out!" This has been the condition of the farmers of the State, as he could testify from his own experience. Made captives by the adverse circumstances which followed the close of the war, subjected for ten years to a relentless system of brigandage and oppression, they had reached a state from which there was absolutely no relief but in a new system of farming.

The cage has been opened for ten years, and yet the cry of the farmers is "we can't get out!" and they seemed until recently to be willing to remain in a condition of mental and political bondage. Unless these shackles are broken and they would use the opportunity to assert their citizenship and come into the light and liberty which was their right, he was afraid that when the em of the New South did come it would find the lands of the farmers in the hands of aliens, and the sons of the present owners sunk into a condition of slavery more abject and degraded than that of the slaves which their fathers held.

"Say, you men of South Carolina," exclaimed Mr. Tillman, "who own the soil and pay three-fourths of the taxes, how do you take this system of dry nursing, this intolerable insolence?" He urged upon them to find out what was the wish of the farmers on this subject and then go home, and in the primary assemblies aid in securing true men to represent them, he cared not what was their calling, whether lawyers, doctors, preachers or what not, so that they were prepared to do that which was for the best interest of the farmers and all other classes.

What the farmers wanted was self-government. Since 1876 the negroes had been corralled in a convict camp with the Democratic party as a guard over them. The guards had sunk into a deep sleep, while a favored few had been forging the fields and reaping all the benefits and emoluments. He earnestly protested his loyalty to the Democratic party, and said that "no private citizen had done or risked more than he had in 1876." If the reforms advocated by him were adopted he believed that the bottom would be reached, and the future would be bright with hope and not dark with gloom as now.

In the years in which he had struggled to his present position as a farmer he had learned a little about farming, and when he came to die he would probably have learned about as much as he might have learned in four years at a well conducted Agricultural College.

Capt. Tillman's address (of which the above is but an imperfect synopsis) was well received, and was repeatedly applauded.

At the close of his address Capt. Tillman declared the Convention ready for business.

Dr. W. H. Timmerman, of Edgefield, nominated the following-named gentlemen as temporary officers: Chairman, J. E. Tindall. Vice-Presidents—First District, W. T. Brooker, Lexington; Second District, W. J. Talbert, Edgefield; Third District, J. A. Sligh, Newberry; Fourth District, M. L. Donaldson, Greenville; Fifth District, J. H. Hardin, Chester; Sixth District, E. L. Stackhouse, Marion; Seventh District, George Tupper, Colleton. Secretaries—O. F. Cheatnam, Edgefield, and Thomas W. Holloway, Newberry.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Timmerman, Stackhouse and Thomas a committee to inform the Chairman of his election, and they retired and soon returned conducting Mr. Tindall to the platform.

Mr. Tindall returned his thanks in a graceful speech, concluding as follows: "The grandest of all civilizations is that which is built upon the social country life of an intelligent and virtuous people. It shall be only necessary for this intelligent body to announce their wishes, and there will be found no party in the State who will have the temerity to stand in the way of their enforcement."

A committee on credentials, consisting of one member from each County, was appointed, to whom it was referred to examine credentials. The committee retired, and the Convention took a recess till 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion, Commissioner A. P. Butler and Master J. N. Lipscomb of the State Grange were invited to seats on the floor of the Convention.

Mr. Allen, of Spartanburg, moved that Governor Thompson be invited to address the Convention. Mr. Evans, of Chesterfield, opposed the motion and it was lost.

Mr. Williamson, of Sumter, moved to reconsider. Mr. John J. Dargan suggested a rising vote. If there were objections or charges against the Governor they should be made openly.

Mr. Evans disclaimed any reflection on the Governor, either as an official or as an individual. He simply meant that the time of the Convention should not be taken up with general speech-making.

First. That we, the members of this Convention, assert and reassert that our object is not at all to antagonize the well being of any other profession or professions whatsoever.

Second. That we recognize the right of all citizens to hold conventions and consult together for the good of their respective callings, and claim for ourselves only the same right in assembling to-day.

Third. That we recognize and realize the fact that our State has good, patriotic and useful men in all vocations of life, and we invoke the aid of all such to assist us in advancing the interests of the whole State.

4th. That we solemnly avow our object is not to create any new party or to bring about any dissensions or trouble in the Democratic party, but simply to unite the farmers of the State for the promotion and protection of their interests, and to bring about any reforms in the administration of the State government that may result advantageously to the tillers of the soil in common with every other class of citizens in South Carolina and the United States.

5th. That while we are not here as a political body to arraign the State administration or any branch thereof, we claim the right to discuss any questions in regard thereto which may affect our interests as an agricultural people, and to demand our rights as taxpayers.

6th. That we do not claim this country as the farmers', the lawyers', the mechanics' or anybody else's alone, but as our country, to be governed for the mutual benefit of all.

On motion a Committee on Resolutions was selected, one from each County, to whom all resolutions were referred. Under this rule a number of resolutions were introduced and properly referred.

Col. J. N. Lipscomb, in response to an invitation, addressed the Convention upon the matters proper for its consideration. The Convention then took a recess till 8, p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

A number of resolutions were introduced and properly referred.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, The agricultural interest of the State demand protection, development and advancement, and to accomplish an end so desirable, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, there should be a permanent farmers' organization.

Resolved, That one delegate from each Congressional District be appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to draft rules and resolutions for the government of said organization, and the same be reported to this Convention as early as practicable.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Stackhouse, Tillman, Bradley, Dargan, Massey, Duncan and Donaldson.

The Committee also reported favorably the resolutions of Mr. Sligh, of Newberry, urging the Legislature to pass an Act limiting the number of references in actions for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by Dr. D. C. Tompkins, of Edgefield, were also reported by the Committee and adopted:

Whereas in the report of the Comptroller General it is stated that some of the Counties return their taxable property at figures far below others, some of the Counties returning horses at from \$48 to \$50 and others returning them from \$90 to \$100; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of the next Legislature be called to this discrepancy and a remedy provided.

After hearing an address from Col. D. P. Duncan, the Convention adjourned till Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

Second Day.

The second day's proceedings opened promptly at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult.

A number of resolutions were offered and properly referred, among them the following: Recommending the primary plan in nominating Congressmen; fixing the per diem of the Legislature at \$3; that no member of the Legislature should be the attorney for any corporation; to discontinue the appropriation for the militia.

By Mr. Rice, of Union—Fixing the maximum rate of interest at 7 per cent.; asking the next Legislature to provide for taking the census; also, inquiring why a privileged class is established in the South Carolina University.

By Mr. Prince, of Anderson—That a committee of ten be appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the several departments and report the result to a future meeting of this body.

Mr. Thomas moved that the resolution be laid on the table. The Chair thought that the resolution ought to go to the committee under the rule. Mr. Allen said that it was competent for the Convention to deal directly with the resolution. Mr. Prince said the charges had been specifically made by Mr. Tillman in his resolutions that there was maladministration by the government officials.

Mr. Tillman, from his place, said it was not true.

The resolution was referred.

The resolution inquiring as to fees paid to attorneys for litigation in the matter of "Chisolm's Island," came up.

Mr. Dargan said that what the Convention wanted to know was why the conduct of this suit was not committed to the Attorney-General, as the law officer of the State.

Colonel Butler replied that it was because he was the attorney for the Coosaw Mining Company, and in view of that

fact it was deemed advisable to employ another attorney.

Mr. Ransom, of the Agricultural Department, made a statement including the resolution of the Board of Agriculture, authorizing the employment of counsel—under which Senator A. T. Smythe, of Charleston, had been retained. Mr. Smythe was authorized to retain assistants.

The entire cost of the phosphate litigation, extending from 1881 to November, 1885, which has been described above, has been \$7,818.42, divided as follows:

Fees of Messrs. Smythe, Verdie and Lee, from April, 1881, to November, 1885, - - - \$5,750 00
Costs, surveys, etc., - - - - - 1,968 42
Fee of Mr. Samuel Lord, in Coosaw case, - - - - - 100 00
\$7,818 42

On motion of Mr. Talbert, of Edgefield, the explanation was accepted by the Convention as satisfactory, and the thanks of the body were returned to Colonel Butler and Mr. Ransom for the information.

The committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The committee reported favorably the resolutions offered by Mr. Prince, substantially as follows:

1. That the farmers be urged to plant less cotton and more of tobacco, fruits, melons, grains and grasses.

2. That farmers take more active interest in the State Department of Agriculture.

3. That the Legislature take measures to encourage manufactures.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Governor Thompson, at this stage, arrived and made an address to the Convention, which was frequently applauded.

When the Governor took his seat, Mr. Tillman rose to make a disclaimer. He had been credited with charging "robbery and misrule." He had used these terms but applied them not to these officers but to a ring of politicians which nearly everybody believed to exist. As to the "robbery," he said he referred to the lien law—"a system of as damnable robbery as was ever fastened on a people."

The committee reported favorably the resolutions offered by Mr. Tillman, which are in substance as follows:

1. That the Legislature establish "a real Agricultural College," separate from the South Carolina College, and modeled on the Agricultural College of Mississippi.

2. That the institution be under the control of the State Board of Agriculture, who shall receive bids for its location from the several counties.

3. That experimental stations be established in connection with the Agricultural College.

4. That Congress be memorialized to pass the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch, and now pending, which appropriates \$15,000 annually to each State for this purpose, and that we ask our Senators and Congressmen to use all legitimate means to secure its passage.

5. That we protest against the money for the Agricultural College being under the management of the present Board of Trustees.

6. That the Trustees of the Agricultural College be chosen, not by the Legislature, but by a State Convention of farmers, to be composed of representatives from each County Agricultural Society.

7. That the privilege tax on fertilizers be doubled to raise funds for the proposed Agricultural College.

8. That the inspection of fertilizers be made more thorough and effective.

9. That the Citadel Academy be abolished, and the money now appropriated to it be devoted to raising the standard and improving the equipment of the South Carolina College.

10. That the State establish an Industrial College for Females, similar to that of Mississippi.

11. That a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to present the matters in these resolutions to the General Assembly.

Resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4 were adopted without debate. No. 5 was discussed, but finally adopted. No. 6 passed without debate. No. 7 caused some debate, but was finally adopted. No. 8 passed without debate. No. 9 created some confusion, but was adopted by a vote of 140 to 26. No. 10 was adopted—Mr. Tillman first expunging the words "dunde factory" applied to the Citadel, and "moral graveyards" as applied to cotton factories. No. 11 caused no debate. The resolutions were then adopted as a whole.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the fiscal offices of the State was reported, with the suggestion that no committee be appointed—none being deemed necessary.

Resolutions to call a Constitutional Convention, to repeal the Lien Law, to make Judges hold office for life, and to abolish useless offices, were adopted.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the formation of "The Agricultural Association of South Carolina," to be composed of members elected by the county organizations, on the basis of representation in the Legislature. The committee suggested a committee of seven to frame a constitution for the Association.

It was resolved to appoint an executive committee of one from each county to organize the farmers and keep up the present agitation till after the meeting of the next General Assembly.

Resolutions suggesting the improvement of our tax system; recommending diversity of crops, and affirming allegi-

ance to the Democratic platform, were severally adopted.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair under the respective resolutions:

Committee to Draft Rules and Regulations for the Agricultural Association—Messrs. Stackhouse, Tillman, Bradley, Donaldson, Hinson and H. R. Thomas.

Committee to Memorialize the Legislature and Congress on the Subjects Considered by the Convention—Messrs. J. W. Summers, First District; B. R. Tillman, Second District; J. A. Sligh, Third District; D. P. Duncan, Fourth District; Iredell Jones, Fifth District; Charles Crossland, Sixth District; H. R. Thomas, Seventh District.

Executive Committee—Abbeville, J. E. Bradley; Aiken, Dunbar Lamar; Anderson, R. P. Clinkscales; Berkeley, J. B. Morrison; Charleston, W. G. Hinson; Clarendon, Jos. Spratt, Sr.; Chester, R. T. Mockbee; Chesterfield, S. W. Evans; Darlington, W. E. McKnight; Edgefield, B. R. Tillman, Chairman; Fairfield, T. S. Brice; Lexington, W. J. Seibels; Marion, E. T. Stackhouse; Marlboro, W. D. Evans; Orangeburg, J. H. Felder; Pickens, S. F. W. Clayton; Richland, Thomas Taylor; Sumter, H. R. Thomas; Union, O. E. Fant; Williamsburg, J. G. McCutchen; York, Iredell Jones; Lancaster, L. J. Perry; Laurens, G. W. Shill; Kershaw, L. C. Thompson; Oconee, A. B. Broyles; Greenville, M. L. Donaldson; Hampton, John Lawton; Newberry, R. T. C. Hunter.

The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted, and the Convention then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

MR. POWDERLY AT HOME.

His Views on the Strikes, the Eight-Hour System, and Some Other Matters Now Agitating the Laboring People of the Country.

(From the New York Star.)

Although General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor is an advocate of a reasonable share of rest for the world's workers, he deems the entire twenty-four hours too brief for his own daily task. The click of the typewriter is heard late office in his unassuming residence in the Hyde Park section of the city where the labor chief makes his home. When the correspondent of the Star called to see the master workman he found him hard at work in his office.

The way was led by a modest, courteous, attentive and intelligent little lady, who stands between the labor chief and the lunatics who are continually calling to see him. This is Mrs. Powderly, and she is a wonderful assistance to her husband in the performance of his exacting duties. Having introduced the visitor, she withdraws, and the folding doors which separate the front parlor from the office library are closed. The workshop in which the general master workman labors is crowded with books and papers, but neatness, order and method are apparent in the arrangement of every article, from the glass paper weight to the pile of bound volumes that contain copies of all the important letters he has written in the discharge of his official duties during the six years that he has been at the head of the greatest labor organization in the world. A mass of letters, brought in one day's mail, rises from the carpeted floor almost as high as the chair upon which he is seated, and Mr. Powderly is carefully going through these and making such notes of their contents as he thinks they deserve.

"You must receive as large a mail as the average exchange editor," said the correspondent after the first friendly greetings were over.

"Well, I don't know how much of a mail an exchange editor generally gets," said Mr. Powderly, "but this is a fair specimen of what comes to me every day through the mails, and my telegraphic correspondence is not much less. As a general thing the assemblies of the Knights of Labor select intelligent secretaries, and their letters are always in excellent shape, but I receive some epistles that would puzzle an expert calling for decisions on knotty questions that would stagger Solomon himself. There is work enough in my office to keep six men fully employed, and yet I am expected to do it and at the same time have sufficient leisure for philosophical essays on scientific and economic problems that would tax the wisdom and scholarship of a John Stuart Mill. Then it is astonishing how quickly I am taken to task for the use of some learned phrase or expression that conveys the most direct meaning I can think of at the time. I am always anxious of expression possible, so that there may be no misunderstanding of what I say or write. Such simplicity requires study, and as I have no time for study or reflection, the thought must be taken on its own merits without regard to the setting. What with sickness, worry and work I have had a busy time of it lately, and I see no let up in the near future. Our order is increasing with amazing rapidity, and as a general thing new members are more likely to misunderstand its mission than the old ones. It ought to be generally known that the order of the Knights of Labor is emphatically opposed to strikes until all other means of securing a settlement of the matters in dispute have failed. But I find that some of those who want to join us have quite a different impression, and appear to believe that we are organized for the purpose of conducting instead of preventing strikes."

"Was the general executive board cognizant of the fact that there was going to be a strike in the Southwest prior to the strike taking place?"

"We knew that the men there had grievances, but we were not quite certain that the matter would culminate in a strike. There was great dissatisfaction among the

men, owing to the obstinacy of Vice-President Hoxie, who refused repeatedly to listen to their complaints. The district assembly was not required by our laws, however, to appeal the matter to the executive board before ordering a strike, and this is one of the things that we expect to amend at our next general convention. We shall so amend the laws of the order that no assembly can order a strike hereafter without first submitting the matter to the highest authority in the organization, except at the risk of having its charter revoked. There must be no more strikes if it is possible to avert them, and I think it is."

"Is it true that a general effort will be put forth by the order throughout the country, on the first of next month, to make eight hours the standard day's work?"

"There is no truth whatever in such a report. While I am, as you know, in favor of shortening the hours of labor, I recognize the great fact that the public is not yet fully educated up to the requirements of inaugurating the eight-hour system successfully. A reform like that requires time for discussion. We want the manufacturers and employers of all kinds to have plenty of time to talk the matter over and see wherein it would be of benefit to all concerned—the man who employs labor as well as the man who labors."

"It is quite generally reported that an effort will be made on the 1st of May in behalf of the eight-hour system. Would it have the approval of the order?"

"We cannot countenance it at present, because we believe such a movement now would prove abortive, and we want to prepare the country for it. Just now the public is unprepared, and the result would be to seriously cripple industry and prevent men from making contracts. We are not in favor of introducing any such chaotic condition of affairs."

"Do you expect to see the eight-hour movement effective at any time in the near future?"

"Whenever we find that the country is ready for it we shall urge it with all the earnestness at our command, but before that time employees and employed must have ample opportunity to become acquainted with its benefits."

"What would be the principle benefits of shorter hours of labor to the workingmen of the country?"

"A more general diffusion of labor and consequently fewer idle men in the country. The employed have not as many opportunities to improve their condition when there are a great many idle men as they would have if all were at work. There are many other advantages to be derived from shorter hours of labor which it is not necessary to enumerate at present, since that would lead to the discussion of the question of labor-saving machinery and matters of incidental importance."

"How soon do you expect to see the eight-hour movement successful?"

"No time has been fixed for it, and it would be difficult to fix any time just now. It may be two, three, or more years hence, but not until the question is fully discussed and thoroughly understood by the country. There will be no general strike for the eight-hour movement in this country on the 1st of May, as some of the newspapers suppose."

Mr. Powderly appeared before Congressman Curtin's committee of investigation at Washington on Tuesday.

CAPTURE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Children Take Possession of the Grounds and Roll Easter Eggs All Day.

Washington has one observation of Easter which is unparalleled and peculiar to itself—it is the forcible entry and possession of the President's grounds on Easter Monday by the children under 10 years of age. How the custom originated and when, nobody knows—only that on every Easter Monday all the little children in Washington, directly after breakfast, swarm to the White House to roll Easter eggs on the green slopes of the grounds. The grounds are in a measure open to the public, but even the Chief Magistrate is entitled to some privacy. But by a law of the children's making, all others are superseded on Easter Monday. No part of the park is sacred, and a crowd estimated from five to eight thousand, all under 10 or 12, riot at will over the grassy knolls. Vendors of Easter eggs drive a thriving trade. The scene is highly picturesque and interesting. The young ones congregate in groups, the girls and boys generally separate, except among the very little toddlers, who roll themselves as often as the Easter eggs down the hill. The older boys pursue the sport scientifically, and the girls therefore exclude them, as the boys would soon come to have a monopoly of the eggs. All day long it goes on, and when the multitude has departed it looks as if an army of looters had passed over the land. President Arthur always came out and enjoyed the scene immensely, and President Cleveland enjoyed the gambols of the children for a long time.

The latest Louisville device for attracting the attention of passers-by to a shop window is to run a strong electric current along a brass bar placed outside apparently for the purpose of protecting the glass. You involuntarily place your hand on the bar and immediately receive a shock. The effect is somewhat startling, and the temperament of the sufferer is hardly softened by discovering, when it is all over, a small card whereon the properties of the brass bar are obscurely set forth.

As a last resort some doctors in Wise County, Virginia, buried a rheumatic patient up to the neck in the ground, and allowed him to remain in that position for nine days. He was entirely cured.

JEFF DAVIS IN MONTGOMERY.

THE PEOPLE WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM—THE FAMILIAR YELL.

He Addresses the People From the Spot Where He Took the Oath of Office as President of the Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 28.—To-day will ever be memorial in the history of Alabama. Every locality was represented, and many adjacent towns and villages poured their entire population into the streets of Montgomery. At an early hour the sidewalks were so densely packed that locomotion was difficult. It had rained all night, and poured down until 10 o'clock. Instead of going to the park it was decided to go to the Capitol grounds 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 entire city is gaily decorated, and the City Hall has United States flags fluttering out of every window. Pictures of the Confederate Generals are fastened to the outside walls, while the names of Confederate Generals fluttered to the breeze on streamers. The Capitol was beautifully decorated. From the topmost point on the high dome, towering far above every thing in the city, floated the stars and stripes. The entire front was covered with streamers and devices, while there was suspended along the front columns immense Federal flags reaching down almost to the heads of the speakers. 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. Being feeble, it was more than he could stand, and he had to retire.

The 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. A carriage with four white horses was drawn up to the door, and promptly at 2 o'clock Mr. Davis, escorted by Mayor Reese, Governor O'Neal 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 emerge from the hotel had a peculiar nervous jerk, which characterized what became famous as the "yell of the Southerners" the world over. The next carriage contained Gen. John B. Gordon and Captain W. L. Bragg, Miss Winnie Davis, youngest daughter of Mr. Davis, and Miss Reese, the Mayor's daughter. The third carriage contained W. W. Screws, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Gordon and Miss Walter, the latter a niece of Mr. Davis. 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, the playing of bands of music and shouts louder than ever before heard, the scene presented was rarely ever 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 a cause that was lost. The route of the procession was about half 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 the gateway was cleared for Mr. Davis, the military being formed so as to prevent the overturning of the buildings and grounds before he had reached his place. He was seated upon the historic spot he occupied February 18, 1861. Arranged in front was a place for the press and on the sides and in the rear of Mr. Davis were the 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. People, men, women and children, were packed from the steps to the front gate, and while it was impossible for a great part 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 Mayor Reese advanced to the front and said:

"MR. CONFEDERATE: It is with profound emotion that I present to you the foremost type of Southern manhood, Hon. 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 that thousands in the crowd had seen him since his arrival, it being impossible for all to personally reach him at the hotel. The shouts finally dying away, Mr. Davis, leaning on his cane, with a Federal flag hanging over him and 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 grateful, because it is a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. You have passed through the ordeal 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. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that which Christianity alone approved—a

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]