

THE LEGISLATURE.

PROGRESS OF OUR LAWMAKERS IN LAWMAKING

A Heavy Calendar in the House, and Lots of Work for the Senate.

At the close of the second week of the session of 1889 the Legislature of South Carolina appeared to have made decided progress, if judgment may be formed from the number of public measures carried through the final stage of law-making. The House calendar contained 271 measures—bills, resolutions and acts. A resolution was passed providing that no bills be introduced after the 15th inst., except by the committees on ways and means, judiciary, and privileges and elections. The Senate has exhausted its calendars much better, to be in readiness for the avalanche of bills that must be expected from the House. Both bodies will put on steam for the last part of the session.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill, by Col. McKissick, of Union, to amend the law in relation to State printing came up in the House for a second reading. It provides for a less costly method of binding the Acts and other volumes of State printing, substituting paper binding for cloth in some cases, and cloth for calf in others. Nobody made any attack on the bill, but its author rose to justify and advocate it. Many members were anxious that their local bills should have a chance and wanted to omit speeches.

Mr. Irby presently interrupted Col. McKissick's speech by saying that no one opposed the bill. The member from Union looked bewildered, and rather than give up the floor, he treated the whole House to a long speech. The speech was strong, but very soon abandoned with a shrug of the shoulder, and the bill was passed without a dissenting voice. The passage was greeted with such an outburst of applause and laughter that the Speaker had to ply his gavel vigorously to reduce the hilarity of the House.

MR. DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. Childs, of Richland, introduced the following bill to amend the Section 1,636 of the General Statutes in relation to legal holidays:

"Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1,636 of the General Statutes of the State be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1,636. National Thanksgiving days and all general election days, the 1st day of January, the 23d day of February, the 4th day of July, the 30th day of June and the 25th of December, shall be legal holidays."

The bill was placed on the calendar without reference.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The committee on privileges and elections called up their bill providing for the election of one railroad commissioner as successor of the late Hon. J. H. Bondham, and the election of successors to the other commissioners upon the expiration of their terms of office in 1891 and 1893, respectively.

Mr. Graydon immediately moved to strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause, and insert a substitute providing for the immediate election of three railroad commissioners, one from each section of the State as at present, who, as soon as possible after the election, shall draw lots to decide who shall serve for the respective terms of two, four and six years; that upon the expiration of their terms of office the Legislature elect successors to serve for each six years, so that every two years an election shall be held and that each commissioner after those first elected shall serve six years; that the terms of the three commissioners to be elected at this session shall be January 1, 1890, and that the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy arising until the Legislature shall fill it by election.

Gen. McCrady presented the legal views inducing the committee to make the report it did, and Messrs. Graydon and Gary opposed them. The arguments were technical, and, therefore, not of interest to the great non-legal majority. Mr. Graydon's substitute was adopted by a vote of 51 to 23.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

The bill, with an unfavorable report, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, introduced by Mr. Childs, of Richland, when it was reached on the calendar, and he made a gallant but unavailing fight for it. Mr. Childs said that South Carolina had always been found in the front rank of advancement against any enemy threatening its rights, its liberties, its peace or its welfare, the empty sleeves of many of the members of the House attesting the devotion to their country's cause. To-day she was confronted by an enemy that checked her prosperity, retarded her advancement and hindered the progress of Christianity.

Mr. Childs then reviewed all the arguments for and against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and said that it was evident that the flowing tide was on the side of temperance reform, and that it was the nearest question that must be settled by this country. The bill he had introduced did not affect the question of absolute abstinence, but was openly meant to check the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. High license, he contended, could not check or control the thing.

He then appealed to the Christianity and moral sentiment of the Legislature to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the bill, and let the State take the matter a fair and satisfactory trial.

The vote on the motion to kill the bill was as follows: Yeas 55, nays 46.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Among the bills passed by the House are the following: To prevent the killing of fish in the fresh waters of the State by the use of any explosive material; to amend the General Statutes relative to the acquisition of lands by the United States Government; to require testimony taken before masters or referees to be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses; to provide for the separation of general laws and joint resolutions from those relating to other matters in binding and indexing thereof; to authorize the issue of certain notes by the town council of Barwell and to provide for the payment of the same; to authorize the town council of Camden to issue and dispose of certain bonds; to regulate the appointment and appointment of trial justices and constables in Hampton and Union Counties; to amend the Code of Procedure relating to the Courts of the fifth and seventh circuits; to amend the law in relation to the giving of bonds required by law; to incorporate the board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina; to

amend the charter of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company; to authorize the treasurer and school commissioner of Fairfield County to borrow money to pay school claims; to incorporate the town of Westville, Kershaw County; to incorporate the Greenleaf Presbyterian Industrial Institute and Female College of Orangeburg; to amend the charter of the city of Spartanburg.

The bill in relation to attorneys' costs in equity cases was withdrawn by Mr. Irby, who said that its purpose had been accomplished by the Act of 1888.

Other bills were withdrawn, including that to amend the Act enabling the County Commissioners of Spartanburg, Colleton and Aiken Counties to borrow money.

A Senate resolution asking the Senators and Representatives from South Carolina in Congress to take into consideration a memorial, straightening the River in Sumter and Kershaw Counties, was concurred in.

There was a skirmish over the bill to incorporate the Hampton and Branchville Railroad Company, Messrs. O'Brien and Bradley desiring further time to consider it, and Messrs. Hutson and Ransom pressing it. It finally went over and was then passed.

The committee on privileges and elections to which was referred the bill of Mr. L. P. Belger, of Charleston, reported that as he had accepted the office of trial justice, he had thereupon vacated his seat in the House.

Among the bills that passed their second reading were the following: Providing for graded schools in Newberry; relating to the form of conveyance of real estate; providing a salary for the sheriff of Aiken County; authorizing the erection of a new Court House for Spartanburg County; providing for quarantining the State by land against diseases and infection; authorizing certain incorporated towns to substitute hard labor on their streets for fine and imprisonment in cases of misdemeanor; rechartering Sand Bar ferry; a joint resolution to provide for the speedy publication of the Acts of the Legislature.

The following bill (Gen. McCrady's) referred to above, was read a second time and passed with amendment; while Mr. Bean's bill on the same subject was indefinitely postponed. To amend the law in regard to leasing and hiring of convicts, and to provide for the support and employment of the same upon public works, and to establish an engineer bureau in connection therewith.

Bill No. 130, to fix the salary of railroad commissioners at \$1,000 per annum, was killed, as was also the bill to give trial justices jurisdiction in cases of carrying concealed weapons, and fixing their compensation therefor.

The following bills were read a second time and passed:

To amend Section 510 of the General Statutes of the State of South Carolina, relating to the duties of solicitors.

To exempt certain portions of Colleton County from the operations of Chapter 27, Title 10, of the General Statutes, relating to the stock law.

The bill to amend Section 1,998 of the General Statutes caused some debate. The amendment provided:

"That no woman of the right of homestead, however solemn, made by the head of a family at any time, prior to the assignment of the homestead, shall be allowed in any property, real or personal, allowed or mortgaged, either before or after assignment by any person or persons whosoever, as against the title or claim of the alienor or mortgagee, or his heirs, assigns, or assigns."

Senator Patterson moved to recommit the bill. Senator Murray moved to table Senator Patterson's motion. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 16 to 14, and the bill passed a third reading.

NO REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

When the salary reduction bill was called, contrary to expectation it was disposed of without additional debate. Senator Moore made the motion to continue, which is regarded as a fair test of the strength of each side. The yeas and nays being demanded, the vote stood Yeas 13, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Byrd, Buist, Dautler, Howell, Izar, Moore, Moody, Moore, Munro, Murray, Rhame, Snicker and Verdier.

Nays—Alexander, Edwards, Fields, Kennedy, Mason, McCall, Patterson, Pope, Ready, Smith, Sojourner and Wilson—12.

Senator Woodward was paired with Senator Donaldson, otherwise he would have voted "aye." Senator Ferguson was paired with Senator Smythe, otherwise he would have voted "aye." Senator Hemphill, otherwise would have voted "aye."

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Several hours were consumed in debating the question of the rights of married women, as developed in two bills to amend a certain section of the General Statutes, and to declare the law relating to the separate estates of married women.

The substance of the bills is in relation to the right of married women to acquire by purchase any species of property in her own name and to take proper legal conveyances therefor, and to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried, and that all conveyances, mortgages and like formal instruments of writing, executed by a married woman, shall be effectual to convey or charge her separate estate, whenever the intention so to convey, or charge such separate estate is declared on such conveyances, mortgages or other instruments of writing. The bill was unfavorably reported. A general debate ensued on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and the bill was finally rejected by a vote of 23 to 5.

The bill to limit the right of donor was rejected by a vote of 10 to 10, after a spirited debate.

FUNDS FOR CONTROLLING DISEASES.

The memorial of the executive committee of the State board of health, relating to the control of contagious and infectious diseases, was favorably reported, and the committee recommended that the aid asked for be granted and that the amount of \$500 be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the memorial. The report was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Among the bills passed a second reading are the following: To prohibit members of the General Assembly from accepting free passes from any railroad in the State or doing business within the State; to extend the jurisdiction of trial justices for Hampton and Beaufort Counties resident at or near Massesee and Ridge land; to amend an Act in relation to forfeited land, delinquent land and collector of taxes, approved 24th December, 1887, and the amendments of 24th

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE.

THE PLANS PROPOSED FOR ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

Provisions of the Bill Framed in the Recent Conference in Columbia—The Full Text of the Document.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced in the Legislature for the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural College:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

Section 1. That one-half the land scrip fund, heretofore vested by Section 1,045 of the General Statutes in the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina, be, and the same is hereby, vested in the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of the State of South Carolina; and the said board of trustees is hereby authorized and required to issue a certificate of State stock in the sum of ninety-five thousand nine hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from July 1, A. D. 1889, payable semi-annually to the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, to be held as a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall forever remain undiminished, the income of said fund to be used by said board of trustees for the building and maintenance of the said Clemson Agricultural College, in accordance with the purposes for which the said land scrip was donated by the Acts of Congress of the United States in relation thereto; Provided, That the State treasurer shall issue and be hereby authorized and required to issue, to the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina a certificate of State stock in the sum of ninety-five thousand nine hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from July 1, A. D. 1889, payable semi-annually to the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, to be held as a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall forever remain undiminished, the income of said fund to be used by said board of trustees for the building and maintenance of the said Clemson Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute, now in operation for the benefit of colored students, as set forth in Section 1,045 of the General Statutes.

Section 2. That the annual grant of fifteen thousand dollars made to the State of South Carolina by the Congress of the United States, according to the terms of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an Act approved July 2, 1862, and of the Act supplementary thereto," approved March 3, 1867, and the same hereby withdrawn, from the control of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina, in whom it was vested by an Act entitled "An Act to amend Chapter XX of the General Statutes entitled 'Of the University of South Carolina,'" approved December 22, 1887; and the said grant of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby vested in the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina; and an agricultural experiment station shall be established in connection with the said Clemson Agricultural College and under the direction of the board of trustees thereof, to be supported by said grant according to the provisions of an Act of Congress heretofore mentioned.

Section 3. That the sum of money collected by the commissioners of the sinking fund during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1890, and to be paid to the State Treasurer, and shall be kept on a separate account by the State Treasurer, and shall be appropriated to the building and maintenance of the said Clemson Agricultural College, and shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of the board of trustees of the said Agricultural College, upon the order of said board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary.

Section 4. That three-fifths of the moneys arising from the privilege tax on fertilizers sold or offered for sale in this State collected by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1889, and now on hand to the credit of said department of Agriculture, shall be paid into the State Treasury, and shall be appropriated to the building and maintenance of the aforesaid Clemson Agricultural College and shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, upon the order of said board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary.

Section 5. All and every estate and property, real or personal, which heretofore been of the Department of Agriculture shall vest in and become the property of the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, to be managed, controlled or disposed of by the said board of trustees, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid Clemson Agricultural College; Provided, That no sale of such property shall be made without the consent of the General Assembly; Provided, further, That the said board of trustees are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the Agricultural Experiment Station, known as the Columbia Farm, and to sell and dispose of the Agricultural Experiment Station, known as the Spartanburg Farm, situated in Spartanburg county, the proceeds of said sale to be paid into the State Treasury, and to be appropriated to the building and maintenance of the said Clemson

Agricultural College, and to be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of the board of trustees of said College upon the order of said board of trustees, signed by their president and secretary; Provided, further, That the said board of trustees shall not sell nor dispose of nor discontinue the Agricultural Experiment Station known as the Darlington Farm, situated in the county of Darlington, but shall maintain the same subject to their control. And the Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and required to execute all deeds and other papers necessary in the due conveyance and transfer of the property described and referred to in this section to the said board of trustees.

Section 6. That the board of directors of the State penitentiary are hereby authorized and required, upon the order of the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College, signed by their president and secretary, to furnish to said board of trustees, in number at least one, a convict to be employed by said board of trustees in work connected with the erection of the buildings of said Clemson Agricultural College or in the preparation of the ground and the materials therefor; Provided, That the said board of trustees shall defray the expenses of the transportation of said convict to and from the penitentiary, the expense of medical attention, and the expense of furnishing such convict with proper food and lodging.

Section 7. That the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College are hereby authorized and empowered to procure forthwith, from competent architects and contractors, plans and specifications of buildings to be for the purposes of the said Clemson Agricultural College, and to erect said College buildings upon a suitable site on Fort Hill plantation, situated in the county of Oconee, and to defray the expenses incident to the erection of said College buildings and to the proper maintenance of the same; and the said board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College are hereby authorized and empowered to do such other funds and moneys as may be provided by the General Assembly, and to do all other things necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend Chapter XX of the General Statutes entitled 'Of the University of South Carolina,'" approved December 22, 1887; and this Act shall not take effect until the executor of the will of the aforesaid Thomas G. Clemson shall have executed a deed and conveyance of the property so devised to the State; Provided, nevertheless, That the funds and moneys by the several sections of this Act appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars shall, upon the approval of this Act, be immediately paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of the board of trustees of the said Clemson Agricultural College to defray the cost of plans and specifications and estimates of suitable college buildings as aforesaid; and said sum to be paid upon the order of said board of trustees, signed by their President and Secretary.

Section 8. That all Acts or parts of Acts in force and effect, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Two other bills connected therewith with that for the establishment of the Clemson College have been introduced in the Senate. One comes from Senator Ferguson, of Laurens, and provides for the transfer of the duty of collecting the tax on fertilizers from the Department of Agriculture, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, to be paid to the State Treasurer, and the other bill, introduced by Senator Patterson, of Richland, provides for the abolition of the entire Agricultural Department and the transfer of all the property and duties of the department to the board of trustees of the Clemson College.

The Debate on the Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19.—For a week the bill to establish and maintain the Clemson Agricultural College of the State of South Carolina has stood on the calendar of the House as a special order. To-day it was taken up and the battle over its adoption fairly began. There had been ample time for friends and opponents to study the measure. There was no attempt at a preliminary hearing of the bill, and also in the evening session. So far the fight has been a distinct and signal success for the bill. Though the ground has been contested inch by inch in the face of voluminous efforts to emasculate and curtail the bill, its friends have succeeded in retaining all its material features.

When the bill was called up for general debate it was tested by the vote on the motion of Mr. McCrady, of Charleston, to strike out the enacting words. The motion was killed by a vote of 36 to 27. Then the contest was opened on the merits of the bill, Mr. Hutson, of Hampton, moving to amend the first section by allowing the trustees to retain half the land scrip to remain in the hands of the trustees of the University of South Carolina and giving the interest to the Clemson trustees. That amendment was rejected.

Then Mr. Hutson moved that the title to funds given by the first and second sections of the bill, namely the land scrip and Hatch bill funds, be elected by the State. The amendment was accepted by the friends of the measure and adopted without opposition.

When Section 3, diverting the proceeds arising from the redemption of the lands, leases and sales of property by the commissioners to the use of the Clemson College, was reached, the bright light of day came on. It was opened by Mr. Graydon, of Abbeville, who moved to strike out the section, and supported the motion in a clear and able speech. Mr. Tindal, of Clarendon, led in defense of the feature of the bill. Mr. Graydon's motion was lost.

The attack was renewed by a motion of Mr. Graydon to strike out that part of the section providing for appropriating the proceeds arising from the sinking fund for future years, but leaving that part intact. This was discussed warmly and at much length, the debate continuing over into the evening session. The change over into the evening session of the sinking fund would leave the credit of the State. Messrs. Brawley and McCrady, of Charleston, and others joined in strong speeches against this feature of the bill. The supporters of the measure were not united on that point and on the final

A GRAND GATHERING.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUES OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Thousands Visiting the Bier—Many Distinguished Visitors—A Vast Procession Follows the Body—The Officiating Clergy Representing all Denominations—A Beautiful and Impressive Tribute to the Dead Statesman.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Thronged with people to-day, the city hall of this morning, embracing besides the common multitude, numerous organizations, schools and societies. Many distinguished gentlemen from the South and leading cities of that section were also among the visitors. General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, and General P. M. B. Young, a cavalry leader in the Confederacy, paid their respects.

Floral tributes from different sections of the South were received to-day and the mortuary chamber is filled to overflowing with beautiful designs. The caisson is being prepared and will be suitably draped. It is loaned by the State and the route has been so arranged that the funeral car will have a smooth passage along the streets. The religious ceremonies are to be brief and will not occupy more than a few minutes at the hall. Three divisions will march out to the cemetery. The remainder will take funeral cars at Clairborne Street.

Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, is among the arrivals this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, December 11.—The day, notwithstanding the threatening and oppressive character of the weather during the past several days, could not have been more propitious or beautiful. The portentious, pregnant looking clouds of the night previous and the great banks of heavy fog that prevailed during the early part of this morning, had wholly disappeared by seven o'clock as the sun burst forth and the beautiful Southern summer day dawned for the city of the South. The city is crowded with thousands of people representing the prominence, wealth and chivalry of the Southern States. Six or seven Governors are here attended by their staffs and bringing with them great delegations of people.

The floral decorations were added to the caisson from every State and city in the South, and are superb in their design and beauty. The town is draped from one end to the other with the most elaborate showings of black. Banners, fronted and residences that were barren of mourning emblems yesterday are covered this morning, and every bit of bunting there is in the city flies on its staff at half mast.

As an early hour this morning the streets were thronged with soldiers in uniform, members of various civic organizations and representatives of every profession, avocation and association, all on route to their respective meeting stations.

As soon as the doors of the City Hall were opened a stream of citizens began to pour into the great chamber to take a farewell view of the remains of the famous Confederate leader. The crowd of visitors was even greater than that of yesterday, there being hundreds of people from abroad whose visit to this city had been delayed until to-day.

It was not until 11:30 o'clock that the lid of the casket closed down forever upon the features of the dead. The remains were then conveyed to the front portion of the City Hall building, where the simple but impressive funeral of the Episcopal church were performed. A private square in front of the City Hall, the banquettes and streets were densely packed with people and the balconies and every available space from which the pageant could be viewed were crowded in the extreme.

Obedient to the universal request, Mr. Davis was given a funeral in full accordance with his superior rank as a military officer, in addition to which numerous civic and military organizations combined to attend the cortege to-day in all respects the most imposing, not only with reference to numbers but in the pomp and circumstance of its elaborate ceremonial. There are participating in the obsequies with the ranks of the Confederacy today many gallant veterans of the war, besides veterans of the Union, who have once again decimated ranks, many of them soldiers whose unflinching valor displayed on numerous hotly contested fields resulted not infrequently in both glory and victory to the stars and stripes.

The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: General George W. Jones, of Iowa; Hon. Charles E. Fenner, of Louisiana; Sawyer Hayward, of Mississippi; Hon. Thos. H. W. of Alabama; members of the Grand Cabinet, Hon. Nicholas, Louisiana; Governor Francis T. Lowry, Kentucky; Governor John B. Burdon, Georgia; Governor J. B. Richardson, South Carolina; Governor D. G. Fowle, North Carolina; Governor P. P. Fleming, Florida; Governor James P. Eagle, Arkansas.

About 12:10 the casket was conveyed from the memorial room to the improvised catafalque in the center of the front portico where the massive pillars were entwined with a profusion of crepe. Over the casket was thrown the soft folds of a silken flag of the lost cause, and also the glittering stars with which the dead soldier had carved fame, and the dead soldier had glory and victory for his country on the crimson fields of Chaluppee and Monterey. Immediately surrounding the coffin were the clergy and armed sentries, being the only persons admitted to the place or portico during the service. The relatives of the deceased were assigned to the seats in the balcony, from the windows of which they were enabled to witness the ceremonies. The obsequies, which were according to the ritual of the Episcopal church, were conducted by Bishop Gallaher, assisted by five officiating clergymen of various denominations, as follows:

Father Hubert, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Blosi, Mr. Mrs. Markham, the Rev. Mr. Martin. There were altogether fully twenty supplied ministers besides the attendance of numerous clergy of different denominations from various Southern States.

A purified choir of thirty-six voices accompanied by an organ, sang the requiem mass, which was given in a beautiful and touching manner. The organ was played by the Rev. Mr. Markham. The Rev. Mr. Martin repeated the psalm, the Rev. Mr. Bakewell the verses and the Rev. Mr. Thompson the

creed. And thus ended the services at the City Hall, which, although simple and brief, were wonderfully impressive. During this period the immense throng, representing every conceivable variety of religious and social predilection, profession and nationality stood in reverential silence and with heads uncovered. At the conclusion of the religious services the casket was borne by a detachment of soldiers to a hastily constructed caisson which had been especially prepared for its reception and on which it was to be conveyed to the cemetery. From the caisson arises a catafalque, consisting of a unique and beautifully designed canopy measuring eight feet in length and four in width and supported by six bronze cannon braced with muskets. The dome of the canopy is ornamented in bronze with the United States flag draped on either side. The sides of the catafalque are superbly draped in black cloth with buffon fringes and gimp. The casket rested on a slight elevation and the caisson was drawn by six black horses, two abreast, caparisoned in artillery banners and plumes and each animal led by a soldier in uniform. With marvelous military precision the various battalions wheeled into line, preceded by a detachment of the city police and followed in turn by the clergy, pallbearers, and soon by others in their respective order until the mammoth procession was formed. The procession, after leaving the City Hall, proceeded up St. Charles to Alliance, from Alliance to Camp, thence to Chartres, to St. Louis, to Ralli and carried in the direct route to the cemetery. It was an hour and ten minutes passing a given point.

As the grand funeral cortege traversed the streets, from the turret of every church a knell was tolled, the clank of sabres and tramp of iron-shod feet echoed along the intermediate line, while some soldiers of a light morning passed the booming of the minute guns. The parts of the city not directly located on the line of march, or in anywise remote from the scene of the pageant, were literally depopulated, their inhabitants having gathered in countless numbers on the banquettes and in other available places from which an easy view of the marching column could be had.

NORTHERN OPINION.

Views of the New York Press and people—Suggestion of a Family Fun.

The news of the death of Jefferson Davis reached here too late for more than a brief line in the very latest edition of the morning papers. The general public did not know of it till the afternoon.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The evening papers gave portraits and long biographies of the dead chief, and kindly editorially commented on his death, with only one exception—the Mail and Express. This was the drive he got into a small paragraph: "Jefferson Davis is dead. The rebellion which he led still lives."

A large section of the country where he has been buried, is the chief champion of the false doctrine that justified secession as a State's right. The form which the present rebellion takes is clearly described by President Harrison and Attorney General Miller in their references to the suppression or intimidation of the suffrage.

The Evening Telegram says: The dead chief had many lovely qualities, which the impulsive people of the South appreciated to their fullest extent. Not a breath of suspicion ever tainted the absolute honesty of his public life. His personal friendships were sacred as his domestic life. The cause for which he risked his section and himself was lost, but no wreck of his political fortune, no matter how colossal, could ever darken the brilliancy of his intellect or the undiminished courage of his convictions. He was one of the greatest and most gifted sons this country ever produced. His misguided genius must be left to history.

The Sun says: "We presume that in these days one of the most interesting and withal the most important of the departed leader of the long departed Confederacy. We have there stated our belief that nobody could have done more than Davis did to give success to a cause that was doomed at the outset to fall before superior force. It follows that he was one of the ablest men of his time, for it was by no stroke of chance that he was chosen to guide a masterful race through a struggle for national existence. He was selected because he was believed by good judges, and with practical unanimity, to be their best equipped representative and strongest man."

The Commercial Advertiser says: "With all his faults, mistakes and blunders, Jefferson Davis was throughout his public career a man of spotless integrity and honest devotion to what he believed to be the right. His participation in the council halls of the Union in using its own weapons against it must be stamped as a wrong. Many of the methods employed in the early days of secession were beyond question unrighteous and wrong. But in the cause for which they were done he honestly believed."

These views may be taken as a general consensus of New York's opinion. There is nowhere, probably, where the influences of Southern restlessness so potent, and nowhere, probably, where the inclination to let the war rest is so strong with the death of Mr. Davis that last obstacle to complete forgetfulness is removed, and there is regret at once for the loss of so able an American, and that he could not make his talents a little in the great progress of the new and regenerated South.

W. G. Shillinglaw, who lives a few miles from Yorkville, exhibited yesterday some of the fine specimens of pottery made on that day taken from his plantation. The clay had been sent to a factory to test its qualities. The test proving satisfactory, Mr. Shillinglaw now contemplates organizing a company to manufacture pottery of every description.