

The Daughter of the Confederacy Laid to Rest.

SHE WAS BURIED NEAR HER GREAT SIRE.

Striking and Solemn Funeral Procession--A Beautiful Scene.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23.—Varina Ann Jefferson Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," sleeps her last sleep in the bosom of the land she loved so well. Her remains arrived here at 8.40 o'clock this morning.

The casket was borne to the hearse from the funeral car by the gentlemen selected for active pallbearers, and the guard of honor and the veteran escort followed in column of fours. There were four beautiful white horses attached to the hearse, each one being led by a colored man. The escort divided, a portion preceding and others following the hearse, while the pallbearers and guard of honor walked on either side of the vehicle.

Up Seventh street to Franklin, thence to Ninth and to the door of the lecture room of St. Paul's church the procession slowly made its way.

Throughout the forenoon the committee to receive and list flowers at St. Paul's was kept busily engaged, and the collection was simply superb. Besides those forwarded to the lecture room many equally beautiful were sent to the Jefferson hotel.

Upon being deposited in the lecture room, the casket was surrounded by floral tributes from Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina and other States. At its head was a large battle flag of immortelles, received from Alexandria, which rested upon a stand draped in black silk. To the left of casket was the furled flag of the Confederacy, and across its sable cover rested another flag of silk. At the foot was an exquisite design sent by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Charleston, S. C., with the shield of the Confederacy in flowers below it. The stand supporting the casket rested upon the battle flag. From Charleston, S. C., came a palmetto tree with the request that it be placed at the head of the grave.

Adj. Gen. Holmes, of the South Carolina department of Confederate veterans, spent the entire forenoon in the basement of the church superintending the opening of the exquisite flowers from various parts of South Carolina. Among other handsome floral designs were two of special note, one of immortelles, presented by the Little Rock chapter of the Arkansas Daughters, through Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg of Little Rock. The other a "Texas Star" of carnations and ferns, presented by Mrs. C. Branch Stone, president of the Texas division of U. D. C. St. Paul's church, in which the funeral services were conducted and of which the Rev. Dr. Hartley Carmichael is the rector, was the church in which Mr. Davis was confirmed, and was seated when he received, on April 3, 1865, the message from Gen. Lee which necessitated the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate troops.

The funeral took place at 3.30 o'clock. The organ played the "Jefferson Davis Funeral March" as the procession entered the church.

Mrs. Davis followed close behind the casket, leaning on the arm of Col. Archer Anderson. She walked with bowed head and very feebly, leaning heavily on her cane. Mrs. Hayes and other relatives and near friends followed, and immediately behind came about 300 veterans. The flower and flag-covered casket was placed on the pedestals in front of the chancel and Mrs. Davis and her party took seats. Soon the body of the church and galleries were filled. The galleries were the only portion of the church thrown open to the public. Rev. Dr. Carmichael announced the first hymn, "How Firm a Foundation," which was a favorite of Gen. Robert E. Lee's. After the hymn had been sung, Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge read the psalm for the day and "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung. Dr. Carmichael read the lesson "Art Thou Weary?" was then sung, and at its close the veterans moved out with the casket. Mrs. Davis was prostrated and could not at once take her place, but her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, whispered words of comfort and besought her to be brave. It was several minutes before the grief-stricken mother could rise. The scene was deeply affecting, and those who witnessed it were greatly moved. Many an old soldier, dressed in the gray that means so much to him, wept freely as he witnessed the grief of the aged lady.

The crowd about the church when the casket was taken out and placed in the hearse was of immense proportions. As far as the eye could reach up Franklin street that thoroughfare was crowded, and Ninth street was jammed for a block above and below the church. Perfect order was maintained, however, the marshal and the police handling the crowd with little friction.

With the band playing the "Dead March in Saul" and the tolling of bells of many churches, the proces-

sion started towards Hollywood cemetery, marching between the dense lines of humanity the entire distance. The procession was nearly a mile in length, though the carriages were driven two abreast. The streets were lined with people the entire distance and along the drive in the cemetery leading to the grave, a distance of a half mile, and all about the grave itself were hundreds and thousands of people of all classes and conditions.

Co. B, Second regiment, under Capt. Ruesel, was detailed as a guard to the approaches to the Davis square and prevented the crowding of the drives and keep the crowd from entering the section. A rope was stretched about the circle in which Mr. Davis is interred, and a detail of police assisted the military in preventing the crowd from entering. The sun was just sinking behind the hill when the head of the procession came in sight along the road that winds in and out among the trees by the river's bank. The military formed at the foot of the terrace overlooking the Davis circle, which in turn overlooks the river and commands a view of the city. There was a scene just as the veterans turned to take the left hand drive that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

The chief marshal and aides had paused in a road 50 yards from the grave and the same distance from the head of the procession. The long line of veterans, the hearse and the carriages moving along the woodland road, the military drawn up in rigid line, the picturesque group of mounted marshals in gray, the crowds on the hillsides and as close up to the circle as the guard would allow them to come, the open grave, the flower decked mounds in the square, the broad river moving restlessly, the green hills casting the long shadows of evening, their tops glistening with the gold of sunset, all these entered into a picture of rare beauty, and many a man and woman must have felt it fitting that the funeral time of the fair Daughter of the Confederacy should be in an hour so peaceful and beautiful, and that she should lie down to sleep in a spot so lovely. The hearse was halted at the southeastern entrance to the circle, the veterans being drawn up close on all sides.

The services at the grave were simple but deeply impressive. After the casket had been placed on the supports, the face section was removed for a moment and Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, kissed the deceased. Mrs. Davis sat in an armed chair near the grave during the service and Mrs. Hayes by her side. The Centenary Methodist church choir sang, "Sleep Thy Last Sleep," the committal prayers were read by Dr. Carmichael and then the vast and sorrowing crowd dispersed.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—At the cabinet council to day upon the announcement by the minister for the colonies, Senor Romero Giro, that the bank of Spain declined to make further advances until November, without some guarantee, which he was unable to give, the cabinet instructed the ministers of the colonies and of finance to concert some operation to obtain the bank's assistance, the government having decided that any other means of raising money would be disadvantageous.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—The Filipino national assembly has decided to request the Americans, first, to recognize the independence of the island; second, to establish a protectorate over their external affairs and to induce the powers to recognize their independence; third, to appoint a joint commission of Americans and Filipinos for the arrangement of details to "reciprocate the Americans' service."

Alger in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 23.—Secretary of War Alger has telegraphed Mayor Smythe, of Charleston, that his party will arrive here on an inspecting tour on Monday. The party will come in from Savannah, spend the day in Charleston and go to Washington that afternoon. Sites for camp locations will be shown Gen. Alger and efforts will be made to have troops sent here for the winter.

Regarded as Pirates.

Manila, Sept. 26.—When the United States auxiliary cruiser McCulloch captured the insurgent steamer Abbey, formerly the Pasig, sixty miles south of Manila, the Abbey, it is believed, had landed several thousand rifles. An insurgent gunboat followed the American vessel into Cavite, and now the Americans contemplate taking possession of the entire insurgent fleet, because the vessels are flying an unrecognized flag, and are liable to seizure as pirates by the war vessels of any nation.

American cruisers have gone north where the steamer Filipinas is landing troops. Two steamers, which have just arrived here, brought many Spanish officials and refugees from the southeast of the island of Luzon. They report that the insurgents are overrunning the country, destroying property and the hemp crops.

Wisdom to-day means comfort to-morrow. To prove it buy a "White" and use it.

TROOPS TO BE QUARTERED

IN THE BIG CITIES FOR THE WINTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The president has decided the camp question for himself. Disgusted with the abuses which have arisen in the effort to care for the volunteer army during the spring and summer months, he proposes to run no further chances in winter.

He has decided that the soldiers must be cared for in the great cities of the union. New York first. The war department is now making arrangements to carry out the president's plan.

The barracks for the regular army are at present arranged on a basis of a force of about twenty-five thousand men. There is now an army, exclusive of those designated to be mustered out, of 135,000. While a considerable portion of this number will go into winter quarters in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and one of the Ladrone Islands, there must be provision made for those who will remain in America. These are the soldiers the President proposes to find homes for in the great cities of the country.

The quartermaster's department is looking for suitable quarters in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago and other cities. The government does not intend to buy barrack quarters, but to rent them. It has proceeded so far already as to have offers from the various cities named.

Deduct 20,000 for the Philippines, 50,000 for Cuba and 12,000 for Porto Rico, there will be 62,000 troops to be provided for at home. The regular army barracks will accommodate 25,000.

The President has been in consultation with General Miles in this matter, and it is understood that the general favors the plan.

GARCIA RETURNS TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

He Pays a Glowing Tribute to Our American Valor.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 23.—To the residents of Santiago yesterday was the most important day since the capitulation, as it was the occasion of the first visit of Gen. Calixto Garcia to Santiago since he left there in a bad temper on July 17.—Nine o'clock in the morning Gen. Wood, with a portion of Gen. Lawton's staff and several American officers, met Gen. Garcia outside the city limits and escorted him into the town. Garcia was accompanied by his staff and his son, Col. Calixto Garcia, by many Cuban officers who have come to Santiago and by 200 Cuban cavalry. The streets through which the party passed were thronged with cheering people and it was estimated that 10,000 persons filled the plaza in front of the palace, where Gen. Garcia dismounted. He was met at the door by Gen. Lawton, and an informal reception by the American officers was held in the audience room. At night another reception was tendered Gen. Garcia at the Ser Carlos club, which was filled with prominent Cubans, American officers and ladies. The plaza was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags and music was furnished by the band of the Fifth infantry. The Americans wore dress uniforms and Gen. Garcia and his officers wore white uniforms and high boots.

In reply to a speech of welcome delivered by Senor Trujillo, editor of The Porvenir, Gen. Garcia said:

"After 30 years of desperate, deadly struggle, the Cuban people to-day celebrate the success of their efforts. It is a day for the remembrance of the names and deeds of those heroes who fought and died for the freedom of Cuba, from the years 1868 to 2878, and for the remembrance of the heroes who fought in the war of 1891, which was called the 'Little War'—little because of its short duration—but great on account of the principles defended and for the quality of the men who composed the army—and for the remembrance of those noble soldiers who fell in the struggle which began in 1895, over whose graves our latest tears have fallen.

"People of Cuba, we owe a great debt to those heroes for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence, efforts which would have been useless—no, not useless, for we would have triumphed—but not speedily effective, if the American people, that colossal republic, with its famous fighters, great ships and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons to shed their blood with ours.

"A grand nation it must be, when sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans. To this great nation—to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty—we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America."

Gen. Garcia's speech, which was delivered with considerable expression, aroused much enthusiasm among the Cubans present.

Gen. Garcia will remain in Santiago for several days as the guest of the Cubans of this city.

DREYFUS NOT YET DESERTED.

French Cabinet Decides in Favor of Revision.

CRISIS IS FAST COMING.

Paris, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the cabinet this morning, all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the case of former Capt. Dreyfus and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of cassation.

The cabinet ordered the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, to lay before the court of cassation the petition of Madame Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner of Devil's island, for a revision of her husband's case. The court, therefore, will decide the legal question as to whether the first case of Capt. Dreyfus was vitiated by the forgery committed by the late Lieut. Col. Henry, who was a witness before the court martial, and confessed to the forgery. The minister of justice has announced that he has had instructions that proceedings are to be taken immediately against any one attacking the army.

The cabinet meeting was prolonged. The minister of agriculture, M. Viger, is reported to have bitterly opposed a revision, and it is rumored that he will resign. He left the meeting before it ended, remarking to a newspaper man that he was completely voiceless.

It is supposed that the instructions to prosecute any one attacking the army were issued at the request of Gen. Chanoiné.

The city is excited and the bourse is in a disturbed condition. Conservative papers, however, counsel the people to remain calm. It is doubtful if the action of the cabinet is popular among the masses, particularly the country people, who, it is pointed out, "still cling to the fetish of the honor of the army."

The crowds of people outside the ministry of the interior, where the cabinet council was held, loudly cheered the ministers and there were shouts of "Vive Brisson," and "Vive la revision."

BRISSON DID IT.

Paris, Sept. 26.—It is understood that M. Brisson literally wrung consent from the cabinet for a revision, after a remarkable display of eloquence and personal influence and the stormiest scenes. His strongest opponent was M. Sarrien, the minister of justice, who expressed a desire to resign, and warned the other ministers that they were assuming a terrible responsibility. M. Viger and Marjouls, respectively minister of agriculture and minister of commerce, supported M. Sarrien.

M. Brisson fell into a violent passion and declared tearfully that the ministers ought to credit him with understanding all the difficulties and the best way of meeting them. Should they abandon him now by refusing a revision, it would be to face dishonor. As a final argument, he pointed out that it would be too grave a matter to face a cabinet crisis while the chamber was not in session. The dissenting ministers then reluctantly yielded. M. Marjouls said: "It is not worth while to resign when it is known that we shall be overturned in a fortnight."

Gen. Chanoiné, minister of war, remained neutral.

President Faure hastily returned to Paris this afternoon, but M. Brisson went to Bois de Boulogne, probably to avoid presidential interference until the papers should have announced the decision in favor of a revision, M. Faure being still strongly against a revision.

The criminal chamber of the court of cassation, which will examine the dossier, consists of 15 judges and a president, who happens to be a Jew.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT.

London, Sept. 27.—The Daily News this morning commences the publication of a series of articles which it alleges explain the Dreyfus affair. To day's article concerns the resignation of M. Casimir Perier of the French presidency, which it describes as a strange, sad story. The article says:

"The persons in the secret are the kaiser. Count Von Master, M. Cuppy, M. Hanotat, Gen. Mercier, Gen. Boisseffre, Col. Scharitzkoppen, Count Esterhazy and the late Henri Sandherr besides the French ministers, who had the dossier in their hands.

"In December, 1894, a detailed report of the Dreyfus affair which Count Von Munster sent by the usual courier to the Kaiser was intercepted and photographed at the French frontier. Yet it reached the emperor without delay a few days later. This act became known to the information bureau at Berlin, and Germany ordered Count Von Munster to demand his passports, for the offense was regarded as robbery and an offense to the emperor on the principle of extra-territoriality. When Count Munster made this demand at the palace of the Elysee, Perier, overwhelmed with the suddenness of the revelation, was beside himself. In an extraordinary scene he gave his word of honor repudiating all connection with or knowledge of the affair, and solemnly promised to prevent a repetition of it.

Count Von Munster was satisfied, and sent a second report of this interview. This document was similarly

intercepted and photographed, the negative arriving at the French foreign office within 48 hours.

"Some days later, on January 12, 1895, Count Von Munster called at the palace and suddenly announced that Germany would mobilize her troops unless satisfaction was given for this new insult.

"A dramatic scene followed. Count Von Munster collapsed into faintness, a prey to violent feelings, reproaching M. Casimir Perier with having dishonored him in the eyes of the empire.

"M. Casimir Perier was crushed, and could not reply at first, but presently said: 'Tell your emperor I myself will give satisfaction. I do not want to sacrifice the country. I will leave the presidency. I pray his majesty to be satisfied.'

"Two days later M. Casimir Perier resigned."

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

His Ashes Exhumed in Habana.

Habana, Sept. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the official exhumation of the remains of Columbus took place in the presence of Gen. Blanco, Secretary Govin, the civil governor, the bishop and the dean of the cathedral. The general public were ordered out of the cathedral, and no one was allowed in after this hour. The entrance to the cathedral was guarded by a force of the Orden Publico, which kept back the crowd which assembled in front of the edifice.

The remains of Columbus had lain in their resting place since January 1796, when they were brought from Santo Domingo, that island having been ceded to France by Spain.

Since the date mentioned the remains had laid in an open niche in the wall of the presbytery of the cathedral, a yard and a half above the ground, between a pillar supporting the main arch and the choir. In 1892 there was placed in front of the niche a slab of doubtful artistic taste, representing in relief a bust bearing this inscription: "The arms and image of the great Columbus."

After the 400 anniversary of the discovery of the new world, by Columbus, the Spanish cortes included in the Cuban budget large sums for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument symbolizing the travels of the discoverer, to be placed in the most conspicuous place in Habana, and the construction of a mausoleum to hold his ashes. This mausoleum, the work of the Spanish sculptor Melida, was brought to Habana and placed on a base erected in the centre aisle of the cathedral, close to the main door.

The monument, the work of which was intrusted to the sculptor Susillo, has not come, and probably never will come to Habana. It was to have been paid for by an appropriation included in the budget of the island, but circumstances have overturned the plans made on the occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and it is probable that the monument and the mausoleum will be placed in Spain, where they will be looked upon as one of the treasures of the Spanish nation.

The ashes were deposited in a zinc case, which was placed in the sacristy of the cathedral, and a permanent guard was established to watch them. Public religious services were held shortly.

The American evacuation commission has been officially notified that Manzanillo will be evacuated by October 6.

Gen. Blanco has authorized the free entry of the Comal and other vessels bringing supplies for the relief of the sufferers in Cuba.

The captain general has decided to remit the fine of \$500 imposed upon the Clinto because she did not have a manifest, and has ordered the money to be refunded. The payment was made under protest and by direction of President McKinley.

The Junta Patriótica of Matanzas had a meeting there last night, at which it was decided to address a letter to President McKinley setting forth that "an immense majority of the people of this island adhere strictly to the government constituted by the revolution, as being the only ideal of the Cuban people."

Committees have been appointed for the purpose of securing signatures to this document in every city and village of Cuba.

Admiral Sampson has leased a chalet about a mile distant from the Trocha hotel, where he and his household will reside during their stay here.

Robert P. Porter had a conference to day with the most prominent tobacco manufacturers in this city. The manufacturers argued that the import duties on leaf tobacco ought to be increased and that export duties should be lessened, so as to favor the island's tobacco industry, and Mr. Porter answered by stating that a minimum tariff would be established at Habana, as had been done at Santiago.

The government, through Quartermaster General Lee, sells 800 horses and 200 mules at Camp Thomas, Ga., on Sept. 26. It will be interesting to watch the prices at which the dealers will buy back the animals they sold recently to the government.

Soldiers And Negroes Clash.

Columbia, Sept. 26.—Two serious affrays occurred to day between negroes and soldiers of the regiment. The first occurred in the postoffice block dispensary. Four or five soldiers entered the place at about 11.30. A negro named Kenpepy was at the counter buying whiskey when he and a soldier got in some dispute as to who had placed money down for liquor. The soldier jumped the negro, who, making a bluff and drawing a pistol, was jumped on by others soldiers present. The negro did his best to retreat, but in the meantime received two severe gashes over the head. When he got on the outside he picked up a rock and struck Private Alexander, of Greenville, in the face, causing quite a painful wound. A Greenville company was at rest near by awaiting a street car, and several of its members rushed over to see the fight. A policeman finally rescued the negro and took him to the police station. A medical examination showed that he was not seriously hurt.

About 12.30 another row occurred between a soldier and a negro. From the evidence it appears that Private Charles Lunday, of Company K, was standing against a telegraph pole, when Charles Waites brushed up against him. Private Lunday told him to "Watch out where he was walking!" and Waites replied that he "would walk where he d—n pleased!" It was so evidently his intention to insult and molest the soldier that the latter started at him. Waites grabbed up bricks and threw them at the soldier, but they all fell short of their mark.

Other soldiers, who were standing near by, rushed up, and had it not been for Policeman Hammond and Gen. Watts' smart work would have been made of the negro. As it was Waites and the soldiers were taken to the police station, where the soldier was turned over to the military authorities and the negro held.

There seems to be some unaccountable antipathy amongst the colored population to the soldiers of this particular regiment, but it will all amount to nothing in the end.

The Cubans in Dire Distress.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Senor Rivera, the Cuban sub-agent at Tampa, has been visiting Secretary Quesada of the Cuban delegation here for several days. He brings word of extreme distress among the Cubans in and about Tampa. He says about 3,000 of them are anxious to return to Cuba and begin work, but that they are destitute and unable to make the move.

Secretary Quesada receives similar reports concerning the condition of Gen. Gomez's men. A telegram from Key West announces the arrival there of a commission from Gomez with a view to securing assistance. The dispatch states that the army is literally starving to death; that the pack mules have been killed and eaten until there is no further meat from this direction and that the people are well nigh desperate.

London, Sept. 26.—A special to The Globe from Hong Kong, published this afternoon, says it is learned from a trustworthy Filipino source that France has promised to recognize the Filipino republic, and it is added that negotiations on the subject are proceeding at Manila where there were six French warships.

Fannie Davenport, the well known actress, died at her home in Roxbury, Mass., last night.

Gen. Alger and party spent yesterday in Savannah. He stated that the choice of a port of embarkation lies between Savannah and Charleston.

The Spanish cabinet has instructed the peace commission to insist on the retention of all the Philippines by Spain.

St. Catherine's, Ont., Sept. 26.—A cyclone struck Merriton, three miles from this city, this afternoon, killing three persons and injuring many.

Vinegar.

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