

public schools for all children between the ages of six and 21 years, and for the division of the counties into suitable school districts, as compact in form as practicable, having regard to natural boundaries, and not to exceed 49 nor be less than 9 square miles in area: Provided, that in cities of 10,000 inhabitants and over, this limitation of area shall not apply: Provided, further, that when any school district laid out under this section shall embrace cities or towns already organized into special school districts in which graded school buildings have been erected by the issue of bonds, or by special taxation, or by donation, all the territory included in said school district shall bear its just proportion of any tax that may be levied to liquidate such bonds or support the public schools therein: Provided, further, that nothing in this article contained shall be construed as a repeal of the laws under which the several graded school districts of this State are organized. The present division of the counties into school districts and the provisions of law now governing the same shall remain until changed by the general assembly.

Sec. 6. The existing boards of commissioners of the several counties, or such officer or officers as may hereafter be vested with the same or similar powers and duties, shall levy an annual tax of three mills on the dollar upon all the taxable property in their respective counties, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same officers as the other taxes for the same year, and shall be held in the county treasury of the respective counties; and the said fund shall be apportioned among the school districts of the county in proportion to the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the respective districts, and the officer or officers charged by law with making said apportionment shall notify the trustees of the respective school districts thereof, who shall expend and disburse the same as the general assembly may prescribe. The general assembly shall define "enrollment." Not less than three trustees for each school district shall be selected from the qualified voters and taxpayers therein, in such manner and for such terms as the general assembly may determine, except in cases of special school districts now existing, where the provisions of law now governing the same shall remain until changed by the general assembly: Provided, The manner of the selection of said trustees need not be uniform throughout the State. There shall be assessed on all taxable polls in the State between the ages of 21 and 60 years (excepting Confederate soldiers above the age of 50 years,) an annual tax of \$1 on each poll, the proceeds of which tax shall be expended for school purposes in the several school districts in which it is collected. Whenever during the next three ensuing years the tax levied by the said county boards of commissioners or similar officers and the poll tax shall not yield an amount equal to \$3 per capita of the number of children enrolled in the public schools of each county for the scholastic year ending the 31st day of October, in the year 1895, as it appears in the report of the state superintendent of education for said scholastic year, the comptroller general shall, for the aforesaid three next ensuing fiscal years, on the first day of each of said years levy such an annual tax on the taxable property of the State as he may determine to be necessary to make up such deficiency, to be collected as other State taxes, and apportion the same among the counties of the State in proportion to the respective deficiencies therein. The sum so apportioned shall be paid by the state treasurer to the county treasurers of the respective counties, in proportion to the respective deficiencies therein, on the warrant of the comptroller general, and shall be apportioned among the school districts of the counties and disbursed as other school funds; and from and after the 31st day of December, in the year 1898, the general assembly shall cause to be levied annually on all the taxable property of the State such a tax, in addition to the said tax levied by the said county boards of commissioners or similar officers, and poll tax above provided, as may be necessary to keep the schools open throughout the State for such a length of time in each scholastic year as the general assembly may prescribe; and said tax shall be apportioned among the counties in proportion to the deficiencies therein and disbursed as other school funds.

Any school district may by the authority of the general assembly levy an additional tax for the support of its schools.

Sec. 7. Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race.

Sec. 8. The general assembly may provide for the maintenance of Clemson Agricultural college, the University of South Carolina, and the Winthrop Normal and Industrial college, a branch thereof, as now established by law, and may create scholarships therein; the proceeds realized from the land scrip given by the act of congress passed the second day of July, 1862, for the support of an agricultural college, and any lands or funds which have heretofore been or may hereafter be given or appropriated for educational purposes by the congress of the United States, shall be applied as directed in the acts appropriating the same: Provided, That the general assembly shall, as soon as practicable, wholly separate Clemson college from Claflin university, and provide for a separate corps of professors and instructors therein, representation to be given to men and women of the negro race; and it shall be the Colored Nor-

mal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical college of this State.

Sec. 9. The property or credit of the State of South Carolina, or of any county, city, town, township, school district, or other subdivision of the said State, or any public money, from whatever source derived, shall not, by gift, donation, loan, contract, appropriation, or otherwise, be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance of any college, school, hospital orphan house, or other institution, society or organization of whatever kind, which is wholly or in part under the direction or control of any church or of any religious or sectarian denomination, society or organization.

Sec. 10. All gifts of every kind for educational purposes, if accepted by the general assembly, shall be applied and used for the purposes designated by the giver, unless the same be in conflict with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 11. All gifts to the State where the purpose is not designated, or of all estates or copartnerships in the hands of the courts of the State where there have been no claimants for the same within the last 70 years, and other money coming into the treasury of the State by reason of the 12th section of an act entitled "An act to provide a mode of distribution of the moneys as direct tax from the citizens of this State by the United States in trust to the State of South Carolina," approved the 24th day of December, 1891, together with such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be securely invested as the State school fund, and the annual income thereof shall be apportioned by the general assembly for the purpose of maintaining the public schools.

Sec. 12. All the net income to be derived by the State from the sale or license for the sale of spirituous, malt, vinous and intoxicating liquors and beverages, not including so much thereof as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to go to the counties and municipal corporations of the State, shall be applied annually in aid of the supplementary taxes provided for in the sixth section of this article; and if after said application there should be a surplus, it shall be devoted to public school purposes, and apportioned as the general assembly may determine: Provided, however, That the said supplementary taxes shall only be levied when the net income aforesaid from the sale or license for the sale of alcoholic liquors or beverages is not sufficient to meet and equalize the deficiencies for which the said supplementary taxes are provided.

ARTICLE XII.  
CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sec. 1. Institutions for the care of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb and the poor shall always be fostered and supported by this State, and shall be subject to such regulations as the general assembly may enact.

Sec. 2. The regents of the State hospital for the insane and the superintendent thereof, who shall be a physician, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. All other physicians, officers and employees of the hospital shall be appointed by the regents, unless otherwise ordered by the general assembly.

Sec. 3. The respective counties of this State shall make such provision as may be determined by law for all those inhabitants who by reason of age, infirmities and misfortune may have a claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

Sec. 4. The directors of the benevolent and penal State institutions which may be hereafter created shall be appointed or elected as the general assembly may direct.

Sec. 5. The directors and superintendent of the penitentiary shall be appointed or elected as the general assembly may direct.

Sec. 6. All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts in this State may be employed upon the public works of the State or of the counties and upon the public highways.

Sec. 7. Provision may be made by the general assembly for the establishment and maintenance by the State of a reformatory for juvenile offenders separate and apart from hardened criminals.

Sec. 8. The governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, except where otherwise provided for, with the power of removal until the next session of the general assembly and until a successor or successors shall be appointed and confirmed.

Sec. 9. The penitentiary and the convicts thereto sentenced shall forever be under the supervision and control of officers employed by the State; and in case any convicts are hired or farmed out, as may be provided by law, their maintenance, support, attendance and discipline shall be under the direction of officers detailed for those duties by the authorities of the penitentiary.

ARTICLE XIII.  
MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as are now or may be exempted by the laws of the United States or this State, or who from religious scruples may be averse to bearing arms, and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped and disciplined as the general assembly may by law direct.

Sec. 2. The volunteer and militia forces shall (except for treason, felony and breach of the peace) be exempt from arrest by warrant or other process while in active service or attending muster or the election of officers,

or while going to or returning from either of the same.

Sec. 3. The governor shall have the power to call out the volunteer and militia forces, either or both, to execute the laws, repel invasions, suppress insurrections and preserve the public peace.

Sec. 4. There shall be an adjutant and inspector general elected by the qualified electors of the State at the same time and in the same manner as other State officers, who shall rank as brigadier general, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint such other staff officers as the general assembly may direct.

Sec. 5. The general assembly is hereby empowered and required, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide such proper and liberal legislation as will guarantee and secure an annual pension to every indigent or disabled Confederate soldier and sailor of the State and of the late Confederate States who are citizens of this State, and also to the indigent widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

ARTICLE XIV.  
EMINENT DOMAIN.

Section 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers bordering on this State, so far as such rivers shall form a common boundary to this and any other State bounded by the same; and they, together with all navigable waters within the limits of the State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of this State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax or impost thereon, unless the same be expressly provided for by the general assembly.

Sec. 2. The title of all lands and other property which have heretofore accrued to this State by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheats or otherwise shall vest in the State of South Carolina, the same as though no change had taken place.

Sec. 3. The people of the State are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fall from defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE XV.  
IMPEACHMENTS.

Section 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. A vote of two-thirds of all the members elected shall be required for an impeachment. Any officer impeached shall thereby be suspended from office until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced; and the office shall be filled during the trial in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose they shall be under oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected. When the governor is impeached, the chief justice of the supreme court, or, if he be disqualified, the senior justice shall preside, with a casting vote in all preliminary questions.

Sec. 3. The governor and all other executive and judicial officers shall be liable to impeachment; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than removal from office. The persons convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. For any willful neglect of duty, or other reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the governor shall remove any executive or judicial officer on the address of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly: Provided, That the cause or causes for which said removal may be required shall be stated at length in such address, and entered on the journals of each house: And provided, further, That the officer intended to be removed shall be notified of such cause or causes, and shall be admitted to a hearing in his own defense, or by his counsel, or by both, before any vote for such address; and in all cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the journals of each house respectively.

ARTICLE XVI.  
AMENDMENT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives. If the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals respectively, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the same shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election thereafter for representatives; and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the general assembly, voting thereon, shall vote in favor of such amendment or amendments, and a majority of each branch of the next general assembly shall, after such an election, and before another, ratify the same amendment or amendments by yeas and nays, the same shall become part of the Constitution: Provided, That such amendment or amendments shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each house.

Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

Sec. 3. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly shall think it neces-

sary to call a convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for representatives; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling the same; and such convention shall consist of a number of members equal to that of the most numerous branch of the general assembly.

ARTICLE XVII.  
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Section 1. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State unless he possess the qualifications of an elector: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the offices of state librarian and departmental clerks, to either of which offices any woman, a resident of the State two years, who has attained the age of 21 years shall be eligible.

Sec. 2. The general assembly may direct by law, in what manner claims against the State may be established and adjusted.

Sec. 3. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this State.

Sec. 4. No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office under this Constitution.

Sec. 5. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the general assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of the State, shall be let, on contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall provide for the removal of all causes which may be pending when this Constitution goes into effect to courts created by the same.

Sec. 7. No lottery shall ever be allowed, or advertised by newspapers, or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this State; and the general assembly shall provide by law at its next session for the enforcement of this provision.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person holding an office of honor, trust or profit to engage in gambling, or betting on games of chance; and any such officer, upon conviction thereof, shall become thereby disqualified from the further exercise of the functions of his office, and the office of said person shall become vacant, as in the case of resignation or death.

Sec. 9. The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may hereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, devise or otherwise, shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were married.

Sec. 10. All laws now in force in this State and not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain and be enforced until altered or repealed by the general assembly, or shall expire by their own limitations.

Sec. 11. That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry this Constitution into complete operation, it is hereby declared:

First. That all laws in force in this State, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and constitutional when enacted, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly or expire by their own limitation. All ordinances passed and ratified at this convention shall have the same force and effect as if included in and constituting a part of this Constitution.

Second. All writs, actions, causes of action, proceedings, prosecutions, and rights of individuals, of bodies corporate and of the State, when not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue as valid.

Third. The provisions of all laws which are inconsistent with this Constitution shall cease upon its adoption, except that all laws which are inconsistent with such provisions of this Constitution as require legislation to enforce them shall remain in force until such legislation is had.

Fourth. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State of South Carolina under the Constitution and laws heretofore in force shall accrue to the use of the State of South Carolina under this Constitution, except as herein otherwise provided.

Fifth. All recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution to the State, or to any county, township, city or town therein, and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to this State or to any county, township, city or town therein and all writs, prosecutions, actions and proceedings, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the adoption of this Constitution. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this Constitution may be presented as if no change had been made, except as otherwise provided herein.

Sixth. All officers, State, executive, legislative, judicial, circuit, district, county, township and municipal, who may be in office at the adoption of this Constitution or who may be elected before the election of their successors as herein provided, shall hold their respective offices until their terms have expired and until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified as provided in this Constitution, unless sooner removed as may be provided by law, and shall receive the compensation now fixed by the statute laws in

force at the adoption of this Constitution.

Seventh. At all elections held for members of the general assembly in case of a vacancy, or any other office, State, county or municipal, the qualifications of electors shall remain as they were under the Constitution of 1868, until the first day of November, 1896.

Eighth. This Constitution, adopted by the people of South Carolina in convention assembled, shall be in force and effect from and after the 31st day of December, in the year 1895.

Ninth. The provisions of the Constitution of 1868 and amendments thereto are repealed by this Constitution, except when reordained and declared herein.

CHEAP BOOKS.  
How the Price of Publications Has Been Reduced.

Fifteen years ago Munro, the great American pirate, surprised the public, amazed booksellers and precipitated international copyright by issuing standard works at 15 to 25 cents a volume. They were in newspaper type, in awkward shape and badly printed. They were received as a miracle of cheapness. Whatever else they accomplished they destroyed the profits of the respectable New York 12mo and 8vo pirates, and the big bookselling firms, after half a century of piracy, were all instantly converted to international copyright.

Ten years ago there began to be issued at 10, 20 and 40 cents a volume, in paper 12mo editions of standard works, which again amazed the public by their cheapness. They were in as large type and as well printed as the 1 franc, 25 centimes books with which Levy revolutionized the French book trade 40 years ago. They were better printed and covered a wider range than the shilling volumes of Rutledge, in England 25 years ago, the predecessors of many shilling series since.

Five years ago various failures, liquidations and speculations brought great blocks and stocks of these issues on the market and they fell to 10 cents. This seemed about as far as they could go, but the past five years has seen a great change in the cost of producing cheap books. Paper has fallen in value, typesetting machines have reduced the cost of composition, presses are run at a speed before unknown, while new machines fold, stitch and cover the volumes as they come from the press and tie them in bundles. The result is that one New York firm has made a contract to deliver 2,000,000 complete paper covered books at 2 1/2 cents a volume, while another cheap book firm is delivering all its large list by the 1,000 at 2 1/2 cents a volume, less 5 per cent. for cash.

This is probably as cheap as the book is likely to go and even at these wholesale prices the book is not as cheap as the newspaper.—Philadelphia Press.

BLUNDERS CREEP IN.  
Typographical Errors Found in All the Books Ever Printed.

I remember once of a publisher in London who made up his mind to publish a book that should have no typographical errors whatever. He had his proofs corrected by his own proof-readers, until they all assured him that there were no longer any errors in the text. Then he sent proofs to the universities and to other publishing houses offering a prize of several pounds sterling in cash for every typographical mistake that could be found. Hundreds of proofs were sent out in this way and many skilled proof-readers examined the pages in the hope of earning a prize. A few errors were discovered. Then all the proof-sheets having been heard from the publisher felt sure that his book would appear before the public an absolutely perfect piece of composition. He had the plates cast, the edition printed and bound between expensive covers, because as a perfect specimen of printers' art it was of course unique in literature and exceedingly valuable to bibliophiles. The edition sold well and was spread all over the country. The publisher was very much pleased with himself for having done something that had hitherto been considered an impossibility. Then his pride had a fall, for six or eight months later he received a letter calling his attention to a certain line on a certain page. Then came another letter announcing the discovery of a second error in this perfect book. I believe before the year was out four or five mistakes were found.—Harper's Round Table.

Best School of Journalism.

It is impossible, in my judgment, that there should be any special school which will take a young man intending to pursue the profession of journalism, after he has finished his college studies, and give him much valuable instruction in the duties and labors of the future professional life, and in that general experience in business which I recommend as most indispensable. There is only one school for that purpose, and that is the newspaper office, and the better the newspaper office the more complete, the more varied, and the more extensive the labors that it aims at and performs, and the better educated the young man who is going to learn his trade there, the more effectually will he learn it. The newspaper office is the best post-graduate college that the student of the newspaper profession can have. Let him get the best education possible and then go to work in a newspaper office, and the better the editor the better the instruction.—Charles A. Dana.

CRAILO MANOR HOUSE  
Supposed to Be the Oldest Dwelling in This Country.


Contrary to general expectation, says the New York Times, the famous Craigo manor house is not to be demolished. This will be extremely interesting news to many people throughout the United States, but more particularly those of Eastern New York. The historical old place stands in one of the picturesque streets of Greenbush, just across the Hudson River from Albany. It was near this house that "Yankee Doodle" was written. For years the old block house has been fast decaying under the ruthless ravages of time and the elements. The Society of Colonial Dames, recognizing the value of this, the oldest house in the United States, has leased it for a term of fifteen years. When the improvements now in progress shall have been completed a custodian will be placed in charge. By the payment of a small entrance fee it will be accessible to all visitors.

The building was erected in 1642 as a manor house and place of defense, and was known as Fort Craigo. It was General Abercrombie's headquarters while that doughty warrior was marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga, in 1758. It was at the cantonment east of this house, near the old well, that the Army Surgeon, R. Shuckburgh, composed the immortal song, "Yankee Doodle." The house is the original homestead of the younger and larger branch of the Van Rensselaer family, after whom the county was named. According to the best histories, the building was erected by Killian Van Rensselaer for his son Johannes between the years 1339 and 1642.

The building is a two-story and attic brick structure of most substantial construction. The walls are of great thickness, and are still pierced with two of the nine stone loopholes which once commanded the approaches. The beams of heavy pine are of unusual size, some of them being sixteen inches square. About the middle of the eighteenth century the rude fortress-like dwelling was transformed into a handsome residence, and an addition was made in the rear in 1749. The main entrance is in the middle of the rear front and has access to a small hall, from which open doors leading to the main hall on either side. At the end of the hall, on an arch, the impost and cornice of which are ornamented with delicate garlands in low relief. A second and much larger paneled hall, opening upon the porch at the left, intersects this hall at the centre of the house. The old Craigo manor house is most curiously planned. All the rooms connect with each other, usually by means of closets, but as there are several levels on the same story the doors in some cases open several feet above the level of the floor of the lower room. There is no apparent reason for this difference of level, unless it was purposely designed to increase the difficulty of capture in the event of the house being taken by an enemy.

The building some years ago passed out of the hands of the Van Rensselaers, and the property was in litigation for nearly two years. During that time it was the retreat of a band of young ruffians who broke the windows, defaced the woodwork, and demolished the mantels and balusters. Prior to that time the old manor was visited by people from all parts of the United States. It is famous in history and song.

In the Same Boat.



"Is it true that you are the richest man at the beach last week?" I heard you were engaged to him!" "Of course I was engaged to him! Do you think I wanted to be the only girl that was not?"—Truth.

She Was Astonished.

As a Chicago woman cyclist was taking a run on her wheel along a country road, a woman rushed wildly out from a small cottage many yards from the highway, waving her apron and hallooing madly. The wheelwoman stopped short and waited. The woman's husband was probably dying and she wanted to send for a doctor. Curious, she tarried while the rural dame drew near. As she came up, panting and breathless, she ejaculated: "Fore God, lady, tell me how ye ever learnt to set on them wheels."

A "versatile genius" is really a Jack-of-all-trades, and master of none.