

The Manning Times.

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NO. 15.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BOTH BRANCHES ALREADY DOWN TO VERY HARD WORK.

Several Measures of Importance Received Final Disposition—A Synopsis of the Proceedings in Both Houses.

COLUMBIA, December 3.—Perhaps at no session of the Legislature has there ever been, after the close of the second week only, such a showing in the way of actual work, as the body now in session makes to the people. Both Senate and House evidently came here with the determination to clear up the crowded calendars left from last session, and thus promptly clear the way for the work of the present. By steady and judicious work, the measures standing over have been disposed of, and already several bills of importance, introduced this session, have met their fate—have been passed or killed.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.
About the first real discussion of the present session came up on the bill to prohibit the obstruction of navigation by bridges over and across the rivers of this State. The first section of the bill is as follows:

"That no person or persons, or corporations, in this State shall keep or cause to be kept, put or caused to be placed, any bridge over and across any of the rivers within this State so as thereby to injure or obstruct the free navigation of said rivers, and every such person or persons or corporation so offending shall forfeit for each and every such offence the sum of two hundred dollars for each day that such bridge may be so kept or remain as an obstruction to said free navigation, for the use of the State.

The second section requires companies to remove bridges now obstructing navigation or to place suitable draws to enable steamboats to pass through without lowering the smokestack. The penalty for violation is \$200 for every day during which the obstruction continues.

The third section makes the law go into effect six months after its passage. The debate on this Act took up the greater portion of two legislative days. The opponents of the bill thought it too stringent, and thought the steamboat could easily have hinged smokestacks and lower them to pass under the bridges. There were several amendments—one to strike out the words "in the least"; another to confine the application of the bill to navigable streams. The bill was finally passed. It goes back to the Senate.

THE TAX ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Senator Yonmans' bill "to amend an Act to change the time of listing property for taxation" caused some debate. It added to Section 1 of the Act named the following proviso: "That the following agricultural products, to wit, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rice, peas and long forage, made on the day specified by law, shall be the amounts actually on hand on August 1, immediately preceding the date of said return; provided further, that this shall apply only to such said products as are actually in the hands of the producer thereof."

The purpose of the bill was to relieve the farmer from the payment of taxes on all but the surplus of his agricultural products, it being estimated that the amount remaining on hand on the 1st of August could justly be considered a surplus.

Senator Morse moved to recommit the bill as he considered it partial and class legislation. He made this motion with the knowledge that it would be defeated, but he would insist upon it.

Senators Yonmans and Sinkler emphatically favored the bill and maintained that it was not discriminative.

The motion to recommit was rejected by a vote of 22 to 4.

The bill was then passed and sent to the House without a division.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.
Senator Murray's bill to regulate and restrict the rights of railroad corporations in this State in acquiring additional lines of railroad" passed its third reading in the following shape:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any corporation owning, leasing, operating, controlling, or having any interest in any line of railroad in this State, to purchase, lease, operate, control or obtain any interest in any other line of railroad now operating or hereafter to be constructed in this State, without first obtaining an Act of the General Assembly authorizing the same.

Sec. 2. That if any individual or individuals who operate, control, or own the majority of stock of any railroad corporation in this State, shall purchase stock in any other line of railroad chartered in this State, such stock shall not be entitled to be voted in any election for officers or as to the management of the property, but shall participate in all dividends and emoluments arising therefrom.

Section 4 repeals all Acts or parts of Acts which may conflict with the provisions of this Act.

PROHIBITION MEASURES.
There was quite a discussion in the House upon the bill to submit to the voters of Abbeville county the question of license or no license in the incorporated towns and villages of that county. Mr. Pope, of Newberry, moved to strike out the enacting clause. Messrs. Young, Parker and Mars, of Abbeville, and Messrs. Archer, of Spartanburg, Davenport, of Greenville, and Beard, of Oconee, spoke in opposition to the motion to strike out, and Mr. Hamilton, of Chester, Mr. Ansel, of Greenville, and others favored it. The yeas and nays being called, the House by 38 yeas and 77 nays, refused to strike out. The bill finally passed a second reading with the counties of Oconee and Greenville being incorporated so as to come under its provisions. The other local option bills, aiming at the same end for Greenville and Oconee counties, were thereupon tabled.

THE CRIMINAL LAW.
The bill to regulate the practice in the Court of General Sessions in regard to peremptory challenges and standing

aside of jurors was much discussed in the Senate. The bill limited the number of jurors to be challenged by the defendant to ten and that of the State to ten. This change brought up the discussion. Senator Talbert moved to recommit and made a strong and extensive argument against the bill. The bill was finally killed by a vote of 19 to 16.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.
Senator Morse, of Sumter, has introduced the bill, already mentioned in this correspondence, to reorganize the State University. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

The University of South Carolina to be re-established at Columbia, exclusively for white students, and to be composed of the following colleges and schools: College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Sciences; College of Pharmacy; Normal School; Law School, and such other departments as the trustees may hereafter establish with a branch at Orangeburg, the Ocala College exclusively for colored students, and a branch at Charleston, the Citadel Academy, exclusively for whites.

The University at Columbia to be under the general direction of a President, who shall by virtue of his office, be president of all the faculties of its several colleges and schools.

The other officers of the University to be a librarian and treasurer, a secretary, a chaplain and a marshal; also two students as hall-keeper and janitor.

The professors, adjunct professors, and assistant professors in the different colleges and schools to constitute the General Faculty or University Senate.

Each college or school to be under the general supervision of a special committee of the Board of Trustees.

Each college or school to have its own faculty, with a chairman or dean, who shall be one of the professors.

When a professor appears in more than one faculty, his salary to be divided among the colleges and schools in which he teaches in proportion to the services rendered to each.

Total Expenses.
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts: Total expenses \$18,750; Less half interest on United States land scrip 5,754; Total \$12,996

College of Liberal Arts and Sciences \$13,333
College of Pharmacy 2,856
Normal School 7,945
Law School 3,915
Total \$41,021

Estimated Income.
Annual fees \$1,800
Tuition fees 3,200
Total \$5,000

Annual appropriation required \$37,021
Appropriation granted last year 23,000
Increase required \$14,021

The increased appropriations asked for are mainly for the benefit of Agricultural and Mechanical College.

THE PHOSPHATE INTERESTS.
The joint committee appointed at the last session to investigate the management of the phosphate interests, have submitted a bill, of which the following is a synopsis:

Section 1 provides that for the consideration, and upon the conditions hereinafter expressed, the State of South Carolina does give and grant to the following companies, to wit: the Sea Island Chemical Company, the Phosphate Mining Company, (limited), the Oconee Mining Company, the Oak Point Mines and the Farmers' Phosphate Company, and such other persons or corporations as they may from time to time associate with them, and their assigns, the exclusive right to dig, mine and remove phosphate rock and phosphate deposits from the phosphate territory belonging to and within the jurisdiction of the State, for and during the term of twenty years next succeeding the passage of this Act.

Section 2 provides that this grant is wholly conditioned upon the acceptance of the same by the companies above set forth within the period of ninety days after the passage of this Act, by filing their written acceptance of the terms hereof with the secretary of State, and the performance of the following duties, conditions and obligations:

1. The parties accepting the grant agree to pay the State the guaranteed annual royalty of \$175,000, and a dollar per ton additional for all rock dug over 175,000 tons. If rock goes higher than six dollars per ton, the companies agree to pay the State one-third of the price in excess of that sum.

2. The companies must stipulate not to interfere with navigation.

3. The work must be done systematically, and reports must regularly be made to the Special Agent of the State, of the operations under the Act.

4. The companies must give good bond, in the sum of \$200,000 to insure their faithful performance of the contract.

Section 3 protects the companies from any interference in their work, so long as they perform their part of the contract.

Section 4 provides that if the companies named in the Act do not accept its terms, other companies or individuals may come in under its terms.

Section 5 provides that the Act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor, but if it is not accepted within one hundred and eighty days thereafter, as above provided, it shall be null and void, and of no effect whatsoever.

Senator Talbert, of Edgefield, has submitted a minority report based on a raise on the royalty to \$1.50, and on about the same scheme as indicated in the above bill.

FLORENCE COUNTY.
The people of the eastern section of the State have long been considering the matter of making a new county with Florence for its county-seat. The proposition to make this change has been embodied in a bill introduced in the House several days ago. Pending action on the measure, much pains was taken by its advocates to present it fully to the members; so that most of them were fully in possession of the facts of the case before the bill came up in the House. The discussion on the floor was left, seemingly by common consent, to the delegations from the three counties actually interested. These were divided as follows: The Marion delegation was solidly in favor of it, and the Williamsburg delegation solidly against it. Of the Darlington delegation Messrs. Kershaw and

Dubose favored, and Messrs. King and Bird opposed it.

Arguments were made for the bill by Messrs. Bigman and Norton, of Marion, Wilson, of Sumter, and Dubose and Kershaw, of Darlington, and against it by Messrs. Bird and King, of Darlington, and Chandler, of Williamsburg. This exhausted the local discussion. The only two outsiders who took part were Dr. Pope, of Newberry, who favored the bill, and Col. Thomas, of Richland, who opposed it. About two hours were consumed in the debate.

A vote was taken on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and resulted—yeas 52, nays 52.

Mr. Chandler, of Williamsburg, made an attempt to get Williamsburg "taken out" of the bill, but it failed on a division—yeas 40—and the work of amending commenced. A good deal of entangling parliamentary practice was involved in amending the bill, in consequence of the radical character of the proposed amendments to the bill under consideration and the fact that these were not printed.

A motion was made to adjourn the debate and print the amendments, but the House refused to do so. A provision was inserted naming Florence as the county seat, provided the town will furnish all the county buildings, with an additional proviso that if one hundred freeholders of the new county shall object then an election shall be held to determine the county seat. The new county is to be attached to the 6th Congressional district and the 4th judicial circuit. The apportionment of representation in the Legislature is made as follows: Florence 2, and Marion, Williamsburg and Darlington 3 each.

After finishing the amendments a motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote was adopted. The bill has since had its third reading and gone to the Senate.

THE SALE OF SEED COTTON.
The bill to regulate the traffic in seed cotton in the county of Abbeville attracted some attention. The bill prohibits traffic in seed cotton without the payment of a license fee of \$300. As soon as the bill was read a dozen members were on their feet desiring to "get into" the bill. The following counties were added: Sumter, Union, York, Charleston, Berkeley, Richland, Edgefield, Kershaw, Orangeburg and Chester. The price of license in Charleston and Berkeley was fixed at \$50. The penalty for violation of the Act is \$100 fine and one year's imprisonment. The licenses are to be issued between the 15th of August and 15th of December.

AMENDING THE CRIMINAL LAW.
The House spent the greater part of three days in discussing the bill to amend the criminal law. Its object is to simplify the forms of indictment, etc., so that the loopholes for criminals to escape, by reason of faulty technicalities, and through other mere technicalities, should be as nearly as practicable, removed. The bill was finally passed—but not without numerous amendments.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.
The Senate bill to give a pension of \$5 a month to disabled soldiers of the Confederate army, now resident in this State, passed the Senate without any trouble. The only amendments adopted were to perfect details. The pension is to be given to needy persons only—to those only whose annual income, from all sources, is less than \$250 a year. As a safeguard against imposition, each applicant must furnish the affidavit of a practicing physician, to show that he is actually needy. The bill has already received its third reading in the Senate and been sent over to the House.

The Soldiers' Home bill, introduced by Dr. Pope, has passed its three readings in the House and gone to the Senate.

OTHER MATTERS.
The bill (by Mr. Hodges, of Anderson) to limit the rate of interest to seven per cent, was killed in the House by a vote of 68 to 67.

The bill to require the Governor to appoint one and the same person county auditor and treasurer was killed in the Senate.

A bill to abolish the office of Master was killed without discussion, and a bill to reduce the salaries of all State officers and clerks was killed by a vote of 11 to 22, after a speech in its favor by Senator Talbert.

Senator McMaster's bill to make the term of office of the Superintendent of Education four years was killed after a strong speech by the originator.

The engraving of Washington recently restored to the State by Gen. Belknap will be hung in the hall of the House of Representatives. It is also probable that the Hampton portrait, by Guerry, presented to the State by the United States Senators, will be hung in the hall as a companion picture to the Gordon portrait.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

By Senator Byrd, to establish a new county from portions of Marion, Williamsburg, Clarendon, Sumter and Darlington counties, to be known as Bee County.

Representative Seegers of Richland has offered a bill which looks to the State's working of the phosphate mines with convicts. He thinks if would "abolish taxation."

By Senator Yonmans, striking out Sections 595 and 596 of the General Statutes relating to the privilege tax on fertilizers, and substituting others in lieu thereof.

Messages were received from the Governor conveying the correspondence relative to the return by Gen. W. W. Belknap, through Senator Hampton, of the engraving of Washington, saved from the Hall of Representatives of the Old State House, and concerning the gift of the Guerry portrait of Hampton to the State. As to the former, a concurrent resolution was offered by Senator Izlar and adopted, that the thanks of the General Assembly be tendered to Gen. Belknap, and that the engraving be hung in the new Hall of Representatives.

The bill to abolish the office of county auditor and devolve its duties upon the county treasurer was killed without debate and without division.

The bill to authorize the reindexing of the old equity records of Edgefield county, and the bill to charter the Newberry and Chester Railroad Company

have received their final reading in the House.

Senator Murray's bill to provide that no pardon should operate to restore political rights, unless such pardon should be distinctly stated in the pardon, was killed.

Among bills passed their third reading in the Senate are:

A bill to empower the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company to mortgage its property and franchise and to confirm existing mortgages.

To provide for the relief of certain Confederate soldiers, sailors and widows of sailors.

To amend Section 1495 of the General Statutes of this State, relating to posting the schedule of passenger trains behind time.

To amend Part I, Title XII, Chapter XI, of the General Statutes, relating to the manner of acquiring the right of way by corporations, so as to add thereto an additional section to be known as Section 1551.

To prohibit Trial Justices, who receive salaries in criminal business to charge or receive any fees.

The bill to provide for scholarships in the South Carolina College was killed.

The bill to require railroad companies to keep open an office with some officer authorized to act for such companies in this State was passed to a third reading.

Senator Hemphill introduced a joint resolution providing a committee to inquire into the charges of poor food being furnished to the patients of the Lunatic Asylum.

In the Senate the following are some of the bills which have been passed to a third reading:

Bill to amend the charter of the Summerville Street Railway and Hotel Company; Bill to amend Section 2 of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the number and pay of Trial Justices of Oconee county"; Bill to allow cities, towns, villages and townships interested in the construction of the Carolina, Cumberland, Gray and Chicago Railroad, which have not heretofore voted subscriptions to the capital stock of said railroad company, to vote the same; Bill to empower the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company to mortgage its property and franchises and to confirm existing mortgages; Bill to repeal an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the fees of physicians and surgeons for testifying in criminal cases, etc."; Bill to prohibit the County Commissioners of Sumter from granting State bonds for the use of the disabled Confederate veterans; Bill to prohibit Trial Justices who receive salaries in criminal business to charge or receive fees; Bill to amend the statutes relating to dentists; Bill to amend Section 1495 of the General Statutes of this State, relating to posting the schedule of passenger trains behind time; Bill to amend Part I, Title XII, and Chapter XI, of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to the manner of acquiring the right of way by corporations, so as to add thereto an additional section to be known as Section 1551.

To amend Section 1448 of the General Statutes, relating to settlements for freights between railroads and consignees.

To require railroad companies to keep open an office with some officer authorized to act for such companies in this State.

To allow unimproved lands, which have metes on the tax books since 1875, to be listed without penalty.

Providing a mode of ascertaining the names of registered voters convicted of disqualifying crimes and requiring their names to be erased by the Supervisor of Registration.

To amend Sections 1058 and 2061 of the General Statutes, in relation to the custodian of minors.

To provide for the payment of the claim of the late Judge A. J. Shaw.

To amend Section 89 of the General Statutes of South Carolina, relating to the qualifications of electors.

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to facilitate the giving of bonds required by law," approved December 26, 1884, so far as the same affects clerks and officers of banks and banking institutions and railway companies.

To amend Section 152 of the General Statutes, relating to election expenses.

The bill to regulate the rate of interest on loans in this State was killed.

The bill to regulate criminal practice in the Courts of General Sessions was read the third time in the House and returned to the Senate with amendments.

Mr. Pope's bill to establish and maintain a home for disabled soldiers and seamen of the Confederate army and navy residing in this State at this time and for the government of the same, was passed to a third reading.

The following resolution was concurred in by the House and ordered to be returned to the Senate:

Whereas grave reflections have been made in the public prints against the officers of the State Lunatic Asylum with respect to the food furnished for the use of its inmates; and whereas it is due to the officers and inmates of said institution that the charges be investigated; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives concurring therein, that a committee consisting of two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House respectively to investigate said charges and to report thereon to the present General Assembly.

A Red-Hot Stove Inside Him.
New York, November 30.—An appalling struggle took place tonight between a raving maniac named Frederick Drummond, a powerful negro, and Roundsmen Carley, of Capt. Kelly's precinct. The negro has for a long time been a waiter at the Union League Club, but he has recently shown signs of insanity. Tonight he became violently insane and tore around the house, imagining that he had a red-hot stove inside him. A hatchet was handy and he seized it, and with it began to denude his furniture. Roundsmen Carley heard his cries and rushed into the negro's room. He no sooner entered than the maniac seized one of his fingers, and getting it between his teeth, ground at it like a demon. The officer and madman rolled over and over on the floor and struggled for the possession of the hatchet, which had been dropped. Just as the officer was coming exhausted assistance came, and by dint of prying open the negro's teeth the roundsmen's finger was saved. The negro was taken to Bellevue hospital and placed in a straight-jacket.

J. E. Phynso's Merchant Tailor Establishment, Columbia, S. C., is in full blast. Only a look will convince any one. All that want a first-class fitting suit try him. A full line of the best goods on hand.

A bribe is a sum of money offered to a person which is considered too small to be satisfactory; when it rises to the plane of satisfaction it becomes a retainer.

THE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SHORT SESSION DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO ACTUAL BUSINESS.

The Body Passes the Resolutions Expressive of Its Desires of the General Assembly and Adjourns Sine Die.

(Condensed from the Columbia Register.)
The second annual Convention of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina was opened in Agricultural Hall last Thursday shortly after noon, being the third meeting of the Association since its organization.

The hall was fairly well filled, there being a considerable number besides delegates present.

At just quarter-past 12 o'clock, the President of the Association, Mr. D. K. Norris, of Anderson, called the Convention to order and delivered his opening address.

The roll of delegates was then made up, the chairman of the different county delegations giving to the Secretary, J. T. Duncan, of Newberry, the lists of their delegations.

The roll was then read as follows, ninety-seven delegates responding to their names:

Abbeville: W. P. Addison, J. N. Young, W. D. Mars, G. N. Nickle, G. J. Britt, Anderson: S. K. Norris, J. Deiton Watson.

Barnwell: S. H. Kirkland, W. R. Boynton, J. A. Jenkins.

Berkeley: J. B. Morrison, J. E. Murray, W. Anderson, John W. Gardner, A. M. Skipper, G. Jackson, T. M. Harvey, J. W. L. Clement.

Charleston: A. W. Leland, Chester: C. W. McFadden, Dr. W. M. McCullum, W. R. Robinson.

Colleton: G. W. May, Robert Black, A. J. Linder, Frank Fishburne, Solomon Hiers, W. J. Fishburne.

Cherokee: W. D. Craig, G. Redfern, Clarendon: L. H. DeChamps, F. F. Cooper, J. E. Davis.

Darlington: A. W. Perrot, T. E. Howle, C. R. King, J. E. Miller, J. W. Beasley, Edgefield: E. R. Tillman, W. S. Allen, W. H. Geldel, W. T. Walton, W. D. Jennings, Jr.

Fairfield: J. B. Turner, T. W. Traylor, Dr. McKinstry, J. M. Galloway, T. P. Mitchell.

Greenville: M. L. Donaldson, Lexington: N. J. Sebels, Kershaw: W. A. Anernum, G. G. Alexander, G. W. Mosley, T. J. Josey.

Lancaster: R. L. Hicklin, D. A. Williams.

Laurens: G. W. Shell, J. S. Blalock, J. H. Shell, J. A. Jones.

Marion: L. B. Rodgers, F. M. Allen, D. W. McLaurin.

Mecklenburg: Alex. McRae, Chas. Crossland, Levy Ivey, J. F. McLaurin.

Newberry: R. F. C. Hunter, J. R. Davidson, J. T. Duncan, J. V. Culbreth, J. W. Scott, Alternates: Thompson Connor, G. F. Long, N. R. Lester, J. T. P. Crosson, J. C. Neel.

Orangeburg: E. R. Walter, L. S. Conner, J. E. Warnamaker.

Spartanburg: J. W. Striffling, J. B. Davis, B. F. Bates.

Sumter: H. R. Thomas, T. P. Kilgore, A. K. Sanders, B. P. Kelly.

Union: W. T. Jeter, G. H. Jeter, W. T. Betsill.

Williamsburg: Wm. Cooper, D. N. Johnson, F. M. Britton, S. L. York, W. J. Waters, T. G. Culp, Iredell Jones.

A motion was made to insert as Article II. of the by-laws a provision for the election of officers, and renumber the articles following.

After some discussion, which evidenced that the Convention did not wish to proceed to the election of officers, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of one from each county.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

CAPTAIN TILLMAN READS A LETTER.
As Chairman of the Executive Committee, Captain Tillman read a letter sent by him in his official capacity in reply to a circular sent out by the Commissioner of Agriculture, asking information in relation to the location, cost and curriculum of an agricultural college. The letter was received as information.

CAPTAIN TILLMAN READS A REPORT.
Under the head of reports of special committees but one was forthcoming. Captain Tillman reported that a committee of three had been appointed at the last Convention to draft certain bills to carry out the wishes of that Convention, and secure their passage if possible. The committee had discharged its duty so far as possible, and had drawn up a bill to reorganize the Agricultural Department. This had been withdrawn and a new one substituted which had passed the House and now hangs in the Senate. A bill for a separate Agricultural College was not introduced by reason of the general scarcity of means and other sufficient reasons. The report was received as information.

Captain Tillman at this point suggested that the Secretary read a summary of the proceedings of last year's Convention. The Secretary read some of the minutes of the last previous meeting and the platform then adopted.

A BUSINESS COMMITTEE.
The following committee was appointed to arrange business for the consideration of the Convention:
Abbeville: G. N. Nickles; Anderson: J. C. Watkins; Barnwell, W. R. Boynton; Berkeley: J. W. L. Clement; Charleston: A. W. Leland; Chester: C. W. McFadden; Colleton, F. C. Fishburne; Cherokee: W. D. Craig; Clarendon: F. P. Cooper; Darlington, E. W. Perrot; Edgefield: B. R. Tillman; Fairfield: T. P. Mitchell; Greenville, M. L. Donaldson; Lexington, H. L. Sebels; Kershaw: W. A. Anernum; Laurens: G. W. Shell; Marion: F. M. Allen; Marlboro: J. F. McLauren; Newberry: R. T. C. Hunter; Orangeburg, J. E. Warnamaker; Spartanburg, J. E. Davis; Sumter, H. R. Thomas; Union, W. T. Jeter; Williamsburg, G. M. Johnson; York, Iredell Jones.

On motion, alternates were given the privilege of the floor and to participate in discussion. It was also resolved that the Committee on Business sit during the recess.

INFORMATION INVITED.
The following resolutions were offered

by Mr. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, and adopted:

Resolved, That this Farmers' Convention respectfully invite the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College to send one or more of their number or of the faculty of the South Carolina College to meet this Convention to-night at 7:30 o'clock to explain and discuss the question of agricultural education and the best means of promoting the same in South Carolina, and that a committee of three be appointed at once to extend this invitation.

Resolved, That the discussion to be had on the subject is for the purpose of arriving at just conclusions, and any gentleman, whether a member of this Convention or of the General Assembly, who feels that he can add any light, shall have the privilege of being heard.

Messrs. Shell, Anernum and Fishburne were appointed on the committee.

THE TREASURY.
The treasurer reported that of the original fund of \$74, the sum of \$39.75 had been disbursed, leaving a balance in hand of \$34.25. The report was referred to an auditing committee.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.
Among the resolutions offered and referred to the committee were those by Mr. Iredell Jones of York, in opposition to the present establishment of the Agricultural College. Mr. Watson reported the resolution of the Anderson Association, urging the separate Agricultural College and the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture.

The Convention, at 2:20 p. m., took a recess till 7 p. m.

The Night Session.
The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, and by the addition of several newly arrived delegates the number present was swelled to something over one hundred.

The hall was packed, there being a large number of outsiders present including a good representation of the General Assembly.

By reason of President Norris being troubled with hoarseness, Mr. G. W. Shell, of Laurens, was invited to preside and did so most efficiently.

Mr. Crossland moved that the Convention proceed at once to

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.
On motion of Mr. Crossland, it was voted that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. D. K. Norris, of Anderson, as the choice of the Convention for President.

Mr. Norris expressed his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, but thought it best that the office should devolve on some one else, and thereupon declined to decline with thanks.

The Convention, however, insisted on his serving.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Watson, Fishburne and Crossland was appointed by the President, to read to the Convention the President's election to the chair.

On election for Vice-Presidents, one from each Congressional District, resulted as follows: one ballot being cast for all by the Secretary, on motion:

First District—J. E. Warnamaker.
Second—A. J. Linder.