this State in consequence of having

been stationed therein at Sec. 6. Electors shall in all cases,

except treason, felony or breach of the

peace, be privileged from arrest and

at elections and in going to and re-

turning from the same.

elected by the people.

declared elected.

been suggested.

civil process during their attendance

Sec. 7. Every person entitled to vote

Sec. S. The General Assembly shall

inever pass any law that will deprive

people under this Constitution, the

person or persons who shall receive

the highest number of votes shall be

Sec. 11. The provisions of this Con-

stitution concerning the term of resi-

dence necessary to enable persons to

hold certain offices therein mentioned

shall not be held to apply to

bly at its first session.

Sec. 12. No person shall be disfranchised for felony or other crime com-

mitted while such person was a slave. Note.—These are the provisions af-

fecting the right of suffrage-about

which so many different plans have

ART. IX. -TAXATION.

Sec. 1. The General Assembly, shall

-Sec. 2. The General Assembly may

shall happen that such ordinary ex-penses of the State for any year shall

exceed the income of the State for such

vide for levying a tax for the ensuing

income, to pay the deficiency of the

preceding year together with the esti-

The remaining sections refer to the

Notes-The Convention will probab-

ART. X .- EDUCATION.

Sec. 2. There shall be elected bi

missioner, said Commissioners to con-

for the division of the State into suita-

nated expenses of the ensuing year.

year, the General Assembly shall pro-

year sufficient, with other sources o

at any election shall be eligible to any

office which now is or hereafter shall

VOL. XI.

THE LAW OF THE LAND.

tion have been more or less discussed the people should have some acquaintance with the instrument under which the State government has been operated for twenty-seven years past.

in this correspondence, the substance of those provisions of the present Coustitution, on which the Convention may be expected to act.

binding force.

Note.-It is not likely that either of the above sections will provoke any discussion. It has been suggested that they be stricken out as unneces-

ARTICLE II.-LEGISLATIVE DEPART-MENT.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by ballot every second

Assembly shall have power at any time to organize new counties by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones; but no new county shall officers chosen by the people at the hereafter be formed of less extent than first election, or by the General Assemsix hundred and twenty-five square miles, nor shall any existing county be reduced to less extent than six hundred and twenty-five square miles. Each county shall constitute one elec-

the State; except the county of Char-

chase of said homestead or the efection of improvements thereon. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly at

alike shall be elected for four years, and that the Legislature meet only once in two years.

ing a single Senator only.

that the homestead provisions should be omitted from the new Constitution —thus subjecting all of a man's proper ty to the payment of his debts. It has also been suggested that the homeapart of too much property under the

ART. III-EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. their duties . The only change yet suggested, in connection with this department, is that the term of the sev-

instead of two. ART. IV-JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. This article deals with the courts of the States, and the officers connected therewith-justices, judges, attorney general, solicitors, clerks of court. peace-for which last named, trial

Legislature been substituted. Some changes have been suggested in this department, looking to simplic- | ble school districts. : There shall be ity and economy, but they have not yet taken definite shape. County courts, a new appeal court, and some

other changes, have been mooted. ART. V-JURISPRUDENCE. The only important provision in this article is that requiring the codification of the laws every ten years.

There is not likely to be any change in this provision. ARTICLES VI AND VIL These articles refer to "eminient do-main"—the control of the State over all her territory-and to the mode and manner of impeaching the governor or any other State officer for official

misconduct. ART. VIII-SUFFRAGE. Sec. 1. In all elections by the people the electors shall vote by ballot. United States of the age of twenty-one all taxable property in their give the details."

MANNING, S. C.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11,

THE MANS FOR WHOSE DEATH INSUR ANCE COMPAINES HAD PAID. .

ance to a brother in-law named Mc

Gruders, five minor chrildren. The story of Fraker's disappear ance as sworn to by six men, as fol

Springs, one dark night in July. The

cry - . . was heard, No change has been suggested in any other articles of the Constitution

> efforts. swore out a warrant for his arrest, charging him with swindling inabout fifty miles out in the woods, at a point which could be reached only

expected back at any minute. An examination of the camp was made after the young man in charge had been placed under arrest, and it at the camp Phillips proceeded on the collapsed, but was told that he was charging him with swindling the

take things easy.' The prisoner was taken to Tower, together with his companion, who gave his name as Frank Smith. As eighteen ng of his companion, and had merely fell in with Fraker in a casual way, ments. At Tower the Iron Range road was boarded, and the party arrived in this city about noon.

The prisoner admitted without hesifation that he was Dr. G. W. Fraker, and said he had no doubt that he was the man wanted. He asked what he would probably get if convicted. He said that originally he had no

Cuba between the insurgents under Smith, who had proved good com-anionic Macco and Spanish troops pany. Fraker had been in the camp commanded by Canerlas, in which the in which he was arrested for nearly a the fact. A motion for a new trial in troops, killing, six: hundred soldiers month for supplies. When arrested upon the ground that one of the jury-and eight officers, and wounding Cashall levy an annual tax of not less nellas. The Spanish papers report admitted that he was in correspond-

pected to get more.

As Fraker's estate in Kansas has not yet been distributed Detective Herrick telegraphed there to have suit to re cover the stolen money instituted. Frakar is now on the way to Topeka and will be tried in the criminal court of Ray county. The penalty, if con-victed, is seven years in the penitentiary on each count. There will be five

counts, Crowley, Triplett and Harris are to be prosecuted for perjury.

The officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in this city are very much interested in the report of Fraker's capture. He was insured with them for \$10,000 and they had refused to pay the amount of the claim on the ground of insufficient proof of death.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—Dr. George W. Fraker, is now in the jail at Richmond, Ray county. The ings against him for attempting to denot propable' that an effort will be identity in order to prevent the in- are permitted no voice. surance companies from recovering the money paid on his insurance.

Attorneys for the insurance companies have traced \$39,000 of the money paid for Dr. Fraker's "death." The amount of insurance money actually received by the executor was about \$50.000. Settlement was made with several of the companies without gong to law. By these companies the otal was reduced about \$9,000, so hat the entire sum the heirs would have received, had not the hiding place of Fraker been revealed, would ave been \$52,000.

Jidge-Lincoln, the executor, has \$20,000 on deposit in a bank at Liberty and it is known that \$9,000 of the money has been lent out.

Each of Fraker's sisters, Nancy J. Magruder and Cynthia Hartfield, was paying out this money by the proceedings in the Federal court. The leputy who served the papers on them says that the sisters had spent part of the duty they owe their God and their the money, but they told him they country. would give back what ramained of the \$10,000 and do their best to make restitution of the full amount.

Hung in Florida. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.-A special to the Times-Union from Jasper, Fla., says: Jos. B. Norton, white. was hanged here today for the murder of James Denmark, also white, on the many of her sisters simply justice for by his confession that he swam the night of January 4. It was intended herself and them. men in boats with grappling irons and a high fence had been erected collectively as men soon to lend your-dragged the bottom and searched the around the gallows but the crowd selves to the high and removable to the high and re

persons saw the hanging. Norton ascended the gallows at 11:15, stepping as firmly as if he were walking to his dinner instead of to his death. He said in his statement that he did not kill flesh, has never given up the 'hunt, sworn away by perjured witnesses. State government, that you will grant and yesterday success crowned his He pointed out Messrs: Miles and Me Alpin as two of the men who had sworn falsely against him. This alwho is a son of Representative McAl pin, made a desperate effort to get at Norton, evidently intending to assault him. Sheriff Pollard called on the crowd to assist him and McAlpin was inally arrested and order restored. Norton concluded by calling on God to witness that Judson Taylor killed Denmark. The trap was then sprung, and Norton's death followed instantly his neck being broken. A novel feature of the execution was that at Norton's request a white gauze veil was pulled over his face, instead of the traditional black cap. On the night of January 4 Norton and his bride of a few. weeks attended a ball given in their honor. During the ball young Denmark gave Norton a pistol to keep for him, and then began dancing with Mrs. Norton. While Denmark dancing with the young wife he did something to her that enraged Norton. The husband jerked Denmark from Mrs. Norton's arms and struck him to the floor. Then, as Denmark ried to rise; he was shot dead with the pistol he had given Norton to keep. Today Norton said that he dropped the pistol and that Judson Taylor picked it up and shot Denmark. Norton always claimed that Denmark had

> ooking for his Heirs. ANDERSON, S. C., Sept. 5.—The fol owing is a copy of a letter received by the postmaster at this place today which, perhaps is worth giving to the

grossly insulted Mrs. Norton. Norton

was a magnificent specimen of man-

nood, being fully seven feet tall, and

weighing 250 pounds, without an

ounce of surplus flesh. He was 30

years of age, and was born in Wil-

liamsburg, S. C.

public Ray, Md., Sept. 2, 1895. To the Postmaster at Anderson S. C. Dear Sir :- I write to you for information, if you can give it, concerning of New-York out of \$15,000 and other the heirs of a man in your State that New York companies out of \$3,000 was robbed by members of the Eight more, a total of nearly \$60,000, was Michigan Cavalry between the 19th hen read to him. He admitted his September and the 19th of October, identity, saying that as he could not 1864. If I can learn the names and adhelp himself he would go along dresses, I can furnish them with valuquietly. He maintained his nerve to able information. This man was robremarkable degree, saying to Deputy | bed, so I am informed, by members of the Eighth Regiment. He was taken glad the chase is over; now I can out in the wood-house and hung by the neck by three men until he told where his money was. The money was dug up in the cellar. They go thousand dollars in gold. t was evident that Smith knew noth- The men claimed that it belonged to his grand-daughter. Now, if there are any heirs of this man alive, we hills. So far as known, there were no lives lost in that place, although not where he will be held to await develop- if you don't know anything about this affair, please hand to some one who will investigate the matter. knew that the money was taken and known, the men who got it. Any information you can furnish will be appreciated. Anyone that can give any informa-

tion on the subject, and desiring the Father and Son Convicted

Maxassas, Va., Sept. 4.—The irial of George Posey and his son Fred Po-sey for the murder of Andrew Loveess, near Neabsco, on the 30th ultimo, was concluded today, resulting in a verdict of ten years in the penitentiary in the case of Fred and of five years was indicted as principal in the murder and his father as accessory before the verdict will be set aside.

THEY WANT THE BALLOT AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MAKERS OF

OUR NEW CONSTITUTION.

following letters, which are addressed to the delegates elected to the Consti tutional Convention, explain them-

GENTLEMEN: The gravity of a pend-South Carolina forces itself upon every intelligent woman of our State. What concerns the welfare of our drowning of the doctor was alleged to fare of women. A large percentage as well as its shapes. Small fields have taken place in Ray county and of property throughout South Caro crops made wonderful growth and are for that reason the criminal proceed- lina is owned by women, many of generally in excellent condition. them widows and orphans who are defraud ten insurance companies out of nied representation, and have no male vest somewhat. 58,000 will take place there. It is relative to represent them at the ballot box, and their possessions are at the made by the lawyers to disprove his mercy of men in whose elections they Our women deplore the divisions that rend our State, they wish to have

adopted laws that may produce unity, and consequently a better govern ment. Women can supply the subtle, intuitive perception lacking in men; courage that would make their advice and judgment invaluable adjuncts in the mechanism of good government. It has been asserted that women would not vote if the ballot were given them, yet no one refutes the fact that the women of Wyoming and Col orado avail themselves of their privil ege. Would our women of South Carolina be less patriotic and public spirited than these women of the West? In behalf of my sisters throughout South Carolina and especially those of my own district in Charlesleft \$5,000 by the will, and they have ton county. I say let the men give. been paid. They were enjoined from us the franchise and then only will they be convinced that the heroic daughters of the revolution and Confederacy would die rather than shirk HELEN MORRIS LEWIS.

> GENTLEMEN: In addressing this letter to you upon equal rights for women, a subject that is riveting the attention of all civilized countries, I do not appear before you as a petitioner sueng for a favor, but as a woman ask ing in her own name and in that of

Asheville, Sept. 2.

I appeal to you individually and of which I am a small part and being, that in constructing that document, which is to become not only a matter of history but a matter of absolute life or death to the good character of our State government, that you will grant ties under the law granted to men. While all of you may not approve of admitting them as political allies, not one of you can deny or disprove logically their legitimate claim to such recognition. The divine right of Kings is not questioned and the divine right of women is fact even more stubborn and legitimate. It is not necessary for me to enter into a long and detailed dissertation putting forth our reasons for believing that such is our prerogative, for it is as clear to my mind, as to all unbiased and unprejudiced thinkers, as the pure ether of heaven upon a cloudless day is fair to the occult facilities of even a little child. This new constitution that you are to have the supreme gift to make involves in its composition not only the integrity of the men of our State, but the integrity alike of your mothers and wives and sisters and daughters, and for them I earnestly request equality undefiled by reservation. If women choose to exercise their power to vote, why should men refuse them admission to the polls? In closing the doors of elections against them the act is overtly unjust and cowardly. And I conjure you to free the men of this State from the imputation and yield to

us, what you know in your hearts is as much ours as yours, representation. In naming the members from Laurens I champion them as fellow citizens to plead our cause, as that county has been the birth place of my paternal ancestors since the days of the col onies, and as I pay taxes within its borders and feel that I have the same right to a voice in its affairs as those men of my family who reside within its limits. Respectfully submitted,

FLORIDE CUNNINGHAM. Asheville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1895.

The following Act was passed at the

last session of the Legislature: Section 1. Be it enacted by the Sen ate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this Act each and every cotton buyer in this State buying from the initial seller shall be required to keep a book in which shall be inserted the number of bales of cotton bought by him. He shall number the bales of cotton bought by him, the name of those from when he purchases, and shall give to the seller a cotton bill, on which he shall put the number of bale or bales of cotton bought from him. The number on the bale of cotton on his books and on the cotton bill shall be the same number.

Section 2. That such books of all cotton buyers sha'l be open to public aspection.

Section 3. That any person violatng the provisions of the first Section of this Act shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hun dred dollars or imprisoned not exceed ing thirty days.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Sept. 5.- John

W. Strawn, a prominent local attorney and politician, was granted and divorce yesterday and today married Flora Strawn, who was granted a divorce from him last June. - Strawm had lived happily with his first wife for twelve years, but became smitten with Emma Cullity of Indiapolis Mrs. Strawn obtained a divorce and three days later Strawn' rarried the Indianapolis woman. After living with her in his old home for thre weeks, he was smitten with remorse their child, was forgiven. July 20,

HOT-HOUSE CONDITION.

Before publishing the account of the

The week was one of the warmest of the season, but without excessively hot single days; the nights were warm and the daily range small. The highest temperature reported was 101 at women possess moral principle and Gillonsville on the 27th (Tuesday) and the lowest 62 at Batesburg on the 30th (Friday). The weekly mean temperature of thirty stations was about S1 and the normal for the same period is place in the village of Union Course, approximately 77.

There were numerous showers in all portions of the State, and fourteen places report amounts greater than the usual, ranging from 1.50 inches to 3.87, the latter being the largest amount reported, and fell at Trial. Berkely County. Over the larger portion of the State less than the usual amount fell, and the average of thirty-three reports is 1.34 inches; the the normal for the same period is approximately 1.38.

amount of sunshine, the duration having averaged about 70 per cent. of the possible, but along the coast there ville County, and Charleston both reported on 37 per cent. of possible sun-

is comparatively insignificant.

The reports, with but few exceptions, state that the weather was unfavorable for cotton which continues to shed freely in all portions of the State, and rust has become more general during the week. Boll worms are not reported from any but Edgefield County, where, however, they have done much injury already.

entire State, but picking has not been actively begun in the Western counweek. The bolls are said to be of

pletion in all parts but the extreme Northern portions of the State. A The ho moist weather of the past week ripened corn very fast and has made the crop. The harvesting of the rice has been pushed in the Georgetown and lower coast regions, but was hindered considerably by showery weather. The grain is said to be full large and vielding well. Some upland rice harvested; the crop is a very fine one.

The tobacco crop has about al

Sweet potatoes doing well, but running too much to vine.

Late fruit excellent, and the apple crop in Greenville County promises to exceed the best of former years. Pasturage excellent. Peanuts, turnips, Lands being prepared for winter

Collapse of a Tower. SHRINGFIELD ILLS., Sept. 4.-A hor rible accident occurred at the State fair grounds this afternoon. The East tower on the great machinery hall. which is now being roofed, collapsed and fell in, burying severel men beneath its ruins. Charles Hobson, of Lincon, Neb., and James Parke, of this city, both plumbere, who were at work on the ground floor, were killed. They were covered with several tons of brick and morter. The injured are: Fred Berd, a carpenter, badly mashed; N. Villiamson, a carpenter, both ankles broken; Samuel Davenport, of Chicago, boss carpenter, badly injured about the back by falling debris; John Gethard, a carpenter, large gash cut in his head: Charles Brownell, water carrier, both legs and both arms broken, also badly burned by mortar and fearfully lacerated, will die. Neither building nor tower was braced, but what caused the accident is not known. It is the general opinion that the hard rain last night loosened the mortar, which had not time to dry, work having been rushed on the building in or der to have it completed in time for the fair, and this caused the accident. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. James Clancey, a sla ter, fell from the room into a mortar bed, striking on his head, but escaped with a few bruises. All the imprisoned men nad been gotten out by o'clock to-night.

Negro Riot in Asheville. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 4.-At 10 clock last night a mob of 150 or more in Louisiana, clear on up to Shreve negroes and whites went to the house of Elder Tanner, colored, to run him out of town. About fifteen shots were discharged. Two or three of the riot ers were shot, and also one woman living in the neighborhood. ner and some of his supporters were brought to the city jail for protection Several of the rioters were arrested to day. Tanner has been here a short time and excited the ire of the colored pastors by preaching a peculiar doc frine. The pastors held a meeting Monday night and passed denunciato ry resolutions against the elder and asked the city council to help them to bride and on the convening of court get him out of town. - Another meet-supply of worm poisons is likely to be adjourned the mob gathered.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

THE DESPERATE DEED OF A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

W. I. Winberg, a Native of Charleston, S. C., Kills Himself and Wounds His Wife at Their Home in Brooklyn

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 5.-The Sun of yesterday says the sad and tragic end of the late W. I. Winberg a native of Charleston and also the attempt at the same time to kill his wife who is also a native of Charleston will no doubt be a surprise to the numerous friends and relatives of both parties. The sad affair occurred last week in Brooklyn, N. Y., at their residence.

public as to who the parties are. Mr. Winberg was a native of Charleston. His mother who is still living carried on a fancy worsted business on King street nearly opposite Hasell street. Mrs. Winberg is a daughter of Mr. W. I. Middleton, who for many years was associated with the firm of Robt. Mure & Co., up to about twelve years ago when the firm was dissolved. He and his family then left Charleston and went to Savannah. About that time Mr. Winberg married his daughter Susie. They lived happily together and had

affair it would be well to inform the

three children. The New York Herald publishes the statement as follows: "The Winberg family live in Sorbel Queens county, which is just across the city line. Winberg is connected with the German-American Improvement Company of East New York. He lived in a handsome house and the members of his household consisted of his wife, three children and a servant, Henrietta Sely, Miss Florence Gibbs of Savannah, a friend of his wife, was

visiting the family. "Winberg came home Tuesday evening and appeared to be abstracted in his manner. He had tea with his family at 7 o'clock and during the meal he paid little attention to what was said to him. He had evidently been drinking to excess.

"Miss Gibbs and the servant put the children to bed at about half-past eight o'clock. They were coming down stairs when they heard a pistol shot and a scream, followed a few second later by another shot and the fall of a heavy body.

"The sounds came from the parlor. The door was barred by the body of Winberg, which lay across it. When they forced it open they found Mrs. Winberg leaning against the wall. "He has shot me, Etta," she said addressing the servant.

"A revolver with two chambers discharged was clutched in Winberg's

"Dr. Cockran who was summoned. notified the police of the Liberty street station, Capt. Corwin sent patrolmen to take charge, awaiting the arrival of the Queen's county authorities. The body of Winberg was left in the cen-tre of the floor. The children, who were asleep when the shooting too place, slept peacefully through it all and were not disturbed.

"An ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Winberg was taken to St. Mary's hospital. A bullet had penetrated her right lung, and she was in a dangerous condition. It is harrly expected that she will live.

"It is said that Winberg was moved to do what he did by some stories about Mrs. Winberg's conduct which had been told to him yesterday by discharged servant girl. He was of an exceedingly jealous temperament. He was the father of three young children two, three and seven years old. He seemed to have been ver; much attached to his family.

The Baling of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5 .- Vice President and Acting President Felix Couturier has addressed the following to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, relative to the proposed penalty of five pounds a bale on cotton not put up, after this year, as that institution de

"I am requested by the board of directors to acknowledge your communi-cation of August 14, 1895. They desire me to state that while this exchange is in sympathy with any proper move to secure improvement in packing American cotton for market they decline to recognize the right of the Liverpool Association or any other mercantile body to enforce by a pen-

alty such improvement. "In their opinion, the matter is one that must be regulated by competition between individuals, it being quite certain that the parties directly interested will soon solve it on a basis of

dollars and cents. "This exchange, as the representative of a large percentage of Southern cotton growers, opposes anything in the nature of a threat, (for in that light the proposed penalty may be regarded) as calculated rather to relard than advance the improvement desired. It doubts the ability of the Liverpool Association or that of any commercial body to carry out such arbitra-ry ruling, and would refuse, even if the measure were feasible to join in a matter which it considers disrespectful alike to American cotton planters and merchants.

"'It trusts, therefore, that in the interest of mutual good feeling the Liverpool exchange will rescind its threat of a penalty of five pounds per bale against American cotton planters who do not pack their cotton in such manner as may be suitable to it.

Boll Worms in Myriads.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3 .- The reports from all the country contiguous to this city indicate that worms in myriads are eating up the cotton. From Mississippi in all parts of Yazoo and Mississippi Delta, the greatest cotton producing country in the world, the cry is for Paris green and London purple. From the Red river country port, and from Vicksburg to Monroe, and throughout that section of the country, the accounts of cotton worms are disheartening. A canvass of the leading drug houses of this city shows that the orders for Paris green and London purple, have been so numerous from the worm-infected cotton districts that it has been impossible to fill them. This market is barren of either of the two patent worm destroyers. Paris green and London purple are the only two remedies known for cotton worms, and when it is remembered a very few days some times suffices for the worms to practically destroy a whole field of cotton, it can be readily seen that the short

## der the disabilities named in this Connot be increased unless by special ensured in the General Assembly, for some provisions of our state color or former condition. The support of the public schools in the support of the public schools in

The Particular Sections Which the ConState one year, and in the county in of the same omcers as the other taxes of the same year, and shall be held in the county treasures of the respective to Handle.

State one year, and in the county in the same omcers as the other taxes of the same of to Handle.

Columbia, Sept. 7.—Special: Possibly no public assemblage has ever met in South Carolina, whose transactions will have excited more interest in the State and out of it, than the Constitutional Convention which will assemble in this city on Tuesday. The close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of biding near Tower. Minn. close to the constitution of the shall ever be denrived of the right of the Constitutional Convention which will assemble in this city on Tuesday. The several matters which are expected to engage the attention of the Convention have been more or less discussed of the United States. Provided, That no person July, 1893, was captured recently in sassemble in this city on Tuesday. The therefor by the Constitution of the shall ever be deprived of the right of hiding near Tower. Minn., close to sufficient the canadian border.

Larly in 1893 Fraker insured his life for sums aggregating \$58,000 in tion have been more or less discussed in the papers for some time past. These matters pertain to what we call the organic or the fundamental law of the State. Just what the Convention will do remains to be seen. The body is called upon to make changes in the present Constitution. To understand the scope of their labors, therefore, the people should have some acquaint to or control of any part of the school disappearence.

lost his residence by reason of absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged upon It will be well, therefore, to set out.

ARTICLE I. - GENERAL RIGHTS. SECTION 4. Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of this State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any

SECTION 5. This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, and all attempts, from whatsoever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve the said union, shall be resisted with the whole power of

Section 1. The legislative power right of suffrage, except for treason, in this State shall be vested in two murder, burglary, larceny, perjury, distinct branches—the one to be styled fogery; or any other infamous crime the "Senate" and the other the "House or dueling, whereof the person shall of Representatives," and both together the "General Assembly of South Car-

year, by the citizens of this State, qualified as in this Constitution is pro-SECTION 3: \* \* \* The General

tion district. SECTION 8. The Senate shall be composed of one member from each county, to be elected for the term of four years, by the qualified voters of

leston, which shall have two Senators. and shall prescribe such regulation as SECTION 32. The General Assembly shall secure a just valuation for taxashall enact such laws as will exempt tion of all property, real, personal and from attachment and sale under any possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone mesne or final process issued from any court, to the head of any family shall be taxed; and also excepting such residing in this State, a homestead in property as may be exempted by law lands, whether held in fee or any lesor municipal, educational, literary. ser estate, not to exceed in values one scientific, religious or charitable pur thousand dollars, with the yearly products thereof; and to every head of a family residing in this State, whether provide annually for a poll tax not to entitled to homestead exemption lands exceed one dollar on each poll, which or not, personal property not to exshall be applied exclusively to the public school fund. And no addiceed in value the sum of five hundred dollars: Provided, That no property tional poll tax shall be levied by any municipal corporation. shall be exempt from attachment, levy or sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the pur-

their first session to enforce the provisions of this section by suitable legislation. Notes.—It has been suggested that the members of the Senate and House

The question of the minimum area of counties has been much discussedespecially in sections where it is de-

sired to form a new county.

It has been suggested that the coun-State. ly be called on to devise some scheme ty of Charleston be put on the same to make taxation more equal, and esfooting with other counties, by havpecially to collect taxes from foreign corporations doing business here but There have been some suggestions owning no property in the State. It has also been proposed to in two or even three dollars.

stead law should be more exact and 2. Sec. 1. The supervision of public definite, so as to prevent the setting instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent of Education, who shall be elected by. the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time as the other State officers This article simply sets out the offiare elected; his powers, duties, term cers that shall constitute the executive of office and compensation shall be thing before it. It covered the ground department of the State-the governor, defined by the General Assembly. lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer with fied electors thereof, one School Com-

stitute a State Board of Education, of eral officers named shall be four years which the State Superintendent shall, by virtue of his office, be Chairman; the powers, duties and compensation of the members of said Board shall be determined by law. Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, as soon as practicable after the judges of probate, and justices of the adoption of this Constitution, provide standing. Every house in the town of peace—for which last named, trial for a liberal and juniform system of Roderiguez, which has a population of ustices have, by the action of the

> kept open at least six months in each year one or more schools in each school district. Sec. 4. It shall be the duty. of the General Assembly to provide for the compulsory attendance, at either public or private schools, of all children between the ages of six and statem years, not physically or mentally disabled, for a term equivalent to twen ty-four months at least: Provided, That no law to that effect shall be passed until a system of public schools

free education of their children. Sec. 5. The boards of county com-missioners of the several counties Sec. 2. Every male citizen of the than two mills on the dollar of that the battle was fought, but do not ence with people from whom he ex-

has been the oughly and completely

organized and facilities afforded to all

the inhabitants of the State for the

years and upwards, not laboring un- respective counties, which levy shall

be a resident of this State at the time their respective counties, which tax of the adoption of this Constitution. shall be collected at the same time and or who shall thereafter reside in this by the same officers as the other taxes

Sec. 4. For the pictuose of tosing to person the total decirios

schools: Section 9 The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance of schools: July second one thousand eight hundred and sixty two, or the money or scrip, as the case may be, arising from the sale of said lands, or any lands which may hereafter be given or appropriated for such purpose, for the support and maintenance of such college, and may make the same a

branch of the State University, for instruction in Agriculture the Mechanic Arts and the Natural Sciences be elective by the people in the county connected therewith.
where he shall have resided sixty days Section 10. All the public schools colleges and universities of this State previous to such election, except as supported in whole or in part by the projection shall be free and open sail the that are and youths of the otherwise provided in this Constitu-tion or the Constitution and the the United States. State, without regard to race or color

Notes.-Several changes have been

any of the citizens of this State of the suggested in these provisions: 1. To abolish the two-mill tax and leave the support of the schools to the judgment of the Legislature.
2. To increase the poll tax.
3. To strike out the mandate require have been duly tred and convicted. Sec. 9. Presidential Electors shall be ing the Legislature to support the State University, and leave the matter Sec. 10. In all elections held by the to the discretion of that body.

4. To arrange the payment of the school taxes so that whites and negroes shall pay separately for the support of their separate schools. 5. To abolish the offices of the State superintendent of education and the

OTHER ARTICLES.

except that the office of adjutant and inspector general should be abolished.

county school commissioners.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 3.-A sen sational tragedy occurred in the eastern part of this city tonight in which Albert S. McDowell, a Albert prominent young lumber man, was shot and mortally wounded by John Sneed, the oldest son of Judge Joseph provide by law for a uniform and provide by law for a uniform and W. Sneed, of the Circuit Court. For equal rate of assessment and taxation several years Sneed has been paying attention to Miss Troy Collins, a stenographer for the Greer Machine Company and he was quite jealous of her. A few days ago Jas. R. Mc-Dowell, a brother of A. S. McDowell, and formerly: connected with the Greer Machinery Company met Miss Collins on the street and walked two blocks with her. Sneed saw him after he left the young lady and approaching him began abusing him for paying her attention. McDowell walked away from Sneed, telling him that he had too much respect for Miss Collins to engage in a street quarrel about her. McDowell told his brother about the incident and also requested him to Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall talk Sneed, who had been making provide for an annual tax sufficient to threats agasnsf Jas. R. McDowell defray the estimated expenses of the that he would no longer submit to the State for each year; and whenever it threats . A. S.: McDowell, who only knew Sneed by sight, was driving past the residence of the Collins girl early tonight and saw Sneed sitting on the veranda. He called Sneed to the sidewalk and repeated the message from his brother. Sneed asked Mc-Dowell what he had to do with it, at the same time placing his hand on his hip pocket. McDowell jumped from his buggy, grasped Sneed's right hand administration of the finances of the and knocked him down. Sneed got to his feet, pulled his gun and placing within three inches of McDowell's

stomach fired. The wound is considered fatel by the physicians. Destroyed by a Cloudburst. St. Louis, Sept. 5.- A special to the Chronicle from Piedras Negras, Mex., crease the poll tax from one dollar to says that advices have reached there f the almost complete destruction of the towns of Roderiguez and Abastor, situated south of there in the valley of the Silado river. Both places were wiped out of existence by a cloud burst which occurred in the San Blas mountains, back of the towns. The water rushed down in the valley in a tremendous torrent, sweeping everyto a depth of six feet and the flood was from six to nine miles wide. The ennially, in each County, by the quality business houses and residences of the two towns were built of adobe, and they melted away before the torrent of water like so much sand. The town of Abastor had a population of 1,500 people. The inhabitants saw the tor rent coming down the valley in time more than fifteen houses are left free purific schools, throughout the 700, was washed away. But, no lives State, and shall also make provision were lost. It is feared that there was great destruction of property and lives lost farther down the valley; as the

> loss of property amounted to about Six Hundred Slam .. ! JACKSONVILLE: Fla., Sept. 5.- A ca

FRAKER FOUND ALIVE.

to or control of any part of the school 1893, came Frake's disappearence, funds of this State, nor shall sectarian which led to the offer of reward of principles be taught in the public \$20,000 by the interested companies for proof that he was still alive-an attempt which they have never since abandoned, although a verdict of the United States, nor while engaged upon the waters of this State or the United States, or of the high seas, nor while temporarily absent from the State.

Sec. 5. No soldier, seaman or marshall appropriate the land given to the states shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of having July second, one thousand eight humber of the amount of this insurance money to the publication of the missing man's peculiar will.

> With John McMurray, Charles Mc-leorge, J. T. Triplett, George Harris, Alberto Mondes and Jake Crowley, legro, Fraker started for a spot on the Missouri river where, it was said, fishing was good, ten miles from Excelsion

nen say that Fraker, Triplett and Crowley were walking along the bank in the dark when suddenly it crumple under their feet: Triplettand Crowley sprang back but looked in vain for Fraker. They got a lantern and swang it over the dark river. There was no sign of the missing man. They shouted to their companions and the rest of the party came up. Another search was made, and this time a hat to be Fraker's was found close under the fallen bank. . and

Fraker's disappearance, now explained iver, was complete. The next day that the execution should be private river banks for miles without success. tore this down and three thousand of framing a new Constitution for the From that day until his capture yes persons saw the hanging. Norton as time-honored State of South Constitution erday no one has been able to prove hat Fraker was not dead. One man, nowever, Detective T. Derrick, spurred by the reward of \$20,000 offered for proof that Fraker was still in the Denmark, but that his life had been

Herrick, with Chief of Police Wilk-inson, of Topeka, came to Minnesota most caused a riot. Young McAlpin, a week ago and have since been closing in on the hunted man. Sunday morning they reach Tower, where they informed Deputy Sheriff Phillps of their business. He offered to guide them and they set out for Fraker's hiding place, where he has been going under the name of Schnell. The Kansas officers, before leaving Tower, surance companies. Deputy Sheriff Phillips, who knows Schnell, told the officers that the man was camping with the utmost difficulty. When the camp was reached the companion was there, but Fraker was not around. The officers were told that

Fraker had gone out hunting, and was was found that under the floor, reached by a trapdoor, was an excavation of large dimensions, which could not be discovered without the utmost scrutiny. Leaving the Kansas officers road, keeping a sharp lookout for the fugitive. He had not gone over a ile before he met Fraker face to face. Herrick had come up in the meantime. and when Fraker saw the detective he only wanted for violating the game laws. He was armed with a rifle, and he declared that he' did 'not' believe that he would surrender. While Herrick engaged him in conversation, Phillips slipped up behind, and before Fraker was aware of what was going on he was handcuffed. The warrant Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company out of \$10,000, the Hartford Life and Amnuity Company out of \$15,000, the Provident Life Savings Company Sheriff Phillips: "Well, Jim, I'm -

portion was thickly settled. It is known that all the buildings in the Haccenda of Jorge Ross were caught intention of committing any swindle. He had been thrown into the river by in the flood and washed awy. The a landslide, he declared, and on escaping went to Chicago. While there he heard so many stories concerning him self that he decided to leave the country and then the temptation to swindle blegram from Key West, Fla., to the the insurance companies came to him. Times Union, says, "Private letters to From Chicago he came direct to Towthis city bring news of a big battle er, where he has been living the life fought on August 31 near Santiago de of a hermit until he fell in with in the case of the father. Fred Posey

name of the writer, should address the postmaste at Anderson S. C.

insurgents completely routed the year, and only went to the city once a the case of George Posey will be made and, sending for his first wife and men offered a wager that both the he filed a bill for divorce from his tiary, and it is generally believed that yesterday got a decree. Remarriage ing was held last night, and after it serious in its consequences to the

The Cotton Crop Goes Largely to Weed COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3.—The past week was characterized by its excessive heat, which, with the wet condition of the ground and generally light winds, gave the weather a hot-house condition and with a similar forced

rowth to crops. Corn profited by hose conditions, and that of latest planting is now fully or nearly ripe, that now the entire corn crop is fully made and entirely independent of heat, cold, drought or rain, except so far as those conditions, would affect ing change in the Constitution of gathering and housing it. Cotton in places grew too much to weed under forced growth, and on light sandy land growth ceased and the plant is men, is equally important to the wel- turning yellow and shedding its leaves

> showers of the week hindered rice har-The temperature ranged steadily above the usual, from 3 to 6 degrees per day, until Monday, the 2d, when there was a sudden drop to about 3

degrees below.

There was more than the usual was a slight deficiency. Reid, Green-

There were two or three local wind storms that damaged crops, in the vicinity in which they occurred, to a small extent; and bottom lands in Lancaster County were flooded and some corn ruined. In Aiken County much swamp corn was drowned in the freshet of the previous week, but the sum total of the damage to crops

Cotton is opening freely over the

ties, but will be during the present large size generally and the staple as a rule of high grade. Fodder pulling is fast nearing comgreat deal of fodder was damaged by the rains and the weather generally was unfavorable for curing.

been gathered, and farmers are jubilant as the sales progress, showing remuneative results. Peas are generally doing finely. Sorghum boiling well under way and the yield of syrup is satisfactory.

also good crops. regetables and oats.

escaped injury. Policemen finally interfered and broke up the riot. Tan-