THE WORK OF MAKING A NEW CON-STITUTION BEGUN.

Governor Evans Elected President--He Makes Some Valuable Suggestions as to Needed Changes .-- The Work Most Auspiciously Begun.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10—The State Constitutional Convention assembled today at a few minutes after 12 o'clock. As the hands of the clock pointed to five minutes past 12, Secretary of State, D. H. Tompkins, rapped the convention to order and announc-

ed that it was ready for business.

Congressman Wilson of Spartanburg arose and said that he had the honor to nominate as temporary chairman of the convention, representing the whole people of the State assem bled for the purpose of framing its organic law, one whose eloquent voice, forceful pen and lofty abilities had always been employed for the welfare of the State, whose great heart beats in sympathy with the masses of the people-Col. Robert Aldrich, of Barn-

No other nominations being made Col Aldrich was unanimously elected and in taking the Chair he said in part: I deem it a high honor to be connected with this august body in any capacity, but I desire to make acknowledgement for the honor conferred upon me. This is the most important convention that has assembled in South Carolina in a century. It is the second time in the history of the State that the people have assembled to frame and adopt the organic law. There has been other so called constitutional conventions, but with one exception this is the only one that has ever met as the exponent of the un-trammelled will of the people. We have what is known as the constitu-tional convention of 1776-78, but their acts were nothing more than the acts of a General Assembly. Then came the convention of 1790 and that of 1860 which passed the ordinance of secession and made such other changes as suited the changed conditions. The proclamation of the provisional Governor appointed by the President of the United States and who had no more authority than any other citizen to call such a convention and it itself had no more authority than a mass meeting of citizens. The convention of 1868 was called by reason of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, which were notoriously without constitution al warrant and were consequently null and void. This Constitution was designed to humiliate the State, degrade her people and subvert her civilization, and to the shame of South Carolina her people lived under that instrument eighteen years after they regained control of the government. To the lasting honor of the people they have now assumed charge and intend to right that grievous wrong. Col. Aldrich said that the Constitution of 1790 was made by the people and under it the prosperity, greatness and glory of South Carolina developed and in his judgment this convention could do nothing better than take it as a basis. It has been bred in the bone, blood and sinew of the State. We could not do better than follow in its footsteps, he said, making such changes as different conditions demanded. He congratulated the delegates that they

ready for other business. On motion of Lieut.-Gov. Timmerman two temporary secretaries were appointed by the Chair, they being Col. Jones, of Richland, and Mr. J. P. K. Bryan, of Charleston.

had assembled in the peace of God and

trusted that their deliberations would

the remotest period of our existence.

He then announced the convention

Then began the call of counties and presentation of credentials, which, if continued through all the counties. would have consumed an immense amount of valuable time, and on moton of Mr. Stanyarne Wilson the call of counties was dispensed with and delegations were instructed to hand in their lists later.

CALLING THE ROLL.

The roll of the Convention was then read by Secretary Jones and showed the following duly elected delegates: Abbeville—Wm. C. McGowan, I.

Aiken—John Gary Evans, F. P. Woodward, R. L. Gunter, D. S. Hen-

Anderson-J. P. Glenn, L. O. Harrison, J. E. Breazeale, D. H. Russell G. E. Prince, J. M. Sullivan. Barnwell-Robert Aldrich, G. D. Berlinger, C. M. Hires, W. C. Smith, A. L. Patterson, G. H. Bates. Bear fort-Robert Smalls, James

Bryan, J. N. Nati Calls, F. Von Kolnitz, Julian Mitchell, G. F. Von Kolnitz, Jr., W. M. Fitch, Joseph L. Oliver, W. St. Julien Jervey unningham, J. Chester—T. J. C. age R. O. At-

Lyles Glenn, G. W. G 'age, R. O. Atkinson. Chesterfield—E. N. Re. Hearn, F. P. Taylor, E. J. Kennedy.

Clarendon-J. M. Sprott, J. S. Cantey, D. J. Bradham, J. W. Kennedy.
Colleton—M. P. Howell, C. W. Garris, D. H. Behre, M. R. Co oper, L.

Darlington-H. C. Burn, J. N. Parrot, J. O. A. Moore, J. A. Peritt. Edgefield—B. R. Tillman, W. J. Talbert, G. D. Tillman, W. H. Timmerman, J. C. Sheppard, R. B. W'at-

Fairfield—R. A. Mears, W. L. Ros'-borough, G. W. Ragsdale, T. W.

Florence—B. B. McWhite, R. M. McCown, W. F. Clayton, J. O. Byrd. Georgetown—J, H. Reed, E. F. Matthews, R. B. Anderson, colored.
Greenville—J. W. Gray, J. T. Austin, Hugh Harion, H. B. Buist, H. J.
Haynsworth, Capt. G. G. Wells.
Hampton—W. J. Gooding, A. J. Harrison, C. J. C. Hutson. Horry-J. P. Derham, J. A. McDer-

mott, Jeremiah Smith. Kershaw-C. L. Winkler, J. W. Floyd, J. Hay. Lancaster—Ira B. Jones, J. N. Es-Lancaster—Ira B. Jones, J. N. Estridge, J. W. Hamel.

Laurens—J. L. M. Irby, A. J.
Smith, J. H. Wharton, R. L. Henry.
Lexington—C. M. Efird, J. L. Shuband.

Lexington—C. M. Efird, J. L. Shuband.

Of the time and annoyance to the Peake,
The safety of the republic rests greatly upon the judiciary. It has been said too that the greatest dan-

ley, R. H. Hodges, T. I. Rogers. Newberry-J. A. Sligh, J. L. Keitt. G. S. Mower, George Johnstone. Oconee-J. C. Alexander, O. M. Doyle, W. J. Stribling.
Orangeburg—J. W. Stokes, I. W.
Bowman, L. S. Connor, E. H. Houser, A. K. Smoak, O. R. Lowman.
Pickens—W. T. Field, W. T. Bow-

en, R. F. Smith. Richland -J. T. Sloan, H. C. Paton, J. J. McMahan, Wilie Jones, J

Sumter—R. D. Lee, J. H. Scarbor-ough, T. B. Fraser, G. P. McKagen, Shepherd Mash, R. P. Stackhouse.

Spartanburg—Stanyarne Wilson, C. A. Barry, W. T. Bobo, M. O. Row-land, A. S. Waters, T. E. Johnson, W. E. Carver.
Unicn—J. T. Douglass, W. A. Nicholson, C. H. Peake, J. C. Otts.
Williamsburg—T. M Gilland, S.
W. Gamble, W. R. Singletary, G. J.

York-A. H. White, J. S. Brice, J. F. Ashe, W. B. Wilson, S. E. Wilson.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. It was then decided to go into the election of permanent officers. Ex-Governor Sheppard moved that the permanent officers be a president, two eading clerk. This motion was adopt-

he State, John Gary Evans. Though young in years, yet, the eminent manner in which he has filled the exalted position and his six years experience n the Legislature qualities him to preide over this august body.

Congressman Talbert said he desired on the part of Edgefield to second the nomination of Gov. Evans, whose services eminently fitted him to preside over the convention. Gen. Gray also seconded the nomination.

On motion of Mr. McCown, of Florence, the Governor was elected by acclamation. When the chairman put the question as to his election all the not deprecate such is unworthy to delegates arose, to all appearances. Nobody expected any vote in the negative, but when they were called for, convention of 1865 was called by the Bob Smalls, with glasses on his eyes and his woolly hair parted in the middle, arose amid general laughter, Smalls was not disturbed and took his world. seat unabashed. A delegate remarked that that vote was a great compliment to the Governor.

Congressman Talbert moved that a committee of three be appointed to South Carolina are becoming power-notify the Governor of his election. ful. Your laws offer special inducnotify the Governor of his election. Gen. Hemphill wanted to go on with ments for them to operate in the State the permanent organization first, and and while you owe a duty to them you it was decided to do this while the owe it to the people as well. The committee of notification was out. The people in our factories are not anarch-Chair appointed Messrs. Talbert, Jones ists, socialists or foreigners, but are and Patterson on the committee.

Mr. Wilson nominated Messrs. W . Talbert and Ira B. Jones for vicepresidents and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Wharton nominated Mr. S. W Vance for clerk and Mr. Cooper sec- be fully compensated for by the good onded it. Mr. Vance was elected. Stansel for Sergeant-at-Arms and he

their proficiency, but the matter was as honest and fair elections as you ris, J. E. Breazeale. dropped for the time as the commit- have in your State elections. tee with Gov. Evans had appeared at the door. As the committee escorted the Governor in, the convention arose and Col Aldrich formerly introduced give them to you as a duty and not him as president of the convention.

be guided by wisdom from above, for GOV. EVANS'S ADDRESS. they were to make laws that we must live under, work under and enjoy to said in part: I thank you, gentlemen, me to preside over your deliberations. People live under different forms of or a republic, and you represent the or a republic, and you represent the sovereign power of the republic. To be called upon to preside over the sovereignty of South Carolina is an honor any man ought to be proud of. In thanking you for the honor, I simply do what goes without saying. 1 will not review the history of former conventions, which has been so ably done by your temporary chairman suffice it to say that this is the first time her sovereignty has been repre-sented by the will of the people hon-

estly expressed at the ballot box. The people have delegated that H. McCalla, J. C. Klugh, R. R. sovereignty to you, to make an or-agreed upon. It was to this effect: Hemphill, Frank B. Gary, R. F. Mc-ganic law which is supreme and can-in order to expedite the business of the cept in a similar manner. From the to appoint standing committees, con-position I occupy, I will be precluded sisting of eleven members each, on the not be reversed in future years exfrom having a large voice in the delib-erations of the convention, but being in a position where I am intimately

government, I have some thoughts that I wish to present to you. In the first place we have the Executive department. You are to say. Wigg, Thomas Miller, Isaiah R. Reed, W. J. W Lipper.
Berkeley - J. B. Morrison, J. B. Wiggins, E. J. Dennis, William Henderson, J. Dennis, William Henderson guarded. It is your province to throw and County Governments; Amendderson, A. H. DeHay, H. H. Murray.
R. C. McMakin.
Charleston—T. G. Barker, J. P. K.
Bryan, J. N. Nati ans. A. S. Farrow,
Julian Mitchell C. F. Von Kolnita framed by people who had not the interests of the people at heart and I rules to consist of five mem-recall the words of Gov. Orr to that bers, of which the President convention, when he said that no law could stand unless it was framed by the intelligence of the land. We have come here to bolt out that Constitution and perpetuate the reign of intelligence. As to the chief executive there sone power that should be given him. There is now no provision for the removal by him of dishonest or incompe tent officials. He should have such power in such case and if necessary you can specify in what cases that

power ought to be exercised. As to the Legislative department there is no use to go into an extensive discussion of that as I see before me many who have been members of both houses and of Congress. But the Legislature has too many elections to attend to. Wherever an officer is to be G. W. Ragsdale, J. H. Scarborough. elected by the Legislature, change it to the election can be by the people. It is an unwritten law that the Legista ture must adjourn by Christmas and with so many elections on hand the work of that body is seriously interfered with. Let there be annual sessions and for a certain number of days. Then we have the charter curse for the Legislature to contend with. Cor-porations should be created, but let them be under some general law emthem be under some general law empowering the Secretary of State to grant them. By this means one-half of the time and annoyance to the Legislature will be obviated.

George Johnstone.

Eminent Domain—D. H. Russell, chairman; H. H. Murray, J. F. Ashe, Geo, P. McKagin, Jos. Oliver, C. H. Peake, J. B. Dent, F. P. Woodward, Peake, J. B. Dent, Peake, Peake, J. B. Dent, Peake, J. B. Dent, Peake, Peake, J. B. Dent, Peake, Peake,

Berry, J. E. Elierbe, J. D. Montgom-ery, Marlboro-W. D. Evans, T. E. Dud-land, B. H. Heller, T. J. Berry, J. E. Bud-ciary should be well guarded. See R. B. Anderson. hat it is placed on so high a pinnacle proved a blessing in a majority of Hutson, M. O. Rowland.

eases where it has been tried. As our county courts are at present ans, chairman: G. E. Prince, constituted they are almost a farce. Talbert, J. P. Derham, J. H. Wharthe requirements of the people. With O. R. Lowman, T. J. Cunningham, C. counties large enough to support them (and counties should not be too small) Education---Julian Mitchell, chairmonthly county courts with juridiction to send convicts directly to the L. Gunter, Geo. S. Mower, H. C. Pat-

The question of education is the most serious one to deal with. It is of more importance than the suffrage, beter becomes the most important personage in the government. The happiest people are those educated. See that to the masses is preserved the privilege of education. Higher education is as important as common school. One is a part of the other. A common vice-presidents, sergeant-at arms and school education makes a demand for higher and it is your duty to support institutions of higher learning. See Mr. Patterson rising to make a that no lights are put out. Rather see nomination, said that he took pleasure that more are established. The great n nominating the Chief Executive of mass of the people will never quarrel over taxation for education because

they know they will derive a direct benefit. There must be some educational qualification for the suffrage if white supremacy is to be preserved. Only ntelligence must rule and it is no injustice to the black man to have such a qualification. We must do our duty n this matter. Let not the censure of foreigners and aliens affect you in performing this duty. You have experienced what ignorant rule means. On this question there should be no factional differences and he who does stand in this hall. Fix it as in your udgment appears wisest, but fix it so that the blessings of white supremacy may be enjoyed by your wives and children. Guard well the suffrage. It

Some provision must be made to protect the people against the encroachments of corporate wealthagainst a plutocracy. Corporations in native born. You should see to it that in their poverty they are not oppressed. Whether a special officer should be appointed to look after this Thomas Miller. is to be considered and I think the small salary he would be paid would he would accomplish.

Especially should som made against corrupt influences in J. C. Hutson, J. E. Ellerbe, I. H. Mc- right to bind the convention, but it was unanimously elected.

It was next in order to elect a reading clerk and Delegate Prince, of Anderson, wanted to hear samples of their proficiency. but the matter was a honest and fair elections as you wis L. F. Brogged and the convention, but it allows a patriotic duty to abide by the clections. In municipalities there is generally courruption and dishonest patton, W. J. Gooding.

Rules—J. G. Evans, ex-officio; Ira get only \$2 per day. He considered them to get only \$2 per day.

With these reflections I leave the questions with you, asking your pardon for giving you my opinions. I to influence you. Looking at the personnel of the convention no man can In assuming the Chair, Gov. Evans say the people have not acted wisely made an address, in which he out in sending you here. Almighty God lined some changes that he thought send you wisdom and imbue you with would be wise in our government. He justice and moderation. Let your for the honor you have conferred upon a faction, but as coming from the sovereignty of the State around which all can untie and say "this is our congovernment-monarchical, despotism stitution" and then you will receive the 'well done faithful servants" of the

whole people. ORGANIZATION RESUMED. The work of electing permanent officers was resumed and the following were nominated for reading clerk: G Walt. Whitman, of Union; A. H. Dagnall of Darlington and J. S. Withers of Chester. The three took turns at reading portions of the present constitution. By a viva voce vote Mr. Dagnall was elected, receiving 84 votes to Whitmans' 11 and Withers' 54.

Gov. Sheppard reported what the special committee on committees had agreed upon. It was to this effect: convention the President is authorized sisting of eleven members each, on the following subjects, and said committees shall report to the convention on matters referred to them: Declaration connected with every branch of the of Rights; Legislative; Executive; Judiciary; Jurisprudence; Eminent Do main; Impeachments; Right of Suffrage; Finance and Taxation; Education; Charitable and Penal Institutions; Municipalities and Police; Corporations; Militia; Printing; County ments to the Constitution; Engrossed Resolutions and Ordinances; Current Accounts and Expenses; Miscellane-

shall be exofficio a member. The report was adopted, and the following committees appointed: Declaration of Rights—J. L. M. Irby, chairman; J. E. Ellerbe, J. O. Byrd, J. F. Cantey, J. M. Sullivan, W. H. Timmerman, Geo. S. Mower, Geo. Von Kolnitz, F. P. Taylor, W. F. Bobo, W. R. Singletary.

Legislative Department-J.A.Sligh, chairman; John C. Sheppard, B. B. McWhite, S. E. White, H. B. Buist, McWhite, S. E. White, H. B. Buist, W. L. Rosborough, J. N. Parrott, T. M. Gilland, Geo. D. Tillman, G. W.

Gage, J. D. McDermott.

Executive—C. M. Efird, chairman;
J. Walter Gray, M. P. Hewell, J. C.
Klugh, L. S. Connor, J. N. Estridge, J. T. Douglass, R. D. Lee, A. J. Smith, Judicial-Stanyarne Wilson, chairman; Robert Aldrich, J. E. Breazeale, Geo. Johnstone, I. W. Bowman, Theo. G. Barker, W. C. McGowan, C. L. Winkler, C. H. Peake, G. W. Gage,

W. J. Stribling.

Jurisprudence—G. Duncan Bellinger, chairman; E. J. Dennis, Frank
B. Gary, A. S. Farrow, C. H. Peake,
R. D. Lee, J. Lyles Glenn, W. M.
Fitch, J. C. Klugh, T. I. Rogers, George Johnstone. E. J. Kennedy, D. J. Bradham, John

Impeachment-M. R. Cooper, chair ler, E. L. Lybrand.

Marion—W. J. Montgomery, E. B. Isions of the Federal judiciary. About Stackhouse, J. L. Shuler, J. A. Mc-

Silamin

Rights of Suffrage-B. R. Tillman that it will remain spotless so no one chairman; A. H. Patterson, J. P. K. can dishonor or disgrace it. It seems to me that it would be best for the people to elect the judges. This has ple to elect the judges. This has been also believe to the people to elect the judges. This has been also been

Finance and Taxation-W. D. Ev They are expensive and fail to meet ton, F. P. Woodward, Jos. L. Keitt, A. Barry, E. J. Dennis. Education--Julian Mitchell, chair-man; R. B. Watson, E. H. Houser, R.

chain-gang would give justice and at ton, A. H. Patterson. John J. McMathe same time as good roads as can han, T. I. Rogers, E. L. Lybrand, E. be found in the world.

cause by education our best citizens are obtained. The beginning of a citizen is made at home but after he leaves it for the school, the schoolmas-Regulations-D. S. Henderson, chair-

man; W. C. Smith, W. F. Clayton, J. N. Nathans, W. A. Nicholson, G. G. Wells, Wille Jones, J. D. Montgomery, J. T. Hay, J. Perry Glenn, R. A. Meares. Corporations- J. W. Stokes, chair-

man; G. D. Bellinger, J. L. Shuler, W. B. Wilson, Geo. D. Bates, L. E. Parler, Ira B. Jones, J. D. Montgomery, Hugh Barton, Jeremiah Smith, T. E. Dudley. Militia--J. W. Floyd, chairman: J C. Otts, J. B. Wiggins, Jos. Oliver, D.

H. Behre, J. P. Derham, O. R. Lownan, A. J. Smith, J. W. Gray, Robert Smalls, Sheppard Nash, Printing-R. R. Hemphill, chairman: D. H. Behre, W. F. Clayton, John B.

Dent, J. W. Hamel. Contingent Accounts and Expenses W. F. Field, chairman: A. H. White, W. A. Nicholson, J. N. Nathans, R. L. Gunter, R. C. McMakin, H. Buist, E. P. Taylor, J. L. Keitt, W. M. Fitch, J. J. McMahan.

Amendments--J. B. Morrison, chair man; J. M. Hiers, A. J. Perritt, G. J. Graham, A. S. Waters, J. S. Brice, R. F. McCaslan, E. F. Matthews, R. O. Atkinson, R. M. McCown, W. J. Whipper.

Miscellaneous Matters---John T Sloan, chairman; W. H. Timmerman, is expected of you by the outside W. E. Carver, J. C. Alexander, T. W. Brice, A. H. DeHay, W. St. J. Jervey, A. H. White, James Wigg, R.F. Smith, E. H. Berry.

County Government—J. T. Austin. chairman; Geo. D. Tillman, F. B. Gary, E. H. Redfearn, A. K. Smoak, T. E. Johnson, J. W. Kennedy, J. O. A. Moore, J. C. Otts, A. J. Harrison, R. R. Stackhouse. Engrossed Resolutions and Ordi-

nances—W. J. Montgomery, chairman; R. M. McCown, Wm. Henderson, A. S. Farrow, M. P. Howell, I. W. Bowman, T. E. Dudley, H. H. Murray, L. E. Parler, T. M. Gilland, Order, Style and Revision-T. B. Fraser, chairman; B. R. Tillman, Stanyarne Wilson, C. M. Efird, J.W. Stokes, Julian Mitchell, D. S. Hender-M. Irby, Robt.

SECOND DAY. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.-The second day's sesson of the convention yet from patriotism he was willing to started off with a rush and a great deal of business was gotten into shape for action when the proper time comes. Twe principal features of the day increase their salaries to \$4 per diem; the appointment of various committees work go forth not as the work of and the introduction of a number of law of the State. The convention was called to order a few minutes after 11 o'clock and the session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C. Abney. President Evans then announced the appointment of the standing commit-

President Evans also announced

the following appointment: Assistant Clerk, P. L. Melton; Jour nal Clerk, J. T. Gantt; Doorkeeper, R. M. Jolly; Assistant Doorkeeper, Joseph Witherspoon; Gallery Doorkeeper, W. J. Shelton; Postal Clerk, E. P. Jenkins, Pages—Glenn Smith. Joseph Robinson, J. B. Hughes, Drafts Caughman, J. W. McCalla, J. R. Brooks, Jr.

After a number of routine resolutions were adopted a number of ordiances were introduced which were re-

Pered to the proper committees. The question as to whether the mempers should not take the Constitutional oath was next brought up by Mr. Ragsdalde, of Fairfield, who was of the opinion that it was necesary in order to make the action of the convention legal and binding. After much discussion the matter was refered to the judiciary committee, which decided that it was not neccessary for any oath to be administrated to the members of the convention.

Mr. Prince of Anderson introduced a resolution to the effect that the convention form no new counties, but determine what there area and other conditions shall be and allow the Legislature to act. Mr. Pince said the object of the resolution was to relieve the convention of the importuities of delegation from counties waiting new court houses. A number of such delegations are here and the question ought to be settled art once. If we go into the new county matter we may as well prepared to stay here until Christmas. After debate the mother was referred to the proper

committee. The proposition to elect a chaplain was voted down, and the president of the convention was requested to make arrangements for prayer at the opening of the session.

A resolution that Mr. Calvo be elected printer for the convention was voted down, and the matter referred to the committee on printing. After a running debate it was re-

solved that for the present the conven-

tion would meet at 12 and adjourn at

3 o'clock. The body then adjourned

for the day. THIRD DAY . COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.-The drich, of Barnwell. It covers every subject in the present constitution and makes some very radical and sweeping changes. Among other things his plan provides for the election of mem-

CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.

VOTED IT DOWN THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION NO SALARY GRABBERS.

A Motion to Increase the Pay of the Mem bers from Two to Four Dollars Voted

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12.—One of the livliest and most interesting debates during the session of the Consti-tutional Convention so far occurred vesterday when the members refused by a large majority to pay themselves our dollars per diem instead of two, the amount fixed by the Legislature. The subject was brought up by the introduction of the following resolution which was offered by Ex-Gov.

Sheppard: Resolved. That the members of this convention shall receive as compensation two dollars a day during the sessions of the convention and five cents per mile for each mile traveled coming to and returning from the conven-

It was moved that the resolution be referred to the proper committee, but Mr. Sheppard insisted on its immediate consideration, holding that there ought not to be any delay about it. Toe Legislature in its wisdom had fixed the salary of members and he thought they were to accept it whether they thought it was enough or not. He facetiously remarked that the convention would have a chance at Legislators salaries and might return the compliment, but he thought the matter could be disposed of as well now as at any other time.

Mr. George Johnstone said that we did not know yet what the expenses of the convention would be. The appropriation may or may not be adequate, but so far as our own compensation is concerned we owe it to ourselves to speak out now. We ought to accept the decision of the Legislature.

Mr. Breazeale didn't think the reso-lution carried out the terms of the Act of the Legislature, but Mr. Sheppard said it was in the identical words. The immediate consideration of the resolution was then ordered by a vote of 116, the negative vote being so small it was not counted.

ECONOMY RULES. The discussion of the subject was continued at some length, but in the end the \$2 people won.

Mr. Rogers of Marlboro, while considering economy a good thing, thought \$2 was entirely inadequate and he didn't believe in that sort of economy. He moved to amend the resolution by making the per diem \$4 and he believed that was little enough. Mr, Clayton moved to lay that motion on the table as the members were

morally, if not legally, bound by the action of the Legislature. He withdrew the motion temporarily in order to permit other members to express their views. Mr. H. C. Burn walked into the middle aisle and made a rousing speech in favor of \$2, although he

thought it was not enough. He did unsatisfactory condition it is opening not think the Legislature had any rapidly on highlands. result as the people expected them to more favorable for cotton than for to bind the sovereign people of the State, and although \$2 would make them stay in cheap boarding houses, accept it. His remarks were loudly

applauded. At this point Col. Aldrich moved that as no rules had been agreed upon were the refusal of the convention to that for the present a motion to lay over shall not act to cut off debate. Mr. Ellerbe said that last winter he had not favored the \$2 salary, but it was passed by the Legislature and the like to see incorporated in the organic appropriation for the expenses of the convention was made on that basis an it should not be changed. He believed that if members got \$4 per day it would have a tendency to prolong the session, whereas if they only got \$2 they would hurry up with the work

they had to do. Mr. McCalla of Abbeville favored economy, but he didn't believe that \$2 was enough and he didn't believe the people wanted them to serve without

having their expenses paid.

Mr. Prince of Anderson said while he convention was in no way bound by Legislative action, he thought \$2 should be accepted because the people expected it. Let the convention fix the salary at \$2 simply because the

people expected it to do so.

Mr. Rogers again speaking to the subject said that he did not believe the convention to be either legally or morally bound by the action of the Legislature, but this thing of \$2 per diem was setting a race to carry economy to an extreme that made it ridiculous. This cry of economy had served demagogues in years past and he was willing to fix the salary at such a figure as tion whith the G. A. R. parade. to rid the State of this demagogism. He believed that the people were willing to pay fair salaries.
Lieutenant Governor Timmerman

said that the Legislature only made the suggestion as to \$2 and he thought this body was willing to make sacrifices for the common good of the peo- six in charge of one of the guns. Capt. plc. He thought members owed it to Davis Castlemen was in command. themselves to pursue a wise and just The four unfortunate men were seatpolicy and accept the \$2 per diem. Mr. Berry said that when members

accepted the position of delegates they did it under a tacit contract that they accept the \$2 per ciem. Members should not involve themselves in an inconsistency by accepting \$1 when so that the administration of the govin the future.

that \$4 wouldn't pay a business man to deteal. He escaped injury. quit his business and come here. We are here as patriots, he said, and he der, enough to fire forty rounds. hoped that a \$4 per diem would not cause of the accident is inexplicable. be insisted upon. He could get good The report that one of the men was islature of the future would not demand more than \$3 per day. HOW THEY VOTED.

There were several calls for the question and the ayes and nays were demanded and resulted as follows: Ayes-Gov. Evans, Aldrich, Alexander, Ashe, Atkinson, Bates, Berry, Bowen, Bowman, Bradham, Breazeale, convention was only in session an Brice, J. S., Brice, T. W., Bryan, hour and a half yesterday. After Buist, Burn, Byrd, Cantey, Carver, transacting routine business the con-Clayton, Cooper, Dennis, Dent, Dertransacting routine business the convention was called on to consider a complete constitution for the State, which was offered by Col. Robt. Al-McCown, McDermotte, McKagin, Mc-ling to Gov. Brown.

Mahan, McWhite, Matthews, Meares, Mitchell, Morrison, Mower, Nash, Nathans, Nicholson, Oliver, Otts, Parler. Pattersou, Patton, Peake, Prince, Bagsdale, Roseborough, Rowland, Russell, Sheppard, Shuler, Singletary, Sloan, Smith, A. J., R. F., J., W. C., Smoak, Stackheuse, Stokes, Stribling, Sulli-van, Talbert, Tillman, G. D. and B. R., Timmerman, Watson, Wells Wharton, White, A. H. and S. E.

Wiggins, Wilson, Stahyarne and W B., Winkler-109. Nays-Anderson, Austin, Barker, Barry, Bobo, DeHay, Dudley, Farrow, Fitch, Gage, Glenn, Hemphill, Eowell, Jervey, Johnson, Kennedy, E. F., Klugh, McCalla, McCaslan, McGowan, McMakin, Montgomery, J. D. and W. J., Murray, Parrott, Perritte, Read, Redfearn, Rogers, Scarborough, Sligh, Smalls, Taylor, Von Kolnitz, Waters, Wigg, Woodward-39.

CROP REPORT. Figures Showing the State of Cotton in

Different Sections. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.-The Sepember cotton crop report for the Department of Agriculture shows a deline from the August condition of the

crop, which was 77.9 to 70.8 per cent., decline of 7.1 per cent This makes the lowest condition since 1881, when it was reported at 70 per cent. The next lowest since 1881 for the same month at 73.3 Cotton suffered severely during the month of August from the drought which characterized the early part of the month and excessive rain which succeeded. The presence of boll worms has worked great injury by shedding and rust. The causes mentioned by Texas correspondents for the deteioration in hat State are as follows:

Drought, hot weather, floods, boll worms, sharp shooters, Mexican weevil, caterpillers, army worms and

There is a striking unanimity in the pressimistic tone adopted by correspondents throughout all of the cotton-raising States. The State averages are as follows: Virgina 84, North Carolina 79, South Carolina S1, Georgia S1, Frorida

nessee 76, Kentucky 85. THE WEEKLY BULLETIN The following is the weekly weather crop bulletin issued by the weather

bureau South Carolina-Hot and dry week growing of cotton practically stopped bolls opening rapidly and picking general except in the western portions few boll worms reported.

Georgia-Favorable week for crops and farm work; rainfall scattered, but generally sufficient; cotton opening rapidly and packing becoming general, except in most northerly counties; shedding and rusting still reported. but no insects. Florida-Rainfall deficient week favorable for harvesting; cotton

still ravaged by rust; is generally in showers frequent, though conditions some time past; lower crop of cotton opening rapidly and picking becoming general but slow on account of

damage by worms, rust and rot; top crop backward. Mississippi-No material improve-ments in condition of cotton. Pairs green and other stuff being successfully used in some section to check ravages of worms and other insect pests. Louisiana—Week hot and sunshiny with showers on the third but only scattered showers since: opening rapidly and picking general; some damage from worms; poisoning con-

tinues. Texas—The weather has been favorable for cotton picking, which has progressed rapidly; worms and other insects are damaging cotton in some localites; rain is needed for late cot-

ton. Arkansas- Condition of cotton remains unchanged except in northeast at elections and in going to and resection, where it has improved; complaints of rust, shedding and boll worm has appeared in localities: cotton opening fast and picking will become general within two weeks.

Tennessee-Drought in extreme western portions seriously affected

BLOWN TO DEATH.

A Horrible Accident to Soldiers in Louis ville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.-Four members of Louisville Legion were instantly killed this morning, by the explosion of ammunition in the caisson of the gun which was being driven to Phoenix Hill for service in connec-

The victims were Corporal A. Robinson, 2233 Grayson street; Private C. Woods, 1031 Vine; Private A. McBride, 425 West Chestnut. William Adams colored driver. The soldiers killed where members of bat- of the counties of the States shall retery A., and belonged to a section of main as now established until othered on the cassion. Sergt. Fred. Connand Private E. M. Hobbs were injured though not very seriously. Conn's left hand was lacerated and left eye and face, powder burned. Hobbs's back was sprained, eye brows burned and eye slighted injured. Both member of the battery, whose name is Capt. Davis Castleman who was in, Senator Watson of Edgefield said charge, was riding at the side of the

cannot be guarded against. The accident happened about 5:50 o'clock. The battery section was proceeding to Phoenix Hill, to fire forty salutes in honor of the G. A. R., and had reached a point between the Avery and Hall residences for Broadway, becident occured. The legion hospital term. corps was notified and hastened to the scene. Gov. John Young Brown was stopping with Major George B. Eastor was asleep in bed. The explosion stunned him, and it was some ing, Graham, Gray, Gunter, Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Haynsworth, Henderson, D. S., Henderson, W., Henry, Hiers. Hodges, Hutson, Irby, Johnstone, Jones, Ira B., Jones, Wile, Was badly stunned, but as soon as she was brought around, began minister. time before he revived. Mrs. Easton Keitt, Kennedy, J. W., Lee, Lowman, was brought around, began minister-

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. SOME OF THE PROPOSITIONS THAT

HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED.

The Regulation of the Suffrage- The Admission of New Counties -- A New Jury System--Municipal Elections and Di-

COLUMBIA, Sept. 11 .- Here are the important propositions that have been offered for the serious consideration the people of South Carolina, through its delegates in the conven-tion. The most important of the batch submitted comes from Senator Efird, one of the recognized Reform leaders of the State. It was Mr. Efird the suffrage is as follows.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. Section 1. All elections shall be by

ballot. Section 2. Every male citizen of the United States and every male person of foreign birth who has lawfully expressed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of 21 years and who shall have resided in the State for three years and in the county and precinct in which he offers to vote for two years next preceding the election at was the condition of 1893 when it stood which he offers to vote, and who shall have paid all State and county and poll taxes legally assessed against him for the two years next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, within the time allowed by law for payment without penalty, shall be permitted to vote at any e'ection in this State, provided such elector, as a further qualification, possesses either one of the following qualifications: First. He shall be able to read in the

English language, and give a reasonable interpretation to any section of this Constitution, or Second. He shall be able to copy in

a legible English writing any section of this Constitution. Third. Or he must pay taxes on three hundred dollars worth of property, real or personal, or both.

Fourth. Or he must own in fee sim-

ple for life, in trust, or as tenant for 79, Alabama 74, Mississippi 77, Louisyears, a lot or piece of land in the county in which he offers to vote. ana 75, Texas 56, Arkansas 79, Ten-Fifth. He must have been entitled to vote under the laws of this State on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860. Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Legislature from time to time to provide for the registration of electors, and such registration shall be conclusive evidence to all election officers, Judges and Courts of the qualifica-

tions of the electors to vote under this Constitution. Section 4. The General Assembly shall never pass any law that will deprive any of the citizens of the right of suffrage, except for treason, mur- General Sessions shall consist of twelve der, burglary, larceny, perjury, forgery or any other infamous crime, or dict or it shall not be binding.
duelling, whereof the person shall In the Court of Common Pleas the have been duly tried and convicted, juries shall each consist of twelve men excepting as also above provided in and a verdict shall be good if agreed

1. Persons under 21 years of age. 2. Idiots, lunatics. 3. All paupers supported by any county.
4. All soldiers, mariners and seamen employed in the service of the

sions of this Constitution, between the army or navy of the United States.
Section 4. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of absence while employed in the service 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. Section 5. No soldier, seamen or

marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of having been stationed therein. Section 6. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest and

civil process during their attendance turning from the same. Section 7. Every person entitled to vote at any election shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the county where he shall have resided two years previous to such election.

laws of the United States. Section 9. Presidential electors shall be elected by the people. Section 10. In all elections held by the people under this Constitution the

except as otherwise provided in this

Constitution or the Constitution and

he highest number of votes shall be declared elected. NEW COUNTIES AND COURTS. Mr. Efird, of Lexington, also offered a resolution which will prove vital to persons and paupers, and who shall those who have new county schemes have been a resident of the State for those who have new county schemes under way. The resolution also deals with the county officers and County Courts. The resolution reads:

Section 1. Each county shall form one election district. Section 2. The present boundaries

wise provided by law. Section 3. In each county shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1896, and on the same day in every fourth year who, in his own right, shall be possess thereafter, a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, a sheriff, a county Judge, who shall hold their offices for the term of four they were here to make a constitution are suffering from the shock. Another years and until their successors are taxes to said city, town or village, ernment could be economically done not yet learned, is reported missing. officers as many be provided by law.

Capt. Davis Castleman who was in Section 4. The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions shall, by virtue of his office, be the The contained sixty pounds of pow clerk of all other Courts of record held therein, but the General Assembly may provide that the Judge of the County Court be his own clerk. The board here for \$5 per week—just as smoking, is denied by Capt. Castle said clerk shall also be ex-officio regisgood as at home. He hoped the Legislature of the future would not defend the future wou Section 5. The General Assembly shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county officers.

Section 6. In case of death, resignation or removal of any county officer, or of a vacancy from any other cause, the Governor shall appoint some suittween Third and Fourth, when the ac- able person to fill out the unexpired

> COURTS. Section 7. There shall be established and suitable remedies by appeal or othin each county a County Court, with erwise shall be provided for the corurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in business ap- for securing registration to any who pertaining to minors and the allotment may be improperly denied, and no perf dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy and persons non compos mentis, in all criminal misdemeanors, in all matters of contract, debt, fines, forfeitures and hereby declared a condition preredamages, when the amount involved quisite to the exercise of the suffrage does not exceed five hundred dollars, in such elections.

in all actions for the partition of real estate only, in actions between land-lord and tenant when the title to the land is not in dispute and such other matters as the General Assembly may

designate: Provided, that this Court shall not have jurisdiction in actions involving the title to real estate. Section 8. That a sufficient number of committing magistrates may be appointed by the Governor in each for the convenience of the citizens in having criminals apprehended and com-

mitted for trial.

Section 9. The General Assembly

shall provide by general law for or-ganizing new counties, locating the county seats temporarily and chang-ing county lines. But no new county shall be formed unless it shall contain within the limits thereof property of who introduced the Convention bill in the valuation \$2,000,000, as shown by the Senate. His plan of regulating last preceding tax returns, and not then unless the remaining portion of the old county or counties shall each contain property of at least \$3,000,000 of assessable valuation by the last assessment; and no county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to contain less than one-sixtieth part of the inhabitants of the whole State, both to be determined by the last national or State census. and in case any portion of an organized county or counties is stricken off to form a new county shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of county or counties so reduced. No county shall be devided unless a majority of the qualified electors of the territory proposed

> such division. Section 10. No new county shall be formed of less than five hundred square miles; nor shall any organized county be reduced in area below five hundred square miles and no county lines shall be run nearer any existing Court House than ten miles.

> to be cut off shall vote in favor of

Mr. D. S. Henderson, of Aiken, comes to the Convention with a num ber of prepared resolutions, which will be the most important among all the resolutions to be submitted to that

body.

To-day he offered the following resolutions:

A NEW JURY SYSTEM by which the numbers of jurymen and

their votes are to be changed: Be it resolved and ordained by the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled and by the authority of the same, That the following provisions shall constitute Section
—of Article—of the Constitution of this State: In the Court of General Sessions

there shall be a grand jury and such petit or trial juries as the General Assembly shall direct; the grand jury shall consist of eighteen members, twelve of whom must agree on a matter before it can be submitted to the Court. Each petit or trial jury in the men, all of whom must agree to a ver-

this article; also the following classes to by nine members thereof.

of persons shall not be allowed to vote The term of the grand juries be for one year and the General Assembly shall provide that at least onethird of the members of the outgoing grand jury shall be members of the incoming grand jury: Each juror must be a voter qualified under the provi-

> ages of 21 and 65 years and men of good moral character. THE MATTER OF DIVORCE

> by which the door to plural marriage s left slightly ajar. Be it resolved and ordained by the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the following provision shall constitute Section of Article-of the Constitution of

> this State: Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed but by the udgment of a Court rendered upon the verdict of a jury, and no divorce shall be granted except for adultery, and the guilty party shall not be permitted to marry again.
> This, Mr. Henderson thinks, will

> time. MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Be it resolved and ordained by the

suit the demand of Carolina for all

people of the State of South Carolina n Convention assembled and by the authority of the same, That the following provisions shall constitute Section of Article-of the Constitution of this State: Section 1. In all elections held by

the people in incorporated cities, towns person or persons who shall receive and villages of the State for officers thereof electors shall vote by ballot and every male inhabitant of such cities, towns or village 21 years of age and upwards, except idiots, insane twelve months and of the city, town or village in which he offers to vote for six months, and of the voting precinct or ward for one month, and who has never been convicted of treason murder, robbery, duelling, bribery, burglary, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretence, perjury, larceny, embezzlement, forgery or bigamy, and who shall be able to read any article of this Constitution, or any section of the Statutes of this State and who can write his own name, or ed of taxable property in such city, town or village of the value of one thouand dollars as appears on the tax books, and who have paid all of his elected and qualified, and such other shall be deemed qualified as a voter and on registering as provided by law shall be entitled to vote at all elections

by the people for the officers in such city, town or village. Section 2. That in all elections in incorporated cities, towns and villages of this State for the purpose of bonding the same, or for raising revenue, the voters of said cities, towns or villages who are qualified according to the preceding section and are real estate owners in such cities, towns and villages, or authorized agents of real estate owners thereof, shall be deemed qualified to vote

in such elections.

Section 3. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the registration of all electors or persons qualified to vote in the elections to be held in incorporated cities, towns and villages rection of improper registration and son shall be allowed to vote who shall not have registered according to law;