DUCED AN REFERRED. The Committees Hard at Work on the Several Matters Referred Outline of the

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 17. Special: This is the eighth day of the session of the Constitutional Convention. Up to date there has been only one ordinance passed-that creating Saluda County. But it is not to be inferred that either the Convention or its several committees have been idle. In fact they have been industriously at work. There seems now to be a general understanding that all measures, as they are introduced, shall be referred to the appropriate committee, and that these committees will not re port, at least on the more important matters, till after the 23rd inst. That day marks the limit of the time in which ordinances may be introduced. The committees will consider, compare and digest all the measures submitted, and out of these report one (on each of the several subjects) in the shape of an ordinance. Then, in the course of the discussion of the measure, the different delegates may submit their views in the shape of amendments. In this way the entire subject matter embraced in any proposed ordinance will come up for review at This plan, it is believed. one time. will not only save time but will pro-

mote intelligent work. There were quite a number of new measures introduced today, some of bem of very great importance. TO RUN COUNTIES ON A CASH BASIS. Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, has pre-

sented a plan to run counties on a cash Whereas, in most if not in all the counties of the State the taxes are never realized until a year after the levy, and consequently the contracts for ordinary county purposes and for the running of the schools have to be

made on a credit instead of on a cash basis; and whereas, this is an evil which ought to be remedied: 1. That a commission be, and is hereby, appointed, consisting of his Excellency, the Governor, the Comptroller General and the State Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what money would be necessary to place the various counties of this State

on a cash basis as to their ordinary county and school expenses at the be ginning of the next fiscal year. 2. That said commission when they have ascertained said amount be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered in the name of the State to prepare and have issued coupon bonds, payable to bearer, which shall be registered with the State Treasurer according to the custom in such cases, to the amount necessary to raise the amount needed for said purpose and the necessary expenses of floating the bonds: That said bonds shall be in such denominations and due at such time as said commission may deem expedient, and shall draw a rate of interest not to exceed 41 per cent. per an-

num. That said bonds when prepared

shall be signed by the Governor and

Secretary of State and sealed with the

great seal of the State and the credit of the State is hereby pledged for their 3. That said bonds when so executed and issued shall be sold at not less than par by said commission, and the money derived therefrom, after pay ing expenses of the issuance and sale, shall be paid into the State treasury; that the same shall be paid out by the State Treasurer to the various county treasurers of the State as soon as practicable in the amount ascertained by the commission to be needed by the counties to run the county and school business on a cash basis, and when so paid said funds shall be subject to the check of the county and school au-

4. That the General Assembly at its next session shall authorize a levy for ordinary county and school purposes in their respective counties to be col-lected at the end of the fiscal year 1895-96, to be used for running the counties on a cash basis during the fiscal year 1896-97.

ensuing fiscal year, 1895-96.

5. That on and after the time when the State Treasurer shall have paid into the respective county treasuries the proceed bonds as funded for aforesaid, all contracting officials of their respective counties whether for ordinary county expenses or for school nurposes shall be held responsible for all contracts entered into by them over and above the cash they may have to their credit to meet the same and their official bonds are hereby declared bound for the same.

6. That the said commission shall report their actions and doings as to said bonds to the next General Assembly and its successors be and is hereby authorized and required from year to year, according to the length of the issuance of said bonds, to levy upon each county which shall receive the benefit of said fund a suitable amount to repay the amount of said bonds to the State, and the said funds so received from the various counties shall be used by the State Treasurer as a sinking fund to pay said bonds under such Act of the General Assembly as may be passed on the subject.

TWO SUFFRAGE PLANS. By Mr. D. H. Russell, of Anderson To regulate the right to vote. This ordinance confers the right to vote on all male persons, except paupers and convicts, who are citizens of the State and of the United States, who can read any part of the State Constitution in English, who has lived in the State two years and in the county one year. and who has duly paid his poll tax Provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote who has been engaged in any capacity of the land or naval forces of the United States or of this State or of any other State or of the Confederate States in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since the Declaration of Independence, nor their male descendants in either the male or female line.

By Mr. W. B. Wilson, of York: To regulate the right to vote. This proposed ordinance is a modification of the Mississippi plan. The voter must be a male citizen, and a resident of the county six months and of the State twelve months. He must have paid all taxes. He must be able to read any section of the State Constitution or to give a reasonable interpretation of the same when read to him, or he must have paid taxes on \$500 worth of

property.

Both schemes provide for registra ion. The Wilson plan provides for separate ballot-boxes for the different offices as now provided in the "eightbox law

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

By Mr. J. C. Otts, of Union: 1. Each organized county shall be a immunities that shall be established by law. All suits and proceedings by or against the county shall be in the

2. No organized county shall ever be reduced by the organization of new than eight hundred inhabitants, as cording to the last State or national be vested in a State board of su-place of township commissioners, to

hree million dollars worth of taxable property, as shown by the last precedng tax returns. Before application for the formal formation of the provoters of a fractional part of the proposed new county shall each separate-

ly vote in favor of such new county. townships, and all such townships shall be declared bodies corporate. The townships as they now exist shall be so declared and such others as the tion of constitutional law or of convided, that no township shall contain shall be as near square as practical. 4. Each county shall elect a County ludge for a term of four years; he

shall have jurisdiction in all matters testamentary, dower, partition, home- the determination of the same, which stead, minors, persons non compos mentis and jurisdiction in all criminal | the Supreme Court and of the Circuit prosecutions below the grade of felony, under such rules and limitations as a majority of the judges sitting in the may be fixed by law, and shall also same, shall be final and conclusive: elect a sheriff, county clerk and county solicitor for a term of four years, the presiding associate justice, shall whose respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

A board of county supervisors shall be organized in each county, composed of the various townships' chairmen, whose power shall be prescribed by law.

6. There shall be in each township ive directors, to be elected or appointed, as the law may direct it, one of whom shall be a committing magistrate, and who shall be ex-officio chairman of the board of township direct-Said director shall have general control of the roads, bridges, schools and the general welfare of such townships under such limitations as may be prescribed by law. But no tax levy made by said director shall be legal unless ten days' public notice of such evy shall be given, and not then unless said levy shall be ratified by a majority of the legal voters of such OTHER MEASURES.

By Mr. Clayton, of Florence: To exclude convicts from competition

with honest labor. By Mr. Glenn, of Chester: To fix the school tax at two mills, with the right reserved to school districts to supplement the same by special taxes. By Mr. W. D. Evans, of Marlboro: To limit the corporate bonded indebtedness of each county to eight per cent. of the value of all the taxable property therein.

By Mr. Anderson (colored), Georgetown: To require the Legislature to compel all children between the ages of 7 and 12 years to attend a oublic school.

By Mr. Sullivan, of Anderson: To require the Legislature to let out the public printing to the lowest responible bidder. By Mr. A. H. White, of York:

all the counties districts. By Mr. Wharton, of Laurens: require the General Assembly, at its next session, to make a permanent appropriation for disabled and aged Confederate soldiers and their widows.

By Mr. Buist, of Greenville: To prohibit State, county, city, town or ownship aid to any college, school, orphan house or other institution which is wholly or in part under the lirection or control of any church, or of any religious or sectarian denomintion, society or organization. By Mr. Reed, of Beaufort: To punish

and prevent lynching. This ordinance authorizes the governor to remove any sheriff from whom a prisoner is seized and lynched, and to call out the militia to prevent lynchings. By Mr. Clayton, of Florence: reorganize the judiciary. This ordinance retains all the present courts except the Probate and the Trial Justice. For these it substitutes a county

court By Mr. Lybrand, of Lexington: To provide for the supervision of public instruction. The free schools are put under the management of a State thorities to meet the expenses of the board of education, composed of three members, the comptroller general, and two members to be elected by the Legisature. The constitutional tax is fixed at 21 mills, and each taxpayer is privi eged to designate the school to which

his tax money shall go.
By Mr. Lybrand: To authorize the State government to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicants, and, in the exercise of the police power, to engage in such sale.

By Mr. Gooding, of Hampton: To provide for the care and control of the penal and charitable institutions of the State.

By Mr. McWhite, of Florence: For the same purpose, and also to regulate convict labor.

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS. At the night session the Convention heard addresses from Miss Clara M. Clay, Mrs. Virginia D. Young and Mrs. A. Viola Neblett in behalf of female suffrage. These speakers were introduced by Governor Evans as president of the Convention.

At the close of the address of Mrs. Neblett Mr. McCown, of Florence, offered a resolution instructing the committee on suffrage to report a clause to be inserted in the Constitution granting woman's suffrage. Ten members objected and the resolution went over under the rule.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. There were several measures introduced-most of them being repetitions. Those constituting really new

matter were as follows:
By Mr. Aldrich: "That the General or the maintenance of the free comnon schools and for all the existing State institutions of higher education. By Mr. Gooding, of Hampton: "That the right of the people of this State to fish in the unnavigable running streams and running waters of his State shall not be denied or abridged. The Legislature at its next

session shall pass such laws as shall secure this uniform right."
By Mr. McMahan, of Richland: To regulate the suffrage. This ordinance

gives the suffrage to all male persons who shall own real estate of the value of \$500, and to all others upon whom the Legislature, in its discretion, shall extend that right. By Mr. Lowman, of Orangeburg:

'The inter-marriage of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood, descended from a negro, or their living together as man and wife, is prohibited in this State. The of all State banks and banking houses. General Assembly shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation." AS TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

shall be elected by the electors in each | tax for the support of the schools. It ounty a county treasurer whose term of office shall be four years whose duty it will be to take returns of all taxable property and of all poll taxes limits the annual appropriation to oneassessed thereon.

2. All persons liable to poll-tax by law shall make his return in person or through an agent who shall have written authority to make such return, body corporate with such powers and and such returns shall be made once each year.

3. No return of a poll tax shall be copied from any previous return or

laws as will insure the proper assesscounties to less than four hundred ment, collection and disbursement of square miles. No new county shall be such taxes.

judicial district, and one from the State at large, who shall be professional teachers and shall be elected by the Legislature: the powers, duties, terms posed new county shall be made, and of office and compensation shall be de not until then, a majority of the legal | fined by the General Assembly.

A COURT OF ERRORS. By Judge Fraser, of Sumter: "Whenever upon the hearing of any 3. Each county be divided into cause or question either at law or equi ty before the Supreme Court it shall appear to the justices of the same, or any two of them, that there is a ques-Legislature may hereafter create: Pro- flict between the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United ess than twenty-five square miles and | States, or the duties and obligations of the citizens under the same, it shall be the duty of the chief justice, or in his absence of the presiding associate justice, to convene a court of errors for court shall consist of all the judges of Courts, the decision of which court or and the chief justice, or in his absence. also convene the court of errors at the request of any two of the justices of the Supreme Court, for the determination of any other cause or question to be submitted to them, and the de cision of said court, or a majority of the judges sitting in the same, shall be final and conclusive; and the chief justice, or in his absence, the presiding associate justice, shall preside whenever the court of errors shall convene.

OTHER ORDINANCES. By Mr. W. B. Wilson of York: Provision shall be made by the Legislature for the establishment and maintenance by the State of a reformatory for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, separate and apart from hardened criminale. By Mr. James Wigg (colored) of

Beaufort: That the Comptroller General, county auditors, county treasurers and all persons charged with the collection of State or municipal taxes be and hereby required to keep separ ate and distinct accounts of all tax returns and paid by white and colored taxpayers, and that the same be always open for public inspection. By Mr. McCalla, of Abbeville:

That the State Treasurer shall be bank inspector, and his duty shall be to inspect all private and State banks quarterly without notice, which inspec tion shall be made by said State Treasurer or his chief clerk. But the General Assembly shall particularly define the duties of said officer and provide for his payment.

By Mr. Geo D. Tillman of Edgefield That the whipping post shall be reestablished in this State to properly punvagrants, petty thieves and habitual wife beaters, and that the General Assembly shall provide by appropriate legislation therefor.
By Mr. Doyle of Anderson: That

the Legislature shall at its next session after the adoption of this Constitution enact suitable laws to forever prevent prize fighting in this State. By Mr. E. B. Berry of Marion: That the General Assembly shall at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution enact suitable laws for the registration of all marriages solemn ized and contracted within the State and fixing the age below the age at which the marriage of the minor shall be illegal; and to provide penalties for the violation of such laws. Succeeding General Assemblies shall have

power to amend such original acts and amendments thereof. By Dr. Stokes of Orangeburg: To regulate the creation of corporations and fix their duties and liabilities. By Mr. Patrott of Darlington: That men otherwise entitled to the right of suffrage by action of this convention and in addition pay taxes on property to the amount of \$200 or more and who represent a family as the head thereof are hereby given the right to cast two votes in all elections of this State.

The committee on the declaration of rights submitted an ordinance embodying the declaration of rights, which does not materially alter that now ex-

Mr. McMahan of Richland offered a resolution providing for a stenographic report of the proceedings. The motion was indefinitely postponed.

The committe to whom was referred the contest of the seats of the Williamsburg delegation reported in favor of the sitting members, but recommended that the expenses of the contestants (except Louis Jacob) amounting to \$24.13 each, be paid out of the funds appropriated for the pay of members. The report was adopted.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. Most of the day was occupied with the debate on the resolutions about the editorial in The State-a full report of which is given elsewhere. Quite a number of new ordinances

were introduced and referred: By Mr. E. J. Kennedy: To limit the tenue of office to two successive terms, except in the case of judges. By Mr. Sullivan of Anderson: To authorize the Governor to remove defaulting State and county treasurers.

By Mr. W. J. Montgomery. To require tuition fees of all students in higher institutions of learning, supported by the State. By Mr. Lowman of Orangebug That the bonded debt of the State shall

never be increased except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war. By Mr. Klugh of Abbeville: To regulate the formation of new counties; also to regulate the business and fix Assembly shall make due provision the liabilities of insurance companies: also to lay a capitation tax of \$1.50 and a special tax on vehicles—the proceeds thereof to be applied exclusively

to the maintenance of the public roads. By Mr. McKagen: To prohibit members of the Legislature from holding any other office of trust or profit. By Mr. Otts of Union: To author ize the Legislature to license the carry-

ing of concealed weapons; also, to exempt minors from road duty.

By Mr. J. O. A. Moore: To fix the liability of common carriers for the acts of their servants and employes, in cases of personal injury; also to prohibit the giving of free passes to public officials, including members of

the Legislature.
By. Mr. Nicholson of Union - To authorize the Governor to appoint an inspector of illuminating oils, and of all accounts of public officials; also By Mr. T. E. Johnson of Spartanburg: To organize the school system of the State—providing the officers By Mr. Parler, of Colleton: There now existing, and also the two-mill provides for separate schools for the two races. It requires the Legislature to support the higher institutions, but

> COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Mr. Harrison, of Hampton, offered the following: 1. That each county form an election

sixth of the taxes collected, in the pre-

vious year, for the support of the

district. 2. That the officers of each county shall be a clerk of the courts of Com-4. The Legislature may enact such mon Pleas and General Sessions, a register, a sheriff, a coroner, a probate

census for which returned less than pervisors of education, one from each have general supervision of the public 5. The chairmen of the township directors shall compose a board of coun-

ty commissioners. 6. The township boards or three of them shall compose a board of equali zation of property.

7. Each township shall be a school district and the township directors shall act as trustees thereof S. There shall be elected in each township a trial justice, who shall have

jurisdiction in civil cases to the amount of \$100, and in criminal cases such as misdemeanors, assault and battery and concealed weapons. THE AGE OF CONSENT. Mr. J. O. A. Moore presented the following for reference to the proper committee:

vention assembled: Gentlemen: The increasing and alarming frequency of assaults upon women and the frightful indignities to which even little girls are subject have become the shame of our boasted civil-

To the Delegates in Constitutional Con-

A study of the statutes of our State has revealed to us their utter failure to meet the demands of a newly awakened public sentiment, which requires better legal protection for girlhood and womanhood. Therefore, we, the members of the

of South Carolina, do most heartily apshall provide for the adequate punishment of crimes against women and

We call attention to the disgraceful fact that protection of the person of hoped that the resolution of Mr. Bates the buisness portion of the city, while our women is not placed upon so high a plane as protection of their purse. We would therefore entreat your honorable body to raise the (so called) 'age of consent" to eighteen, the legal age which permits women to contract a valid marriage or make lawful sale of any of her personal property. North and South Carolina are now the only States, as far as we can find out, where the low age of ten fouls the escutcheon of their statutes books, and we earnestly plead that the disgrace to the State be wiped out by of legal majority, eighteen.

S. F. Chapin President W. C. T. U. Charleston, S. C.

A communication was received from one Charles P. Walker, a Chicago lawyer, urging such a regulation of the suffrage in South Carolina as will fully protect the rights of citizens of African descent.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. The session of the Convention was brief and pusiness like. In the absence of President Evans who was in attendance on a meeting of the trustees of the Industrial Col-

Quite a number of members applied for leave of absence till Monday. Dr. Stokes of Orangeburg offered a resolution limiting the granting of such leaves to cases of sickness. After considerable debate this resolution was adopted. COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

There were several reports of comnittees, on very important articles of the Constitution.

The committee on Legislative De partment reported an article in full The important changes in this department are the extension of the term of the members of the House from two to four years, and the giving of one Senator to every county-Charleston included. The new county of Saluda is to have two of the five Representatives now alloted to Edgefield. The pay of members is fixed at three dollars a day; and mileage at five cents per mile. The homestead provision is retained as at present-\$1,000 in real estate and \$500 in personal property. The right of dower is limited to property which the motion of Major Barker. This husband owns at the time of his

death. The report of the committee on municipal corporations and police regulations contains three new and impor-

tant provisions: 1. That in all municipal elections as to the issue of bonds or the creation of any municipal debt, adult women who pay taxes on \$300 worth of property shall be entitled to vote.

2. That the Legislature may regulate and license the sale of spirituous liquors, or may prohibit the same. 3. That the Legislature may, in the exercise of the police power, authorize parties duly appointed for the purpose to sell intoxicants. (The dispensary

system.) The committee on the Executive De partment submitted a complete article. It retains all the present executive ofyears. The pardoning power is vested comptroller general, the secretary of much of his remarks as might have ing up. Parents who are intensely State, and the superintendent of the given offense. penitentiary. The governor may, in his discretion, decline to grant the pardon recommended-in which case he shall state his reasons to the general assembly at its next session. The lieutenant governor is president of the Senate, with the right to vote in case of a tie. When a Senator becomes lieutenant governor,

he therefore vacates his seat in the Senate. The report of the committee on finance and taxation retains the present system of ad valorem taxation, and gives the Legislature the right to place a capitation tax on animals. It retains the two-mill tax for the support of the public schools. It limits the bonded indebtedness of counties and municipalities to eight per cent. of

all the taxable property. MEASURES KILLED. following measures were killed on unfavorable reports of the committees to whom they had been severally referred:

To prohibit the publication of court proceedings in certain cases. To fix a punishment for bribery. To regulate elections and fix the

terms of certain officers. (Duplicate) To provide the punishment of whipping for certain offenses.

The ordinances of Mr. Hutson of Hampton and Mr. Howell of Colleton, touching the liabilities of married women, were transferred from the committee on judicial department to that

Beheading the Chinese.

Washington, Sept. 18.-The State Department this morning received cable information from China effectually disproving the accuracy of dispatches recently published alleging that the work of the commission engaged in the investigation of the Ku-Cheng missionary massacre has been

on miscellaneous matter.

blocked by the refusal of the Chinese to execute those found guilty unless all future demands had been waived. Minister Denby has wired the Department that seven men implicated in this outrage had been convicted and executed. This was corroborated in a dispatch a few hours later from Consul General Jernigan, in which he said the decapitation took place there this morning. Ex-Congressman George D. Tillman is quoted as saying that in Gen.

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

offered by Mr. Bates was tabled. Mr. Robt. Aldrich thought it be neath the dignity of the Convention | charged with assisting in the murder to notice the attack made upon its of the late Treasurer Copes. The president. At the same time he considered that the State newspaper should be properly rebuked for its attack on the president of the body. He offered the following as an addition to the resolutions of Mr. Patterson: Resolved, That the said newspaper

The State, has abused the privilege accorded to the press, by this Convention; and that for the balance of the tified to against Murphy at the trial in session, its representatives be denied admission to the floor of the Convention, and that the sergeant-at arms be charged with the enforcement of this resolution.

Mr. Sneppard: The idea of continuing the discussion from vesterday was to allow moderation and to avoid hasty action. The wisdom of that course has been demonstrated by the moderate substitutes offered. Having and, by means of threatening her life, been in the position of presiding officer I know full well the delicacies of its position and the difficulties ofttimes in his way. I am solicitous that what house near Dan Murphy's father's. this convention does shall be done right. For whose benefit is this reso Woman's Christian Temperance Union | lution offered? Not for the President for he knows he enjoys the confidence peal to you, through Mrs. Chapin, our and esteem of this body. Not for the president, to enact such statutes as Convention, for it cannot afford to notice it. I shall regard it unfortunate should we adopt these resolution. do not deem necessary any declaration of onr confidence in our President. I

would be adopted. I am surprised and sorry that my friend Mr. Aldrich should have intro duced his resolution. The freedom of the press in this enlightened day cannot be interfered with. The reporter of The State, Mr. Watson, has in no his and the sheriff's protection. The way violated the courtesy and indul gence of this convention. A mistake by an editor in nowise authorizes a mistake by this convention. Suppose the statement were maliciously false, we could not afford or have time to awaken airesh to the wilful and malicnotice it, for then some other editor ious murder of their beloved county raising the law of protection to that will seek to be dignified by special notreasurer, who was so brutally murdertice from this convention. ed for his money."-Times and Demo-Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, favored crat. Mr. Patterson's motion.

Mr. Berry, of Marion, asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Jervey said that the resolution committed the Convention to a ques tion of fact, and the second (which voted confidence in the President was unnecessary.

man's attack upon him in the conven-Mr. Burn wanted to know how the tion, he said: "No, sir; I believe not. Convention could vote on a fact with My consideration for his brother, out sworn testimony. They were about George D. Tillman, who is a manly to wade into deep water. The Presi man, a gentleman and always strikes dent needs no vindication. The edi right out from the shoulder, never hitlege) Vice-President Talbert occupied torial was wrong; but don't let the ting below the belt, restrains me from convention commit a greater wrong saying a great many things that Mr. Haynsworth, of Greenville, fa could say. rored the resolution of Mr. Patterson Tillman to his face as a coward, a liar

Mr. Gage thought a resolution necand a thief and he did not resent it. essary, and introduced the following: If I should kick him now he would Resolved, That this convention de howl like a spaniel and doubtless insires to express its entire confidence in dict me for assault and battery. You the integrity, honesty and fairness of know, you can't keep up with our President, the Hon. J. G. Evans, stitutional liar like he is, and I shall and we do hereby declare the state leave him to enjoy all the glory he ment in the aforesaid editorial to be can gain by attacking a man behind unsustained by the facts and untrue. his back, when he has no opportunity Mr. McGowan endorsed Mr. Gage's to reply. His statement, so far as it resolution.

Mr. W. D. Evans spoke in favor of Mr. Patterson's resolution. After further discussion the resolu

tions of Mr. Gage were laid on the at Edgefield, on the day of election and the statement is a pure fiction. Major Barker of Charleston thought the whole discussion out of order. He said the Convention could not stop to consider every criticism on the con misrepresentation of what did occur. duct of the presiding officer, and But why attempt to follow a man who should not stop to consider the matter. He moved the indefinite postpone- is so utterly regardless of the truth and reckless in his statements. Let ment of the whole matter. Mr. Farrow of Charleston favored him go."

motion was defeated. Mr. T. I. Rogers of Marlboro all the training and disciplining in thought there should be an investigathe world, if given in the form of artion of all the facts bearing on the matter, and moved the appointment bitrary directions and commands, will

of a committee for that purpose. This not make children well-bred and motion he afterwards withdrew. agreeable. Mr. George Johnstone jocularly or act as if they thought that courtesy suggested that the whole matter might in the home must be entirely a one be referred to the committee of revissided affair. The small boy must not ion and style. He spoke against the interrupt conversation, he must step

softly, speak gently, remove his hat resolutions as being unnecessary. on coming in, spring to restore what Mr. W. D. Evans of Marlboro spoke some older person drops, run his little feet off on errands, always say thank in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Stanyarne Wilson urged the you, and never indulge himself in the least expression of irritation, but noadoption of the resolution offered by

Mr. Patterson. Mr. B. R. Tillman made a warn speech in favor of the resolutions. He sitive to wounds, and as easily hurt as thought it unfortunate that they had been introduced, but as the question ficers-their term being fixed at two was before the Convention it ought to importance, his convenience overruled or set aside at the caprice of his tutors be squarely met. He was very strong in the governor, under the advice of a in his language, but, at the end of the and governors, the little fellow often board of pardons, consisting of the whole matter, rose and withdrew so has a hard time of it while he is grow-

> Mr. Prince of Anderson favored the resolutions, but warmly resented the reflections contained in the speech of

> Senator Tillman. The resolutions were then adopted Senator Tillman wanted the yeas and nays, and, for that purpose moved a reconsideration. The roll was then called, with the following result:

Yeas-Aldrich, Alexander, Ashe so much by military rules brusquely Atkinson, Austin, Barry, Barton, Bates, enforced as by the genial influence of Behre, Bellinger, Bowen, Bowman, Bradham, Breazeals, Brice, J. S. Brice, T. W.; Bryan, Buist, Burn good examples. Byrd, Cantey, Carver, Clayton, Con-nor, Cooper, Cunningham, DeHay, Dennis, Dent, Derham, Douglass. Efird, Estridge, Evans, W. D.: Field Floyd, Fraser, Gamble, Garris, Glenn. J. L.; Glenn, J. P.; Gooding, Graham and shining, food agreeable-for pity's Gray, Gunter, Hamel, Harris, Harrisake tell her you thank her, if nothing Hay, Haynsworth, Hemphill, more. She don't expect it; it wil Henderson, D. S.: Henry, Hodges, Houser, Howell, Hutson, Irby, Johnmake her eyes open wider than they son, T. E.; Johnstone, George; Jones, have these ten years, but it will do Wilie: Keitt, Kennedy, J. W.; Klugh, Lowman, McCalla, McCaslan, Mcher good and you too. There are many women today thirsting for words of praise, the language of en-Caslan, McCown, McDermotte, couragement. Through Kagen, McMakin, McWhite, Matthews, Meares, Miller, Mitchell, Montgomery drudged uncomplainingly, and so ac-J. D.; Moore, Morrison, Murra-Nash, customed have their fathers, brothers Nathans, Nicaolson, Oliver, Orts, Parand husbands become to their monoto ler, Parrott, Patterson, Peake. Perritte, nous labors that they look for and Prince, Redfearn, Reed, John; Rogers, upon them as they do the daily rising Rosborough, Rowland, Russell, Shu-

ler, Sligh, Sloan, Smith, A. J.: Smith, W. C.; Smoak, Sprott, Stackhouse, Stokes, Stribling, Sullivan, Talbert Taylor, Tillman, G. D.: Timmerman, Waters, Wharton, Whipper, White, A. H.; Wiggins, Wilson, Stanyarne Wilson, W. B.; Winkler, Woodward -123.Nays-Anderson, Barker, Berry Doyle, Dudley. Farrow, Fitch, Gage, Jervey, Kennedy, E. J.; Lee, Mc-Gowan, McMahan, Montgomery, W. J.: Ragsdale, Read, J. H.; Sheppard. Smith, Jermiah; Smith, R. F.: V Kolnitz, Wells, White, S. E.—23. Von

A number of the delegates (mostly

those who voted in the negative) had

entered upon the journal their reason

for their vote. The general purport

of these was that whilst they had con-

fidence in the integrity of the president

An Ohio man, who is being sued for breach of promise, makes the defense, relates the Louisville Courier-Jour-M. C. Butler, Carolina had one of the

the resolutions

A Case of Conspiracy. The correspondent of the Columbia

Why Some People Pass Empty Car Seats State, at this place, under date of the and trowd Those Partially Occupied. "There is one thing that has always 16th instant, says it leaked out here been more or less of a mystery to me, that day that warrants were to be said a traveler to a writer for the New sworn out against several parties York Sun, "and that is the motive that prompts some passengers in a car in which there are entirely vacant seats to take a seat with somebody. In some same correspondent says that it was eases the reason for this is simple also brought to light Monday "that a enough; it may be that the person scheme had been inaugurated by takes the first seat he comes to and is Dan C. Murphy's family and satisfied; it may be that the vacant friends by which the State's most entire seats are at the other end of the car and not seen at a casual glance; important witness was to sign an af sometimes a person unaccustomed to fidavitsetting forth that what she testravel rather timidly takes the first seat at hand; but the person that I May last was false, and that she was have in mind is the one who either de iberately, or with what one might call paid by the detectives to testify. The deliberate thoughtlessness, takes a following facts were obtained from Auditor G. B. Kitrell, who had something to do with the capture of Murphy have seen, for instance, a man sitting That several weeks ago Dan Murphy's by a window, alone in a seat, in a car wife, who is a sister to Clemie Bars, in which there was plenty of room. the witness in question, left her home reading. Knowing that there was and went to Georgia, the southern plenty of room he had perhaps sort of portion, where Clemie Bars was living preempted that seat, and was making forced her into South Sarolina. When himself comfortable in it, and was they arived at Denmark the party was thinking of nothing but his reading. met by several friends and taken to a Along comes a rather stout lady, who, though there is more room elsewhere. for some to me utterly incomprehen-There this girl, so she says, was forced to swear that what she tistified to in sible reason, decides that she wants to sit in that particular seat. She court was false; that if she didn't come to Orangeburg and swear out an affimoves silently. She halts in the aisle davit to that effect she would be sumat the end of the seat, and slowly marily dealt with. Being there alone moves in so that she can sit down. she expressed her willingness to do so. She says nothing to the man. She Consequently she was secretly does not even look at him; she has not brought here early in the morning looked at him since the moment that The horse and buggy was left outside she decided to take that seat, and he is as yet unconscious of her presence. she and her sister, Mrs. Murphy, came Looking straight ahead with great on the back street and went to Col. calmness, she sits down deliberately. Browning's office. That gentleman Then the man looks around with a being out they went in front and were pained sort of look. He moves closer awaiting his return when Clemie saw to the window and goes on reading, Mr. Kitrell and ran to him and asked but he won't regain his inward composure for an hour. Now why the girl was immediately taken to the lady should have taken that particular sheriff's office and there guarded until seat is one of the things that I don't she was sent away. This startling understand." scheme has caused no little excitment FISHES ON THE MARCH. here and it has caused the people to

Ex-Senator Butler on Tillman.

city yesterday, stopping over during

the afternoon. When asked if he had

anything to say about Senator Till-

relates to me, is a tissue of falsehoods

from beginning to end. Here is one

specimen. He refers to an interview

between Gen. Garv and Gen. Ruger

Gen. Ruger was not at Edgefield at all

He is equally at fault about the second

Courtesy to Children.

body is obliged to be equally polite to

him. Ordered as if he was not as sen-

his elders, his pursuits regarded as of no

proud of their children often refrain.

from a mistaken idea that praise is in-

judicious, from commending them for

what they do well, while blame is

ory on any slight obcasion. The child

who will be most courteous through

life is the child who has been treated

with courtesy, who has spent the form-

ative years of life in a sweet and gen-

ial atmosphere, and been moulded not

serene tempers and the blessedness of

Praise Your Wife.

Praise your wife, man; for pity'

sake give her a little encouragement

it won't hurt her. She made your

home comfortable, your hearth bright

heat, through winter's toil, they have

of the sun, and its daily going down

Home every day may be made beauti

ful by an appreciation of its holiness.

You know, if you can take from your

drawer a clean shirt whenever you

want it, that somebody's fingers have

ached in the toil of making it fresh

and agreeable, so smooth and lus-

Sunk in a Collision.

HAVANA, Sept. 19 .- The cruiser Bar

castegui was wrecked at midnight by

coming in collision with the merchant

entrance of the port of Havana.

Admiral Delgado Parejo and three

other officers and many of the crew

were drowned. Gen Parejo's body

has been recovered. Capt. Ybaneze's body was also recovered, but in a

that he had been crushed in the col-

been employed on government busi-

ness between different ports of the

island of Cuba. The Barcastegui was

trous.

they could not adopt the language of | badly multilated condition, indicating

summer's

swift to leap out and scorch the mem

Harper's Bazaar very truly says that

Mothers sometimes think,

ount of what oc

a con-

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 21.-Ex Sen-

Peculiar Varieties That Travel Across the Land.

ONE OF LIFE'S MYSTERIES.

Travelers in South America are sometimes regaled with wonderful stories about the overland trips of certain fishes, and in many instances the accounts have been substantiated, especially in the cases of the Doras and Callichthys-eatfishes common in the ator M. C. Butler passed through the tropical South American streams. These fishes exist in vast numbers in the streams and pools, and, like their East Indian allies, they start in a body overland, presenting a most singular its own volition. I have denounced Ben

appearance, especially to those who have never seen a fish out of water by Another catfish, known as the langsa, in South American waters, is often seen on partly submerged logs, apparently having the habits of a frog or lizard. In England the familiar little fish known as the blenny has a curious habit of basking in the open air at times. This was first noticed by a naturalist named Ross, who kept several of the fishes in an aquarium. He had great difficulty in making them stay in the water. At certain times during the day they would make desperate and often successful attempts to get out. Finally, upon the advice of a friend, he placed a stone in the tank so that part of it was exposed, and out upon it climbed the blennies. They seemed to require air, and from choice spent part of the time out of the water. Singularly enough, this was during the ebb tide, the period when they would naturally be left high and | Christ being added thus: 'Thy kingdry in the pools along shore. Republican meeting at Edgefield. His

> AN FNGLISH SNAKE STORY. The Weird Tale of the Terrible Dragon of

Sockburn Downs. In the old English "chop" book and folklore stories the Yorkshire dragon is always referred to as the "Lampton Worm," the word "worm" meaning snake or dragon; Lampton being the name of the man who finally succeeded in slaying the hideous creature. Another old-time English myth, scarcely less popular than that of the Lamptor worm, is that of the "Dragon of Sock burn Downs." The name of the mar who slew the Sockburn nightmare is still preserved, and is that of one o the best known "North Country" fami lies. His tomb is still to be seen in the ruins of the church at Sockburn, where also he lay in effigy with a rude sculp ture of the dragon at his feet. When the old church had crumbled to an un recognizable mass of stone and mortar the effigies of the hero and the "worm were removed to Sockburn hall. Among the other relics preserved at this hall may be seen the identical falchion or sword with which the monster was slain. Near by, almost in sight of this miniature museum of relics, is a gigantic bowlder, lying in the midst of "Worm Field." Here, the legend says, the creature attempted to hide itself on the day when it was pur- | crouches for his prey among the crowd-

The following is clipped by London Truth from Croake James' "Curiosities of Law and Lawyers:" "If a man were to give to another an orange he would merely say: 'I give you this orange,' but when the transaction is intrusted to the hands of a lawyer to put it in writing, he adopts this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim and advantage of and in the said orange, together with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A. B., am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

At So Much Fer Folio.

Sockburn Downs.

Ravages of Cholera. San Francisco, Sept. 18.-Nothwith-

standing the efforts of the Chinese and Japanese to suppress the news in relast come to light concerning the plague. Japan and North China are fairly alive with cholera germs. Siberian officicials have declared Japan ports infected, and from official sources it is learned that over 17,000 people have died in Japan from the plague China the disease has gained firm foothold Advices by the steamer Rio Jabeen nursed into virulent life.

accidental discharge of his rifle while hunting adds another to the remarkable list of violent deaths in the reigning house of Austria. The Emperor's brother, Maximilian, was shot in Mexlison. The cruiser Barcastegui has ico; his son Rudolph, heir to the throne, committed suicide; the late Archduke Albrecht's daughter was burned to death: Archduke Johann Salvator has disappeared, and, it is



cream of tartar baking powder seat with somebody when there are Highest of all in leavening strength vacant entire seats in plain sight. I test United States Government Food Re-Royal Baking Powder Company,

106 Wall St., N. Y.

GREAT MOSQUE OF DAMASCUS.

Rebuilding of the Famous Fane Now in Rapid Progress. A correspondent of the London Times gives some interesting facts in

relation to the recent burning of the

great mosque of Damascus, once the

ancient cathedral of St. John the Bap-

tist. The Turkish government has ex-

erted every effort since the calamity

to prevent any report of it from being

published. He says: "The Christians

were accused by some at the time of

setting the building on fire; but, as the fire broke out in the high roof of the building a little before noon, the accusation was so manifestly absurd that it had little influence on the Moslem mind. Had it occurred at night, when the facts might not have been so manifest, the report would have met with readier acceptance, and it is impossible to say what, in that case might have been the consequences, to the Christians. Moreover, as there was a high wind blowing toward the Christian quarter, if it had been at night when people were asleep, the destruction must have been much more extensive. The work of rebuilding seems to have been taken in hand with vigor. A gentleman in the city recently taking a ride with his wife and son outside the gates, met hundreds of men bringing in the large poplar beams for the work, which they were drawing in carts by ropes, with loud singing and clapping of hands. The riders at once turned away by another road, giving them as wide a berth as possible, for it is hardly safe for a Christian to get among them in their present mood. The library, containing books and manuscripts of priceless value, was saved from the flames; and nothing of value was lost, excepting the most precious gem of all-namely: 'Othman's Koran,' which was deposited in a place apart, and was not thought of until too late. This is said to have been (and probably really was) one of the very four exemplars deposited by the Caliph Othman, A. H. 30, in the four great mosques of Mecca, Medina, Kufa and Damascus-the only surviving copy. These were to be kept there as the sole authoritative copiesafter all others had been called in from every quarter of the Moslem empire and committed to the flames. It is a matter of congratulation that the ancient inscription in Greek on the cathedral wall-over the silversmiths' and sandal-makers' bazar--has not been injured. It is the thirteenth verse of Psalm cxlv., the name of dom, O Christ, is an everlasting king-

ation to generation. THE WILDERNESS OF CEYLON.

dom, and thy dominion is from gener-

A Deaf Elephant Supposed to Be Sacred to Buddha. We were in the absolute wilderness of upland Ceylon, where the virgin beauty and freshness of nature. unspoiled by man instills a new sensation into every soul which vibrates to her mysterious -oice, says Cornhill Magazine. The olling green patenas are cut off sheer and straight from the encircling belts of jungle as though measured off by human hands, a striking feature of these elevated regions which has never been satisfactorily explained. The mountain ranges which inclose the grassy plains are clothed from base to summit with primeval forest, heavily draped with moss which forms a green fringe, hanging from every bough.

An appalling loneliness broods over the scene, no song of bird stirs the silence, and the deathlike hush which reigns over the gloomy forest is unbroken even by the rustle of a leaf, for noon is the midnight of the tropics and the black depths of the haunted jungle are wrapped in spellbound sleep. At nightfall the lithe cheetah glides stealthily through the shadows and sued and vanquished by the hero of ing trees. The branching antlers of the elk rise above the tangled undergrowth and the moose deer browses in the shade of the mossy boughs along which the wildcat creeps, while the

savage boar roots among the fallen When the rising moon illuminates the lonely landscape, herds of wild elephants emerge from the dark jungle and roam over the vast expanse of desolate country which still renders the interior of Ceylon almost an unknown land. The elephant grass, which breaks the uniformity of the undulating plain with rustling sheaves of long greet spears, is the forage for which the stragglers of the herd scour the patenas, and many Cingalese superstitions linger round this elevated

tableland. The recent spoor of an elephant marks our track and ceases at a deep pool known to be a favorite drinking place of the wild animals which haunt the jungle. A deaf elephant frequently perambulates the Elk plains. He is supposed to be sacred to Buddha, and. therefore, invulnerable, no sportsman having hitherto succeeded in piercing his hide-a fact probably due to the great age of the animal.

Belgian Marriage Licenses

A recent enactment in Belgium has made it obligatory for brides to have their marriage licenses or 'marriage gard to the cholera, the truth has at lines," as they call them in that land of fens and dikes, gorgeously bound in gilt-edge morocco. This is considerately done-or, in other words, done for a consideration-by the municipalities, who have now taken to binding up a quantity of more or less useful information with the documents. since its start in the Pescadores. In There is a summary of the Belgain marriage laws, a rough and ready lesson on the treatment of children, and neirio report that in Tokio the heat is a table with spaces for a catalogue of steamer Mortera in the canal at the terrifying, and the disease germs have the issue of the marriage. The table contains room for twelve children to be entered, so this may be taken as a ARCHDUKE Ladislaus's death by the gentle hint that that number is the extreme limit tolerated by Belgian burghers in a well-conducted family. The manual seems only to need the addition of a few choice receipts and a hint or two on the best means of obtaining divorces in order to defy criticism.

> The Boston Herald thinks it is disespectful to refer to Gov. Morton as