barrier to business.

10 miles of its county seat.

"In the formation of new coun

ties no old county shall be cut within

There was further debate on this mo-

Mr. Connor, after having served as

county commissioner, had been thor-

oughly convinced of the necessity of

smaller counties. The new system of

county government had not been suf-

not from the people, but from ambi-

the up country. There was a stream

flowing within two miles of Barnwell

limit they would be ruined.

substitute:

would prevail.

VOL. XI.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

THE CONVENTION DISCUSSES THAT IMPORTANT MATTER.

A Long and Interesting Debate About the Number of Counties -- What the Conven tion Did With the Article.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—Special: The Constitutional Convention began this week with the consideration of a subject that has engaged much of the public attention, and which, in the convention itself, brought about one of the most animated and interesting debates of the session.

After rapidly disposing of preliminaries the convention, on motion of Mr. Otts, took up the report on counties and county government—the paper which bears this peculiar title: "Report of G. D. Tillman, A. K. Smoak, J. W. Kennedy, J. O. A. Moore, J. C. Otts and R. R. Stackhouse, who constitute the half of what was once the whole committe on counties and county government, and who have no chairman, no clerk, no papers, no resolutions and no name by which to designate their half of the committee," was read as follows:

Sec. 1. The several counties of this State are each declared a body politic and corporate. Each county shall constitute one election district.

Sec. 2. The boundaries of the several counties shall remain as now established, except those of the county of Edgefield, which shall undergo such changes as are made necessary by the as a large one. This is not so. He formation of a new county from a then gave the figures as to Abbeville portion of Edgefield, to be known as Saluda, the boundaries of which are below Abbeville's. Florence had set forth in a constitutional ordinance. Sec. 3. The general assembly shall have power at any time to organize new counties, by changing the boundaries of old ones, but no new counties shall be hereafter formed of less area

than 400 square miles, nor shall any existing counties be reduced to less extent; provided, that no old county shall be reduced to less than 10,000 inhabitants, as shown by the last State or national census, nor be reduced to less amount of taxable property than \$1,500,000 as shown by the last tax re-

Sec. 4. Whenever 300 freeholders within the area of a proposed new county shall petition for organization of a new county, the governor shall amended by the minority. order an election within a reasonable time before the meeting of the next session of the legislature, and if a majority of the qualified electors voting in each part of the county or counties proposed to be dismembered and embraced in the new county shall separately vote therefor, it shall be the shall not be created so as to increase duty of the legislature to established such new county at its next session; but elections as herein provided shall not be held in any proposed county ftener than once in four years.

Sec. 5. All counties formed in accordance with the above sections shall assume an equitable portion of the debts of the existing county or counties from which its territory is taken. Sec. 6. The legislature may provide

for the consolidation of two or more existing counties if a majority of the qualified electors of such counties votng at an election held for that purpose shall vote separately therefor, but such elections shall not be held oftener than once in four years in the same counties.

Sec. 7. Each county shall elect a sheriff, a clerk of the court and a cor- they would have 54 counties. If you oner, whose respective terms of office shall be four years, and whose duties ties, 22 miles across and 11 miles from and powers shall be defined by law; provided the sheriff shall not be eligi- you have 450 square miles as the limit ble to re-election until the expiration of four years.

Sec. S. A chaingang shall be estab lished in every county in the State; provided that this section shall not prevent two or more counties from consolidating their respective chain-

Sec. 9. Each of the several townships of this State, with names and boundaries as now established by law, shall constitute a body politic; but this shall not prevent the legislature from organizing other townships. Sec. 10. The freehold voters of each

township shall elect at such times and for such terms of office as may be prescribed by law, three discreet persons, to be known as the board of township directors, who shall have charge of the township roads, bridges and ferries, the public schools, appoint the managers of all Federal, State, county and township elections, shall register all qualified voters of the township and shall discharge such other duties and receive such compensation for go further and have the requirement their services as the legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 11. The general assembly may exempt any county from such township system of government whenever a majority of the freehold voters of the county shall petition therefor.

Mr. Gary had moved to indefinitely postpone it, when the president announced that Mr. Harrison's action in adding his name thereto had made it the majority report; therefore the other report was the minority report and must be considered first.

THE MINORITY REPORT. pone the minority report. The article reported by the minority

read as follows: Sec. 1. The legislature may from

time to time establish new counties in the following manner: Whenever one-third of the qualified voters within the area of the proposed new county shall petition the governor for the creation of a new county the governor shall order an election within a reasonable time thereafter, by

the qualified voters within the proposed area, in which election they shall vote yes or no upon the question of creating said new county. Sec. 2. If a majority of the qualified posed to be formed into a new county

voters within the several sections proshall separately vote "yes" upon such question then the legislature shall establish such new county. Provided, that an election upon such question shall not be ordered upon the same proposed new county oftener than once in four years.

Sec. 3. No county hereafter formed shall contain less than one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of the inhabitants of the State nor shall it have less assessed taxable property than two millions of dollars, square miles.

Sec. 4. No old county shall be re- tors and lynch law in self-defense. duced to less area than 500 square was due to this fact that the ancestor miles, to less assessed taxable property of Mr. Thomas Woodward, of Fairthan \$2,000,000, nor to smaller popu-Sec. 5 No new county line shall be miles away, was the trouble—the dan-

run nearer to an established court ger in having large counties. That house than 10 miles. Provided, that should be fixed differently. Such this section shall not apply to court trips were expensive to the people. houses located in counties not pro-

posed to be dismembered.

Sec. 6. All new counties hereafter formed shall bear a just apportion elect every body by a vote of the State ment of the valid indebtedness of the old county or counties from which great" counties—60 or 70 miles across old county or counties from which they have been formed. THE DEBATE.

Mr. Gary took the floor and denied that he and those with him were opposed to smaller counties, as had been territory in which all live, and all the rumored about, but they did not want people know him. The representato see old counties destroyed. This is tives of a large county are not careful a matter of deep concern to my peo- of going against the will of their conple. An enlightened self-interest was stituents like those of a small county the basis of good government. He wanted to tell them what the effect would be. He proceeded to tell how the proposed scheme to slice Abbeville attributed it to their township system county would leave that county-in of government. It was a close conthe shape of a shoestring with the court house at one end. Why destroy people knew the men. He might Abbeville county? She had always responded to the call of her State in war smaller counties. If it was desirable and in peace. Is that an unreasonable to have large judicial districts, why request? He was not for saying any-

thing against new counties. Their re-port simply put on limitations to al-low new counties and there was nothing to protect old counties.

Yr. Otts was sorry that the friends of the minority report had confined at the cost to the people. Our countheir argument to only one section of ties average nearly 1,000 square. He the State. They all knew that if Greenwood and Honea Path counties the sea. He did, however, during his were formed, the county of McCormick would never be formed. He went on to tell the effect of establishing Florence county wholly out of Darlington. They try to tell you that it costs as much to run a small county increased her taxable property. The angeburg, and had 26 senators out of main difference in the two reports was that the boundary line should not run within less than 10 miles of the court house. The geographical centre of a than four times the population and county was not the true centre. Look at Richland. The real centre was that most convenient to all the people.

Richland's county seat. Mr. McGowan thought better results majority report first. A POINT OF ORDER.

There had been no complaint against

Mr. George D. Tillman said that according to all parliamentary rules the minority report should be tabled and then the majority report could be

The convention decided to take up the minority report. Sec. 1 was amended in a matter of phraseology only. Governor Sheppard offered the fol-

lowing as an amendment: "Provided, That the new counties the number of counties above beyond those now existing."

He urged that some limit was necssarv Mr. Brice of York opposed this pro viso, but took the position that the di-

vision of an existing county should depend upon all conditions area, population, wealth, etc. Senator Tillman moved to insert 62

instead of 50, and spoke in favor of such change.

any section willing to erect its buildings and pay its expenses to form itself into a new county. He said the ma-jority report had thrown certain re-Mr. Johnstone opposed any mere numerical limit-though he thought trictions around the methods of form-32 a good number. He wanted an ing a new county. The other report was fatally defective in all essential equilibrium between the different sections of the State. He said with 50 particulars. He would; therefore move to substitute the section of the counties they could have 600 square miles to the county. If they adopted 550 square miles as the area limitation majority report on the subject for the section of the minority report. The parliamentary methods being employcan take 500 you will have 60 couned in this matter was new to him. He was continuing his argument the court house to the boundary. If when the hour for recess arrived. At the night session Col. Tillman concluded his speech, emphasizing the

of the area you will have 67 counties. If you have 400 square miles you will have 70 counties with the centre 10 points he has already made.
miles from the boundary. They should Mr. W. C. McGowan they so arrange their scheme that, as the State developed, no one section could said he confessed to some interest in come forth and gobble up the control of legislation in the interest of that loved old Abbeville, now menaced on section. Now it is impossible to have all sides by at least six new county the size of the counties identically the schemes, all wanting to take parts of her territory. He said he did not think terests of the old counties in the gen-terests of the old counties in the gen-eral assembly. All interests could be great many conditions which he pro-

adopted as a minimum limit 450 square miles and 550 square miles as the maxim and as a matter of fact there would be only 100 square miles at the outside, and as a matter of fact this would be scarely more than fifty in any case. This would let you reach the same figure practically as proposed by Senator Tillman, not by an arbitrary figure, but by reason and by a plan preserving an equality to the people of

all sections of the State. You might that the people of the county could not have a new county except on certain conditions. Mr. George D. Tillman was the next

speaker. It was a subject near to his heart and he made a masterly speech, commanding the closest attention of the entire convention. He said he had never risen feeling more unable to do justice to a cause or to himself. If he had not had this smaller county matter at heart he never would have been a member of the convention. He told why he had come and how his people had insisted on sending him. He had Mr. Otts moved to indefinitely post- no axe to grind; no end to attain; he was done with public office; he was done with that forever. His public career was behind him. New lights were

Mr. McGowan then devoted himself rising in politics. Men were always to the discussion of the ten mile limit for the rising, not for the setting sun. He was not conscious of any mental matter. He thought this limit was decay, however. Therefore they could just. They spoke of Columbia being right on the bank of the Congree. understand that he was here advocating this measure with the purest mo-This was really the best argument on his side. Suppose the limit was not tives. More good would come from placed there, couldn't the line of a new his measure than from the regulation county be run up to Columbia's easof the suffrage. They did not want to tern boundary and make Richland county a little strip. This ten mile limit was in the original law of the let this settle itself. Thirty-four thousand square miles was the accepted and settled area of the State. If you limit following State: Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennslyvania and Texas. He wanted this limit to protect his county seat, he was free to

the new counties to 50, you will give 680 miles as the area, which is more than the present Constitution allowed a county to have. We have an average area of something over 1.000 confess. Senator Tillman spoke earnestly in square miles. My friend says Georgia favor of his amendment, Messrs. Mchad to put on a limit after she had 132 counties established. I challenge any Gowan and George Johnstone spoke member on their floor to cite to me a on the other side. single instance where any county in

The president then put the Tillman any State once formed has asked to be consolidated with another. It was a singular fact that for the first 99 years after South Carolina was first settled, we had but a single courthouse and that was in Charleston. The people had to go down there to get justice adnor shall it contain less than 400 ministered. There were no railroads. of the convention appoint a successor

amendment while Mr. McCalla was yelling out a motion to adjourn. It follows, the convention refusing to was declared killed a division was demanded. Great confussion ensued, and while t continued the unfavorable report of

he committee of having the president Then came the government of regula- to the late Dr. Byrd, was adopted.

Then another division vote on the new county matter was taken, resultcilled by a vote of 80 to "no further field, was assassinated on the road. count demanded." The long travel to the courthouse, 30

Sitaming.

The Convention then adjourned till this morning. FURTHER DISCUSSION.

When the Covention met this morning, there was no time lost in resum-The people must make laws to goving the consideration of the matter proposed county or may refuse to espending—the article on counties and tablish the same." ern themselves. They must do it county government.

-to elect them as now, is but little

better. If you want the people to get

the best men let those men be elected

He thought the New England people

to go to the expense of attending court till all other people's cases are tried?

stroyed the system in the 1865 conven-

South Carolina was originally set-

only six counties-Beaufort, Colleton,

Charleston, Barnwell, Sumter and Or

that body's members, and until the

them. The up country then had more

paid the bulk of the taxes. It seems

like poetic justice that the low-country

should experience a little of this equal

ity now. There is not a large county

in the State that would be willing to

see one foot cut off of its territory, if

ties voted against it. Indeed enlight-

to that objective-enlightened-before

States wanted to consolidate with any

other county. They held on to their

counties, to use a vulgar expression,

like death to a dead nigger." All

there is in it is to allow the people to

govern themselves. Give the people a chance, in God's name—a chance

Therefore, he contended to allow

Mr. W. C. McGowan then took the

floor and made an able speech. He

ceeded to speak of. He supposed his

venerable friend, for whom he had

the highest respect, but whom he be-

lieved was flying off at a tangent now

was as much interested in getting Mc-

Abbeville as she was.

favor of it.

be secured.

along the same line.

said:

Cormick county as he was in having

Mr. George Tillman stated that he

ived 20 miles from the proposed seat

of McCormick county, and had a rail-

road to get there, it was true, but he

Mr. Tillman-I would vote for it.

Mr. McGowan and Mr. Talbert.

which they never have had before.

none of the counties in those

using it. (Laughter.)

close of war, and Charleston had ten of

The first section which had been under consideration all of the previous in line 1 and insert "electors voting in

day was again called up.
Mr. Ira B. Jones renewed the motion made by Mr. Talbert the night before to table the minority and take up the majority report first.

Mr. F. B. Gary said that this proposition was a serious matter; there were matters in this report which should be considered as they stood. To pass Mr. Jones' motion would be to reverse the action of the convention already taken. It was merely a new scheme to dispose of the minority report. He moved to table Mr. Jones' motion. This was carried by a vote of 63 to 52. Mr. Prince then offered an amend-

enumerate many advantages of the ment to strike out the word "qualified" before the word "voters" and say "freeholder" instead. I move to lay this amendment on the table By a vote of have but one? Is it right, wise, pro-63 to 56 the amendment was tabled. per-is it liberty to have every man Mr. Buist offered an amendment to

section 1 to strike out the word "legis-And, let me say, no other State but lature" on line 1 and insert "general South Carolina requires it. Just look assembly." This was adopted. South Carolina requires it. Just look Mr. Gage offered this amendment which was adopted: Amend by addbore no bitterness to the old city by ing of line 7 after the word "county the following words: "And at the early manhood, because of her parish same election the question of a name system, which caused her to control and a county seat for such county

hings pretty much her own way. He shall be submitted to the electors." Mr. John B. Jones offered to substihad led the the fight against and detute section 4 of the majority report or section 1 as amended. This motion had been made out of

order by Mr. G. D. Tillman the night led on the coast and at one time had Mr. B. R. Tillman moved to table but withdrew to allow Mr. G. D. Till-

man to speak. Mr. Tillman said he wanted make a few remarks in reply to Mr. McGown's son why the term "pauper" counties had been applied to certain counties in Kentucky, quite different from what the convention had understood. He merely rose, he said, to take the would be obtained by taking up the left to it. The greatest exhibition of majority report first.

see one tool cut of its territory, it is sting out of his frined's "pauper country to the unholy alliance of the barkeeptry" argument. His young friend had meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is to fight the meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is to fight the meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is to fight the meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is to fight the meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is the prohibition is to fight the meanness he had ever seen was when the prohibition is the prohibition the question of reducing the area was made statements that he should be ashamed of.

present to the people, the newest coun-MR. OTTS ON ROSTATION. Mr. Otts said, in this State people ened self-interest was the best, but seldom "rotated," Edgefield, the old some people were so little and so mean that they couldn't come up to that monopolistic county, had dominated standard, and so he would say that his the second district, and she had confriend from Abbeville should work up trolled the State offices for years. Senator Tillman-Why don't you

speak to the question? Georgia's average county acreage was 423 square miles; Tennessee was Mr. Otts-The gentleman from Edgefield does not always speak to the question. He has set me the example. 427, with a provision pending to make it 385; Kentucky's was 318; Virginia's

(Laughter.) Mr. Johnson of Sparntanburg opposed the substitute. Mr. Burn sopke "million" in the second line and insert in favor of a minimum area of 500 quare miles.

Mr. McGowan stated that he did not do or say things that he was ashamed of. He thought his friend from Edgeield was unjustified in such a position. Then he quoted what Governor Brown of Georgia had said in the Constitutional convention which put a stop to the formation of counties in Georgia: There is a considerable number of counties in this State now, I believe about 137. There are a number of them that do not pay as much money into the State treasury of the State as they draw out. They do not pay a dollar of the public debt, nor the expenses of the government, nor even as much money as the government is compelled to pay out on their account. This matter of making up counties has

gone far enough." There was a spat between Messrs. G. D. Tillman and McGown, out of which neither seemed to make much. Mr. Tillman said he would like to hear of any two counties anywhere that ever

the matter, as he was proud of and Tillman if there was any way by which counties could consolidate.

Mr. Tillman-Yes, sir. Mr. Henderson-Where?

Mr. Tillman-In the Mississippi, in the Georgia and other Constitutions, and I defy you to find an instance where any county ever asked for a consolidation.

Mr. Patterson then stated that this convention had expressed itself in this matter pretty fully and he thought this substitute should be tabled. There was no use to put in this new matter. They had already amended the section

to suit. The substitute offered by Mr. Jones was then killed.

HOW IT GOT THHOUGH. had no interest in the county seat of Section 1 was then adopted as the prosposed county. Mr. McGowan-But you are an earnwhole in the following shape: est advocate of it? Mr. Tillman-No, sir.

Section 1. The general asssembly may, from time to time, establish nev Mr. McGown-Well, you are in counties in the following manner: Whenever one-third of the qualified voters within the area each section of There was further colloquy between an old county proposed to be cut off to form a new county shall petition the governor for the creation of a new Mr. McGowan presented a letter county, setting forth the boundaries from Maj. Wm. T. Gary. This letter and having complied with the require-"The small counties of Georgia ments of this article, the governor have not been a benefit;" that the exshall order an election, within a reapenses of government had been insonable time thereafter, by the qualicreased; that the offices yielded but poor pay; that good officers could not fied voters within the proposed area, in which election they shall vote 'yes" or "no" upon the question of He also read a letter from Maj. creating said new county, and at the Hammond of Atlanta, which was same election the question of a name and a couty seat for such county shall

> SECTION TWO. Section 2 was then taken up, read-

be submitted to the electors.

ng thus: Sec. 2. If a majority of the qualified oters within the several sections proposed to be formed into a new county shall separately vote "yes" upon such question then the legislature shall establish such new county; provided. that an election upon such question shall not be ordered oftener than once in four years.

Mr. McGowan offered to amend by striking out the word "majority" in the irst line and inserting "two-thirds." He gave his reasons for this, saying that he had found this provision in nearly every Constitution. Mr. Otts said it was undemocratic and he moved to table, demanding the

roll call on this motion. It resulted as table: Yeas 58, nays 78. Having refused to table Mr. Mc Howan's amendment, Mr. Otts moved

to substitute four-fifths, which was

The McGowan amendment was then

Senator Tillman moved to strike out The Convention was very prompt at 7:30 p. m. the discussion came on the word "sections" at the end of the yesterday morning in taking hold of Mr. Connor's amendment to make the ing in the proposed "62 limit" being first line and insert instead the words the pending business—the article on limit 10 miles, unless it was a natural "townships or parts of townships."

Adopted. Mr. J. S. Brice then offered this proviso to go at the end of the section, which was rejected: "Provided further that the general assembly may alter or change the the lines of any Mr. Ira B. Jones offered an amend.

ment to strike out the word "voters" said election." Mr. McGowan could not see where ary good could come from such an

arnendment. He moved to lay on the table, but withdrew. The amenment was adopted. Mr. McGowan then offered, amid much opposition, to amend by inserting the words "and one-third of the qualified voters in the remaining portion of the counties affected thereby,

after the word "county" on line 2.
Mr. Johnstone moved to table, and Mr. McGowan thereupon withdrew. The section was then read as amended for the information of the conven-Mr. Prince offered an amendment to

'Provided, the precedent provisions of this article have been complied with. This was adopted. On the suggestion of Senator Till-

man the section was passed over for the present. SECTION THREE.

When section 3 was taken up, Mr. E. J. Kennedy offered to amend by striking out the words "one hundred and twenty-fourth," and inserting "sixtieth." The effect, he said, would be to give at least two members in the house and one in the senate for each county.

Mr. Patterson moved to lay the amendment on the table, and on that call for the ayes and nays. The vote was: Yeas 88, nays 51. So the amend-

ment was tabled.

Mr. W. B. Wilson then moved to strike out the provision for the 400 few remarks in reply to Mr. McGown's square mile limit. He spoke in favor speech last night. He gave some of the motion. The amenment was, strong statements in regard to the reaon motion of Mr. Brice of York, tabled. Senator Tillman, in referring to the peculiar way the extremes on both sides were fighting, working into one another's hands made use of the phrase "damnable combination" likening it

dispensary law. Mr. Ira B. Jones—You are using improper language here.
Tillman—If I am treading on any body's toes all right; I am sorry. Mr. Jones-You are not treading on my toes; you are insulting this convention by talking of a combination. After a few more remarks Senator

his words. Section 3 was then adopted. SECTION FOUR.

Mr. Prince then offered to amend ection 4 by striking out "two" before ing instead "three."

The section as amended read: Section 4. No old county shall be reduced to less area than 500 square miles, to less taxable property than two million dollars, nor to a smaller population than 15,000 inhabitants. This proposed three million dollars limitation was opposed by Senator Tillman. He moved to substitute by saying one and one-half millions. With such a provision as had been proposed the new county of Saluda could never have been established Gen. Hemphill said that everybody seeemed to have it all down wrong. They talked as if all were in favor of the small county idea, as if the salvation of the State depended on dividing her up. He was opposed to any division. That this State was not in better

shape than Georgia, so far as taxes was concerned, was a misstatement. He cited Atlanta's condition. He did not charge any man here with being actuaated by any unjust motive. They were all there with the best motive asked to be consolidated into one when to adopt measures for the best inter-once formed.

Mr. D. S. Henderson asked Senator Columbia advertises herself as a winter resort does she say she has a court house. No she says she has a fine climate, factories, good water, etc.

Mr. Patterson-A point of order. The gentleman says Columbia has good water. (Laughter.) Gen. Hemphill was drinking a glass

of it when the interruption came and seemed to like it. Then he cited the advantages Abberille would present. He cited also the

matter of the troubles to be encountered by new counties. The taxable property of Georgia had fallen off 52,000,000. That was the argument he presented. It was not necessary to have new countiesi n order to prosper. He was satisfied to let well enough

Mr. W. D. Evans moved ta postpone the further consideration of this matter till 10 o'clock this morning. This was agreed to.

A MARK OF RSPECT. Mr. Evans then offered the follow ng resolutions which were unani-

mously adopted. Whereas, a member of this convenion, the Hon. R. F. Hodges, died at his home in Bennettsville, S. C., at 5 o'clock this 22d day of October, 1895, and whereas we as a body have learned to value and appreciate his worth as a man and a member; therefore be it Resolved, first, That we can but bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet it is hard to understand why one so full of vigor, both of mind and body, in the prime of life, should be so suddenly called from a useful and honorable career.

Second. That in his death this conrention has lost a useful member, he State a valued citizen and the county of Marlboro an able representative and faithful official. Third, That we will morun his departure, cherish his money and emu-

ate his virtues. Fourth, That a page of the journal of this convention be dedicated to his nemory.

Fifth, That a copy of these resolu-

ions, suitably engrossed, be forwarded by the secretary to his family. As a further mark of respect to his memory I now move that these resoluseats. tions be made a special order for Thursday next at 12 m, and that this convention do now adjourn for

A CAUCUS PROPOSED. Mr. Talbert, as the president was about to declare the body adjourned for the day, asked that the announcement be made that there would be a conference of the Democratic mempers of the convention in the hall at the delegates attended the circus. 7:30 p. m.

COLUMBIA, October 24.—Special:

matter under discussion the previous Mr. Parler, favored this amendment whilst Messrs. Howell and Behre opposed it. There was quite a lively hit between the former and Senator Till-

counties and county government.

The matter pending was Senator Till-

man's amendment to make the taxa-

ble property in any proposed new county one and one-half million,

which was an amendment to Mr.

Prince's amendment to make it three

million, the committee's report recom-

mending two million. This was the

Mr. Talbert said all these matters should be left to the Legislature, with The demand for smalleer counties was due consideration for the will of the

people and their convenience. Mr. Jeremiah Smith of Horry favored new counties, but thought there should be limitations.

Mr. D. S. Henderson then called the previous question on the amendment of Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman said he was willing to let the matter come to a vote. He did not care to have any more talk

Mr. Prince said that when he offerinsert just before the proviso in the ed his three million dollar amendsection as reported, the following: ment he did not know all that had been brought out in the debate. He wished to say that if Senator Tillman's are considered in the different parts of amendment was tabled he would withdraw his and let the committee's recommendation of two million stand. Mr. Bellinger moved to table the Tillman amendment, which was done court house only a foot or two wide,

on a division vote of 74 to 67. but it would have to become a "natural boundary" if Mr. Connor's amendment passed. There were delegations A CHANGE OF HEART. Senator Tillman insisted on having the roll call on this matter, and it was from 20 counties pledged not to disallowed, resulting in a vote directly the opposite, the convention refusing half dozen might have come to cut to table—thus by a vote of 76 nays to

The amendments offered by Senator Tillman and Mr. Prince were then adopted. Mr. W. B. Wilson offered this amendment:

"Resolved, That when there is em braced within the limit of the proposed new county a city having the population of 5,000 inhabitants or more, then such new county shall be formed with an area of not less than 300 square miles.

Mr. J. S. Brice moved to table. Before this could be put, Mr. Rags-dale got the floor and stated that unarea for a county and leave the legisless something like this was done, Rock Hill would become the county seat of York county any way. It would vote itself so in the course of The amendment was tabled by a

vote of 81 to - "no further count demanded. Mr. E. J. Kennedy moved to amend by making the minimum territory 500 instead of 400 square miles. Lost-Tillman took his seat after explaining

nays 92, yeas 53.

Mr. McWhite moved to make the limit 450 square miles. Lost-nays 4, yeas 69. Mr. George Johnstone offered an

to make it 550 squar miles, but withdrew it after some talk had been indulged in. Section 3 was then adopted as a

whole as follows: SECTION 3. No new county hereafter formed shall contain less than onesixteenth part of the whole number of the inhabitants of the State, nor shall t have less assessed taxable propert han one and one-half millions of dollars as shown by the last tax return. nor shall it contain less area than 400

square miles. Section 2 was then taken up in its said that he had waited for this fight crazy-quilt shape. Several amendments being forthcoming, it was found hat it was so patched up already that t could not be straightened by amendment. Consequently the section was passed over to be taken up at the night session.

SECTION FOUR was then called up and read as fol-

lows: SECTION 4. No old county shall be reduced to less area than 500 square miles, to less taxable property than \$2,000,000, nor to a smaller population than 15,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Johnstone moved to amend so as to make old counties certain to have at least 550 square miles. He said this was a safe figure and would preserve the status of these counties in the house and senate.

Senator Tillman said that he did not want too much discrimination in favor of old counties. Mr. Prince moved to table. This

prevailed by a vote of 67 to 44. The section was then adopted as i SECTION FIVE. Mr. Patterson tried to have section

passed over until 8 p. m., as it was late in the day and was a very important matter they were about to take The convention declined to do up. Mr. W. D. Evans stated that if the gentlemen desired to attend the circus,

ie move that he be excused.

The president rushed this suggestion through as a motion, and the laugh was on Mr. Patterson. The section was then taken up read-

ing thus: SEC. 5. No new county lines shall be run nearer to an established courtthis section shall not apply to courthouses located in counties not proposed to be dismembered. Mr. Talbert moved to strike out the

section. Mr. Connor moved to add except when such lines are natural barrier to trade.

Mr. McCalla spoke at some length

on the subject of new counties in general. His opinions had been formed from experience. He knew a great deal about Georgia. Adopt Georgia's scheme and you will bring ruin and expense on the State. He was at the same time for the reduction of the area to 500 for old counties. Give the old counties ample and just protection He wanted justice for every old county seat in the State. What man would like to see his old county dismantled. Don't leave it to the people for that. He wanted them to consider this matter seriously. He wanted them to take care of the old county

Mr. Patterson made some pleasant references to the circus, and said there were doubtless a good many there who would like to be excused now, as only 10 minutes more time remained. II therefore moved to take a recess till

:30 p. m., and the recess was taken. In the afternoon a large number of was in accord with Abbeville's policy. THE NIGHT SESSION.

When the convention reconvened

Mr. Breazeal had this changed to

THE COMING STATE FAIR WILL BE A Mr. Prince offered the following

> Secretary Holloway Expresses Great Satisfaction with the Outlook-The Entries

ines. Accommodations in Columbia will be better than ever. member their counties, while but a A good sign just now is the fact that the entries are coming in very satisfactheir counties up. He believed in small counties, but was opposed to torily. Col. Holloway, the secretary of the Society, is altogether pleased with the indications in this respect. In ruining the old counties There were in his immediate section Allendale, the course of a talk with a representa-Denmark, Branchville and another tive of the State newspaper, he said wishing to become county seats and that the entries are coming in well, cut slices from Barnwell, Hampton and Colleton. Without this 10-mile and in a few days the work of making entries will be in full blast.

opportunities to people all along the

Senator Tillman opposed the ten made by that veteran farmer and stock mile limit, and moved to recommit the whole matter, and let the commitcounty.
"What is the cuttook as to the attee try to adjust the differences agreeing to disagree. Let them, be instructed to simply fix the minimum "The low rates offered by the rail-

lature to use its judgment in settling the matter. A Member-Is not the gentleman like the man who was down and said he was whipped and then jumped up the reasons therefor?" when turned loose and went fighting

again? Mr. Tillman shouted something about his being for the interest of the people. There was great confusion, three or four men shouting at once, and a loud statement with violent gesticulatory accompaniment, of Mr. 3. D. Tillman to his brother, was lost n the turmoil.

Senator Tillman, after the president's rapping the body to order, conued his remarks, closing by ing that this convention seemed to think that the people at home would vote on this question like asses and slaves instead of like freemen. MR. GARY REPLIES.

Mr. Gary said that this was but another of Senator Tillman's flank movements, Senator Tillman was at once on his feet again, and Mr. Otts' was up. Confusion reigned throughout the hall. Mr. Tillman renewed his motion Mr. Patterson then got the floor and

to come on the 10 mile limit matter His old county was vitally concerned in this 10 mile limit matter. He was afraid that his friend from Edgefield felt that he was whipped, and now

wanted to recommit. Senator Tillman said he was not vhipped, but the people would be whip-Mr. Patterson stated that he wanted to say a few words for Barnwell. He

and her people could not follow the gentleman from Edgefield. He was going ahead, when Senator Fillman asked him if there was not a listance of at least 30 miles between very court house in this State. Mr. Stokes made the point of order that on a motion to recommit no

member could discuss the merits of any other question than that pending. The chair sustained the point. Mr. Patterson-But the chair in lulged me. The president stated that he had

done so, but when a member raised the point he had to sustain it. Mr. Patterson went on to enumerate the several schemes that were being vorked by Allendale and other sec ions to make new counties. He only asked that they be protected in their old county rights. They had their money invested there. If you adopt

a 10 mile limit you will protect us. It

was nothing but right for the old

county men to defend their counties. They now had a fine system of public roads in their county, and there was really no need of a new county. Mr. D. S. Henderson simply wished to know whether this body would stulify itself by recommitting the article. If they were going to instruct a committee, why not by all means settle house than 10 miles: Provided that it on the floor like men. Quit this useless waste of the people's time and

money. He moved to lay the motion of Sena tor Tillman on the table. He withdrew this, and a straight vote was taken, resulting as follows veas 17, nays 124. Mr. Cooper then moved to table Mr

Prince's amendment. Lost—nays 70 veas 68. Senator Irby, who had, it seemed stepped outside the door after the vote found it closed on him, when the pol was taken. When he came in he demanded to know by what rule the president was authorized to close the

loor against members during the tak ing of a vote. The president told him of the rule governing the taking of aye and nay votes, but there was nothing clear on the subject in the rule. After some as they will tell you to do. There's talk Senator Irby remarked: "Well, too much self-interest in the matter of the wanted them to consider I give notice that I will not be barred out of this house by any one.

> 7" for "10", and stated that he want ed the roll call on this amendment. Mr. Klugh moved to table. Mr. Tillman was still on the floor Ie said: "I would like to know how

he smart parliamentarian from Abberille is so anxious to put me off the Mr. Klugh explained. Mr. Tillman said he accepted it; he

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THE PEOPLE'S CARNIVAL

GREAT SUCCESS.

Already Coming In--New Features. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 26.—Special

The active work of those in charge of the arrangements for the coming fair

of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society is sure to bear good fruit. ficiently tested to make it plain whethnot only in finer and fuller exhibits er the difficulties in the old counties but in large crowds to see and enjoy had been overcome, and they should them. The purpose of the management to have a good fair is fully recognized by the people of South Carolina, and they are co-operating to an go slow until that was understood. tious towns. He favored a limit of some kind, but was not particular extent which is very gratifying. Conditions now are altogether different about its being 10 miles. If this new from those which so injuriously affected the fair last year. The crops are county scheme goes through unrestricted, there will be a race between better—the spirits of the people are better. The whole outlook, whether the low and up-country for the concrol of the senate, and in 10 years the for farmer or merchant or manufacsenate chamber will have to be enturer, is altogether brighter than it larged. He hoped his substitute has been in the past three years. This the people are not only in better mood Mr. Bellinger would have to either to look a little after recreation and pleasure, but they are more alive to vote for the original section or for Mr. Price's substitute for Mr. Connor's the benefits which attendance on the substitute. He spoke of the difference fair must surely bring. They are coming to Columbia for the fair. The between "natural boundaries" as they low rate of one cent a mile for the the State. In the low-country what is round trip makes it very cheap, and called a branch would be a river in ots of people who have been constrained to stay at home for the past year or two are coming along this time. The schedules, too, will be so arranged as to extend the best possible

The first entries of consequence were

raiser, Col. J. Wash Watts of Laurens

roads will induce a very large attendance, especially from several sections of the State I have heard from." "I notice the grounds and buildings are to be opened at night. What are

"Simply to allow the hundreds of clerks and other employees of the city an opportunity to attend the fair, and to offer those who desire it an opportunity to enjoy themselves dancing, etc. The second story of the old building will be given the young people to enjoy themselves in this year. It is hoped those who engage in this innocent diversion will see that suitable music is engaged for Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday evenings. I might

add that arrangements being made for firstclass attractions for fair week." There are those who thinks that the Atlanta Exposition will hurt our fair. From all that can be gathered on this subject, there is little if any ground for any such apprehension. Many people from South Carolina will of course attend the great exhibition in the Gate City. But these same people will take in our fair as well. Thousands of others, who have no idea of going to Atlanta may be counted on to come to Columbia during fair week. A large section of the State will be fully represented at the fair, whose

people will scarcely be seen about At-There is something jolly-something inspiring-about a big crowd of people, all bents on the one object of having a good time. The assurance of a fine attendance on our fair will

bring numbers of people from all over South Carolina. Not the beast of the attractions during fair week is the theatre. For this time manager Eugene Cramer has arranged a fine selection of performances. All in all, the promise of a good fair-good in every particular is strong-

er every day as the time for the opening approaches. The fair opens on the 11th Novem-

Drowned Like Puppies.

LONDON, Oct. 24.-The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople confirming the reports of the summary disposal of many of the young Turkish party, who were arrested on the charge of seditious practices. After trial they were conveyed at night to the beach and thence to a warship. The boats of this warship then took the prisoners to the place in the Bosphorus where the current runs the strongest, and they were then dropped overboard. The dispatch also confirms the reports that the severe measures taken by the porte has broken the spirit of the revolutionists. Hassan Pasha, the minister of marine, is under suspicion and he is kept under close surveillance at his residence at Ortakeni.

The Water Famine.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Oct. 25.—The West Virginia Northern railroad has abandoned all trains but one a day, because water cannot be procured for locomotives. The water famine in this section of the State has become alarming. In order to make one train a day the railroad takes one of the locomo tives twenty miles east on the Baltimore and Ohio to procure water. Wells are nearly all dry here and creeks and springs have been dry for weeks. Cheat and Monongahela rivers can be waded by children at any point. Boats cannot reach Morgantown, and all the city has is slack water.

Quickly Convicted. ABBEVILLE, S. C., Oct. 22.-The

case of the State against Tom Peterson for the murder of Constable Moseley. began last Saturday and was conclud ed last night, the jury rendering a verdict of "guilty." The case was The case was hotly contested by defendant's counsel. The speeches for the defense, by D. Mr. George D. Tillman moved to H. Magill and Ellis G. Graydon, were amend the amendment by inserting among the ablest ever heard in this court house.

> Three Killed. EAST RADFORD, VA., Oct. 23.-A

fast through freight on the Norfolk and Western Railroad was wrecked by a herd of cattle, three miles West of Malison at 3 o'clock this morning. Engineer O'Neill, Fireman C. P. indamood and Front Brakeman Ed Houseton, all of Bristol, Tenn., were understood very thoroughly that it instantly killed. Conductor Lewis Moore and two other brakemen were