SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THEIR PROPER SUPPORT.

Long Debate on the Question of Requiring or Only Authorizing the Support of the State Colleges.

COLUMBIA, Nov 19.—Special: The Convention today finished up the article on education. The debate was promptly resumed yesterday morning. The pending question was on the motion of Col. Watson of Edgefield, to substitute "may" for "shall" in the section providing for the maintenance of the University and Clemson College—the idea being to leave the support of these institutions to the will of the Legislature.

Mr. Prince opened the debate in favor of the amendment. After a brief statement of the points in controversy, he said: "I would write in the Constitution after I provided this endowment, that there should be no free tuition that was not provided by beneficiary funds. For the man who will refuse to pay back the $40 a year after he has gone out, has not the stuff of a man in him. You ought to take them and give them such training that they would. If you can't, I am willing to write in the Constitution that any man who won't pay back that loan [illegible] in five years after he has graduated, shall be disfranchised in South Carolina. If I could get the convention to accept my views and grant this $200,000, I am satisfied that in 10 years the people would call you blessed. In 10 years that will be a $500,000 endowment fund. If they don't love their college well enough to put their hands in their pockets to build her up, then, for God's sake, quit talking about your love for your alma mater. We have given Wofford $63,000 since the war. How much have you given? That was not collected by the preachers as with a sheriff's warrant. This is voluntary contribution."

MR. HUTSON.

Mr. Hutson was the next speaker, saying: We have no fight here with denominational colleges. My judgment is that sectarian institutions are unwise. If I had a dozen sons, and they could get their education free, I would not send them to a denominational school.

Dr. Thornwell, who has been quoted here very conspicuously, was opposed to sectarian colleges. We are not opposed to sectarian colleges, however; they are an ornament to the State, but I believe their friends make a mistake when they bring them in comparison with the South Carolina college.

I take the ground that it is the duty of the State to give the people higher education—and in doing so she is not striking at any of them—and provide for them the requisites of citizenship. It is the duty of the State to see that her sons are fitted for every walk in life.

I believe that the State should absolutely provide for the common schools. I am in favor of my friend's amendment that the common schools should be supplemented with intermediate schools to prepare the boys for college. But we are discussing higher education. Dr. Thornwell said that it was absolutely necessary that we should have higher education in South Carolina. Dr. Thornwell said that "if we should dispense with one or the other, I think it better that we should dispense with the common schools. One sun is better than a thousand stars."

He is in favor of common schools, but he thinks that it were better to have higher educated men than a class only educated to a certain point.

He says again: "That if it had not been for the college of South Carolina the low country would have continued to send its sons to Europe and the up country to be contented with their beautiful climate and green hills. What we are to determine is whether South Carolina is bound by duty to provide for the higher education of her sons; and any man who attacks that should prove that the State has made a great mistake in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, if it keeps it up.

In regard to the slurs of my friend from Anderson on her curriculum, I will say that he must recollect that up to the war her standard was up with Harvard and Princeton. Then came the war, and then the question of dividing from her the agricultural department. When on the committee on education, I worked hard to provide that every branch of mechanical education in South Carolina be put under the roof of a great university. But Mr. Clemson's death overturned everything. They had to establish an agricultural college to get a place to put his donation. I am in favor of supporting every one of the higher institutions of learning, including Clemson. It was the policy of the State that these institutions should be maintained, and it is the duty of those who oppose them to come here and say that the State has been all wrong, and turn it over to the friends of them; or it is the duty of this convention to "see that no lights are put out," in the words of the president of this convention.

He then read some extracts from Sir William Hamilton.

Continuing, he said: I only quote his words to show that it is not only the duty, but the interest of the State to maintain those institutions. There is not an amendment offered here but which is directed to cripple their usefulness or to put an end to their existence.

Mr. Watson—Don't you know that the old Constitution requires that we should keep the free schools for six months? Have we done that? We are not saying "pull them down." We are saying, "support them."

Mr. Hutson—That is begging the question. I favor the intermediate system.

Mr. Hutson's time having expired, Mr. Johnstone moved that he be allowed indefinite time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hutson—I believe in fixing a unique system that will put the free schools, the intermediate schools and the colleges on a firm basis. My friend forgets that it is impossible for a college to fix a high standard in four or five years.

Mr. Prince—I only said that South Carolina college was no higher than Wofford.

Mr. Hutson—You understand the history of the construction and the reconstruction of the South Carolina college in the last 10 years?

Mr. Prince you admit that these constant changes militate against the college?

Mr. Hutson—Of course. No college could in the course of 10 years establish such a curriculum as it should have. If you tear them down again, you can never hope to have a college of high standing. You must let them alone. On account of the condition of the primary schools, it is impossible to get students prepared to enter, unless you raise the standard from the bottom upwards. At the University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins you don't require any standing for entrance. The question is can the student stay there. What is the use of talking about an impracticable matter when we have here a concrete matter? I would be willing to vote for an issue of bonds, but what else would be necessary?

Take the Citadel. I saw some time ago where a major in the United States army said it was the finest school in the United States and in many respects touched West Point.

Mr. Floyd—Lexington, Virginia, always stood much higher.

Mr. Hutson—I am only repeating what this inspector in the United States army said about it.

Would you have it destroyed? As to Clemson college, she provides an education that no other institution provides. Would you destroy her just as she has been organized? There are acts to require the maintenance of Clemson.

We all know that Claflin should be supported. The colored people are entitled to it. As to the matter of the divorcement from Claflin university, I am not here to discuss that.

Then who is ready to pull down the girl's school at Rock Hill?

Then the question is, shall these institutions be maintained by Constitutional provision? He could not see an iota of wisdom in the arguments that had been advanced on the other side.

DR. SMITH.

Dr. Smith of Barnwell then took the floor and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I deem it unnecessary for me to say, in discussing the question of higher education that all passion, sectional or factional feeling should be laid aside, for I believe it is the earnest desire of every member of this convention to get all the good possible from the small amount of money which South Carolina is able to appropriate to this noble object, and we only differ as to the amount and the manner in which this money should be used. The older colleges in this State are far from being in an ideal condition and it is our duty to look at them as we find them today; as they have been in years past and not as we would have them. I am surprised that the most enthusiastic friend of the South Carolina college should ask that this convention should perpetuate that institution without any guarantee that it will be worthy of its fortering care. I claim that it is best for the South Carolina college and for the people that the appropriation should not be guaranteed by the Constitution. Let the professors and friends of that institution know that when it falls below a reasonable average attendance in the collegiate department, not the freshman or preparatory department, then the appropriation shall stop, and this provision should be made mandatory.

What I say of the South Carolina college applies with equal force to Clemson college. If the farmers do pay the privilege tax they do not wish to be compelled to invest in an enterprise that does not pay. In my opinion Clemson college is doing a noble work and filling a long felt want, but at most it is an experiment. I hope and believe it will be a successful experiment. If it is the people will support it; if it is not they should not be compelled to do so. I would repeat just here, that at one time the State of Kentucky had an agricultural and mechanical college that cost the State about a half million dollars, with about 800 boys in attendance, and yet in less than 15 years there was not a boy on that farm and the sound of the hammer and saw had ceased to be heard in its work shop and foundry, and yet Kentucky is a great State.

In my opinion the appropriations to the South Carolina college and the Military academy should cease now for the following, and to my mind, unanswerable reasons: There are several literary colleges in the State, the equal of the South Carolina college, where young men can be educated at a cost to themselves little, if any above that of the South Carolina college and these colleges are getting no State aid; while Clemson college is doing all the work and more than the Citadel academy claims to do for less than half the cost per student. Besides should the South Carolina college and the Military academy be abolished, the efficiency and prosperity of the other institutions would be increased. Then I ask, why should they continue to be a burden to the State?

I agree with Mr. Jervey in saying that the brain and brawn of South Carolina is equal to that of any State in the Union, but do not agree with him when he says education should begin at the top and necessarily among the few. That has been the system practised in South Carolina for more than a hundred yaers, and while she has always had a few great men, she has a greater proportion of illiteracy than any of the older States of the Union and as a direct consequence, in science, art and manufactures we are far behind the other States This system has been weighed in the balance and found wanting and should this convention fail to recognize these facts or be influenced by sentiment, it will prove recreant to the great and solemn duties that have been imposed upon it by the people of the State.

MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton did not believe that they could better the report of the committee. The gentlemen on the other side say leave it to the legislature. Why leave to the legislature things that it is our duty to do here? It has been said that Clemson is a humbug. Why could not some man rise up and kill—not Clemson, for it is in part protected—but that grand college at Rock Hill? I do not oppose Wofford or the other denominational colleges. It is not fair to run down the South Carolina college and say that is has only 42 students and her professors are beneath those of other colleges.

Mr. Watson—I did not say that. I gave them the highest commendation.

Mr. Clayton—The idea of complaining that the free school child gets $1.40, while the college man gets $300 will do very well to catch votes on the hustings, but is not fit for talk this place.

MR. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson was the next speaker. He said: I propose to treat this question as a representative of the people and not as a South Carolina, or Wofford, or other college man. That is not the question before us. If there be anything wrong, let the legislature and the board investigate that matter. We are not here as a court of inquiry, but we are here to meet this question in a statesmanlike way.

The question is whether or not the institutions of higher learning shall be recognized or not? Shall we say that we do not consider that they are not worthy to be supported, but leave it to the legislature to do it? What would be the effect upon the legislature? Won't they feel like drying up these institutions, and won't the pruning knife be put into them?

What have you got? I am not a graduate of the Citadel or of the South Carolina college, or of a denominational college. But what have you got? You have the South Carolina college, the Citadel, Clemson and Rock Hill, all at great expense. Can we afford to cast the slightest slur on these institutions?

Have we any Vanderbilts and Rockafellers to build it up? Is it the idea to stop what is going on, so that, that willbuild up the sectarian colleges? Is that the idea?

In '90, a revolution swept over the State and resulted in the establishment of Clemson and Rock Hill. Did you say then that it was wrong to put the State's money into higher institutions? Those who then said it was right, now want to leave it to the legislature. I say that they should be recognized as a part of the fundamental law of the land. Didn't we act well by public schools after the friends of public schools got their support? Are you going to turn your back on the higher institutions to build up the sectarian institutions? Ah, my friends, the friends of these institutions wherever they are, let us all join together and go forward on a wider field of education and recognize these institutions.

Mr. George D. Tillman spoke at length in favor of Mr. Watson's amendment. Mr. McMahan spoke on the other side.

MR. BUIST.

Mr. Buist said he was greatly surprised to know that there were men on the floor who were apparently agents of denominational colleges. He thought they were here to represent all the people. Why should they try to break down that grand old State institution, which was doing splendid work. This was also true of the Citadel. He hoped they would rise above all denominational considerations.

MR. GAGE.

Mr. Gage was in favor of the Watson amendment. He had a duty to perform and he would do it without regard to what the people would think. The only question was whether they should inaugurate into the Constitution a provisor to annually appropriate money to these institutions. This was the issue and to it be said nay. We have in this State 225,000 children, who get $1.75 each for a year's schooling. We have a dearth of schools. We have nine or ten colleges, whose halls are empty—without student. The naked facts were these two. Is it right, sir, for us to do this? I can't see it and I can't cast my vote for the higher institutions. My ties are all with this old South Carolina college. Clemson college had cost the State $200,000 and, gets from $40,000 to $70,000; while the South Carolina college gets about the same. The Citadel gets about $20,000. Winthrop costs $20,000. It was a grand work, but done at the cost of the public schools. Put "may" in: will that make any great difference? There was no necessity for the word "shall".

Mr. Bryan spoke earnestly and eloquently against the Watson amendment.

Messrs. Parrott and Haynesworth spoke in favor of the amendment.

MR. BATES.

Mr. Bates rose to speak for the amendment, but was interrupted with an effort on the part of Mr. Hutson to have the time for the vote extended to 10:30 o'clock with the convention voted down. It was then 9:30, and half a hour's more debate was provided for.

Mr. Bates, continuing, said the question before this body is shall we, by the Constitution we are making, make it mandatory upon the people to perpetually maintain and support all of the institutions of higher education which the State now owns and controls? What they have done in the past, what they are doing now? Their present condition should not enter into it and would only be pertinent if we were the legislature and were discussing what appropriations should be made for each. I for one agree with Mr. Watson and endorse everything he said in his speech last Saturday and wish that I could make as strong and forcible a speech for his amendment as he did.

Mr. Watson closed the debate on his side, and Mr. Mitchell closed in favor of the committee's report.

THE WORD "MAY" A WINNER.

The vote on the motion to strike out "shall" and insert "may" was then called for at 4 minutes of 11 o'clock. The roll being demanded, the vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Ashe, Anderson, Austin, Barry, Behre, Bobo, Bowen Bowman, Bradham, Brice, T. W.; Cooper, Cunningham, Derham, Doyle, Dudley, Ellerbe, Estridge, Field, Floyd, Gage, Garris, Glenn,, J. L.; Gooding, Graham, Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Haynsworth, Hemphill, Henry, Jones, I. B.; Kennedy, J. W.; Klugh, Lowman, Lybrand, McDermotte, Montgomery, J. D.; Montgomery, W. J.; Murray, Otts, Parrott, Prince, Redfearn, Roseborough, Rowland, Russell, Shuler, Sligh, Smith, A. J.; Smith, W. C.; Smoak, Stokes, Stribling, Sullivan, Talbert, Taylor, Tillman, G. D.; Timmerman, Waters, Watson, Winkler—63.

Nays—President John Gary Evans, Anderson, Barton, Bryan, Buist, Cantey, Clayton, Efird, Evans, W. D.; Fitch, Fraser, Glenn, J. P.; Henderson, D. S.; Hutson, Jervey, Johnstone, George; Jones, Wilie; Kennedy, E. J.; Lee, McCalla, McCaslan, McGowan, McMahan, McWhite, Meares, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Nash, Nicholson, Oliver, Patterson, Patton, Ragsdale, Read, J. H.; Reed, I. R.; Rogers, Scarborough, Singletary, Sloan, Smalls, Tillman, B. R.; vonKolnitz, Wells, White, A. H.; White S. E.; Wiggins, Wilson, Stanyarne; Woodward—49.

There were several "pairs."

The vote was then clinched.

Mr. Ellerbee at this juncture had his legislature postponement ordinance tabled, the subject matter having been disposed of in another ordinance.

The Convention then adjourned.

This morning the debate was resumed. Mr. Rogers offered the following substitute for section 8:

Section 8. The general assembly in appropriating money for the institutions of higher education in this State shall at no time make an annual appropriation to exceede one-tenth of the money actually paid to teachers annually in the free common schools of this State from the funds provided for in this article.

THE CLAFLIN TROUBLE.

The amendment offered by Miller last night was then taken up, as follows.

Amend section 8 by adding at the end of the section the following:

"Provided, That Claflin college shall never be directly or indirectly under the management or control of Claflin university, neither shall Claflin college ever be connected in any way whatever with Claflin university, and the professors and instructors of Claflin college shall be southern men or women of the negro race."

Miller and Smalls spoke in favor of the amendment.

I. R. Reed, of Beaufort, offered the following substitute:

"Provided, That in lieu of Claflin college there shall be established and maintained a normal, industrial, mechanical and agricultural college for the higher education of the negro race, having no connection with Claflin University, whose professors and instructors shall be of the negro race."

Mr. Bowman said Claflin college was in the town in which he lived. I don't know what is the sentiment of the people as to whether whites or blacks should teach in negro schools, but I do know they favor this divorcement. The negroes have a right to say that the money appropriated by the State should not be under denominational influence. The only question that can be raised is that of the cost. The State owns some six or eight fine buildings and all that is needed is one large building. I don't know anything about the morality there. They do teach social equality. I have seen negroes and white women riding bicycles together and playing lawn tennis. As to the name, I don't care. What I ask is the appropriation.

Senator Tillman offered the following—Miller and Reed having withdrawn theirs:

Senator Tillman—I don't doubt that the convention is in sympathy with this movement and I would offer the following substitute for the substitute:

The President—Out of order. You can read it if you want to.

Senator Tillman read it and Miller and Reed withdrew their amendments in its favor and it was adopted with a rush. It was as follows:

Provided, That the general assembly shall as soon as practicable divorce entirely Claflin college from Claflin university and provide for a separate corps of professors and instructors therein; representation to be given to men and women of the negro race and it shall be the colored normal, industrial and mechanical college of this State.

Senator Tillman then offered this amendment:

Insert after the word "purposes," on line 6, the words "by the national government."

He said this simply meant that those funds should be used as congress should direct.

THE WAY IT STANDS.

Senator Tillman's amendment then went through and then section 8, which has caused so much trouble, was adopted in the following shape:

Sec. 8. The general assembly may provide for the maintainance of Clemson Agricultural college and the university of South Carolina as now established by law, also for the establishment and maintainance of a normal and industrial college for the colored race and may create scholarships therein. The proceeds realized from the land scrip given by the act of congress passed July 2, 1862, for the support of an agricultural college, and any lands or funds which have heretofore been or may hereafter be given or appropriated for educational purposes by the national government, shall be applied as directed in the acts appropriating the same; provided, that the general assembly shall as soon as practicable divorce entirely Claflin college from Claflin university and provide for a separate corps of professors and instructors therein, representation to be given to men and women of the negro race, and it shall be the colored normal, agricultural and mechanical college of this State."

Other sections were then adopted as follows:

Sec. 9. The property or credit of the State, or any county, city, town, township, school district, or other subdivision of the State or any public money from whatever source derived, shall not by gift, donation, loan, contract, appropriation or otherwise, be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintainance of any college, school, hospital, orphan house, or other institution, society or organization of whatever kind, which is wholly or of any church or of any religious or sectarian denomination, society or organization.

Sec. 10. All gifts, of every kind, for educational purposes, if accepted by the general assembly, shall be applied and used for the purpose designated by the giver, unless the same be in conflict with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 11. All gifts to the State where the purpose is not designated, all escheated property, the net assets or funds of all estates, or copartnerships in the hands of the courts of the State, when there have been no claimants for the same within the last 70 years, and other money coming into the treasury of the State by reason of the twelfth section of an act entitled, "An act to provide a mode of distribution of the moneys as direct tax from the citizens of this State by the United States in trust to the State of South Carolina," approved Dec. 24, 1891, together with such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be securely invested as the State school fund, and the annual income thereof shall be apportioned by the general assembly for the purpose of maintaining the public schools.

Section 12. All the net income to be derived by the State from the sale or license for the sale of spirituous, malt, vinous and intoxicating liquors and beverages shall be applied annually in aid of the supplementary tax provided for in the sixth section of this article, and if after said application there should be a surplus, it shall be invested to create a school fund, the income of which investment shall be applied first, if necessary, in aid of the State supplementary tax, otherwise it shall be devoted to public school purposes and apportioned, and the general assembly may determine all waste and unappropriated lands belonging to the State, which terms shall indicate marsh and tidewater lands, but not the phosphate royalty or phosphate deposits, and all the income to be derived from said lands by leasing them shall be set apart and be and remain forever a perpetual school fund for the support of the public schools of this State. All funds to be derived from the sale of aforesaid lands, if the general assembly should ever deem it advantageous to sell the same, shall be securely invested and the interest therefrom alone shall be appropriated.

On this section Mr. Smoak, of Orangeburg, made quite a lengthy speech in opposition.

ABOUT BOOKS.

Mr. Behre offered the following:

Section 13. The general assembly shall provide for the selection and purchase of such books, maps and charts as may be necessary for the use of the pupils attending the public schools and for the care and disposition of same: Provided, That payment for the same may be made from the school fund herein provided.

Mr. Behre said that the children in Abbeville and Oconee save at least 65 per cent. in the cost of the books. With the three-mill tax we could keep the schools open for seven months, and unless we make provision for these books we would have many of our boys growing up uneducated. In my county one-half of the parents were unable to buy books. If we are going to have a free school, let us make it so broad that it will cost the people nothing.

The section was rejected—69 to 42.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Mitchell offered the following substitute for section 4, which was adopted.

Sec. 4. There shall be a State board of education composed of the governor, the State superintendent of education and four persons to be appointed by the governor every four years, of which board the governor shall be chairman and the State superintendent of education secretary. This board shall have the regulation of the examination of teachers applying for certificates of qualification and shall award all scholarships and have such other powers and duties as may be determined by law. The compensation and traveling expenses for the four persons to be appointed to be fixed by the general assembly.

The whole article was passed to a third reading then.

It was decided that the per diem ordinance should be taken up and considered at the night session.

The convention then took a recess.

Where the Democratic Party Is.

A comparison of the election figures for the eight States named below in the year preceeding the Presidential election of 1892 and the year preceding the Presidential election of 1896 is significant. First we will give the majorities of the year preceding the Presidential election of 1892, and then the majorities of the year preceding the Presidential election of 1896. Here they are:

1891.	Dem.	Rep.
New York	47,935	......
New Jersey	13,609	......
Massachusetts	6,467	......
Ohio	......	21,511
Pennsylvania	......	58,152
Iowa	7,816	......
Kentucky	28,081	......
Maryland	30,151	......

It will thus be seen that the year preceding the Presidential election of 1892 the Democrats carried six of the eight of the above State, but how stands the record of the same States in the year preceding the Presidential election of 1896. Here are the figures:

1895.	Dem.	Rep.
New York	.....	100,000
New Jersey	.....	25,000
Massachusetts	.....	65,000
Ohio	.....	110,000
Pennsylvania	.....	175,000
Iowa	.....	80,000
Kentucky	.....	10,000
Maryland	.....	18,000

The New York Sun is right when it says there has been no political movement so violent as the above figures show, since the secession of the South practically wiped out all opposition to the dominating party on either side of the line of hostilities. The result is the same at at every point. The Cleveland man who would pick out Maryland or Ohio as an illustration of the fate of anti-Administration, will have to give it up when in sight of the returns in Massachusetts, New Jersey or New York. In Massachusetts the friends of Clevelan have a monopoly of the State Machinery and candidates: in New York Mr. Cleveland took a personal hand in the canvass. One idea governed in all the States named above and that was, when frankly summed up, the determination to condemn and crush the Democratic party, at the head of which is Grover Cleveland. If anyone wants an answer to the qnestion, why the Democratic colors have thus been trailed in the dust, he can say in brief that it is because Cleveland by his home and foreign policies, by the repudiation of the Democratic platform, by his shifty pretence of selling bonds to maintain the gold reserve when it was to pay Federal expenses unprovided for, by his attempted overreaching of Congress, and secret restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy, by his attitude toward foreign insolence, by his general contempt for the idea of party government and his effort to get himself nominated for a third term, has trampled on the rules, the pride, the sentiment, and the flag of the United States. Cleveland, as a political influence in the United States, has been from the first utterly incongruous. He has been like a white man ruling a black country, or a black man ruling a white country, irreconcilably different in ways and thought. And now the people know it.—Times and Democrat.

Death and Destruction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—A fire, disastrous to life and property, swept through the dry goods and woolen exchange building this morning. Five firemen, in the active discharge of their duty and totally unmindful of the danger, were carried through a floor and buried under tons of wreckage from five floors above. Four of the men lie dead, but the fifth was not seriously injured. One girl fell from a window and received injuries from which she died. A dozen other men, women and girls were hurt or overcome by smoke and many were rescued from iminent death. The property loss to the building at 215-217 Vanburen street and 276-278 Franklin street and contents is estimated at $400,000. The dead are: Patrick J. O'Donnell, lieutenant of Engine company No. 2; Thos. J. Pendergrast, pipeman; Martin Sherrick, pipeman; John Down, pipeman; Kate Landgraft, employed in A. Stern & Co.'s garter factory; Among the injured were: Daniel McNally, pipeman, removed to St. Luke's hospital; sprained leg and bruises. Olga Keller, leg and arm injured; Nellie Turner, fell from fourth story window and seriously hnrt; Harry O'Neil, arm broken and back injured; John Bruenheimer, badly injured by falling from fourth story while assisting girls to escape. The others who were injured were girls and the spectators who saved them, all being overcome by smoke, but they soon recovered after medical treatment at hospitals or their homes. All the dead and injured firemen were members of Engine company No. 2. Their captain, Lewis Fleene, escaped the awful plunge of death only by hanging to the wall of the window on the second floor until released from his perilous position by firemen on a ladder.

Lynched for Murder.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.—Charles Hurd, a negro who murdered Jasper Kelly, a young farmer near Harriman, a few weeks ago, and who confessed to the crime yesterday was taken from the jail at Wartburg, the county seat of Morgan county, and lynched at midnight last night. A mob of two hundred masked men gathered at a point three miles from the jail and marched in fours to the prison. A demand was made on Jailer Langley to "open up." This he refused to do and the door was broken open with a sledge hammer, When the mob was on the inside the jailer was placed under the point of pistols and guns and finally gave up the keys. The negro was taken from his cell and a rope placed around his neck. He was dragged to an oak tree one hundred yards distant where he was swung up. Afterwards he was cut down and dragged to another tree and hung up again. A card was pinned on his breast commanding that the body should not be removed.

The Athens, Ga., Banner notes that Prof. William Rutherford has made an invention which will doubtless do great good in the farming world. The principle involved in the invention is that of manuring cotton with liquid instead of fertilizers. The machine consists of a barrel arranged above a number of little plows. The liquid fertilizer is dstributed evenly and the plows open the furrows and cover them up again.

THE effect of the decision of Judge Earle recently in the dispensary cases appealed from the mayor is that the man who takes money to go off and buy whiskey for another is not the messenger of the other, but in the eyes of the law is really the seller of the whiskey and subject to the penalties of the law.

THE Democrats of New York last week elected James C. Matthews, a negro, as Judge of the Recorder's Court in Albany. The office carries with it powers of a Supreme Court Judge, and the New York Herald says it is the highest judicial office ever held by a negro in this country.

South Carolina Day in Atlanta.

The Columbia Register says next Thursday will be one of the biggest days at the Atlanta Exposition, for South Carolina will be represented there in full force. Thousands will go over from this State to spend one day at least at Georgia's capital and those who do not attend from the Palmetto State will miss a sight that all should see. Every section of the State will be represented, headed by the Governor and staff and twelve hundred soldiers in full uniform. The railroads have gone to much trouble in arranging a suitable schedule of trains and have given a rate that is lower than half a cent per mile. By this means thousands will go over next week and the State will have no reason to be ashamed of her representatives. Every one who can should go over, for the trip will be a most pleasant one in every respect. The following official interview was had with General Watts, who has just returned from Atlanta, where he has been to arrange for Carolina Day, and also to arrange for as cheap lodging and board for the militia as possible: "I have arranged for lodging for the troops at 25 cents per night, meals from fifteen cents up. Very good meals can be had for 25 cents. The troops need not eat where they sleep if they do not desire. They can get their meals as they see fit. I would suggest that they eat their breakfast where they sleep. After they get to the exposition grounds they can secure meals at whatever price they desire to pay. On Carolina Day all the militia will go into the grounds free. After that day they will have to pay 50 cents, with the privilege of going out and returning as they see fit. All the troops will go by the Southern Railway on special trains, as per rates that have already been sent to the various captains. I tried to get satisfactory arrangements on all the roads, but have only been able to secure the same on the Southern and South Carolina and Georgia. The militia will leave on the morning of the 27th, except the Fourth Brigade, which will leave Wednesday evening. I expect to carry at least 1,200 soldiers. Yes, Governor Evans and staff will go and also Senator Tillman. Clemson College, the Citadel Academy, South Carolina College and the Winthrop students will go. I will issue orders as soon as possible as to the line of march and as to the order of troops. I have arranged so that officers can get hoases at $3. All companies that are going must notify me at once the number of men they expect to carry and also officers that desire horses."

Whining Children.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen writing in Womankind of breaking children of the habit of whining says: "In this case, I should say that the first thing to do is to secure the cordial co-operation of every other adult member of the family. Let there be united purpose never to give to the child that for which he whines, even if it would be given him otherwise. Give him to understand this in a firm but gentle way, and if possible secure his approval of the idea. Tell him kindly of the evil of the habit, the unhappiness it causes him and every one else, show him that it is creating a habit for the future years and tell him you are going to help him to overcome it. Let him feel that your refusal to grant his whining requests are to aid him, not to punish him. Then steadily, persistently, sweetly and firmly adhere to this policy. Never once yield to his insistence, but always recognize his attempt to meet your wishes in a pleasant manner. If the thing he wants is something he should not have, tell him so, and assure him that no amount of whining will secure it, and then let him whine. Wait, don't scold, don't tantalize, don't appear to be either disturbed or moved by his whining. If what he desires is something he can have, and he whines for it, assure him that as soon as he asks pleasantly he can have it, and then give him time to make up his mind to be pleasant. We are too apt to drive our children rapidly from one frame of mind to another. Wait patiently, and if possible help him by diverting his thoughts to something agreeable. In a few minutes he will propably get control of himself. It is often a very touching sight to witness the efforts of children to gain self-control, sometimes under the stings of the tantalizing reproaches of their elders.

Cruelly Murdered by Spanish Soldiers.

TAMPA, Fla., November 21.—Colonel Fernando Fegueredo, the Cuban leader, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Havana, giving details of atrocities which were committed by Spaniards in Matanzas province. Colonel Melino, who commands a Spanish regiment, recently encountered the advance guard of Gomez's army in Matanzas, and was defeated While soldiers under Melino were in retreat, they met a group of women and children near a little town called Cayopino. As the soldiers passed, one of the women made a sneering remark about the Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers and so enraged them that they butchered everyone of the women and children. There were ten women and about a dozen children in the group. The letter says that the Spaniards after shooting down their victims, stabbed them with bayonets, inflicting the most horrible wounds. One baby was killed at its mother's breast, and the bullet that passed through the infant, also passed through the mother. Colonel Melino made no report of the butchery, but it happened that two of the women murdered were wives of the Spaniards engaged in the sawmill business in Matanzas. When they learned how their loved ones had beeen slaughtered they sent DeCampos information of the horrible affair and demanded that Colonel Melino be punished. It is stated that DeCampos has ordered that Melino be courtmartialed and it is thought the butchers will be sentenced to death, as the massacre is condemned as bitterly by Spaniards as by Cubans.

A Dastardly Murder.

The most dastardly murder in the history of crime in this State was committed near Cokesbury, on last Thursday night. Miss Narcissa Bagwell, a young lady of respectable family, while on her way to Greenwood to take the train for the Atlanta Exposition, was robbed and killed and her body burned in an old barn of fodder in the field. The coroner's jury of inquest has caused John Richards and Thomas Watts, colored, to be arrested on circumstantial evidence pointing to their guilt. Watts has confessed to being a partner in the crime but lays the burden of it on Richards. The two negroes, in the keeping of well armed constables, are now on their way to Abbeville jail. Great indignation and excitement prevails and there was immediate danger of a lynching bee. The opinion is now that the law will be allowed to take its course. The prisoners in an interview say that they killed the woman for her money and that no outrage was attempted. Thirty dollars in money and some jewels were obtained. One clue to the guilt of the negroes was the fact of their spending toc much money. Evdence before the grand jury makes the negroes desperate characters.

WILD PRANKS OF LIGHTNING.

Followed a Piece of Timber from One Tree to Another.

While the thunderstorm was at its height on a recent Sunday the lightning played a peculiar prank out at Lynwood, says the Minneapolis Tribune. In front of A. Eichorn's cottage stand two enormous oak trees, each something like one hundred feet high and from two and one-half to three feet in diameter. The trees stand about twelve or fifteen feet apart and are connected, as it were, forty feet from the ground by a piece of timber four inches square, which has been placed in a fork of each for the purpose of furnishing the children of the neighborhood a swing of unusual capacity for making aerial trips. While the storm was raging lightning struck the top of one of the oaks, the electrical fluid passing down the tree and tearing several limbs from the trunk on its course.

On reaching the timber supporting the swing the bolt shot across it as though it had been a metal conductor provided especially for the occasion and tore down the trunk of the second oak, finally spending its force in the earth, leaving a large hole to mark the spot. The force of the electrical current was so great that in its passage down the trunk of the second tree struck it rended off pieces of timber six feet long and as large through as the body of an ordinary sized man. Smaller pieces were hurled through the air a distance of three hundred feet. Mr. Eichorn, with his family, was sitting on the porch at the time the shaft did its work, and all were badly frightened by seeing a stick as large as a good-sized piece of cordwood come whizzing through space in their direction. It struck on the roof of the porch above their heads, however, and did no more serious damage than to tear off a patch of shingles.

TOOTH OF A SAURIAN.

Remarkable Specimen Found in a Maryland Iron Mine Recently.

Charles E. Coffin, of Muirkirk, Md., has lately placed at the disposal of the Woman's College museum for study and description, in connection with other collections from the same region, a remarkable saurian tooth, recently exumed from his iron mines in Prince George county. It measures three inches in length, and the herbivorous dinosaur to which it belonged was not less than twenty-five feet in length. The dentine of the tooth, with its beautiful polish and characteristic transverse markings, is almost perfectly preserved, and the delicate serrations of its edges are as sharply defined as when the reptile was imbedded in the lignitic clays of the Potomac formations.

The mine from which the tooth was excavated, says the Baltimore American, is the same as that from which Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, several years ago, obtained a considerable collection. These remains were so highly prized by this distinguished investigator that several men and an engineer were employed for a number of weeks in making excavations for the same.

Though the Maryland dinosaurs were huge animals in comparison with reptiles now living, they are but dwarfs beside some of the gigantic species which inhabited the western North America in jurassic time. During a recent visit to the Woman's college, Prof. Marsh remarked that one of the fossil species he discovered in the west could stand on the lawn in front of Goucher hall and eat with comfort from the roof. This "terrible lizard" was one hundred feet long, and the largest animal ever known to inhabit the earth.

ANATOMY OF THE OYSTER.

It Has All the Organs Possessed by Other Animals of Greater Pretensions.

Every oyster has a mouth, a heart, a liver, a stomach and other necessary internal organs, including a set of cunningly devised intestines. The mouth is at the small end of the oyster's body, near the hinge of the shell. It is oval in shape, says the St. Louis Republic, and, though not readily discovered by an unpracticed eye, may be easily located by gently pushing a blunt bodkin or similar instrument along the folds of the surface of the body at the place mentioned. Connected with the mouth is the canal which the oyster uses in conveying food to the stomach, from whence it passes into the curious little set of netted and twisted intestines referred to in the opening. To discover the heart of an oyster the folds of flesh which oystermen call the "mantle" must be removed. This is fatal to the oyster, of course, but in the interest of science and for the benefit of the "curious" it is occasionally done. When the "mantle" has been removed the heart, shaped like a crescent or horned moon, is laid to the view. The oyster's heart is made up of two parts, just like that of a human being, one of which receives the blood from the gills and the other drives it through the arteries. The liver is found in the immediate vicinity of the heart and stomach, and is a queer-shaped little organ, which is supposed to perform all the functions of a blood filter.

Oddities of Marriage.

Half the weddings in the country are celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday. Saturday has more than the average number. Friday is not a favorite, as few marriages are celebrated on that day. Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors, and widows more inclined than spinsters. Both facts are eloquently in favor of the comparative advantage of matrimony. For one bachelor that marries between the ages of fifty and fifty-five seven widowers remarry between these ages. These are marriages out of an equal number of each class; the actual number of bachelors married will be the greatest only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages. Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between thirty and sixty-five two widows are remarried.

Ex-Congressman Holman, of Indiana, who thoroughly knows the Democratic party of his State, says Indiana Democrats have never seriously considered that there was any probability of President Cleveland again becoming a candidate, and they do not believe it has been seriously considered anywhere else. Mr. Holman thinks that if no mistake is made in the National ticket Indiana will go Democratic next year.

THE other day a kodak fiend photographed Justice Gray asleep on the Supreme Bench during the argument of a case. The picture has been publicly displayed to the chagrin of the Supreme Court, and an order has been passed for bidding kodaks in the court room. It might be more to the purpose to pass an order forbidding judges to sleep during the trial of cases and requiring attaches of the court to wake up nodding justice.

Two full moons will come in December. Adventists say this has not occurred since the coming of Christ, 1,896 years ago, and from the coincidence argue his second coming during the approaching holiday's.

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CLEVELAND SILVER SPOONS.

The President's Grandfather Made Them in an Eastern Connecticut Village.

William Cleveland, grandfather of President Grover Cleveland, was a silversmith in drowsy Norwich Town, among the hills of eastern Connecticut, and a deacon for more than a quarter of a century in the village Congregational church, says the New York Herald. The house in which he spent his long life is still standing. His shop, a weather-beaten rookery, was torn down several years ago.

The "deacon" as he is always addressed, was an expert workman, and his goods were always in demand. As a consequence, the country families about Norwich Town have Cleveland silver spoons in abundance, coming down by inheritance from old-time ancestors.

A Norwich Town woman's legacy of two of the spoons—exquisitely wrought specimens of painstaking work—was recently transmitted to Ruth Cleveland, and in return a personal letter of thanks was received from her distinguished father.

President Cleveland's great-grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, was a business man and politician in Norwich Town in post-revolutionary days. He was active in speaking and writing, and took the lead in opposing slavery in Connecticut, introducing the first bill for its abolition, and being dissatisfied with the gradual emancipation measure adopted in 1790. Later he became a Congregational minister.

The old village records of Lebanon, twelve miles north of Norwich Town, declare that Mrs. Cleveland is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Mary Rogers, a Lebanon woman.

REFLECTED HER PROFESSION.

Her Dress and Hair Betrayed That She Was a Schoolma'am.

"How unconsciously men and women take on the atmosphere of their surroundings and avocations," remarked a man recently to a New York Advertiser reporter. "I can recall an illustration of that fact in an experience I had some years ago. I had been so long accustomed to the association of women school-teachers that I am rarely mistaken when I come in contact with one. A prominent woman teacher from a northern city was expected at an educational meeting. I had never seen her, but received a telegram asking me to meet her at the train. I was sure I would be able to identify her. I went through the train, which was crowded with passengers. I looked around and soon found the teacher. She was perfectly astonished when I came up and said: 'Is this Miss Blank?'

"'Yes, that is my name,' she replied, 'but how did you know me?'

"I did not explain, but it was easy enough. At first glance I saw her hair was short, that she wore eye-glasses and had on a plain looking sort of gray cloth dress. Any doubts I might have had were soon relieved as I noticed hanging from her watch fob a small globe, being a miniature of the earth. Another earmark was a small hand satchel that snapped loudly when she closed it. I knew I could not be mistaken, and results showed I correctly diagnosed the profession of that woman."

BADGES OF MATRIMONY.

Worn by All Other Nations, But Tabooed by American Women.

Americans are the only women in the world who do not exhibit some sign of matrimony, says a writer in the Buffalo Express. Of course, those who follow in the wake of European etiquette would not appear with their daughters wearing a hat without strings, but the universal American woman buys what she likes, regardless of whether it be matronly or not, and her daughters will select articles of dress only suitable to married women.

In no other country is this the case. Among the Germans the badge of a married woman consists of a little cap or hood, of which they are very proud, and "donning the cap" is a feature of the wedding day among the peasants of certain localities.

The married women of Little Russia are always seen, even in the hottest weather, with a thick cloth of dark hue twisted about their heads. In New Guinea a young woman lets her hair hang about her shoulders, but when she is married this is cut short. Chinese women braid their hair like a helmet. In Wadai the wives color their lips by tattooing them with the thorns of the acacia and rubbing them with iron filings. In parts of Africa the married women perforate the outer edges of their ears and lips and stick rows of grass stalks in them, and among a certain Mongolian tribe of people, the Manthes, the women wear suspended from their ear a little basket full of cotton, to which a spindle is attached.

A Hereditary Post Office.

The office of postmaster of Vienna, the capital of the Austrian empire, was created by Empress Maria Theresa over a hundred years ago, and has remained hereditary and salable—a queer institution in our time and day, although no queerer than the hereditary succession of monarchs. The postmaster of Vienna has to furnish all the vehicles necessary for the service, and the drivers thereof are in his personal employ. At present he employs three hundred and forty drivers, blacksmiths, etc., and five hundred and thirty horses are under his whips.

Steering a Parachute.

The aeronaut, Cayazza, claimed recently that his parachute was so constructed that he could, to a certain extent, control his flight through the air, and to prove his assertion designated before his last ascension at Paris the spot where he would effect his descent. He rose with his balloon to a height of twelve thousand feet, and actually came down on the appointed spot, although the wind was not favorable to his descent. It seems, therefore, that his steering apparatus works satisfactorily.

THE president and Secretary of War Lamont have changed the name of Sandy Hook to Fort Hancock, in honor of General Hancock.