

## THE CONSTITUTION MADE.

THE LAST SECTION OF THE LAST ARTICLE FINISHED.

The Close of the Session Marked With Some Very Rapid Work—The Different Provisions Passed.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 25.—Special: The first matter taken up today was the ordinance to create Seabrook county, which came up on its second reading. The committee recommended that this county scheme be exempted from the operations of the fifth section, which related to the eight-mile limitation.

Mr. W. B. Wilson then offered the following amendment to be added to the end of the section: "Nor shall anything contained in section 3 of said article on counties and county government apply to prevent the formation of a new county embracing within its limits the city of Rock Hill, with an area of not less than 300 square miles, and having a population of not less than 15,000 inhabitants, and property assessed for taxation at not less than \$2,500,000, and the county seat of such new county shall be the city of Rock Hill."

Mr. Bellinger questioned the relevancy of the amendment. Mr. Geo. D. Tillman then offered the following: "Amend the amendment by adding: 'Provided, That the general assembly may in its discretion create any new county with an area of not less than 300 square miles, whenever it is shown that an area of 400 square miles cannot be obtained, and upon such new county complying with all other mandatory requirements of this article.'

After a short discussion this amendment was killed. Mr. B. F. Smith then offered the following amendment to the amendment, which was voted down: "Nor shall anything in section 3, articles on counties and county government, prevent the formation of the new county of Williamston with 300 square miles: Provided, That the same has a population of not less than 34,000 and property of the assessed value of not less than \$5,000,000."

Mr. McGowan moved to table Mr. Wilson's amendment. An aye and nay vote resulted as follows: Yeas 65, nays 31. So the amendment was killed.

After some debate the ordinance to create Seabrook county was lost by a tie vote—55 to 55.

THE CASH BASIS. Mr. Connor's ordinance to raise a sinking fund to pay the county debt was taken up. That gentleman moved to make the annual levy one mill instead of a half mill. Tabled—67 to 89.

Mr. Meares moved to indefinitely postpone the ordinance. Lost 45 to 56. Mr. Meares moved to strike out "shall" and insert "may" in the first line. This was adopted. The ordinance, as thus amended, was then ordered to the reading, as follows:

Section 1. That the general assembly may provide for an annual tax levy not to exceed one-half of one mill in each county not now on a cash basis; the proceeds of all such levies shall be used as a sinking fund for each and every county in which it is levied, and shall be collected and shall be expended as the general assembly shall direct until an amount shall have been collected to put such counties on a cash basis, then such annual levies shall cease.

COURT EXPENSES. When the article on finance and taxation was taken up Mr. Jeremiah Smith moved to amend by providing that court expenses in the several counties be paid from the several county treasuries, as is now provided. After forty minutes debate, the amendment was tabled—75 to 36.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. Mr. Bates offered the following amendment to section 5 which he said would take 30 minutes to discuss: Amend section 5 by adding at the end of the section: "And there shall further be exempted from taxation property of the assessed value of \$500 to every widow who has a family dependent upon her for support, and for every Confederate soldier who lost a limb or is disabled by injuries received while serving in the late war, provided such widow or soldier does not own property exceeding in assessed value of \$1,000."

The convention then took a recess till 4 p. m. At the afternoon session the vote whereby section 5, which Mr. Bates really wanted to amend, was adopted, was reconsidered, and Mr. Bates again put in his amendment.

Mr. Brazzale offered an amendment to double tax all bachelors of over 30 years of age, and a member offered to amend the amendment by including old maids. This amendment was killed viva voce, amid laughter.

An aye and nay vote on the adoption of Mr. Bates's amendment then being taken, the result was as follows: Yeas 38, nays 62.

Mr. Bellinger offered the following amendment to section 5: Add after the word "same" on line 4 the words: "All shares of the stockholders in any bank or banking association located in this State, whether now or hereafter incorporated or organized under the laws of this State or the United States, shall be listed at their true value in money, and taxed for municipal purposes in the city, ward, town or incorporated village where such bank is located, and not elsewhere: Provided, That the words 'true value in money,' as used in line 3 of this section, shall be so construed as to mean and include all surplus or extra moneys, capital, and every species of personal property of value owned or in the possession of any such bank."

This amendment was adopted—yeas 63, nays 51. The vote was then clinched, and Mr. Barker offered the following amendment: "Provided that wherever the stockholders are taxed on their shares of capital stock in the bank, the bank shall not be required to pay taxes on its property or capital."

Mr. Bellinger then moved to table Mr. Barker's amendment and an aye and nay vote being taken, it resulted as follows: Yeas 65, nays 47.

Mr. Prince offered the following amendment: "Provided that wherever the stockholders are taxed on their shares of capital stock in the bank, the bank shall not be required to pay taxes on its property or capital."

reading and then clinched.

Mr. T. E. Johnson offered the following amendment to section 7: Add to the end of section 7 the words: "Railroads are not to be included in the levy on public roads."

Mr. W. D. Evans moved to lay on the table. This was done. Mr. W. D. Evans offered the following substitute for section 17 which was adopted: "The general assembly shall provide for the assessment of all property for taxation—land, State, county, township, school, street and all other taxes shall be levied on the same assessment, which shall be that made for State taxes, and the taxes for the subdivisions of the State shall be levied and collected by the respective fiscal authorities thereof."

Mr. Rogers then offered the following additional section, to be known as section 18: "The general assembly shall provide by suitable legislation for the exemption of all real estate on which a mortgage exists from taxation to the extent of the proportion the mortgage debt bears to the value of the property."

Mr. Rogers afterwards withdrew the amendment. The article was then given its final reading and was sent to the committee on style and revision.

EDUCATION AGAIN. The article on education was then taken up for its final reading. Mr. E. J. Kennedy presented the following substitute which was agreed upon by him and the chairman of the committee on education for section 12 of the article on education: "Section 12. All the net income to be derived from the sale, or license for sale, of spirituous, malt, vinous and intoxicating liquors and beverages and the profits of the penitentiary 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 to the aid of said supplementary tax; otherwise said surplus shall be devoted to public school purposes and apportioned as the general assembly may determine. All waste and unappropriated lands belonging to the State, which terms shall include marsh and tide water lands, but not the phosphate royalty or phosphate deposits, and 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 the aforesaid lands, if the general assembly should ever deem it advantageous to sell the same, shall be securely invested and the interest alone shall be appropriated."

The convention then took a recess until 7 o'clock. At the opening of the night session a report from the committee on engrossed bills was handed in, covering matter during the day.

Mr. Kennedy's amendment being the pending question, Mr. Mitchell asked if Mr. Kennedy could not let it come in as an amendment to section 12. Mr. Kennedy refused to do so. Senator Tillman then offered the following substitute for the substitute: "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, not including so much thereof as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to the counties and municipal corporations of the State, shall be applied annually in aid of the supplementary tax as provided for in the sixth section of this article; and if after said application there should be a surplus, it shall be devoted to public school purposes and apportioned as the general assembly may determine. Provided, however, that said supplementary taxes shall only be levied when the profits aforesaid and from the sale or license for the sale of alcoholic liquors or beverages are not sufficient to meet and equalize the deficiencies for which said supplementary taxes are provided."

This amendment was adopted—95 to 28. The section as to boards of school trustees was amended so as to permit such boards to have not more than seven members each.

Senator Tillman then brought up the fight over the higher institutions of learning by offering an amendment, which would make the opening of the section relating to higher institutions read thus: "Section 8. The general assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the University Normal and Industrial college of South Carolina and may create scholarships in the various institutions of higher education supported by the State, etc. This struck out all reference to Clemson and the South Carolina college and used 'shall' for 'may.'"

After some debate the amendment was killed—78 to 41. Several different motions, all of which were lost, the article was passed and sent to the committee on order, style and revision.

The Convention then adjourned. THE LAST DAY. COLUMBIA, Nov. 26.—Special: The following resolution, were offered by Judge Fraser: "Resolved, That the committee on order, style and revision be empowered to call to their assistance such clerks as they deem necessary who shall be paid at the rate of \$4 per day for the time employed; and that the public printer do such printing as is required by such committee."

Resolved, That said committee have leave to sit during any recess of the convention that may be ordered.

Mr. George Johnstone moved to amend by substituting \$2 for \$4. He said these young men had done nothing for several weeks at \$2 a day, and he thought they ought to be willing to do this work for \$2 a day.

After some discussion the resolutions, as amended, were adopted. THE HOMESTEAD. Mr. Howell moved to strike out lines 28 and 29 of section 35, the words: "And no waiver, mortgage or other lien shall be permitted to defeat the exemption in lands after the homestead has been claimed."

After a short debate the section was struck out—yeas 62, nays 48. Mr. Clayton then offered the following amendment: "Add to the end of section 29. Provided that upon sale under foreclosure proceedings, the homestead must bring the amount for which it was appraised or the sale shall be void."

Mr. Clayton said that some protection should be given to the poor classes. Mr. McWhite moved to strike out the entire homestead section. Mr. Tillman sprang to his feet and dramatically seconded the motion, saying it was not worth a snap of his finger any longer.

Mr. McWhite got the floor, the chair saying that the laymen was in possession, and that the homestead had been qualified and this section was so far as any good that it would do the women and children, absolutely null and worthless.

After further discussion the motion of Mr. McWhite was tabled—112 to 11. Mr. B. R. Tillman then offered the following amendment: "Insert on line 12, after the word 'provided': 'That the head of the family to whom a homestead has been set apart shall not have the right to alienate it without the consent of the persons dependent on him or her.'"

Mr. W. B. Wilson offered the following as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. B. R. Tillman, which was adopted:

After the word "homestead," add end of line 28 the words: "Provided, further, That after homestead in lands has been set off and recorded, the same shall not be waived by deed, conveyance, mortgage or otherwise, unless the same be executed by both husband and wife, if both be living."

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Wilson to accept the words "set off" for the word "assign" which he accepted.

Mr. Rogers's amendment to allow bachelors \$300 exemption was killed. Mr. Prince offered this amendment to the same section, which was agreed to: "Strike out on lines 30 and 31 the words 'personal property' and insert the words 'tools and implements of trade.'"

Section 29 as amended was then adopted and clinched. Mr. D. S. Henderson moved to strike out on lines 2 and 3 of section 14 the words "foreign citizen" and insert "alien." This, he said, would be striking at capital that comes to this State. If aliens was put in it would refer to persons coming from beyond the sea. A foreign citizen was a citizen of New York and New England.

The amendment was adopted. THE QUESTION OF FEES. Mr. Jeremiah Smith then moved to strike out the last section of the article. Speaking to this amendment, he said: "The committee on engrossed bills could be fixed. It was unfair to tax our people to foreclose mortgages held by people outside the State."

The section referred to limited lawyers' and officials' fees in foreclosure cases to ten per cent of the amount collected.

After a brief but spirited debate the section was struck out 66 to 45. Mr. Stanyarne Wilson offered an additional section creating a labor commissioner. It was rejected—84 to 24.

SAVING EXPENSES. Section 18 was then recurred to and Mr. Ira B. Jones offered to amend section 20, so as to make it read as follows: "When the end came. This concluded the work of making the new Constitution, the calendar being cleared at exactly 6:30 o'clock."

The steering committee then offered the following resolution: "That the calendar of the convention has been cleared and all matters upon the president's desk disposed of; that nothing more can be done until the committee on order, style and revision shall make its report, which will require a period of several days."

2. That this convention do now recess from the present time to 7:30 o'clock, December 3, 1895, at which each delegate, officer and employe be allowed mileage of 5 cents going to his home and returning for the recess; that no per diem be allowed for the recess to delegates, officers and employes, except to those who remain in Columbia since during the recess, except to those delegates who shall attend the meetings of the committee on order, style and revision and such clerks as shall be employed by them under a resolution this day adopted.

Mr. George Johnstone was objecting to the matter of the per diem and mileage, when all the electric lights went out. By this time there was great confusion and Mr. Talbert kept continually rapping for order. Many delegates were gathered around the press stand, and Mr. Talbert's rapping changed to reading, "recess." Mr. Cooper waxed wroth over the putting out of the lights, evidently thinking some one around the hall had tampered with the switches. The president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to go out and see "why we are in the dark here."

Mr. Meares then sent up a substitute relating to the pay during the recess. Mr. Wilson changed the report so as to make it apply only to members remaining here on the sick list. This finally proved satisfactory and the report was adopted.

The "schedule" was then taken up, and Judge Fraser offered the following amendment to go at the end of section 1: "All ordinances passed and ratified at this convention shall have the same force and effect as if included in and constituting a part of this Constitution."

The section as it stood read: "First. That all laws in force in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly."

Judge Fraser also offered the following new section, to be known as section 7, making the section reported section 8: "Section 7. At all elections held for members of the general assembly in case of a vacancy or for any other office, State, county or municipal, the qualifications of electors shall remain as they were under the Constitution of 1865 until the first day of November, A. D. 1896."

Mr. Wilson moved to file the blank in the last line of the former section 7 by inserting "31st day of December," which makes the new Constitution effective after Dec. 31, next. This was adopted.

Mr. Aldrich then moved to insert after the words "general assembly" on line 6 of section 1, the words "or expire by their own limitations." This was agreed to.

Mr. George Johnstone offered this amendment, which was agreed to: "Insert after the word 'State,' on line 1 of section 1, the words 'and constitutional when enacted.'"

thereto are repealed by this Constitution, except where reordained and declared herein.

The president, or recess having arrived, it was agreed to continue the session until the business was completed. Mr. Johnstone then offered the following amendment, which was agreed to: "Insert after 'State,' on line 1, and 'of the schedule, the words 'and Constitution when enacted.'"

THE LAST ARTICLE. Mr. Stanyarne Wilson moved to suspend the further consideration of the schedule for the time being and take up the article on declaration of rights for its third reading. This was the last article. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Connor offered an amendment to section 17 of the article on declaration of rights. Mr. Connor was informed that section 17 had been struck out on the second reading. The president understood that Mr. Connor withdrew the matter and went ahead. Mr. Connor claimed that he had offered it as a substitute and said he might have been treated with a little courtesy. Mr. Talbert apologized. Mr. Connor still complained and Mr. Talbert spoke to him rather sharply, saying he had told him all he could tell him.

Then the entire article on declaration of rights was rushed through its third reading and sent to the committee on style and revision, having been under consideration only about 15 minutes. Then it was clinched and the Constitution proper was completed at 5:48 p. m.

The schedule was again taken up and Mr. Stanyarne Wilson offered an additional section, purely explanatory, which was adopted.

The schedule was then sent to the committee on style and revision. The following resolution, which had been standing on the calendar, was then adopted: "Resolved, That the comptroller general be authorized and directed to audit the accounts of the State printer for work done for the convention before or after its adjournment sine die, and draw his warrant upon the State treasurer therefor upon the production of the proper vouchers."

The committee on order, style and revision of the Constitution was then organized. The steering committee then offered the following resolution: "That the calendar of the convention has been cleared and all matters upon the president's desk disposed of; that nothing more can be done until the committee on order, style and revision shall make its report, which will require a period of several days."

2. That this convention do now recess from the present time to 7:30 o'clock, December 3, 1895, at which each delegate, officer and employe be allowed mileage of 5 cents going to his home and returning for the recess; that no per diem be allowed for the recess to delegates, officers and employes, except to those who remain in Columbia since during the recess, except to those delegates who shall attend the meetings of the committee on order, style and revision and such clerks as shall be employed by them under a resolution this day adopted.

Mr. George Johnstone was objecting to the matter of the per diem and mileage, when all the electric lights went out. By this time there was great confusion and Mr. Talbert kept continually rapping for order. Many delegates were gathered around the press stand, and Mr. Talbert's rapping changed to reading, "recess." Mr. Cooper waxed wroth over the putting out of the lights, evidently thinking some one around the hall had tampered with the switches. The president ordered the sergeant-at-arms to go out and see "why we are in the dark here."

Mr. Meares then sent up a substitute relating to the pay during the recess. Mr. Wilson changed the report so as to make it apply only to members remaining here on the sick list. This finally proved satisfactory and the report was adopted.

The "schedule" was then taken up, and Judge Fraser offered the following amendment to go at the end of section 1: "All ordinances passed and ratified at this convention shall have the same force and effect as if included in and constituting a part of this Constitution."

The section as it stood read: "First. That all laws in force in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force until altered or repealed by the general assembly."

Judge Fraser also offered the following new section, to be known as section 7, making the section reported section 8: "Section 7. At all elections held for members of the general assembly in case of a vacancy or for any other office, State, county or municipal, the qualifications of electors shall remain as they were under the Constitution of 1865 until the first day of November, A. D. 1896."

Mr. Wilson moved to file the blank in the last line of the former section 7 by inserting "31st day of December," which makes the new Constitution effective after Dec. 31, next. This was adopted.

Mr. Aldrich then moved to insert after the words "general assembly" on line 6 of section 1, the words "or expire by their own limitations." This was agreed to.

Mr. George Johnstone offered this amendment, which was agreed to: "Insert after the word 'State,' on line 1 of section 1, the words 'and constitutional when enacted.'"

Mr. Stanyarne Wilson moved to suspend the further consideration of the schedule for the time being and take up the article on declaration of rights for its third reading. This was the last article. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Connor offered an amendment to section 17 of the article on declaration of rights. Mr. Connor was informed that section 17 had been struck out on the second reading. The president understood that Mr. Connor withdrew the matter and went ahead. Mr. Connor claimed that he had offered it as a substitute and said he might have been treated with a little courtesy. Mr. Talbert apologized. Mr. Connor still complained and Mr. Talbert spoke to him rather sharply, saying he had told him all he could tell him.

## ATLANTA CAPTURED.

TEN THOUSAND SOUTH CAROLINIANS INVADE THE CITY.

The Exercises at the Exposition—Senator Tillman, Governor Evans, and Several Prominent Georgians Make Speeches—Our Soldiers are Loudly Cheered.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28.—The people of the Palmetto State are gloriously celebrating South Carolina Day at the exposition in their military, gaudy and the exercises at the auditorium surpassed everything attempted by any of the states that have sent delegations here to make the exposition a success. There are ten thousand South Carolinians in the city and their white badges can be seen everywhere at Piedmont park.

The crowds began to arrive yesterday morning and before night they had filled the hotels and overflowed to the private boarding houses around the city. Every train from South Carolina brought hundreds of people. The cars were packed from door to door and those who could not obtain seats stood in the aisles. From every point in the state cheap rates were in effect and the people took advantage of them.

Today Columbia, the capital of the State, is deserted; the halls of the capitol are quiet. The officials of the State are in Columbia. Not an official was left in Columbia last night to operate the departments. The governor deserted his post and the constitutional convention, which has been in session in Columbia for a number of months, was adjourned to give the members a chance to visit the exposition.

There has not been a moment since the movement to have an exposition that South Carolina has not given Atlanta her heartiest support. The governor, the officials of the government and the people did much to help secure it. The people prepared a magnificent exhibit of the state's resources and products and installed it here, and now they are here celebrating in a way that has surpassed anything yet attempted their own day at the exposition.

The crowds began arriving in the city yesterday morning, the first excursion being from Columbia. It came over the Seaboard Air line. Since then the Seaboard has been running special trains into the city every few days. The Georgia road brought in a number of specials yesterday and more will arrive today. The heaviest movement was over the Southern as that was the line by which the governor, his staff and troops traveled to the city. They ran eight special trains to accommodate the state. The first train came in shortly before noon yesterday and the last arrived this morning.

The excursion trains arrived yesterday in the following order: First train at 11 a. m., with students of Clemson College, with 298 people. Second train with Tillman Blues of Clifton with 100 men. Third train at 4:30 p. m., with Governor Evans and his staff and members of the constitutional convention including 26 in all. Fourth train at 4:30 p. m., with Winsboro, Ridgeway and Greenville troops, 333 people. Fifth train, 5:35 p. m., with 250 school girls from Rock Hill.

Sixth train at 6:15 p. m., with South Carolina college of Columbia and military companies from Union and Jonesville. The marshal of the day, Colonel John S. Candler, with the following members of his staff: Captain George S. Lowman, Fifth Georgia Regiment, chief of staff. Colonel John Millidge, retired. Major John T. Hardean, Second Georgia Regiment. Major Owen T. Kenan, Second Georgia Regiment. Captain Thomas F. Sereven, First Georgia Regiment. Captain W. F. Symons, Fourth Georgia Regiment. Captain C. P. Hansell, Fourth Georgia Regiment. Captain J. C. Postell, First Georgia Regiment. Captain John D. Little, Second Georgia Regiment. Captain John A. Miller, retired. Lieutenant George S. Clear, retired. Lieutenant Hunter Liggett, Fifth United States Infantry. Lieutenant Oscar J. Brown, First United States Cavalry. Lieutenant Frederick Kimball, Fifth United States Infantry.

Then came the first, and second battalions of the Fifth Regiment of Georgia, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Woodward, The Macon Light Infantry and the Macon Volunteers were next in line. Governor Evans and his staff rode at the head of the South Carolina troops. The governor's staff was as follows: J. Gary Watts, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina; W. V. Bruce, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Colonel George S. McCary, Colonel N. G. Evans, Colonel I. H. McCall, Colonel J. W. Floyd, Colonel A. H. Patterson, Colonel D. W. McLaughlin, Colonel W. H. Bullock, Colonel O. R. Lowman, Colonel W. J. Hollison, Colonel H. T. Milam, Colonel J. A. Mood, Colonel Thomas Martin and Colonel Boyd Evans.

The fourth brigade commanded by General Anderson was the next in line. They came the second brigade under the command of General Richardson.

PARIS, Texas, Nov. 26.—A ghastly find was made on a shanty boat at the mouth of Wild Horse Creek on the Indian Territory side of the Red river by people from Arthur City, Sunday night. Aboard the boat were found the dead bodies of three men and a boy, a faithful dog keeping guard over the bodies. Yesterday Marshal Williams sent two of his best men to search the boat, and they found the men had been shot in the head. Two were shot with pistols and the third with a shot gun. The boy had been killed with a gun barrel or club. The murderers were so close to their victims when the shots were fired that their clothing was burned. The men had been killed several days before and the bodies were in an advanced stage of decomposition. The men's clothing with pockets turned inside out was scattered about the boat, showing that they had been murdered and then robbed. As far as can be learned the victims were E. C. Canody, the owner of the outfit, Henry Thomas Rice, a music teacher, and a young man named Maddox, who said a few days ago that he was from Atlanta, Ga., and that his father was a member of the legislature. The men left Arthur last Wednesday and the murder probably took place Thursday night. The boat was in an out of the way spot, there being no house nearer than two miles. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the crime.

Corea's Murdered Queen. VASCOVER, B. C., Nov. 28.—Chinese papers of the name "Empress of China" are bitter in their attacks on the Japanese authorities in Corea, whom they blame for the murder of the Queen. They assert that Japan is a nation pretending to be civilized, but is the most barbarous on earth. The Queen was hung up by the hair and after being otherwise abused, was tied hand and foot, soaked in oil and burned in the rear of a palace. Her remains being reduced to ashes so that all trace might be lost. Thirty attendants of the Queen, it is alleged, were butchered, their corpses being left about the palace. When the palace was attacked of some 1,500 guards on duty, one in six remained at the post and they were quickly dispatched. According to the Chinese reports there were fifteen women of title in court—the Queen, her mother, and thirteen ladies in waiting. They were nearly all soaked in oil and burned, while the men's throats were cut.

## THE SECESSION OF SAMPS.

DR. POPE JOINS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

He Gives His Reasons For the Evolution—Wants to Belong to a Party That Favors Honest Elections and a Protective Tariff. His Predictions.

Dr. Sampson Pope was yesterday asked by a representative of The State what he thought of the political situation. "It is hard," he replied, "to foretell just at this time what will be developed in the future, but I believe that I am safe in saying that there is much political unrest. The convention now about closing its labors has framed a Constitution for the people which, if submitted to them would be rejected by a large majority. There are too many objectionable features in it to refer to all of them, but the suffrage clause is the most objectionable. It places the power in the hands of the respective boards of registration to refuse any man not of their political views, and I predict that thousands of white men will be disfranchised by them and more than 100,000 negroes—in fact, as in Mississippi, I do not expect 100,000 negroes to be registered. This power comes from the Reform members of the convention, aided by some of the Conservative members. It is intended by the Reformers to perpetuate themselves in power. That it is intended to commit fraud under the suffrage clause has been admitted on the floor of the convention."

"The Conservatives developed four able men—Messrs. George Tillman, George Johnstone, ex-Governor Sheppard and McGowan. The Reformers have developed only three or four—Senator Irby, Mr. Ellerbe, ex-Governor Tillman and Mr. Burn. None of the latter have had the moral courage to meet the issues arising as statesmen, unless it be Messrs. Ellerbe and Burn."

"The suffrage clause is a disgrace to the civilization of the South and is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States and it was adopted whilst the flag of the nation floated over the hall of the convention. I was amused this morning, in the convention, when I saw ex-Governor Tillman wroth up to such a pitch on having the homestead section amended that he moved to strike out the whole section, and although the vote was put on the same motion coming from another member, it was lost by a vote of 112 to 12. Moral: Statesmen (? should never lose their temper and attempt to do foolish things. Many of the poor white men of the State are uneasy lest they lose their right to vote, and well they may be, for the Constitution puts it in the hands of a few white men in each county to refuse them the vote. A majority of these men will leave the Reform ranks and seek safety elsewhere."

"Will the action of the convention lead to any political changes in this State?" "Yes, there are a large number of white voters in the State who now feel free to man new party alignments. The Republican party of the State will in the next campaign consist of 15,000 white Republicans, who have not voted since 1876 or who have come of age since and have not voted, and of 25,000 Conservatives and Reformers, who will seek a new party alignment, and of that part of the negroes to be registered who will not follow Tillman."

"What are the causes of this change that you speak of in the Conservative and Reform ranks?" "It is due to several causes: First, the opportunity is offered of forming a Republican party without being taunted with 'gone to the negro'; second, the frauds practiced in the last election; third, the objectionable features of the Constitution, coupled with the fact that it was passed by fraud, and the fact that the members, although unsworn, do not propose to refer their work to the people for ratification; fourth, protection of our manufacturing industries, which carries with it protection of labor and of agriculture, and brings trade to our merchants; in fact every avocation gets its proportionate benefit."

"The cause of the change from one to another party is the fact that the members of the convention have not voted since 1876 or who have come of age since and have not voted, and of 25,000 Conservatives and Reformers, who will seek a new party alignment, and of that part of the negroes to be registered who will not follow Tillman."

"Where does she go for the treasure that is necessary to maintain her agitated system. She cannot draw it from the pockets of Spanish peasants; she must draw it from the rich fields and the diving sky of Cuba. But that excuse can not justify the oppression, the tyranny and the wholesale plunder of that great and beautiful island from which Spain is to supply her own interests."

"So Cuba must be free." The enthusiasm reached fever heat and the audience seemed to have lost control of themselves under the spell of Mr. Dana's oratory. Hats were flung in the air and the women waved their handkerchiefs in their enthusiasm.

"So Cuba must be free," continued Mr. Dana, "and Spain must be reduced to a system of forced economy. My friends, I will not detain you longer. There are some letters to be read and after you will hear speeches from men whose hearts are fired with the inspiring freedom of Cuba, and who will say words which will correspond to the spirit of freedom that pervades all hearts here tonight."

At the conclusion of Mr. Dana's speech letters of regret were read from Gen. Russel A. Alger of Michigan, Albert W. McIntyre, governor of Colorado, Governor Culberson of Texas, Congressman Amos J. Cummings of Maryland, McMan Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Hon. Patrick Egan, Governor Allen of North Dakota, Senator Wm. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Governor Upham of Wisconsin, Andrew Carnegie and Augustus W. Peters.

Congressman Wm. Sulzer was the next speaker, and he received an enthusiastic greeting. He said in part: "It is a great privilege in Cuba my sympathies are all with the heroic and patriotic Cubans and I sincerely hope and believe they will succeed. Cuba must and will be free, and independent and in my judgment the end is near, the result inevitable and the Cuban republic will soon take its stand among the nations of the world."

In this resolution the sympathy of every American and every believer in freedom and in liberty should go out to Cuba and the Cubans."

Giving Away Babies. ATLANTA, Nov. 27.—Some of the fair attendants at the exposition have received souvenirs they were not expecting and this fact should remind our women that they had better keep their eyes skinned and not lose their wits. Last Friday while Mrs. Georgia Hammond, of Columbus, Georgia, who had attended the exposition, was sitting in the waiting room of the depot in Atlanta, a woman, clad in black and closely veiled, entered, carrying the baby in her arms. She asked Mrs. Hammond to hold the little one for a few minutes, as she was ready consented to do. The woman reappeared and search failed to find her. Mrs. Hammond took the little girl home with her. The child is about a year and a half old and has been named Atlanta.

## FREE DOGS BATTLE.

A Telling Speech by a Constant Friend of Struggling Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The cause of Cuba's patriots was the topic of a big mass meeting held in the hall of Cooper Union last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the Jose Marti club, composed of Cubans.

Mr. Henry Lincoln Winter introduced the Hon. Charles A. Dana, who was a personal friend of Marti, and chairman of the meeting. He extolled Mr. Dana as the undying friend of Cuban liberty.

Mr. Dana was received with a veritable whirlwind of applause, the entire audience rising and cheering again and again.

When quiet had been restored, Mr. Dana spoke as follows: "I have been frequently interrupted with applause: 'My friends, Cubans, Americans! The warmth of your reception overwhelms me. I feel that I have done nothing to earn such enthusiasm and such sympathy. I know that it is not a personal feeling. That every flash greets the spirit of liberty and the hope of independence for the fairest side of the earth. And all enthusiasm, delightful as it is, and the soul in which it is founded upon the great principle, liberty for all, order and the opportunity for every man on God's footstool to work out the end to which nature and providence have directed him.'"

"My friends, it was one of the pieces of the very good fortune that have marked a career not short that I knew Jose Marti. I knew him intimately. I worked with him, side by side, and gathered inspiration from the ideas that flashed from his unquenchable soul. He was a man of conviction, he was a man whose sympathies went over the whole range of humanity and sought for all the full