CONVENTION

REASSEMBLES.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO

The Memory of a Deceased Member, Dr. J. O. Byrd, of Florence.

The Constitutional convention reassembled Tuesday pursuant to the resolution providing for the recess. The convention was called to order a little carlier than wansl. But there was no working day ahead of the convention.

The body had just gotten through with the routine preliminaries, when atten-tion was called to the death of Dr. J. O. Byrd, one of the members of the convention, and the convention at once adjourned for the day out of repect, to his memory after passing re-olutions in regard to the sad occur-

When the convention was called to order, the proceedings of the day were not the Rev. Mr. opened with preyer by the Rev. Mr.
Abney. There were exactly 65 members in their scats when the body was rapped to order, but in a short time more came in and before the sudden djournment came, 83 ont of the 160 members were in the hall.

Mr. McCown rose and stated that

it was his sad that to inform the convention of the death of one of the members of the Florence delegation, Dr. J. O. Byrd, which occurred dur-ing the recess. He then sent up the following preamble and resolutions, which were promptly adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Ail Wise Ruler and president of the convention omnipotent to remove from our midst our friend and co-laborer in the work of this convention, Br. J. O. Byrd, delegate from Florence county, and, recognizing and appreciating his indomitable energy, sterling worth and carnest labor in the effort to secure magnificent results - a good Constitution-therefore, be it resolved,

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. James O. Byrd, who departed this life suddenly on the atternoon of the 13th inst., at his home in Timmonsville, S. C., this convention has sustained a serions loss and the State is deprived of a valuable citizen and able legislator. Second. That we, his friends, while submissively bowing to the will of Him, will cherish his memory and mourn his

with his family. Third. ' aat a page of the proceedings of this convention be dedicated to

departure, our loss, and sympathize

his memory.

Fourth. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be suitably engraved under the supervision given the delegation from Florence county to be by them transmitted to his wife and family. As a further mark of respect in honor of his memory, I move that this convention do now addoen and that an hour on Thursday the 22d, at 11 o'clock a. m. be set apart for the consideration of the

shove resolution. When these resolutions were passed the convention stood adjourned.

THE WORDS "NEGRO BLOOD."

They Cause Considerable Debate-A Resolution of Tillman Defeated. On Wednesday, the twenty-fourth ession of the Constitutional Convention wrangled over three hours on several small amendments of several sections of the legislative articles relating to the abolishing of special legislation for the incorporation of cities, towns, etc. Senstor Tillman presented s section providing that the Legisla-ture should, in the year 1898, submit to the prople the question of holding a constitutional convention and likewise every twentieth year thereafter, allowing a majority vote to call the convention. It was voted down by vote of 65 to 47. Before the recess, the convention adopted a section prohibiting the inter-marriage of a white dierson having any negro blood whatever. The matter was re-opened and Judge Frazer offered to further amend by adding the words "to maintain the status of many families in this State tainted with negro blood." strong speeches were made and finally the section with the amendment was committed to the committee. George Il Tillman made a powerful speech maintaining that instead of the phrase "any negro blood" the words "on eighth negro blood" should be used.

The convention took up the legislative article and completed it save two important sections, the discussion of one of which will consume nearly an entire session. The article on penal and charitable institutions was also practically completed.

FILLMAN and SHEPPARD DEBATE The Convention Spent Thursday. In Amending the Homestead Law.
The constitutional convention de-

The constitutional convention de-voted the proceedings of their 25th session to the discussion of the section providing for a homesteed law. Sen-ster Tillman and Governor Sheppard make newaring speeches on the sub-mate newaring speeches on the sub-law and of the debates thus far. At 130 o'clock, by a vote of \$2 to 64, the assiveation struck out all the special legistations in the section as reperied, the section providing for a law and form of the section of \$1,000.

further debate on the homestead section. Many small amendments were considered and acted on It is im-

Senator Tillman, near the end of the session, got the floor and stated that the votes taken during the day had shown that at least one fourth of "people's representatives" were in attendance upon the convention. These men were all drawing to run not less than twenty nor more their pay from the State, and were than forty years was reconsidered and doidg nothing, while those here were bearing the responsibility of acting on vital matters. He moved that all leaves of absence be rescinded and that all the absentees be notified to return at once unless they could produce physician's certificates that they were ill. This was adopted and the clerk was instructed to nutify the absentees immediately . The article on jurisprudence was

presented at a late hour. The chairman of the committee individually presented the following anti-lynch law section: "Section 6. In the case of any prisoner lawfully in the charge, oustody or control of any officer, State, county or municipal, being seized and taken from said officers by force or strategy, by a mob or other unlawful assemblage of persons, and at their hands suffering bodily violence or death, the said officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and upon a true bill found shall be de posed from his office pending his trial, nd upon his conviction shall fortest his office and unless pardoned by the Governor shall be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this State. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney within whose dis- al trict or county the offense may be committed, to forthwith institute a prosecution against said officer, who shall be indicted and tried in such county, other than the one in which the offence was committed, as the Attorney-General may elect. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses both for the State and for the defeute. shall be paid by the State Treasurer in such manner as may be provided by

FOR AN INCOME TAX.

The Section Regarding Taxation Dis-

cussed and Amended. On Friday, the 26th day of the constitutional convention, the article on penal and charitable institutions passed its third reading after the killing the section providing for a board of public charities. The following section of the article on finance and taxation was adopted after a long discussion and after several amendments had | qualified. Another important amend-

The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate | shall possess all the qualifications of assessment and taxation, and shall herein prescribed, and the General prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real personal and possessary, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed, and mee such property as may a declaration of war on municipal self be exempted by law for municipal edu-control. cation, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; provided, howimpose a capitation tax on such domestic animals as from their nature and habite are destructive of other property; and provided, further that the General Assembly may provide for a graduated tax on incomes and may provide for graduated licenses on oc-

capations and business." An effort by Senator Tillman to pro vide for a \$1 poll tag on every dog in the State, the proceeds to be devoted to the school fund, after a rich debate, was killed by a vote of 102 to 20. An effort to impose a municipal tax on the capital stook of all banks in the State

The night session of the constitutional convention was a long and tedious one. The convention still dealt with the report of the committee on finance and taxation and it took several hours to adopt the two sections. The first section fixes as a minimum for the bonded debt of any county, township, city or town 8 per cent. of the assessed value of all the taxable property thereiu. The most important action taken to-night was to pass a section prohibiting a county or township from levying a tax or issuing bonds to aid in the building of new railroads or for any other purpose save educational and or-

dinary State and county purposes. A resolution was adopted also shat State bonds should not be issued for a period of less than 20 years or more than 40 years.

The convention, after voting several times to limit the speeches from this time on to 10 minutes each, save on the discussion of the suffrage article, finally refused to put on any limit

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION. Department of Forestry and Roads Voted Down.

Saturday's session of the Constitu-tional convention, so far as making headway with the farming of the Con-stitution is concerned was of less mositution is concerned was of less moment then any day's work since the
convention reconvened, but there were
some interesting fighte and lively debeted. The debate on the matter of
the time State bonds should be allowed to run was particularly interesting, and that on Mr. McMahan's ordiname to establish a department of
made and forestry was quite lively. In
the morning the committee on rules
reported a rule—and it was adopted
allowing the amendments on the third
reading of an eriols, which will doubtless libration the manufacture of the conmilion. The greater position of the

One of the most important amend- GOVERNMENTS county, township of municipal prop possible as yet to give any idea as how erty, unless used exclusively for public homestead provision will go lie purposes and "jet for revenue," through. It will go through all right, shall be exempt from taxasion. This lie purposes and "act for revenue," shall be exempt from taxaston. This was adopted with the question about the Columbia city half property in yiow and the effect is that the city wil have to pay taxes on her city hall if she rents her opera house or any of her stores. The amendment adopted the night previous to allow State bonds

> proviso was stricken out. There were lively times when Mr. McMahan's ordinance providing for the establishment of a department of discussed. The convention was in strike the convention favorably: clined to carry it through, but finally killed it.

after a long debate the minimum

All schools, colleges, institutions of learning, charitable institutions such as asylums, etc., the profits from which do not go to private gain were exempted from taxation.

THE NEW COUNTY QUESTIO N. Au Amendment Proposed to the Suffrage Section Makes a State War on Municipal Control.

In the constitutional convention Monday, the 28th day, the article on county and county government was taken up. It came into the convention in minority and majority form. The first is under consideration. The section providing for the formation of new counties, with smaller areas, was under discussion all dat. heppard moved to limit the total number of counties to 50. Senator Tillman wanted 62 and George D. Tillman, of the committee, wants to leave out all restrictions except as to erenge limitation.

Mr. George D. Tillman was in the midst of an elaborate argument when the hour for recess arrived. The debate on the new county question was continued at the evening session until after 11 o'clock, when a vote on Senator Tillman's amendment to limit the whole number of counties in the State to 62 was voted down, 90 members voting against him. Elaborate arguments were made by George D. Tillman, Senator Tillman, George John-

stone and W. C. McGowan. The suffrage committee met in the afternoon and made some changes inthe article reported to the convention. The first section now reads: "All elections by the people shall be by ballot and the elections shall never be reld or the ballots counted in secret." Another change allows "ministers" "ministers of formerly reading the gospel" and "teachers of pallie schools" to vote, if otherwise

ment makes section 12 read thus "Electors in millicipal election Assembly shall provide for a special registration of voters for each munici pal election, provided the governo-eliall appoint municipal registration officers. The last clause of this mean

CAROLINA IN ATLANTA. A Warm Welcome to the Press of the State by the South Carolina

Over sixty members of the South Carolina Press Association were extended a reception by the South Carofine Society of Atlanta Thursday night, and notable addresses were made by President Calhoue, of the South Carolina Society; President Aull, of the Press Association; Thos. R. Cobb. Col. J. A. Hoyt, J. C. Garlington, Judge Wilkes, Col. Franz Melchers, Col. James G. Bacon, Eb. Williams, Commissioner Roche and others. The welcome was hearty, and punch and eloquence flowed unrestrainedly for two hours.

THE KILLING OF MOSELEY. The Crime Fixed Upon Tom Peterson Brother of the Negro Lynched at

Denmark. A special to the State from Green wood says: The coroner's jury hav found a verdict in the case of the kits ing of Constable Moseley and the pur port of it was proclaimed to a larg crowd on the square by Foreman C. A C. Walter, fixing the crime on To-Peters, alias Tom Peterson, a brothe of the person lynched at Denmark Peterson has confessed to the killing and while the jury had a volume of in formation and evidence, nothing we given out until the four negroes a rested were safely landed in Abbevil jail, being taken there by a squad o

NO EXTURTION IN ATLANTA.

President Collies of the Exposition to sues a Card to the Public On Friday President Collier of the Cotto States Exposition, at Atlanta, furnished th following card about the charges of extor ilons and incomplete condition of the expo sition for the press:

"Unfounded rumers have been circulated to the effect that the Cotton States and International exposition is not complete, deem it my duty to make an official and authorizative announcement that the exposition is complete and ready for the close scrutiny. The reports that extortion is being practiced upon visitors and charges increased are unitrue. Beasonable prices are charged in every instance. harged in every instance.
(Signed) "C. A. Concess, Procident,"

A Yorkville writer easys: During the past few weeks, and beginning about the time that the new cotton crop commenced for be marketed, there have no unusual conceity of aggrephickers and better on this market and the factor of the few that the formers given loss interest from the formers the formers of the formers o

AND ROADS.

ROADIMPROVEMENT ANALYZED.

Mr. Niernsce's Address to the Road Congress: Important Suggestions.

The following address delivered before the recent South Carolina Road Congress held in Columbia by Mr. Frank Niernsee, gives some interesting information in regard to roads of the past and contains some suggestions as to the improvement of the roads roads and forestry was taken up and of the present period that seemed to

"From the time of Moses there have been reval roads. Earst the Egyptians, afterwards the Israelites and then the Greeks called their lines of travel that were not used for special purposes royal roads or kings' highways. In Greece the royal roads were in special and cared for by the senate at ways. In Greece the royal roads were inspected and cared for by the senate at Athens. In Lacedemonia, Thebes and other States they were under the supervision of the most eminent men. Their roads, however, were not the best of the aricient. It It was reserved for a commercial city, Carthelic the distance of the first naved roads. The Rose It was reserved for a commercial city, Carthage, to build the first paved roads. The Romans followed the example of the Carthagenians and their great highways, which connected Rome with its provinces were the most renowned and durable ever constructed. All over Europe, Asia and Africa wherever their emperors ruled, they build roads that have been supposed by the superstitions of different ages, to have been of supernatural origin. This is attested by the names a applied to thom in Italy, England, France and Spain. In the last mentioned they have been known by such names as calzadadel-diable (roads of the devil), calzada de las gigantes (roads of the giants). zada de las gigantes (roads of the giants). According to St. Isidore, the first paved road was built by the Carthagenians, and the same authority states that the Promicians opened and left to their succes ors, a oad across the Pyrennees and the Alps many centuries before the Christian era. The most ancient Roman ground outside of Italy was in Spain and led from Carthagens to the was in Spain and led from Carthagena to the Pyrenness, where it connected with others that led across the Alps to Rome. This road was traveled by the legions of Sciplo. The reign of Augustus is renowned, for the roads then completed. The emperor made the system of communcation so complete that little class was left for his successors to do than to care-for the roads already constructed. Of his successors, Traian was the most zealous, as is shown by

his successors to do than to care-for the roads already constructed. Of his successors, Trajan was the most sealous, as is shown by various inscriptions, in preserving the public highways and in constructing others. His example was followed by others, but afterwards the authority of the experors declined and little care was given to distant public work. The removal of the court to Byzantine by Constantine completed the abandonment of road building and was the beginning of the decline of that magnificent system of highways that laced Rome to its most distant provinces. The Romans divided their roads into military highways, called pretoriast thoroughfares and local vias. The first was built to facilitate the marching of armies and to connect the capital dith the principal cities and strategic points. They were constructed and kept in repair by the imporial government. The second were the routes of commerce and connected towns and trade centres, and were constructed to assist the relations and intercourse of traffic. They were built and maintained by municipal governments. In Austria there are two classes of roads—one called the state road—which is antivide made the control of and

governments. In Austria there are two classes of roads—one called the state road—which is entirely under the control of and kept in complete repairs by the government. The other, known as a provincal or district road, which are maintained and kept in repair partly by the government and partly by the provinces through which they pass.

"In France the public roads are divided into three classes, as follows: First, national or state roads, constructed and maintained by the state. Second, department roads, entirely at the cost of the departments, and third, township roads, which, though costituted by the communes, receive, in most cases, support either from the state or from the departments for their maintenance.

"The most in road system of France was inaugurated by the First Napoleon and carried forward to its satisfactory and splendid conclusion by Napoleon the Third.

"The road system of France has been of iar greater value to the column and entirely and the state of the continuous of the country as a means of the continuous of the country as a means of the continuous continuous of the country as a means of the continuous of the country as a means of the continuous cont

"The road system of France has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and putting small proprietors in easy communication with the markets than have the railways. It is the opinion of well informed Franchmen who have madea practical study of economic problems, that the subero roads of France have been one of the material development contributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of that contributions to the material development and marvelone inflancial elasticity of that country. The far-reaching and splendidly maintained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors and in their prosperity and the ensuing distribution of wealth lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial visuality and saily assentiate in the property and the secret of the wonderful financial visuality and saily assentiate in the financial country of the financial country.

vitality and solid prosperity of the French "In Germany the roads are also under government control.

'In England the turnpike system took care of the maintenance of roads up to 1878, care of the maintenance of roads up to 1878, when by an act of parliament the system was abolished. The new system puts the duty and maintenance of the highways upon the taxpayers of the parish and is managed by their highway surveyor. Second, parishes are united into districts for the common object, under the supervision of the highway boards. Third, municipal boroughs and towns have under the supervision of the high way boards. Third, municipal boroughs and towns have powers conferred upon them to perform the duties of highway surveyors within their boundaries. Lastly, the central authority, the local government board. Loadon, is intrusted with general superintendence of the several systems for the benefit of the nation at large.

An general invitation for all those interested in good-roads has been wisely issued by the road supervisors of our State. This action is in the line of progress and in the several States there are societies devoted to road improvement and a union of all those interested should hasten the day when the different parts of the country will be joined by good, permanent highways, instead of roads that not alternate between sloughs of mud and almost banker like dust. There is no reason why the State of South Carolina should not have her public roads in condition to compare favorably with any in the United States. In the low country the ground is level and in those sections are abundance of shell and good gravel. The middle and northern portions also have plenty of fine gravel, greating and fift rock, all easily accessible, which could be broken and crushed, spread upon our roads and then rolled with a heavy roller, which would not only make a cheap material for macadam, but a most durable one.

"The State should aid the counties by an

one.

"The State should aid the counties by an annual appropriation, bearing in mind that our public roads are the primary routes of the commerce of the nation; that they are justly satisfied to State and national aid in

their improvement as all the waterway. The State and sation are both gainers by asving the high ways open to full transportation during the year; property is advanced a value; farmers are encouraged to make heir business self-sustaining, if not largely sore profitable. The laving in time and abor are very important items in lessening the cost of production. The merchants of ar stickly are also directly benefitsed degree of this argument and the statement of a Boards of Instead destinants and farmed in the statement of the state

In the universally deplorable condition of its public highways and favor a system which will provide for their immediate improvement under the control of the State government. The legislature should appoint a commissioner of highways, who in turn should have the power to select the supervisors from each county and the consists should be made towark upon the rould. supervisors from each county and the con-ticls should be made to work upon the roads of the county from which they were con-victed. The road question is now being fully agitated by most of the States and many are now constructing roads of the best description. The little State New Jersey, which is nothing like the size of our State, expended in 1994 on road improvements the sum of \$94,696.03. In the State of New York it has obeen protosed to raise the sum of \$10,600,000 by a State loan, payable in 17 years at a low rate of interest and devot the spatire sum to the improvement of the

the autire sum to the improvement of the county roads. It would be sufficient to construct an average of 50 miles of strendid foods in every county of the State and the entire assessment upon a farm of the value of \$10,000 would be less than \$2.

"Our adjoining State. North Carolina has made excellent progress in puelle road improvement and has now some as fine roads as will be found anywhere. The first important step was to secure from the State legislature authority to levy a road tax of from 7 to 20 mills on a \$100 worth of taxable valuation. The reate at present levied is about 15 mills, bich yields some \$36,000 a year. Next the passage was secured by law, authorizing the county commissioner to take charge of all convicts sentenced by the city and county courts, the punishment for many offenses being a fine or so many days work on the public roads. It is the belief in this country that this is the best possible disposition that can be made of the convicts, as they are not then brought into direct competition with honest, free labor, while their work increase. petition with honest, free labor, while their work inures to the direct benefit of the puby fiv. The work of building, reconstructing and repairing streets and roads in Mecklenturg is now in progress in three departments.

" . irst, in the city of Charlotte, under the direction of the city council, by the mayor, city engineer and supervisor of streets. The

city engineer and supervisor of streets. The work is paid for out of the city treasury.

"Second, the county at large, under the direction of the county commissioner, a board of five elected annually by a vote of all the magistrates in the county, by the county engineer and the superintendent of the counted camp. Half the proceeds of the road tax is disbursed by this board.

"Each township, through its board of trustees, expends for local work in road building, one-half the proceeds of the road tax raised within the township. The cest of feeding, clothing and guarding convicts during the first five months of 1893 amounted to 20% cents per day, the average number cared for being 91 per month; during the first nine months of that year an average of 90 convicts moved 36,247 cubic yards of earth on the roads and crushed and placed 7,381 lineal yards (four and a half miles) of macadam 12 feet wide. I quote largely from different State and government reports

macadam 12 feet wide.' I quote inrgely from different State and government reports and Mr. D. A. Tompkins on roads in Mecklenbarg county, N. C.

"What is most imperatively needed is to educate the people and especially those who are placed in charge of the roads how to proceed and that road making and repairing is an art and trade that needs careful study and care to successfully carry out, and the sooner the idea and practice that any one who can haul a load of mud or sod from where the ditch ought to be and dumpit into the road, is a fit person for road repairing is abandoned, the better. At the outset, an engineer should be not only consulted, but employed, because he has made a study of road building under all possible conditions and hence is able to not only advise you what fo do, but often what is equally important, what not to do."

An Incendiary Fire Destroys 220 Houses in Algiers -- Loss \$400,000. A fire broke out in Algiers a suber's of New Orleans at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and continued to burn until 9 o'clock, when i was got under control because very little else was left to burn. Two hundred and twenty houses were burned in all. The fire was confined almost entirely to the residence people in moderate circumstances.

The insurance is said to be very light and

the loss is therefore almost total.

It is estimated that the loss is fully \$400, 000, but it will be several days before it can be accurately stated.

The fire originated in an Italian's confectionery and fruit store, and everything seems to prove was incendiary.

A subscription for the relief of the home-

less people who number about 700, has been stated and has been liberally pesponded to.

The public school building have been thrown open to them and many have found shelter

Aiglers, though situated on the west side of the river, is a part of the municipality of. New Orleans, having been incorporated as the rifth district and Fifteenth ward on the

The fire w a the most disastrous that ever visited the city in the number of buildings burned, no less than 14 blocks having been swept clean away. The fire was confined to residences, not a store in the business portion of the town being among the number destroyed. One general store was burned, that of Patrick Hartnett. His loss of stock and building will amount to \$15,000; nearly finly insured. The property of the South orn Pacific Railroad was not injured, as the fire did not get near their buildings. Among the principal losses the court house heads the list. It was about \$40,000. Dr. Rice?s residence and furniture, valued at \$25,000 insured for two-thirds. State Senator Turnbuil, of Jefferson parish, house and furni-ture, \$15,000, and City Councilman Barras, \$15,000, house and furniture, both nearly

covered with insurance.

The subscription for the relief of the suff. ferers by the fire amounts so far to \$7/856.

50, of which amount the city of New Orleans subscribes \$5,000, Mayor Fazpatrick \$500 and Thomas Pickler, owner of the Capalistreet fare \$100.

Canal street ferry, \$100.

A careful estimato makes the number of buildings destroyed of all-kinds about 280. M stoff these were small wooden structures and burned like match wood.

The loss by breakage and otherwise damage to household effects cannot be estimated.

The scene is almost indescribable. Piles of smouldering rules, gaunt chimneys, masses of household effects piled indiscrimi-nately, here and there in roadway and on levee crest, men and women gazing with hearts on the smouldering embers that mark the spot they once called home was Algiers on Monday.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT OFF The Representatives of Corbett and Fitzsimmons Could Not Get Together on a Date.

A special from Hot Springs, Ark., says The Corbett-Fitzeimmone aght has been de clared off by the Florida Athletic Club. Corbett and Brady were willing to postpone the fight to November 11th, but Julian, as Fitzsimmons' representative, was not and the ciub thea declared the match off. The ne-gotiations were brief and not in the best tompor. Each side charged the other with an attempt either to get the better of the bargain or to kill the fight altogether.

The village of Riverside, Mich., a small place of 150 inhebitants, was completely miped out by fire founday night. The wind was blowing a gain and the building by facilities for war very maggra. According to were very maggra, according to the control of the last place of the control of the

INTERESTING VIEWS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Prosperous York County. We believe that York county is in a better condition to-day than she has been in before at any time since the war. While it may be true that the cotton crop will show up less than half of an average, it was made with a great deal less expense than any previous crop, and while during forme years it has taken anywhere from 60 to 90 per cent. of all that was made to pay for supplies, this year the supplies have per cent. of all that has been produced represents profits. -- Yorkville En-

LAW OF THE LAWLESS. Wm. Blake, Under Life Sentence,

Taken From Court and Hanged. At Hamusch, Wm. Blake, Sr., Jason Blake, Prince Graves and William Frasier were convicted Thursday evening of the murder of Mr. Raymond Meares on the 9th of August last. Wm. Blake, Sr., was recommended to the mercy of the court, and his sentence was life imprisonment. The other three were sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of December next.

After the prisoners were, sentenced it was evident that there was dissatisfaction it the jury's recommendation to mercy of Wm. Blake, Sr., and some persons were heard to say that Blake would never reach the penitentiary. The convicted persons, as soon as court adjourned, about half-past 7 p. m., were handcuffed and taken out of the court room. On their way to the jail, the sheriff and his constables were overpowered by a number of men, and Wm. Blake, Sr., and William Frasier, who were handcuffed together. were forced from the custody of the constables and taken off into the woods. The handcuffs were unlocked in some way and Frasier was returned to the custody of the jailer. The crowd, numbering about fifty men, proceeded to a dense piece of woods about one-half mile from the court house and hung Wm. Blake, Sr., with a plow line, to the limb of a large pine tree. Several shots were fired

into his body and the crowd dispersed. The coroner's jury returned a vordict that Wm. Blake, Sr., came to his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury.

CAROLINAS CROWN OF GLORY. The Girls State College at Rock Hill Opened.

Tuesday marked a great day in the history of Rock Hill and of the State. In the morning, smid applause, Governor Evans, in behalf of the board of trustees, formally delivered to President Johnson and the faculty the building and pupils of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College and

bade them "God speed." The exercises were opened by the singing of "Praise God, from whom all Blossings Flow," led by Prok Brown on the piano, all the audieuce joining. After this the Rev. HaR. Mosely read Psaim CV, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Alexander Sprunt. Then the audience was favored with a superb rendition of Faure's Santa-Maria, by Mrs. Brown, wife of Prof. Brown. The other numbers of the innereal programme were a piano diet overture, Zampa, by Her-old. This was given by Mass Waddell and Prof. Brown. The third number was Matted "Canta," a vocal solo by Miss Souther. Last of all came the singing of "The Coronation."

These musical performances were interspersed through the programme of the morning. The exercises were closed by the benediction pronounced by the Rev. George T. Harmon. Gov. Evans, Senator Tillman and Mr. W. J. Roddy, were the principal

HIGH PRICES IN DARLINGTON. Cotton Brings 9 Cents and Tobacco 10 to 80 Cents.

It was high water mark for cotton and tobacco at Darlington last week, both in price and quantity. Several hundred bales of cotton were sold in one day, 9 cents being the highest price paid. About thirty-five thousand pounds of tobacco were sold, prices ranging from 10 to 30 cents per postud, and 80 cents per pound on the egular market. No "break." This bt was splended in every respect, and till go to Atlanta.

South Carolina and Ohio. South Carolina is the only State of the Union which refuses to give divorce on any grounds whatsoever, and in this regard her record, when compared with that of other far more wealthy and progressive States, is particularly bright. Here in Ohio, for instance, 6,516 suits for divorce were begun during the year ending September 1. and of these 2,497. were granted, against 970, which were refused the untried .-- Cincinuati South-West.

The Visible Supply. The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,801,426 bales, of which 2,611,226 bales are American, against 2,701,336 bales and 2,845,256 bales respectively last year.
Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 234,674 bales. Receipts from the plantations 345,098 bales. Grop in stant 1,523,477 bales.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS. The whole of the Bill of Rights was adopted at the night 'session Wednesday with the exception of that section on trial by jury, which was passed to await the judiciary report, the sections on elections, which were passed over by a vote, and the section which provides as to fines and bail, which has in it that "the power to punish for contempt shall not in any case extend to to imprisonment in the State Penitenwas passed over by request of tiary." Mr. Mower, who had the report in charge as chairman of the sub-committee that reported the proposed article. The article as adopted, with only

three sections left pending, is as fullows: Section 1. All political powers are vested in and derived from the people only. There-fore, they have the right at all times to mod-

ly their form of government when the pub

fore, they have the right at all times to modify their form of government when the public good demands.

Section 2. All powers not herein delegated are reserved to the peo le; nor shall, the enumeration of certain rights herein be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Section 3. Representation in the House of R. presentatives shall be apportioned according to population.

Section 4. The General Assembly ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievance and for making, new laws as the common good may require.

Section 5. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise there of or auridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government, or any department thereof, for a redress of grievances.

Section 6. The privileges and timunities of citizons of this State and of the United States, under this Constitution, shall not be abridged, nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Section 7. All property subject to taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value.

Section 8. No tax subsidy, charge, impost tax or duties shall be established, fixed, laid or levied under any protext whatsoever without the consect of the people or their representatives lawfully assembled.

Section 8. No tax subsidy, charge, impost facto law, impairing the obligation of contracts, nor law granting any title of nobility or hereditary emblember shall be passed and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forteiture of estate.

Section 11. The right of suffrage as regulated in this Constitution shall be protected by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence from power, bribery, tunuit or improper per conduct.

Section 14. Temnorary absence from the State shall not forfeit a residence once obtained.

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tained.

Section 15. The power of suspending the laws or the execution of the laws shall only be exercised by the General Assembly or by its authority in particular cases expressly provided for by it.

Section 16. In the Government of this State, the Legislative, executive and judicial powers of the Government shall be forever separated and distinct from each other, and no person or persons exercising the functions of one of said departments shall assume or lischarge the duties of any other.

Section 18. All Courts shall be public, and every person shall have speedy remedy there.

every person shall have speedy remedy there-in for wrongs sustained.
Section 19. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and

effects against unreasonable searches and setures shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by outh or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be selved;

Section 21. In all oriminat prosequious the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury and to be fully informed of the nature and cause of the nature and cause of

the nature and cause of the nature and cause of the nacusation to be controlled with the witness against him—to have compute the process for obtaining witnesses is his tavorand to be fully heard in his defence by himself or by his counsel or by both.

Section 22, Excessive ball shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor assail witnesses be unreasonably detained, nor assail witnesses be unreasonably detained. Corpored punishment shall not be indicated, the power to punish for contempt shall not in any case extend to imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

in any case extend to imprisonment in the in any case extend to imprisonment in the State penitentiary.

Section 23. All persons shall before conviction be ballacle by sufficient surelies except for capital offences, when the proof is ovident or the presumption great.

Section 24. In all indictments or process, thous for libel the truth of alleged their may be given in evidence and the liby shall be the judges of the law and the sacts.

Section 25. Treason against the State shall consist alone in levying was or in giving aid and confort o enemies against the State. No person shall be held guilty of treason except upon testimony of at least two witnesses to the same overtact, or upon confession in open Court.

Section 26. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of invarrection, rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Section 27. No person shall be imprison of for store, except in cases of fraud.

Serii n 28. The right of trial by jury shall be preserved inviolate.
Section 29. A well regulated militia feing necessary to the security of a free feats. He right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. As in times of peace armics are dangs onto to liferty, they shall not be maintained without consent of the General Assembly. The military power of the State shall always be held in subordingtion to the civil authority and be governed by it. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without consent of the owner nor in time of war, but in manner to be p escribed by it.

the owner nor in time of war, but in many to be p escribed by law.

Section 30. No person shall in any cal be subject to martial law or to any paint; appenaities by virtue of that law except the employed in the army and navy of the Unit States and except the militia in actual marks but by the authority of the General Assembly.

but by the authority of the General Assembly.
Section 32. All navigable waters and forever remain public highways, free to the citizens of the State and Baited States, with out tax, impost or toll imposed, and ab tall toll, impost or wharfage shall be imposed demanded of received from the owner any more had seen or commodity for the shores or tax wharforested or shores in or over the waters of any mayles flexible unless the agree be sufformed by the thorner of they waters of any anyles flexible unless the agree be sufformed by the Constitution shall, be taken, described and constitution shall, be taken, described and constitution be mandatory and prohibitory and made directory or permissory by its owners.