VOLUME, VII.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

A COMPLETE

So far by the Constitutional Convention. The Article on Suffrage. The Convention Only Half Through Ita Work.

to be consumed. There are four of was on the suffrage scheme. The most significant feature of the tedious vet intensely interesting fight over it was the effort of Senator Tillman on the final reading to have the provision fo. bispartisan election managers put in. The debate that ensued made some of

mittee, and practically as outlined by and other property to first exhaust Senator Tillman at the Hunter's Ferry the homestead. meeting last summer. The Conservative lawvers on the committee argued ably on the constitutionality of the article and didn't seem to

that everything was as sound as a free the week. The convention has much work ahead of it yet and if the idea of exues to prevail there will be a session continuing for several more weeks yet | ted in secret. No one can tell how long yet the con-

man made what is considered by every cept an officer in the militia and a noone to be the most remarkable speed he ever made in his life. And then his elder brother, after his severe ar raignment of the dispensary system; made some prophecies as to the future.

THE WORK DONE.

what the convention has done in the matter of constructing the new constitution. It can be compactly stated. Only eight of the sixteen articles proposed have been entirely completed yet and referred to the committee on style and revision. They are the articles :

1. On executive department. On imprachments.

On municipal corporations and police regulations,

4. On amendment and revision of the constitution. 5. On miscellaneous matters.

6. On penal and charitable institu-

7. On suffrage.

8. On militia. All the sections of the article on legislative department have been passed to their third reading save that re lating to the homestead, discussed a whole day and then laid over, and the section relating to inter-marriages. So

All the sections of the article on finance and taxation have likewise been passed to a third reading, save

and the further consideration of Sections 6, 8 and 17 were postponed until later. Section 16 was stricken out

The same thing applies to the articie of the declaration of rights, four of its sections being unacted upon as yet. Sections 12 and 13 are to be taken up along with the report of the provisions of this article. The certifisuffrage committee. Section 20 is to be taken up along with the article on judicial department. Section 22 was merely passed over to be taken up later. So all the sections of this article have been disposed of save four.

The article on counties and county government has been passed to a third reading. Some amendments will be offered on the third-reading and there may be a considerable fight.

Of the article on jurisprudence, all the sections have passed their third reading save one-the last-that relating to lynchings, which is now under

THOSE UNTOUCHED AS YET. The following articles have not even been taken up on their second reading

1. On education. On judical department.

On corporations. The first two and the last of these are loaded with dynamite and will be

productive of notable debates. THE NEGRO BLOOD MATTER. The committee to whom was recommitted section 33 of the article on legislative department, has reported it back, recommending that it be passed as originally reported. There will be

big fight over it. THE HOMESTRAD. Sec. 5. Any person denied registra-THE HOMESTEAD. ele, the only other one not yet sent to

whether held in fee or any lesser eswith the yearly products thereof, and election laws. every head of a family residing in this State, whether having a homestead exemption in lands or not, personal voting: property not to exceed in value the The constitutional convention, after sum of \$500. The title to the hometwo months solid work, not including stead to be set off and assigned shall under false pretense, perjury, forgery, reason that I am opposed to the propthe time allowed for recesses is now be absolute and be forever discharged robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, crty qualification. exactly half through with its work, so from all debts of said debtor then ex- wife beating, house breaking, receivfar as articles adopted are concerned, isting or thereafter contracted except ing stolen goods, breach of trust with Sout of the 16 articles proposed have as hereinafter provided. Provided, fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, ing been completed and sent beyond that in case any woman having a sepathe control of the convention. In rate estate shall be married to the reality, however, the work is consider- head of a family who has not of his ably further advanced, provided no own sufficient property to constitute a That the pardon of the gover big fights are made when several of homestead as hereinbefore provided, remove such disqualification. the articles that have almost gotten said married woman shall be entitled through come up for a final reading. to a like exemption as provided for a Judging from the fight that has been head of a family. Provided further, made on the mal reading of the arti-cle on jurisprudence, it looks as if the more than \$1,000 worth of real estate Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting cle on jurisprudence, it looks as if the more than \$1,000 worth of real estate final readings of all the ren ining and more than \$500 worth of personal articles are to cause considerable time property to the husband and wife the remaining articles which have not shall be exempt from attachment, levy een even taken up for a second read- or sale for taxes, or for payment of ng yet. The others have had certain obligations contracted for the purchase sections considered, but that was all. of said homestead or the erection of States, or of the high seas, nor while The great fight of the week just passed improvement thereon. Provided further, that the yearly proceeds of said homestead shall not be exempt from attachment, levy or sale for the payment of obligations contracted in the production of the same. Provided further, that no woman shall defeat the right of homestead, except it be by the most interesting pages of Soutl deed or mortgage, and only as against Carolina history and will doubtless by the mortgage debt, and no judgment often heard of in the future. With creditor or other creditor whose lien does not bind the homestead shall have the exception of this bi-partisan board feature, the article on suffrage was any right or equity to require a mort-

THE SUFFRAGE ARTICLE.

Reviewing the results of the past week, one notes that the suffrage article and Mr. Kennedy's special railhave much trouble to convince for road bond ordinance were the only once such 'laymen" as Mr. McWhite maiters that became finalities during

The suffrage article has been finally dopted as follows:

Section 1. All elections by the peohaustively debating everything continues to prevail there will be a session shall never be held or the ballots countries.

Sec. 2. Every qualified elector vention will continue its sessions. The shall be eligible to any office to be end is not yet in sight. There is not voted for, unless disqualified by age, even a slight glow on the horizon of as prescribed in this Constitution. But no person shall hold two offices of During the past week Senator Till honor or profit at the same time, ex-

State and of the United States, twenty- ing fraud at the same. one years of age and upwards, not la-All are interested of course to know qualifications required by it, shall be

an elector.
Sec. 4. The qualifications for suffrage shall be as follows:

(a.) Residence in the State for two tor offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payand teachers of public schools shall be lence in the State, if otherwise quali-

tor once in 10 years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this

for registration, who can read any section in this Constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall e entitled to register and become persons registered before January 1st. 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the cate of the clerk of court or secretary any future registration and the fran- the issue of said bonds. chise under the limitation herein im-

(d.) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified shall be registered! Provided, That he can both read and write any section of this Constituprevious year on property in this State frage in this State.

as essed at \$300 or more. (e.) Managers of election shall require every elector offering to vote at vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible for the previous year. The production of a certificate, or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes, shall be con-

clusive proof of the payment thereof. (f.) The general assembly shall provide for issuing to each duly registered elector a certificate of registration, and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this Constitution, or if he has been registered as provided in sub-section

Section 29. The general assembly preme court, to determine his right to fications. shall enact such laws as will exempt vote under the limitations imposed in illegal and fradulent registration, vot-

CAMDEN

First-Persons convicted of burgincost assault with intent to ravish, That the pardon of the governor shall

Second-Persons who are idiots, insane, paupers supported at the public expense, and persons confined in any

no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of jointly. Provided, that no property his presence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the in favor of one class and against anwaters of this State, or of the United other class of citizens. a student of any institution of learn-

provide by law for the registration of man except for crime." ill qualified electors, and shall pros the mortgage debt, and no judgment the 1st of January, 1898, the registra-creditor or other creditor whose lien tion shall be conducted by a board of the United States supreme court. to be provided for under this Con- of the article will be disfranchised. stitution the registration books shall tive weeks, and thereafter from time to time at least one week in each month liftcation for suffrage. up to 30 days next preceding the first election to be held under this Constipublic records open to the inspection | finally:

of any citizen at all times. shall provide for the establishment of polling precincts in the several counies of the State, and those now existing shall so continue until abolished or changed. Each elector shall be reprovision shall be made for his trans-

of residence. all provide by law for the regulation Sec. 3. Every male citizen of this of party primary elections and punish

Sec. 11. The registration books boring under the disabilities named in shall close at least 30 days before an validate and authorize the issue of the this Constitution, and possessing the election, during which time transfers bonds of said county in payment of and registration shall not be legal, the same; or from enacting all such to registration.

years, and in the county one year, in tions shall possess the qualifications Rutherfordton Railroad company, the polling precinct in which the elecherein prescribed. The production of heretofore voted for and authorized by elector at a precinct included in the the issue of the bonds of said city in able: Provided, however, That minis incorporated city or town in which the ters in charge of an organized church voter desires to vote is declared a condition prerequisite to [ts obtaining entitled to vote after six months' resi- a certificate of registration for municipal elections, and in addition he must have been a resident within the (b.) Registration, which shall pro-vide for the enrollment of every elec-months before the election, and have paid all taxes due and collectible for the preceding fiscal year. The general assembly shall provide for the registration of all voters before each election in municipalities: Provided. (c.) Up to January 1st, 1898, all That nothing herein contained shall male persons of voting age applying apply to any municipal elections which may be held prior to the general elec-

tion of the year 1896. Sec. 13. In authorizing a special town in this State for the purpose of bonding the same, the perainssembly Sections 2 and 3 were continued, electors. A separate record of all shall prescribe as a condition precedent to the holding of said election a petition from a majority of the fire

holders of sail city or town, as snow clerk of court and one in the office of by its tax books, and at such elections the secretary of State, on or before all electors of such city or town who February 1st, 1898, and such persons are duly qualified for voting male; shall remain during life qualified elec- section 12 of this article, and who have tors, unless disqualified by the other paid all taxes. State, county and municipal-for the previous year, shall be allowed to vote, and the vote of a proceeds of all such levies shall be of state shall be sufficient evidence to majority of those voting in said elecestablish the right of said citizens to tion shall be necessary to authorize

> Sec. 14. Electors shall in all cases. except treason, felony or a breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at the pells and going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 15. No power, civil or military. tion, or can show that he owns and has shall at any time interfere to prevent paid all taxes collectible during the the free exercise of the right of suf-When the vote was taken on the suf-

frage article, several members voting. asked to be allowed to spread the reaapy election, before allowing him to sons for their votes on the journal. vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, The following were given: THEIR REASONS.

Mr. Dudley-I voted "no" on the article on the right of suffrage for assembled, that nothing in the constithese reasons: 1. It places the eligibility of electors people of the State of South Carolina,

within the arbitrary will, possibly of a partisan, and requires qualifications of electors, if fairly applied, which will exclude a large number of worthy of Charleston and Berkeley counties, men, who will be deprived of the privas will more fully appear by a map ilege enjoyed in the past from no fault now on fle in the office of the secretary

supremacy may be secured without re-brook county, with its county seat at sorting to the perhaps questionable Mount Pleasant. means adopted by the convention.

Mr. McDermotte—I voted "no" on the adoption of this section of the Con-

Prisprudence has been stated above. Mr. Henderson's measure to require a commissioners and managers; you may

its third reading, stands as amended, the court of common pleas, or any stitution because I am opposed to The important section relating to before a transfer could be made to anjudge thereof, and hence to the su- the educational and property quali-

Mr. Hamel-I voted "ave" on the from attachment and sale under any this article, and on such appeal the adoption of the report of the commitmesne or final process issued from any hearing shall be de novo; and the gen- tee on suffrage, but still entertain the court to the head of any family resid- eral assembly shall provide by law for same objections presented by me on OF THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED ing in this State, a homestead of lands, such appeal and for the correction of page 13 of the journal of the 38th day. Mr. Derham -I voted "no" on the tates not to exceed in value \$1,000, ing and all other crimes against the amendment because the provision could not be complied with in some Sec. 6. The following persons are instances in Horry county, and we disqualified from being registered or need no constitutional provision to make us count all votes cast.

Mr. W. D. Evaus: I vote "no" on lary, arson, obtaining goods or money the final passage of this article for the

Mr. Talbert-After offering every opposition in my power to the property qualification, and having failed to strike out that provision in the report miscogenation and larceny or crimes of the committee on suffrage, I feel against the election laws: Provided, constrained to vote for the adoption of the plan in obedience to the majority vote of the Democratic members of the convention.

Mr. Gray-I cannot vote for the ar ticle on right of suffrage for the folowing reasons:

First, because the article requires an educational and property qualification for voting, Second, because the educational

qualification prescribed discriminates.

Third, because the Reform faction, which dominates this convention, and of which faction 1 am a member, is Sec. 8. The general assembly shall pledged "not to disfranchise any white

Fourth, because the article subjects scribe the manner of holding elections this convention to the charge of conand of ascertaining the results of the spiracy to defraud a certain class of same: Provided, At the first registra- American citizens in the exercise of tion under this Constitution and until the elective franchise, and I greatly

three discreet persons in each county, | Fifth, because if this charge be sus to be appointed by the governor, by tained by the State or Federal court, adopted as it was reported by the committee, and practically as outlined by and other property to first exhaust the senate. For the first registration istered under the understanding clause

Mr. T. E. Johnson votes f'no" be be kept open for at least six consecu- cause of his pledges that he would oppose an educational or property qual-

ANOTHER FINAL ADOPTION. The following ordinance offered by tution, the registration books shall be Mr. J. E. Kennedy has been adopted

Be it ordained by the people of

Sec. 9. The general assembly South Carolina, in regular convention

That nothing in this Constitution or dained and established by the people of the State of South Carolina, now in regular convention assembled, shall inquired to vote at his own precinct, but hibit the general assembly from enacting all such laws as may be necessary fer to another precidet upon his change to validate and carry into effect the subscriptions to the capital stock of Section 10. The general assembly the Chesterfied and Lancaster Railroad company and to the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad company, hereto fore voted for and authorized by the qualified voters of said county, and to provided persons who will become of laws as may be necessary to validate age during that period shall be entitled and carry into effect the subscription by the city of Spartanburg to the cap-Sec. 12. Electors in municipal electiful stock of the Spartanburg and a certificate of registration from the re- the qualified voters of Spartanburg gistration officers of the county as an city, and to validate and authorize

payment of the same._ THE CASH BASIS IDEA, Mr. Henderson's ordinance providing for an issue of State bonds to enable counties to do business on a cash basis has been killed outright, and Mr. Connor has introduced the following ordinance to try and give the relief

ought. An ordinance to authorize the general assembly to provide for a sinking fund in the several counties of the State to enable them to do business on

Whereas, in most, if not all of the counties of the state, the taxes are never realized until a year after the levy, and consequently the contracts for orelection in any incorporated city or dingry county purposes and for the running of the schools have to be made on a credit instead of a cash basis; and whereas, this is an evil which ought to

Therefore be it ordained by the people of South Carolina in convention essembled and by the authority of the

Section 1. That the general assembly shall provide for an annual tax vy not to exceed 1-2 of 1 mill in each minty not now on a cash basis, the used as a sinking fund for each and every county in which it is levied and ellected and shall be invested as the. ceneral assembly shall direct until an mount sufficient shall have been collected to put such counties on a cash basis, then such annual levies shall

ANOTHER NEW COUNTY. The committee on counties and county government has introduced the following ordinance in regard to Seabrook county, petitions for the establishigent of which were presented during the week:

An ordinance to relieve the contemplated new county of Seabrook from the provisions of this constitution : Be it ordained by the people of South Carolina, in regular convention tution ordained and established by the now in regular convention as embled,

shall inhibit the general assembly from organizing a new county from portions of State made by Henry Morrison, 2. And for the further reason: White said new county to be known as Sea-

> PRESENT STATUS. The present status of the srticle on

grand jury must ask for the change before it can be allowed. THE QUESTION OF PAY

Some days ago the committee on ; contingent accounts and expenses was instructed to prepare an ordinance providing for the disbursement of the Propriation made to defray the excenses of the convention. The com mittee has presented the ordinace which provides for pay for the members at \$4 a day after Oct. 15 and nutil the final adjournment. The seeretary is allowed \$600 for the session. His first assistant is given \$1 a day. The bill, reading and journal clerks and the second assistant secretary are allowed 33 a. day; the downstairs doorkeeper \$2.50 a day, and all other clerks \$2 a day. It scems strange that the clerk who really has the whole work of the convention and no end of responsibility should be allowed only \$600, when the clerk of the house of representatives is allowed \$800 for 30 days work, which is nothing to compare with the work required by the convention.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

CONVENTION RE-ASSEMBLES. It Doesn't Do Much, But It Took a

Long Time to Adjourn. The constitutional convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening after its three-days recess and once more resumed the consideration of the suffrage article, taking up the unimportant sections. There was not more than a bare quorum of the members present, yet a late session resulted, an adjournment only being reached after it was found that there was "no quorum" in the hall.

The only matter of any consequence acted upon was the striking out of the provision for representation for both political parties on the boards of election managers and canvassers of returns. An attempt was made to allow property-owning women to vote in municipal elections on questions of increasing the public debt, but it failed. A proposition was introduced to defer the assembling of the legislature from the last Tuesday in this month to the second Tuesday in January.

A VITAL MATTER AT ISSUE. Shall the State Have the Right of

Change of Venue? On Wednesday, the 40th day, the convention completed the discussion of the suffrage article and the whole thing has now been sent to the third reading. A vigorous effort was made to prevent the possibility of fraud in the handling of the registration books, but a provision looking to this was killed. After an extended debate the ordinance providing for an issue of State bonds to enable the several counties of the State to do business on

eash basis was killed. The convention at night took up the ection of the article on jurisprudence, allowing the State to secure changes of venue from one county to another in criminal cases-giving the State the same right as is allowed the defendants. The real meaning of the proposition is that the State wishes to try men charged with violations of the dispensary law in counties other than their own. This was developed in the de-bate. All the lawyers have been turned loose on the vital question and until a late hour a lively debate was in

"Uncle George" Tillman severely handled the dispensary law.

A "REFLECTIONAL" DEBATE. Barker, of Charleston, and Tillman, of Edgefield, Make the Fur Fly and then Shake Hands Amid Ap-

plause--The Removal Clause Goes Through.

The convention spent the entire day of the 41st session on Thursday, over the important measure to allow the State to obtain changes of venue in civil and criminal cases, with a view of having the dispensary law enforced more rigidly. The convention at first struck out the clause. Then it turned around and adopted a clause to allow he Legislature to pass laws allowing changes in cases it would select. Now an effort is being made to qualify this so that a grand jury must recommend the change. There have been some lively passages.

At the night session there was quite sensation. Mr. Barker, of Chareston, who had just started to speak when the hour for recess came and cut him off, took the floor when the convention re-assembled and severely handled the dispensary law from Alpha to Omega, relating many incidents in its enforcement which he regarded as outrageous and unjustifiable.

Senator Tillman took the floor in reply, and, announcing that his administration of the dispensary law had been attacked, he west for Mr. Barker with gloves off. The whole dispensiry history was recounted and the Darlington war was fought all over ogain.

Unparliamentary language was used and a reflectional debate ensued. Things were extremely lively for about two jours, the running debate between Senator Tillman an i Mr. Barker being Iramatic at times. The debate heated s it was finally ended by Tillman and Mr. Barker shaking bands, the former dramatically declaring that henceforth Edgefield and Charleston would be counties of the same State. This took place amid a storm of applause and roar of laughter that the President could not quell for five minutes Then the convention by a close vote adopted true bill to be found by a

changes of venue has passed its third other county, and that no case should reading, with an amendment that the be transferred to a county not in the same district as the county in which it

> Mr. Patton at a late hour offered a new section to the removal provision as a provision private against crime. made a powerful speech on the subject. The convention voted down his was pending when the convention adjourned. A motion to table the motion to reconsider was lost on an aye and no vote just before the adjourn-

TILLMAN GETS LEFT ONCE.

He Wants the Minority Party to Have Representation at the Polling Preeincts, But the Convention

Votes Illm Down.

The convention occupied all of Friday's session (the 42d day) in a lively dispensary debate, the issue being Mr. Patton's proposition to prevent the issning of injunctions by judges to prevent the commission of a crime. The dispensary law permits a judge upon affidavit to put a man under a perpetual injunction not to sell liquor. The matter was most exhaustively argued throughout, all the "heavy weights" of the convention taking a hand. Mr. George D. Tillman scathingly recounted the deeds done under this provision of the dispensary law. Scuator Tillman defended the dispensary law in his most pronounced style. the advocates of Mr. Patton's measure argued for the preservation of the established principle of the right of trial by jury for a crime. The measure was finally killed by a vote of 37

At the night session the suffrage artiele was called up for a third reading, and the most remarkable session since the convention convention ensued. After several insignificant amendments had been made, Senator Tillman offered this amendment to section 1 Each of the two political parties casting the highest number of votes at he preceding election shall have representation on the board of managers of election at each polling precinct and on the board of county canvassers n each county." As soon as he put this in he called the previous question on the whole article. This was the measure that had been stricken out before after a big fight. Tillman made the most remarkable speech he ever made in his life. He said :

"Mr. President: I do not desire to make a speech. I merely wish to make a statement. The convention will remember that the article as reported by the committee had this identical provision in a different place. The other evening on the motion, I believe, of he gentleman from Marlboro, and with only one speech from the committee, the section was stricken out. The committee met yesterday afternoon and after the careful consideration of the entire subject, not in connection only with South Carolina, but in connection with the matter from a national standpoint, decided that this convention cannot afford to put itself on record, the article having been brought in here with this provision in t, that it will not keep it there, and the committee are unanimous in this that it should be an integral part of

the constitution. But it is not only in deference to public opinion, but for our own self-respect and protection that we desire to put it back there. Such a provision is in almost every constitution of the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line. Every man who has been reading the Northern papers must realize that we are being watched from one end of this country to another. We are already twitted with proposing to perpetrate trickery and fraud and to strike down free American voters by our machinations and machinery. We have openly avowed our purpose to do certain things, but we cannot openly avow this ourpose. We ask you not to stultify this body to put it on record that we propose to perpetuate the conditions that have existed in the past and we think you ought to give us some consideration. You invite attack from Congress, from the Supreme, Court of the United States and from all the enemies of South Carolina and all the enemies of the South and all the friends of the negroes. But there is another consideration. We have been laboring so long under the incubus of negro domination that in our efforts here to rectify our constitution and throw a safeguard around our suffrage and the elections of this country, we have been oblivious to the fact that we are making a constitution that is unalterable and we would leave it to the hands of every party in South Carolina that might in the future get possession of of the machinery to cheat white men our equals and our fellow citiz.us.

"I believe it is almost inevitable, seeing that men are born different, that they look at things through different spectacles, that we will have division among the whites in this State, as there is eyen here. Elsewhere there is freedom, and in the future we will have it-white man against white man -and the question is, are we going to put it in the power of one set of white men to see that their votes are put in the proper boxes and that they are honestly counted.

"We are here with 30,000 o.ld on the one side and 55,000 on the other and nothing but the patriotism of the one side has kept it from appealing to those corrupt votes to overthrow us. God forbid that we should so far di vide as to bring in this vote as a balance of power, but if we should divide, we should not put it in the power of the party in office. We have all the

put the votes in there, but we will

NO. 34

"Don't let us who are now in gower forget that the wheels of fortune are always turning; that politica" is the most uncertain ground that a man can walk upon. See the changes in the North. Only three years ago the Dem-This is after another feature of the dis- ocratic party swept the country with pensary law, one that has caused a man to be imprisoned in the penitentiary without a trial by jury. Mr. Patton grace. We Reformers should put this clause here for own protection, for the day may come when our own vote may measure. A motion to reconsider this be jeopardized if we do not provide for representation on the board of supervisors and managers.' a

A good many of his political friends jumped on him, and despite a powerful speech he made later on the convention refused to do what he asked by a vote of 51 to 77.

Then the whole article was finally adopted and sent beyond the convention's reach by a vote of 78 to 41. Thus it is seen that it was by no; means the unanimous vote of the convention that adopted the scheme.

Just before the vote was taken Senator Tillman took the floor again and he never spoke more carnestly to any audience than he did then. He spoke

"Mr. President: I can make allowance for the heat and passion and almost direct taunts of hypocrisy that have been thrown in the teeth of this committee because some people can only see one thing, and at present they only see the negro. They only see the bugaboo of possible negro representation on the boards of managers. What is the condition of affairs in Charleston today? There is a desperate struggle there for the control in the municipal government. Four years ago they had, the same fight, and as I mentioned last night there was so much distrust of tho honesty of the white men by white men and such a feeling that they could not get fair play, so many ambassadors sont to me imploring me to protect their rights that I had to take the two factions by the throat and say to them: 'Now, here, there must be an honest election in the Democratic primary. Each side of you pick your man that you can trust, and let them agree on the third man, and let these three constitute a board to control the election, and see that the votes are counted, and that nobody who is not entitled to vote shall vote.' What do we see today? A faction who have refused to go into a party primary. Suppose the legisla-ture was opposed to one of the factions; suppose the governor was an interested party and saw only one side of it. Would that other faction have any showing? The trouble is that you can only see a nigger in the wood-pile, while I see a great many white men who are striving to get control of the State. We should soe to it that we protrect our liberties and the sanctity of the ballot box."

LYNCHING DISCUSSED. The Convention Puts a Drastic, Anti-Lynching Provision in the Consti-

The constitutional convention on Saturday, the 43d session, spent the whole of its time considering two sections of the article on jurisprudence. It took the convention several hours to provide for the preparation of a code of the statute laws of the State every ten years. Then it jumped on the measure to prevent lynchings, which, when the adjournment was reached, read as

amended as follows: "In the case of any prisoner lawfully in the charge, custody or control of any officer, State, county or municipal, being seized and taken from said officer, through his negligence, permission or connivance, 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 misdemeanor, and upon a true bill found shall be deposed from his office, and shall, unless pardoned by the Governor, henceforth be ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit within this State. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney within whose circuit 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 offense was committed, as the Attorney General may elect, in the same circuit. The fees and mileage of all material witnesses, both for the State and for the defense. shall be paid by the State Treasurer in such manner as may be provided

by law." A motion to strike the section out was voted down. Mr. Rogers, who moved to strike it out, said they were all anxious to stop lynching. "The State had long been laboring under the odium of it. This section actually proposed to hold a man responsible for a crime which he was absolutely powerless to prevent. The bald facts make him gailty of a misdemeanor and forever disqualified him from holding office. It says he must be convicted of a crime which he cannot prevent and you propose to fix it in the fundamental law. "We have abundance of law to punish any dereliction of duty. We have abundance of law to prevent lynching. You are punishing the sheriff who is not able to prevent the crime. It is stripping him of the fundamental right of liberty, and then you provide that he can be taken to any equity in the State to be tried

-not the Typchers. But the shariff This is a wrong more fiagrant than the crime that it is intended to prevent. I do insist that this convention will consider it fully before it is accepted."

Sensior Tillman and others made strong speeches in favor of the sention fully answering all of Mr. Bogon arguments.