pending question was upon the amendment to section 8 offered by Mr. Derham as follows: "The General Assembly in appropriating money for the institutions of higher education in this State shall at no time make an annual appropriation to exceed one-tenth of the money actually paid to teachers annually in the free common schools of this State from the funds

provided for in this article." Mr. Rogers moved to amend by inserting one-sixth.

Mr. Dreher said his object was to limit the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. B. R. Tillman asked why not leave it to the General Assembly? You wanted to leave the whole matter

to the General Assembly last night.

Mr. Derham said his object was to protect the common schools; to prevent the higher institutions from getting an undue portion of the taxes.

We wish to make the support of the colleges dependent on the support of the public schools. the public schools.

which alone is the incentive for securing this education. This iron-clad rule would give just about enough to run two colleges, if that many. Clemson alone gets \$40,000.

Mr. Derham said most in nigher education of the sectarian institution. If in establishing this college we make it strictly agricultural and mechanical we will lose the funds from Peabody and Slater funds amounting to \$2,000 and \$5,000.

Mr. Derham said most of that came from the national government.

way Georgia conditions are not South | Senator B. R. Tillman said that there wanted, he believed the word "shall"

would be in this section now. the Superintendent of Education, which showed that \$470,000 had been paid teachers last year, and according to this amendment there would be only about \$47,000 to be divided between five institutions.

Mr. Austin thought the matter should be left to the Legislature, and he moved to lay on the table, which

Mr. Miller of Beaufort offered the

"Provided, That Claffin College is hereby divorced and separated from the management, control or any connection whatever with Claffin University, and that professors and instructors of Claffin College be men or women

of the negro race. He said that he wished to change the wording so as to say that Claffin College should never be, directly or indirectly, under the control of Claffin and Nashville are both striving for it. University and that the total and Nashville are both striving for it. University, and that the teachers and He thought it would be prudent to put will enable the school authorities to professors should be Southern men and women of the colored race.

Senator Tillman: In Florida there is a great deal of talk about not allow- The chairman was mistaken in thinking white teachers to teach the colored people, and I have received letters would ever stop. We got that amount from the North asking did we propose through the selfishness of the original answer can we give when you, a any benefit from public lands for colored man, advocate such a proposi-schools like the Western States got.

to denominational and private institu- ment in giving the land. Mr. Prince asked whether he thought

there could be a corps of negro pro-

Mr. Miller replied that there were hundreds of them. Go to the Atlanta tution. Go in every walk of life and you find the negro keeping up with the progress of the age. It then is a disgrace to the South to insignate the conduct such an institute privilege tax and the government appropriation, except what goes to Claffin. If all this money goes to Clemson, how many students could go there and have free tuition beautiful to insignate the conduct such an institute privilege tax and the government appropriation, except what goes to Claffin. If all this money goes to Clemson, how many students could go there are the conduct such an institute privilege tax and the government appropriation, except what goes to Claffin. If all this money goes to Clemson, how many students could go there are the conduct such as a condu negroes could not fill these positions.
Go to Alabama and see the school presided over by Booker T. Washington—
a school which he hoped Clemson in through, and then the entire section

time would equal. He did not ask for a negro board of directors. As to property the State vide for the maintenance of Clemson has 160 acres of land. Five buildings Agricultural College and the Univerhave been erected; machinery worth sity of South Carolina as now estab-\$9,000; a brick machine which can lished by law, also for the establishmake all the brick necessary to build ment and maintenance of a normal and a school which would accommodate industrial college for the colored race ty school commissioners to this office 500 students and he would enter into a and may create scholarships therein. the expenditures for the fiscal year for bond to see that the buildings were all. The proceeds realized from the land all public school purposes were as

THE COLORED STATE COLLEGE.

DIVORCED FROM CLAFLIN UNI
WERSITY.

The Convention Decided to Separate Church and State—The Negroes Led in the Effort.

The constitutional convention took up the subject of education, and the pending question was upon the amendment to section 8 offered by Mr.

Derham as follows: "The General Assume from the white or black, good educators, moral, respective institutions of higher education in this State shall at no time make an annual appropriating money for the institutions of higher education in this State shall at no time make an annual appropriating convents of the North, who make the serior of the state of the North, who put their hands in their pockets to educate the negro. He wanted a negro schools, but he wanted the best men for the place, good educators, moral, respectively claffin College from Claffin University.

Claffin University and provided, that the General Assembly shall as soon as practicable divorce entirely Claffin College from Claffin University and provided, that the General Assembly shall as soon as practicable divorce entirely Claffin College from Claffin University and provided for a separate corps of professors and instructors therein, representation to be given to men and women of the negro race, and it shall be the colored normal, agricultural and mechanical college of the State."

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Expenses of County Board of Examiners.

TENDENT MAYFIELD.

TENDENT MAYFIELD.

Southern" from his amendment. Mr. Reed offered the following as substitute for the amendment: vided, That in lieu of Claffin College there shall be established and main-tained a normal, industrial, mechanical and agricultural college for the higher education of the negro race having no connection with Classin Uni-

versity, whose professors and instruc-tors shall be of the negro race." He said the Miller amendment didn't suit because the negroes would then

culty of the management of those two institutions. He has seen the property Mr. Rogers said that he had exerted himself to secure a most liberal provision for the common schools, which the committee's report gives. There can be no doubt that the higher institutions have created this burning thirst for education in every hamlet of the State. At the very minute we of the State. At the very minute we are about to provide this we are offered an amendment that will make them of the sectarian institution. If in especial provision is now in session to which the fact that the constitutions have created this burning thirst for education in every hamlet of the State. At the very minute we have they were at. He favored discussions I otherwise would.

There were enrolled in the free public schools of the State for the year beginning November 1, 1894, and end-

Mr. Bowman said as to whether there should be negro teachers alone Mr. Rogers: Do you mean then to blot out all these institutions except what the sentiments of the people are, but he knew the white and colored Mr. Derham said he did not, but both wanted the State institution wanted to protect the common schools. divorced from the church. The State Mr. Rogers went on to say that if only elects three professor and the money was poured out upon public negroes have a right to see that their schools, and they were run for twelve money given them by the State is not months, their desire for knowledge under the control of the Methodist would be quenched unless there was Episcopal Church. The only question It should be remembered, however. something higher, and in the end the as to the separation is the question of that the enrollment last year was in

Georgia get \$40,000 a month from ther the white people objected as well as railroad and liquor license, but any the better class of negroes to that.

Carolina conditions, and we must was no doubt as to what the convenlook at things as we have them. If tion wanted to do and intoduced the go through the farce of keeping them soon as practicable, divorce entirely up. Sixty-eight thousand dollars can-Claffin College from Claffin University, not make these five institutions what and provide for a separate corps of they ought to be. Had one-sixth been professors and instructors therein, reinserted by the committee as he presentation to be given to men and women of the negro race and it shall, would be in this section now. be the colored agricultural and me-Mr. Meares read from the report of chanical college of this State."

Mr. Reed and Mr. Miller both withdrew their substitutes. Mr. Tillman's amendment was adopt-

applied just as Congress meant.

attempt to stampede the convention by stating that we might lose the Peabody fund and the national appropriato the extent of accounting for the Winthrop in the constitution, and in fact, all institutions if the maximum amount to be appropriated was stated. ing that the national appropriation

Mr. Miller said the question applied the beneficence of the national governtions, but he was arguing for a State institution. He said he simply asked what the white people wanted for themselves. The negroes of the State wanted an institution for negroes, of expenditure has to be passed upon by ficered and managed by negroes. expenditure has to be passed upon by Florida's matter is a law that strikes the Secretary of Interior, who may at the root of philanthropy, but withhold a State appropriation when Georgia has given the negroes a college and the president and all the professors are Southern negroes. Under it will be after 1900, will come to us his amendment every dollar of the in perpetuity as long as public lands with the school year as it would then be defined by law would be in accord with the school session as the schools his school. Claffin College may be the lands give out he believed the lapping of the school sessions. So far

support these institutions, which would leave us nothing but the South Carolina College and the Citadel, and the privilege tax ought to run both of them. He would like to speak of the monstrous injustice of giving Clemson

was adopted in the following words: "The General Assembly may pro-

bond to see that the buildings were all erected in five years.

Mr. Smalls moved to strike out the words "Southern men and women of the negro race." He thought the State ought to support a colored school. He did not want any excuse to go to Washington and ask that the appro-

TENDENT MAYFIELD.

Fifteen Thousand More Negroes Than Whites Enrolled in the Schools—Suggestions and Recommendations to the Legislature.

Superintendent of Education Mayfield has just completed his annual re-port to the Legislature. Mr. Mayfield has taken a deep interest in the edu-cational institutious of the State, and recommends several improvements which, if adopted, will prove a great help to education in South Caro-lina. The report in full is a lengthy one, but the following introduction will be read with interest:

To the Honorable the Senate and

House of Representatives of South Carolina : Gentlemen : I have the honor to sub-

15,563. Last year it exceeded the whites by 14,414. Last year the white enrollment was 106,176, this year 103,729, making a loss of 2,447 white pupils.

Last year the colored enrollment was 120,500, this year 119,292, making

a loss of 1,298 colored pupils.

Last year the total enrollment was It should be remembered, however,

public schools would prove a farce.

Mr. W. C. Smith wanted to know whether one-tenth would not be more than Georgia gives?

Mr. Rogers said he didn't know, but social equality was taught there and demand of parents for the services of cial stringency of the year.

I beg to again call your attention to the fact that under the special acts we propose to be niggardly with these institutions tear them down and not That the General Assembly shall, as such schools in a large measure from under the control of the State and county school authorities and thereby render it very difficult for these officers to get information concerning these schools. The failure this year of many of these schools to report to either the county authorities or to this office accounts in part for the falling off in the enrollment herewith reported

Under the rule for ascertaining the average time the schools of a county Mr. B. R. Tillman moved to insert on line 6 the words "by the national government" after the word "purposes." He said itsimply defined what funds are meant and that they shall be applied just as Congress meant.

have been in session during the year the long term schools, which are in the cities and towns and special districts, are placed with the short term country schools, and the general aver-Mr. G. D. Tillman said that the amendment was a little foggy, but, he would like to put the convention in possession of a few facts. When the Hatch and Morrell funds were passed Hatch and Morrell funds were passed these schools to be reported in sepahe voted for them and heard the de-bates. He was struck by Mr. Mitchell's amended for this purposes

The special schools should be put under the school authorities at least make complete reports of the conditions of the schools of the State.

I am forced again to complain of the

negligence of many of the county school commissioners and some of the treasurers in making up and sending in their annual reports. This is a great any such thing. Now what sort of thirteen States, which had never got annoyance and hindrance to this office. sent incomplete reports. The incom-Michigan University was founded by plete reports had to be returned for correction, and in many instances all the corrections were not made. Three The old States thought they ought to of the county commissioners have not year began July I, and closed June 30 of each year, more time would be sity, but it is not morally so separated. general treasury. That \$51,000 ought we ask a constitutional guarantee to run Clemson, Claffin and Winthrop. The money which we get now ought to move using the taxes of one fiscal year. of taxes for one year.

I am pleased to report that there has been a general improvement in the teachers of the public schools, which is evidenced by the greater interest they take in the work. This of course must be necessarily gradual. To the school authorities and the voluntary efforts on the part of the teachors themselves this improvement

In many counties summer schools and teachers' institutes were held with satisfactory work on the part of the instructors and good attendance on the part of the teachers. This work should meet with your approval and encouragement.

EXPENDITURES.

All other expenses......

Total.....\$563,743 66 The total expenditures of each cour ty for the year was as follows:

	Teacher's	All Other
Counties	Salaries	Expenses.
Abbeville	\$ 18,704 37	\$ 2,016 00
Aiken	15,976 84	2,457 02
Anderson	-16,045 61	2,826 74
Barnwell	12,525 39	2,360 39
Beaufort	7,274 27	-2,045 86
Berkeley	13,545 00	1,618 88
Charleston	60,021 25	25,803 28
Chester	10,476 95	1,645 10
Chesterfield :	7,163 66	1,193 96
Clarendon	7,117 30	1.614 86
Colleton	11,381 96	1,586 81
Darlington	9,793 46	6,458 00
Edgefield	15,842 89	970 00
Fairfield	10,941 95	1,902 96
Florence	8,335 70	1,302 14
Georgetown	3,735 00	1,718 43
Greenville	20,893 65	2,236 99
Hampton		1.184 11
Horry		1,073 56
Kershaw		1,990 18
L'ancaster	8,300 79	1,011 73
Laurens	to the second section	2.107 61
Lexington:		2,651 42
Marion	13,010 41	1,147 92
Marlboro		1,946 89
Newberry	15,150 04	2,404 54
Oconee	6,844 64	1,412 16
Orangeburg	22,403 03	2,988 46
Pickens	3,637 64	2,771 52
Richland		1,307 63
Spartanburg		3,616 63
Sumter	15,996 81	2,435 17
Union		1,094 92
Williamsburg		2,127 58
York	23,414.68	1,166 19
1		

		Teachers'	Noo
		Salaries .	Pupil
1	Abbeville \$	18,704 37	9,18
1	Aiken	15,976 84	6,84
1	Anderson	16,045 61	8,44
	Barnwell	12,525 39	7,96
	Beaufort	7,274 27	3,41
	Berkeley	13,545 00	7,27
į	Charleston	60,021 25	5,93
	Chester	10,476 95	5,94
1	Chesterfield	7,163 66	3,29
1	Clarendon	7,117 50	3,35
4	Colleton	11,381 96	6,14
1	Darlington	9,793 46	5,42
	Edgefield	15,842 89	10,61
4	Fairfield	10,941 95	6,30
ij	Florence	8,335 70	5,49
1	Georgetown	3,735 00	3.58
	Greenville	20,883 00	10,18
	Hampton	6,233 00	2,87
	Horry	4,354 41	5,13
	Kershaw	8 243 72	3,84
9	Lancaster	8,300 79	4.87
	Laurens,	13,023 89	6,07
	Lexington	7,566 42	5,44
9	Marion	13,010 41	6,33
	Marlboro	-6,196 73	3,81
	Newberry	15,150 04	6,18
	Oconee	6,844 64	4,28
ij	Orangeburg	22,403 03	12,01
	Pickens	3,637 64	3,95
	Richland	21,154 95	6,25
	Spartanburg	29,136 36	14,87
	Sumter	15,996 81	8,37
	Union	7,244 00	4,72
	Williamsburg	7,406 70	5,00
	York	23,414 68	9,50
		150 000 05	0.00

The above tables showing the money spent in each county for teachers' salaries and the amount per pupil includes all schools, the ungraded and the graded. The length of the sessions do not depend entirely on the amount of money spent. There are many reasons why this is true. The Winnsboro 2 mills, Chester 2, Ke number of pupils in a county has much to do with it, but even that does not 2, Columbia 2, Ridge Spring 3, Varn-wholly regulate the length of the ses-ville 2, Leesville 2, Sandy River 2 sions. The fact is it is very much more expensive to run the schools in some counties than it is in other counties. It is more expensive to run the schools of some districts in a county than it is to run the schools of other districts in the same county. Those districts in the same county. The same county is the same county is the same county is the same county. The same county is the same county is the same county is the same county. The same county is the same c things are governed and regulated by local existing necessities and circumstances, and affect the length of the Bulah 5, Salem 3, Princeton 3, Wheel-

The law has been strictly followed in short, and the people can never become good schools by levying an extra tax. educated unless longer sessions are Then why not help out the poorer disprovided. The sessions in the cities, tricts that are not able to levy it on towns and special districts levying a themselves? special tax are as a rule long enough, and these schools are sufficient for the needs of the people. These schools to which reference is made, shows them are secured by supplementing the gentrope to be in good condition.

The Cedar Springs Institute for the from two to five mills levied by the education of the deaf and dumb and citizens of these cities, towns and dis-tricts. Fortunately for all such they during the year and deserves your fosare able to bear these heavy taxes. tering care. But the great majority of the school districts of most of the counties can the course extended without materialnot afford to pay an extra tax large ly increasing the expenses of the instienough to properly support such tution.
schools. In many of the poorer districts it would require an extra tax of the separate report made to your body from seven to ten mills to raise a fund by Superintendent N. F. Walker, as to sufficient to properly sustain such the condition and needs of this instischools. This the people of these dis- tution.

tricts could not stand.

The remedy, then, is for your body
The remedy, then, is for your body observation of normal and industrial observation of normal and industrial ent constitution and increase the levy work there, and I have the privilege of for school purposes on the property of the counties. By no other means under esting report to Governor Evans on the present law can the poorer schools these subjects. of those poorer districts be substantial- For full statistical information as to

vise the constitutional convention now money, the expenditure of the appro-in session I would recommend that the priations for this department, and the county levy for school purposes be expenditure of the Peabody Educa-raised from 2 mills as a minimum to tional fund attention is called to the 3,356 55 3 mills as a maximum, and declare tabular statements to be found in the 21,721 42 all male persons between 21 and 60 back of this report. 1,665 80 years of age who are unable to perform ordinary manual labor taxable 8,018 80 polls. This fund should remain a

county school fund to be collected, distributed and expended in such manner as the General Assembly by Act shall declare. I would recommend that all qualifying and limiting words as to the manner of levying, collecting, distributing and expending be omitted from the constitution, and that the above general provisions be used. The General Assembly would then be at liberty 7,443 64 to pass on the subject and establish such rules as may be thought best and 2,376 35 to change them from time to time as 2,376 35 to change them from time to time as the public good may require. The real, 411 85 son for having the fund a county 2,351 15 school fund is that by this course none of the well-equipped splendid schools of the State, which are the results of 63,743 66 years of most earnest effect and patience on the part of those who have struggled so manfully and so long against old customs and great opposition to establish them, would not be in the slightest degree injured or crippled, but would on the other hand be helped in common with all the other schools of the county by increasing their funds and leaving their special school funds undisturbed. By this course the basis on which these excellent schools have been founded would remain untouched except to give it strength, and there would be no tearing down of one school for anather's gain, but would broaden the basis on which to build other good

On account of the inability of the cient extra tax to make for themselves good schools as I have already explained, I would recommend to the convention, in addition to increasing the county school levy one mill, to provide for the levy and collection of an addi-Lancaster. 8,300 79 1,011 73
Lanens 13,023 89 2,107 61
Lexington. 7,566 42 2,651 42
Marlboro. 6,196 73 1,496 80
Newberry 15,150 04 2,404 54
Oconee. 6,844 64 1,412 16
Orangeburg 22,403 03 2,888 46
Pickens. 3,637 64 2,771 58
Richland. 22,154 95 1,397 63
Spartanburg. 29,133 33 5,616 63
Spartanburg. 29,133 36 3,616 63
Symmer. 15,966 81 2,435 17
Sy tional tax of one mill on the dollar

and 3. Denmark 3. These are not half of the districts expending the public funds and the levying the special tax, but they are expenditures have been economically enough to prove the truth of the propmade. Notwithstanding these facts osition that where the people are able the school sessions are entirely too they are providing themselves with

The report from the State colleges incorporated in the body of this report,

The faculty has been enlarged and

the general condition and working of Were it within my province to ad- the schools, the expenditure of school

Respectfully submitted, W. D. MAYFIELD, State Supt. of Education. THE P. R. & W. C. SOLD.

The Southern Railway Has Scooped the Prize—Who Will Operate it?

Major Theodore G. Barker, special master for the sale of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway, read the advertisement of sale from the depot platform in Greenwood at noon on the 20th inst., and called for bids upon the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad, for which he did not get a bid. He called for offers on the Port Royal and Western Carolina, and there was no response. He then offered the entire property, when Mr. John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of New York City, representing Samuel Thomas and Thomas Ryan, of New York, deposited the certified cheek necessary to bid and offered \$2,650,000 for the entire property and it was knocked down to him.

The Port Royal and Western Carolina Railway was a consolidation of the Augusta and Knoxville, running from Augusta to Greenville, the Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg, from Green wood to Spartanburg; the Greenwood to Spartanburg; the Greenwille and Laurens, whose terminals are indicated in the name, and the Savannah Valley, running from McCormick to Anderson, making in all a mileage of 227 miles.

As pecial correspondent of the Augusta correspondent of the Augusta correspondent of the Augusta correspondent of the Augusta conditions and property and it was knocked down to him the savannah Valley, running from McCormick to Anderson, making in all a mileage of 227 miles.

A special correspondent of the Augusta co

all a mileage of 227 miles.

A special correspondent of the Augusta Chroicle gives the following de-

tails of the sale, with some forecasts as to the future policy of control: The sale was made under a joint foreclosure by Charles H. Phinizy and Alfred Baker, of Augusta, trustees of the bondholders of the Augusta and

outles continue to fall-to provide sufficient schools for their people. The same is true of school districts by drawing the same is true of school districts by drawing the same is true of school districts by drawing the same is true of school districts by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site by drawing the same is true of school site of the same is districted of same is true of school site of the same is districted of same

Some had feared that if the Southern got control of the road it would shut out the Seaboard Air Line, which has of late been doing a good business by way of this line, but the interstate commission will, of course, control to a degree, and there can be no action and some state of the money, the State might agree to pay for it. Let us work to the hearts of the people rather than their pockets for a true history. Hoping all payers friendly to our course will copy this letter, unfavorable to Augusta, even if the Southern wished, which by all means

When questioned by me today, Mr. Hutchinson assured me that he was not at liberty to make any statement beyond the fact that he represented Thomas and Ryan, which of course appeared at the sale. Nor would Mr. A. R. Lawton, Jr., talk. In fact neither of these gentlemen could know anything of the future policy. The snowing made by Receiver John B. Cleveland, since he has had charge

of the road is a great one and to his of praise. At one time, and only a few years ago, the bonds of the Au-gusta and Knoxville could be bought at 65 and today you can not touch them under 124. This is a matter of congratulation at this end of the line, for a good many of the \$630,000 of the first mortgage securities are held here.
The system is now in splendid condition and the road bed vastly improved.
The road was highly complimented by Mr. Cecil Gabbett, who this week went over it on a tour of inspection.

Today's sale will be reported to Judge Simonton in the next ten days and will and that person has not yet appeared in all probability be confirmed. Really, the sale means in part but a transfer. The Central is owner of \$1,870,00 of the securities and the \$630,000 first mortgage bonds of the Augusta and Knoxville is the only incumberance.

-Put not your trust in money; but put your money in trust.

TO CONFEDERATE VERERAL

ONLY A SINGLE BIDDER WAS An Important Circular to Regard to

The men of our State who in 1861 to 1865 immortalized the name of Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Hill Longstreet, Stuart, Hampton, Butler, E. an., Gary, Jenkins and many others, are not "deadbeats" knocking at the door of the State treasury, claiming something that is not due them. The work before us is a larbor of love. Let the survivors of the different regiments

I am your fraternally, JAMES L. STRAIN Union, S. C.

A Prominent Minister.

Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor Grace M. E. Church, Atlanta. Ga., says: "I take pleasure in testifying to the great virtue of King's Royal Germetuer in relieving night sweats resulting from the debilitating influence of malaria. In a severe ordeal through which my family passed from this oppressive affliction, I found Germetuer to be an immediate specific. Have also found immediate specific. Have also found it a speedy tonic to the digestion, and a most grateful and refreshing remedy in the heated season when suffering from relaxation and general debility."

facturer being asked to assist in pro-viding bread for the suffering poor, said that he would contribute to the extent of 100 sacks of flour and 100 bushels of meal to each man who might be found in Portland who neither kept a dog, drank rum or u tobacco, who was in need of b to claim his gift.

-The brimstone mines of Calc County, La., are being developed by a syndicate. One hundred tons of brimstone are being raised each day to the surface through quicksand. In a short time the product of the mines will be great enough to supply the United States.