The Amrens Advertiser.

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION.

THE STATE CONVENTION MAKES A GOOD BEGINNING. Governor Evans Was Chosen President—He Makes Valuable Sugges-tions as to the Changes Needed— The Members Get to Work Prompt-

The representatives of the people met in convention at Columbia on the 10th inst., for the purpose of revising and changing the organic law of the State. The members came together in an orderly and dignified manner, and with a profound sense of the responsibility resting upon them. The Register says that "in a task of so great and far reaching importance it is natural that every citizen should exaibit the despest concern, and some time before the convention was called to order the galleries began to be filled up with spectators. There were a number of ladies present besides many gentlemen from this city and other parts of the State. There was no excitement or enthusiasm displayed by members as they filed to their seats. In fact, there was a kind of solemnity about the whole assemblage which be-token the deep responsibility felt by them in the work in which they were about to be engaged. Men prominent in State and national politics took their places besides those not known to fame and apparently attracted no more attention than their coleagues. There appeared to be no place for any hurrah, but only for solid, substantial work. To get a full view was to see at once that the delegates were a fine, sturdy, sensible, patriotic set of men. They are men of keen intellect, and They are men of keen interiect, and calm, sober judgment, and the people of the State can hold up the representatives in this convention as the peer of any ever assembled in the country for a similar purpose."
On the speaker's desk stood a mag-

nificent pot of lovely flowers tied with yellow ribbon, to which was attached a card bearing the name of Mrs. Viola Neblett, the vice president of the South Carolina Equal Rights Associa-Hon. D. H. Tompkins, Secretary of

State, called the convention to order, and declared that it was ready business. Stanyarne Wilson, of Sp tanburg, said he had the honor nominate as temporary chairman the convention, representing the whole people of the State assembled for the purpose of framing its organic law, one whose eloquent voice, forceful pen ployed for the welfare of the State, whose great heart berts in sympathy with the masses of the people—Col. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell. No other nominations being made Col. Aldrich

was unanimously elected. In taking thechair, Col. Aldrich made a brief speech. He deemed it a high hon-or to be connected with this august body in any particular, and he desired to re-turn his heartfelt thanks to the members for catting upon him to act in the capacity of temporary chairman. This was the most important convention that had assembled in South Carolina for a century. It was indeed but the second time that the people ever assembled to frame an organic law for the State. True, other so-called constitutional conventions had been called and held, but this was really the only convention ever called to express the unrestrained will of the people. They had two conventions which had adopted constitutions that were nothing more than acts of the Legislature, for the Legislature had enacted each of the constitutions, or rather approved of them. Then there came the convention of 1790, of which he would have more to say. In 1860 they had the convention which was called to pass the act of secession and remodel the constitution according to the changed condition of things. Then they had the reconstruction conven-tion in 1865, which was called by the military governor appointed by the President, who had no more power to appoint such a governor than any one else, and a convention was held which had no more authority than any other assembly of people ever had. Then there came the convention of 1868. It was not held upon a call based upon any authority of the people. One member of that convention had said that there were only two fools in America who believed the body to be a constitutional one. That convention a constitutional one. That convention was designed to humiliate South Carolina's people, and to the shame of South Carolina it must be said that her people, though having reclaimed the government, had consented to live under the constitution then formed forced. for eight n years, but finally, to the lasting h nor of the people in South Carolina, they went to work a short time ago to give the people an organic law draughted by her own sons, whom you are. The convention of 1790 was a notable one. The constitution was by the intelligence of State, and under it came our period of greatest prosperity and development. It is a constitution that is understood; courts have construed it; its prothe courts have construed it; it visions have been expounded.

could not do better, if we do nothing else, than to follow in the footsteps of our fathers who were in that conven-tion. He again thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and he trusted that their labors would be so guided by the hand of the Al-mighty, and honor would extend to the convention even into the remotest period of history. The convention, he said, in conclusion, was ready to proceed with its temporary organization. The enrollment of delegates was called for, but this was passed over to

allow the appointment of two temporary secretaries suggested by Dr. Timmerman. The chairman appoint-ed Mr. J. P. K. Bryan, of Charleston, and Col. Wilie Jones, of Columbia.
On motion of Congressman Wilson the list of delegates was read, as made up, and declared to be the roll of delegates to the convention. All the delegates, with but few exceptions, answered to their names when called.

It was decided to do away with the appointment of a committee on creden-tials, as there were no contests.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
On motion of Stanyarue Wilson the convention decided to proceed with the

permanent organization.

Ex-Governor Sheppard made his first appearance in the arena with a resolution that they elect a president master is a most important personage. The higher institutions are as much n that they elect a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, a sergeant-at-arms, and a reading clerk, each to

be elected by a viva voce vote. This resolution was adopted. Mr. A. H. Patterson, of Barnwell, took the floor, saying that he took great pleasure in placing in nomination the name of his excellency, Gov. John Gary Evans. Though young in years, Gov. Evans was most peculiarly fitted for the position. His six years' experience in both the upper and lower house of the General Assembly gard. ouse of the General Assembly gave him particular qualifications for pre-siding over the deliberations of this important body. He referred also to

Gov. Evans as the father of the bill

providing for the calling of the con-

more credit than did he for the calling of this convention. He had champion-

vention, and said that no man deserved

ed the convention on the stump, and had fought for it from first to last. Congressman Talbert said that he desired on the part of the Edgefield delegation, to second the nomination of Gov. Evans, who was eminently fitted to discharge the duties of presid-ing officer. J. Walter Gray, of Green-ville, also seconded the nomination.

On motion of Mr. McCown, of Florence, it was decided to elect the president by acclamation. A rising vote was taken, and every one so far as could be seen stood up save the colored delegates. When the call was made for those opposed to Gov. Evans' election to stand, the famed old "Gullah Statesman," Robert Smalls, slowly rose in his seat and stood looking unconcernedly around him for a few moments, much to the amusement of the delegates and the spectators. Evans was declared elected "with a

Evans was declared elected "with a single exception" unanimously.

A committee of three, consisting of Congressman Talbert, Speaker Jones and Mr. A. H. Patterson, was appointed to acquaint Gov. Evans with his election and conduct him to the chair.

The convention proceeded with the The convention proceeded with the permanent organization. Stanyarne Wilson nominated W. Jasper Talbert and Ira B. Jones for vice presidents,

and they were unanimously elected.
Mr. Wharton nominated S. Vance, of Laurens, for clerk, and he was elected by acclamation. Mr. N. H. Stansell, of Barnwell, was chosen sergeant-at-arms.

The special committee to escort

Governor Evans, the newly elected president of the convention, returned at this time, and the convention rose to receive the president. GOV. EVANS' ADDRESS.

In assuming the chair, Gov. Evans made an address, in which he outlined some changes that he thought would be wise in our government. He spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I

every safeguard around this power.

at heart, nor was it framed by the in-

constructed by the intelligence of the State could endure. We have come

make a constitution that will perpehere to blot out that constitution and

are not against any class of citizens.

We are here to sustain the republic.

Virtue and patriotism is what sustains

The happiest people are the best

educated people. Therefore, you should preserve your educational in-

stitutions and see that the masses are given the benefit of every educational

advantage.

There is no way at present for the

executive to remove or suspend dis-honest or defaulting officials. The con-

stitution should provide for the re-moval of such officials, or at least for

their suspension by the governor tili their cases can be investigated. Spec-

ify the offense and provide the punish-

As to the legislative department it

Legislature has entirely too many elec-

It is an unwritten law that it must ad-

journ at Christmas. The terms should

elections should be put in the hands of

the people. No Legislature can do much with making law, when the members are so harrassed by candi-dates for office. Relieve that body of

The charter curse is another thing

No special charter should be granted

All corporations should be chartered under one general law. It would save the Legislature half its expense. It

would bring to the State numerous cor

porations.

The safety of the republic also de-

pends upon your judiciary. The danger to this republic to day, it is said,

is due to the transgression of its power by the federal judiciary. Learn the

lesson from it. Place your judiciary on a pinnacle so high that it will ever

And here, let me say, it would be

wise to have the people elect the judges. This has been done by States

that are ahead of us in wealth, intel-

Your county governments and courts e a farce. Make some provision for

establishing county courts, sentencing

to chain gangs, etc. Thus you give the best system of county government

and road service known in the world

State is one of the most serious, be

cause in schools citizens must be pre pared for government. The school

needed as the common schools. The latter make a necessity for the former.

We cannot do without either. Don't tear down any, but rather build up more of the higher institutions. No

tax that goes to such institutions is

ever unjust or oppressive. The peo-ple get it back manifold.

You are to pass a qualification of firage. You are here representing

suffrage. You are here representing the intelligence of the State; you

must perpetuate it. You must have an educational qualification. You must

do your duty. Let not censure of foreigners and aliens deter you. You

stand here as the whole people. You must recognize no factional differences here. The delegates must rise above it. We must have the supremacy of

intelligence over ignorance. It's no use to mince words, for it means white

educational question in thi

Guard against too small counties.

remain spotless. Guard it.

ligence and education.

this cumbersome work.

be annual, as they are now. All the

any government.

A number of resolutions were offered in regard to the appointment of standing committees, which caused a considerable discussion, and the resolutions were referred to a special com-mittee, which subsequently reported through Gov. Sheppard to this effect: thank you for the honor conferred upon me by electing me to preside over your deliberations. Under the dif-ferent forms of government, a monarchical, despotic and republican, you re-present here today the sovereign power of the republic. To be called upon, then, to preside over the sovereignty of South Carolina is indeed an honor of the convention the President is authe convention the Fresident is authorized to appoint standing committees, consisting of eleven members each, on the following subjects, and said committees shall report to the which any man can feel proud. I shall not review the past history of our conconvention on matters referred to them: Declaration of Rights; Legislative; ventions. That has already been ably done by our temporary chairman. It only suffices for me to say that this is the first time in the history of your Executive; Judiciary; Jurisprudence; Eminent Domain; Impeachments; Eminent Domain; Impeachments; Right of Suffrage; Finance and Taxation; Education; Charitable and Penal Institutions; Municipalities and Police; State that her sovereignty has been represented directly by the people, Corporations; Militia; Printing; Counelected by the power of the ballot fairly and honestly used. Your re-sponsibility is indeed great. They ty and County Governments : Amendments to the Constitution; Engrossed Resolutions and Ordinances; Current Accounts and Expenses; Miscellaneous Matters, and, also, a committee or rules to consist of five members, of ave delegated to you that sovereignty which is supreme, which can only be reversed by the same methods here employed. I feel that I shall give to which the President shall be ex officio a member. The report was adopted. This concluded the business session you, and you will pardon me, my views as to some of the measures which in my judgment you should handle. I do this because naturally as your presiding officer, I will be excluded from having of the opening day. a voice in your deliberations. I feel that I should call your attention to the what power your executive shall have: what power you are to delegate to him.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The second day's session of the convention started off with a rush and a great deal of business was gotten into shape for action when the proper time

then you will receive the "well done,

Upon the conclusion of the address,

That power should be well guarded; it should be restricted. Safeguards should be thrown about him. We do The principal features of the day were the refusal of the convention to increase their salaries to \$4 per diem : not desire a monarchy, nor do we desire a despotism. Be careful and throw the appointment of various committees, and the introduction of a number of measures which their advocates would like to see incorporated in the organic law of the State. The con-Our present constitution was not framed by people who had the in-terest of the whole people of the State vention was called to order a few min-utes after 11 o'clock and the session telligence of the State. I would here recall to your mind the prophetic words of Gov. Orr on the floor of that convention that no constitution not was opened with prayer by Rev. J. C.

President E ans announced the apnuch interest had been manifested. Declaration of Rights—J L M Irby, hairman, J E Ellerbe, J O Byrd, J F chairman, J E Ellerbe, J O Byrd, J F Cantey, J M Sullivan, W H Timmer man, Geo S Mower, Geo F Von Kol-nitz, F P Taylor, W T Bobo, W R Sin-

gletary. Executive Department—C M Efird, chairman, J Walter Gray, M P Howell, J C Klugh, L S Connor, J H Estridge, J T Douglass, R D Lee, A J Smith, G W Ragsdale, J H Scarborough. Legislative Department—J A Sligh, chairman, John C Sheppard, B B Mc-White, S E White, H B Buist, W L

Rosborough, JN Parrott, TM Gilland, Geo D Tillman, GW Gage, JD Mc-Judicial -Stanyarne Wilson, chair-man, Robert Aldrich, J. E. Breazeale, Geo Johnstone, I. W. Bowman, Theo G.

Barker, W C McGowan, C L Winkler, C H Peake, G W Gage, W J Stribling. Jurisprudence—G Duncan Bellinger, chairman, E J Dennis, Frank B is not necessary for me to go far into that, for I see legislators here. The Gary, A S Farrow, C H Peake, R D Lee, J Lyles Gienn, W M Fitch, J C Klugh, T I Rogers, Geo Johnstone.

Impeachment—M R Cooper, chairman, J T Hay, G J Graham, R P
Stackhouse, J L Shuler, J McDermott,

E H Houser, A S Waters, Geo Von Kolnitz, G W Ragsdale, R B Anderson. Eminent Domain -- D H Russell, H H Murray, J. F. Ashe, Geo P. McKagen, Jos Oliver, C. H. Peake, J. B. Dent, F. F. Woodward, E. J. Kennedy, D. J. Brad-born, Lohn, Beat. am, John Reed.

Right of Suffrage-B R Tillman, chairman, A H Patterson, J P K Bryan, R H Hodges, C W Garris, D J Bradham, H J Haynsworth, L E Har is, W C McGowan, C J C Hutson, M O

Rowland. Finance and Taxation-W D Evans chairman, G E Prince, W J Talbert, J P Derham, J H Wharton, F P Woodward, Jos L Keitt, OR Lowman, T J Cunningham, C A Barry, E J Dennis. Charitable and Penal Institutions— W J Gooding, chairman, J P Glenn, T J Cunningham, O M Doyle, H C Burn, W T Bowen, J H Read, J M Sprott, Sheppard Nash, W S Gamble, Jeremiah Smith.

Education-Julian Mitchell, chair-Education—Julian Mitchell, chairman, R. B. Watson, E H Houser, R L Gunter, Geo S Mower, H C Patton, A H Patterson, John J McMahan, T 1 Rogers, E L Lybrand, E J Kennedy.

Municipal Corporations and Police Regulations—D S Henderson, chairman, W C Smith, W F Clayton, J N Nathans, W A Nicholson, G G Wells,

Hay, J Perry Glein, R A Meares.

Corporations—J W Stokes, chairman, G D Bellinger, J L Shuler, W B Wilson, Geo D Bates, L E Parler, Ira Wilson, Geo D Bates, L. E. Parier, Ira B Jones, J D Montgomery, Hugh Bar-ton, Jeremiah Smith, T E Dudley. Militia—J W Floyd, chairman, J C Otts, J B Wiggins, Jos Oliver, D H Behre, J P Derham, O R Lowman, A J Smith, J W Gray, Robert Smalls, Sheppard Nash. Sheppard Nash.

Amendments—J B Morrison, chairman, J M Hiers, A J Perritt, G J Graham, A. S. Walters, J. S. Brice, R. F. McCasian, E F Matthews, R D Atkinson, R M McCown, W J Whipper:

Engrossed Resolutions and Ordinances—W J Montgomery, chairman, R M McCown, William Henderson, A S Farrow, M P Howell, I W Bowman, T E Dudley, H H Murray, L E Parler, T M Gilland, Thomas Miller.

Order, Style and Revision—T B Fraser, chairman, B R Tillaran, Stanyarse Wilson, C M Efird, J W Stokes, Julian Mitchell, D S Henderson, J L M Irby, Robert Aldrich, C J C Hutton, J E El-Amendments-J B Morrison, chair-

Now, another question-the question of corporations. Previsions should be made to guard the people against the encroachments of corporate wealth -a plutocracy. This is not demagogy, but democracy. Corporations come

here. Our laws are in favor of them; but we owe to our people this safe-guard. The operatives are not foreigners, but South Carolinians. Special provisions should be made W Hamel.
Contingent Accounts and Expenses.
W T Field, chairman, A H White, W
A Nicholson, J N Nathans, R L Gunter, R C McMakin, H B Buist, F P
Taylor, J L Keitt, W M Fitch, J J Mopreventing the influence of corpora-tions on elections. Such an officer as an inspector would be valuable in the feeling of security to the people, and such a service would be more valuable than the salary paid him Mahan.
Miscellaneous Matters—J T Sloan,

chairman, W H Timmerman, W E Carver, J CAlexander, T W Brice, A H De-The question of corruption in municipalities needs your attention. The only dishonest elections today, I venture to say, are in municipalities. Guarantee the State, city and county allies protection Hay, W St J Jervey, A H White, James Wigg, R F Smith, E B Berry.
County Government—J T Austin, chairman, Geo D Tillman, Frank B Gary, E N Redfearn, A K Smoak, T E

ohnson, J W Kennedy, J O A Moore, C Otts, A J Harrison, R R Stackalike protection.

With these reflections I leave the question with you, asking your pardon for giving you my opinions. I give them to you as a duty and not to in-fluence you. Looking at the personnel President Evans also announced the following appointments:
Assistant Clerk, P. L. Melton; Jour-nal Clerk, J. T. Gantt; Doorkeeper, of the convention no man can say the people have not acted wisely in sending you here. Almighty God gives you wisdom and imbue you with justice and moderation. Let your work go forth not as the work of a faction, but as coming from the sovereignty of the State around which all counties and R. M. Jolly; Assistant Doorkeeper, Josepa Witherspoon; Gallery Door-keeper, W. J. Shelton; Postal Clerk, E. P. Jenkins; Pages—Glenn Smith, Joseph Robinson, J. B. Hughes, Drafts Caughman, J. W. McCalla, U. R. Brooks, Jr.

State around which all can unite and say "this is our constitution," and Mr. Henderson introduced a resolution which was adopted requiring the committee on printing to report what would be the cost of having the profaithful servants," from the whole peoceedings stenographically reported and

the following persons were nominated for reading clerk: G. Walt Whitman, of Union, A. H. Dagnall, of Darlington, and J. S. Withers, of Chester. The ballot resulted as follows: Dagnall 84, Withers 54, Whitman, 11. Gen. Gray offered a resolution which was adopted instructing the clerk to furnish stationary to members, the sum to be spent not to exceed \$100. On his motion, also, the State Printer was requested to print the proceed-ings of the convention at the rates prescribed by the statute of 1893 until

permanent award of the contract be

duced which were referred to the proper committees. The question as to whether the members should not take the constitutional oath was brought up by Mr. Ragsdale, of Fairfield, who was of the opinion that it was necessary in order to make

the action of the convention legal and binding. Mr. Ira B. Jones moved that the matter be referred to a special com-mittee to decide whether the taking of an oath was necessary.
This matter caused a long debate,

and the roll call was begun, but the oath was administered to very few until Senator Tillman moved to suspend the further administration of the oath, which the chairman ruled out of Senator Tillman had hit the nail on the head. He had taken the oath under protest and he moved that any

man having scruples about taking the oath be excused. Before this motion was put, however, Gov. Sheppard spoke on the subject, holding that members of the convention were not officers of the State and it could not be shown that they were by any legal authority, and it was therefore entirely unnecessary that they should take an oath. If the chairman should take the oath, as an officer, then by that act he would office he had heretofore filled. He thought the whole action of the convention in the matter should be resided from beginning to end.

The committee under Mr. Jones' resolution took the matter into con-

sideration, and reported the following resolution, which settled the ques-Resolved, That it is not necessary

pointment of the following standing committees, in the selection of which members of this convention, and that the action of the convention heretofore had, whereby an oath was directed to be administered and all proceedings thereunder, be, and the same are here by, rescinded and annulled.

The following resolution was offered by ex-Governor Sheppard: That the members of the convention shall receive as compensation \$2 a day during the sessions of the conven cents per mile for each mile traveled coming to and return

ng from the convention.' Governor Sheppard said there was ome doubt as to would do about the per diem. The Legislature had fixed the amount, and that figure. His resolution was in the

they owed it to themselves to accept words of the act calling the conven-Mr. T. I. Rogers moved to amend by

making it \$4 a day. Mr. W. F. Clayto moved to lay the amendment on the table. per diem, and it was insisted that the delegates were worth more than \$2 a day, but there was an implied contract to serve for that amount, and a large majority stood by the act of the Leg-

The roll call was demanded on the

vote to lay the amendment on the table.

and the amendment was overwhelmingly defeated by the following vote: Yeas-Gov. John Gary Evans, Ashe, Aldrich, Alexander, Atkinson, Bates, Behre, Berry, Bowman, Bradham, Breazeale, Brice (J. S.), Brice (T. W.) Bryan, Buist, Burn, Byrd, Cantey, Clayton, Cooper, Dennis, Dent, Derham, Doyle, Efird, Ellerbe, Estridge Evans (W. D.), Field, Floyd, Fraser, Gamble, Garris, Gary, Gilland, Glenn, (J. P.), Gooding, Graham, Gray, Gunter, Haifiel, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Haydewenth, Haydewenth, D. Hey. ter, Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Haynsworth, Henderson (D. S.), Hen-derson (Wm.), Henry, Hiers, Hodges, Hutson, Irby, Johnstone (George), Jones (I. B), Jones (Wilie) Keitt, Kennedy (J. W.,) Lee, Lowman, McCown, Mc-Dermott, McKagen, McMahan, Mc-White, Matthews, Magazas, Mitchell White, Matthews, Meares, Mitchell, Moore, Morrison, Mower, Nash, Nathans, Nicholson, Oliver, Otts, Parler, Patterson, Patton, Peake, Prince, Ragsdale, Rosborough, Rowland, Russell, Sheppard, Shuler, Singletary, Sloan, Smith (A. J.), Smith (Jeremiah), Smith (R. F.), Smith (W. C.), Smoak, Stackhouse, Stokes, Stribling, Sullivan, Talbert, Tillman (B. R.), Tillman G. D.), Timmerman, Watson, Wells, Wharton, White (A. H.). White (S.

E.), Wiggins, Wilson (Stanyarne) Wilson (W. B.), Winkler-109. Nays-Anderson, Austin. Barker, Barry, Bobo, Bowen, DeHay, Dudley, Farrow, Fitch, Gage, Glenn (J. L.), Hemphill, Howell, Jervey, Johnson (T. E.) Kennedy (E. F.) Klugh, McCalla, McCalla, McCallan, McGowan, McMakin, Montgomery (J. D.), Montgomery (J. W.), Murray, Parrott, Perritte, Read (J. H.), Redfearn, Rogers, Scarborough, Sligh, Smails, Taylor, Von I Waters, Wigg, Woodward-38. The original resolution was then

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The convention to-day had nothing to disturb its work. The mill is being to disturb its work. The mill is being very rapidly filled with material, which is intended should be used in the making of the new constitution of the State. Altogether about twenty new and distinct propositions were presented to the convention to-day for consideration and incorporation in the reports of the various committees. office of Juage of the Supreme Court

Jones, J C Sheppard, C W Garris, J E
Breazeale.

Printing—R R Hemphill, chairman,
D H Behre, W F Clayton, J B Dent, J
W Hamel.

Contingent Accounts and Expenses.
W T Field, chairman, A H White, W
T Field, chairman, A H White, W excuse for not going promptly to work. The various measures give a good idea of the sentiments of some of the delegates and the multitude of schemes of those who are here. One significant, and, perhaps, the most important move of the day, was the introduction of the

> by the convention, and not to leave the matter so much to the discretion of the Legislature as it was thought had been generally decided upon. Senator Tillman will find considerable opposition to doing anything about new counties at this time except per-haps to arrange for smaller counties. The convention was again taken in charge by President Evans, who in-troduced the Rev. Mr. Abney to offer the opening prayer. The old-time the opening prayer. The old-time motion to dispense with the reading of the journal was made with good motives, but President Evans suggested that it would be well not to dispense with the reading on account of the importance of the work and the necessity of having an absolutely correct journal. The reading of the jour-

nal consumed about fifteen minutes. A variety of corrections were requested, especially as to getting straight on the \$2 per diem vote. Everyone wanted to have his initials and name correctly spelled.

After the Journal had been cor-

rected Ex-Governor Sheppard, who is taking a most active part in the proceedings, submitted the report of the committee on rules. Governor Sheppard had gone to great trouble at nome in his leisure moments to prepare a set of rules for the government f the body, and they were adopted by the committee without much change Mr. Sheppard, on the part of the com-mittee, moved the immediate consideration of the report.
Mr. Ragsdale, of Fairfield, said that

the convention had gone along smooth-ly with its work thus far without rules, and that he saw no occasion fo unnecessary hurry about the adoption of the rules. It would be far better to have the rules printed in order that the members might better consider what they were voting for. The convention could very well afford to go a day longer without any fixed rules.

Mr. Sheppard anticipated any

further discussion by accepting the suggestion, and moving that the committee's report be made the special order for to-morrow after the adoption of the journal. This was entirely ules went over until to-morrow. The rules are quite explicit and desailed, and so far as can be seen cover

very contigency. The time was occupied mainly with the introduction of various measures, among them the draft of an entire constitution by Col. Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell. The following are the most striking parts, and shows close study on his part as a constitutional lawyer The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by

ballot, every fourth year. Each county in the State shall con-Stitute one election district.

No new county shall be formed of less than, and no existing county shall be reduced below four hundred square

sonal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assess ment made for the purpose of laying such tax. And the Legislature shall have power to raise revenues other ways than by taxes upon property. No person shall be eligible to, or take or retain a sent in, the House of Representatives unless he is a white man, who hath attained the age of 2

vears. No person shall be eligible to or take or retain a seat in the Senate unless he is a white man, who hath attained the age of 21 years. The Legislature shall meet on the econd Tuesday in January, bi-annu-

lly. The members of the General Assem oly who shall meet under this constitu ion shall be entitled to receive out of the public treasury for their expenses during their attendance on, going to and returning from the General As tendance and twenty cents for every mile of the ordinary route of travel be-tween the residence of the member and the capital or other place of sitting of the General Assembly, both going and returning; and the same may be in-creased or diminished by law if circumstances shall require, but no alter-ation shall be made to take effect during the existence of the General As sembly which shall make such altera-

tion. The Governor shall hold his office for four years.

No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor unless he shall have attained the age of 30 years and hath been a citizen and resident of this State for the ten years next preceding the day of election.

The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual ser-

vice of the United States.

The Governor, together with the Secretary of State, Comptroller General, Adjutant and Inspector General and State Treasurer, shall constitute a board of public pardons, and they under such regulations as may be pro vided by law shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction. (except in cases of impeachment,) in such manner, on such terms, and under such restrictions as they think proper, and they shall forfeiture remit fines and unless otherwise directed by law. shall be their duty to report to the General Assembly at the next regular session thereafter all pardons granted by them, with a full statement of each case and the reason; moving them thereunto.

There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State at every general election a Secretary of State, a Comptroller General, a Treasurer, an Attorney General, an Adjutant and Inspector General and a Superintendent of Education, who shall hold their re-spective offices for the term of four years and whose duties and compensa-tion shall be prescribed by law.

The judiciary power of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in

two Circuit Courts, to-wit: A Court of Common Pleas having civil jurisdic-tion, and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only, and in Probate Courts. The General Assem-bly may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may

lerbe, I H McCalla, R R Hemphill, H Cowper Patton. W J Gooding.

Rules—J. G. Evans, ex officio; ira B Jones, J C Sheppard, C W Garris, J E Brazeale.

Brazeale.

Besides these Col. Aldrich presented or Circuit Courts who is not at the draft of a complete constitution to time of his election a citizen of the united States, and has not attained the age of 30 years, and been a proposition: "That the General Asproposition: "That the General Asproposition: "That the General Asproposition: "That the General Asproposition: "That the General Asproposition on the affirmative, and no negative vote being counted. So the convention will have a voted from the convention of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the sembly shall levy at each regular section of the section and the draft of a complete constitution to time of his election a citizen of the state."

Mr. McWhite, of Florence, has this proposition: "That the General Assembly shall levy at each regular section or from the draft of a complete constitution to the draft next preceding his election, or from the adoption of this Constitution.

In all cases decided by the Supreme Court a concurrence of three of the Judges shall be necessary to a decision.

In all elections to be made by the people of this State, or of any part thereof, for civil or political offices, every person shall be entitled to vote who has the following qualifications, to-wit: Heshall be a free man who has atcounties. It is clearly shown that pauper, nor a non-commissioned officer county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea are going to make the new or private soldier of the county idea. Tillman and the friends of the new county idea are going to make a fight for the creation of certain new counties by the convention, and not to leave the matter se much the matter se much the discretization of the new counties by the convention, and not to leave the matter se much the matter se mu have been a citizen of this State, or for the same period an emigrant from Europe, who has declared his intetnion to become a citizen of the United States according to the Consti-tution and laws of the United States. He shall have resided in this State for at least two years next preceding the day of election, and for the last six months of that time in the county in months of that time in the county in which he offers to vote, and who can read and write in the English language: I wided, that an Act of the Legislature ucclaring any person of sufficient i. telligence to exercise the right of suffrage shall be deemed the equivalent of ability to read and write in the English language: Provided in the English language: Provided further, that the General Assembly may, by requiring a registry of voters, or other suitable legislation, guard against frauds in elections and usurpa-

> ishment for crime, and may prescribe additional qualifications for voters in municipal elections. All civil officers whose authority is limited to a single judicial county, a single election district or part of either, shall be appointed, hold their office, be removed from office, and, in addition to liability to impeachment, may be punished for official misconduct, in such manner as the General Assembly, previous to their

tions of the right of suffrage, may im-

pose disqualification to vote as a pun-

appointment, may provide. If any civil officer shall become dis-abled from discharging the duties of House of the General Assembly: Provided, that such resolution shall contain the grounds for the proposed re-moval, and, before it shall pass either house, a copy of it shall be served on the officer, and a hearing be allowed

All other officers shall be elected at each general election and shall hold their offices for four years. The trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press shall be foreyer inviolably pre-

served. But the General Asse shall have power to determine the number of persons who shall constitute the jury in inferior Courts, and may dispense with the grand jury in such cases as to it may seem advisable.

The General Assembly shall impose

a capitation tax not to exceed two dollars on each poll, the payment of which shall be a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of suffrage; excepting, however, from the opera-tion of such capitation tax all such persons as from disability or otherwise ught, in the judgment of the General Assembly, to be exempted. The laws now in force in relation to

The public debt of this State except

of the State shall never be increased except by a two-thirds vote of the whole representation.

Ne person shall be eligible to any

office in this State unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for mem-bers of the House of Representatives by this Constitution. The following summary of miscel-

aneous propositions will prove ineresting:

Mr. Dudley, of Marlboro, puts the divorce matter in a nutshell. It is bout as short as could be imagined. The resolution is simply: livorce from the bond of matrimony is

position: "The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, devise or otherwise, shall not be subject to levy and sale for her husband's debts, unles her own acts she makes herself liable therefor, but shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power t contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmar-

Mr. Sullivan, of Anderson, sledge hammer resolution in the following: "No railroad or other corporation or the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, stion whether railroads are parthe party complainant, be decided by a jury as in civil cases." Mr. Gray, of Greenville, had ex-

Mr. Gray, of Greenville, perience with this matter: 'That the Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment; but no pardon shall be granted nor sentence commuted except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, superintendent of the Penitentiary, or any three of them, after full hear ing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation. with the reasons therefor at length shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of State."
Mr. G. D. Tillman, of Edgefield, of

fered. "An ordinance providing for the establishment of Saluda County out of a portion of Edgefield County. Senator B. R. Tillman offered "an ordinance to provide for the establishment of a county to be known as Mart Gary County, composed of portions of the present counties of Abbeville and Edgefield". The proposed area is not

iven in exact terms, although the boundry lines are given. Mr. Buist of Greenville, offered the blowing: "That it shall be the duty following: of the General Assembly to provide for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.

Mr. Sullivan, of Anderson, who is a successful business man, offered this scheme : "The General Assembly may tax incomes, provided that no income shall be taxed when the prop-

proposition: "That the General As-sembly shall levy at each regular ses-sion after the adoption of this Constitution an annual tax on all taxable property throughout the State for the support of public schools, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same agents as the general State levy, and shall be paid into the treasury of the State. There shall be assessed on all tayable public in the assessed on all taxable polls in the State an annual tax of \$1 on each poll, the proceeds of which shall be applied to educational purposes. No other poll tax shall be levied in the State, nor shall the amount exceed the limit given in this section. The school tax shall be distributed among the severa ting to what school said fund shall be applied. No religious sect or sects shall have exclusive right to, or control of any part of the school funds of the State, nor shall sectarian principles be taught in the public schools. Separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored children of the State."

Mr. Bates, of Barnwell, offers this concise section: "All laws now in force in this State and not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain and be in force until altered by the Legislature, or shall expire by their own limitation."

Mr. Buist, of Greenville, offered the following resolution: That no lottery shall ever be allowed or be advertised by newspapers or otherwise or its tickets be sold in this State, and the General Assembly shall provide by law at its next session for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. J. C. Otts, of Union, proposed the following: "No railroad company, electric car company, telegraph company express company, telephone company or other corporation, or the lessees purchasers or managers thereof shall consolidate the stock, property or fran-chises of suchcorporation with, or lease, or purchase the works, franchise of or in any way cortrol any other railroad, electric car, telegraph express or telephone company or other corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of any railroad, electric car, telegraph, express or telephone com his office, by reason of any permanent bodily or mental infirmity, his office may be declared to be vacant, by joint the question of whether railroad, electric car, telegraph, express or telephone companies or other corporations pany or other corporation owning or having control of a competing line, and phone companies or other corporations or competing or parallel lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil cases."

Mr. W. T. Field, of Pickens, proposed "a resolution to prevent the State's lending its credit except for certain purposes". It provides: First. That the credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company or association, and the State shall not become a joint owner or stockholder in any company,

Second. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, municipal corporation or political division of the Stale to become a stockholder in company, corporation or association. or to appropriate any money for or loan its credit to any company, association, institution or individual, except for purely charitable purposes. This restriction shall not operate to prevent the support of schools by municipal corporations within their respective limits.
Third The General Assembly shall

not have power to delegate to any county or township the right to levy the homestead exemptions and the rights of property of married women shall remain inviolate. in the elementary branches of an English education only; to build and repair public roads, building bridges; to maintain and support prisoners, pay jurors, county officers and for litiga-tion, quarantine and expenses of the courts; to support naupers and to pay

debts heretofore existing.

Mr. Gage, of Chester, sent to the desk the following important resolutions: "To prohibit the creation of corporations except under genera laws; that Lo corporation, municipal or private, shall hereafter be created in this State except under general laws, enacted by the General Assem-

Mr. Buist, of Greenville, expressed That himself in the following resolution: 'That intelligence and virtue being the safeguards of liberty and the bul the married woman question mature thought and makes the following proposition: "The real and possessed and efficient system of free schools, whereby all persons in the State between the ages of 6 and 21 years may receive gratuitous instruction; but separate schools shall be maintained for children of African de Mr. Otts. of Union, is the author of

the following ordinance: " No county city, town or other municipal corpora tion shall hereafter scriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or make appropriation or loan its credit in aid of such railroad or corporation. All State, and, when duly registered, shall authority heretofore conferred for any be entitled to vote for all officers that of the purposes aforesaid by the Legis lature or by the charter of any corporation is hereby repealed: Nothing in this section contained shall affect the right of any corporation, municipality or county to make such subscription where the same has been authorized under laws existing at the time of the adoption of this constituor in any way control any other rail-tion, and by a vote of the people thereof road, owning or having under control had prior to its adoption, and where a parallel or competing line; and the terms of submission and subscripduestion whether railroads are partion have been of some size of reallel or competing lines shall, when with, or to prevent the issue of retion have been or shall be complied newal bonds, or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law for the payment or liquidation of such subscription or of any existing indebtedness. FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention spent three hours and a quarter in the discussion of the rules of procedure as compited by the committee on rules. The report was adopted chapter by chapter and the reading on adoption of them was perfunctory except when the matter printing bills and resolutions was re-Upon this a considerable fight was made, ex-Governor Sheppard eading the opposition to having resolution or ordinance printed when introduced, contending that only the committee report and the ordinance upon which the report was made should be printed.

Mr. George Johnstone, Senator Efird, Senzior W. D. Evans, Con-gressman Wilson and others contended the printing of all resolutions orthwith in order that members might clearly understand resolutions proposed meant, and thus be able to vote intelligently upon

Mr. W. D. Evans said that he fully endorsed what Messrs. Johnstone and Patton had said, and he moved to re-commit Rule 27 to the committee on rules and offered a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the conveation that each resolution, order or prayer be printed at length in the journal. He wanted the views of every member of the convention on all matters placed before it and this could

So the convention will have every

proposition printed in full. A large number of propositions were submitted, including the following: Mr. J. W. Stokes offered an outline of a proposed new judicial system pro-

viding:

1. Taking the existing system as a basis, to abolish the Supreme Court as

consist of all the circuit judges save that one whose court is under review by appeal.

3. To elect in each county one county judge to preside in all misdemeanors, and in eases involving less than \$100—except matters of probate, testamentary and guardianship, of which he shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction. 4. In felonies, and cases involving

\$100 or more, other than matters testamentary, or guardianship, or probate, let the circuit judge set with the county judge.
5. In cases of an aggravated nature,

like rape and murder, provide by law for speedy trial of the cause at special 6. Elect one county attorney in each county to perform the duties of solici

tor and to act as State counsel to all officers of the county.

7. County courts to sit at least once a month, and as often as the exigency

may arise for a special session.

Geo. D. Tillman proposed the following in regard to smaller counties:

1. New counties may be formed, but in doing it, no existing county seat shall be abolished, nor shall any new county line be run nearer than five miles to an established court house. 2. No county seat shall be removed

unless such removal be authorized by two-thirds of the electors of the county voting therefor; but when the proposed seat shall be towards the centre of the county, it may be made when a majority of the electors participating in the election shall vote therefor. 3. No new county shall be formed unless a majority of the qualified electors voting in each part of the county

or counties proposed to be disember ed and embraced in the new county shall separately vote therefor. The elections provided for in this and the section next preceeding shall not be held in any county oftener than once in four years.
4. The Legislature may provide for

the consolidation of existing counties if a majority of the qualified electors of such counties vote therefor Senator Tillman introduced the fol lowing: "The Legislature may from time to

time establish smaller counties in the following manner:

'First-Whenever a majority of the qualified voters within the area of a proposed new county shall petition the Governor for the creation of a new county, the Governor shall order an election by the qualified voters within the proposed area, in which election they shall vote 'yes' or 'no' upon the question of creating said new county. 'Second-If two-thirds of the qualified voters within the area of the proposed new county shall vote 'yes' upon uch question, the Legislature, at its

ensuing session, shall establish said new county.
"Third—That the proposed new county shall not contain less than the one hundred and twenty-fourth part of the whole number of the inhabitant

of the State.
"Fourth—That no proposed new county shall contain less than four

than one million dollars. "Sixth-No old county is to be reduced below the constitutional area.
"Seventh—That no new counties shall be formed by this convention Mr. Patton introduced the following

suffrage scheme:

1. Every male citizen of the State of South Carolina of the age of twenty one years of age, not laboring disabilities named in this constitution. who shall bave resided in the State two years and in the county in which he offers to vote ninety days next pro ceding any election, and who shall have paid all poll or other tax due by him to the State for the fiscal year preceding that in which he shall offer to yote; and who, in addition thereto, (a.) Shall be able to read the Constitution in English print and sign his

name : or (b.) Shall own in his own name and return for taxation property in this State to the amount of \$300; or (c.) Shall have engaged in the active

Confederates States of America; or (d.) Shall be the lawful lineal decendant of a person who was engaged in such service and shall be alive at the time of the adoption of this Constitution,
Shall be a qualified elector of this

are now or may hereafter be elected by the people, and upon all questions submitted to the electors at any election. just and equal laws for the accurate registry of the qualified electors of this State, and they shall also establish convenient, fair and impartial tribunals to pass upon and determine the qualifications of persons offering them-

selves for registration as qualified electors.
3. The popular government cannot exist without a pure ballot: the General Assembly, therefore, shall enact stringent laws for the regulation of the registry and elections of this with severe penalties for the violation of the same. Any person who shall willfully violate such laws shall upon conviction, in addition to such penalties as the General Assembly may impose, be forever disqualified from voting be forever disqualified and debarred from holding public office in this State; and the disabilities imposed by this section shall not be removed by the pardon of the Governor or by act of the General Assembly

Mr. Buist, of Greenville, offered the following:
"That the General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the Hemson Agricultural and Mechancia College, and shall appropriate the land given to this State for the support of such a college by the act of Congress, passed July the second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, or the money or script, as the case may be, arising from the sale of said lands, or any money or lands which may hereafter be given or appropriated for

such purpose, for the support and maintenance of such college." Mr. Buist also proposed "that the General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College and shall appropriate or invest all moneys or other property given or that may hereafter be given in aid of said college.

Johnson's Oriental Soap imparts a delicate odor and leaves the skin soft and velvety. Sold by Carpenter Bros., Greenville, S. C.