## THE CAMPAIGN DATES.

AS ARRANGED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. Schedulo for the Political Fight in South

Caroling-Big Discussion Over Weaver ites and Haskollites-All to be Allowed

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 8 — The meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee last night was an interest ing and important one. Besides the ixing of dates for campaign meetings, the question of allowing the men who voted for Weaver in 1892 to vote in the coming compaign was a live one. It excited the warmest talk of the eve-

By instruction of the chairman, Secretary Tompkins read the roll of members. The majority of the regular mem bers who were absent had telegraphed and had substitutes in their places. The following was the roll as made up; Abbeville—Y. J. Jones. Alken—John Gary Evans.

Anderson—W. A. Neal. Barnwell—F. M. Mixon, (substitute, Beautort—Henry D. Elliott. Berkeley—T. W. Stanland Charleston—J. M. Kinloch. Chester—A. E. Cunningham. Chester—A. E. Cunningnam.
Chesterfield—D. T. Redfearn.
Clarendon—S. A. Nettles.
Colleton—M. R. Cooper, (substitute.
Darlington—T. E. Early.
Edgefield—H. H. Townes.
Fairfield—J. M. Kirkland, (substi-

Florence-R. M. McKeown. Georgetown— Greenville—J. W. Gray. Hampton—T. J. Russell. Horry—J. P. Derham. Kershaw—T. J. Kirkland. Lancester—Ira B. Jones.
Laurens—J. L. M. Irby.
Lexington—J. L. Shuler, substitute.
Marion—J. D. Montgomery.
Marlboro—W. D. Evans. Newberry—Dr. Sampson Pope. Oconee—J. R. Earle, (substitute) Orangeburg-J. H. Claffey, substi

rute.)
Pickens—T. C. Robertson. Richland—C. A. Douglass. Spartanburg—D. L. Bennett. Sumter—Frank Mellette. Union -A. C. Lyles, Williamsburg-Wm. Cooper, York-D. E. Finley. The chairman announced that a quorum was present and that the com-

mittee was ready for business. Chairman Irby thought that the first business would be the fixing of dates for the campaign meetings. On motion it was resolved that the ensuing Democratic State campaign meetings be held as follows:

Yorkville, Tuesday, June 19th. Chester, Wednesday, June 20th. Lancaster, Thursday, June 21st. Camden, Friday, June 22d. Sumter, Saturday, June 23d. Chesterfield, Tuesday, June 26th. Bennettsville, Wednesday, June 27th Darlington, Thursday, June 28th. Florence, Friday, June 29th. Marion, Tuesday, July 23rd. Conway, Wednesday, July 4th. Georgetown, Friday, July 6th. saturday, Manning, Tuesday, July 10th. Bonneau's, (Berkeley) Wednesday,

Charleston, Thursday, July 12th. Walterboro, Friday, July 13th. Beaufort, Saturday, July 14th. Hampton, Monday, July 16th. Barnwell. Tuesday, July 17th. Aiken, Wednesday, July 18th. Edgefield C. H., Thursday, July 19th. Lexington C. H., Friday, July 20th. Winnsboro, Tuesday, July 24th. Columbia, Wednesday, July 25th.

Coumbia, Wednesday, July 25th.
Orangeburg, Thursday, July 26th.
Newberry, Friday, July 27th.
Laurens, Saturday, July 28th.
Union, Tuesday, July 31st.
Spartanburg, Wednesday, August 1st
Greenvillee, Thursday, August 2d.
Pickens C. H., Friday, August 3d.
Oconee, Monday, August 5th. Oconee, Monday, August 6th. Anderson, Tuesday, August 7th Abbeville, Wednesday, August 8th. Mr. Kirkland, of Kershaw, introduce the following resolution in regard to voting at primary elections:

"Resolved, That in the ensuing Dem ocratic primaries the following pledge shall be exacted by the managers of each voter before he casts his vote: "I solemnly swear that I am entitled to vote in this primary election and will abide the result of the same.'

the oath enacted at the last primary. It was practically the same as that proposed by Mr. Kirkland, and the latter withdrew his resolution. Chairman Liby remarked that there

Secretary Tompkins, by request, read

was some misunderstanding as to the qualifications of a veter. He then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen and the Committee: "There is one question that is being agitated in South Carolina and has been agitated for several months to which I would call your attention. So est speech of the session, and one of the far as 1 am concerned, as chairman of the Democratic party, I do not propose to dodge the question. In its consideration I shall not undertake to influence or dictate to any member of the committee, and I repeat it most emphatically, that I will not dictate to remain silent after all the unkind rethe committee, but to suggest to you, marks which had been made about gentlemen, that we march right up to Democrats. He said that the Haskellite front and take our position upon this movement may have been inexpedient, question. So far as I am concerned, as and he had condemned it at the time, the member of this committee from but say that Judge Haskell was not a Laurens and the chairman of the Exe-cutive Committee of the party of this He asserted that Haskell was a Demo-

opinion by my vote) to express my own

convictions on this question.

The question I refer to is this, and I am unwilling to evade it, for I see a disposition to dodge it, though I do not Mr. Douglass said, there had been no use the word dodge in its offensive sense-whether men who participated in the primaries of 1892, in the nominaknown as Third partyites, shall be per- for Weaver and those who voted for known as Third partyites, shall be permitted to participate in the general Haskell. He asserted that there was a primary to be held in August next. As vast difference, and all his words inti-vour chairman I feel it to be my duty mated that the Wesverites were the Theorem of Modern and the outlook is generally for an early crop. From present indications the yield should exceed \$2,250,000 bales. primary to be held in August next. As yast difference, and all his words inti-your chairman I feel it to be my duty mated that the Weaverites were the to say that we should take some posi-

of '92 and who voted for Weaver should not be permitted to vote at the approaching primaries we ought to say so. then we ought to say so and permit wanted them to participate. What I wish to carried. them to participate.

them to participate. What I wish to emphasize is that we should not evade or dodge this question. We ought to discuss it fully whether it be in public or in private, but we should declare whether or not they can participate under our rules. If we do not take such action we lay ourselves open to the charge that we have dodged the question and that this committee was unable to solve it one way or the other. I thought, gentlemen, that it was my duty to say this much to you on this subject which is now open to you for subject which is now open to you for liscussion."

Chairman Irby's remarks brought on the hottest discussion of the evening and made things lively for a good while. Immediately after the Senator had concluded Mr. Mellette, of Sumter, offered a verbal resolution that the men who voted for Weaver in 1892 be ex-

cluded from voting.

The motion had no sooner been made than a half dozen memders were on their feet ready to offer some kind of a resolution or to make a speech. Mr. Derham, of Horry, was recognized by the chair and offered the following res-olution as a substitute to Mr. Mellette's

"Resolved, That those white men who voted the Weaver ticket in 1892 shall be allowed to vote in the coming primaries."

Dr. Sampson Pope made a strong speech in favor of the substitute. He said that this committee had allowed the Haskelites to vote in 1892 and the men who voted for Weaver had a right to be treated in the same manner. The Democratic party needed white voters and did not want to throw any of them out of the party. (Applause.) The men who voted for Weaver were no worse than who voted for Haskell. (Ap-

pplause.)
Mr. Kirkland, of Kershaw, offered as an amendment to the substitute the words: "Upon taking the oath prescrived by the party." He said that he had no speech to make but thought that this provision was wise and pro-

Mr. T. C. Robertson, of Pickens, thought that the proposed amendment was an insult to the men who had voted for Weaver. There were good and true white men in his county who

voted for Weaver.
Mr. Townes, of Edgefield, asked the question whother the men who violatd thir oaths and pledges by voting for Veaver in 1892 would keep their oaths if allowed to vote this year.

Colonel Neal, of Anderson, did not think any more should be required of the men who violated their pledges in 1892 than of the men who did the same Col. F. M. Mixson, acting as the representative from Barnwell, moved to lay on the table the amendment of Mr. Kirkland.

National Committeeman Donaldson. of Greenville, thought that the amend-

ment should be adopted so as to prevent any misconstruction of the action Just before Mr. Donaldson's remarks.

however, the motion of Colonel Mixson to lay on the table the amendment of Mr. Kirkland was put and carried by a vote of 21 to 8, thereby calling out the remarks from Mr. Donaldson that ho thought some amendment should be made to Mr. Derham's substitute. Senator W. D. Evans said he thought very party desired to increase its

membership and its stregth. He wished that every man in America was a Demo crat. He for one would like to ask every man to come into the party. Mr. Robertson said that there had been a good deal of talk about the violation of pledges, etc. The men of his

county who voted for Weaver did not consider that they had violated any pledge, unless it was a moral one. The great majority of them had not taken any pledge in the primary.
Dr. Pope declared that the oath

throughout the State had been administered to few voters and that not many of those who voted for Weaver had aken any oath in the primary. Mr. Mellette said that the chairman and the committee had misunderstood

his motion. He meant to exclude only those who had taken the oath, particiated in the primary and then voted for Weaver. Hon. S. A. Nettles of Clarendon, to

stop the discusion and to please the different minded committeemen, introduced the following resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Derham in place of his own resolution;

"Resolved, That no white man shall be excluded from participating in the Democraticprimaries who shall take the oath required by the Democratic

party. Speaking to this resolution C. A Douglass, of Richland, made the longmost eloquent. He said he was glad that Mr. Nettles had introduced the resolution. It was along the line of liberality and kindness and would tend to increase the membership of the party. He declared, however, that he could not State, I shall not hesitate (even should crat and had always been one. In the on old methods where the seed was it be necessary by a tie vote to give my heat of political discussion men might wasted. Besides this the immigrasay he was not a Democrat, but in the tion has been very large, the new comquiet of the home circle there came a change in that feeling and all must recognize him as a Democrat. In 1890. pledge in the primary. The men who voted for Haskell had taken no pleage and had violated no oath and it was tion of State officers and other candi- their right to vote in 1892 without the dates, who voted in the ciub and sent sanction of the Democratic executive delegates to the State convention which committee. He said that he would be elected delegates to the national con-untrue to himself and to his convictions vention at Chicago to nominate a Pres- if he stood by and did not draw a disident-whether these men who are tinction between the men who voted

worst of the two. tive, decided, outspoken action on this Mr. Douglass was interrupted by question. I say, I repeat, that we, as representatives of the Democratic party him what about the Haskellites who difficult to handle by January with an analysis of the committee of the Committee who asked him what about the Haskellites who difficult to handle by January with an analysis of the committee of the of South Carolina—and I am glad to had voted for Ensor for Congress and if see that every county is represented Haskell himself had not voted for Enhere—ought not to dodge that impor- sor. Mr. Dugiass said that he did not tions were exhibited here

tant question. If we believe that the know what Haskell had done, but as men who participated in the primaries for himself, he hoped that his right arm would lose its cunning when he voted for a Republican over a Democrat. Mr. Douglass concluded with a pat-

within the meaning of the Constitution and rules of the Democratic party, then we ought to say so and possible. wanted to see Mr. Nettles's resolution

> groes he would be in favor of turning him out of the party. The Haskellites had voted negroes against white men. but no Weaverite had done so. (Loud arplause.)
> After this the question was quickly

> settled. Mr. Mellett's resolution was set down on by almost'a unanimous vote and Mr. Nettles' substitute was carried. The Weaverites and the Haskellites and and all kinds of "ites" will be allowed to vote in the next primary provided they take the oath prescribed by the party.

Dr. Pope said that he had been in-tructed by the Democrats of his county to inquire whether clubs having a membership of less than twenty-live should be disbanded.

Chairman Irby said that it was his impression that no county convention should allow a delegate from a club which had a membership of less than twenty-five. It was the business of county conventions, however, to pass ipon that question.

On motion of Mr. Douglass the rules of 1892 were adopted as the rules for this year, a few changes being made in dates, etc. The first primary will take place on the last Tuesday in August,

A resolution was introduced author-izing the treasurer to pay the mileage of the members of the committee. No election of officers was held, as that is not done until the counties se ect new members of the committee. On motion of Colonel Neal, Secretary Tompkins furnished each county with 100 copies of the rules and Constitu-

tion of the party. Charleston to Augusta. The Times and Democrat has within the last few weeks published several articles, giving at some length the rumor that the Atlantic Coast line and Louisville and Nashville systems proposed to build a new road between Ashley Junction and Augusta. It was actually known that Mr. H. Walter, of the former system, had ordered a preliminary survey of such a line to be made with all possible dispatch and that the work had been begun and was being pushed rapidly forward. A confirmation of all that has been said in The Times and Democrat on the subject comes from an unexpected quarter. The Baltimore Sun of June the 4th publishes locally an account of the same enterprise and on the night preceding a press dispatch was sent out of ty covering the same ground The Baltimore paper treats the matter as an actual enterprise and not merely as a rumor of one. Where it obtained its information is not known, but the account which it gives will be read account which it gives will be read Atlantic Coast Line system and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are jointly making a survey for a new road from Ashley Junction, S. C., to a connection with the Georgia Railroad at or near Augusta. The Atlantic Coast Line now has a route from Ashley Junction into Charleston, connecting with the terminals in Charleston which were recently purchased in the interest of the Louisville and Nashville Road and which formerly belonged to the South Carolina Rail-The Louisville and Nashville is half owner of the lease of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Atlanta with which the new road will connect The other half of the lease is owned by the Central Railroad of Georgia. The Atlantic Coast Line will make its connection with the projected road at or near Barnwell Court House. The construction of this road will give the Louisville and Nashville Railroad a terminus on the Atlantic Ocean at Charleston. The Jetties have already secured twenty-two feet of water at low tide, and it is said that this will be increased to twenty-flve feet within a year, giving Charleston excellent shipping facilities. The new connection will also make the Atlantic Coast Line the shortest route from all points in the East to Augusta and to nearly all interior Georgie points."

Taxas' Cotton Orop. Houston, Tex., June 6.-Tomorrow the Post, whose crop report last season proved to be accurate as to the acreage and yield will publish the first repor of the crop of 1894. The reports are from every cotton growing county in Texas and are full and complete. With scarcely an exception there is a general increase in acreage, aggregat ing, on a conservative estimate, at least 10 per cent, some of the largest cotton producing counties in the State showing an increase of 25 per cent. In one county where no cotton was raised last year 10,000 acres are under cultivation this year. Fabulously high prices for cotton seed last season-\$14 to \$18 a ton-stimulated prices so that 7 cent cotton meant 10 cents a pound ers cultivating cotton through necessl ty and adding to the acreage. At no time in the State's history has there been promise of such an enormous yield. In the past few days seasonable rains have fallen over large area of country. All reports give conditions as being from fair to the best ever known, the latter being in the majority The plant is healthy and vigorous an the fields are clean and in a good state of cultivation. No destroying insects or worms have made their appearance The crop of '93 91 is between 1,900,000 ond 2,000,000 bales and was grown un-

## RECREANT DEMOCRATS.

SEVENTY FIVE OF THEM REFUSE TO RESPECT THEIR PLATFORM.

The State Bank Tax Bill Killed-The Annour coment in the House Received With Confusion and Applause.

the House yesterday Mr. Catchings reported from the committee on rules an order respecting the further consideration of the bill to repeal the State bank tax. It provided for discussion throughout today's ression under the five-minute rule, the vote on pending amendments and passage to be taken immediately after assembling of the House tomorrow. L'ave to print remarks on the bill was granted to all members, the of it." privilege to extend over a period of the ten following days. After a short debate between Messrs, Reed and Catchings the resolution was agreed to—93 to

Mr. Springer presented the substitute of the committee on banking and currency for the original Brawley bill as follows:

"That the operation of Sections 3.412 and 3,413, Revised Statutes, and Section 19, 20 and 21 of the Act to amend existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, approved February 8, 1875, and all other sections of said Revised Statutes, and all Acts and parts of Acts imposing a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of certain notes when used for circulation and paid out, be and are hereby suspended as to any such notes which were originally issued etween August 1, 1893, and October 15, 1893, and no such tax shall be colected on the amount of any such notes. Provided, that nothing herein shall sus pend the operation of such Acts as to the tax on amount of any such notes paid out and used for circulaton after January 1, 1894."

Mr. Cox offered his amendment repealing all the laws and parts of laws which impose a tax on State bank circula-

Mr. Bowers, Republican, of California. said the bill was intended as a premium upon the violation of the law; it was a notification to the banks having made their pile that the penalty of the law would not be enforced against them for subsequent violations, and a notice to the country that the New York banks, like the New York newspapers, were to run the Government.

Mr. Grow, Republican, of Pennsyl vania, said a national bank was just as much a local bank as though it had been chartered by a State.

Mr. Livingston, Demccrat, of Georgia, said the 10 per cent, tax law should be repealed, because it was intended as a measure of protection to the national bank system, and that system no longer needed protection.

Mr. Talbert, Democrat, of South Caro lina, said that he would vote for the Braw ley bill and for the repeal of the 10 per cent, tax for the reason that the latter was in the Democratic platform. For him, he said, party platforms were made not only to get in on, but to stand on after he got in. Gentlemen who came into the House after having been elected on a Democratic platform and repudiated the platform, "spreading them selves over the face of the earth and not knee-deep anywhere," need not be surprised if the people repudiated them and the Damocratic party.

Mr. Quigg, Republican, of New York. spoke against the proposition to repeal the existing tax on State bank issues Mr. Harter, Democrat, of Ohio, desired an hour in which to present his

reasons why the State bank tax should be repealed, and Mr. Cox, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked that it be given himsome gentleman on the other side to be accorded the same privilege. Objection was made, however, and Mr. Harter declined to proceed, saying he had no ambition to rise simply to have his remarks extended in the Record.

Mr. Kane, Democrat, of Illinois, said he was a hard money man, believing all except gold and silver was make believe money only. He desired to bear witness to the fact that the paper money, however, of the United States was the best in the world. It was a fallacy to assert that the money was issued by banks; it was issued by the Government through the banks. A man who happened to have a State or county bond had no more right to issue notes upon that security than he had to issue them upon the

security of 400 acres of good farm land. Mr. Broderick, Republican, of Kansas. said the bill was obnexious, it was class legislation of the worst sort. If the tex of the 10 per cent, tax as to the issues was a good thing when passed, it should of the certificates, etc., by clearing be enforced until the law had been re- houses and other organizations last year

The arrangement sought to be made earlier by Mr. Cox was then agreed to. The late hours, from 3 to 5 o'clock, were divided between the two sides, Mr. Harter, Democrat, of Ohio, to occupy an hour in favor of the repeal of the State bank tax and Mr. Dingly, Republican, of Malue, to control an hour in opposition to the report.

Mr. Campbell, Democrat, of New York, had read a letter from Conrad N Jordan, ex-United State treasurer and president of the Western National Bank tax law.

Mr. Gear, Republican, of Iowa, gave a leaf or two from his personal experience with the issues of State banks in ante-war time as reasons why in his oppinion the people of that country would not return willingly to that system of currency.

Mr. Harter said that the trouble with the country was not that it suffered an insufficient volume of currency, but from the quality of the currency, its inflexibility and mability to perform promptry the purposes of money at the places where it was needed. A new system nold, a five year-old child, was run over was essential to the rone wed and continued prosperity of the country, and Consolidated Line today.

his belief was that if proper system of State banks was established, by the end of the century the country would do its business upon a volume of currency of less per capita than the volume of cur-rency today.

Speaking of the work accomplished by

the State banks in the past, Mr. Harter said the Government never had such a friend nor such an efficient ally as the State banks of 1860. They were stron-WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Immediate- ger than the Government, maintaining y after the routine morning business of gold payments long after the latter had suspended. The national banking system, he said, was based upon the State banks, but unfor unately for the country since the best features of the State banks had not been taken in establishing national banks. In conclusion Mr. Harter pleaded with Republicans, upon patriotic grounds, to vote for the repeal of the tax law, asserting that with the accomplishment of that purpose would disappear the greenback craze and the free ulver craze. Mr. Bland, of Missouri: "Not a bit

Mr. Harter: "I want to say that no man on the floor of the House gives up so much in voting for this bill as does the gentleman from Missouri. A candidate for the Presidency, [cheers and applause] the moment he votes for this bill his platform disappears from beneath his feet, never more to appear." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Newlands, Populist, of Nevada said the disease which was sought to be remedied by the proposed legislation was a world-wide disease, due to falling prices, due to the appreciation of gold. He criticised the bill because it was incompetent to do that which was expected of it.

Mr. Williams, Democrat, of Mississippl, and Mr. Wheeler, Democrat, of Alabama, spoke briefly, and at 5.35 o'clock the House adjourned until today at noon.

After some further discussion today a vote was taken on the Cox amendment to repeal the 10 per cent. tax outright. The vote was announced as year 102 nays 170. The following is the vote w detail on Cox's amendment to repeal the 10 per cent. bank tax law:

Yeas—Abbott, Alexander, Arnold, Bailey, Bankhead, Bell (Tex.), Black (Ga.), Bland, Boatner, Bower, Branch, Breckenbridge (Ky.), Bunn, Cabantss, Campbell, Catchings, Clark (Mo.), Cobb (Ala.), Cockrell, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Tex.), Cox, Crain, Crawford, Culberson, Cummings, Davey, Dearmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Ed-Dearmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Edmunds, Ellis (Ky.), English, Claif, Enco., Esper, Fithian, Fyan, Geary, Gorman, Grady, Hall (Mo.), Harter, Heard, Henderson (N. C.), Hutcheson, Izlar, Jones, Kyle, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, Maddox, Mcguire, Mallory, Marshall, McCulloch, McDearmon, McLaurin, McMillin, McDearmon, McLaurin, McMillin, McRay, Mercedith Laurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith Money, Montgomery, Morgan, Moses Neill, Oates, Ogden, O'Neill, (Mo.), Pas chal, Pattison, Paynter, Pendieton, (Tex.) Robbins, Russell (Ga.), Sayers, Shell, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockdale, Stone (Ky.), Strait, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Tracev, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Turpin, Washington, Wheeler (Ala.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson (W. Va.), Wise, Woodsrd and the Species (C.)

Nays-Republicans: Adams (Pa.) Al brich, Apsley, Babcock, Baker (N. II. Bartholdt, Belden, Bingham, Bowers, Broderick, Brosius, Cannon (III.), Chickering, Cooper (Ws.), Cousins, Curtis (Kan.), Dalzell, Daniels, Dingley, Dolliver, Doolittle, Draper, Ellis (Ore.), Funston, Gillet (N. Y.), Grout Grow, Hager, Hatner, Harmer, Hart man, Haughen. Hepburn, Hermann Hicks, Hitt, Hooker (N. Y.), Hopkins (Pa.), Houk, Hulick, Hull, Johnson Ind.), Johnson (N. D.), Kiefer, Lacey Linton, Loudenstager, Lucas, Mahon Marsh, Marvin, McCall, McCleary Meiklejohn, Mercer, Murray, North-way, Payne, Perkins, Philips, Pickler Post, Payne, Congress Control Post, Powers, Quigg, Ray, Reed, Reyburn, Robinson, Settle, Shaw, Smith, Stephenson, Stone (C. W. of Pa.), Stone (W. A. of Pa.), Sweet, Tawney, Taylor (Tenn.), Thomas, Updegraff, Vanyoor his (Ohio) Walker, Wanger, Waugh Wheeler (III.), Wilson (Ohio,) Wilson

Wash.), Woomer, Wright, (Mass.),-89. Democrats-Baldwin, Barwig, Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan Bynum, Cadmus, Capeheart, Causey, annon (Ca!) Clancy, Cobb, (Mo. Cockran, Coffeen, Conn, Coombs, nish, Covert, Dunn, Dunphy, Durbor-row, Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Forman reissenhainer, Goldzier, Griffia, Haine Hall (Minn.), Hare, Hayes, Hendrix Holman, Hunter, Irkirt, Lane, Lapham, Layton, Lynch, Magner, Martin, McDannold, McEttrick, McGanh, Mc Nabny, O'Neil (Mass), Pearson, Pen dleton (W. Va.), Pigott, Rayner, Reilly Richards, Richardson, (Mich), Richie Rusk, Ryan, Sibley, Sickles, Sipe, Sorg, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, Talbert Tarsney, Taylor (Ind), Warner, Weadock, Williams (III.), and Wolverton-

Populists-Baker (Kan.), Bell (Colo.) Davis, Harris, Hudson, Kem, McKei ghan, Pence-8.

The substitute of the Committee on Banking and Currency for the original Brawley bill, suspending the operation merely changing the verbiage so as to make it more explicit, was defeated on a viva voce vote. Then the original bill was lost. This was the end of ten days debate and a result that occasioned some surprise, and the announcement was received amid much confusion and applause.

The defeat of the bill would seem to lay the banks once more open to the assessment of the penalties provided in the law. Cox's amendment to this bill which was defeated by so decisive a vote, provided for the total repeal of the of New York, favoring the repeal of the law, instead of a mere suspension of its provisons.

The Visble Supply.

NRW YORK, July 2.- The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3.326,641 bales, of which 2.735.411 bales are American, against 3,410,803 bales and 2 774,603 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 12,089 bales; receipts selves between the two men. A hunfrom the plantations 1,676 bales; crop in sight 7,178,612 bales.

Killed by a Car.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4.-Garnet Ar-

**BRAYTON'S REASONS** 

For Trying to Overthrow the Registration

COLUMBIA, S. J., June 7 .- The following letter was published this morn-

As I am the one mainly responsible for the institution of the proceedings in the Supreme Court to have the constitutionality of the registration law of the State tested, it may not be amiss to state the reasons which have gov erned my action.

This law enforced according to its provisions is more harsh, restrictive and obnoxious to fundamental princi-ples than is generally known. It disfranchises every voter who passes one registration period without getting his certificate, regardless of the causes. If absent, sick, crowded out or indifferent he is subjected to the same penalty. It disfranchises every voter not previously registered, who moves into a county after the first Monday in July preceeding a general election. Thus, though he may actually have been a resident in the county four months before the election and the constitution declares that but sixty days residence in the county preceding an election is required, his right to vote abrogated and he is remediless.

The law bases the right of electors to vote, not upon the registration, but equally upon the presentation at the polls of the certificates of registration. It is anomalous and un-American to say that the inalienable and sovereign right of suffrage must be confined to a flimsy piece of paper liable to be lost, destroyed, mislaid or stolen. The putting of the closing day of registration on the first Monday of July is contrary to the spirit and understood meaning of registration and is subversive of the franchise, making registration close before it should, and in other States does, begin, and before the excitement of the campaign and the nearness of the election have directed the attention and aroused the interest of the voters, cannot have for its object the purpose inherent in registration as de-clared essential by the courts and authorities, or abridging suffrage, but its effect is clearly to deprive voters of the possession and exercise of their

constitutional rights.

The making secret the registration records is only destructive of the fundamental rights of voters and subversive of the principles inherent in regis tration. A registration to be constitu tional must be easy, free, impartial and public, and its purpose should be to provide for the regulation of suffrage and to prevent repeating. Some States and courts consider even this kind of regulation an illegal restraint and infringement of the right of suffrage. Besides the registration books having been in use twelve years are dilapida ted, confused and unreliable.

To these constitutional provisions of the law there are added the irritating, expensive and unnecessary exaction of forcing voters to go to the Supervi-sor's office and the getting of new certificates in case of their loss or the moving from the county precinct or change of residence. Under the operation of this law it is estimated there are one hundred thousand negroes and irty thousand whites either disfran chised or disqualified from voting. In addition to the constitutional defects in the laws are to be considered the capabilities it affords for evasions and partisan manipulation. Heretofore the Republicans have had to encounter and endure these. Those who have not studied the law or practiced its iniquities can not comprehend the advantages afforded to those in control of the nachinery or the helplessness of those victims to its unfair execution. The division among the Democrats preents a new situation. It foreshadows the time when one faction will be treat ed as the Republicans have been. This white men will not submit to and when the crisis comes there will be bloodshed and anarchy. Is it not better to forestall and avert this calamity y uprooting a law which has outlived he purposes of its creation? It is not necessary, for elections were carried be ween 1876 and 1882 without it and and now there is the eight box law to supplement old agencies. It is hazard ous to depend upon the law being used for the benefit of the Democrats, because when they divide at the polls it will afford a weapon for the dominant side to scourge their hostile brethren Besides it is demoralizing to be de pendent upon these sworn Supervisors eing subjected to the need of commit ting perjury to favor their partisans and make those citizens thus accom modated and illegally favored parti eps crimints.

Such a law, besides being a badge of hame to a state, is a serious impedi ment to its growth and prosperity. a self-respecting and independent man there would be well grounded objections to moving into a State dominated by such a law and where constitutional rights are so easily lost or abrogated.

The court can safely set aside the aw, for, if the eight-box election law is not considered sufficient, there is time for the Legislature to be convened and other laws passed, while if this law stands and a new Constitution is adopted upon the vote at the next election, wherein not over one-quarter of the citizens of the State can vote, the question will some day be raised, and the new Constitution will itself be held illegal and void.
ELLERY M. BRAYTON.

Columbia, June 6, 1894. Free Fight.

ROME, June 6 .- The debate in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon was remarkable for its bitterness. Lulgi Diligenti, Radical, delivered a long tirade against Felice Cavalotti, ex treme Radicai. At the close of peech he turned toward Cavalotti and shaking his fist at him exclaimed, "You dishonored yourself by a dishonest al iance with Gioletti." Cavalotti sprang to his feet white with rage and called back, "You coward and liar, you shall suffer for those words." Cavalotti's friends tried to restrain him, but he broke away from them, caught Diligenti by the waistcoat and struck him three heavy open handed blows in the face. A dozen deputies threw themdred more gathered round, shouting for order or reviling one another. The uproar drowned the voice of the deputy who ascended the tribunal. The President's efforts to calm the members were unheeded; so after ten minutes adjourned.

## THE PROHIBITIONISTS

WILL NOT PUT OUT A STATE TICK. T THIS TIME.

All Caudidates to be asked How They S:and Upon the Prohibition Question-Much Politics Injected Into the Dis-

COLUMBIA, June 8.-The State Pronibition Convention was called to order yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock by State Chairman Childs, who made a speech to the members. Col. J. A. Hoyt, of Greenville, was elected Chairman and Rev. W. J. Herbert and T. J. Lamotte were elected Secretaries. Nearly all the counties in the State were represented. After the transac-tion of considerable routine business the committee on platform reported the following platform of principles, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the prohibition sentiment of South Carolina, in convention assembled, thanking God for his mercies and praying his blessing upon our efforts in his cause, issue the following declaration of principles:

1. We believe the use of alcoholic

diquors to result in an enormous increase of the death rate of our country, adding about 100,000 annually to the death roll.

2 We believe alcoholic liquors used

as a beverage to be one of the most potent agencies in the ruin of moral character. 3. We believe at least three-fourths

of the crime committed in our land to be traceable to alcoholic liquors,

4. We believe the liquor traffic to be one great cause of the fearful financial depression now generally felt in our country, since it annually drains about \$900,000,000 from the pockets of the masses and instead of giving value in return paralyzed productive energy of an equal amount, (\$900,000,000) thus making an annual loss of nearly \$2,000,-

000,000 to the legitimate trade. 5. We believe traffic in that which is against the peace, good health, safety, commercial prosperity, and moral char acter of a community, State or nation to be in violation of the real rights of men and therefore inherently wrong.

6. We believe all forms of license of

the sale of liquor as a beverage to be morally wrong, and in violation of the highest purpose for which government exists.
7. We believe the State should probibit absolutely the sale of liquor as a beverage and should provide for its

and sacramental purposes, with such regulations and provisions for enforcement and penalties for violation, as may be expected to prove efficient.

8. We believe that to make any pro

sale only for medicinal, mechanical

hibitory law effective, the executive and other officers of the law should be in full sympathy therewith.

Joel E. Brunson, Chairman. J. R. Gibson, Chas. P. Wroy, R E Mason, E. L. McGowan.

Arthur Kibler. A motion was made to put out a state ticket, which provoked sion, but it was finally voted down. A resolution was adopted that the State porhibition executive committee be authorized and instructed to formulate questions to be put to candidates for State offices and for the Legislature and Senate in accordance with the platform adopted by this convention, as to their position upon the same, in order that the friends of prohibition throughout the State may vote intelligently in

the primary. The following resolutions were also favorably reported by the committee and adopted:

Whereas. We believe that the cause of prohibition will be best advanced at this time by the election of members of the Legislature, who are pledged to the enactment of a prohibitory law rather than by the nomination of State ticket

Resolved, That it be the policy of the Prohibitionists of South Carolina in the coming campaign to use every effort to secure the election of members of the Legislature who will make prohibition paramount to every other issue before

Resolved, That each candidate be required to pledge himself for prohibi-tion before he receives our vote. The election of the State prohibition executive committee was entered into and one member chosen from each county present as follows, the vacancies to be filled by the local organizations in the counties not represented:

Abbeville-B. L. Stuckey. Alken-Rev. J. C. Brown. Anderson-Barnwell—D. L. Wooten. Berkeley-Peter Klintworth. Beaufort-Clarendon-Joseph Sprott, Jr. Charleston-O. S. Thomas. Darlington-G. T. Grisham . Chester-Edgefield-John Lake. Fairfield-R. H. Jenning. Florence-Greenville-J. A. Hoyt. Hampton---Horry-

Lancaster—W. C. Thomson, Laurens—J. W. Shell, Lexington—J. J. Fox. Marion—W. J. Montgomery. Marlboro-J. P. Gibson. Newberry-A. H. Kohn. Oconee-R. E. Mason. Orangeburg—Ray. R. P. Golphin. Richland—L. D. Childs. Pickens-Sumter—E. B. Smith.

Spartanburg—J. L. Sifley. Union-Williamsburg— — The committee held a meeting and

organized, electing Mr. Childs, chairman. The convention adjourned since die at 2 o'clock this morning

A Talk with Tillman.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- A special to the Post from Winston, N. C., says: Governor Tiliman, of South Carolina, was interviewed here this evening on his return home from New York. He said that dispensaries and high license will be the issue in the fall campaign in South Carolina, The question will be settled by Democratic primaries in August. "I will not be a candidate for Governor.but will be in the race for Sentor Butler's and killed by an electric car on the of uninterrupted din the sitting was seat," said the Governor, "and I expect