most attentively heard.

lows: Yeas 67, nays 68.

The first matter handled was the

motion to postpone the committee re-

port dispensing with the committee

clerks and allowing the chief clerk to

indefinitely postpone the report as fol-

The report of the committee was

then laid on the table. So the clerks

Miller of Beaufort caused much mer

riment by offering a resolution rais-

## FEMALE SUFFRAGE

THE SUBJECT FULLY DISCUSSED IN THE CONVENTION.

Earnest and Able Speeches on Both Sides-The Advocates of the Ballot For Women

COLUMBIA, Oct. 28.-Special. The fight over the matter of female suftrage began in the Convention today. who preceded him indulged in vociwhen section 3 of the suffrage article feration and not in argument. He had further consideration postponed until son, T. E.; Johnstone, George; Jones, and which are to form parts of the orcame up. Mr. Clayton of Florence taken up the cause of woman years tomorrow morning. This caused a I. H.: Kennedy, E. J.: Kennedy, J.

offered the following amendment: Amend in line 3 after the word "it" and before the word "shall" insert the tion of suffrage. It did not follow low Dr. Timmerman to speak for a words "and every female citizen of that a woman had to be a policeman, few moments. this State and of the United States 21 If she was given the voting privilege. He never expected to see any more value of \$300."

ment just offered placed the conven- and that would settle the matter. All He had to attack prejudice in doing solve it. They should that of South so. But he would not hesitate to make Carolina. You propose to restrict the the charge. He hoped the members suffrage of men. We went back into would rise superior to prejudice. The the Union taking the obligation that vass, finding not a single woman who would rise superior to prejudice. The no class should ever have its privileges women of the State had rights that or immunities abridged or denied. should be preserved. Give them the Now all admitted what the United right to preserve their rights. The States Constitution and amendments women once had no legal status what- said of the subject. ever. They never had no political exis-all this? Why, give the franchise to tence. It was their political and not woman with a property qualification. to their social existence that they were There is the solution of the question now to apply themselves.

They now have the right to hold They now have the right to hold equality it. His friend had said that property. The right to hold property God never intended that woman should right to protect their rights. But it be on the idea that women are not has been claimed that she does not want that right. Who makes that assumption? What right has any man right of suffrage. They were demandon this floor to make that assump ling it now. They have their represention? We have here able women who tatives here. They tell you the wohave addressed your body. We have men will not go to the polls. received and there is on that desk petition after petition asking for the failed to do their duty. The good wo right, and if my memory serves me men and men can vote on one day, right, there has not been a petition the bad men the next. asking that she be denied the right to A voice—What abo Then who has the right to say men? that she does not want it? It has been said that if she wanted will not come out at all.

it she would get it. That very admission establishes her right before this in this State at the polls or elsewhere. body and it is our duty to give it to Up to 1868 the women had no rights her on the evidence before us that she that the law was bound to respect.

ercise of that right degrade her? Does pose of it as she may wish. the right to vote degrade your man-give the women a fair and equal hood? Do you feel that the right of chance? Give the women a suffrage has lowered you? If it cannot full chance. lower you it cannot lower her.

come into the canvass and go upon the hustings, and that she will seek office. I admit all that. If she does With the educational qualification the she has the right. Are we denying it matter will be settled. because we fear that she will exercise that right? I do not think that there is any man who will ask that we and write. There were 14,200 who should not give her the right for that could not, making a total of 86,200

militia duty, or other duties that have negroes. . to be performed by citizens. That is absurd! Look at the State of Wyom- could read and write and 18,000 coloring and see if they do not perform ed women in like condition. jury duty there. I was reading some time ago the statement of a Wyoming judge, who said that he had never seen better jurors. That question is not negro men over the white men. He worth debating. Now, the next questien: Will she do military duty. I understand that one of the delegates, a member of the committee on suffrage asked that question. Upon inquiry have found that he was a very young

question. Didn't she do it in the war just passed? I know by personal knowledge spects. He would not "fatigue the paone or two instances when young men who refused to go to the war were presented with a full suit of women's military duty. To those men who them, say—want them to put this burwere old soldiers there is no music so encnanting; no music carried men to a career that will ever be remembered as did "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Every company and every regiment

of that inspiring song.

It may not be known to those who are carried away by classical music, but that tune carried more men to glory than any other tune ever known.

that the soldiers needed, and exhibited a spirit of self-denial that has never been surpassed by women in any country. Who does wove their own homespun dresses?

that there were and never will be fairer do away with the excellent report of to speak in reply to Mr. Henderson's faces than those of the women who the committee, go back, get our shot statements He would vote for the wowore the palmetto hats and homesspun dresses. Yes, gentlemen, she has done military duty and she will continue doing it.

Now then comes the question, is it expedient to give her the ballot? We are confronted, gentlemen of

the convention, with a grave and seri- on the stump or in the canvass on his side. He asked the other side to ous problem. We have Charrybids on this subject! How would the people proceed. one side and Scylia on the other, and have spoken on this subject? In bewe are trying to steer between them. half of the mothers of South Carolina colored member pleaded for universal It is a great ask and we should take and our dear old dead mothers who suffrage for both sexes and said he was advantage of every chance that offers have taught us that woman's sphere willing to accept it even with a prop-

The learned gentleman from Charof this bill that has been framed by the plaudits of men. wisdom of some of the best minds in the State, says that we are nearby upon sands, but that there is a rock ahead. fate of the rest of the bill, here is a protect them. rock we can rest upon with safety Enfranchise the women of South Carolina, the property-holding women,

earnestly the granting of the suffrage thing. very sprightly.

solve it. They should remove this rethe women.

before the people of South Carolina. This enlarges the suffrage and you can Then they should have the be on an equality with men. It may The

> A voice-What about the bad wo-Gen Hemphill-And the bad women

No women would ever be insulted Now a married woman has the right The next question is: Will the ex- to hold her separate property and dis-This will make South Carolina once more the It has been argued that she would leading State in the Union. Dis-

In 1880 there were 72,000 white men over 21 years of age who could read white men. There were 25,870 ne-It has also been said that she could groes who could read and write and not do jury duty or road duty, or 36,010 who could not, a total of 118,889

There were 75,000 white women who

The educated white majority the women added was 31,000. In 1890 there was a majority of 30,290 then cited the figures as to males and females in Laurens county. In Richland there were 592 white women who would be qualified against 115 negro

women. Women now take positions as book man, who had not been in the civil keeps, clerks, stenographers and they war, or he would not have asked such a are thrown thus publicly with men. Have they been insulted? No. They will elevate our country in all retience" of this convention.

Mr. Rogers stated that suffrage was a duty to be imposed. He wanted to apparel and told if you won't take up know if General Hemphill believed arms, take to skirts." They did do that any considerable portion—half of

den on their shoulders. General Hemphill said that they wanted it; that was all. They would do their duty. Mr. Prince wanted to know if the

that marched from its native town to qualification he gave would not be the field of glory did so to the strains merely bringing about temporary re-General Hemphill stated that he did

not intend to abridge any one's privileges nor could it be done by law.

MR. HENDERSON. floor. He would detain them only a now presented, but if it should be de-She will domilitary duty. She was floor. He would detain them only a now presented, but if it should be dean angel in the hospitals during the few moments. He said no matter what feated he would offer an amendment late war and she made all the clothes the female suffragists may say in the allowing every woman to vote who way of argument, the argument made should own \$300 worth of taxable here tonight shows that the scheme is property. founded upon pure cowardice. Would how they took in this way? Let us follow this matpalmetto and the shucks and ter like men. The idea of saying to platted them into hats, and how they the world that the negroes were so floor for five minutes, in order to prenumerous that we had to drag the wo- sent the views of the ladies of Marion, women of the present day when I say us is pitiful. Before we do that, let us convention has before it. He wanted guns and stand by the polls. and not, men at a sacrifice of his feelings. The in the name of heaven, drag our wo- plan suggested by the committee could men to the ballot box. Take up the not do more than be temporary in its excellent and manly report of the operations. He would not like to committee and bring the divided white | see fraud fastened on the people. people back to the ballot box. When Mr. Clayton then said he desired to have Mr. George D. Tillman close for is the home, keep woman there, and erty qualification upon it. He hoped not make her a tramping voter at the that they would take this thing as it leston, in discussing the legal aspects ballot box. Do this and receive the was and settle it squarely and fairly.

Mr. Clayton asked him a question as to who was to protect the women. nest speech in favor of female suffrage.

He replied: "If they have no hus- Mr. Bryan closed the debate, arguing Whatever may be the division or the bands let them find sweethearts to against the amendment.

MR. BURN. Mr. Burn took the floor as Mr. Rogers was demanding the roll call and they will be a safeguard whenever on his motion to table the amendment. the occasion arises. I have made out a case here in which I have shown and energy. He grew very eloquent that she has a right. I ask you now on the subject of women. He intiby the memories of Lexington and mated that Colonel Sloan had very lost by the following vote:

Yorktown and by the memories of the little chivalry if it was to be judged Yeas—Clayton, Cooper, Cunning-Yorktown and by the memories of the little chivalry if it was to be judged Yeas—Clayton, Cooper, Cunning Lost Cause and by the memories of by his speech. Why should not a ham, Dudley, Ellerbe, Evans, W. D. those monuments which the gentle- woman be allowed to vote? If woman Hemphill, Jones, Wilie; Keitt, McMa man from Beaufort said would be the did not want the ballot she would not han, Meares, Miller, Montgomery, J. gravestones of our lost hopes, I ask use it. Take care you may need wo-you to throw aside your prejudices and man's vote. I will say no more. I Nicholson, Parler, Rosborough, Shu-

peerless markmanship of "that little Sloan spoke from the centre aisle, and nency to vote against it. (Prolonged Bradham, Breazeale, Brice, J. S. with much energy. He opposed most laughter) Prejudice was a dangerous Brice, T. W.; Bryan, Buist, Burn.

fusion).

DR. TIMMERMAN

began to speak amid a roar of laughter, vears of age and upwards, not lavor- war in South Carolina. There was no but it quickly subsided, for he stood on ing under the disabilities named in purpose to encourage war. We stand strong ground. He said he advocated this Constitution and who, in her own thus. It has been charged that South the cause of woman's suffrage because right owns taxable property of the Carolina had practiced fraud. If there it would contribute to the moral status had been any fraud in this county he of the men and would improve the did not know it. But if there was moral tone of the suffrage article. He Mr. Clayton stated that the amend- fraud, give the ballot to the women was somewhat surprised at the distinguished gentleman from Aiken saying tion face to face with female suffrage. the plans suggested did not seem to that the men wished to hide behind

NO VOTING WOMEN THERE. Mr. Rogers said he went home the other day and he made a special can-

MR. M'WHITE.

Mr. McWhite got the floor as the know until tonight that his colleagues | elector. were in favor of this scheme. He attacked the argument on the other side. Mr Burn started to ask him a ques-

use to answer any question from you. That little organization of women over in Florence has about a dozen women in it, and the president of it is a New Englander! He had never seen anything in Mr. Clayton's paper in favor of woman's suffrage. Mr. Clayton-There have been sev-

eral editorials therein. Mr. McWhite-I have never seen anything else in it except some little local or show notice, outside of some poor people's land advertised to be

(Laughter.) After some little debate, the further consideration of Mr. Clayton's amendment was postponed till tomorrowwhereupon the Convention adjourned.

A FINAL APPEAL. Just before Mr. McWhite began to speak the following petition from the women of Fairfax was read to the convention:

To the Hon. John Gary Evans, president, and the members of the Constitutional convention. We, the undersigned women of Barnwell county, earnestly urge upon you to give the ballot with a property

or educational qualification. We base our appeal on justice, we being subject to the burdens and penalties of government, and because as taxpavers we have a right to repre-

sentation by vote. (Signed.) Mrs. Virginia D. Young, Mrs. Marion Morgan Buckner, Mrs. Dora Wilson, Mrs. Rivan Lipsey Mrs. Pauline Brunson, Miss May Brunson, Mrs. Matilda Knight, Mrs. Eliza Allen, Mrs. Iola K. Besenger, Miss Edna Kearse, Mrs. Lizzie M. Preacher, Mrs. Mamie P. Wilson, Mrs. Ida G. Jarral, Mrs. Elliott G. Kessler, Mrs. Anne A. Bassett, Mrs. Lucia B. Knight, Miss Ida M. Hair, Miss Minnie B. Hair, Mrs. Geneva Barber, Miss Lily Kearse, Mrs. Mar-tha A. Craddock, Mrs. Hettie M. Fen-nel, Miss Maggie Fennel, Mrs. Sallie Moye Ogilvie, Miss Minnie Fennel, Miss Rhoda Fennel, Miss Laura Fennel, Mrs. Nettie B. Fennel, Mrs. Minnie Ogilvie Lanier, Mrs. Mary Z. King,

Convention, with great promptness, Reed, J. R.; Rogers, Rowland, Rusresumed, this morning, the considerasell, Sheppard, Singletary, Smalls, tion of the article on the right of suf-Smith, A. J.; Smith, Jeremiah; frage-the pending question being on the motion to give women,

under certain limitations, the right to vote. The debate was opened by Mr. Talbert, who made a strong speech

against the proposition. Next came Mr. J. A. Sligh of Newberry. He was sorry to see a disposition to choke off debate. He was Derham. Mr. D. S. Henderson then took the heartily opposed to the scheme, as ans, W. D.; Garris, Graham. Hayns-

> Mr. McCalla called for the previous vote that was very nearly even.
>
> Mr. Berry of Marion then took the

He gave Miller five minutes, and the There was further debate. Mr. Geo D. Tillman now made a lengthy and ear-

Mr. Bryan closed the debate, arguing Mr. Clayton moved to reconsider he vote whereby the previous question had been called. This was voted down.

HOW IT WAS KILLED. Mr. Rogers then withdrew his motion to table, and a straight vote was

give to woman the right which she know that woman is superior to man. ler, Smith, W. C.; Stackhouse, Taydeserves and which is the only right which will place her upon complete of Scotland, and then spoke of the Whipper, Wigg—26.

Nays-John Gary Evans, Aldrich, equality with man.

Mr. Rogers moved to lay the amendwoman in Buffalo Bill's show." This
Wear amendwoman in Buffalo Bill's show." This
Alexander, Anderson, Ashe, Atkinson,
Rogers moved to lay the amendwoman in Buffalo Bill's show." This ment on the table, but withdrew to al- was a centre shot. He felt it a duty, Austin, Barker, Barton, Bates, Behre low Col. John T. Sloan to speak. Col. however, that he owed to his constit- Bellinger, Bobo, Bowen, Bowman

Cantey, Carver, Connor, DeHay. to women. He was frequently inter-rupted by Mr. Clayton, and the word-play between the two gentlemen was can't vote for it? (Laughter and con-Gilland, Glenn, J. L.; Glenn, P. GENERAL HEMPHILL.

Mr. Burn said he always tried to Gooding. Graham, Gray, Gunter, Gen. R. R. Hemphill then took the represent by his vote the will of his Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Hayns-loor, and stated that the gentleman vaccular than the the gentleman vaccula floor, and stated that the gentleman people: that was all.
who preceded him indulged in voci- Mr. Clayton wanted to have the Houser, Hutser, Irby, Jeroge, Johnson, Fry, Johnston, Correct Long, T. F. Johnston, Correct Long, T. Johnston, Correct Long, Correct L

ago. The more he thought of it the volley of "oh! no's" from all parts of W.: Klugh, Lee, Lowman, Lybrand, more he was convinced that it was the house. Mr. Rogers renewed his McCalla, McCaslan, McCown, McDerright and the only solution of the question of suffrage. It did not follow low Dr. Timmerman to speak for a land, Russell, Sheppard, Singletary, Sligh, Sloan, Small, Smith, A. J.: the development of the country.

Smith, Jeremiah: Smith, R. F.: Mr. Burn made a strong and impassional, Stokes Stribling. Sullivan, sionate speech in favor of the plans suggestion of the gentleman in the top young themselves to go into it.

Smooth, Stokes Stribling. Sullivan, sionate speech in favor of the plans suggestion of the gentleman in the top young themselves to go into it.

Smooth, Stokes Stribling. Sullivan, sionate speech in favor of the plans suggestion of the gentleman in the top young themselves to go into it.

Smooth, Stokes Stribling. Sullivan, sionate speech in favor of the plans suggestion of the gentleman in the predictory feature of will be denied the ballot. Waters, Watson, Wells. Wharton, tee on suffrage. White, A. H.; White, S. E. Wiggins, Wilson, Stanvarne: Wilson, W. B.

Winkler, Woodward-121. The convention then took a recess till 7:30 p. m.

THE NIGHT SESSION. When the convention was called to order at 7:30 p. m., section 3 was

adopted as follows: Sec. 3. Every male citizen of this vote was about to be taken and he pro-ceeded to state that the women of of age and upwards, not laboring un-Florence did not want the ballot. der the disabilities named in this Con-When they want it I am willing to stitution, and possessing the qualificagive the ballot to them. He did not tions required by it, shall be a legal

Mr. Sligh moved to reconsider the vote whereby the section had been adopted in order to allow him to introduce an amendment. A division vote Mr. McWhite-Why, I understand was taken on this motion and the moyou are going to vote with me; its no tion prevailed. 65 voting with Mr.

> MR. SLIGH'S PLAY. Mr. Sligh then offered the following

amendment: "The general assembly may at any time after the first day of January, 1898, by legislative enactment provide that every female citizen of the United | fications. States 21 years of age and upwards not laboring under the disabilities named in this Constitution and in addition to the qualifications required by it owning property in this State assessed at \$300 or more shall be a legal elector."

Mr. Sligh spoke to the amendment, stating in substance what he had stated in the morning why this matter was necessary. It could not do any harm and it might do a good deal of good. The wisdom of the body did ter would be allow to go through.

Mr. Henderson said the difference or sign his name: or (b) shall between the proposition already deschall have been engaged in the active feated and this one was merely an effort to shift the burden from the conof the two. If the women were to be shall be the lawful lineal descendant given the ballot they should give it to of a person who was engaged in such

them in the organic law. Mr. Wharton stated that this thing would bring about a perpetual rownot only in elections for members of State, and, when duly registered, shall the general assembly, but before the be entitled to vote for all officers that legislature.

Mr. E. J. Kennedy moved to table and the roll was called, resulting in tion. the proposition being killed by the following vote:

Yeas-Aldrich, Alexander, Anderson, Austin, Barker, Barton, Bates, Behre, Bellinger, Bobo, Bowen, Bradham, Breazeale, Brice, J. S.; Brice, T. W. Bryan, Cantey, Carver, Connor, DeHay, Dennis, Douglass, Doyle, Efird, Farrow, Field, Fitch, Floyd, Fraser, Gage, Gamble, Gary, Glenn, Mrs. Lewis P. Sindersine, Miss Ada L. Sindersine, Mrs. Mary F. Connolly, George; Jones, Wilie: Kennedy, E. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Connolly, Mrs. S. J. Grayson, Miss Ada Brunson, Miss Maude Sindersine, Mrs. Rebecce. S. McKeren, McMelin, McMel THE AMENDMENT DEFEATED.
COLUMBIA, Oct. 28.—Special: The Perrittee, Prince, Ragsdale, Redfearn, Peake, sell, Sheppard, Singletary, Smalls, Smith, A. J.; Smith. Jeremiah; by the pardon of the govern Smith, R. F.; Smith, W. C.; Stokes, act of the general assembly. Stribling, Sullivan, Talbert, Tillman, B. R.; vonKolnitz, Waters Watson, Wharton, White, A. H.: Wiggins, Wilson, Stanyarne: Winkler, Woodward-99.

Nays-Governor John Gary Evans, Ashe, Atkinson, Bowman, Burn, Clayton, Cooper, Cunningham Ellerbe, Ev Dudley, worth, Hemphill, Jones, I. B.; Keitt, McCaslan, McCown, McMahan, Meares, Miller, Mongomery, J. D.; Mongomery, W. J.; Moore, Nicholson, Otts. Parler, Patton, Rosborough, Shuler, Sligh, Smoak, Stackhouse, Taylor, Tillman, G. D.; Timmerman, Wells, Whipper, White, Wigg, Wil

son, W. B.-42. Smalls stated, when the roll was called, that he was in favor of woman's per ground for the bestowal of the And I mean no reflection upon the men in the State before us to protect who has presented the petition the suffrage, but he was opposed to the property qualification.

Mr. Johnstone then made a verbal change at the end of the section changing the last words, "a legal elector, and making them read "an elector." Section 3 was then adopted as a whole as presented, save for this change.

A Graceful Deed. COLUMBIA, Oct. 31.-While Wigg. who is a rather corpulent Mustee the color of coffee with cream and apparently with a trace of Indian blood, was speaking, Mr. Evans of Marlboro, a rampant reformer, noticed that the Constitution and you will find that tumbler on the desk in front of the very thing that so many of the delespeaker had been emptied. He step- gates are shy about. It went in Conped gently from his place and handed necticut and no one there thought the tumbler to Mr. Cooper, of Colle- there was anything new or startling ton, another red hot white supremacy and Ben Tillman man, who took it to setts, which was certainly equipped the table, filled it from the pitcher of with as fine a bar as any State in the water there and returned it quietly so Union has adopted into her Constituthat Wigg might not be interrupted tion a provision exactly similar to that. by thrist or be compelled to stop to There is difference in the proposition call a page. It was a very small inci- that I propose. I also grant suffrage dent, but I thought it was very grace- for service in the Confederate army. ful and an illustration of a spirit of No one in the legislature ever hesitatmagnanimity and good will which I ed to vote for pensions because the taken on the amendment offered by like to see, especially from the strong words "soldiers of the Confederacy" Mr. Clayton. The amendment was side to the weak.—A. B. W., in Green-were used. They tax the colored peoville News.

An Unknown Woman Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28. - An unknown of the northern soldiers. If we could woman was killed by an Exposition pay up our own soldiers as much as of Clarendon, who said: train today at Ella street crossing. She | we have to pay the Federal soldiers | train passed, and was struck by an out- the property qualification. He could ter Governor Sheppard had concluded has been a day of great debate in the going train. She was a stranger in the city, and has not been identified.

Save up the pension one year and his one-leg story was Mr. Bradham, a Constitutional Convention. There city, and has not been identified.

Not being able to give him Confederate veteran with only one were several propositions, bearing on

THE RIGHT OF RIGHTS.

THE CONVENTION CONSIDERS THE SUFFRAGE CLAUSE

Animated and Interesting Debate on this

Convention was not slow in reaching the most interetsing of the matters which are to be settled by that body, ganic law of the State.

7:30 this evening. The galleries, to- that they would be recognized as white in, McWhite, Matthews, Mitchell, the floor, were well filled. The first speaker was R. B. Anderson, the coltage is no way of demonstrating that Parrott, Patterson. Patton. Peake. ored delegate from Convertence. Parrott, Patterson, Patton, Peake, ored delegate from Georgetown. He as you can that two and two makes Perritte, Prince, Ragsdale, Read, J. delivered a well prepared speech, in four. There is no decision upon re-H.: Redfearn, Reed, R.: Rogers, Row- which he pleaded for justice to the cord that would indicate that it is un- whose farthers did not, and cannot negro as a citizen and as a factor in constitutional. The only provision of read and write would be disfranchised

Talbert, Tillman, B.R.: vonKolnitz: embodied in the report of the commit-caucus that the hereditary feature of will be denied the ballot. Next came I. R. Reed, one of the

made a speech of considerable length, taking the same positions as his col-Whipper's substitute was then voted down, only the six negro members

supporting it. The following sections of the article were then adopted: Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and elec-

tions shall never be held nor the ballots be counted in secret. Section 2. Every qualified elector shall be eligible to any office to be vot- have placed us for the last 30 years. ed for, unless disqualified by age, as prescribed in this Constitution. But no person shall hold two of honor or prolit at the same time, except officers

of the militia and notaries public. THE PATTON PLAN. COLUMBIA, October 29.—Special: As soon as the Convention had disposed of the matter of female suffrage, as related elsewhere in this correspondence, it proceeded to take up section 4, which embodies the regulation of the right of suffrage, on the so-called 'Mississippi plan," with certain modi-

Mr. Patton of Richland offered the following substitute: 1. Every male citizen of the State of South Carolina of the age of 21 years, not laboring under disabilities named in this Constitution, who shall have resided in the State two years, and in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding 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 not rest in one committee. He hoped he shall offer to vote; and who, in adas it could do no harm that this mat- dition thereto (a) shall be able to read the Constitution in English print service, and shall be alive at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be a qualitied elector of this are now or may hereafter be elected by the people, and upon all questions

submitted to the electors at any elec-2. The general assembly shall enact 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 themselves for registration as qualified electors.

3. A popular government cannot exist without a pure ballot; the general J. L. Gooding, Gray, Gunter, Hamel, list without a pure ballot: the general Harris, Harrison, Hay, Henderson, assembly, therefore, shall enact string D. S.; Henry, Houser, Hutson, Irby, ent laws for the regulation of the regulation. istry and elections of this State, with severe penalties for the violation of the same. Any person who shall wilfully violate such laws shall, upon Maude Sindersine, Mrs. Rebecca S. an, McKagen, McMakin, McWhite, conviction to such penalties as the Williams, Miss Donnace Fennel. Matthews, Mitchell, Morrison, Mower, general assembly may impose, be forever disqualified from voting 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

Mr. Patton first made a scathing re ply to the speeches of the negro delegates, and then proceeded to consider the scheme reported by the suffrage committee. He took the position that if it were fairly enforced it would disfranchise between ten and twelve thousand white men. If it should be dishonestly employed, then we should have the same troubles which the Convention was expected to cure. Coming down to the discussion of his particular plan, Mr. Patton said:

The people of South Carolina have

the right to give the ballot to any class that we see fit, and we as their representatives are the people of South Carolina. We are limited by nothing save the fifteenth amendment. I have affirmed that military service is a protwo, for naturalization if a person has served in the army. Again, sir, the State of Connecticut, from 1818 to 1845, when the Constitution was should reside so long in the State and ures and statistics to prove what he asthat he should have property of the serts? annual value of 17 sterling, or the alternative that he should have done duty in the militia for one year. Now consult your Constitutions and look under the head of the Connecticut about it. The great State of Massachuple to help pay pensions for the solers, the vodiers of the Confederacy. No, sir, we in danger.

the money, is it not reasonable to give arm. He spoke on the committee's the suffrage article, and they were all the money, is it has reasonable to give him a vote? It is exactly the same side. He said in substance:
thing as giving him a \$300 bond, non"Iam not a lawyer and do not know thing as giving him a \$300 bond, non-interest bearing and non-taxable. We the constitutionality of this nor of any

has fought in the Union army qualify, soldier. If as my friend from Horry but that will not affect many votes. remarked, the dead soldier could arise sulted in the convention declining to As a rule those who have come here from the battlefields of Virginia, I from the north were men of property would meet them and with that greet-COLUMBIA, Oct. 28.—Special: The or education, and the negroes who ing that can only be understood by fought on the Federal side have, as a comrades who have shed their blood rule, more intelligence than their fel- together in defense of their country. I were retained. lows. In this county there are num- would say by the measure proposed bers of negroes who are called white by the suffrage committee every Conmen because they entered the Confed- federate soldier is provided for. As The article was the special order for erate army with the understanding one, a part of whose body is buried in day. The motion was ruled out of

the Constituion that it might infringe it was contrary to the rights of nobility clause, etc., won't do. The revised colored delegates from Beaufort, who statutes give pensions to the sons of not go into the war will be disfransoldiers. I will say that Connecticut | chised. and Massachusetts have had the same provisions in their constitutions and they have never been attacked.

The greatest argument of all is that it will give a true and honest ballot. not read and write will be shut out. Then, sir, the dark cloud that is hanging over our State will burst asunder and get out of the miserable slough where the fanatical hate of the northern people and the ignorance and in-Here is an opportunity to brush aside of the road and on it these lines: these clouds and walk out and look the world in the eve.

Mr. Patton concluded thus: "If the plan of the committee is unconstitutional you have a direct educational and property qualification. If my plan is unconstitutional we will be in it a while, wrote: exactly the same fix. But we can go to our people and tell them that we have done the best we could, and if the Federal courts will not let us, it is not the first time in the history of South Carolina that she has been forced to call upon her sons to sacrifice their private interests to the public weal."

Robert Smalls, one of the colored delegates from Beaufort, rose to a referred to Mr. Patton's statement that he (Smalls) had, in 1877, been vote on his substitute was postponed convicted, in the Richland court, of having received a bribe whilst Senator from Beaufort. Smalls indignantly denied his guilt—said his case was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, when the governor of

Mr. Haynsworth of Greenville attached Mr Patton's plan and warmly Confederate States of America, or of mittee. He declared that the latter best that could be devised.

> upon the Republican administration rom 1868 to 1876. Several amendments to section 4 were handed up, to be printed for the any section of this Constitution, or information of the members. None must be possessed of sufficient intelli-

of them was acted on. REDUCING CLERICAL FORCE. Owing to the fact that there was no officer. work for the engrossing clerks to do, the convention passed a resolution dismissing them, and providing for their pay at \$2 a day and 5 cents mileage

each way. The convention then adjourned.

PATTON'S PLAN REJECTED. COLUMBIA, Oct. 30.—Special: Convention this morning resumed the consideration of the suffrage article the subject in hand being the substitute offered by Mr. Cowper Patton of

MR. MCGOWAN'S POINTS.

Mr. McGowan of the committee got the floor at the outset and stated that in his opinion the attack on the report Henry, Johnstone, T. E.; Otts, Peake, last night was uncalled for. The com- Rowland, Wilson, Stanyarne; Wilmittee had worked hard for three son, W. B.-16. tives and Reformers had all agreed and all voters now holding registration reported the matter unanimously. He certificates, and exclude all others unproposed to show that the attack was less these others should be able to read unwarranted in every respect; he and write. wanted to show that Mr. Patton was wrong in his facts and his law. I deny able speech in favor of his proposition that the committee contemplates that at the same time pointing out the dan the plan shall be fraudulently en gers and wrongs that he thought inci

forced. The object was to enfranchise illiterate white men. I don't care who knows it! And we can do it without trouble. He denied that it was the intention of the committee to have the tion: requirement enforced dishonestly. poor white people would be disfranthey can understand. If they know held on the 20th day of August, so little that they cannot understand, they are bordering on idiocy and lun-

"impossibility to understand." I reproa-say that he has built his argument on fraud. statutes of the United States have a false basis. His purpose is to get these men in who should not be disresidence of only one year, instead of qualified. This State's old soldiers should have been learning to read and ment were Messrs. Anderson. Bates write. The argument of my friend Dudley, Fitch, Jervey, Miller, Read, must fall to the ground. It cannot J. H.; Reed, I. R.; Smalls, Smith, stand. Now where is my friend's fig-

Mr. Patton-Now, where are yours? Mr. McGowan-I get my statements from my knowledge of the poor people in my own county.

Mr. Patton-I did the same Mr. McGown-Then they are different from the people of my county. Then followed a long running debate participated in by Messrs. Patton, McGowan and others.

The previous questions was then or lered by a vote of 94 to 47.

Messrs. Farrow and Burn spoke for the enrollment of every elector against the Patton substitute, and once in 10 years.

Messrs. Sheppard and Parrott in its (c) The Australian ballot system Messrs. Sheppard and Parrott in its ANOTHER ADVOCATE.

Mr. Clayton advocated the Patton

olan in a five minute speech. Under the committee plan he thought many white men would be disfranchised.

A VETERAN SPEAKS. pay \$3,000,000 a year to the pensions The next speaker was Mr. Bradham It was a strange coincidence that this Constitution. they would be able to qualify under the speaker who took the floor just af-

give him a bond that enables him to other measure, but I do know something of the people of my county. I do Now we also allow any one who know something of the Confederate appoint two or more assistants.

> Virginia. I would say that I would order. lose my others arm before I would consent to disfranchise any one of them.
> "My first objection to Mr. Patton's plan is that all white voters who were

"My third objection is that those whose fathers were invalids and could slurs cast upon me in my absence that I am not an ingrate that would

"My second is that the sons of men

"My fourth is that those whose fathers were too old to go into the war white men and then trample them and all good people who have moved beneath my feet. They have been into the State since the war and can

"The better element of negroes do deavor to protect them from what I not want the ignorant and vicious ne- believe to be an iniquity. I say that and we will walk out into the sunlight and we will walk out into the sunlight of the miserable slough. I remember when a boy in going myself, indisposed as I have been, I to Charleston with a load of cotton we

competency of the southern negro while running a horse race, had been kill. His tomostone was by the side not governed by what other men may "'Ye living men as ye pass by, As you are now so once was I;

As I am now, so you will be, Prepare for death and follow me. "A man who was something of a

'To follow you I am not content

Unless I know the road you went, For they do fork and no one can tell, Whether you have gone to heaven or "And that the way with Mr. Patton's plan; we do not know where it will lead us." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Bryan made a very strong speech, pointing out the the constituquestion of personal privilege. He tional objections to the Patton plan. On the suggestion of Mr. Patton the

> till the night session. HOW IT DIED. The vote by ayes and noes stoodaves 20, noes 117. Those who voted for the measure:

Messrs. Bates, Brice, T. W.; Burn, miah; Stackhouse, Sullivan, Wigg. THE "MISSISSIPPI PLAN."

mostly changes in the wording only Miller of Beaufort had something Mr. Stanyarne Wilson offered the to say about Mr. Patton's reflections following amendment: Strike out (c) and insert subdivision (c.) The person applying for registration must be able to read and write

> The effect of this substitute would be to do away with all property qualifica-tions, and to extend the ''Mississippi plan" indefinitely-whereas the article reported by the suffrage committee

contemplates that that plan shall cease cate. to operate after the 1st of January Mr. Wilson made a long and earnest speech in favor of this proposition. He was answered by Senator Tillman.

The vote stood—yeas 18, nays 129. Those who supported the Wilson amendment were—Messrs. Alexander, Barry, Bobo, Bowen. Brice, T. W. Carver, Gray, Hamel, Harrison, Mr. Jervey offered an amendment

Mr. Jervey made an earnest and

committee. MR. BELLINGER'S PLAN Mr. Beilinger offered the following amendment to Mr. Jervey's proposi-

Inserting between the words "same" Mr. Patton had said nine-tenths of the and "be" the words "or upon proof that he voted at the general elections chised. I deny this: I can say that of 1892 and 1894, or at the election

1895. Mr. Bellinger spoke at some length in support of this measure. He was acy. This clause should and will be in support of this measure. He was administered honestly. My friend not pledged to anything. He wanted based his entire argument on this this matter of suffrage placed above I reproach, above the charge of

> The amendment was lost. The vote was then taken on Mr. Jervey's amendment: Yeas 12, nays Those who favored the amend-R. F.; Whipper, Wigg.

STILL ANOTHER, Mr. Dudley offered the following substitute for the whole matter: Section 4. The qualification for suf frage shall be as follows:

(a) Continuous residence next pre ceding any election in which the elector offers to vote, in the State two years, in the county one year and in the election district six months, and paymnet of all legally assessed taxes. including poll tax, by those liable to taxation, next prior to such election. (b) Registration, which shall provide

or some modification thereof shall be provided by the general assembly.

(d) Managers of election shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election before allowing him to vote, proof of payment of al He appealed to the Confederate soldi- taxes, including poll tax, when due, ers, the vote of many of whom were assessed against him for the previous vear. Registration certificates

lost-shall be renewed if the applicant is qualified under the provisions of COLUMBIA, Oct. 31.—Special: This

ing the pay of the members to \$3 a The question then recurring upon

section 4 of the suffrage article, Senator Irby rose to speak. His speech lasted considerably over two hours. this State since the Reform movement began, and came down to the calling of the Convention. He stated his own he said: I say now, notwithstanding some

accept the highest office in South Carolina from the poor, and illiterate my friends, sir, and so help me God, I intend to be their friend, and enby way of preface. Fearing to trust have written what I conceive to be a passed a place where a young man protest against the perpetration of this outrage. I have to say, sir, that I am Thank God I think and act for myself, and I stand here today to tell the members of this convention that I will vote with the negroes when they

propose the indefinitely postpone this bill if we leave the conditions of wag, came along and after looking at section 4 as they are. I shall vote against the whole report if I am the only white man on the floor who does so. I conceive that to be my duty, sir, and in spite of anything to the contrary, I am willing to go before the people of South Carolina and their verdict I will abide by, but I cannot be frightened or ridiculed or driven from my position of honesty and gratitude because the members of this convention think otherwise.

Mr. President, I dare to say not one-tenth of the Reformers of this convention could have been elected if they had had this plan and advocated it before the people on the stump. This may be a guide to you. Ask yourselves as honest men: Could you have been elected if you had frankly and boldly told the peo-South Carolina, without his solicitation in any way, granted him a full Klugh, McDermotte, Montgomery, W. Mr. Patton in his argument the : Parrott, Patton, Perritte, Read, J. other night said it was either to be H.; Russell, Sheppard, Smith, Jere-honestly or dishonestly administered. He was right. That is the only way you can look at it. If it is honestly ad-

ministered, nine-tenths of the illiter Several amendments were offered, vention to the general assembly. He the United States of America during thought this was the worse proposition the late war between the States; or (c) the late war between the States; or (c) man to deny it. It puts it in the power of the supervising officer, appointed by the governor of the State, to disfranchise any man, white or black, who is not able to interpret every section of the Con tution. When the report says "any," it only means,

gence to understand and explain it sir, any that the supervisor may see when read to him by the registration officer.

The effect of this substitute would be political faction that the supervison does, when party lines are tightly drawn and partisan spirit runs high. it will matter little whether he explains it or not he will get his certifi-The provision of being able to read and write is intended for the protec-

tion of that class who are educated It is constitutional beyond a doubt. If you qualify the 15,000 or 20,000 people in this State who cannot read and write under your understanding clause, honestly, or dishonestly, your supervisor may be enjoined. This question may be carried before the supreme court of the United States, and will be, and the supreme court may strike it out as unconstitutional Then where, sir, is the promise that careful consideration. The Conserva- which would preserve the suffrage to not a single white man should be disqualified? It will be too late then, because this convention will have adjourned. I don't think the people of this State, will ever have another one

> in the next 100 years I demand for these illiterate people the same protection to exercise the right of the elective franchise, as far dent to the plan reported by the suffrage as this Constitution is concerned, as is given to the educated. It is not right and you ought not to discriminate in this way against them. If you are going to protect them and give them this right, let it be a Constitutional right, or none at all.

For causes that I need not mention the factions are closer together than many of you imagine. Some say that this plan will qualify 25,000 or 50,000 negroes. I frankly tell you that if it does not enfranchise 20,000 or 10,000 the chances are good that these 10,000 may hold the balance of power in a very short time.

Now, Mr. President, I warn both factions in this convention; if you strike down, humiliate or degrade these humble but genuine heroes you will not only do an ungrateful act, but something you will regret as long as you live. Mr. Dudley then rose to speak to

his amendment offered just before adjournment yesterday. After a short debate it was killed by a vote of 100 to 25. Those who voted for it were Messrs. Bates, Berry. Brice.T. W.; Doyle, Dudley, Floyd, Gage, Glenn, J. L. Jervey, McDermotte, McMahan, Montgomery, J. D.; Montgomery, W. J.; Nathans, Otts, Read, J. H.; Rogers, Rosborough, Scarborough, Smith, Jeremiah: Smith, R. F.: Smith, W.C.; Taylor, White, S. E.: Winkler.—25.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S PLAN.
Mr. W. J. Montgomery submitted the following amendment: Add a section, to be known as sub-

section "g" as follows: In addition to the vote provided for in subsection "c" each elector who has complied with the regulations prescribed in the other subsections of this section, except that requiring him to be able to read and write any section of this Constitution, who has paid at the tax gathering next preceding any State, county or Federal election taxes on real and personal property, either of the assessed value of \$300 or more, shall be entitled to one additional vote. The enforcement of this section to be optional with the general assembly after January 1,

On line 13 strike out all the words after the words "voting age" in said line down to and including the word

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