Constitutional Convention.

A BUSY AND EVENTFUL WEEK. Dispensary, Divorce, Factories and Suffrage.

THE DISPENSARY QUESTION. The Legislature is Given Three Options in Dealing With the Liquor Problem—Old Time Bar-rooms Not One of Them.

When the convention reassembled when the convention reassembled it dived into the vitally important matter of incorporating the dispensary law into the constitution.

A motion to indefinitely postpone Mr. Clayton's substitute was the pending cuestion.

ing question. This substitute was read as follows: In the exercise of the police power the general assembly shall have no authority to license the sale of intoxicating liquors or beverages by persons or corporations within this State. The general assembly may prohibit the manufucture and sale of intoxicating liquors and beverages within the or may authorize and empower State and county officers, both or either, under the authority and in the name of the State, to buy in any market and sell and retail within the intoxicating liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities, under such rules and regulations, as it

deems expedient." Mr. Clayton having returned, made a vigorous speech in support of his substitute, covering the points he elaborated last week. He wanted the possibility of the return of the bar-room nailed now, once and for all.

Mr. Farrow then got the floor and ded to make a vigorous speech, dealing largely with the police powers of a State. What these powers were the courts must decide.

Some question arose in the midst of Mr. Farrow's speech as to what had become of the amendment sent up a few days ago by Senator Tillman to Mr. Rogers and Tillman, causing Mr. Rogers to tell Tillman to constrain Rogers to tell Tillman to constrain Rogers and Tillman to constrain Rogers to tell Tillman to constrain Rogers to tell Tillman to constrain Rogers and Tillman to constrain Rogers to tell Tillman to constrain Rogers and Tillman to constrai be read, providing for licenses for liquor selling on the dispensary plan in case the supreme court of the United States held that the State had no smiled. He made quite a speech on the right to sell liquor. The matter after matter, saving that they should not a long wrangle, was straightened out.

Things were terribly mixed, and it

Mr. Prince s where the convention was at.

Mr. Farrow continued, saying as between the scheme proposed by Senator Tillman and prohibition he would support the former. Senator R. B. Watson believed that

senator R. B. Watson believed that all other questions were small in comparison with the liquor question. Liquor was something to debauch the whole land. He gave some forcible statistics. A half million people were making and selling the stuff. He had been glad that South Caveline had been glad that South Carolina had taken a few steps forward to stop the sale of this damnable stuff, calculated to make all men villains and murderers.
If all the money that goes to this evil could go to other; things there would be no suffering. He had lived to educate one little community to think who could estimate the magnitude of the evil? Yet they tell us not to have the evil? Yet they tell us not to have toxicating liquors a misdemeanor."

Mr. Farrow, when the section was to be put tosa final vote, moved it shut off. If our dispensary is knocked up, don't give us back the barrooms. He was ashamed of some of the cities; debauching their people to pay taxes, tion of the dispensary system. He stitution, and ther was glad South Carolina had taken in like condition. the first stride in the right direction. was glad the dispensary put the stuff up in as unattractive a shape as possible, and he was glad that it was

selling no more of it than possible.

Mr. Clayton wanted to allow a post ponement till tomorrow in deference This was because of the misunderstanding about the printing of Senator Tillman's amend-

Mr. Patterson wanted to hear the much talked of Tillman amendment read. He was not willing to indefinite-ly postpone the Clayton substitute un-Senator Tillman's amendment covered ail the requirements. Mr. Parler said they had heard

enough debate; their minds were made up and they knew how to vote; it was best to decide the matter.

It was then shown, after Mr. Hen-derson had called for the previous question, that it was an absolute necessity to get the Clayton substitute indefinitely postponed before the convention could get Senator Tillman's amendment before it.

Mr. Wilson, evidently laboring under a misapprehension as to the status of affairs, took issue with this statement. He said, in the course of his remarks, replying to Mr. Sheppard, that he would like to know whether the journal or the gentleman from Edgeeld was correct.

Mr. Sheppard—(with great emphasis) The gentleman from Edgefield is right, as he always is.

Mr. Sheppard stated that it was not his purpose to thwart or confuse the of the dispensary. He simply wished to get the amendment of Senator Tillman before the house. Senator Tillman then rose and stated

in emphatic language that he hoped the dispensary's friends would not be stampeded by any such ideas as some of them were advancing, Governor Sheppard had stated the matter fully. The roll was called on the motion to The roll was called on the motion to Atkinson, Barton, Berry, Brice, J. S.; indefinitely postpone the Clayton resolution. The motion prevailed by the Fitch, Fraser, Gage, Glenn. J. L.; Hen-

following vote; Yeas-Aldrich, Alexander, Anderson, Ashe, Atkinson, Barry, Barton, Bates, Bellinger, Berry, Bobo, Bowen, Brice, J. S.; Brice, T. W.; Carver, Brice, J. S.; Brice, T. W.; Carver, Cooper, DeHay, Dennis, Douglass, Doyle, Dudley, Evans, W. D.; Farrow, Field, Fitch, Floyd, Fraser, Gage, Field, Fitch, Floyd, Fraser, Gage, Gamble, Garris, Garry, Gilland, Glenn, . L.; Glenn, J. P.; Gooding, Graham, ray, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Haynsorth, Hamphill, Henderson, D. S.enry, Hiers, Hodges, Howell, Hutson;
Irby, Johnson, T. E.; Johnstone, George:
Jones, Wilie; Keitt, Kennedy, E. J.,
Kennedy, J. W.; Klugh, Lee, Low;
man, McDermotte, McGowan, McKagen, McMakin, Matthews, Miller,
Mitchell, Nathans, Nicholson, Oliver,
Otte, Parler Patterson, Patton, Peake. Otts, Parler, Patterson, Patton, Peake, Prince, Ragsdale, Redfearn, Rogers, Rosborough, Rowland, Sheppard, Rosborough, Rowland, Sheppard, Sloan, Smith, A. J.; Smith, Jeremiah; Sloan, Smith, A. J., Smith, W. C.; Sprott, Smith, R. F.; Smith, W. C.; Sprott, Stokes, Stribling; Sullivan, Taylor, Tillman, B. R.; Tillman, G. D.; Timmorman, vonKolnitz, Waters, Wells, Wharton, Whipper, White, A. H.; White, S. E.; Wiggins, Wilson, W. B.; Winkler, —Total 102.

Winkler,-Total 102, Nays-Bowman, Breazeale, Buist, Byrd, Cantey, Clayton, Connor, Cunningham, Ellerbe, Hamel, Henderson, D. S.; Houser, McCalla, McCaslan, Mc-D. S.; Houser, McCalla, McCastan, McCown, McWhite, Meares, Montgomery, J. D.; Montgomery W. J.; Moore, Morrison, Parrott, Perritte, Russell, Smalls, Smoak, Stackhouse, Talbert,

Watson, Wigg, Wilso Woodward. Total-32. Wilson, Stanyarne Mr. George Johnstone offered au that it amendment to strike out in the report all that portion referring to the disorder.

pensary method. He said that he felt that he would not be doing his duty unless he should submit this proposi-tion, although he well knew the temper of the convention. It was tabled on motion of Senator Tillman, four noes being heard.

Senator Tillman then offered his amendment as follows: "Provided, That no license shall be granted to sell alcoholic beverages in less quantities than one-half pint, or to sell them between sundown and sunrise, or to sell them to be drunk on the premises; and, provided, further, that the general assembly shall not delegate the power to issue licenses to sell the

same to any municipal corporation."

It was put to the house, but the vote being closed, a division was demanded. It was allowed and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 87 to 26, Mr. Clayton being among those voting for

The word "intoxicating" was strick-en out wherever it occured in the section as amended, and the word "alcoholic" was substituted. This was done on motion of Senator Tillman.

Mr. Bellinger got an amendment through after much argument to allow municipal as well as State and county officers to buy and sell in the name of the State with the restrictions prescribed.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment

that was in substance the same as Mr. Clayton's. Senator Tillman, he said. preme court. He was not. He wanted barrooms blotted out of the State for-

Senator Tillman said his friend wa a good lawyer and he was not. He told exactly what his amendments meant. All that they had to do was to close barrooms without tying their Mr. Rogers said that any one of the

three things provided for in the resolution as it stood would produce the re sults of the dispensary law. the effect of the dispensary in Marlboro for 40 years, and under that, as under the dispensary, there was always an

Mr. Parrot rose and the convention

matter, saying that they should not Mr. Prince stated that this was

took an endless amount of talk to tell simlpy the Clayton proposition over again.
Mr. Wilson said the other was not a

clear-cut vote. Mr. Wilson then tried to speak, but every moment questions were pro-pounded to him, Senator Tillman head ing the procession of examiners. Mr. Henderson moved to table the Wilson amendment and this was done

by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Connor offered an amendment which was tabled, that dispensers could be elected by the people, or by the

General Assembly.

A verbal amendment offered by Mr. Mr. Robert R. Hemphill then offered the following amendment, which was read amid a roar of laughter and killed so quickly that he scarcely realized it. "And the General Assembly shall en-act a law making the drinking of in-

about to be put to a final vote, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of Mr. Johnstone had been and ruining the people utterly. He tabled. He said that his desire was cited the state of affairs in Greenville to have his vote recorded as against and Charleston prior to the introduc- letting the dispensary go into the con-He stitution, and there were others there

> After some talk the roll was called on a motion to table Mr. Johnstone's mendment, and the vote resulted as follows:

> Yeas-Alexander Ashe, Atkinson, Barry, Barton, Bates, Bellinger, Berry, Bobo, Bowen, Bowman, Breaeale, Brice, T. W.; Buist, Byrd, Cantey, Carver, Clayton, Connor, Cunningbam, DeHay, Dennis, Douglass, Doyle, Dudley, Elierbe, Evans, W. D.; Field, Floyd, Fraser, Garris, Gary, Glenn, J. L.; Glenn, J. P.; Gooding, Graham, Gary, Hamel, Harris, Hay, Hayns-worth, Hemphill, Henderson, D. S.; Henderson, Wm.: Hiers, Hodges, Housor, Hutson, Irby, Johnson, T. E.; Jones, Wille; Keitt, Kennedy, J. W., Lowman, McCalla, McCaslan, McCown, McDermotte, McKagen, McMakin, Mc-White, Matthews, Meares, Miller, Montgomery, J. D.; Montgomery, W. J.; Moore, Morrison, Nicholson, Otts, Parler, Parrott, Patterson, Peake, Perritte, Prince, Ragsdale, Redfearn, Rogers, Rowland, Russell, Sheppard, Sloan, Smith, A. J.; Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, W. C.; Smoak, Sprott, Stack-house, Stokes, Stribling, Sullivan, Tal-bert, Taylor, Tillman, B. R.; Timmerman, Waters, Watson, Wells, Wharton, White, A. H.; Wiggins, Wilson, Stanyarne; Wilson, W. B.; Winkler—

S.; Farrow, Fitch, Gage, Gilland, Howell, Jervey, Johnstone, George; Klugh, Lee, McGowan, Mitchell, Nahans, Oliver, Patton, Smalls, Smith R. F.; Tiliman, G. D.; VonKolnitz,

Whipper, White, S. E.; Wigg-24. Mr. Doyle offered an amendment to decide the question whether the State sell liquor for profit or not. A roll call was secured after much trouble, and a lively running debate. The vote resulted as follows, being taken on the direct question :

Yeas-Alexander, Anderson, Ashe derson, D. S.; Houser, Hutson, Jervey Johnson, T. E.; Johnstone, George; Lee, Montgomery, W. J.; Nathans, Oliver, Ott, Peak, Ragsdale, Smalls, Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, R. F.; Smeak. Stackhouse, Stribling, Tillman, G. D.; Watson, Wells, Whitper, White, A. H.; White. S. E.; Wigg, Wiggins, Wil-son, W. B.—Total—45.

son, W. B.—Total—45.

Nays—Aldrich, Barry, Bates, Bellinger, Bobo, Bowen, Bowman, Breazeale, ger, Bobo, Bowen, Bowman, Breazeale, Byrd, Cantey, Carver, Clayton, Cooper, Cunningham, DeHay, Denais, Douglass, Dudley, Evans, W. D.; Field, Garris, Gary, Glenn, J. P.; Gooding, Gray, Harris, Harrison, Hay, Haynsworth, Hemphill, Henderson, Wm.; Henry, Hiers, Hodges, Howell, Irby, Jones, Wille; Keitt, Kennedy, J. W.; Klugh, Lowman, McCalla, McCaslan, McCown, McDarmotte, McGowa, McKagen, McCown, McDarmotte, McGowa, McKagen, McCann, McCarle, McGowa, McKagen, McCann, McCarle, McGowa, McKagen, McCarle, McCar McDermotte, McGowau, McKagen, McMakin, McWhite, Matthews, Meares, Miller, Montgomery, J. D.; Moore, Miller, Montgomery, J. D.; Moore, Morrison, Nicholson, Parler, Patterfearn, Rogers, Rosborough, Rowland, Russell, Sheppard, Sloan, Smith, A. J.; Smith, W. C.; Sprott, Stokes, Sullivan,

Talbert, Taylor, Tillman, B. R.; Tim-merman, Waters, Wharton, Wilson, Stanyarne; Winkler—Total 84. Mr. Klugh offered a substitute for the whole section after a motion to adjourn had been voted down. It was ractically the same as the amended section. to say on this substitute. He wanted a direct vote on prohibition or dispen

sary. Senator Tillman raised the point that it was another dress on the same baby. Mr. Klugh was ruled out of

reading it is as follows:
Section 14. In the exercise of the police power the General Assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manubeverages within the State under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper; or the General Assembly may prohibit the manufacture and sale and retail of alcoholic liquors and beverages and empower State, county and municipal officers, under the authority and in the name of the State to buy in any market and retail within the State liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities under such rules and regulations as is deemed expecient: Provided, that no license shall be granted to sell alcoholic beverages in less quantities than one-half pint; or to sell them between sundown and sunrise; or to sell them to be drunk on the premises. And provided, further, that the General Assembly shall not delegate the power to issue licenses to sell the same to any municipal corpora-

The article, with amendments, was then given a third reading and sent to the committee on style and revision, in otherwise the same shape as it passed its second reading.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

The debate in regard to granting divorces in South Carolina is one of the ablest of all in the constitutional convention. The amendment offered by Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, was under consideration, which proposed to grant divorces on the ground of adulbery alone, and this amendment was strongly urged.

Mr. Henderson in speaking on the subject said that we ought to bear in mind that the marriage ceremony is simple, the benediction pronounced upon the contract by the man of God. When the contract is broken the innocent party should be allowed to have When there is a wrong the law should furnish a remedy. No man can gainsay the fact that adultery is wrong. We should have the manhood to put in the fundamental law a remedy for such a wrong as that. remedy here suggested is hedged around by all restrictions to prevent its abuse. As to the opening the flood-

gates of abuse, the only way to change this provision, if it should be placed in the constitution, is to have it changed through the machinery of another convention and this is guarantee convention and this is guarantee enough that abuses will not come in. If you don't grant divorces for this ground, I believe, he said, you place a premium on adultery. We can't shut our eyes to the fact that in every of the State there are good who should be relieved from county vomen who should be relieved the bands uniting them to adulterous men and it was in their behalf he appealed.

Senator B. R. Watson then tool the floor and proceeded to make one of the most feeling and forcible speeches that was delivered during the day against the granting of a divorce in any manner. He wanted the constitution to stamp out the possibility even of a divorce ever being granted of a divorce ever being granted in the State. Some of his references to the agony caused in homes by parading of family troubles in courts were touching indeed. He said his for them to bear such things for the sake of their children. He held up a Bible and said this Scripture was clear as it could be. The majority of the people of South Carolina were believers in the Bible. He read what shock the sensibilities of hundreds of Christians all over the State.

Dr. Timmerman asked if the theo-

ogians were not divided on the meaning of the passages in the Bible. on replied that the were as to what Matthew meant, but

Mark and Luke made it clear. Mr. Jervey on behalf of the committee explained that the section as reported by the committee neither prescribes or prohibits divorces, but sim-ply left it to the Legislature. Several resolutions were presented to the com-mittee on either side. The committee rejected all and it was recommended that the law stand as it is. We advocate that the Legislature shall be put in the position to keep up with the the exigencies of the occasion. It is a matter of pride that although the conprovide for divorces it has never had the case he favored divorce with proper restrictions—that is for the one cause of adultery.

Mr. W. C. McGowan then made one

of the most thoroughly elequent arguments heard on any matter since the convention assembled. Mr. McGowan said that the only real argument made was made by the gentleman from Ai-" He said that this plan was putting a premium on adultery. I deny that. Exactly the reverse is true." Turn loose "married women without usbands" in a community, with all the liberties of a married woman and with none of the restraints of the unmarried woman, and you would have no end of adultery. Put this proposition to the people and you will be snowed under 40 to 1. He was proud to live in so unique a State in respect to the sanctity of the marriage law. If this was sentiment, he, for one, was willing to stand upon it. It was better for soniety at large that there should l divorce at all. Once let down the bars and there is no telling where it will end. His friend Farrow had argued prohibitory law on foreign divorces, but that had nothing to do with this

convention granting divorces. W. J. Montgomery said that Mr. Henderson's substitute does not put in the constitution anything that would be at war with public sentinent. It prescribes that if the Legis lature provides any law for divorce i shall be hedged about with proper re-strictions. The law as it now stands shuts out the good women of the State from redress in case of adulterous husbands. They should be relieved from the criminal conduct of wicked and designing men. As far as abuse of the law is concerned, he believed gentlenen begged the question when they referred to the great abuses common in other States, for the amendment makes it impossible for any such thing to bappen in this State.

Mr. Sheppard said that he was grat-lifed at the high plane on which the discussion had been placed, and the carolina in her palmiest days. There is no proposition here to establish a divorce law. Ever since 1868 we have had a provision authorizing divorces,

that a child be legitimate in one State and under the band of bastardy in an-other. And that is the way it is now. There are matters of legislation that should be common and it is almost certain that Congress will pass a law making divorces one of them. When Congress enacts a national divorce law the Legislature should be able to enact laws conformable to it. Even if Congress has no power to pass a divorce law, it has power to make legislative enactments uniform in the States. He believed in submitting it to the people. If they want, let them have the power to put a divorce law in the Statute

Mr. Hutson thought, that if in the judgment of the convention divorces should not be granted, Mr. Sheppard's argument would fall to the ground advocates of divorces must show that they are necessary for morality, that they tend to elevate society. They have failed to sustain either of

hese positions.

Mr. Breazeale did not believe that the time would come when divorces would be necessary. He rather believed that we are growing better and better. He was opposed to a divorce law not only on account of morality. but as a matter of economy. Nearly every session of the Legislature for the past ten years has had a divorce bill before it, and to prevent this he

favored no divorce in the constitution.

Mr. McWhite said that he had for several years while in the Legislature divorces. ment against committing adultery was sufficient justification for the adoption of the amendment. Men and women have gone to other States, gotten divorces, returned here and remarried and are now living in bigamy because no protection has been thrown around

them. Mr. Bowman, in answering Lieutenant Governor Timmerman's speech of the night before, when he read the views of several eminent Baptist minsters showing that divorces were Scriptural, read directly opinions from Dr. Lansing Burrows and the late Dr. Jas. C. Furman, both of whom were eminent Baptists

Mr. Glenn wanted to know whether divorces could be granted under the constitution even if the Legislature made no provision for them. Henderson and Mr. Sheppard both said that they could not.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Bowman's amendment prohibiting di-vorces on any ground in the State. The ayes and noes were called, and reulted in the adoption of the amendment by 86 to 49. Yeas: Aldrich, Alexander, Ashe.

Austin, Barton, Bates, Behre, Berry, Bobo, Bowman, Breazeale, J. S. Brice, Buist, Byrd, Cantey, Carver, Connor, Cooper, Cunningham, Dent, Douglas, Doyle, Dudley, Ellerbe, Floyd, Gary, Gilland, J. P. Glenn, Gooding, Gray, Gilland, J. P. Glenn, Gooding, Gray, Gunter, Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Hay. Haynsworth, Henry, Hiers: Houser, Howell, Hutson, Irby, T. E. Johnson, Wille Jones, Klugh, Lee, Lowman, Lybrand, McCalla, McCown, McDermotte, McGowan, Matthews, Meares, Mitchell, Moore, Nathan, Otts, Parier, Parrott, Patterson, Patton, Perritte, Redfearn, Rowland, Sloan, A. J. Smith, Jeremiah Smith. Sloan, A. J. Smith, Jeremiah Smith, R. F. Smith, W. C. Smith, Smoak, Sprott, Stribling, Talbert, G. D. Tillman, Von Konlitz, Waters, Watson, Wells, Wharton, A. H. White, S. E. White, Stanyarne Wilson, Winkler-

Nays: Anderson, Atkinson, Barry. Bowen, T. W. Brice, Dennis, W. D. Evans, Farrow, Field, Fitch, Fraser, Gage, Garris, J. L. Glenn, Graham, Hemphill, D. S. Henderson, Wm. Hen derson, Hodges, Jervey, George John stone, Keitt, E. J. Kennedy, J. W Kennedy, McMakin, McWhite, Miller, J. D. Montgomery, W. J. Montgomery, Morrison, Nicholson, Peake, Ragsdale, I. R. Reed, Rogers, Rosborough, Sheppard, Smalls, Stackhouse, Sullivan, Taylor, B. R. Tillman, Timmerman, Wnipper, Wigg, W. B. Wilson, Wood

ward-49. Senator Tillman then offered an amendment to add the words, "but the courts of this State shall recognize the courts of other States in divorce cases." He said we have had portrayed the evils of children being born in egitimacy in other States, while they are legally bastards in another. I believe it was carried to the United States courts, he said, they could get redress. It is the fundamental law of the country that the act of one State shall be recognized in other States. It is a matter of simple justice. It's an injustice for a woman progress of the age. Let them meet to get a divorce out of the State and

come back here and claim a right to part of the property of her husband. Mr. Patton said that he would vote against the amendment. He occasion to do so. As to the merits of rather vote for Mr. Henderson's the case he favored divorce with amendment. Under the Tilman provision our courts will have to recognize divorces granted in other States for the many common and Godless reasons that prevail. That will be the inevitable result of that amendment. It makes the divorce laws of other States operate immediately in our State and if we are to have divorces at all let us have a law of our own.

Mr. McGowan said he thought the amendment was surplusage. If both parties are under the jurisdiction of a court our courts are bound to recognize such divorces. Mr. Klugh offered as a substitute that the General Assembly may legitimatize the children f parents divorced in another State. Mr. Patton moved to lay the motion

on the table.

Senator Tillman said the object he desired to attain was to give relief to innocent children. We don't want a married woman either to run off and get a divorce and have dower in her

Mr. Henderson again offered his amendment as a substitute for the whole matter. This was ruled out of order. Mr. Klugh's amendment was voted down. Mr. Bowman moved to lay Senator

Tillman's amendment on the table, which was adopted. Mr. W. D. Evans offered an amend ment similiar to Senator Tillman's and t was also voted down,

The section was then adopted as amended by Mr. Howman, which makes it read that divorces from the conds of matrimony shall not be granted by the courts of this State.

THE FACTORY TOWNS

The Convention Decides Against Compulsory Incorporation—A Defeat for Senator Fillman.

Mr. D. S. Henderson called up the report of the committee on runicipal corporations on the sections recom-"The committee on municipal cor-porations and police regulations, to whom was recommitted sections I and by the convention do pass with the

The whole section was then adopted as a mended and it had the parliamentary clincher put on it by Mr. Henderson. As it passed to a third general assembly from providing for the incorporation of the manufacturing towns of this State, under such restrictions and regulations as shall protect the rights of the citizens and prevent unjust encroachments upon

property."
Mr. B. R. Tillman offered this substitute: "Provided, That a class to be known as the manufacturing towns shall be provided by the general assembly, and shall be incorporated wherever the population of such a commake munity shall number 1,000, under such restrictions and regulations as shall protect the rights of and prevent unjust encroachments upon the property of the citizens. In such towns no pro-perty qualifications shall be required to vote in municipal elections for of-

This precipitated the debate of the day. Mr. Tillman explained his object in effering this amendment. The manufacturing towns were practically owned by the company. As the law stood the citizens-employees of the mills-could not obtain a charter or have the town incorporated if the factory presidents objected. If they petitioned for a charter against the wishes of the bosses they would be told to "get out." He wanted to put it in such shape that when a facto town reached a certain size it would be incorporated.

Mr. Johnstone asked whether Mr. Tillman would incorporate a town against the will of its inhabitants. Mr. Tillman-I want to force an incorporation when the towns reach 1,000 inhabitants. If they have to sign a petition to be incorporated they will be told by the mill owners: "Sign that and you must get out," and you

know it. Mr. Johnstone (with great emphasis) -Mr. President, I agise to ask a courteous question, and I hope I asked it in a courteous manner, and I do protest against the kind of answer I have received. The gentleman has no right to impute such knowledge or motives to me or any one upon this floor. I earnestly protest against it.

Mr. Tillman—I meant no reflection,

and if anything I said was so construed I withdraw it. Mr. Johnstone-I am very happy to near the gentleman make that de-

claration. Mr. Prince considered himself competent to speak for factory employes. He lived among factories, had friends and relatives employed in them and he knew they did not wish this kind of legislation. Speaking for the factories of Anderson and Greenville counties, Prince asserted that they were the best governed communities in the State. Their schools were open for nine, ten, and if they wated them they could have them for eleven months in the year. This convention, it seemed to him, was inclined to be paternal. The other day they were trying to protect the women, now they wanted to protect a certain class of

Tillman-What kind of government is that of the factory towns, if it is not the most paternal? They are white slaves, that's what they are.

Mr. Prince—Those in my county are manly citizens and they would spurn the imputation that they were ruled by any man. If these people are not free and independent I would like some gentleman on the floor to say so. Stanyarne Wilson-I never saw

pression as the factory people of Spartanburg.

Mr. Prince- I was speaking of those people in the factories of Anderson and Greenville, who would scorn to be considered slaves. I regret very much to know that the same spirit does not prevail among those of Spartanburg, as indicated by my friend.

a class of people living under such op-

Mr. Prince then declared that if this amendment was passed it would be the death knell of factories in South Carolina. Not because it would have any effect upon the government of these towns, but it would frighten off northern capital. It would not ac-complish what it was seeking to do and would result in driving away those who had money to invest. Mr. Tillman asked Mr. Prince if he was willing to have capital come here under conditions of white slavery. Mr. Prince replied in the negative and declared no factory president in the county that he came from dared attempt to rule white people as slaves. He recited what factories were doing for the education of the children and

said that was the kind of "oppression" it seemed they wanted to save the employes from.

Mr. Clayton declared that he was tired of having "capital" thrown in their teeth as if it was the only thing to be considered. There were higher rights. There were personal rights, and he could not vote for the amend-ment. He was here to hold the scales easily and justly. When the factory owns all the property they had no more right to say what that corporation should do with it than they had to dictate to the farmer working a thousand hands. They should not impose a burden upon a factory that they could not set on any other property

owned. Mr. Burns spoke from the labor standpoint as he saw it. They must do omething, he said, or capital will rule South Carolina. He spoke of the la borer as a capitalist. For, he said, he advances the value of his labor until

the end of the month or pay day.

Mr. Gage thought that this convention should not attempt to pass on facts. They were trying to do it, and what was the result? The gentleman from Edgefield declared that factory hands were oppressed; the gentleman from Anderson said they were not; the gentleman from Spartanburg stated that none of them knew what they were talking about; one of them was a United States Senator and none of them went into a factory more than once a year.

Tillman-Do you know anything about it?

Gage—No, I do not. Tillman—Then why don't you hush Gage—Because you have not hushed and I won't hush. These gentlemen come here and try and stultify themselves by making statements of facts when they are not informed and try to make fools of us. They can't do it. Where, said Mr. Gage, is to be vest

ed the power to say when a town has grown to be a factory town. There are factories in many towns. Leave it to the Legislature to arrange this mat ter as provided in the committee's re-If the gentleman from Edge fied will read that report he will see that it covers the ground; he is a man of sense-whatever his faults may be. he has sense. Let the Legislature settle it. Tillman-That's the sting. It pro

vides for a petition and they can't petition. The Legislature has enough corporation lawyers in it to block it.

Mr. Gage—Then abolish the Legis-Mr. Gage went on to say that the imputation of Mr. Tillman upon the

average of twenty-five towns chartered each year by the Legislature. Mr. W. B. Wilson could not support the amendment. The towns when they reached a certain size should be incorporated and for that purpose he offered an amendment to section 2 reading as follows: "All towns havng 1,006 inhabitants shall be incorpor-

Senator Tillman accepted that amendment.

Mr. Stanyarne Wilson desired to make his position clear in the matter. Perhaps the gentleman who had spoken about the freedom of the factory employees had not seen, as he had, factory presidents and superintendents standing at the polls handing out tickets to their employees as they came up, and if they did not vote them warning. One of the main causes for the large profits being made in the cotton mills was the oppression of the factory employees who east possible compensation.

Mr. Stokes offered an amendment to nake the towns of 500 inhabitants come within the provision of Mr. Wilson's amendment. It was declared out of order, two amendments being pend

Mr. Haynsworth spoke against the local self-government and the liabilities of municipalities should not b forced upon communities without giving the citizens a voice in the matter. undue influences of employees could be provided against in the elec-Mr. George D. Tillman took the

floor and made an impressive speech. It had been said that the only thing more timid than one million dollars was two million dollars. It takes money to build cotton factories; we have not got it. To get it we must go North or to Europe. He regretted the effort to incorporate cotton factories. He was astonished at the position of the gentleman from Spartanburg, the county whose wealth had been so won derfully increased by these factories. In the South we have but two industries, growing cotton and manufactur-ing it. Cotton factories are our means of converting cheap cotton into cloths instead of sending it to New England and Old England. All cotton mill men coming South prefer to locate factories on some waterpower in the country rather than in the city where any Tom, Dick and Harry may be it a position to plunder them with taxes. Why not incorporate two or three adjoining rice plantations on the coast, having 1,000 hands! To incorporate these factories would be a dead letter. Cotton mill men would control the property. They go into business to make money, not to found cities. If operatives are offensive why should they not be told to go. These gentlemen upon the floor who employed hands, he guaranteed, wished to have the privilege of

offensive. A voice—They do it.

Mr. Tillman—Of course they do.

The speaker then turned to the proposition to establish a bureau of labor, with a labor commissioner would that commissioner do, he asked. except go among operatives and tell them they were not being paid enough, and invite them to strike. Up North there were hundreds of tramp orators who got good wages just to go around and stir up strife. These

telling them to "go" if they were

agitators do nothing but harm. Mr Tillman hoped that the sections carefully prepared by the committee would be adopted. He moved to lay all the amendments on the table. was withdrawn in order to mit further debate.

He said the legislature brother. could not be trusted to protect this class of factory employees. The influence of the lobby with the paid attorneys on the floor defeated the incorporation of such towns. rather capital stay away than come nere against the liberty of the citizen. It was not proposed to overtax the factory; their property would be pro-tected, but the object of this was that when South Carolina became the Mas-sachusetts of the South, and it was attempted to impose upon these employ-ees and drive them out, the employees would have the power put here enabling them to fix municipal government on those towns,
Mr. Henderson renewed Mr. G. D.

Tillman's motion to lay on the table Mr. McGowan was permitted to the rankest sort. It would be inoperative according to the arguments of its friends, because if the mill men control the hands now, they would control them then, but a most serious feature in the measure was that it would enable dispensaries to be established in those owns, and ruination would inevitably

Mr. W. D. Evans -How could they do it when all the buildings belong to the franchise? Mr. McGowan-You propose to make

t a corporation, sir. Mr. Tillman—By your argument they would elect the mill president mayor and if he said so vote against the dis-Densary. How about that?

Mr. McGowan—i was using there

our argument. Do you believe it ould be well to have dispensaries in these towns? Mr. Tillman-Answer my question

Mr. Mctiowan-I follow your plan,

nd ask one in answer to one. Mr. Tillman (from his seat)-No Mr. Johnstone, in alluding to Senator Tillman's reference to the Legislature. said it was shocking, pitiful, miserable that such an estimate of the Legisla ture of South Carolina should be as had been expressed on that floor. If he had such an opinion of that ody it could not give him an office If factories can debauch the Legisla-ture, let's abolish factories or the Legislature. If there exists the power o

The factory officers had told him they did not wish to be incorporated because they did not wish whiskey pur upon them. The principle of local self overnment will be violated by this amendment by the gentleman from Edgefield as much as he claims the factory presidents violate it. Mr. Tillman-Why are other town

debauchery let's cut out the cancer.

much smaller incorporated? Mr. Johnstone-II other towns wish it they get it. Look at the expense of a municipal government; if they do not wish it why thrust it upon them. Mr. G. D. Tillman (from his seat)-The cure is worse than the bite. Mr. Johnstone continuing -" Except the imperious will of the gentleman

from Edgefield, there is no evidence that these people wish to be incorpor Mr. Tillman-Except that all other towns have it and except that they

have not got it.

Mr. Johnstone-Except that the gen tleman from Edgefield admits that they escape the predicament in which he

members of the Legislature was un-worthy of him. He showed that for the last five years there has been an rest. I deny the imputation upon employers. If that is so, God help the rest. I deny the imputation upon

Mr. Henderson said he had examined all the constitutions of States in this Union, and was unable to find where compulsory incorporation was legal. The question was then called, and

all amendments on the table was car ried by a vote of 93 to 44, as follows: Yeas-Aldrich, Ashe, Atkinson, Austin, Barker, Barton, Bates, Behre, Bellinger. Berry, Bowen, Breazeale, Brice, J. S.; Brice, T. W.; Buist, Byrd, Brice, J. S.; Brice, T. W.; Buist, Byrd, Clayton, Cooper, DeHay, Dennis, Dent, Douglass, Doyle, Eilerbe, Evans, W. D.; Farrow, Field, Fitch, Fraser, Gam-ble, Garris, Gilland, Glenn, J. L; Glenn, J.; Graham, Gray, Harris, Hay, Haynsworth, Hemphill, Henderson, D. S.; Hiers, Howell, Hutson, Jervey, John-Hiers, Howell, Hutson, Jervey, Johnstone, George; Jones, Wilie; Keitt, Kennedy, E.J.: Kennedy, J. W.: Klugh, Lee, McDermotte, McGowan, McKagen, McMakin, McWhite, Matthews. Meares. Mitchell, Montgomery, W. J.: Nathans, Nicholson, Oliver, Patton, Danke, Prince, Paged J. H. Peake, Prince, Ragsdale, Read, J. H.; Readfearn, Rogers, Russell, Sheppard, Sloan, Smalls, Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, R. F.; Smith, W. C.; Smoak, Sprott,

K. F.; Smith, W. C.; Smoak, Sprott, Stackhouse, Stribling, Sullivan, Taylor, Tillman, G. D.; Timmerman, Von-Koinitz, Wells, Whipper, White, A. H.; White, S. E.; Wiggs, Wiggins—93. Nays—Alexander, Barry, Bobo, Bowman, Burn, Cantey, Carver, Connor, Cunningham, Dudley, Floyd, Gage, Gary, Gooding, Gunter, Hamel, Harrison, Henderson, Wm.; Henry Hodrison, Henderson, Wm.; Henry, Hodges, Houser, Irby, Johnston, T. E. Lowman, McCalla, McCaslan, McCown Montgomery, J. D.; Moore, Morrison Otts, Parrott, Patterson, Rosborough Rowland, Smith, A. J.; Stokes, Talbert, Tillman, B. R.; Waters, Wharton, Wilson, Stanyarne: Wilson, W. B. Woodward-44.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Plan Introduced by Senator Till-man as Chairman of the Suffrage Committee.

Section 1. All elections by the people hall be by ballot. Sec. 2. Every qualified elector shall be eligible to any office to be voted for. unless disqualified by age. But no person shall hold two offices of honor or

profit at the same time except officers n the militia or notaries public. Sec. 3. Every male citizen of the United States, 21 years of age and upwards, not laboring under the disabilities named in this constitution, and possessing the qualifications required by it, shall be a legal elector.

Sec. 4. The qualifications for suffrage shall be as follows: a. Residence in the State for two years, in the county one year, in the election district in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment of a poil tax six months before any election: Provided, however, that ministers of the Gospel in charge of an organized church vote after six months residence in the State, if otherwise quali-

b. Registration which shall provide

in 10 years.

c. The person applying for registraion must be able to read and write any section of the constitution or must show that he owns and pays taxes on \$300 worth of property in this State: Provided, That at the first registration under this constitution and up to January I, 1898, all male persons of voting age who can read a clause in this constitution or understand and exthis constitution or understand and ex-This plain it when read to them by the reg plain it when read to them by the reg istration officer shall be entitled to as far as marriage relation is conregister and become electors. A separate record of all illiterate persons thus registered, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before January 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified sons shall remain during the pro-electors, unless disqualified by the pro-visions of section 6 of this article. The visions of section 6 of this article. certificate of the clerk of the court or secretary of state shall be sufficient to establish the right of said

class of citizens to registration and the d. Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, may be registered: Provided, That he can both read and write any section of this constitution or can show that he owns and has paid taxes during the previous year on prop-

erty in this State assessed at \$300 or e. Managers of election shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election, before allowing him to vote, proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him for the previous year.

f. Registration certificates when lost shall be renewed if the applicant is qualified under the provisions of this constitution, or if he has been registered as provided in sub-section "c. Any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal to any and all courts of this State to determine the question under the limitations imposed in this article, and the general assembly snall provide by law for the correction of illegal or fraudulent registration and the punishment

of the same. Sec. 6. The following persons are disqualified from being registered or

First. Persons convicted of burglary theft, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery robbery, bribery, adultery, embezzle ment, bigamy, or crimes against the election laws: Provided, That the pardon of the governor shall remove such

disqualifications,
Second. Persons who are idiots, in sane, paupers supported at the public expense, and persons confined in any ublic prison.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting no

person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his abonce while employed in the service of he United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas. The general assembly shall

provide for the registration of all qual-ified electors, and shall prescribe the manner of holding elections and of as certaining the results of the same Providea, That each of the two parties casting the highest number of votes at the preceding election shall have representation on the board of managers at each precinct, and on the board of county canvassers in each county.
Sec. 9. The several counties in the

State shall be divided into election districts, with one precinct in each of the same at which alone the voter regisered for that precinct can cast his ballot: Provided, That a voter may be transferred from one election district to another.
Sec. 10. The general assembly shall

provide by law for the holding of party primary elections and punishing fraud

Sec. 11. The registration books shall has placed himself. There are 50,000 close at least 30 days before an election, factory people in South Carolina. He after which transfers and registration

shall not be legal, except as to persons coming of age in the interim. Sec. 12. Electors in municipal elections shall possess all the qualification herein prescribed.
Sec. 13. At any special election in in

Sec. 13. At any special election in in-corporated cities and towns of this State for the purpose of bonding the same or for the raising revenue all resident owners of property in said cities and towns of the assessed value of \$200 who are qualified electors under this constitution shall alone be entitled to vote. At such election the voter shall produce a receipt for all taxes, county, State and municipal, for the previous year as evidence of his right

to vote.
- Sec. 14. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony or a breach of the peace be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their at-

tendance at the polls and going to and returning therefrom Sec. 15. No power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suf-

NO MIXED MARRIAGES.

The Convention Sat Down on Bob Smalls—The Negroes Pressed White Delegates to the Wall.

The day before recess was taken, the convention took up for considera-tion the Smalls resolution, which added to the section prohibiting the marriage of a white person with a negro or a person having one-eighth negro blood, the provision that any white man cohabiting with a negro woman be disfranchised, that their offspring should be legitimatized and

allowed to inherit property.

Mr. Aldrich moved to strike out the entire section and indefinitely post-pone all amendments to it. He said that the convention had wasted a great deal of time discussing questions that had no place in the crestitution. This, among others is a matter purely for statutory regulation. Is miscegenation more her ous than any other crime? If you regulate one

crime in the constitution y There is no public depend for this crime to be especially considered now. Mr. Wigg (colored) agreed that this matter had no place in the constitu tion, but it was wrong in the first place to bring this section in as insult to the colored people of the State, and he was glad that it bad come home to roost to the white people. He went on to say that while visiting Chicago he had seen a fine equippage drive by on the streets with two liveried white men on the box. In it sat a white woman and by her side a negro as black as the acc of spades. This did not horrily anybody and was an every day occurrence in the North and West. He went on to say that the sentiment of love was placed in man by God Almighty, and if a white man married a negro woman

Mr. Johnstone said that the rea purpose of the amendment offered by the Beaufort delegates was to allow negroes to marry white women and to compel this white convention to grant their amendment or put them embarrassing position. He for one was not in favor, positively and emphatically, of being driven into any such position.

Mr. Smalls denied that any such thing was ever intended. He was as much opposed to intermarriage as any man. Mr. Johnstone continuing said that

God Almighty never intended the marriage of a white man and an Africerned. He never wanted such a

Mr. Johnstone, in order to avoid the

possible supposition that he was making an exception, withdress his motion to table so as to allow Senator Tillman to speak, although he thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed.
Mr. B. R. Tillman believed that it an indiscreet act had been committed, the gentleman from Barnwell (Mr. Aldrich) was responsible for it in try-ing to obliterate section 31. The question was here: should we not meet it like men? Whether the committee was wise in bringing in the section he would not say. If we pass a law making it unlawful for intermarriage of

bauching a negro woman. this amendment and substitute, the amendment to follow section 31: "And the parties to such marriage, upon conviction, shall be punished as the general assembly may prescribe."
"Section 35. Any white person who shall live and cohabit with a negro or mulatto, or person who shall have any negro blood, shall be guitty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as the general assembly may prescribe." We dare not, said Mr. Tillman, pub-

the races, we cannot in common justice

refuse to punish a white man for de

lish it broadcast that after this question has come up we are afraid to act upon it.
Mr. Johnstone declared that his motion was pending, and Mr. Tillman's

amendment was out of order. Mr. Sligh, as chairman, held that all amendments to the committee's section was out of order: that section 34 referred only to marriages; all amendments dealing with other than the marriage state were not pertinent Mr. G. D. Tillman agreed with Mr. Sligh. That section had been copied almost exactly from the Mississippi constitution, except that in that con-stitution marriage with persons of nore than I-16 negro blood was pro-aibited. He could, he said, give reasons for this of a scientific charac-

ter, but it would take too long.

Mr. Tillman said that the question naving been presented here, it should be acted on. Alluding to the senti-ment at the North, he declared that we knew nothing about it down here They looked upon the intermarriage of races as natural, and he supposed we would be forced to shake them up there in this matter. Public senti-ment was indicated when the last census for New York State showed that 1,300 white women were wives of negro men. He had seen white girls waiters in Massachussetts under orders of a negro head waiter. He hed seen -a sad sight-a pretty girl, evidently with gentle blood in her veins, but who had become poor, married to a negro, and with two mulatto children. He cited these things to show our ignorance of Northern sentiment.

Mr. Tillman then moved to lay all pending amendments on This was carried with little opposition by a viva voce vote, the convention not seeming to realize that they thus disposed of the Cooper amendment to Smalls' amendment, which they adopted the night previous after a lengthy debate by a vote of 103 to 22, and which reads as follows: "And that any white person who shall live and cohabit with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood shall be disqualified from holding any office of emolument or trust in this State.'

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]