has been the balance of power, through which one side or the other has controlled the elections by means of bribery, for the negro vote was a powerful vote.

Therefore, we have been confronted by the condition of a large, ignorant debased vote, thrust upon us by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Other States, not so peculiarly situated as ours, have retained that negro vote. They have taken no steps looking to the purity of the ballot box, to the purity and honesty of elections, to the decency of government, and it is there forever until there is a constitutional provision made here which will relieve us from it.

I should be glad to see an education qualification throughout the North. I believe no man is fit to be an elector unless he is able to read and write and understand something about government and its great principles. But who hopes to see that? No party at the North is interested in that limit. That vote to-day stands as a menace to the freedom, to the purity of the ballot box, to the purity and honesty of elections, to the decency of government, and it is there forever until there is a constitutional provision made here which will relieve us from it.

I should like to hear the words that are to be spoken in regard to that vote to-day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, which has been stated, upon which the Senator from South Carolina demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to have the yeas and nays. Let us know who is to suffer. Necessity will make them give support to those owning a thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be once more stated to the Senate.

Mr. CULLOM. It strikes out the property clause. Mr. TILLMAN, I should like to have the yeas and nays. Let us know who is to suffer. Necessity will make them give support to those owning a thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment has been stated, upon which the Senator from South Carolina demands the yeas and nays.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to have the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What has been read just this moment is to be stricken out.

Mr. TILLMAN. The whole section.

Mr. CULLOM. The whole section.

Mr. McKILLOP. The whole section, with the exception of what I will now read, by leave of the Senate:

SEC. 82. That in order to be qualified to vote for senators a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required by the legislature for the registration of voters for the state or district of each registration, of which the registration shall be made.

The remainder of the section goes out.

Mr. BATE. Pardon me. What are the qualifications of representatives?

Mr. CULLOM. Intelligence—to speak, read, and write the English language.

Mr. BATE. There is no property qualification?

Mr. CULLOM. None whatever.

Mr. TILLMAN. In the House bill there is a provision which describes the qualifications for electors for both houses without having one for the house and another for the senate. It is much simpler. That can be arranged in conference, however.

Mr. CULLOM. It is as simple as it can be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina ask for the yeas and nays?

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes, sir; I want to know who in this House will vote for a property qualification, if the Senate will give me that privilege.

Mr. BATE. I do not understand this to be a property qualification, but the reverse of it. I am against the property qualifications. I think we should have a right to vote if we can be made to muster or if we can be forced to sit on a jury or to work on a road against his will or be drafted in the Army. That is the man we look to, and I believe he should have a right to vote.

Mr. TILLMAN: I do not like the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois, upon which the yeas and nays are demanded.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge]. If he said present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. FRYE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry].

Mr. FRYE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Berry].

Mr. MORGAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Money]. As he is not present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. MCLAURIN (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Fritchard]. I am sure he would vote "yea" if he were here, and I will vote "yea."

Mr. PENROSE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Gear].

Mr. PENROSE (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Gear].

Mr. QUARLES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Texas [Mr. Culberson]. If he were here, I should vote "yea."

Mr. THURSTON (when his name was called). My colleague [Mr. Allen] is absent in the West on important matters, and during his absence I am paired with him generally; but I am satisfied he would vote "yea" on this motion, and I will therefore exercise my privilege and vote. I vote "yea."