

Geo. W. Dargan.

The congressional convention met in Florence last Wednesday, and organized by electing Mr. Jas. E. Davis, of Clarendon, chairman. Four candidates were nominated: Col. H. L. Benbow, Col. Blus, G. W. Dargan, and H. H. Newton.

On first ballot the vote stood: Newton 5, Benbow 7, Blus 10, Dargan 19. By counties, Newton got five votes from Marlboro; Benbow got six from Clarendon, and one from Williamsburg; in all seven; Blus got ten from Marion; Dargan got ten from Darlington, two from Williamsburg, one from Marlboro, and six from Horry, in all nineteen. Necessary to a choice 21.

It will be noticed Clarendon, Marion, and Darlington each stood solidly by their candidates, but Marlboro flew the track, and one of her delegates voted for Dargan.

On second ballot there was no change. The convention then took a recess.

On third ballot there was considerable change. Dr. Byrd, of Williamsburg, who had led Col. Benbow to believe that he would not only get his individual vote, but that also of his delegation, flew the track, and with the two other Williamsburg delegates voted for Dargan. Two others of Marlboro, three in all, forsook Mr. Newton and voted for Dargan. Marion left Blus and voted for Newton. Clarendon, Darlington, and Horry stood firm to their first choice. By votes the ballots stood: Newton 13, Benbow 6, Dargan 22, resulting in Mr. Dargan's election. Had the Williamsburg delegation stood, as promised, to Col. Benbow, he would have been elected on fifth ballot. Marion had determined to cast her vote twice for Blue, twice for Newton, and then her ten votes would have come to Benbow. It was understood from the first that Blue and Newton could not be elected, and the vote for them was complimentary. Then on the fifth ballot Marlboro would have probably given Benbow three Newton votes, which with Williamsburg's three and Clarendon's six, would have given Col. Benbow twenty-two, and elected him. Williamsburg held the balance of power, and, as stated last week, could not be depended on.

Mr. Dargan is very popular in Clarendon, and next to a county man, our people prefer him for congressman. There was no trading between Marion and Darlington, Marion being as strongly opposed to Dargan as ever. The Washington correspondent of the News & Courier has this to say of Mr. Dargan: Representative Dargan has been overwhelmed with congratulations upon his nomination for a fourth term in Congress, and his many friends in this vicinity commended the good judgment of the people of the 6th District in this connection. Mr. Dargan's popularity in the House has increased steadily since his first term, and he is now regarded as one of the most valuable members of that body. He occupies influential positions on several important committees, and should the Democrats continue in control of the House during the 51st Congress, he stands a good chance of being placed at the head of one of the standing committees.

Gov. Richardson was insulted last Monday in Chester by B. R. Tillman and the citizens of Chester. Chester and Tillman have in the eyes of all right thinking people disgraced themselves, and deserve the contempt of the State. We regret that we are unable to give details this week.

The United States Senate has just passed a bill to reimburse the depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank—an institution which, it will be remembered, failed some years ago. The failure was the result not only of gross mismanagement, but of corrupt practices, and those who made deposits were undoubtedly induced by the apparent endorsement of the institution by the government of the United States. \$1,000,000 has been appropriated. The bill has not yet passed the house.

The Pea Dee Index says: "Mr. L. S. Bigham requests us to say that he proposes soon to 'show up' the press of the State. To 'show up' properly all the wickedness of that terrible institution he will need a daily paper the size of the Sunday edition of the London Times."

The South Carolina Democratic Association has been formed in Washington. J. F. Trutten, of Columbia, is president, and W. E. McDaniel, of Columbia, secretary. The other officers are: Jas. N. Lipscomb, of Newberry, first vice president; Edward Melver, of Cheraw, second vice president; K. S. Marchison, of Abbeville, financial secretary; J. S. Cutting, of Berkeley, sergeant-at-arms. Executive committee—C. M. Davis, Spartanburg; James Tillman, Edgefield; C. C. Manning, Clarendon. The Association has made a most gratifying beginning and will make themselves felt in the coming campaign. They sent delegates to the recent meeting of Democratic Clubs at Baltimore.

The Equal Rights party began its Presidential campaign in Brooklyn last week by Mrs. Belva Lockwood, its courageous standard bearer. She was endorsed by two of her female supporters who first addressed the crowded audience present by saying that there was no question but that Mrs. Lockwood would make a good President if they knew that she was a good mother, a good wife, a good citizen, a good lawyer, and a good level-headed woman. Mrs. Lockwood, who wore a plain but neat-fitting black dress, with a modest trimming of white lace at the throat, and carried a bouquet of roses presented to her on her entrance to the hall by one of her admirers, was loudly applauded as she carried forward. She bowed her thanks, and, unfolding her manuscript, proceeded to read an address on the "Tendencies of Parties and Government." Mrs. Lockwood modestly refrained from saying much about her own canvass, but asked her supporters to work earnestly in her behalf from now until election day.

First Campaign Meeting.

At half past 12 o'clock last Monday a large concourse of people assembled in the court-house to listen to the speeches of the candidates. It was the first county campaign meeting, and every body was on the quiver to know what the candidates would say. The court-house was well filled, and had the weather been more propitious the crowd would have been far greater. On motion of Capt. D. J. Bradham, Capt. E. R. Plowden was elected chairman. Capt. Bradham was requested to act as secretary. Capt. Plowden briefly stated the object of the meeting, and then called on Col. J. O. Brock to address the meeting.

Col. Brock, after a few preliminary remarks, entered upon a discussion of the principal issues of the day, which was increased educational facilities. With reference to the Clemson request he favored it if it was practicable. But as the entire income from the investment would yield only \$4000 or \$5000 it was hardly enough to run a college, especially after this income was very largely reduced by putting up buildings, and other necessary expenses. It was not business-like for the State to expend the bulk of the money, and yet have a minority control. He thought, however, that by legislative enactments this 7 to 6 difficulty might be obviated. He was in favor of a State agricultural college, and of retaining other common schools as the great foundation for the popular education of the masses. Only a few could attend a college, but every one could attend a good common school, and thereby obtain a liberal education. A good school in any community would insure in the rising generation a liberally educated community. Col. Brock favored reduced taxation, but was not in favor of placing public officers at such low figures that only rich men could accept the office. He deplored the fact that interest on money was so high, but said that money like every other commodity was worth all it would bring, and he saw no help for it. He hoped, however, that the people would soon get on a cash basis, and not have to borrow money. Col. Brock is not in favor of class legislation, but would accept the same for all. He would like to see the wishes of the people as to all other classes prosper, as the interests of all depend upon the prosperity of the farming class.

Capt. A. Levi was next introduced. Capt. Levi began his speech by saying he intended, should he be elected, to represent the people as a whole and not as a class. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the doctor, the lawyer, and all other classes and professions should stand on an equal footing. He was not in favor of placing a high tariff mainly, but he knew the people of Clarendon would appreciate such a course. The Clemson device or request was a noble one, and of which the people should be thankful, but there were circumstances in which it might not be best to accept it. In case, however, it was not involved in law-suits or other dangerous contingencies, the State should accept the request, and make the proper appropriation for its maintenance. He thought the farmers in any event ought to have an agricultural college, with a liberal appropriation for its support. He had a deep interest in every thing that concerned the farmer, because he was dependent, for his own livelihood, on the farming interests. If aught should be done to oppress the farmers, it would be dangerous to the ship of State. He would not oppose any existing educational institution. He thought the free public school was the best way to educate the people, and the funds somewhat wasted. He advocated a good school house and a competent teacher, one first class school in each township. The people needed this, and it was necessary to enable the people, the masses, to obtain an education. He would pledge himself to do what he could to obtain this object. He would oppose any appropriation of \$1,000 to bring into this county any inferior institution, but desired immigration, but not of the inferior class that would be obtained by such appropriation. If elected he would do all he could to further the best interests of every class and profession of his country.

The next speaker was Col. Jas. E. Tindal. He said he had made so many speeches in this town that he feared he could say nothing new. During the past four years he had been in the farmers' movement, had made speeches in a number of counties in the State, and was deeply interested in the movement, and would always do all he could to advance the farming interests. The object of this farmers' movement was to bring about a unity of action and feeling between the farmers of the State, so as to benefit themselves. Other classes were so organized, and were benefited thereby. Farmers had made less progress in the last twenty-seven years than any other class of people. The value of their property now was about the same as twenty-seven years ago, while that of other classes had increased many fold. This had caused the cry to go forth that South Carolina had made greater progress than ever before, and such indeed was the case in every class except the farmers, and South Carolina was only a parallel case for all the other Southern States. The farmers' movement was doing great good, and had in a number of months a politician the sweet cry of education, more education. European countries are deeply interested in agriculture and mechanics, and are making great efforts to improve the farming interests of those countries. In those countries there were agricultural and mechanical colleges, and in every case those colleges were in charge of practical men. Mr. Tindal then spoke of the preparation costs of the Citadel, the S. C. College, Clinton, and the proposed agricultural college. He grew enthusiastic in speaking of the farmers' movement, and of raising the condition of the poor farmers of Europe, who have little encouragement. He had always supported the S. C. College, and had helped to increase the appropriation to that college at the last session of the legislature. He did not charge corruption against the State government, but attributed it to having taxes too high. Three conventions composed of the very best farmers of the State had as many times asked of the Legislature an appropriation for a separate agricultural college, but it had been denied. No other body of representative men would have been thus treated. Farmers' movements had not intended to go into politics, but the refusal of this college had forced them into it. He would continue to support the Clinton College, S. C. College, and Citadel.

Hon. E. R. Plowden, Jr., was the next and last candidate for the House. He regretted that taxes were as high as they are, and he would endeavor in every way to do all he could to reduce taxation. He was in favor of all existing educational institutions and the acceptance of the Clemson request. He desired an agricultural college, but would not vote to acquire the Citadel or University of any of their necessary appropriations. His course would be conservative, and he would always bear uppermost in his mind the thought that what was for the best interests of his people would dictate his every action.

The speakers were all received with cheers, and good feeling existed. Several other candidates were called on and made speeches, but owing to the press of other matter, and the short time intervening before we go to press we shall have to postpone any further report.

Messrs. J. H. Montgomery, Dr. I. M. Woods, and E. G. DuBoise made speeches at the close of the meeting.

All kinds of Law Blanks—titles, mortgages, bills of sale, bonds, etc., always on hand at the Times office and sale at Charleston prices.

Dargan and the Democracy.

The work of the Congressional Convention at Florence on Wednesday was well done. Congressman Dargan is to be congratulated upon his renomination, and the people of the 6th District are to be congratulated that they have so worthy and competent a representative.

Mr. Dargan, however, was not nominated without very formidable opposition. Three most excellent and thorough-going Democrats were willing to take his place at Washington, any one of whom would make an acceptable Congressman. They made a fair fight for the nomination, and, when they had been fairly beaten, the vote for Mr. Dargan was made unanimous. Col. Blue, Mr. Newton, and Col. Benbow were the respective opponents for Dargan. The Democracy is solidly for Dargan, which means his reelection in November in spite of any factions opposition that may be organized.

All this, of course, very gratifying to Mr. Dargan and very reassuring to the Democracy, but it must not be forgotten anywhere that Mr. Dargan's renomination was due more largely to his political strength than to his personal popularity. Mr. Dargan is a Democrat, and is in thorough accord with the faith and policy of his party. He is an earnest supporter of the Democratic Administration and an ardent believer in the political integrity of President Cleveland. He is in harmony with the Democracy on the great living, distinctive issues of the day and has been honored by his Democratic constituents as he deserved to be honored.

If during his service in Congress Mr. Dargan had gone astray on the question of tariff reform; if his course on the silver issue had not been in sympathy with the best interests of the country; if he had used his position as a representative to antagonize the Administration and to defame the President, we believe that he would not have been renominated. The Democracy of the Pea Dee are brave and resolute and courageous. They have honored Mr. Dargan in recognition of his consistent political course in the past, and because they know that they can rely upon him in the future to stand with the party and with the President on all questions involving political principle.

It would be a very safe rule for the party to adopt that its representatives shall stand or fall by their record.—News and Courier.

Just Received! Turnip Seed, at Dinkins & Co's Drug Store.

Mr. Tindal Interrogated.

MANNING, S. C.—Mr. Editor.—In your issue of the 25th ult. Mr. J. E. Tindal, in reply to "Farmer's Son," thinks that he has claimed discourtsey at my hands. I disclaim any such in my piece. If he persistently thinks that I unkindly treated him under the nom de plume of "Farmer's Son," I shall attempt to handle him in reply without gloves. In my letter of July 18th, I stated that Mr. Tindal claimed that the farmers' sons of the S. C. College were looked down on by the professors as an inferior class of boys, and by other students. I stated it then, and I restate it now as a fact that he did say so.

The argument that he claims to have used in lieu of what I did say, was used by him and also this which I asserted in my letter of the 18th. He used both arguments in his speech, to show that the school of agriculture and mechanic arts could not prosper in the S. C. College where the classics were taught.

Mr. Tindal may not have intended making the assertion, but he said it. He says he cannot conceive that any intelligent man could so misunderstand him. I do not claim to be a learner, that he attributes to me, but I do understand him,—so did every man that heard him, that I have discussed his speech with, except one.

If I have done Mr. Tindal injustice, I am sorry for it, but I must ask the readers of the MANNING TIMES, who are interested, however slight in this matter, to call upon me and I will give them the names of a few of his unbiased audience, who will corroborate my statement. I don't ask any man to believe, in your pleasure as to this, but ask these gentlemen, to whom I will refer you, if Mr. Tindal, or I, is mistaken.

Mr. Tindal claims that he did not say in his speech, that farmers' sons were considered an inferior class in the S. C. College, but he cannot deny having said to a friend of his, in this town, during his next visit here, that they were underrated, and looked down upon.

I want no higher evidence to prove that I correctly quoted Mr. Tindal than his letter. See this part of his letter (taken from speech as he told me) on line ninth: "Among other things, I said it would be offered by men who are graduates of classical institutions with their natural predilections in favor of that kind of education, and who as a rule, look down upon the calling of the farmer and mechanic." Now, I do not connect these words, beginning on line twenty-four, which are "I do not suppose that a professor, however low he might regard the farmers' calling, could be silly enough to make distinctions between his pupils, as that would at once break up his school."

In his first paragraph he says that the officers of the college would look down upon farmers' sons (which I always claimed he said), and in the second sentence he says, "The professor would not look down upon the farmers' sons. Can any man be more astride the political horse than Mr. Tindal shows himself to be in his own reply?"

In the last paragraph of his letter, he says: "This young 'Farmer's Son' himself has come out a lawyer and politician without sympathy for our interests and opinions as farmers, and without respect for the rights of the poor farmer." For or against, I read his letter and examine closely this paragraph, and they will come to the conclusion that I went to the S. C. College to learn agriculture and the mechanic arts. He well knows that I did not go there to study the science of agriculture; and why does he attempt, in this obscure way, to create the impression that I deserted the profession that I went there to learn? He says I am "without respect for our interests and opinions as farmers." In answer to this, I will say that no one knows better than he does, that I am in favor of any scheme by which the farming interests of our State can be advanced. Every man that I have talked with about the condition that the farmers are in, will tell you that this is my position but he who attempts to do me a wrongful wrong, I have understanding enough to know that the men of every other profession in S. C. are more dependent on the farmers than they are on any other class of laborers, and the man that says that I am not in favor of their advancement, tells that he knows to be false! Does he desire to place me in a false position in the sight of the "farmers"? He cannot do it. He says I am "without respect for our interests and opinions as farmers." He says I am "without respect for our interests and opinions as farmers." In answer to this, I will say that no one knows better than he does, that I am in favor of any scheme by which the farming interests of our State can be advanced. 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