

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1892.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Only Democratic Convention in the United States that has Said One Word Against that Great Leader, Grover Cleveland.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, May 18.—Nothing daunted by the late hours, the Alliance delegates promptly occupied their seats in the hall of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock this morning. A brace of sentinels at the outside gate applied the yardstick, and only the members of the noble Order were admitted. The deliberations of the caucus lasted till 12 o'clock, at which time the doors were opened and the delegates poured out of the hall, having, it is presumed, cut and dried everything to suit the Alliance measure. A sergeant-at-arms stationed at the door now admitted only the delegates and the newspaper men. No discrimination was made in the last case between Ring and Reform, nor were the delegates to the Convention subjected to the yardstick. The object of the sergeant-at-arms, it is alleged, was to keep the beelers of the moneyed corporations and of Wall street from crowding the hall and voting on the questions arising during the temporary organization.

IRBY DECLINES IN FAVOR OF TALBERT.

It was nearly half-past 12 o'clock when State Chairman Irby took the Speaker's desk and called the Convention to order. Chairman Irby made no further remarks than to state that the convention had assembled under Article 4 of the constitution of the Democratic party.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Jordan, of Aiken, who nominated the Hon. John L. M. Irby as temporary chairman, and was proceeding to put the question when he was interrupted by Mr. Irby with the statement that he would be compelled to decline the honor, whereupon Dr. Sampson Pope arose and nominated the Hon. Jasper W. Talbert for temporary chairman. The applause which followed this announcement, succeeding the silence which preceded the nomination of Senator Irby, showed that this was part of the caucus programme.

Mr. Talbert was elected unanimously and having been escorted to the chair, relieved Senator Irby of the gavel and in a few well-chosen words returned his thanks for the "honor and compliment" that had been so worthily bestowed, and expressed the hope that he would so discharge the onerous duties of chairman that when the convention adjourned the members would have had no cause to regret their choice. [Applause.]

Somebody then nominated Mr. J. Duncan Bellinger as temporary secretary. No opposition.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Then Senator Irby who had resumed his seat on the marble floor on which he operated so ingeniously and successfully in the memorable March Convention of 1890, moved for the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each county on credentials, excepting of course the counties from which there were contesting delegates. This motion was adopted and the roll of counties on credentials was made up as follows, each delegation announcing its choice: Aiken—R. H. Timmerman. Abbeville—A. W. Jones. Anderson—J. Belton Watson. Barnwell—M. A. Turner. Beaufort—F. O. Hardie. Berkeley—Jas. B. Morrison. Charleston—J. H. Moore. Chesterfield—W. D. Gregg. Clarendon—Lewis Appel. Colleton—W. H. Heyward. Darlington—J. G. Burns. Edgefield—R. B. Watson. Fairfield—John W. Lyles. Florence—W. B. McWhitty. Georgetown—G. M. Ellis. Greenville—H. B. Buist. Hampton—A. B. Morrison. Horry—J. P. Durham. Kershaw—J. W. Coy. Lancaster—J. H. Harper. Laurens—J. M. Irby. Lexington—P. C. Caughman. Marion—D. W. McLaurin. Marlboro—H. M. Stackhouse. Newberry—J. L. Keitt. Oconee—Orangeburg—L. K. Sturkie. Pickens—E. H. Todd. Spartanburg—W. M. Jones. Sumter—J. E. DuPre. Union—C. B. Bobo. Williamsburg—Wm. Cooper. York—J. S. Brice.

THE OCONEE CASE.

When Oconee County had been called Mr. Jones, of Spartanburg, entered a protest against the seating of the delegation from that county on the ground that the convention which had elected them had refused to endorse the Democratic party and had endorsed the platform of the Third Party. There was an evident disposition to resent this, but the chair ruled that the protest should go to the committee on credentials, and the committee having been announced with Richard and Oconee counties left out, the convention on motion of Mr. J. Gary Evans took a recess for half an hour.

AFTER THE RECESS.

At 2:25 Chairman Irby submitted the report of the committee on credentials, with the additional statement that the committee had adopted the roll as published in The News and Courier, and was correct with but few exceptions, and any corrections could be made while the roll was being called. The protest against the Oconee delegation had been withdrawn and the report of the committee was only on the Richland County contest.

Upon motion the report on Richland's contest, which is as follows, was read:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CREDENTIALS.

The committee on credentials beg leave to report as follows:

In the matter of the contest from Richland County we respectfully recommend that the following delegates be seated, to wit: W. H. Dent, J. Bates, W. J. Cathcart, S. H. Dent, John C. Haskell, R. W. Shand, W. T. Martin, C. A. Douglass, John T. Sloan, N. G. Gonzales.

We beg leave to further report and recommend that the Reform clubs in Wards 4 and 1 are the legal Democratic clubs, No 2, in the respective wards, said clubs being presided over by Messrs Elkins and Brooks, and that the representative suggested by the said clubs shall be recognized as the legal representative on the executive committee until a convention shall be called to elect representatives from said clubs. J. L. M. IRBY, Chairman.

The remainder of the roll being uncontested was favorably reported. Mr. Harrison, of Spartanburg, moved that the temporary organization be made permanent. Carried. And put the motion himself in order to spare the feelings of Chairman Talbert. And so the convention was declared ready for business at last. Time, 3:30 p. m.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Col. Talbert, in accepting the permanent chairmanship, said that he again thanked the convention for the honor. He asked the indulgence and co-operation of all present, and he especially asked that parliamentary shots be spared. He would say that some of the most momentous and important questions would have to be grappled. He hoped common sense would characterize the proceedings.

Chairman Talbert having returned his thanks and Mr. J. W. Bowden having been elected assistant secretary, Mr. D. K. Norris, of Anderson, obtained the floor and announced that he had some papers—a platform—which he desired to submit. He wanted to know if a committee on platform or resolutions was to be appointed.

Delegate Jordan, of Aiken, moved that there be no committee on platform, but that the convention itself act upon all resolutions. Adopted.

A delegate from Sumter moved to limit debate to five minutes each. Delegate Jordan antagonized the motion. Momentous questions were to be discussed and acted upon. Mr. Jordan was opposed to long discussion as a general thing, but in this case he thought the matter was too important to be disposed of in five-minute speeches. The five-minute motion was tabled by a large majority.

Another delegate from Aiken moved to make the limit ten minutes, and this motion was carried.

Delegate Harrison hereupon arose and moved to reconsider the motion whereby the convention refused to appoint a committee on platform.

Delegate Haskell supported the motion, urging the obvious necessity for a committee to digest the various resolutions that would probably be offered to the convention.

Delegate Ernest Gary, of Edgefield, advanced the idea that the convention had no right to do anything but elect delegates to the National Convention. This was its only duty under the constitution of the party.

Delegate Sampson Pope, of Newberry, agreed with Delegate Haskell as to the necessity of having a committee on platform to carefully consider.

RIDING ROUGHSHOD.

Delegate Jordan very bluntly said that his reason for dispensing with the committee on platform was because it was well known that a caucus composed of the vast majority of the body had agreed upon a platform. Why then go through the useless formality of sending it to a committee? The platform had been discussed by two hundred and fifty delegates until one o'clock this morning. Why then take up the time of the convention by referring it to a committee of thirty-five? He was surprised at Dr. Pope, who was one of the biggest men in the caucus. [Laughter.] Did he want to go back on the caucus?

Delegate Haskell said he had just come in from the country, and had heard not a rumor of the caucus. He urged, however, that the minority of the convention was entitled to have a chance to scrutinize a platform on which the entire Democratic party was expected to stand.

Delegate W. C. Benet, of Abbeville, said it gave him pleasure for once to agree with the delegate from Richland. He thought there should be a committee on platform. It must be remembered that the minority, which was not admitted to the caucus, had the right to consider such resolutions. In the interest of economy, of time and of justice and fairness, and for the sake of the good name of the majority, he urged the adoption of Mr. Harrison's motion to reconsider the matter.

A CONCESSION OBTAINED.

This motion was adopted and Mr. Norris moved for a committee of one from each county on platform.

A delegate from Orangeburg moved to amend by calling it the committee on "resolutions," but Delegate Norris objected to the amendment with the remark that "A platform is exactly what we want."

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

was then organized as follows: Abbeville—W. C. Benet. Aiken—O. C. Jordan.

Anderson—D. K. Norris. Barnwell—W. H. Duncan. Beaufort—Thomas Martin. Berkeley—Joseph S. Hart. Charleston—W. St. J. Jervy. Chester—T. J. Cunningham. Chesterfield—D. M. McCoy. Clarendon—G. I. Bradham. Colleton—M. R. Cooper. Darlington—J. S. Dubose. Edgefield—W. H. Timmerman. Fairfield—C. S. Brice. Florence—R. M. McCown. Georgetown—J. H. Detyea. Greenville—J. W. Gray. Hampton—E. H. Wynman. Horry—J. M. Staley. Kershaw—J. W. Coy. Lancaster—T. J. Strait. Laurens—R. C. Watts. Lexington—J. L. Shuler. Marion—J. E. Jamigan. Marlboro—E. C. Roper. Newberry—W. D. Hardy. Oconee—S. T. Stribbling. Orangeburg—W. O. Tatum. Pickens—W. F. Bright. Richland—John C. Haskell. Spartanburg—George W. Nicholson. Sumter—R. M. Wilson. Union—R. W. Harris. Williamsburg—T. C. Willoughby. York—W. H. Edwards.

A motion to take a recess till 8 p. m. was then made, but was declared voted down.

A delegate then moved to go into an election for delegates at large to the Chicago Convention.

Then another delegate moved to take a recess for one hour, but this was voted down amid some confusion.

JORDAN HAS A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

Mr. Jordan made another speech, in which he urged that it was unfair to go into an election for delegates while thirty-five delegates were out in the committee room.

Delegate Evans, of Marlboro, suggested that the delegate from Aiken had already said that the platform had already been agreed upon in caucus; did he not also know that the delegates had also been selected by the caucus?

Delegate Jordan still held the floor despite sundry calls to time, and amid a good deal of confusion. Chairman Talbert used the gavel very freely in an effort to keep order. In the intervals Delegate Jordan said that he wanted to have the privilege of casting his vote for Ben Tillman, Irby, Talbert and Stokes, thus giving away the caucus nomination.

He concluded his somewhat rambling remarks by moving that the Hon. Ben Tillman be elected a delegate at large to Chicago by acclamation.

A RECESS.

But the convention had, by this time, again changed its mind, and a motion was made to take a recess. This was adopted—ayes 116, nays 95; and the convention again recessed, subject to the call of the committee on platform. Time, 4:20.

At 5:30 the rather impatient convention asked Chairman Talbert to appoint a committee to wait on the committee on resolutions and ascertain when it would be ready to report, and upon motion of Mr. Latimer the privileges of the floor were extended to Mr. William Henry Thomas, of Charleston.

He spoke of what he termed a "literal" ring in Charleston; how for years he had not been allowed to vote for men of his choice. He alleged that he was practically disfranchised. What we have been striving for is a free ballot and a fair count. There are good men, he said, very good men, in the ranks of the Regulars in Charleston County.

The Rev. Mr. Sligh reported that the committee would not be ready to report until 7 o'clock.

UPON MOTION THE CONVENTION TOOK A RECESS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 8 o'clock Chairman Talbert called the convention to order, and upon the committee on resolutions and platform for its report.

THE OCEALA PLATFORM.

Chairman Timmerman, on behalf of the committee, reported favorably on the resolutions, introduced by Col. D. K. Norris, which accepted the Ocala platform in its entirety. The resolutions are as follows:

We, the Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, recognizing the depressed condition of the people, the reign of the plutocrat and the unequal laws of the National Congress, hereby reaffirm our faith in Democratic simplicity. We pledge anew our allegiance to the principles first enunciated by the illustrious statesman who founded our free institutions and established the Democratic party to protect and preserve them.

Then follows the Ocala platform entire, word for word, its planks being as follows:

1. Abolition of national banks.

2. Establishment of sub-treasuries for lending money at 2 per cent interest on farm products and real estate.

3. Increase of circulating medium to not less than \$50 per capita.

4. The passage by Congress of laws against dealing in futures.

5. Free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. Laws prohibiting alien ownership of land and the reclamation by the Government of all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used.

7. Removal of existing heavy tariff upon the necessities of life.

8. Graduate income tax.

9. Government supervision and control of railroads.

10. Election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the State.

A plank is also inserted denouncing the floor bill.

Col. Norris moved the adoption of the report as read.

Mr. Simons, of Charleston, moved that the resolutions be adopted by sections.

CUTTING OFF DEBATE.

A delegate from Oconee moved that the resolutions be adopted as a whole.

Mr. Simons: "In taking up the resolutions serially I might have the privilege of expressing myself in favor of such sections as I favored."

Chairman Talbert then put the motion to adopt the report as a whole, and announced the motion as carried.

Mr. N. G. Gonzales: "I call for a division."

Dr. Pope: "I raise a point of order that the vote has been announced and a division cannot now be called." The point of order was sustained.

Mr. Gonzales: "I move that the vote be reconsidered." Tabled.

Chairman Talbert said he did not want to use any unfair methods, but that the points of the gentleman from Richland were not sound.

At this juncture Col. John C. Haskell joined in the discussion and asked to submit a minority report from the committee.

Chairman Talbert: "The minority report will be received. I do not wish to force any measure on the minority. Let every delegate feel that he will receive justice."

Col. Haskell: "The resolutions ought to be considered serially, as I for one am in favor of certain parts of the resolutions. I suppose we can reconsider the vote and consider the resolutions serially."

Dr. Pope: "Such a motion was put and tabled."

Col. Haskell: "I hardly suppose the convention proposes to stifle debate."

Chairman Talbert: "I am sure the convention wishes to give everyone justice upon Mr. Benet's suggestion. The minority report was withheld until the full report of the committee had been received."

The chair then called for the remaining report of the committee, which was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

That the Democrats of South Carolina in convention assembled, and representing as do the voice and sentiment of the people of our State, declare:

First. That we are true and loyal Democrats and endorse and will support the principles as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson and reiterated by such statesmen as John C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson, and on these principles we plant ourselves and will remain.

Second. We earnestly favor and demand a reduction in the onerous tariff duties and that the burden of such taxation be fixed upon the luxuries and not the necessities of life, and then only a sufficient revenue be levied for the maintenance of our Government economically administered.

We hold that a matter of equal and paramount importance for the relief and prosperity of our people is an increase of our currency, and that our Government issue its money direct to the people at a low rate of interest and upon such solvent security as they can furnish.

Third. We see with displeasure and apprehension that the money changers of Wall Street have invaded the sacred territory of the Democracy and that they will force upon our party a candidate representing not the wishes and well-being of our people, but their own selfish interest. We assert that Grover Cleveland does not represent the principles of Democracy as taught by our fathers and as we understand them.

Fourth. We therefore enter our solemn protest against the nomination of Grover Cleveland or any other candidate known or believed to be selected in the interest of and at the dictation of Wall street; but we demand as our standard-bearer a man for the people and with the people, and who will serve the people and not any class or faction.

Fifth. We shall look upon the nomination of South Carolina to vote by force upon the party at the Chicago Convention as a prostitution of the principles of Democracy, as a repudiation of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance, which embody the true principles of Democracy, and a surrender of the rights of the people to the financial kings of the country.

Sixth. We believe we voice the sentiment of the large majority of the white voters of South Carolina when we assert that the nomination of any Wall street candidate would create dissatisfaction in the State Democracy.

A TEST FOR THE ALLIANCE.

The committee then submitted the following resolution introduced by Delegate Gonzales:

Resolved, That we pledge the Democracy of South Carolina to unite and actively support the nomination of the National Democratic party at the Chicago Convention, and the platform upon which such nominations shall be made.

The committee next reported the following resolutions favorably:

PROPOSED RENOMINATION FOR TILLMAN.

Resolved, by the Democratic party in convention assembled, that it affords us great pleasure as a grateful people to return thanks to our present State officers for the wise, faithful, just and economical manner in which they have administered our State Government.

2. That in their efforts to equalize taxation, whereby the corporations shall bear proportionately with the farmers and laboring classes expenses of the government, we pledge them our hearty co-operation.

3. That it has ever been the custom of our party to reward good and faithful servants. In this spirit we ask our present State officers to again stand for re-election and hereby pledge them our earnest and hearty support.

ANOTHER TEST.

The following resolutions, submitted to the committee, were reported unfavorably:

Resolved, That the integrity and success of the Democratic party in the South are menaced by the Third or Peo-

ple's party, and we condemn those who are instrumental in spreading its membership and advocating its platform as enemies of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That to make the position of the South Carolina Democracy clear and unmistakable, we denounce the St. Louis platform, which is being used to support the pretensions of the Third party in the South.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on the platform and resolutions, dissent from the report of the committee. First, because it is grossly unjust to assail a distinguished citizen of the United States upon charges utterly unfounded upon facts, and in words violative of propriety and utterly unworthy of a convention of the State of South Carolina. Second, because the financial policy recommended is unsound, dishonest, and if adopted will be ruinous to the interests of the entire country.

JOHN C. HASKELL, W. ST. J. JERVEY, GEO. W. NICHOLS.

A motion was made to adopt the minority report.

BRAVO FOR DOUGLASS!

There was a disposition to choke off discussion, but Mr. C. A. Douglass, of Richland, obtained the floor and entered a solemn protest against the passage of slanderous resolutions against the only Democratic president of this nation in nearly forty years. He for one was unwilling that it should go to the country as the voice of the Democrats of this State, a statement that was not true.

A delegate here made the point of order that it was not in order for the gentleman to insult the convention. [Laughter.]

The chair ruled that the delegate had not insulted the convention yet.

Mr. Douglass, resuming, made an eloquent appeal against the falsity of the charge against Grover Cleveland. There was not a word of truth in the charge that Cleveland was the tool of Wall street. This appeal, he knew, fell upon deaf ears, however. The Alliance pronouncement had gone forth and the minority had but little show. The Democrats of this State, he said, had endorsed Cleveland. Why denounce him? now he warned the convention that the day would come when they would regret this action. Suppose, he said, Cleveland was renominated at Chicago, what would the Democratic party of South Carolina do after adopting this resolution?

Delegate Therrell, of Charleston, hoped that his friends in the majority would hear argument. Mr. Therrell said he was opposed to Cleveland, but his specifications were not made very clear beyond the assertion that Cleveland had failed to carry out some pledges which he had made.

A voice: "What pledges?"

Mr. Therrell said he couldn't really specify, but finally got down to the statement that Cleveland had not removed Republicans from office.

Mr. Therrell's speech was not greeted with much enthusiasm, although the crowd was with him.

Somebody asked Mr. Therrell how long he had been in this State, and Therrell replied that he was a citizen of the State. Then there were cries for Therrell to speak louder. To this, however, Mr. Therrell seemed unable to respond. Finally Mr. Therrell concluded by expressing the hope that some of the delegates on his side would take up the subject and explain on what Cleveland had failed to carry out his pledges.

MR. CAUGHMAN'S ELEGANT (NOT ELOQUENT) REMARKS.

Then delegate Caughman, of Lexington, took the floor and with better success, so far as arousing the enthusiasm of the majority. Mr. Caughman's strong point against Cleveland was that he had invited to his wedding a negro with a white woman on his arm. [Applause.] Ben Tillman, he said, had captured the Cleveland party, wolf, sheep, meat and hide. [Eustasiastic applause.]

Delegate Marchant, of Aiken, based his objection to Mr. Cleveland on the ground that he (Cleveland) had got to think himself a greater man than the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland is still infatuated with his "I" and would jeopardize the success of the Democratic party if he should get the nomination.

Delegate Kirkland, of Kershaw, urged that of all that had been charged against Cleveland there was this one fact in his favor, that the solid Democracy had endorsed him at St. Louis in 1888. Mr. Kirkland made a calm, earnest speech, and amid a cross-fire of interruptions dwelt upon the unwisdom of forestalling the action of the National Convention.

Delegate Ernest Gary here called for the previous question in order to put an end to the discussion, which, he thought, had lasted long enough, and his side was evidently getting the worst of it.

The demand was sustained and Dr. Timmerman, the chairman of the committee, was left with the parliamentary honor to dispose of.

PUTTING CLEVELAND'S FEET TO SHAME.

Delegate Haskell said he assumed the responsibility of denying the truth of the charge that Fred Douglass had been invited to Mr. Cleveland's wedding. He called attention to the fact that the Democracy of South Carolina had endorsed him in 1888. Cleveland did not please some of the Democrats. He had made some mistakes, but they were not in the line of joining in jobs or regarding friends and punishing enemies. He was President of the whole people of the United States, and went out of office with the cleanest record of any President of the United

States in forty years. No one had dared to charge him with any dishonorable or dishonest act. [Applause from the gallery.] As a private citizen Cleveland has taken his position on the great questions of the day. If there was anything in the signs of the times Cleveland was the coming man. When Cleveland is nominated what are you going to do about it? What are you going to say in behalf of a man whom you have denounced as the tool of Wall street? [A voice: "Vote for Tillman and Cleveland!"] How can you do it when you have out of your own mouths denounced him?

Mr. Haskell warned the Convention that if they passed the resolution it meant that South Carolina would contribute its share to the defeat of the Democratic party. He reminded the convention that it was Wall street which had elected Harrison in 1888, and he closed amid the plaudits of the gallery.

Mr. Gary, of Chester, wanted Boies, of Iowa, and Hill for second choice.

Dr. Pope, of Newberry, explained his objections to Cleveland on the ground that Cleveland had at one time written a letter opposing the free coinage of silver.

HERE IS A SOLO TO BE SURE.

Delegate Brown, of Darlington, was opposed to Cleveland because when he was President he loaned millions of dollars to Wall street and not a dollar to the farmers.

MOORE SHOWS HIS COLORS.

Delegate Moore of Charleston, repudiated the utterances of delegate Therrell, his colleague of Charleston. He said the reform delegation, with one or two exceptions, were solid for Grover Cleveland, and repudiated delegate Therrell's denunciation.

All this time there had been cries for Benet from the Alliance side.

TRYING TO CRAWL OUT OF IT.

Mr. Benet was now given the remainder for the time to close the debate. Mr. Benet said it was not necessary to argue the matter; he was in favor of the majority report. The resolutions do not denounce Cleveland as a prostitute of Wall street. The prostitution denounced was the action of the Chicago Convention if it should nominate Cleveland. The Democracy owes no debt to Cleveland. It placed its fortunes in his hands in 1884 and he wrecked them. These resolutions were framed because something had arisen since 1884 that some people do not seem to realize. There was a great change since 1884. This convention comes from the people. [Applause.] Has Cleveland not heard of the Alliance and the Farmers' movement? If it was true that Georgia had elected a Cleveland delegate, so much the worse for Georgia and the Democratic party. These resolutions were framed in order to place South Carolina against the danger of the Third party. There was a severe fight in this caucus last night to strike out anything referring to the Third party. Mr. Benet intimated very plainly that unless these resolutions were passed there was danger of the Democracy being swamped by the Third party.

This ended this discussion. The minority report was voted down loudly.

Delegate Simons, of Charleston demanded the yeas and nays.

A DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDING.

After a good deal of confusion it was decided to bolt the whole thing—the Ocala platform, the Cleveland denunciatory resolution, and the Tillman laudatory resolution together. [There were no tellers appointed for the roll, they were hardly needed. The whole majority report was adopted—yeas 237, nays 49.]

Of course the announcement was received with the plaudits of the Alliance.

The convention, at 11 o'clock, reached a point where it seemed to be ready to go into an election for delegates.

A STORMY SCENE.

The complete ticket had been made up and dried and was ready to go through with a snap, and could have done so but for the outrageous attempt made to choke off the minority. A very stormy scene was brought about in this way. Nominations being called for the Big Four were placed in nomination as follows: Tillman, Irby, Talbert and Stokes.

As soon as these names had been announced and while Delegate Nichols, of Spartanburg, was on the floor to put up other names, a motion was made that nominations be closed.

Mr. Speaker Talbert was quick to put the question and declared the motion adopted.

Before Mr. Nichols could read the names of candidates Mr. Haskell took the floor to protest against the ruling of the chair, and Mr. Gary Evans moved that the complaint of the gentlemen be dismissed.

This was carried with a hurrah and with the evident approval of the Chair. But Mr. Haskell was not satisfied. He suggested, above the din and the confusion, that the convention had no right to deprive a delegate of the privilege of making nominations from the floor.

Chairman Talbert, who was becoming excited and aggressive, suggested that the convention was twenty-one years old and able to take care of itself.

Then pandemonium broke loose. The convention rose to its feet and crowded to the center aisle! So did Col. Haskell who kept the floor. There were yells and shouts and a good many threats. Somebody on the floor put the record of any President of the United

States in forty years. No one had dared to charge him with any dishonorable or dishonest act. [Applause from the gallery.] As a private citizen Cleveland has taken his position on the great questions of the day. If there was anything in the signs of the times Cleveland was the coming man. When Cleveland is nominated what are you going to do about it? What are you going to say in behalf of a man whom you have denounced as the tool of Wall street? [A voice: "Vote for Tillman and Cleveland!"] How can you do it when you have out of your own mouths denounced him?

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