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THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.
Putting the Seal on the Decree of the Primaries—The Old Ticket Nominated All Through, Except as to Attorney-General, to which office the Assistant Attorney-General is Promoted—Governor Tillman Makes a Speech which he Ought to have Made Two Years Ago.

[Special to News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, September 21.—The curtain has dropped after the most important and exciting act in the political drama of "Politics and Office," by Irby. The hero of the play, Tillman, has won his victory, and the curtain goes down while he is receiving the plaudits of his friends, his former enemies standing by and quietly submitting. The final act will be unimportant, and will merely result in the final accomplishment of the victory. The populace will vote for Tillman, and then the play will be over for a long, long time.

Perhaps today's Democratic Convention can be compared with the exciting act of any play. The "Reformers" found themselves almost completely masters of the situation, and were not slow to take their adversaries' realization. They battled consistently, but the majority would not listen. Their argument was clearly and briefly stated, but without avail. The mighty majority took charge, and suggestions, be they good or bad, were refused simply because they came from the minority.

King Caucus ruled everything today. Absolutely nothing was done outside of or contrary to the dictates of the King. Everyone appreciated the situation, and when the edict was announced that settled the matter a protest would have been as useless as undesired.

It took a third caucus to settle the question of nomination or no nomination for Attorney-General.

The morning session was fruitless, the noon session decided the issue, and the afternoon caucus gave the palm to D. A. Townsend as predicted in these dispatches this morning.

After the burial of Benet there was clear sailing. Electors were elected and other matters settled in genuine Irby style, although Gen. Gray did the work with the gavel.

As predicted the chief fight was made on the issue of a platform. The Administrationists succeeded in adopting resolutions which they argued ought to be satisfactory to every Democrat, and for as much as they did all are duly thankful. It was hardly expected that their caucus would exact pledges of all candidates, and the Conservatives were duly gratified at the acceptance of that much of the McCrady resolutions.

Too much credit can hardly be attributed to Gen. Edward McCrady, of Charleston, John C. Haskell, of Richland, and W. J. Vardier, of Georgetown, for the able and courteous manner in which they conducted their fight.

John Gary Evans and Col. Norris manipulated the affairs of the Administration side.

When Mr. Evans' explanation there can be no George Town's action in not sending a delegation is not known.

Dr. Pope made a pretty good presiding officer, but at times unfortunately allowed his partisan spirit to manifest itself. In the main the convention was exceedingly well behaved, good humored and somewhat generous. There was no friction and for once, let it be thankfully said, the Democratic factions have come together and not quarrelled.

At 12:30 Chairman Irby called the convention to order and called for nominations for temporary chairman.

John Gary Evans nominated Dr. Sampson Pope, of Newberry. The Rev. J. A. Sligh seconded the nomination. There being no opposition Dr. Pope was elected by acclamation.

In taking the chair Dr. Pope said: "I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me. I congratulate you that in South Carolina to-day there is union among the white people. I congratulate you that in South Carolina we have Democracy in its purity. I congratulate you that while the Third party is being pushed forward in several States, in South Carolina it has no foothold at all. [Applause.] I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you are united for Cleveland and reform, [applause], and I believe that in the approaching election we will give the largest majority for Cleveland for President and Tillman for Governor that has ever been given in South Carolina." [Applause.]

Upon motion Oscar L. Weeks, of Aiken, and L. S. Mellichamp, of Barnwell, were elected secretaries. The delegates from the several counties were then enrolled.

[Newberry was represented by Dr. Sampson Pope, Thompson Connor, Dr. W. E. Lake, C. J. Purcell, Rev. J. A. Sligh, P. H. Koon, Dr. C. T. Wyche and Job L. Hughes.]

After the completion of the roll, upon motion of Mr. Patterson the roll as prepared was accepted as official, and a committee on credentials was dispensed with.

Senator John Gary Evans, who seemed to be the spokesman for the caucus, moved that the temporary organization be made permanent, and without much ado Dr. Pope was duly put in charge of the convention.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The vice-presidents elected by acclamation were

First District—W. S. Barton, Orangeburg.

Second District—Wm. H. Mauldin, Hampton.

Third District—D. K. Norris, Anderson.

Fourth District—E. C. Allen, Spartanburg.

Fifth District—Ira B. Jones, Lancaster.

Sixth District—Dr. J. D. Boyd, Florence.

Seventh District—T. W. Stanland, Berkeley.

Senator Vardier's name was presented to get down to genuine work and, realizing the matter of platforms would be the real test of the convention would have to crack, moved that a committee on platform and resolutions be appointed to consider all papers without their being read in convention. Each delegation suggested its member of the committee which was named as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.
Abbeville, H. J. Kinard; Aiken, John Gary Evans; Anderson, D. K. Norris; Barnwell, S. G. Mayfield; Beaufort, W. J. Vardier; Berkeley, J. B. Morrison; Charleston, Edward McCrady, Jr.; Chester, T. J. Cunningham; Chesterfield, M. B. Barentine; Clarendon, S. A. Nettles; Colleton, L. E. Parler; Darlington, J. W. Waddell; Edgefield, H. H. Townes; Fairfield, J. M. Galloway; Florence, P. D. McWhite; Greenville, T. Westmoreland; Hampton, W. H. Mauldin; Horry, John F. Durham; Kershaw, T. J. Kirkland; Lancaster, J. C. Elliott; Laurens, T. B. Crews; Lexington, M. B. Wannamaker; Marion, James G. Haselden; Marlboro, J. W. Drake; Newberry, Dr. C. T. Wyche; Oconee, W. J. Stribling; Orangeburg, J. D. Felder; Pickens, E. S. Giffin; Richland, John C. Haskell; Spartanburg, E. C. Allen; Sumter, R. D. Lee; Union, J. W. Gregory; Williamsburg, John S. Graham; York, W. J. Miller.

When Chairman Pope called for resolutions the expected flood of manuscript and political effusion was not forthcoming. It was indeed a great surprise when only two sets of resolutions were introduced, one from each faction, in the convention.

THE RESOLUTIONS THAT WERE NOT ADOPTED.

Gen. Edward McCrady, as the representative of the Conservatives, handed up the following remarkably strong paper:

Resolved by the convention of the Democratic party of South Carolina, now assembled, That we adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party recently assembled at Chicago, and pledge ourselves to a full and hearty co-operation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois.

This resolution is in strict accordance with the uniform practice of the convention of the Democratic party in this State, and is, indeed, in the exact and same words as that adopted by the Democratic convention on the 10th of August, 1876, whereby the convention of that year pledged the support of the party in this State to the platform and nominee of the National Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency and Thomas A. Hendricks for the Vice-Presidency. In the next Presidential election, that of 1880, the convention of the Democratic party in the State, which met on the 3d of June to choose delegates to the National Convention, decided at once to elect Presidential electors as well as nominate State officers, and thus to avoid the necessity of another convention that year. And as the National Convention had not yet met and announced its platform, our convention adopted in advance the following resolution pledging the party in the State generally to the principles of the National Democratic party:

"The Democratic party of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, reiterates its adherence to the doctrine of the great National Democratic party and renews the declaration of principles laid down in its platform of 1876 and 1878."

In 1884 the same policy of transacting all the business of the party at one convention, that called to choose delegates to the National Convention, was pursued. But the convention of that year was careful again to announce its adherence to these principles of the National party, to renew its pledge to their maintenance and to promise in advance to support the nominees of that party whoever they might be. Among others the following resolutions were passed:

"The Democratic party of South Carolina, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming the principles and declarations contained in the State platform heretofore adopted, and declaring their continued devotion to the principles of the National Democratic party, declare the following principles as formulating the policy of the South Carolina Democracy in State and Federal affairs, and invite the aid and support of all good citizens in carrying them into effect.

"Twelfth. In the present condition of political affairs the people of the United States have the opportunity, by electing a Democratic President, to insure to the whole Union the reform of abuses, the purification of the public service, and peace and good will throughout the land. Relying implicitly on the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention, which will assemble in Chicago on July 8, we pledge to the nominees of the party then to be chosen our hearty, united and individual support."

In the Presidential election year of 1888 the Democratic party of the State held two conventions. The first only elected delegates to the National Convention and did not elect State officers or electors; these were elected in the second convention, which met on September 8. At the time of the meeting of the second convention in that year the National Convention had already met at St. Louis, had renominated Grover Cleveland and announced the platform of the National party. The convention of that year, 1888, thereupon adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Administration of Grover Cleveland has given to the country a Government in accordance with the principles of its founders, preserving peace and tranquility within its borders while maintaining with firmness and decision the character and integrity of American institutions, and securing the blessings of freedom and the promise of future prosperity for the entire country.

"Resolved, That the convention hereby ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman, candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge them the earnest support of the Democracy of South Carolina.

"Resolved, That the convention endorse the declaration of principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis."

We have, therefore, an unbroken line of precedent whereby the convention of the Democratic party of South Carolina has in each year of a Presidential election pledged the Democracy of the State, either in advance or in confirmation alike, to the nominees and platform of the National Democratic party. It is especially important in this year, when there is an attempt to break the ranks of the Democracy by the organization of a Third Party composed of many who have hitherto called themselves Democrats, and who have, we fear, in some instances at least, taken part as such in Democratic proceedings and Democratic primaries, and have brought strange doctrines into its councils, that the true Democrats assembled in this convention should emphatically and earnestly renew their adherence to the Democratic party, reiterate their devotion to its principles, and pledge themselves again to the support of its nominees and to the maintenance of its pure and undefiled doctrines.

This can be done in no better or fitter terms than by again adopting the former language which the convention of 1876 employed to pledge the party in this State to the National party, to its candidates and to its platform.

Resolved by the convention of the Democratic party of the State of South Carolina, on the 21st day of September, 1892, assembled:

1. That we adopt the platform of principles announced by the National Democratic party recently assembled at Chicago, and pledge ourselves to a full and hearty co-operation in securing the election of its distinguished nominees, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.

2. That any and every person nominated by this convention as a Presidential elector shall within a days after the adjournment of this convention file with the executive committee of the State Democratic party at their office in Columbia a pledge in writing that he will, if elected as such elector, cast his vote for Grover Cleveland for President and Adlai E. Stevenson as Vice-President of the United States. And in case any such person so nominated shall within the said time refuse or fail to do so the said executive committee is hereby authorized and required to nominate in each instance some suitable person who shall by them be required to give such pledge, and such person so nominated shall be the nominee of the Democratic party as Presidential elector.

3. Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that every person elected at the State Democratic primary as the candidate of the Democratic party as members of Congress, upon the acceptance of said nomination, is hereby bound in good faith and honor to act in every respect with the National Democratic party, and to abide by the action of any meeting or caucus thereof.

Gen. McCrady also introduced a "clinch" in the shape of a resolution binding the electors in the most unqualified and unmistakable terms. The resolution reads as introduced.

We also recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party of the State who have not complied with this rule shall be counted."

The members of this convention were elected under this rule and we all stand here pledged to support the nominees of the party as declared by our constituents. It is but right and just in further delegating and handing over our authority to others that we should in like manner require of them the pledge we have ourselves given.

Under the theory of the Constitution of the United States the electors chosen by any State are in fact as well as in name electors who may legally vote for whom they choose. If, therefore, we purpose in choosing those who shall act for the party as electors to bind them morally to vote for the candidate nominated by the National Democratic party, it is best and safest that we should do so in express terms.

The party in the State has acquiesced and acted under this rule laid down by the executive committee in regard to the primary elections, and we think it proper that this convention should extend it to those whom we are now to choose to act for the party in the most important election of all.

We also recommend the passage of the third resolution. Recent events in other States warn us that party fealty sometimes fails before outside influences in Congress, and the expressions of some of our own recent nominees are enough to awaken our fears and to warrant this convention in the expression of its sense of the duty and honor of those who have been elected to abide the behests of the party, without qualification or evasion.

That the support of anyone claiming to represent the Democracy of this State of any of the measures advocated by the Third Party which are in opposition to any part of the platform of the Democratic party adopted at the recent Chicago Convention will be a disloyalty which should be condemned by all true Democrats.

Mr. John Gary Evans, representing the special committee of the Democratic executive committee, introduced the constitution as amended last night and which will be published next week.

THE PLATFORM THAT WAS ADOPTED.
Mr. John Gary Evans, as the exponent of the morning's caucus, introduced this set of resolutions:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified and illustrated by his successors in leadership and endorsed by our people in the recent primary election, and we pledge our loyal support to the nominees of the National Democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson.

We denounce as unpatriotic and infamous the attempts which have been made to injure the credit and honor of the State, both at home and abroad. The people of South Carolina, conscious of their ability and integrity, are determined that every just obligation of the State shall be honorably and promptly discharged. We hereby proclaim that upon this one subject there is no difference or division of sentiment among the sons of the State. The bonded debt of the State is small; her resources are large and ample. In her phosphate deposits alone the State is rich, and since litigation in regard thereto has been adjusted, the month's receipts for the phosphate royalty for the past two months is nearly sufficient to meet the interest on the debt and eventually to pay the debt itself.

We earnestly recommend to the Legislature to set apart by law any excess of phosphate royalty, after paying the annual interest on the State debt, as a sinking fund to be placed at interest and sacredly kept and used for paying the principle of the State debt.

THE FIRST FUN.
It was over so small a matter as the hour at which the convention should re-assemble that the first tilt occurred. John Gary Evans and Gen. McCrady wanted until 5 o'clock for the committee on platform to report. The Townsend men with the quick workers, wanted to re-assemble at 4 o'clock. There were amendments upon amendments introduced until Chairman Pope did not know what the convention wanted. Mr. Frank Kressel, of Charleston, wanted to set the chairman straight, whereupon the gentleman from Newberry suggested that he was going to run, the convention, and without the assistance of anyone else.

"All right, but do it right," remarked Mr. Kressel.

Chairman Pope said he had things in a tangle, and so as to unravel the network of amendments restated the series of motions and ordered a division. The 4 o'clock session was victorious by a vote of 168 to 148.

Col. John C. Haskell, of Richland, was one of the tellers, and when the correctness of the vote was challenged Dr. Pope graciously remarked: "The vote on the right, which is questioned, was counted by a gentleman beyond reproach, and I will certainly accept his report." [Applause.]

The 5 o'clock recessionists made a staunch fight and when the vote was announced the delegates retired, some of them to attend the meeting of the committee on resolutions and platform, many more to dinner and a large squad into the committee room to discuss the work of the committee rooms to discuss the work of the caucus and how best to proceed in the interest of their respective candidates.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.
At 4 o'clock, when the convention was to have re-assembled, the caucus was in full swing and that body was about to come to a crisis on the question of nomination for Attorney General. Chairman Pope punctually took charge of matters and broke up the caucus very much to the disappointment of the Tillmanites. They were, however, equal to the emergency, and no sooner was the convention called to order than they put and carried a motion that a recess be taken until 5 o'clock. A double force of sergeants was elected and the hall was promptly cleared of all other than Tillman delegates. Very special attention was paid to reporters, but some of them are peculiarly constituted for getting detailed reports of caucuses and their expulsion availed nothing.

The Tillmanites took but very little time at their third caucus to nominate Townsend over Benet, select its nominees for electors and make a few other arrangements.

At 5 o'clock King Caucus was in readiness to give way to the convention. Three quarters of an hour was lost while waiting on the committee on platform and resolutions.

Col. D. K. Norris, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, at 5:45 reported the constitution as amended, and it was adopted.

The committee reported unfavorably on a resolution boosting up the Register and Larry Gantt, and the report met with the unanimous and hearty approval of the convention.

THE BIG FIGHT.
The evening, as anticipated, was upon the platform. The two sides primed their guns for the question, and had not a Lexingtonian happily introduced a motion to table the debate would have, perhaps, continued for hours.

The chairman first introduced the Evans resolutions, which the Chair read and was about to call for a vote, when Gen. Edward McCrady arose and asked to submit the minority report, the McCrady resolutions.

GEN. McCRADY'S ARGUMENT.
After some explanation that the substitute was in order, Gen. McCrady, who had the floor, read his resolution in full and supplemented the already strong argument with a strong and clear speech. He used the most persuasive and logical argument, but in vain.

In support of his motion to adopt the substitute resolutions instead of those offered by Evans Gen. McCrady said:

"We are not asking you, gentlemen, to do anything more than has been done by every Democratic Convention held since 1876—a year in which in our dire necessity we appealed to the Democrats of the whole country in a resolution which we now offer you in almost the same words. We only ask you to-night to do that which was done by the convention of '76 when it pledged itself to support the nominees and platform of the National Democracy. The Democratic party of this State is part of the national party, and its doctrines, and the existence and welfare of our State, as I verily believe, depend upon the election of our national standard-bearers. In other words, our reliance is upon the National Democratic party."

Now, fellow Democrats, the minority report commits you to nothing. It commits you to nothing certainly on the financial questions of the hour. I ask you, therefore, to stand by the Democratic party of the country. I plead with you that at this time we shall not break loose from the party doctrines. Can it be that there is some fatality hanging over this State, that at this time, when the light seems to be dawning upon her and that she is entering upon an era of prosperity and fortune, we shall throw away the success almost within our grasp? Can it be that there is always something to prevent South Carolina from rising into a condition of genuine prosperity? Can it be that when prosperity is offered she must always reject it?

We ask you, gentlemen, only to pledge yourselves to the nominees and principles of the national party. We have not even asked you to commit yourselves as to your views on other political issues. Entertain your views as you choose, but I implore you to maintain the platform announced at Chicago, for how otherwise can we claim to be a part of the great national party of the country? How can we go to Washington or elsewhere and ask favor of the Democratic party if we repudiate its principles?

We have not with cunning skill devised a platform to entrap you, but ask you simply to subscribe to a resolution in the words in which you passed it sixteen years ago.

The resolution which we have prepared only goes a little more into detail than the very rule prescribed by your executive committee requiring nominees in the local elections to file pledges to abide their election.

Now, fellow Democrats, we have simply asked you to express your opinion that the electors chosen as Democrats, as candidates of the Democratic party to represent us, shall obey the behests of the National party. We do not desire to place upon you an iron-clad restriction. We do not ask the electors to go into any caucus, for I am opposed to caucuses, but I do ask that all those who have announced themselves in this State as Democrat and

candidates shall pledge themselves, as they are in honor bound to do, to align themselves with the National party and act with it.

A NEW MAN FROM NEWBERRY.
A delegate from Lexington moved to table the McCrady resolutions, but he removed the embargo at the earnest request of Dr. Wyche, a new man from Newberry, who was evidently in the pink of oratorical condition, and who made a quite a vehement agrarian speech. He started out in a jocular vein and wanted to know if South Carolina was to be a "Me-too" State, following the dictation of anyone. He said:

We have before pledged ourselves to such things. Gen. McCrady asks you to revoke what you have done. Does New Jersey adopt the same platform as the National Democracy? [Cries of "No! no!"] We used to say what the National Democracy said was right. You are free men and indulgent men, but you have a right to your own views. When they say that the farmers are ready to go out of the Democratic party they are wrong. They want you to swallow the National platform without your understanding it. I don't blame the town and city men for leading you, but I blame you. The laboring men are going to work for themselves. The whole gist of Gen. McCrady's speech is to have us say "me too" and we won't do it. We won't go back on Cleveland. I consider him a good Democrat, and according to the gentleman's views he would be read out of the party.

COL. JOHN C. HASKELL.
made one of his most eloquent speeches, and it was as able as it was conservative.

He said: I advocate the resolutions of Gen. McCrady because they are customary, and there is no good reason why they should not be adopted. It was the Democracy of 1876 that has made our past history glorious, and if the new Democracy puts us on as high a plane it will entitle you to everyone's well done. It is a fundamental principle that when the nation speaks the State should submit. If the State can defy the nation, why cannot counties resist the Government of the State? Once allow such action and you open the way to Independentism.

Where are we going to stand? If we are going to say that the election of Cleveland is a prostitution of Democracy, then the State is not in the Democracy. Think carefully before you take a position so absolutely inconsistent. We cannot be National Democrats and repudiate the national platform. If these resolutions are voted down here are we, when the present State platform is the one adopted at Omaha? The Omaha platform has been repudiated at Chicago, and we must do likewise or we are not in touch with the national party, which has stood between us and destruction. I have said words to hurt no one, but to help this Convention to come to a conclusion that is good for the State, for which my life has been spent. Let us be National Democrats, yielding our opinion to the will of the majority of our fellow Democrats. It is no slavery, it is that proper and reasonable concession to the will of the majority on which every party must live, without regard to any feeling. I beg you to adopt Gen. McCrady's resolutions.

JOHN GARY EVANS.
took the Administration side and said that the committee had presented a platform which would be approved by Cleveland and Stevenson, who are the disciples of the doctrines of Jeffersonian principles. If Grover Cleveland is not a disciple of Jefferson, he should not expect our endorsement. Why should past conventions be brought up, or past platforms be suggested? If they desire unity why do they bring up these old things, when we reaffirm all that any Democrat can want? If Gen. McCrady had seen this report before he submitted his he would have been satisfied. He then reviewed his resolutions in detail, during which he devoted considerable time to the praise of the administration. All that the other platform tries to do is to cast a slur on some of our Congressmen. We are the only State where there is not organized opposition to Cleveland. We have gone further than Gen. McCrady, we have gone back to Jefferson. This is a thing of the year. Why do you ask to discard the past and take one man, and take a man who will possibly never be elected? Evans concluded his argument for the all absorbing question in the midst of the applause of the Alliance Democrats.

The convention had heard enough and with one accord went up the cry for the question.

SAMPSON POPE'S EXCESSIVE PARTISANSHIP.
Gen. McCrady demanded the yeas and nays, whereupon Chairman Pope made the remarkable declaration that he would hold that one-fourth of the body was required for the call of yeas and nays under the rules of Congress.

This did not meet with the approval of his own faction, and Evans and Gray advised that the yeas and nays be allowed.

A STRICT PARTY VOTE.
The ballot being announced, it showed 260 for tabling the substitute of Gen. McCrady and 46 favorable to it. Charleston, Beaufort and Richland alone voted for the adoption of the National Democratic platform in its entirety. The vote will be remembered when Cleveland is elected. Upon motion the majority (or Evans) resolution was adopted and the matter was finally settled.

MAKING NOMINATIONS.
The convention had a clear deck and spent the balance of the evening making its nominations, which had long since been decided upon. Evans started the ball rolling by moving that the nomination for State officers be entered upon without argument, and like a flash this met with as much favor as the happy suggestion that no speeches be made in making nominations.

John Gary Evans, the champion of Benjamin Ryan Tillman, placed his name before the convention. Charles A. Douglass nominated John C. Sheppard.

There was some delay about how the vote should be counted, and it was finally decided to call the counties and the chairmen of each be called upon for the vote of the county, just as if it made any difference. The secretaries labored hard and all to announce the result of 264 votes for B. R. Tillman and 50 for John C. Sheppard. Of course it will be appreciated 't' that the six votes of Georgetown were not cast, there being no delegation present.

Some one anxious for supper made a vain effort for an hour's recess, and he was both laughed at and voted down. Nominees for the Senate Mayfield, of Barwell, renominated Lieutenant Gov. E. B. Gary, seconded by Hill, of Abbeville, Col. James L. Orr was placed in nomination.

Mr. Altamont Moses suggested that it would be advisable to nominate both tickets at once and save time. The advice was heeded after Gary's nomination had been declared by a vote 264 to 50, which was continued on nearly all questions. S. A. Nettles, of Pickens county, nominated the remainder of the "Reform" ticket in omnibus style.

Tillman Watson placed Conservative nominees to the front. The vote by counties showed the same vote as on previous candidates, the votes in all cases being 264 for Reformers to 50 Conservative (Georgetown not voting) on the following tickets:

Reform—B. R. Tillman, Governor, Edgefield; E. B. Gary, Lieutenant Governor, Abbeville; J. E. Tindal, Secretary of State, Clarendon; W. T. C. Bates, Treasurer, Orangeburg; D. A. Townsend, Attorney General, Union; W. H. Ellerbe, Comptroller General, Marion; Superintendent of Education, W. D. Mayfield, Greenville; Adjutant and Inspector General, H. L. Farley, Spartanburg.

Conservatives—Governor, J. C. Sheppard, Edgefield; Lieutenant Governor, J. L. Orr, Greenville; Secretary of State, L. W. Youmans, Hampton; Treasurer, E. W. McIver, Darlington; Attorney General, W. P. Murphy, Colleton; Comptroller General, J. B. Hamblen, Laurens; Superintendent of Education, D. W. Hiett, Anderson; Adjutant and Inspector General, W. W. Dixon, York.

Dr. Pope, with an air of great triumph, announced that the entire Reform ticket had been nominated, and that Governor B. R. Tillman and his Cabinet were again the regular Democratic nominees. [Great applause.]

Of course the Tillmanites wanted to hear from their leaders, and a committee was appointed to escort and ask them to attend the convention. The committee consisted of John Gary Evans, Aiken; W. A. Neal, Anderson; Jos. Leech, Greenville; Administration: Altamont Moses and R. T. Lee, Sumter, Conservatives.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The following gentlemen were elected members of the State Executive Committee:

Abbeville—J. Y. Jones.
Aiken—John Gary Evans.
Anderson—W. A. Neal.
Barnwell—A. H. Patterson.
Beaufort—Henry D. Elliott.
Berkeley—T. W. Stanland.
Charleston—John M. Kinloch.
Chester—T. J. Cunningham.
Chesterfield—D. W. Bedfarm.
Clarendon—S. A. Nettles.
Colleton—Dr. A. E. Williams.
Darlington—A. A. Gandy.
Edgefield—H. H. Townes.
Fairfield—O. W. Buchanan.
Florence—R. M. McCowan.
Georgetown—W. Walter Gray.
Greenville—T. J. Bailey.
Hampton—T. J. Durban.
Kershaw—T. J. Kirkland.
Lancaster—Ira B. Jones.
Laurens—J. L. M