

THE CONVENTION.

The following State executive committee was then elected to serve for the next two years :

Abbeville, J. Y. Jones; Aiken, W. M. Jordan; Anderson, J. P. Glenn; Beaufort, Thomas Martin; Barnwell, S. G. Mayfield; Berkeley, J. A. Harvey; Charleston, Philip H. Gadsden; Chester, T. J. Cunningham; Chesterfield, G. J. Redfern; Clarendon, J. T. Davis; Colleton, A. E. Williams; Darlington, J. N. Parrot; Edgefield, R. B. Watson; Fairfield, Thomas W. Taylor; Florence, R. S. McCown; Georgetown, R. J. Donaldson; Hampton, M. B. McSweeney; Horry, J. P. Derham; Kershaw, T. J. Kirkland; Lancaster, Ira B. Jones; Laurens, J. L. M. Irby; Lexington, C. M. Efrid; Marion, J. D. Montgomery; Marlboro, W. D. Evans; Newberry, J. A. Sligh; Oconee, W. J. Stribling; Orangeburg, O. R. Lowman; Pickens, T. C. Robinson; Richland, Willie Jones; Spartanburg, N. L. Bennett; Sumter, D. E. Keels; Union, A. C. Lyles; Williamsburg, A. H. Williams; York, W. T. Jackson.

Mr. Patterson then renewed his motion about nominations. A motion about a skeleton ticket scheme for all officers was laid on the table. Then there were several other motions. Gantt then renewed his substitute to have 2,000 tickets printed and have the voting in a secret primary, the votes to be handed in to the secretaries and counted. In the meantime this was withdrawn again and the nominations of candidates, without opposition, were entered upon. It was decided to make the nominations without speeches.

Mr. R. L. Gunter placed the name of John Gary Evans before the house for the nominee for Governor. This was received with applause and seconded from all parts of the house. He was nominated by acclamation.

Just as the voting was in progress Mr. Jervey, on behalf of the Charleston delegation, said that his delegation desired to refrain from voting for nominations. They did not consider the platform a Democratic one. There were many "ughs" from the delegates.

Mr. Watson then presented the name of Dr. Timmerman for Lieutenant Governor and he was likewise nominated.

Mr. Jervey made the same announcement. Mr. Patterson jumped up and cried: "We have stood this thing long enough. If they can't stand the platform let them leave the hall. They come here and addressed us as Democrats." He was called to order by the chairman, amid cries of "stop."

Mr. Tatum plied in nomination the name of Dr. W. F. C. Bates for State Treasurer and he was declared the nominee.

Mr. Scroggs did the same as to Mr. O. W. Buchanan for Attorney General and he was likewise nominated.

Mr. I. H. McCalla moved then that the convention proceed at once with the nomination of a full State ticket.

Mr. Gantt now came to the front with his remodeled substitute that 2,000 block tickets be ordered printed containing the names of all the candidates to be voted for; that when the ballots were prepared the delegate should put his name and county on the back; and that the convention take a recess till 8 o'clock. Mr. Sligh raised the point of order that this was an omnibus motion and could not be entertained; that the motions therein must be separated. Mr. McCalla moved to lay this on the table, but this failed and the Gantt motion was adopted.

Then a committee consisting of Messrs. Cooper, Appelt and Mayfield, were appointed to conduct the nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to the hall. In the meantime the convention took a recess till 8:30 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 8:45 o'clock. Mr. Cooper took the floor and forthwith a lively spat ensued in which Larry Gantt figured very prominently and unenviably. Mr. Cooper said first that the committee had consulted with the nominee for Governor and he preferred for all nominations to be made before he came to the hall.

Mr. Cooper then moved also to do away with the scheme to vote by ballot. He moved to reconsider. He had found during the recess that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the scheme and as this was the last convention of the kind in South Carolina, he thought the scheme should be done away with here.

Mr. George Evans then took the floor. He said that since the convention had taken the recess some of them had taken it on themselves to ascertain the effect of the block ballot scheme. They had found that there was great dissatisfaction about it. Many considered the scheme one to accomplish a snap judgment; the working of a ring scheme to relieve some of the delegates from their promises through a secret ballot. Then again it would take about three hours to count the vote as there were seven candidates to be nominated. He wanted to see unity established in "our" ranks. They had stood the old viva voce plan since 1876, and as this was the last convention to nominate, owing to the change in the constitution, it was best to stand to it. He had been in favor of the block ticket scheme.

Larry Gantt rose, his eyes snapping, and his beautiful face flushed with resentment. He cried that Evans insinuated that there had been sharp practice. Evans—I said nothing of the kind. Gantt continuing, his form swayed by excitement, said he defied any body to charge him with sharp practice. It

had been charged by the Columbia State and Charleston News and Courier during the campaign that there was dissatisfaction in the ranks and that it would run through this convention—"and," said he, "I believe it will go through this convention. This convention today has decided on a direct primary. It does for the whole State, in the name of God won't it do for this convention?" I have the good of this movement at heart as much as any man. I am afraid of no man living, or no man dead. (Laughter.) Are we children? We decide to do a thing; then go to supper, come back and want to do some thing else. Maybe we went to some blind tiger or dispensary. We cannot do anything unfair or improper in this convention. (Laughter.)

Mr. Watson then took the floor. He said he happened to come from one of those counties which had no candidate. They wanted nothing, but good feeling, peace and harmony. Why the necessity of taking up the secret ballot at this convention? (Cheers.) Let the whole State know how we voted. If we do this, it will be the only thing that can stand against us hereafter. Well, I've tackled a lawyer; now let me tackle a newspaper man (turning to Gantt.) He wanted to know how it was that 2,000 of those tickets were printed before the convention decided to print them.

Gantt mumbled some explanation, denying that he had anything to do with it.

Mr. Watson held up a ticket and cried amid great applause, Here's one of them now."

Gantt stammeringly said that he knew nothing of the preparation of them; another party had it done. He did not.

Mr. Watson said it looks like a snap judgment scheme to him.

Mr. Gantt said Mr. Duncan of Newberry could explain it.

Mr. Berbe made some rather disconnected remarks on the subject on Gantt's side.

Mr. Duncan then said he wished to give a fair and square statement of the matter. He had gone upon his own authority and had the tickets prepared early in the afternoon, knowing they could not be gotten ready in an hour or two, and he had not told Mr. Gantt of what he had done until after Gantt had offered his scheme.

Mr. Patterson said it was wrong to make any reflections on Mr. Gantt. Gantt had not thought of the scheme until he mentioned it to him the night before. His delegation had no candidate. He thought it was a good scheme and had voted for it, but thought now it was best to go at it viva voce.

The Gantt scheme was then reconsidered and laid on the table. The convention then went into nominations. There were several surprises in the nominations.

The selection of a nominee for Secretary of State came first. Mr. Shuman, of Greenville, nominated Mr. John R. Harrison. Mr. Cunningham nominated Mr. D. H. Tompkins and Mr. R. A. Lancaster presented the name of Mr. L. R. Hill. The ballot resulted as follows:

Hill, 58; Harrison, 99; Tompkins, 145.

The above vote would not have nominated on the first ballot. Spartanburg and Aiken changed their votes, and the result was: Hill 30, Harrison 93, Tompkins 179. The latter was declared the nominee.

Messrs. A. W. Jones and James Norton were placed before the convention for nomination for Comptroller. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Jones, 126; Norton, 176.

For the office of Adjutant General the names of Col. J. G. Watts, Gen. R. N. Richbourg, Col. Brailsford and Dr. J. Minus were placed before the convention. The vote was as follows:

Watts, 136; Richbourg, 56; Brailsford, 25; Minus, 81. Watts was declared the nominee.

For the nomination for the office of Superintendent of education, the names of the present incumbent, Mr. W. D. Mayfield, Jos. L. Keitt and G. Walt Whitman were presented. The vote was as follows:

Mayfield, 207; Keitt, 85, Whitman, 10. Mayfield was declared nominated.

The names placed before the convention for the office of railroad commissioner were J. A. Sligh, H. R. Thomas, W. D. Evans, W. H. Yeldell, J. C. Wilborn, J. W. Gray, Jasper Miller, and J. H. Koon. Each delegation voted for three men. One delegate wanted to know if they could plump. After the vote had been taken the wildest confusion obtained for a half hour. The vote was hard to handle without complications, but it was made a perfect puzzle by the changes of vote announced every moment from the floor. There was no end of confusion and more wire pulling than one could see in half a life time ordinarily. The chairman was powerless against the Bedlam. No two delegates were in their seats. It is impossible at this late hour to give the detailed vote as originally taken. The summary of the original vote, however, is as follows: Sligh, 129; Thomas, 158; Evans, 213; Yeldell, 151; Milborn, 152; Gray, 45; Miller, 24; Koon, 9. The result as announced finally was as follows: J. A. Sligh, 94; H. R. Thomas, 193; W. D. Evans, 207; W. H. Yeldell, 176; J. C. Wilborn, 197; J. W. Gray, 23; Jasper Miller, 11; J. H. Koon, 33.

Evans, Thomas and Wilborn were declared the nominees.

On motion of Mr. Watson the con-

vention reconsidered its action requiring all resolutions to be submitted to the committee, and decided to consider any resolution ordered.

Just at this moment, as Mr. Watson was about to offer a resolution, the committee sent out to escort the nominee of the convention for Governor into the hall, came in bringing John Gary Evans and the other nominees. There was wild applause as they mounted the stand. The chairman introduced Mr. Evans as "the next Governor of South Carolina."

Mr. Evans spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Democrats:

Few men, gentlemen, in the history of our State have been honored as I have been to-night by you. Recognizing the fact of my youth, I have felt that I can indeed thank you from the bottom of my heart for this honor. I would be false to myself if I told you I thought this is the happiest hour of my life. I feel that the responsibility resting upon my shoulders is indeed great. But I feel that with the united democracy and with the people of South Carolina, whom you represent, supporting me in my effort for honest government, that my efforts will not prove futile and that the will of the majority of the people of South Carolina will be carried out at all events. (Applause.)

Our government is a government of the majority, and should I be elected to the position of chief executive of your State, I feel that I would be false to you should I not carry out the will of the majority, when it is fairly expressed, at all hazards. (Applause.)

We are, gentlemen, Democrats. We see here men who fought for the principles of Democracy; we see here men who sat upon the laps of their mothers and heard of the brave deeds of their fathers who fought for State's rights, men who sat there, children then, men now, Democrats now—men who imbibed Democracy with their mother's milk. Tell me that those men, tell me that those grayhaired sires, could be false to South Carolina?

It comes with bad grace, from any South Carolinian, seeing your complexion, seeing and hearing your principles, and hearing the voice of South Carolina expressed at the ballot box, to say that this grand old State is not safe in your hands. (Applause.) There are some citizens in South Carolina who are fond of attaching a tail to their Democracy.

We are Democrats. We are not Cleveland Democrats. We are not any other kind of qualified Democrats. We owe allegiance to no man. We owe allegiance to the principles which were fought for by you and your fathers and my father, and those principles must be maintained at all hazards. (Applause.)

We have reached a state in the history of our country which was proscribed by your own statesman, Calhoun. We have reached a state now where parties are not defined by principles, but are drawn by geographical lines. We find true Democracy in the South and in the West the home of principle, whose men fought for State's rights, and who are against a centralized government. We find on the contrary the opponents of Jeffersonian Democracy, which mean equal rights to all and special privileges to none—we find those men—living in the North and the East. We find an effort to centralize the government confined to a section which has grown rich upon the success of principles which have robbed the farmers of the South and the West.

What is our Democracy? In 1896, I make the prophesy here that the South and the West will be called to redeem the Democratic party from the plunderer and the monopolist and the millionaire, who are growing fearful, if they do not have centralization of the government that those million will become the halter which will surround their necks.

A great deal has been said in your convention about Democracy. A great deal has been said by people outside who attach tails to their Democracy against you. In natural history we read that the ape as he grows old becomes suspicious of his tail. It worries him mentally and physically until he dies, believing that that appendage is the cause of his death. Such will be the fate of such Democrats in South Carolina. (Applause.)

There assembled in Ocala under the Southern sun, under the shades of the palmetto and almost down on the "Swanee Ribber," a body of the honest yeomanry of the country. Those men did not go there as politicians, not as representing party, but they were there representing the agricultural interests of this nation. They set forth there certain principles which are commonly known as the Ocala platform. Those principles were set forth as principles that were necessary to rescue their government and to save your interests which is the basis of all wealth, agriculturalists, from the clutches of the Northern Shylock.

We who are dependent on agriculture for our existence sympathized with them. We said in our convention, 'This is true Democracy, and we endorse it here,' and I endorse it now. [Applause.]

But they say it is not Democracy. Bear with me a minute, and let me show the ignorance of people who criticize and condemn you. Let me

show you that those people cannot recognize Democracy when they see it in printer's ink. Let me refer to this platform.

The Democratic party in convention assembled at Chicago endorsed a platform of principles. They are true and represent honest government and are dear to the hearts of every one of you. They have been endorsed by your convention properly as true Democracy, and these principles connected with them have been endorsed, and I will show you that the National Democratic party in convention assembled in Chicago has incorporated a majority of those principles, and that the Democratic majority in Congress have enacted into law every principle of that platform not so adopted save one.

Is not that the highest evidence of its Democracy?

It reads as follows: "We demand the abolition of national banks." That is Democracy as formulated in Sec. 8 of the Chicago platform. When they asked for the abolition of the tax on State banks what did that mean? It meant death to national banks because they cannot compete with State banks whose issue is untaxed.

"We demand that the amount of the circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita." The National Democratic platform deplored the state of affairs of the farmers of the country, calling attention to the tremendous mortgage indebtedness upon the farms, and called on Congress to afford relief. How was that to be obtained if not by an increase of the circulating medium? So that plank is included in the national platform.

"We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as will effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing a stringent system of procedure in trials that will secure the prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law." That has passed the House of Congress, where the Democrats had over 80 majority, but was defeated by the Senate. So, is not that adopted by the Democracy?

"We condemn the silver bill recently passed by Congress, and demand in lieu thereof the free and unlimited coinage of silver." That demand is made absolutely in section 7 of the Democratic platform. If English means anything it means that free and unlimited coinage was demanded by the Democratic party, but under the prostitution of the President of the United States a different construction was placed upon that demand and we were cheated and defrauded of its benefits. (Applause.)

"We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government, and held for actual settlers only." That is section 6 of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and almost identical in language.

"Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none." These are Jeffersonian principles which are set forth in the Chicago platform.

We demand that our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another." This is almost identically section 5 of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago.

"We farther demand a removal of the existing heavy tariff tax from the necessities of life that the poor of our land must have." That is the Democratic plank of the Chicago platform demanding a tariff for revenue only. But what have we to-day? We have a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President, and we had the right to expect a tariff for revenue only, and yet we have a bill comparatively little better than the McKinley bill. Why? Because the South and West now raise raw materials cheaper than the Northeast, and they leave a high protective tariff on manufactured products and demand free raw materials because the farmers consume manufactured articles and sell the raw materials. We asked for bread and they gave us a stone.

"We further demand a just and equitable system of graduated tax on income." That is not incorporated in the Democratic platform, but it has been passed as a law by the Democratic party in Congress. And that is the stumbling block which will make Republicans of every Democrat in the Northeast. Already the Republican Legislature in one Northern State has ratified the course of the Democratic Senators of that State in their opposition to this measure, which is not in this platform, and which has been enacted by the United States Congress. And yet these men, these men who say that we are not Democrats, support a man who voted against that provision, a man who leagued with the Republicans to defeat that provision, and to defeat silver legislation and other principles of pure Democracy included in the Democratic platform.

"We demand the most rigid, honest and just State and national government control and supervision of the means of public communication and

transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuse now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation." They have never demanded the government ownership of railroads. They simply demanded the control of the railroads, and when we come to the point when it will be necessary to keep them from owning the people then we will demand government ownership, and not till then. Is not that pure Democracy and for the protection of the people? That has been enacted by Congress when the interstate commerce bill became a law and we only ask that the commission be given full power.

When you passed your railroad commission law you gave your commission absolute control of the railroads, with power to fix rates, schedules, connections, etc., but you have never demanded ownership of the roads and you don't desire it.

"We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people of each State." The Democratic Congress has that enacted into law and a Democratic Senate defeated it.

So you see every plank of that platform save one, which is the sub-treasury, is included in the Democratic platform and those which are not have been enacted into law by a Democratic Congress. The sub-treasury is simply a plan put forth as an evidence of a disease existing among the farmers who demanded of these doctors of the nation to do something to cure that disease.

Have not the people the right to petition Congress? I maintained this before the people and I claim that they have such a right under the Constitution of the United States. I am a true Democrat and I stand on the national Democratic platform and I stand on the Ocala platform. I will not fool my people, let it cost me what it may. (Loud applause.)

Now, gentlemen of the convention, I say this because it has been flung in your faces as a taunt. We in South Carolina are a noble people. We should not cherish animosity and do not. We invite every true and honest citizen to come with us and join in this bill of rights to preserve white supremacy. White supremacy is worth more than party principle (loud applause) and the man who opposes these demands, who opposes the free and unlimited coinage of silver, cannot stand before his people and claim to be a Democrat. (Applause.)

We are a united people. We stand here united, and if I thought, gentlemen, that my nomination and my election meant unhappiness to the people of South Carolina and threatened the institutions of my State, which I love, for every true patriot loves his State, I would ask you to take back this nomination, and I would pray God to put out the spark which glows in my heart. (Applause.)

If elected I shall be Governor of the entire people. I shall know no faction and shall see that the will of the majority is obeyed and the interests of the minority are protected by all the law and power which is placed in my hands as your Chief Executive. (Applause.)

And now I shall leave you. I congratulate you on the work that you have done to-day. I congratulate you upon the bold manner in which you remained steadfast to principles and the pledges you made to the people.

I promise you that the Dispensary law, which seems to be the bone of contention among some people, but which I believe to be the only solution of the whiskey problem, and the only rescue of the people from the tyranny of the whiskey ring, I shall enforce to the very letter. (Applause.)

I thank you for your kind support, gentlemen. I thank you as the Democratic party and as the representatives of the people, and when I pledge you my heart, when I pledge you my hand, and when I pledge you my head, I have done all that mortal can do. You do the rest and support me, and I assure you that the proud banner of the Palmetto State which you have placed in my hands shall never trail in the dust as long as South Carolinians are true to principle and to South Carolina. (Tremendous applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Evans' speech the other nominees, with the exception of Dr. Timmerman, spoke briefly.

A committee was sent to bring Governor Tillman in, but he could not be found.

Mr. Watson offered the following, which was adopted with a rush:

Resolved, By the Democrats of South Carolina, in convention assembled, that we heartily endorse the candidacy of Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman for the United States Senate.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers of the convention were adopted and at 12:26 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

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State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF SUMTER,

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

William H. Ingram, Master for Sumter County, Plaintiff, against Bernard Leonard, Defendant.

IN OBEDIENCE to the judgment order in the above entitled action, I, William H. Ingram, Master for Sumter County, do hereby, on the 25th day of September, 1894, being the first day of said month, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sumter Court House, in the City of Sumter:

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the County of Sumter, in the State aforesaid, on the road now leading from the town (now city) of Sumter, to White's Mill, containing twenty acres, bounded on the East by said road leading to White's Mill, South by lands of Nelson Sumter; West by the land of the said John B. Witherspoon, in the Cypress Pond and on the North East on land of M. Moran.

Also all the right title and interest of the Defendant, Bernard Leonard in and to all that lot of land situated in the City of Sumter, in the County of Sumter and State aforesaid, measuring on Magnolia Street eighty feet, be the same more or less, and extending at right angle westward from said street to Dr. J. J. Bossard a distance of two hundred and thirty-three feet, more or less, forming a parallelogram and bounded as follows, to wit: North by lots of Mrs. Brennen and East of L. G. Pate; East by Magnolia Street; South by lot of Julius A. Schwerin and West by lot of said J. J. Bossard.

Terms—Cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

W. H. INGRAM,
Master.

Sept. 5.

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July 18.