THE NEWS AND HERALD.

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, August 9. : : : 1882.

R. MEANS DAVIS, EDITOR.
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The Egyptian Question.

Arabi Pasha has risen in fifteen months from the position of an obscure colonel in the Egyptian army to that of a brigand chief with an army at his back and the possible leader of a "holy war" under the standard of the Prophet. He has overthrown the peace and order of Egypt at a time when that peace and order were giving some promise of permanence. The supineness of the Powers, and their differences when they did arouse themselves to action, allowed him to usurp the ministry of war, to increase the Egyptian army nearly threefold, to fortify Alexandria, and to arouse the Arabs of Egypt to an insurrection formidable in numbers and fanaticism, if in nothing else. Three months ago an *ultimatum* supported by a few shot and shell would have nipped in the bud the growth of Arabi's power; now a war is necessary.

Arabi Pasha's insurrection is a new complication of the Eastern Question, and other complications are arising daily. The Sultan seems to be tired of being pulled one way by the European Powers, and another way by Moslem influences. His whole authority depends upon the reverence with which he is regarded by Moslems. In view of the increasing agitation among Moslems in Asia and Africa, it is necessary that the Sultan take some decided stand to preserve his authority. If there is to be a holy war, it is his part to proclaim it. If he does not proclaim it, and it nevertheless breaks out, the Sultan's power is lost.

Those who claim to know, say that a holy war is imminent, while others who also claim to know, deny that it is likely to happen. Meanwhile, several questions remain unanswered. What will be done to Arabi Pasha? What will be done with the Eastern question? Several millions of Jews in Russia and Austria have been impelled by persecution to find new homes, and they turn their faces, not toward America, but toward Palestine. The Sultan, through the intercession of the United States Minister to Turkey, had promised to allow these Jews to settle in Mesopotamia. The Egyptian trouble has interfered, however, and hundreds of Jews who had begun their pilgrimage are left to wander and starve, while those at home are compelled to stay and endure yet a while.

We can see but one answer to these questions—prompt and vigorous action. There is a Gordian knot before the European statesmen, and a new Alexander is needed to cut it. Hesitation and parleying have destroyed Alexandria, and given Arabi Pasha time to gather an army. The hesitation and parleying of centuries have not found a solution of the Eastern question. Arabi Pasha must be vigorously treated, and, while the Powers have their hands in, why not go on and treat the whole Eastern question vigorously too?

The State Convention.

The State Convention last week was the largest deliberative body that has ever met in South Carolina. Owing to the doubling of representation, it consisted of 318 members, thus securing new blood and new ideas. It was apparently a thoroughly representative body, and the *personnel* was of a high order. The circumstance that very few of the counties voted solidly on any question, and that none was unanimous on the whole ticket, is an evidence of independence of thought and a sense of individual responsibity on the part of the delegates.

The day of meeting was Tuesday, yet the delegates began coming in on Monday, and it so happened that the friends of General Kennedy were at first largely in the ascendency. The Charleston delegation, twenty-eight strong, arrived in the morning, twenty-three of whom were avowed and active champions of General Kennedy, the remaining five being for General Bratton. Kershaw came over shortly after, and then Edgefield, Aiken, Barnwell, Lexington, Orangeburg, Colleton, Hampton and scattering delegations from other counties. Later on the Greenville train brought in a large contingent, while the Charlotte train was the last to arrive, bringing in an almost solid Bratton delegation. The lobby of the Grand Central Hotel on Monday evening was a picture—a throng of delegates and spectators filling it and blocking the sidewalk in front, while at some distance along the sidewalk might be seen groups of two or three gathered in earnest conversation over the events of the morrow. There was little noise, no rowdyism, but a hum of earnest voices, betraying anxiety for the issue of the gubernatorial race and also the result of the contest for the minor offices.

The friends of General Bratton and of General Kennedy were equally confident. A number of delegates favored a third man, among them being those from the Pee Dee section, Colleton, Williamsburg, Greenville, Anderson and Spartanburg. Up to ten o'clock on Monday night it was believed there would be no dark horse, although Colonel Thompson, Colonel Edwards, of Darlington, and others had been mentioned. About midnight, however, it is said seventy delegates had agreed to support a third candidate. On Tuesday morning several delegations caucussed and agreed to present Colonel Thompson to the Convention. He had been approached and said he did not wish to run, and that he hoped to serve the State in another capacity.

The proceedings of the Convention have already been given. After the nomination for Governor was made everybody was at sea, and, as they say in betting parlance, the field was the favorite. The nomination of the Rev. Mr. Capers as Superintendent of Education was a spontaneous movement. Colonel Coward could easily have been nominated, but absolutely refused to permit himself to be run on account of business engagements.

Mr. Wm. Munro was an admirable president. He presided with dignity and absolute fairness, and tided the Convention safely over all shoals. The Convention itself was in earnest, and no time was wasted in useless talk. Its work has received general commendation and the ticket is a strong one. We confidently believe there will be no opposition to it.

The Democratic Candidates.

Colonel Hugh S. Thompson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is a native of Greenville county, and is forty-six years of age. In 1856 he graduated from the State Military Academy, and was soon appointed assistant professor in that institution. In this work he continued till the outbreak of the war, at which time he had risen to the rank of captain, and held the professorships of French and belles-lettres. During the war he did military duty, along with the cadets, at Charleston and other points. He made a fine officer in all respects—brave, impartial and efficient—and was very popular among the cadets. After the war he took charge of the Columbia Male Academy, and soon raised it to the front rank of high schools in this State. In 1876 he was, without any solicitation on his part, nominated by the Democratic Convention for State Superintendent of Education—which office he has since filled with signal ability and with great benefit to the educational interests of the State. To this office he would surely have been again elected without opposition, but, at the suggestion of some of the trustees of the State University, he had intended to allow the use of his name in connection with the presidency of that institution. Colonel Thompson is a man of talent and culture, a fluent speaker and of very attractive manners. He will make a brilliant and successful canvasser, and will ably fill the gubernatorial chair.

The Hon. Jno. C. Sheppard, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, is a native of Edgefield, twenty-nine years old, and a lawyer by profession. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the "Wallace House." Upon the elevation of Judge Wallace to the bench, he was elected Speaker of the House, and successively re-elected in 1878 and 1880. He is a fluent and attractive speaker, and a most excellent presiding officer.

The nominee for Attorney General, Colonel Chas. Richardson Miles, is a gentleman of exceptional ability. He is about fifty-four years of age, and, in spite of his modesty, stands in the front rank of the legal profession. To that profession he has devoted his entire life, and the office to which he will be elected is a fitting reward for the services he has freely rendered the people of the State. He has done great service to Charleston by his labors in the investigation of the county finances, in thwarting the plundering schemes of Bowen, and in the management of other matters of importance to the people. He was for many years the assistant of Attorney-General Hayne; and served in a like capacity with General Conner in the prosecution of the Radical thieves in 1877—in which he rendered services the importance of which have been universally recognized. An able lawyer, a ripe scholar, a modest man, and a thorough gentleman, Colonel Miles will do honor alike to his office and to his State.

Colonel James N. Lipscomb, the nominee for Secretary of State, is a native of Edgefield, but has resided for many years in Newberry—from which county he was elected Senator in 1876. He afterwards held the office of county auditor, the duties of which [illegible] manner. In 1874 he became Master of the State Grange, which position he has held up to the present time. Colonel Lipscomb is a gentleman of intelligence and force, and he will make an admirable officer.

In the nomination of Captain Wm. E. Stoney for Comptroller General, modest merit has for once found a reward. Captain Stoney is about forty-three years old, and a distinguished graduate of the Citadel Academy. He was a gallant officer during the war, and was more than once severely wounded. After the surrender he engaged in planting in the low country, but, disgusted with the persecutions of the Freedmen's Bureau, left the State and engaged in civil engineering in the West. Returning in 1871, he again engaged in planting. In 1876, Comptroller General Johnson Hagood, his old commander, offered him a clerkship, which he accepted, and has held ever since. He has acquired a complete mastery of all the duties and details of the office, and in this department of labor has no superior in the State. He will make a capital officer and will fully vindicate the wisdom of the Convention in choosing a first-class business man to conduct the fiscal department of the State government.

Colonel Jno. Peter Richardson, the nominee for Treasurer, has held the office for two years, and his unanimous nomination for a second term shows the esteem in which he is held. He is a thoroughly competent officer, a pleasant gentleman and a most effective speaker.

The Rev. Ellison Capers, whom the Convention nominated for Superintendent of Education, is a prominent minister of the Episcopal Church in this State—a son of the late Bishop Capers, and was born in Charleston. He received his education at the State Military Academy, and was afterwards an assistant professor at the Citadel. He served gallantly through the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was elected Secretary of State, but, following a strong inclination, he soon entered the Episcopal ministry. In this field he has labored steadily, earnestly and effectively. No minister is more beloved than he, and none more worthy of the confidence and affection he enjoys. He is a man of untiring energy, enthusiastic temperament and very winning manners. He will prove a most worthy successor to Colonel Thompson.

General A. M. Manigault's services in the office of Adjutant General are fitly recognized in his unanimous nomination for re-election. He has made an excellent officer, already adding largely to the efficiency and *esprit* of the volunteers and the militia of the State.

—When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.—Is a reliable medicine that never does any harm and that prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in order and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and has cured thousands. See other column.—*Tribune.*

A VALUABLE ADDITION.—Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

An Interesting Summary of the Proceedings at Chester.

Messrs. Editors: While at the depot *en route* to the District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was held in Chester, July 27-30, I was met by your genial editor and requested to act as correspondent during the session of the Conference. Said he, "Write such a letter as you would write to your wife." I consented to communicate with you, and, therefore, although since the hour I took upon me the vows matrimonial, it has ever been my practice to "keep me only unto her," even in the matter of love-letters, still, I will make this exception in your case—*if you don't let on.*

We left Winnsboro on Thursday on the train, and met on board the cars a pleasant company of kindred spirits bound for the same destination; some to attend the session of the Conference, others on matters of secular interest, and so exchanging the courtesies of friendship and discussing the topics of the day, we made the run on time.

On our arrival at Chester we were met by the popular pastor of that town, by whom we were assigned to homes. Of course we all got the best places—at least, from the reports of the delegates you might well imagine so. Certainly the people of Chester abound in the grace of hospitality. It was our good favor to be assigned to the pleasant home of W. A. Sanders, Esq., one of Chester's legal fraternity. *En passant*, allow me to say that Mr. Sanders is the same gentleman who has been selected to deliver the oration at the reunion of the Sixth South Carolina Regiment.

The opening sermon of the Conference was preached by the Rev. James C. Stoll, of Rock Hill, and evinced thought and thoroughness of preparation. Mr. Stoll is an excellent minister and is much thought of by his brethren. We were not favored with the presence of any of the Bishops, but the office of president was ably filled by the Presiding Elder, Mr. Chreitzberg is an able man and makes an excellent executive officer. The business sessions were well attended, the people of the town and vicinity turning out in force from the commencement of the session. It would make my letter too long to go into the various details in reference to the condition of the various churches. Suffice it to say, however, that the different interests were carefully considered, and represented life and progress throughout the District. In the matter of finances, with the exception of a few charges, the collections for the support of the ministry and other claims have not been as large as they might have been. There seems to be prevalent, in some communities, a fear that notwithstanding the prospects for a fine crop, that possibly the outcome may not, after all, meet present expectations, and consequently there is a spirit of holding back until later in the year before gifts are brought into the treasury of the Lord. The point was well made by one of the speakers on the grace of liberality: Said he: "Many persons make the mistake of supposing that the correct rule for giving to the support of the Church is to figure up at the end of the year how much they have of clear gain, and [illegible] cause of God; whereas, the Divine challenge is, 'Bring all your tithes unto my storehouse and *prove me now therewith*,' saith the Lord, 'and see if I will not pour you out such a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.'"

The *Southern Christian Advocate* was well represented by its editor, the Rev. S. A. Weber, who addressed the Conference in the interest of his paper and also preached an interesting sermon on the "Peace of God."

The educational interests of the Church were represented by Prof. Haines, of the Columbia Female Institute. The Conference, by resolution, expressed hearty sympathy with the proposition to endow a professorship in Wofford College in honor of the late Bishop Wightman, after which a collection was taken up to aid in defraying the expenses of erecting a monument to his memory.

Edgefield village was selected as the place at which to hold the next session of the Conference. The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Annual Conference, to be held in Greenville in December next: J. P. Hardy, G. Williams, R. J. White and W. H. Denny.

Altogether, we had a very pleasant and harmonious session, and trust great good may result from the visit to Chester.

PUM.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Preparations for the Reunion at Rock Hill—A Sketch of the Gallant Services of this Gallant Command.

The survivors of the Fairfield men of the 12th Regiment met in the Court House on Thursday. The meeting was called to order, and Capt. Jno. A. Hinnant requested to take the chair.

On motion the chair was requested to appoint a committee of three to nominate officers. The following gentlemen were appointed as such committee: G. S. Hinnant, J. R. Harvey and Jno. A. Robertson. This committee nominated two persons for each office. A ballot was had, which resulted in the election of Frank B. Austin president, J. R. Sloan first vice-president, J. H. Brice second vice-president, W. A. McDowell recording secretary and treasurer, J. R. Boyles corresponding secretary, Rev. L. C. Chappell chaplain, and Dr. C. H. Rabb surgeon.

A resolution was passed that each survivor and the particular friends who attend the reunion at Rock Hill be furnished some designating badge. It was decided that those intending to go to Rock Hill meet at the office of the county commissioners on the evening of the 16th.

Messrs. Geo. G. Robertson and Henry P. Robertson were elected honorary members of the Association.

The following letter from Col. A. C. Haskell was read:

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 28, 1882.

Mr. J. R. Boyles, Winnsboro, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—In answer to your letter of the 24th, I beg leave to say that the train to the meeting of the 12th Regiment at Rock Hill on the 17th prox., will be for members of the 12th and the friends they carry with them, but not for the traveling public. I shall endeavor to carry out your wishes as to Captain Smith and Mr. Germany, and hope that they will be able to accompany you on the occasion.

Very truly yours,
A. C. HASKELL,

On motion the meeting adjourned.

The following letter has just been received by the corresponding secretary of the Association:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3, 1882.

Mr. J. R. Boyles, Secretary 12th Regiment Survivors' Association, Winnsboro:

MY DEAR SIR—I hasten to reply to your valued favor of the 1st, in which you extend to me an invitation to take part in the proceedings incident to the Annual Reunion of the 12th Regiment, S. C. V., at Rock Hill on the 17th inst. It is deeply gratifying to me to know that my old comrades of "the Twelfth" have not forgotten me. Of them I cherish the most loving and luminous recollections. I promise to be present.

You furthermore inform me of the disappointment occasioned by the fact that our gifted and gallant brother soldier, Col. A. C. Haskell, who had been selected to deliver the annual address, has been compelled to decline, and that the officers of your Association desire me to speak on that occasion. Need I say that I share in your disappointment—that I too regret we are to be denied the happiness of listening to Colonel Haskell, who is so well qualified to speak of the storied past and the proud memories it awakens? Although the period is but brief between this and the day fixed for the reunion—which admonishes me that if I were to accept, my crude utterances would be by no means worthy of the occasion—yet, at the same time, my affection for the survivors of the Twelfth is so great, not to mention my high appreciation of and my gratitude for the honor conferred in inviting me to address them, that it outweighs all other considerations. My heart tells me to accept, and I obey its promptings.

Be kind enough to express to the Association my warmest thanks for the invitation.

With every assurance of friendship and esteem, I remain, faithfully yours,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

In this connection we publish the following article from the Charleston *News and Courier*:

The fourth annual reunion of the Twelfth Regiment, S. C. V., McGowan's Brigade, will be held at Rock Hill on the 17th instant. Preparations are in progress for the reception and entertainment of the survivors and their friends who are to be present, and who will be warmly welcomed and kindly cared for.

These gatherings of gallant men who worthily wore the grey are pleasant affairs. They draw together both young and old. They revive and keep fresh and green the treasured memories and stirring recollections of the past. There is no bitterness in the breasts of the survivors as they talk together of the dearly remembered days when they marched beneath the Southern Cross, as they tell of the trials of the weary march, the terrors of battle, of the cherished comrades who now sleep the unbroken sleep of the slain. The cup they quaff is one of kindness, whose crystal depths reflect many a fond face—many a familiar scene, brave boys, whose merry laugh was the very music of mirth, the cheerful camp fires around which they gathered when their hearts beat high with hope and happiness and when their thoughts were of the loved ones in their dear Carolina homes.

To recall the glories of the past does not perpetuate the angry passions engendered by the war, which the Southern soldiers struggled to forget at its disastrous close. The excellent example that has been set by the Twelfth is well worthy of emulation by the survivors of other commands, who it is to be hoped will have reunions, at which comrades, many of whom have not seen each other since the dark and disastrous days at Appomattox and Greensboro, can meet and renew old associations. The Twelfth Regiment won imperishable renown. Its fame extended throughout the army. The dash and daring the men displayed were grand. They were heroes among the heroic Army of Northern Virginia. The sturdy sons of Fairfield, Lancaster, Pickens, Richland and York were represented in its ranks. The regiment was mustered into Confederate service in August, 1861, although many of the members were in the field before the surrender of Fort Sumter, and performed duty on the coast until April, 1862, when it was ordered to Virginia. This gratified the men, who longed to share in the glory which was being won by other commands from Carolina in the Old Dominion. It formed part of the brigade commanded by the gallant Maxey Gregg, with the brilliant history of which its services are closely interwoven. The Twelfth distinguished itself in every battle in which it took part. It was an inspiring sight to see the regiment advance toward the enemy's guns. The steps of the men were as firm as their breasts were fearless.

It lost three colonels, Barnes, Miller and Bookter, many line officers and hundreds of other gallant and devoted men. The gray-haired hero, Colonel Cadwallader Jones, of the "House of York," commanded the regiment until ill-health commanded him to retire. When the brave Bookter fell, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Clyburn, of Lancaster, became colonel. He was the youngest and one of the boldest and best regimental commanders in the army. He was in charge of the Twelfth when it made that famous and brilliant charge at Spottsylvania. Generals Gregg, McGowan, Perrin and Conner spoke in the highest terms of the fighting qualities of the Twelfth.

A REMEDY FOR STRIKES.—There have been great strikes in Pennsylvania, Ohio and wherever there were large mills, iron works and pottery factories. But it is noticeable that these disturbances did not occur in the New England villages, where the manufacturers took some care of their working people. There are certain manufacturing towns at the East where the employers see to it that their employes are well housed, the children have schools, and the food is low in price and of good quality. Wages are adjusted to the actual profits of the business, and as a consequence the working people are contented. When a reduction is made they know that it is due to the depressed state of trade. Great strikes are bad for all clases of the community. If crops are good so that we can have cheap food, one of the causes for the discontent of the laboring classes will be taken away.—*Demorest for August.*

Healthy Condition of Affairs in Louisiana

At the 140th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, July 11th, 1882, the following result was achieved, especially gratifying to the parties directly interested. Ticket No. 8,802 drew $35,000. It was sold in fifths at $1 each to (1) William Martin, a well known colored barber of Bangor, Mich.; (2) Phil Wilzbeth, care of Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co., Detroit, Mich.; (3) Wm. W. Irwin, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the L. & N. R. R. Co., at Louisville, Ky., collected through the Western Financial Corporation there; (4) R. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles of Rockville, N. C.; and (5) a party whose name is withheld by request. The second capital of $25,000 was won by ticket No. 12,326. The third capital prize of $10,000 was won by ticket No. 10,726, sold in fifths also at $1 each to several holders, among others two to C. Pittman, Mt. Vernon, Ky., collected through Farmers Nat. Bank of Stanford, Ky.; one to H. B. Maynard, 120 Third St., and F. A. Magri, 162 Ursulines st., New Orleans, etc. The two fourth capital prizes $5,000—were won by tickets No. 5,388 and 20,416, also sold in fifths—sold to L. Dupaire, 54 Dauphine st., New Orleans; one to J. G. Spear, 18 Boylston Market, Boston, Mass.; one to P. S. Dockery, Ascension Parish, La.; one to Jno. H. Scott, a hostler, W. & G. R. R., Washington, D. C. The other holders decline the publication of their names. The next drawing will occur on Tuesday, September 12th and will be under the sole supervision of Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. Under the new scheme recently adopted whole tickets are $5, and fifths $1; full information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who cheerfully replies to all inquiries.

—Take your county paper, and learn what is going on at home.

OUR STANDARD-BEARERS.

THE MEN TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS TO VICTORY.

Proceedings of the State Convention—A Splendid Ticket Nominated—The Platform of the Party—Miscellaneous Business.

[Condensed from the News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, August 1.—The State Democratic Convention was convened at noon to-day in the hall of Representatives, and despite contrary predictions the delegates were all comfortably seated within the hall. The gallery, which had been set apart for visitors, was well filled with whites and blacks. Only a very few ladies were present. The members of the delegations sat together, the localities in the hall being designated by little American flags bearing the names of the counties.

The body was called to order by Gen. Jas. F. Izlar, the chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who in doing so made a brief and appropriate speech, closing by requesting Wm. Munro, Esq., of Union, to act as temporary chairman.

Mr. J. Ancrum Simons, of Charleston, and Mr. G. W. Nicholls, of Spartanburg, were then requested to act as temporary secretaries.

On motion of Mr. G. Lamb Buist, there being no contested delegations, the roll of counties was called, and the credentials of the delegations were handed in. The roll call showed 314 delegates or their representatives present, the total number of delegates being 318, and not 316, as had been erroneously calculated.

The Chair then announced that the Convention was organized and ready to proceed with the election of its permanent officers. Col. Jas. H. Rion moved that the temporary chairman and secretaries be elected the permanent officers of the Convention. The motion was adopted without opposition, and Mr. Munro was elected permanent chairman and Messrs. Simons and Nicholls permanent secretaries by acclamation and amid considerable applause.

Mr. Munro, in accepting the position thus unexpectedly conferred on him, made a short speech, thanking the Convention for the honor.

On motion of Mr. G. L. Buist, seconded by Mr. E. B. Murray, the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they were applicable to debate, were adopted as the rules to govern the Convention.

The following vice-presidents, representing the seven Congressional Districts, were then nominated and elected by acclamation: First District, Maj. Theo. G. Barker; Second District, J. H. Brooks; Third District, R. E. Bowen; Fourth District, S. S. Crittenden; Fifth District, J. C. Colt; Sixth District, W. C. Coker; Seventh District, J. D. Blanding. Mr. J. Q. Marshall was also elected treasurer.

The permanent organization was then declared to be complete, and the proceedings of the Convention were opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. Martin.

Mr. Cannon, of Spartanburg, moved that when any delegation was incomplete the members present cast the entire vote to which the county would be entitled. The motion was lost. Mr. Murray, of Anderson, moved a reconsideration. Mr. Callison, of Edgefield, moved to lay this motion on the table—which was adopted.

Mr. Joseph H. Earle, of Sumter, offered the following:

Resolved, That the candidates for State offices be voted for in the following order: Governor, lieutenant-governor, attorney-general, secretary of State, treasurer, comptroller-general, superintendent of education, adjutant and inspector-general.

Mr. Johnstone, of Newberry, offered an amendment, which was accepted, making the secretary of State come third and comptroller-general fourth on the list. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Earle also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the voting be taken by counties, and that when each county is called the chairman of the delegation shall rise in his place and announce the vote of his delegation. Mr. Earle said that he was informed that each call of the roll if every man answered individually would occupy two hours.

After some debate, Mr. Johnstone, of Newberry, moved as a substitute that the roll be called by counties, and that each delegate announce *viva voce* the candidate he favors. After further debate, the substitute was adopted by a large majority, amid loud applause.

On motion of Mr. Callison, all speeches were limited to five minutes on each subject.

Mr. S. P. Hamilton moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed, to whom shall be referred the duty of preparing a platform of principles of the Democratic party of South Carolina, and to whom be referred all resolutions touching the policy of the party, to be by the committee considered and reported upon to the Convention. The motion was adopted and the committee appointed. (Fairfield was represented by Col. H. C. Davis.)

Several resolutions were offered, and referred to the committee on resolutions. Among those offered are one protesting against the action of the Radicals in Congress in turning out Southern members; and one proposing a change of the basis of representation in the State Convention, so as to give one delegate for each three hundred enrolled members of clubs.

At this stage some disposition was shown to adjourn till evening, but, after a short debate, on motion of Major Barker, of Charleston, the Convention resolved to proceed at once to nominations.

Amid a buzz of excitement Major Theo. G. Barker rose and nominated for the position of Governor

THE HON. JOHN BRATTON,

of Fairfield. Major Barker, in making the nomination, spoke eloquently of his high character and his manhood, the two qualities which in 1876 the people had sought to combine in the candidate who was to redeem South Caaolina. He alluded earnestly to the great and many services rendered by General Bratton to the State, both in peace and in war, and he placed his name before the Convention, he said, with the assurance that he would receive the support of all classes and be recognized as the exponent of no combination whatsoever.

Mr. Dozier, of Georgetown, seconded the nomination, referring feelingly to the simplicity of character, modesty of demeanor and the natural retiring disposition of the candidate in addition to his bravery, his character, manhood and sound judgement, all of which characteristics he had learned to know and admire from a long and close friendship of many years.

The nomination of General Bratton was received with loud applause. Mr. W. D. Trantham, of Kershaw, then rose to put in nomination

GEN. JOHN D. KENNEDY,

of Kershaw. He spoke glowingly of General Kennedy's services in the field, where he received in fighting for his State many honorable wounds. In peace, he said, his services had been equally great. No man had more in '76, '78 and '80 than he had done for South Carolina.

Mr. T. C. Moody, of Marion, ably seconded General Kennedy's nomination.

Mr. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, then rose, and, amid considerable surprise, proceeded to make

A THIRD NOMINATION.

He desired to place before the Convention, he said, the name of a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, a gentleman well known in the history of the State—the name of one who, although not a candidate, was a man whose name would strike a responsive chord in the heart of the people, and the enthusiasm over his nomination would spread from the mountains to the sea. Without disparaging the claims of the distinguished gentlemen who had already been put forwar, he nominated the Hon. Hugh S. Thompson, of Richland.

The announcement of Col. Thompson's name was hailed with cheers, and it was easy to see that the delegates who had put him forward in spite of his repeated assurances that he could not be a candidate had a strong backing and felt confident of success. The announcement was a surprise to many, but it was pretty well known that some movement to put forward a dark horse was on foot. The name of the proposed nominee was only known to a few.

Mr. Knox Livingston seconded the nomination, and his remarks were received with cheers. There was much enthusiasm with some excitement shown, the members coming into the aisles.

Mr. E. B. Murray then rose and said: "Colonel Thompson has requested me to say that he is not a candidate and cannot be a candidate. If the Convention nominates him it will be the wish of the Convention and not his wish, and if he is nominated I think the ground of the gentlemen from Greenville and Marlboro is well taken. This Convention has undoubtedly the right to call on any son of South Carolina to lead the Democratic hosts to victory, and it cannot call on one better qualified and no one who could give more force and character to the Democratic standard than Hugh S. Thompson."

Long and loud cheering followed this announcement, and Colonel Thompson's strength was largely increased by it as it gave the Convention to understand that Colonel Thompson, while neither a candidate nor desiring the office, would not turn a deaf ear to the call of his State.

The first ballot then proceeded under suppressed excitement. The call of the roll resulted as follows: Total vote cast 314, necessary to a choice 158, of which Thompson received 112, Kennedy 107, Bratton 75.

The announcement of the vote was hailed with loud cheering for the different candidates, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot. This ballot resulted as follows: Total vote cast 312, necessary to a choice 157, of which Thompson received 147, Kennedy 90, Bratton 75.

Upon the announcement of this vote Col. J. H. Rion came to the front and said that he assumed the responsibility of withdrawing the name of Gen. John Bratton as a candidate before the Convention. I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Colonel Thompson.

The excitement then ran high and the delegates rushed pellmell into the aisles and applauded loudly.

Mr. Trantham, of Kershaw, following Colonel Rion, withdrew General Kennedy's name and moved that Colonel Thompson be nominated by acclamation.

A vote was taken and Colonel Thompson was unanimously nominated by acclamation. The enthusiasm which followed was very general, and on motion of Mr. Knox Livingston a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Colonel Thompson and inform him of his nomination. Messrs. Livingston, Mauldin and Rion were appointed on the committee.

On motion of Major Buist the Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. G. L. Baist, of Charleston, nominated the Hon. John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield. Mr. Bonham, of Edgefield, seconded the nomination. Mr. Ansell, of Greenville, moved that Mr. Sheppard be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Barnwell, of Charleston, nominated Senator Coker, of Darlington, and Colonel Rhett, of Richland, seconded the nomination. The vote resulted: Sheppard 216, Coker 88. Mr. Coker was not a candidate, and the vote he received under the circumstances was very complimentary.

The Convention then took a recess till 7 o'clock. Upon its reassembling, Colonel Thompson was introduced and delivered a strong and eloquent speech. [It will be published hereafter.] Mr. Sheppard also spoke, accepting his nomination in appropriate terms.

The Chairman announced that nominations were in order for

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Messrs. B. H. Massey, of York, J. N. Lipscomb, of Newberry, and O. F. Bradley, of Pickens, were nominated. The first vote resulted as follows: Total number of votes cast 302, necessary to a choice 151. Colonel Lipscomb received 130, Mr. Bradley 92, Massey 80. On the second ballot the total number of votes cast was 307, necessary to a choice 154. Colonel Lipscomb received 157, Mr. Bradley 88, Mr. Massey 62. Colonel Lipscomb was therefore declared the nominee. The nomination of Colonel Lipscomb was then made unanimous.

The nomination of a candidate for

ATTORNEY GENERAL

being in order, the names of Messrs. W. W. Harllee, of Marion, J. R. Abney, of Columbia, Chas. Richardson Miles, of Charleston, Y. J. Pope, of Newberry, and James Aldrich, of Aiken, were submitted. The Convention then voted with the following result: First ballot, whole number of votes cast 314, necessary to a choice 158. Mr. Miles received 88, Mr. Aldrich 78, Mr. Abney 75, Mr. Pope 46, Mr. Harllee 27. The names of Messrs. Harllee and Pope were then withdrawn. Second ballot, whole number 307, necessary 154; Miles 121, Abney 101, Aldrich 88. The name of Mr. Aldrich was then withdrawn. Third ballot, whole number 307, necessary to a choice 154. Miles 185, Abney 122. Mr. Miles was therefore declared elected, and on motion of Mr. Marshall his election was made unanimous. Nominations for

STATE TREASURER

being next in order, Mr. J. H. Earle nominated the Hon. J. P. Richardson. There being no other nomination for treasurer, on motion of Mr. Johnstone Mr. Richardson was elected by acclamation.

The nomination for

COMPTROLLER GENERAL

being in order, Messrs. J. W. Gray, of Greenville, W. H. Wallace, of Richland, and W. E. Stoney, of Berkeley, were nominated—the last-named by Col. Jas. H. Rion. The Convention then proceeded to vote. First ballot, whole number 297, necessary to a choice 149—Stoney 148, Gray 94, Wallace 55. Second ballot, whole number 287, necessary to a choice 144: Stoney 175, Gray 112. Mr. Stoney was therefore declared elected.

The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

COLUMBIA, August 2.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, two hundred and eighty-eight delegates answering to their names.

On motion of Mr. Ansel, of Greenville, the Convention proceeded at once with the nomination of

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Humbert, of Laurens, placed in nomination Mr. James Farrow, of Laurens, who, he said, had graduated with distinction at the South Carolina College, rose to distinction at the bar, represented Spartanburg in the Legislature from 1856 to 1860, served in the Confederate Congress during the entire war, and was a member of the Convention of 1865. He was a man of culture and ability and peculiarly fitted for the position of superintendent of education. Mr. Farrow's nomination was ably seconded by Mr. Richard Dozier, of Georgetown.

Mr. Murray, of Anderson, nominated the Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, paying a deserved tribute to that gentleman. Mr. Capers, he said, was in no sense a candidate, but would doubtless respond to a call of the people. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Crittenden, of Greenville. Major Barker inquired whether there was any assurance that Mr. Capers would accept the nomination. Mr. Murray replied that though Mr. Capers was not an aspirant, yet, he thought, he would not decline. Colonel Crittenden said that the friends of General Capers had considered that point maturely, and were satisfied that he would not decline an honor which had been so spontaneously offered him by the Democracy of the State.

Mr. Youmans, of Barnwell, then nominated for the office of superintendent of education Senator G. B. Lartigue, of Barnwell, and in a very warm and eloquent speech placed before the Convention the high qualifications for the office possessed by Dr. Lartigue. Hon. B. A. Gaillard seconded the nomination of Dr. Lartigue, earnestly recounting his services to the State and his fitness for the office.

There being no further nominations a vote was taken and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 283, necessary to a choice, 145, of which General Capers received 170, Farrow 65 and Lartigue 53. General Capers was accordingly declared the nominee of the Convention for superintendent of education.

The next and last nomination to be made was that for

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Mr. M. L. Bonham, Jr., offered the name of Gen. Arthur M. Manigault, who received training at West Point and whose services as adjutant and inspector-general of the State during the last two years, he said, were sufficient guarantee of his eminent fitness for the office. Mr. S. P. Hamilton, of Chester, very ably and warmly seconded the nomination, and on motion of Mr. White, of Abbeville, General Manigault received the nomination unanimously by acclamation.

The committee on platform and resolutions submitted their report, which, after some amendments offered by Messrs. T. G. Barker, T. C. Gaston and F. W. Dawson, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of South Carolina, in State Convention assembled, reaffirming the principles and declarations of the State platforms of 1876 and 1878, and their continued devotion to the principles of the National Democratic party, and pledging to that party their earnest co-operation and support, 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:

I. Wise and just legislation. The impartial administration of equal laws. Economy, with efficiency, in every department of the State government.

II. Popular education is the bulwark of free institutions. Liberal appropriations for the public schools for the whole people.

III. The systematic efforts of the Republican party to obstruct reform and destroy good government in South Carolina, by turning to partisan purposes the appointing power of the Federal government, is a standing menace to the people of this State and a growing danger to good citizens in every part of the Union. The Federal offices in this State are made political infirmaries, and training schools for the defeat of honest government in South Carolina.

IV. Honest Home Rule. The Democracy of South Carolina, representing the taxpayers of the State and a majority of the whole people, invite and have the right to expect the sympathy and support of their fellow-countrymen in their strenuous efforts to preserve an intelligent and equal administration of the government.

V. The practice of packing juries in political cases in the United States Courts in this State is a criminal violation of the inalienable right of every citizen to a fair trial by a jury of his peers.

VI. The extension of the franchise, as a political result of the late war, has enlarged enormously the number of present and prospective voters requiring education in the public schools. The burden was increased while the ability of the State to bear it was diminished. The Federal government, by liberal appropriations from the treasury on the basis of illiteracy, should help the Southern States to cure the evil of non-intelligent suffrage. A National danger calls for National action and National aid.

VII. Civil Service Reform. Appointments to minor offices under tests that will indicate the qualifications of the applicant. Promotion by merit. A fixed tenure of office and no removals except for cause.

VIII. Blackmailing public servants under the guise of political assessments converts the public treasury, to the extent of the contributions called for, into a campaign fund for the advancement of a political party, thus taxing the whole people for partisan purposes.

IX. The present Protective tariff robs the many for the benefit of the few. The duties on imports should be decreased, and an early repeal of the duty on cotton ties, on the machinery used in the manufacture of cotton and wool, and on tools and agricultural implements will stimulate manufactures and be a welcome relief to the farmer and laborer.

X. It is most desirable that the internal revenue taxation be abolished so soon as this can be accomplished without rendering permanent the existing Protective system. Rigid economy in the conduct of the government will hasten the day when the tariff shall be as moderate as in the early days of the Republic and the army of office-holders employed under the internal revenue laws be disbanded.

XI. The public credit, National and State, must be religiously maintained.

XII. In the conduct of affairs in this State the Democracy have been actuated by but one desire, and that is to promote the greatest good of the State. Only within the Democratic party, and by party action, can defective legislation be remedied without imperiling the safety and well-being of the State. Democratic unity is public safety and private security.

XIII.