

WILLMAN'S OPPONENTS.

MARCH CONVENTION PUTS A TICKET IN THE FIELD.

Report of the Proceedings of the No Direct Primary Asked—A Conservative Platform Adopted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 25.—The convention called by a number of gentlemen to devise some means to restore harmony to the ranks of the Democratic party in South Carolina met in the State House this afternoon at five o'clock and was called to order by General Edward McCrady, of Charleston, when Mr. Aaron Cannon of Laurens said: I rise to nominate for temporary chairman one who will represent both the low country and up country, one who was in public life and served his people well and voluntarily retired therefrom, Hon. Samuel Dibble of Orangeburg.

Mr. Frank Millette of Sumter seconded the nomination and Mr. Dibble was unanimously elected. Mr. Dibble then ascended to the Speaker's desk and spoke as follows: Fellow Democrats of South Carolina: I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me of presiding over the temporary organization of this distinguished body of representatives.

Mr. Dibble then introduced Mr. Aaron Cannon as chairman and Mr. Cannon made a speech in support of the conservative platform. The convention then adopted a resolution to call a convention for the next September to decide upon a permanent platform and to elect a permanent executive committee.

The convention then adjourned until the next meeting. A list of names of delegates and their counties was read. The names included: Aiken, D. S. Henderson; Barnwell, F. M. Bamber; Charleston, Edward McCrady; Chesterfield, Alexander McCrady; Columbia, J. W. McCall; Darlington, J. F. Wilson; Edgefield, T. R. Denny; Hampton, T. C. Causey; Florence, J. McSwain; Georgetown, J. W. McCall; Greenwood, J. W. Sullivan; Horry, E. Norton; Kershaw, J. B. Steedman; Lancaster, R. E. Allison; Laurens, J. M. G. Brown; Lexington, W. P. Brooker; Marion, John L. Dew; Marlboro, R. A. Douglas; Newberry, W. H. Hunt, Jr.; Oconee, W. A. Hughes; Orangeburg, James C. Moss; Pickens, R. C. Jennings; Sumter, R. L. Manning; Union, J. Brown; York, S. P. White; Williamsburg, R. H. Coburn; Fairfield, J. W. McCall.

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ON PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS WAS APPOINTED.

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CONVENTS MUST BE CONDUCTED INSIDE THE PARTY LINES; THAT THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTE THE ONLY TRIBUNAL TO WHICH WE WILL PRESENT OUR GRIEVANCES AND THE DEMANDS ARISING FROM THOSE GRIEVANCES.

To that tribunal we do now address these declarations and appeals.

We have a just pride in our State. Her history is the history of the best and most glorious parts of the world. This I mean: her soil is consecrated with blood shed in defence of liberty and right; her people have developed heroes, martyrs and statesmen, and have responded to every demand upon their patriotism, courage and energy.

A new emergency is now here and must be met. We must adopt new methods and rely on new sources of wealth and bases of commerce. We must accept the plain lessons of present times. We are a borrowing people and our interests demand that capital be invited here for investment, that competition in lending may be developed and money cheapened. Our one hope for becoming an independent people with surplus money is to encourage the coming of new population and investment in industries which will develop, our natural resources and give home markets for the production of our farms. We must do this by attracting young men and our farmers confronted by a hard choice between leaving their native State for a remaining here in the poverty.

To make this great and necessary change, we must have a people united in feeling and purpose, our party must be solid so that there will be no possible fear of its failure in control of our affairs; we must have a safe and conservative government and safe and conservative methods of government.

We submit that the course of the head of our present State administration both before and since its election has been in many respects unwise and unjust.

We believe the tendency of his methods and policy is to destroy the credit of the State, to the injury of the people, by making it impossible to refund our State debt at a reasonable rate of interest such as is given in sister States of the South.

To involve us in long and expensive law suits without proper cause, eating up the substance of the taxpayers for the enrichment of the attorneys and other officials.

To keep alive discord and strife which endangers the party (on which the safety of the State, her women and her children depend) by constantly adding to the number of the dissatisfied.

To make a servile legislature and an intimidated judiciary and thereby to pervert what should be the responsible and protecting government of a free people into an absolute dictatorship with all power in the hands of one man.

To make the Governor the master and king of the people instead of their servant.

THE FREE SILVER FIGHT.

THE AUTHOR OF THE BILL FULLY EXPLAINS ITS OBJECTS.

Brawley and Hemphill an Opposite Sides—A Full Account of the Great Debate Over the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The debate on the silver bill opened last Tuesday. The fight was opened by Mr. Bland, the father of the bill. He said the bill proposed to go back 100 years. On April 2, 1792, the founders of the Government, in pursuance of the constitution, on the recommendation of Hamilton, adopted the double standard. The act then provided for the coinage without limit of gold and silver, and in the mints of the United States silver to be coined into dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and half dimes—the dollars to consist of 371 grains of silver, precisely the same as silver which is called for in the law. There was nothing new in this measure. That system of money was continued in this country until January, 1837, when the dollar previously established was discontinued. The present bill proposed that gold and silver should be in the ratio of sixteen to one. It was to the advantage of all that gold and silver, as far as coinage should have equal value. In order that this equality should be preserved it was necessary that silver should be put upon the same plan with regard to issuing certificates as gold. The holder of the bullion was not required to wait. He received legal tender money of gold in exchange for the bullion. The act provided that holders of gold and silver bullion should have a right to deposit their bullion at the mint, and the mint could pay for it on the spot. The bullion was deposited and the money turned over to the depositor for gold and silver under the act of 1837, just as required by the law. The law did not specify that the bullion should be coined at any particular time. This was left discretionary to meet the exigencies of the government, but in reality it was coined for the most part, and the resulting coinage deposited to pay the bullion as required. There was nothing new in this bill in that regard. Gold and silver bullion could be deposited in mints and assay offices and coin certificates issued for their value. These coin certificates were made legal tender for all customs duties and in payment of the public debt.

We simply, by this bill, put silver on an equality with gold, nothing more, nothing less. There was a greater necessity for silver to have this right than gold. It is said that we do not need any more money in circulation, and that gold is sufficient to supply the channels of a circulation of metallic money. It is also claimed that gold alone is a sufficient basis for money, and that under a system of credits, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank accounts, checks that we could get along on the gold basis; that this system answers to the purposes of money, and is treated as money by the gentlemen who oppose this bill. To a certain extent these devices economize money and multiply its use.

Mr. Bland then introduced his bill and explained its objects. He said that the bill proposed to go back 100 years to the original intention of the founders of the Government. He said that the bill proposed to coin gold and silver in the ratio of sixteen to one. He said that the bill proposed to issue certificates for gold and silver bullion. He said that the bill proposed to make these certificates legal tender for all customs duties and in payment of the public debt.

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A STATE PRIMARY.

THE VOTE ON THIS QUESTION IN THE CONVENTION OF 1888.

The Names of Those Who Voted for and Against the Measure at that Time as Published in the News and Courier of May 19, 1888.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—The following vote in the Democratic State Convention that assembled in this city in May, 1888, on the question of a State Primary will be read with interest at this time. It was published in the News and Courier of May 19, 1888: The vote in the State Democratic Convention yesterday on the question of adopting the primary system for the nomination of State officers resulted, as was stated in these dispatches, in the defeat of the proposition, there being 53 yeas to 207 nays. The official record of the vote is given in detail below. It is not absolutely accurate, as a half dozen names are missing, but it indicates clearly enough that the demand for a State primary was supported by only a sectional vote.

The delegates from Laurens, Oconee, Pickens and Union voted for the primary. The delegates from the following counties voted against the primary: Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Berkeley, Charleston, Chesterfield, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg, York and Zionsville.

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A STATE PRIMARY.

THE VOTE ON THIS QUESTION IN THE CONVENTION OF 1888.

The Names of Those Who Voted for and Against the Measure at that Time as Published in the News and Courier of May 19, 1888.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.—The following vote in the Democratic State Convention that assembled in this city in May, 1888, on the question of a State Primary will be read with interest at this time. It was published in the News and Courier of May 19, 1888: The vote in the State Democratic Convention yesterday on the question of adopting the primary system for the nomination of State officers resulted, as was stated in these dispatches, in the defeat of the proposition, there being 53 yeas to 207 nays. The official record of the vote is given in detail below. It is not absolutely accurate, as a half dozen names are missing, but it indicates clearly enough that the demand for a State primary was supported by only a sectional vote.

The delegates from Laurens, Oconee, Pickens and Union voted for the primary. The delegates from the following counties voted against the primary: Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Berkeley, Charleston, Chesterfield, Chester, Darlington, Edgefield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg, York and Zionsville.

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