The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30. 1892. ESTABLISHED 1844.

THE MARCH CONVENTION.

HARMONY, CONSERVATISM AND PATRIOTISM CHARACTERIZE THE MEETING.

The Coming Campaign to be Conducted without Passion, Prejudice or Ill-will---Appeal is to be made to the Reason and Common Sense of the People---A Full Ticket is Placed in Nomination---Good Platform of Principles to Govern.

The following report of the March Convention is taken from the Register, the News and Courier, and the State—the chief and main portion being from the State. As presented to our readers we believe this to be a better and a fuller report than any other single account which has been published of that political meeting which is bound to have an important place in the history of the State.

COLUMBIA, March 24, 1892. The Peace and Unity Convention which met here this afternoon at the State House accomplished everything for which it had been called. The leaders of the Anti-Administration movement are thoroughly satisfied with the work accomplished and are quite confident of success with the ticket and platform on which they will make the fight.

There were two hundred and seventy-two representative Carolinians at the Convention and they represented every county in the State with the exception of Berkeley and Beaufort counties. There can be no question of the earnestness of the delegates at the meeting. They were as fine a class of men as ever deliberated on anything they thought would redound to the good of the State.

The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded to its utmost capacity for comfort. The galleries were well filled, and a number of ladies joined in the applause. Conspicuous among those who met with enthusiastic receptions were the nominees for Governor, John C. Sheppard, Lieutenant Governor Orr, Ex-Governors Hampton and Richardson.

The Convention was a thoroughly business-like one, but had they not been fortunate enough to have secured the Hon. Samuel Dibble as chairman the session might have continued until to-morrow morning. With expedition the delegates, after a hard night's work, can go home this morning. The proceedings of one of Carolina's critical and important conventions will form an important leaf in political history.

The ticket, as named, includes quite a number of men who have been prominently before the people of the State for some time. John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, and James L. Orr are both well known as Mr. Sheppard is engaged in law practice and Col. Orr is a lawyer and president of the Piedmont Cotton Mills. Col. Lawrence Youmans is one of the largest and most successful farmers in Barnwell County, and Ex-Senator from that county. Col. McIver is a prominent farmer and has long been identified with agricultural organizations. He owns several farms in Darlington County. Col. J. B. Humbert, of Laurens, nominee for Comptroller General, is one of the best known farmers in the up-country. He has for years been an officer in the State Agricultural and Mechanical Association and an officer of a railroad company. M. P. Howell, of Colleton, nominee for Attorney General, is a prominent lawyer from Walterboro, and has for many years been identified as a leader in the Democratic party. The Rev. D. W. Hiott, of Anderson, is a Baptist minister; was originally a Farmers' Movement man, and is a man of considerable eloquence. W. W. Dixon, of York, nominee for Adjutant and Inspector General, is a young man; is a graduate of the Citadel Academy, and at present is principal of the graded schools at Rock Hill.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when Mr. Aaron Cannon, of Laurens, rose to make the nomination of temporary chairman, as agreed upon at the morning caucus.

Mr. Cannon could hardly be heard, so loud was the talking and chatter of the delegates. The immense crowd in the galleries, many of whom were ladies, were meanwhile pointing out the prominent delegates, and, when Mr. Cannon started "the ball moving" the aisles were crowded to overflowing.

Mr. Cannon in nominating Samuel Dibble, of Orangeburg, as temporary chairman, said that it gave him unusual pleasure to nominate as prominent and useful a Democratic leader; one who had always shown his great devotion to the Democratic party and who would always do so.

Mr. Frank M. Mellett, of Sumter, said that it gave him great pleasure to second the nomination. Amid hurrahs the Hon. Samuel Dibble was unanimously elected as a temporary chairman. In taking the chair Mr. Dibble, in his characteristic and impressive manner, said:

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. It is a proud privilege for the Democracy in any time of emergency to assemble to take council for the good of the public. In this sixteenth year of the redemption of South Carolina we come together impelled by a common and patriotic purpose. Looking back upon the days of '76, when the Democracy of South Carolina, standing shoulder to shoulder, brother to brother, man to man, achieved the redemption of our State from misrule and corruption, how was that accomplished? It was by union, for in union there is strength. A chasm has intervened between brothers. May it be the privilege of this Convention, acting coolly and deliberately, to build a bridge over this chasm, so that brothers on either hand may meet in the middle and join hands together once more. We are here rather for action than for speech-making, and therefore it becomes my duty to announce that this Convention is now ready for business, and is now in order. It is now in order for the convention to nominate a secretary or secretaries. [Applause.]

Upon motion Mr. A. T. Woodward, of Barnwell, and Mr. W. W. Ball, of Laurens, were elected secretaries. Mr. A. B. Williams suggested that a roll had better be prepared.

Mr. Tupper, of Charleston, recommended that it would perhaps be best to have each delegation hand in lists. In compliance with this rolls were called for. The following were the delegations reported:

Abbeville—J. C. Maxwell, J. W. Wideman, R. J. Robinson, W. C. McGowan, Thos. F. Riley, E. G. Graydon, W. W. Klugh, David Aiken, Geo. M. Smith, Geo. M. Anderson, Wm. Hood, W. H. Parker.

Aiken—J. P. McNair, D. S. Henderson, J. L. Courtnay, J. M. Sally, A. S. Seigler, Jas. L. Quinby, T. J. Davies, M. J. Woodward, B. F. Turner.

Anderson—E. B. Murray, D. W. Hiott, G. W. Sullivan, John F. Green, B. F. Crayton, W. A. Greer, W. J. Martin, T. D. Sloan, J. N. Vandiver, G. W. McGee, C. E. Harper, W. F. Lee.

Barnwell—Johnson Hagood, F. M. Bamberg, G. B. Lartigue, Geo. Morrell, A. T. Woodward, R. H. Wilker, J. W. Jenny, Thos. Crawford, J. B. Guess, Simon Brown.

Charleston—E. McCrady, J. A. Smyth, H. T. Williams, John B. Reeves, John L. Weber, K. S. Tupper, R. S. Kinlock, W. E. Stoney, J. F. Walsh, R. W. Memminger, Jr., George D. Bryan.

Clarendon—J. P. Richardson, J. A. Mills, J. P. Brock, A. M. Brailsford, W. M. Youmans, W. D. Gamble, B. P. Barron.

Colleton—J. W. Ackerman, J. W. Hill, G. M. Reeves, F. C. Fishburn, J. H. Knight, R. D. Weeks, M. P. Howell, D. M. Pierson, G. J. Varn, T. J. Price.

Chesterfield—A. McQueen, E. C. Clark, L. E. Gardner.

Chester—John L. Agers, W. R. Davie, R. T. Mockbee, L. S. Douglass, W. H. Hardin, W. J. Cornwell, Joseph B. Wylie, John Houze.

Darlington—W. E. James, J. T. Wilson, J. T. Rogers, H. T. Thompson, J. E. Nettles, George B. Lake.

Edgefield—J. C. Sheppard, J. H. Brooks, W. S. Allen, M. Toney, J. M. Forest, John Briggs, J. B. Beall, H. T. Merriwether, M. P. Wells, T. R. Darney, J. T. Bacon, D. L. Reddick, J. D. Wimberly.

Fairfield—G. W. Ragsdale, R. J. McCarty, T. W. Sligh, H. O. Duke, Henry Heins, J. S. Edmunds, Spann Edmunds, J. C. Thomas.

Florence—John McSween, S. A. Gregg, H. T. Harlee, A. McTaggart, J. C. Lynch, C. A. Smith, W. N. Hensy, D. H. Hanckel.

Greenville—W. L. Mauldin, James L. Orr, S. G. Smith, John W. Baker, C. O. Allen, T. B. Cunningham, T. K. Earle, Silas Trowbridge, P. D. Huff, John W. McCullough, D. R. Anderson, A. B. Williams.

Georgetown—C. P. Allston, Richard Dozier, Jr., James R. Sparkman, Allen McP. Handy, Benj. A. Munnerlyn.

Horry—E. Norton, J. R. Allsbrook, W. B. Jones, J. H. Richardson, M. M. Cox, Samuel Hickman.

Laurens—Jas. M. Hudgens, J. T. Johnson, J. R. Smith, Aaron Cameron, J. B. Humbert.

Hampton—John Lawton, R. T. Causey.

Kershaw—B. H. Boykin, J. B. Steedman, J. H. Chandler, H. Schwerin, R. C. Commander, John Singleton.

Lancaster—R. E. Allison, R. E. Wylie, T. K. Cunningham, W. D. Ingram, James Bell, N. B. Dial, W. W. Ball.

Lexington—W. T. Brooker, Ed Kinsler, John Edwards, E. E. Wingard, J. J. Rawl, M. H. Witt.

Marion—C. A. Woods, J. T. Brown, D. E. Gilchrist, D. E. McCullum, John L. Dew.

Marlboro—Knox Livington, Dr. T. W. Pouchise, R. A. Douglass, Col. Alexander McRae, Thomas J. Rodgers, W. J. Covington, Samuel P. Parham.

Newberry—J. F. J. Caldwell, A. J. Livingston, P. C. Smith, A. J. Gibson, L. P. Miller, W. H. Hunt, Jr., John M. Suber, Thomas W. Holloway.

Oconee—W. A. Lowry, W. H. Hughes, John C. Carey.

Orangeburg—S. Dibble, J. W. Summers, J. B. O'Neal Holloway, J. W. Hodges, James M. Moss, Thomas E. Dikes, J. R. Farley, F. J. Bayck, J. H. Zimmerman, Charles Odom, A. S. Jennings, John S. Rowe.

Pickens—W. B. Allgood, F. C. Parsons, J. D. Smith, William McMahan, J. E. Boggs, D. F. Bradley.

Richland—Wade Hampton, Thomas Taylor, Richard Singleton, Joseph Bates, D. W. McKensie, Leroy F. Youmans, John P. Thomas, N. G. Gonzales, J. Q. Marshall, J. Frost Walker.

Spartanburg—John W. Hofford, J. M. Robinson, T. E. Moore, D. M. Cohen, Moses Foster, W. J. Gilliland, Joseph Walker, J. W. Strickland, J. Walter West, B. J. Hill, J. N. Lanham, J. W. Alexander, W. E. Lucas.

Sumter—W. F. B. Haynsworth, Altamont Moses, W. H. Commander, Gen. E. W. Moise, R. I. Manning, J. C. Scott, Frank Mellett, W. D. Scarborough, F. J. Mayes, B. F. Jones, J. M. Ross, Marion Moise.

Union—W. S. Lipscomb, S. M. Rice, Jr., J. E. Lindsay, L. J. Browning, John Y. Lemaster, Wm. Munroe, W. A. McWhirter, J. E. Jeter.

York—J. L. Rainey, Cad Jones, Rufus McAllison, W. B. Deloach, Jas. F. Hart, Jas. E. White, L. A. Parish, C. E. Spencer, Thos. McDow, B. D. Springs.

Williamsburg—Ed Harper, John A. Kelly, J. D. Hamer, R. H. Kelleihan, J. A. Ferrill, J. M. Nexam.

It is an interesting study to look over the composition of the delegations attending the Convention. It is no easy matter to get up such a table in a brief time, especially when it is not known what delegates are present and not all of them arrived until this afternoon. From the best information derivable the following summary made from the lists of the delegates published in the various counties at the time of their respective conventions is worth considering. The changes in the actual attendance do not materially alter the complexion of the Convention:

CLASSIFICATION OF DELEGATES.

COUNTIES.	Farmers.	Farmers and Merchants.	Merchants.	Lawyers.	Doctors.	Editors.	General.
Abbeville	6	0	0	3	2	0	1
Aiken	5	0	1	1	0	0	1
Anderson	8	0	0	1	0	0	3
Barnwell	7	2	0	1	1	0	1
Charleston	2	0	8	4	0	1	3
Chester	6	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chesterfield	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Clarendon	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Colleton	9	0	0	1	0	0	2
Darlington	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Edgefield	10	0	0	1	0	0	1
Florence	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
Georgetown	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
Greenville	7	0	2	1	0	1	1
Hampton	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Horry	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kershaw	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Laurens	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lexington	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Marion	5	1	0	1	1	0	0
Marlboro	5	0	0	2	0	0	1
Newberry	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Oconee	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
Orangeburg	8	2	0	1	0	0	1
Pickens	3	0	1	0	0	1	1
Richland	6	0	0	2	0	1	1
Spartanburg	8	0	1	1	1	0	1
Sumter	9	0	1	1	0	0	1
Union	6	1	0	1	0	0	0
Williamsburg	3	3	0	1	0	0	1
York	7	0	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	173	15	22	31	6	7	32

During the call of the roll Chairman Dibble read a telegram stating that the York and Fairfield delegates were coming on the evening train. This announcement of Fairfield's late determination aroused an outburst of applause.

The first wild outburst of enthusiasm was when Greenville County's delegation was called and Jas. L. Orr's name was reached. The members gave vent to their pent-up enthusiasm for the giant of the Piedmont. When Richland County was reached there was another wild hurrah when the name of Wade Hampton was mentioned.

As soon as the roll was completed Mr. John L. Weber moved the appointment of a committee on platform and resolutions.

Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, moved that the chairman appoint an executive committee, to consist of three from each Congressional district, to conduct the campaign, which was to be carried on within the party lines.

Mr. Bryan, of Charleston, amended by moving that the committee consist of one delegate from each county. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Henderson, who remarked that all he wanted was a good executive committee to make the fight for peace and unity.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS

Aiken, M. B. Woodward.
Abbeville, W. C. McGowan.
Anderson, E. B. Murray.
Barnwell, Johnson Hagood.
Colleton, M. P. Howell.
Clarendon, J. P. Richardson.
Charleston, H. T. Williams.
Chester, John M. Agurs.
Chesterfield, A. McQueen.
Darlington, H. T. Thompson.
Edgefield, W. S. Allen.
Fairfield, G. W. Ragsdale.
Florence, S. A. Gregg.
Greenville, A. B. Williams.
Georgetown, C. P. Allston.
Hampton, John Lawton.
Kershaw, B. H. Boykin.
Lancaster, K. E. Wylie.
Horry, J. R. Allgood.
Laurens, J. T. Johnson.
Lexington, E. E. Wingard.
Marion, J. T. Brown.
Marlboro, Knox Livingstone.
Newberry, L. P. Miller.
Oconee, J. C. Carey.
Orangeburg, J. W. Summers.
Pickens, D. F. Bradley.
Richland, Wade Hampton.
Spartanburg, T. E Moore.
Sumter, E. W. Moise.
Union, W. S. Lipscomb.
Williamsburg, Edwin Harper.
York, John L. Rainey.

At this point quite a lively discussion was evoked by the

QUESTION OF AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr Henderson offered the following motion: "That the chair appoint a committee of three from each Congressional district, to whom it shall be referred to suggest to this convention an executive committee who shall be charged with conducting the campaign inside the lines of the organized Democratic party." (Applause.)

Hon. George D. Bryan, of Charleston, suggested an amendment that the executive committee be composed of one member from each county.

Gen. Johnson Hagood: It occurs to me that as this body has just appointed a committee on resolutions who cannot probably report the result of their action until to-morrow, whenever that committee reports they will shape the policy of this movement. After this is done the motion just made will be a proper one for consideration. Until that time I think this motion is premature and I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Henderson: I will withdraw it. All I want is that we select a good executive committee to make this fight with. (Applause.)

A motion to adjourn for ten minutes was lost.

At the suggestion of Col. Knox Livingstone, Capt. J. D. Browne was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

Mr. J. R. Smith moved that the committee on resolutions and platform be instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to-night in order that the business of the convention might be finished even if it took the whole of the night. This was desirable as it would be necessary for some of the delegates to leave for home in the morning, and was particularly desirable that full delegations should remain throughout the deliberations of the convention.

Gen. Johnson Hagood opposed any unnecessary haste in the action of committees or convention. Said he: "It is impossible to say that committee shall report at 9, 10 or 3 o'clock or 6 o'clock to-morrow, unless you limit the number of resolutions. It is true it is important for some of us to get home and attend to our private business, but we have come here for a public purpose and to discharge great public duties, and we ought to perform them thoughtfully and carefully."

Mr. Smith: One word more. I believe every delegate has come here like myself, knowing the business that brought him before coming here. (Applause.) We have come here to devise some plan to defeat Tillman in the ranks of the Democratic party. (Applause.) We should finish our business in a few hours at least.

Mr. Memminger, of Charleston, moved that the committee be requested to report on resolutions submitted to them by 8 o'clock.

Mr. A. B. Williams, of Greenville, moved to amend by instructing the committee to report progress by 8 o'clock, and if it has not finished its work by that time further time be granted them.

Mr. McQueen, of Cheraw—We have come here at a sacrifice and let us sit here at a sacrifice. (Applause.)

Gen. Hampton arose at this point and for several minutes the applause was deafening. He said: I am sure I can say, as one of the committee, that the committee will work as rapidly as possible and report to the convention. I hope therefore it will not be instructed to report at so early an hour. The committee should not be trammelled by a time limit, as it will have much hard work to do.

Mr. Edwin Harper, of Williamsburg—When Senator Wade Hampton asks for any length of time for the purpose of carefully deliberating measures looking to the defeat of B. R. Tillman (applause) we should not hesitate to grant it. I move to lay the motion on the table.

This motion was carried.

THE DEBATE OF THE EVENING,

before the recess hour, occurred on a motion of Gen. McCrady to appoint a committee on nomination.

Gen. McCrady said: I believe this convention is called for the purpose of making nominations for Governor and State officers, and I suppose that a committee to consist of one from each county, shall be appointed for the purpose of suggesting a ticket to this convention, the members of which shall be appointed by the different delegation.

Mr. W. H. Parker, of Abbeville:

It seems to me this body should first decide if they will go in to nominations before a committee for that purpose is selected.

Gen. McCrady: The call for this convention as I have stated was for the purpose of making nominations, and we are here in conformity with that call. What are we here for if not for that purpose? (Applause.) Shall we go home having done nothing?

One of the hits of the evening was made by Ex-Senator Scarborough, of Sumter, who, in talking on the resolution, said he did not think that the Convention was bound by the call of the thirteen. It would be undemocratic, it would be Irbyism, it would be Tillmanism to nominate through a committee. He did not propose to put the nominations in the hands of a committee. I for one am not through planting corn, but I propose to leave my corn unplanted rather than to see Tillman or Tillmanism perpetrated. He expressed the highest regard for Gen. McCrady.

Gen. McCrady, in explanation, said that the Convention could object to the report of the committee. By his plan the proper officers can be selected. They are to suggest a good ticket, and the Convention still has as much voice as it ever had. You will note that it is a very remarkable thing that we are here without a single candidate; not a single person here is seeking office. Is it not better, therefore, to have a committee to suggest a ticket, and discuss how that can be arranged?

Col. Knox Livingstone: I will vote against the motion of the gentleman from Charleston, not because I am opposed to nominations, but because I believe all nominations ought to be made upon the floor of this convention. (Applause.) We have assembled here for that purpose, and we want this to be a Democratic convention in act as well as in name. If anybody has a friend's name to present let him present it upon this floor and let each man exercise the privilege and right he has to say whether he favors that individual, and not have a few to go and concoct a ticket. Let us have these nominations in this Democratic convention in a Democratic manner. (Applause.)

Maj. E. B. Murray: I believe this convention is assembled for a higher purpose than making nominations in the manner which ordinary conventions nominate. I am glad there are no candidates before this convention. (Applause.) We are here to-night hunting for the best man that can be found in the interest of the whole people of South Carolina. Under the circumstances you can look them up better by a committee than on the floor of the convention. While I would be opposed to this resolution in the ordinary condition of things, it seems to me this is the best way to nominate the candidates for State officers. The adoption of that resolution will be a test whether or not this convention is in favor of making nominations. I think the resolution from the gentleman from Charleston is the best we can do under the circumstances at this time.

Mr. W. D. Scarborough, of Sumter: I don't consider this body is bound by any suggestion made in the call of the thirteen gentleman, which call I heartily endorse. It certainly is undemocratic to place the power in a committee created by this body. It is undemocratic, it is Irbyism, it is Tillmanism, and I object to it. (Applause.)

Mr. Kirby S. Tupper, of Charleston, said there was only one feeling in the Convention for which all delegates had sacrificed their time, it being the best plan to defeat the present Administration. It was distasteful to him, but he felt bound to oppose the McCrady resolution. It would be unwise to make the nominations by committee.

Mr. W. C. McGowan said: The first thing we should demand from Tillman and his Administration, or his committee, for he is the boss of his party—we should demand of the executive committee or the May convention a primary. We want a fair, square fight and a direct primary. If we get that we can beat Tillman. Before we go to fixing up a cut and dried ticket it should be tested whether we are in favor of making nominations.

Mr. George D. Bryan, of Charleston, said that under ordinary circumstances he had always been opposed to referring nominations to a committee, but what is wanted now is to centre upon the best men and elect them. We don't want any log-rolling. He favored the nomination by the committee, under the circumstances.

Mr. T. I. Rogers, of Marlboro, opposed the nomination by the committee.

Mr. J. M. Hudgens, of Laurens, said that if the nominations were made openly on the floor the discussion of the availability of candidates would be hampered by the presence of some of them on the floor.

Mr. D. S. Henderson spoke in favor of nominations by committee.

The discussion having taken such a lengthy character brought Gen. E. W. Moise to his feet, and with great emphasis he said: "We have come here for the purpose of doing something, and it is time we were doing it. We have enlisted here soldiers and we want leaders, and want them quick." He favored nominations by committee.

The motion to provide for a committee on nominations was then put and carried, and the following committee were appointed:

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Abbeville, J. C. Maxwell.
Aiken, D. S. Henderson.
Anderson, G. W. Sullivan.
Barnwell, F. M. Bamberg.
Charleston, Edw. McCrady, Jr.
Colleton, M. C. Fishburne.
Clarendon, J. A. Mills.
Chester, R. T. Mockbee.
Chesterfield, A. McQueen.
Darlington, J. F. Wilson.
Edgefield, T. R. Denny.
Fairfield, G. W. Ragsdale.
Florence, John McSween.
Greenville, Jno. W. McCullough.
Georgetown, B. A. Munnerlyn.
Hampton, R. T. Causey.
Horry, E. Norton.
Kershaw, J. B. Steedman.
Lancaster, R. E. Allison.
Laurens, J. M. Hudgens.
Lexington, W. T. Brooker.
Marion, John L. Dew.
Marlboro, R. A. Douglass.
Newberry, W. H. Hunt, Jr.
Oconee, W. H. Hughes.
Orangeburg, J. M. Moss.
Pickens, W. B. Allgood.
Richland, N. G. Gonzales.
Spartanburg, J. K. Jennings.
Sumter, R. I. Manning.
Union, L. J. Browning.
Williamsburg, R. H. Kellehan.
York, S. E. White.

Mr. Henderson moved that the committee be instructed to nominate no man who would not give a guarantee to serve. Carried.

The convention then took a recess until 9 p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

Nominations for State Officers Made and a Platform Adopted.

On the reassembling of the convention at 9 o'clock the chair appointed Mr. Rogers to wait upon the committee to ascertain if they were ready to report.

Further time was asked by the committee which was granted.

While awaiting the reports of the committees the convention vociferously called for Col. Jas. L. Orr to address it. He spoke as follows:

COL. ORR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats: I thank you for this manifestation of your confidence in me. When there is anything before the House I will talk. I don't like to beat the air.

The object of our assembling here is that we should devise means and select candidates in whom the whole people of South Carolina, irrespective of class or factions, can unite upon, and once more give peace and prosperity to the State. (Applause.)

My whole heart, Mr. Chairman, is in the movement for that purpose, for I feel that we are to-day in South Carolina in almost as precarious a condition as we were prior to the campaign of 1876. (Applause.)

While Republicans have not the control of the State, I do not think that those who have control of the State are working for the best interests of the State of South Carolina. (Applause.)

I have nothing to say now, whatever, except to urge my friends to unity, and especially through organization, for without that enthusiasm we cannot carry this election. I do hope and trust that we will all realize that our work is not ended here, but that we have just made the commencement and that the only way we can disenthrall South Carolina is to *work* in every county and every township in South Carolina.

That is absolutely necessary. I have been a good deal over the upper part of the State in the last few days, and if we will put our shoulders to the wheel, if we will avoid strife or actional differences, if we will reach the hearts and minds of the people of South Carolina, we will be successful, and Governor Tillman will be relegated to obscurity. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Col. Orr's speech ex-Gov. Sheppard was called upon and favored the convention, speaking as follows:

EX.-GOV. SHEPPARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of this Grand Convention of Democrats (Applause)—I feel abundantly compensated for the humble part I took in the call in obedience to which you have attended. I have been impressed with the strong conviction that if the gentlemen who are here assembled will return to their homes, animated by the resolution which I see depicted in their faces, there can be but one result to the great struggle that lies before us. (Applause.)

If there ever was a time in the history of South Carolina when it becomes South Carolinians to forget self and work solely for South Carolina, we are confronted to-day by that time. (Applause.) We must go, fellow Democrats, and say to the people of South Carolina that the credit of South Carolina shall be as dear to the hearts of the people as the integrity of a son is to the heart of a mother (applause), or as the virtue of a daughter is dear to the hearts of her parents. (Applause.)

We must say to the people of South Carolina that it is the duty of the Legislature to enact, for the Judiciary to construe, and for the Executive to enforce laws in justice and mercy; and that when the Executive undertakes to usurp such functions and duties (applause) it is time for the people to rise in their might and say that such an Executive is unworthy of the high office of Governor of South Carolina.

We must go home and say to our people that when a man aspires to the high office of Governor his personal integrity should be pledged to the redemption of every promise that he makes. (Applause) We must say to him that it is unlawful and dishonorable for any man that is aspiring to the high office to make charges against honorable gentlemen which he cannot sustain.

All these things Governor Tillman has done, and I believe if the issue is fairly and forcibly put to the people of South Carolina their verdict will be that he has been found wanting. (Applause.)

I say, fellow-citizens, that peace, unity and harmony should be restored to the Democratic party of South Carolina, which is of infinitely more importance to the future welfare of the State than the success of any man belonging to the party. (Applause.) That party has been disrupted and that unity has been broken.

I believe that the result of your deliberations here will restore harmony to the party and good government to South Carolina. (Applause.)

COL. YOUMANS OF BARNWELL.

Col. Lawrence W. Youmans was the next speaker. He commenced by calling attention to the fact that every demagogue and tyrant who had ever abused power, always inaugurated his course by pretenning to side with the people by promising reform, etc., and, when that power was acquiesced in, the next point attacked was its judiciary branch. South Carolina for eight years endured the ills of Radical rule, but when the judiciary of the State was about to be disgraced by the elevation of Whipper and Moses, and justice was about to be poisoned at the very fountain head, not only our property, but our liberty and what was dearer to every South Carolinian than his life, his honor was trampled upon and the judiciary corrupted.

Men who, throughout the State, from mountain to sea, rose to accomplish the task of redemption started out under more hopeless conditions than those confronting you to-day in your struggle for the independence of the legislative branches of the government. What is the condition of the State to-day? Our history has been assailed and the fair name of South Carolina has become a by-word in the Union.

GEN. LEROY YOUMANS.

At the close of Col. Youman's speech there were calls for his distinguished brother, Gen. LeRoy F. Youmans, of Columbia, who made a conservative speech. He said that in all the conventions that it had been his fortune to attend, he had never seen a body of men whose appearance, whose earnest looks, whose determination of sincerity, and whose motives appeared to be so resplendently reflected as in the faces before him. He said that it had been charged that this convention assembled not within the party lines. The charge was totally unfounded, no rule of party organization is violated. It is nothing novel in South Carolina to hold a convention of this kind.

Two years ago in this very hall there was assembled a convention of Democrats which was not called by the regular executive committee, was not called by any portion of the party organization, but it was an assemblage of gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the party principles had been carried out. One case is exactly like the other. It is a right which we have as freemen to deliberate when we differ with our fellow-Democrats and openly meet and formulate principles which we think the correct ones and invoke our Democratic brethren to their support.

Col. J. A. Hoyt, of Greenville, was called for, but did not respond.

Mr. Ball said he believed the convention would be glad to hear from and would be instructed by hearing from the man whose vote gave Clemson College to South Carolina.

EX-GOVERNOR MAULDIN'S REMARKS.

He said: I am here to-night with you in my humble way to lend my voice and influence to restore this State to the government of intelligence, truth and uprightness. (Applause.) I have no apologies to make for any political act of my life.

I was one of the original Farmers' Movement men and I believe in what I conceive to be the principles of what they contended for. I believe in them as firmly now as I ever did, but, I believe in urging my convictions by straight-forward and honorable methods, and if my side cannot win I will bow humbly and properly before the court of the people.

It has been said that the present Administration has done nothing good for South Carolina. It had done one good thing. He claimed, if I remember aright, that his election would obliterate sectional lines in South Carolina. In my opinion this convention to-night emphasizes and shows that.

I say that the people from the seacoast, from the Piedmont, from the middle region and from the Pee Dee country have turned unanimous eyes on and demanded the services of that stalwart, manly citizen of Greenville. (Applause.)

THE CONVENTION ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Memminger, of Charleston, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the committee in session to learn some definite time when their report might be expected. Messrs. Memminger, Hoyt, of Greenville, and Quinby, of Aiken, were appointed as the committee, and later reported that the committee on platform and resolutions would be ready to report by 11:30, but that the committee on nominations could not fix a time.

COL. JNO. C. HASKELL,

although not a member of the convention, was called for to address that body. Not responding to the call, a delegate said that it was probably due to the diffidence of Col. Haskell because he was not a member of the convention, and he therefore moved that he be invited to address the meeting. He said:

"In '76 when the people rose in their might to sweep out the government that had disgraced the State, it was an attack against aliens who were destroying us.

"We are here to-night to redeem South Carolina from the wrongs inflicted upon her by her own sons. We are here to appeal to the farmers of South Carolina to rise in their might again and vindicate the name and fame of our State, to save her from dangers into which she is drifting and to bring together our whole people as they were brought together in '76, to heal up the breach which has not yet gone too far and place South Carolina again upon a plane of prosperity." (Applause.)

He spoke of the loss to the State of the revenue from the phosphate interest and other mismanagements of the present Administration.

A MATTER OF MISAPPREHENSION.

Major J. F. Hart moved that the resolution as to the appointment of an executive committee to conduct the campaign be withdrawn from the committee on platform and resolutions, and taken up by the convention.

Some discussion ensued when Mr. Bryan, of Charleston, made the point that no action had been taken on the resolution referred to and therefore it was not before the committee on platform. Reference to the records showed that the resolution as to an executive committee had been withdrawn, and the matter of recalling from counties was therefore dropped

MORE SPEAKING TO KILL TIME.

In response to repeated calls Maj. Hart, of York, made a stirring speech which evoked frequent applause at the points made.

Mr. C. A. Douglass was called for, but it was explained that he was not a member of the convention. On motion he was granted the privileges of the floor.

Rev. Mr. Hiott, of Anderson, was at this stage asked to occupy the chair. Being called on for a speech he said he had been much struck by the quotation of a speaker of the old saying, "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." He believed the truth was about to rise in South Carolina and writhing error be left to die. With the earnest efforts of such a gathering and those whom they represent South Carolina could be restored to the proud place she formerly occupied.

Mr. C. A. Douglass at last acceded to the demand for a display of his silver-tongued oratory and delivered a brief but ringing speech.

THE PLATFORM REPORTED.

At this juncture Hon. Wade Hampton, as chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, rose in his place and stated that their report was ready, and the platform report had been adopted unanimously by the committee. He suggested that Mr. Williams, secretary of the committee, read the report. The platform is as follows:

"This conference, assembled in response to the address 'To the Democrats of South Carolina,' declares its endorsement of the purposes and declarations expressed in that address.

"We declare our fellowship with all true and honest Democrats of South Carolina, regardless of factional differences, and pledge our faith to the Democratic party of the State as now organized.

"We declare our unalterable conviction that all conflicts among Democrats 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 life of this union; her soil is consecrated with bloodshed 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 facts. 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 investments in industries which will develop our natural resources and give home markets for the productions of our farms. We must do this or see our young men and our farmers confronted with a hard choice between leaving their native State forever or remaining here in hopeless poverty.

"To undertake this great and necessary work with hope of success, our people must be united in feeling and purpose; our party must be satisfied, so that there will be no possible fear of its failure to control 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 his 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 our sister States of the South; to involve us in long and expensive law suits without proper cause, eating up the substance of the tax-payers for the enrichment of attorneys and court officials, to keep alive discord and strife which endanger the party (on which the safety of the State, her men, women and children, depends), by constantly adding to the number of the disaffected; to make a servile legislature and an intimidated judiciary and thereby to prevent 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.

"We present to our fellow Democrats for nomination for State officers by the next Democratic State convention, or by a direct primary, men who represent, no faction, but all the Democrats of the State—conservative men who will inspire a broad confidence in the stability and moderation of our State government while guarding at home the rights of the people and holding a just balance between capital and labor for the good of both, because the two must work together if we are to prosper and make progress.

"We favor the speedy adjustment of the matters now pending in the courts between the State and various corporations on a common sense and business-like basis so that all may bear a just share of taxation, all rights may be clearly understood, all interests may be guarded and enterprises for the good of the State and people may be encouraged without injustice to any.

"We demand of the next General Assembly such legislation as will give us a reasonable and equitable system of assessment for taxation, so that all may pay honest shares of the expenses of government.

"We will demand, also, the continuation of the work of completing and opening Clemson College.

"We pledge ourselves, if entrusted with power, to protect the credit of the State by sacredly meeting every just obligation.

"We pledge ourselves to take no step backward, and to respect and obey the will of the people as heretofore expressed concerning the policy of our State government.

"We denounce the proposition to increase the poll tax to $3 a year, because it would unjustly put a burden on people not able to bear it. We pledge ourselves, however, to use every just means to further develop and improve our public school system, the deficiencies of which cannot be overlooked.

"We pledge ourselves to the most rigid economy in the administration of the government, made more than was necessary by the misfortunes of the people and the impending deficiency in our treasury resulting from the unwise management of the present administration, threatening an increase of taxation next year.

"We oppose and will labor to change the present system of management of the penitentiary, by which convict labor is used to make cotton in competition with honest farmers and laborers but a cause of loss to the State and her tax-payers. The convicts can be best and most profitably used in public works, especially on the public roads. While our farmers are being urged to reduce their acreage in cotton because it is claimed that our population has outgrown the capacity of cotton to support it, it is not right that the State should use her cheap labor to add to the supply.

"We accept and respect the will of the people as expressed in the election of 1890, as meaning the larger participation and stronger and more direct influence of our agricultural population in the control and management of our public affairs.

"We charge that the present constitution of the State Democratic party is unfair and undemocratic and constructed in the interest of machine politics and bossism, destructive