

NO NOMINATION.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A Warm Session and an Adjournment Until To-day--Seventy-one Ballots Taken.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] LYNCHBURG, August 25.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth district met here at 12 M. in the Opera House, and was called to order by P. A. Kries, acting chairman of the District Committee. Walter N. Johnston, of Botetourt, was made temporary chairman, and Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, temporary secretary.

Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions were appointed by the delegations, after which the Convention took a recess until 2:30 P. M. All the counties and cities are fully represented.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of the continuance of the temporary officers as permanent officers. Adopted. Nominations were then declared in order, and Hon. W. W. Berry, of Bedford, proceeded in splendid style to nominate Major Samuel Griffin of this county.

Mr. Green, of Charlotte, nominated in a forcible manner Miles M. Martin, of that county.

N. T. Green, of Halifax, nominated Paul H. Jones, of the same county. Thomas N. Williams, of Lynchburg, nominated Peter J. Oyer, of this city. W. A. Glasgow, of Fincastle, nominated J. H. H. Figgat, of Botetourt.

Seconding speeches were made by friends of each of the candidates. The chairman of the Convention announced that 87 votes were necessary to a choice.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Griffin, 49; Edmunds, 40; Oyer, 42; Martin, 22; Figgat, 20. Five other ballots were had, the last of which resulted in Griffin obtaining 64, Edmunds 48, Oyer 40, and Martin 21. There is a good deal of skirmishing, but the indications at adjournment, or 7 o'clock, were that Griffin or Edmunds would secure the prize, with chances greatly in favor of Griffin.

The Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock. The Convention met again at 8 o'clock, and after talking fifteen times ineffectually, a recess of half an hour. On reassembling a motion was made for an adjournment until 9 A. M. tomorrow, and was voted on by counties, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, and Lynchburg voting "Aye"; the remainder of the district "No." It was carried, and is regarded as detrimental to Griffin.

The vote on the twenty-first or last ballot was—Griffin 64, Edmunds 42, Martin 23, and Oyer 34.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT. A Warm Session--188 Ballots Taken Without a Nomination.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 25.—The Eighth District Democratic Congressional Convention met to-day, after a recess of about three weeks. General Pollock, of Loudoun, called the Convention to order, and the names of General Lee and Mr. Meredith were put in nomination. After considerable discussion as to the mode of proceeding in the Convention the 186th ballot was taken, and resulted: Lee, 8,171; Meredith, 8,142.

A discussion then arose as to the right of Alexandria county to thirty-three votes, and great confusion characterized the Convention, two and a half hours being consumed in the announcement of the first ballot. It appears that on the hundred and odd ballots before that Alexandria county had voted 288 votes, but Mr. S. G. Brent read a letter from the clerk of the County Court declaring the correct vote of the county to be 331, which was accepted, making a total number of votes, making a majority on the 160th ballot for Meredith over Lee.

The Chair declared that each precinct should cast its strength, and nothing more.

Such determination and stubbornness has hardly been exhibited before by any convention. Things waxed warm, during which time two additional secretaries were appointed, making a total of six, and several short speeches were made. The hitch lay with the right of Alexandria to the extra count of votes. The entire morning was taken up with wrangling as to this point and contesting the seats of delegates.

It is very evident that the Lee delegation will not withdraw him under any circumstances. A motion was made and carried that a recess of ten minutes be given the Alexandria delegation to secure the accurate number of votes he was entitled to.

The meeting being again called to order, Mr. S. G. Brent, the chairman of the Alexandria delegation, read a note just received from the clerk, showing the correct number of votes which Alexandria was entitled to be 286.

The second ballot was then taken between Meredith and Lee, which resulted: Lee, 8,170; Meredith, 8,095.

The name of Foster was then offered, and the ballot resulted: Lee, 8,467; Foster, 7,798. Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven being necessary for a two-thirds vote, and there being no choice, candidate after candidate was brought out with the same result.

Judge Ashton, of King George county, then offered the name of John S. Barbour, and said he was confident that he would accept the nomination under the circumstances. Mr. Barbour's name was not voted upon.

The name of Mr. C. E. Nicol, of Prince William, was received with loud applause, and the 187th ballot resulted: Lee, 8,075; Nicol, 8,170. The name of General Lee was dropped, and General Payne was named. The 187th ballot resulted: Nicol, 7,792; Payne, 8,473.

Hume's name has not been brought before the Convention thus far, and the body is as far from nominating a man as it has ever been. Most of the delegations vote solidly.

The Convention adjourned at 6 P. M. for two hours.

After a recess of two hours the Convention met at 8 P. M. Great enthusiasm was shown, and Mr. C. E. Nicol, on behalf of the Prince William delegation, said that he came bringing the "olive-branch" of peace, and that he desired peace; and the two strongest men were Meredith and Lee, and we are unable to stand by our man (Meredith) until "doomsday," and you propose to do the same. Now, can we not unite on some outside man and nominate him?

Said Mr. G. Smith: I am surprised at the proceedings of this Convention. Why, these people in the gallery are laughing at our antics. You remind me of a kitten running around after its tail 100 times. My friend from Prince William is very kind, but we propose to stand by our man (Lee). Now, I make this motion: that all candidates be put in nomination and the lowest man be dropped until one man shall be elected.

A substitute was offered to this, that

it be laid on the table, and was defeated.

Judge Ashton, of King George, then objected to the motion being put before the house, as it was contrary to the rules adopted by the Convention, and it required a two-thirds vote of the Convention by counties to change the rules made by the Committee on Organization.

This question was argued for over an hour. General W. H. F. Lee, having had a majority from the first day, would be likely to be elected at once provided this motion could be carried.

A vote by counties was taken on a motion to change the rules of the Convention, and was defeated just as in the regular ballot of candidates.

After two hours of spirited discussion, a motion of E. E. Meredith was again offered, and the result of the 188th ballot was: Lee, 8,369; Meredith, 7,996.

A motion to adjourn sine die was defeated by a two-thirds vote.

Proposition after proposition has been made for solving this problem of nomination, but all have failed without any result at this report.

A proposition has been adopted to have the candidates select four members, and then to make some suggestion for the Convention to nominate a man.

The Convention adjourned at 11:30 o'clock to meet again at 1 A. M.

The Convention resumed its session, but up to the hour of going to press—3:45 A. M.—no nomination had been made.

WEST VIRGINIA. Democratic Congressional Nomination in the Fourth District.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 25. Hon. Charles Edward Hogg, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., was nominated at that place to-day on the thirty-ninth ballot as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth West Virginia District. The district is Democratic, and Mr. Hogg is an able and popular man, and will poll the entire vote. This district has been represented for several terms by the Hon. Estace Gibson, a native of Culpeper county, Va.

INDIANA. An intelligent gentleman, who has close information as to Indiana, says that the trouble there grows out of Mr. McDonald's prominence in the State Committee and the rivalry between him and Governor Gray. The latter is described as a young, enterprising, and very adroit politician—much such a man as Governor Hill, of New York. He was trained under Oliver P. Morton, and came over to the Democrats in 1872 with the Greeley coalition in 1872.

Some interest is felt here in the nomination for Congress in the Sixth district of Maryland. The two candidates on the Democratic side are Messrs. Walsh and Boughtman. The former is an old politician. He represented the district once, and was defeated in 1872.

Mr. Boughtman, who is supposed to have the inside track, is president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. He is a son-in-law of Mr. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, a very wealthy man, whose money it is presumed would be spent freely in the canvass if Mr. Boughtman were nominated. The district has been lately Republican since 1878. The majority of Hon. William Walsh in 1876 was only 41. McGowan was elected to the forty-ninth Congress by a majority of 1,616.

MARYLAND FINANCES. The Blaine programme is discussed here as if it were something better. It is remarked that Mr. Blaine is working over all his old material and adding prohibition, as he sees his party getting ready to approve a policy he was not ready two years ago to make an expression upon.

A very large excursion is in the city to-day from points in North Carolina and the middle counties of Virginia. They came over the Virginia Midland, arriving here on Monday. Among the names are Mr. M. O'Brien and wife, of Rockville; J. A. Pierce and wife, of Palham; Samuel Averett and wife, Thomas N. Ferrell, G. B. Carrington, S. A. Pace, and about twenty others; of Danville; also persons from Charlottesville, Staunton, Lynchburg, Clifton, &c.

A new postoffice has been established at Tip-top, Transylvania county, N. C.

Senator Ransom and Hon. George D. Wise are still in the city.

PAISANS ANSWER POWDERLY. He says the Anarchists and Knights are striving to the same end.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The late speech of Mr. Powderly, general manager of the Knights of Labor, denouncing Anarchy, has evoked a reply from A. K. Parsons, one of the convicted Anarchists, which was sent as an open letter from his cell last night. He challenges Powderly to find a man who can truthfully say "Anarchism, as a Social Anarchist, never advocated or countenanced the destruction of life and property. Parson's letter says: "The foundation of the principles of Socialism or Anarchy is the same as that of the Knights of Labor—the abolition of the wage system and the substitution in its stead of an industrial system of universal cooperation—making every capitalist a laborer and every laborer a capitalist, ending forever the conflict of classes and the inevitable antagonisms of the wage-slave system."

Parson's says: "In the past ten years I have been active as a labor-organizer and orator. I am a Knight of Labor. In that time, from New York, in the East, to St. Louis and Kansas City, in the West, and from St. Paul and Milwaukee and Detroit, in the North, to Louisville and Baltimore, in the South, I have addressed about 500,000 workmen, and among all that number in all these years I challenge Mr. Powderly to find a man who can truthfully say that I, as a Socialist or Anarchist, have advocated or countenanced the destruction of life and property." Whoever says so lies.

We have declared that the existing social order is founded on force and maintained by force, and we have and still predict a social revolt of the workmen against the wage system; that people against the wage system will be driven unconsciously into open rebellion against their wage rule and class domination. The result will flow from cause to effect, and not from anything that Mr. Powderly, myself, or any one else may say or do. The more general and intelligent the diffusion of this truth the less violent and destructive will be the period of transition be. This is Anarchy, its teachings, which mean an end forever to brute force, the reign of eternal peace and prosperity.

By saying these things myself and comrades are now in prison awaiting the pleasure of our executioner. I think it ill of Mr. Powderly in the name of labor to join in the cry for our blood. Whether we live or whether we die the social revolution is inevitable. The speech of James G. Blaine at St. Louis, yesterday, in the case of a special attendant.

THE PARTY MANAGERS PRACTICING WHAT THEY PREACH. Voluntary Contributions from Office-Holders Refused—Indiana—Maryland—Fences—Excursionists—Blaine's Speech.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—A good deal has been printed about the Democratic campaign book. The leading fact about it has not been sufficiently impressed on the public mind. It is that the sum of one dollar from each purchaser is relied upon to keep the party in funds. Not a dollar is collected from any official or employee of the Government. Many thousands have been tendered and declined. Messrs. Keena and Thompson are running the committee on the reform idea. Here, most unaccountably, this year the Democrats refuse to use even the money placed voluntarily at their disposal by employees of the Government. The contrast is great. The Democrats practice what they preach.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT. Mr. Thompson is in New York to-day. As to prospects, Mr. Keena says that they are bright as could be desired. In his judgment, the Democratic majority will be about the same as in the present House of Representatives. Neither party is making any special effort or relying much on its efforts to procure money. Mr. Keena says that the little resistiveness to certain southern districts is done here, the distribution of patronage. There was not enough to go around; hence here and there dissatisfaction. It was not a serious matter.

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BULGARIA.

THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION SAID TO BE SUCCESSFUL.

Provisional Ministers Imprisoned—The Army Loyal to Alexander—Whereabouts of the Prince.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.] SOFIA, August 25.—The Provisional Government created by the revolutionists has been overthrown. M. Clement, M. Grouff, and M. Zankoff, three of its members, have been arrested and thrown into prison and the old Ministry reinstated. The deception practiced by the revolutionists of the report that Prince Alexander voluntarily abdicated has exasperated troops and civilians alike, and the revulsion of popular feeling in favor of the deposed ruler is as general as it is intense. A deputation has started out to find the Prince and assure him of the loyalty of the Bulgarian people and the army, and to endeavor to persuade him to return.

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RUSSIAN INTERVENTION NECESSARY. ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—Both the *Nevskoye* and the *Viedomosti*, newspapers, agree that the state of anarchy existing in Bulgaria has rendered Russian intervention more than necessary in order to prevent its spread to the whole Balkan peninsula. The *Viedomosti* says: "We do not advocate the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia. That is not worth the fresh bloodshed it would entail.

LOYALTY OF EASTERN ROUMELIA. PHILIPPOPOLIS, August 25.—The news of Prince Alexander's deposition provoked great indignation here among citizens and soldiers. A mass-meeting was at once held, in which both citizens and soldiers participated. The meeting adopted resolutions affirming the loyalty of Eastern Roumelia to Prince Alexander.

During the entire night processions marched through the streets shouting "Long live Alexander, our Emperor." Colonel Montkoff, commander of the Eastern Roumelian troops, has issued a proclamation summoning patriots to defend the honor of Prince Alexander, and Bulgarian soldiers everywhere throughout Roumelia are declaring for Alexander, but so far there has been no disorder.

ALEXANDER'S WHEREABOUTS. ST. PETERSBURG, August 25.—It is announced here that Prince Alexander arrived at Rani yesterday; that he immediately proceeded to Austria by way of Voloshki, and that he was in no wise a prisoner.

RESUME OF THE SITUATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.—All communication between Turkey and Bulgaria has been stopped. The captain of a steamer plying to Varna has refused to take further any more passengers. A Russian steamer, which has arrived at Burgas from Odessa, has been forbidden to ship either passengers or provisions. Travel across Bulgaria on the railway from Kustekoff to the Danube, to Varna, and on the Black Sea, has been suspended by order of the Karaveloff Provisional Government.

It has also been reported that the Bulgarian army has been withdrawn from the Danube, to Varna, and on the Black Sea, has been suspended by order of the Karaveloff Provisional Government.

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RESUME OF THE SITUATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 25.—All communication between Turkey and Bulgaria has been stopped. The captain of a steamer plying to Varna has refused to take further any more passengers. A Russian steamer, which has arrived at Burgas from Odessa, has been forbidden to ship either passengers or provisions. Travel across Bulgaria on the railway from Kustekoff to the Danube, to Varna, and on the Black Sea, has been suspended by order of the Karaveloff Provisional Government.

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