

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## BATTLES OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

Elections to be held during the current year—all the States to vote for President and Congressmen.

[From the New York Times.]  
All the States will elect Presidential electors on Tuesday, November 6. The electors then chosen will meet at their respective State Capitals on Wednesday, December 5, and cast their ballots for President and Vice President of the United States.

The whole number of electors is 401; necessary for a choice, 201. The several States are entitled to representation in the Electoral College and in Congress as follows:

Electors.	Congress.
Alabama.....	10
Arkansas.....	7
California.....	8
Colorado.....	6
Connecticut.....	6
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	7
Illinois.....	20
Indiana.....	13
Iowa.....	11
Kansas.....	9
Kentucky.....	11
Louisiana.....	6
Maine.....	6
Maryland.....	6
Massachusetts.....	12
Michigan.....	11
Minnesota.....	7
Mississippi.....	7
Missouri.....	14
Nebraska.....	3
Nevada.....	3
New Hampshire.....	4
New Jersey.....	7
New York.....	34
North Carolina.....	9
Ohio.....	21
Oregon.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	28
Rhode Island.....	2
South Carolina.....	7
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	11
Vermont.....	4
Virginia.....	10
West Virginia.....	4
Wisconsin.....	9

Each of the organized Territories, namely: Arizona, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, will elect a delegate to Congress on Tuesday, November 6.

Alabama elected Democratic State officers and Legislature and voted upon a constitutional amendment limiting the time for the introduction of local bills in the Legislature on Monday, August 6. Will elect Congressmen November 6.

Arkansas will elect State officers and Legislature and vote upon the question of holding a convention to frame a new constitution on Monday, September 3. Will elect Congressmen November 6.

California will elect Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the same, Legislature and one Congressman November 6.

Connecticut will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen November 6.

Delaware will elect Legislature and one Congressman November 6.

Florida will elect State officers, Legislature, and Congressmen November 6.

Georgia will elect State officers and Legislature and vote upon a proposed constitutional amendment to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to five on Wednesday, October 3. Will elect Congressmen November 6.

Illinois will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed State banking law November 6.

Indiana will elect minor State officers and Congressmen November 6.

Kansas will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed constitutional amendments, November 6. One amendment strikes out the word "white" in a clause relating to the militia, and the other concerns the purchase, enjoyment, and descent of property.

Kentucky will elect Congressmen November 6.

Louisiana elected Democratic State officers and Legislature and voted upon six proposed amendments to the constitution of the State on Tuesday, April 17. These amendments related to Tulane University, the selection of levee commissioners, the terms of the District Courts, the New Basin Canal and Shellroad, the succession in event of the death of the Lieutenant Governor, and the exemption of certain property owned by religious, educational, or charitable organizations from taxation. Will elect Congressmen November 6.

Maine will elect Governor, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to its State constitution on Monday, September 10. One amendment makes the State treasurer ineligible for re-election after six years' successive service; the other proposes a restoration of the annual sessions of the Legislature.

Maryland will elect Congressmen November 6.

Massachusetts will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Michigan will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Minnesota will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Mississippi will elect Congressmen November 6.

Missouri will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Nebraska will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Nevada will elect Supreme Judge, four regents of the State University, Legislature and one Congressman, and

vote upon four proposed amendments to the State constitution, and also upon the question of holding a convention to frame a new constitution November 6. One of the proposed amendments disfranchises polygamists, one authorizes a lottery, the third relates to county officers, and the fourth prescribes qualifications for holding office.

New Hampshire will elect Governor, Legislature, Congressmen and delegates to a convention to revise the constitution of the State November 6.

New Jersey will elect Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

New York will elect Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Assemblymen and Congressmen November 6, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State constitution, which provides that upon certification of the Court of Appeals to the Governor that its calendar is crowded, the Executive shall appoint a second part of the Court of Appeals, consisting of seven Supreme Court Judges, to try cases which shall be assigned to it by the regular Court of Appeals.

North Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to five November 6.

Ohio will elect minor State officers and Congressmen November 6.

Oregon elected Republican Congressman, Supreme Judge and Legislature on Monday, June 4.

Pennsylvania will elect Supreme Judge, auditor general, Legislature and Congressmen, November 6.

Rhode Island elected Republican State officers and Legislature and adopted a constitution amendment enlarging the suffrage on Wednesday, April 4. Will elect Congressmen November 6. The suffrage amendment adopted places foreign-born citizens on the same footing as native-born, provides for a poll tax, and does away with the registry tax, but it will not become effective until the spring election of 1889.

South Carolina will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Tennessee will elect Governor Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Texas will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

Vermont will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen on Tuesday, September 4.

Virginia will elect Congressmen and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the State constitution November 6.

West Virginia will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the constitution of the State November 6. The amendments prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, relate to trials by jury, and limit the sessions of the Legislature to sixty days, unless extended by concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members elect to each house.

Wisconsin will elect State officers, Legislature and Congressmen November 6.

THEY ALL FLOP TOGETHER.

Twenty-four Brothers Abandon the G. O. P. for Democracy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 27, 1888.—The fact of the entire Unepher family, of Salisbury, hitherto Republican has "flopped and given in its adherence to the Democratic party is interesting for the reason that the family consists of twenty-four brothers. One of the number has written the following letter to the Chronicle-Telegraph, which published it this evening. Mr. Unepher is evidently not strong in orthography and is utterly indifferent as to the part capital letters and punctuation marks are designed to play in letter writing, but he is apparently strong in his convictions on political questions, and the family vote is not at a weak one:—

"SALISBURG August 23rd, 1888.

"PUBLISHER OF CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH:—

"DEAR SIR: When I subscribed for your paper I subscribed for a neutral paper. I was a republican until I saw what you had put in your paper and it showing your meanness and the meanness of the republican party I flopped and all my brothers there were twenty-four of us and we all flopped. I do not wish to stop your paper as I want to see what kind of a rogue you are but I will not get it a gain.

"I used to think that republican party was the only party.

"Mr. B. you was so good as to publish about the fourteen flopping now publish this.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL B. UNSPHER."

Medals for Charleston Heroines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Light-house Board has recommended to Secretary Fairchild that gold medals be awarded to Mary Whiteley, a young lady, and Maude King, aged 12 years, of Charleston, for their heroism in rescuing three men and a boy from drowning in Charleston harbor August 21. The heroines are related to members of the Lighthouse crew of Castle Pinckney, South Carolina, and on the day in question, during a heavy gale, saw the boat swamped by heavy seas. They promptly launched a row boat and rescued the entire party.

Four at a Birth.

DULUTH, MINN., August 23.—The wife of Anton Crislak, a Polish laborer, gave birth to four children this morning, all healthy and well, two boys and two girls. Their combined weight is 21 pounds. She has had seven children in three confinements.

## MEN WHO NEVER FORGOT.

Prodigious Abilities in Connection With Moderate Mentality.—Extraordinary Powers of Memory Displayed by an Idiot.—Learned Men Who Never Forget.

[Chambers' Journal.]

If "all great people have great memories," as Sir Arthur Helps declares in his delightful book entitled "Social Pressure," it by no means follows that all those who are possessed of great memories are "great people." Many an instance might be cited to show that men of very moderate intellectual capacity may be endowed with a power of memory which is truly prodigious. In addition to this there are plenty of well authenticated examples of the extraordinary power of memory displayed even by idiots. In the memoirs of Mrs. Somerville there is a curious account of a most extraordinary verbal memory.

"There was an idiot in Edinburgh," she tells us, "of a respectable family, who had a remarkable memory. He never failed to go to the Kirk on Sunday, and on returning home could repeat the sermon, saying: 'Here the minister coughed; here he stopped to blow his nose.' 'During the tour we made in the Highlands,' she adds, 'we met with another idiot who knew the Bible so perfectly that if you asked him where such a verse was to be found he could tell without hesitation and repeat the chapter.'"

Of a similar kind is the memory for which Daniel McCartney has become famous in the United States. The strange story of this man's achievements is told by Mr. Henkle in the Journal of Speculative Philosophy. McCartney, in 1869, declared that he could remember the day of the week for any date from January, 1827, that is, from the time when he was 9 years and 4 months old—forty-two and a half years. He has often been tested, and so far as Mr. Henkle's account goes, had not failed to tell his questioner "what day it was," and to give some information about the weather and about his own whereabouts and doings on any one of the 15,000 or more dates that might be named. With all this singular power of memory, however, he is not a man whose general grasp of mind is at all noteworthy.

THE RICH GIFT OF MEMORY.

The same may be said of scores of men whose one rich gift of memory has brought them into prominence. No one has claimed any high intellectual rank for the renowned "Memory Corner" Thompson, who drew from actual memory, in twenty-two hours, at two sittings, in the presence of two well-known gentlemen, a correct plan of the parish of St. James, Westminster, with parts of the parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Ann and St. Martin; who could tell the corner of any great leading thoroughfare from Hyde park corner or Oxford street to St. Paul's who could "take an inventory of a gentleman's house from attic to ground floor and write it out afterward. He did this at Lord Nelson's at Merton, and at the Duke of Kent's, in the presence of two noblemen.

Since the revival of learning in Europe there have been scores, yea, hundreds of scholars who have known "their Homer" by heart and a thousand other things besides. Bishop Sanderson, old Isaac Walton tells us, could repeat all the odes of Horace, all Tully's offices and the best part of Juvenal and Persius. Euler, the mathematician, and Liebnitz, the philosopher, could recite the Aeneid from beginning to end. In their day Porson, Elmsley, Parr and Wakefield held the foremost places as scholars, and all, of course, had rare memories; but the palm must be given to Porson, of whom endless stories are told. Before he went to Eton he was able to repeat almost the whole of Horace, Virgil, Homer, Cicero and Livy. When, as a practical joke, a schoolfellow slipped the wrong book into Porson's hand, just as he was about to read and translate, the boy was not discovered, and went on to read from his memory, as if nothing had occurred. In later life his performances approached the miraculous. It would require all one space to give any fair idea of them, for he not only knew all the Greek poets and prose writers pretty well by heart, but could recite whole plays of Shakespeare, or complete books from "Paradise Lost," Pope's "Rape of the Lock," Barrow's sermons, scenes from Foote, Edgeworth's "Essays on Irish Bolls," scores of pages from Gibbon or Rapin.

OF THE GIANTIC ORDER.

Gilbert Wakefield's memory was also of the gigantic order, but it will not bear comparison with Porson's. There were few passages in Homer or Pindar which he could not recite at a moment's notice; Virgil and Horace he knew perfectly, and he could recite entire books from the Old and New Testaments without halting or failing in a single verse. There was also John Wyndham Bruce, whose leisure time was devoted to classical studies. His chief favorite was Eschylus, the whole of whose plays he had learned by heart, including the 1,300 lines of the "Agamemnon" compiled by Robertus. He knew his Horace in the same way, and was quite content until one day he met with an old fellow student at Bonn, who, when he made a quotation, would mention book, ode and verse, remarking that he did not regard any one as knowing Horace properly unless he could do that. Mr. Bruce accordingly set to work at Horace again, and was not long before he could name the exact place occupied by a line in any of the famous odes.

The most scientific linguist we have to name, and one of the most remarkable

for the extent of his acquisitions, is Von der Gabelentz, who seems to have been equally at home with the Surhillis, the Samoyeds, the Hazaras, the Aimaks, tsche Dyaks, the Dakotas and the Kiriris; who could translate from Chinese into Manchu, compile a grammar or correct the speech of the inhabitants of the Fiji islands, New Hebrides, Loyalty islands or New Caledonia. When we come to Cardinal Mezzofanti and Sir John Bowring we find the "highest record" as regards the number and variety of tongues that men have been known to acquire. No one can speak with absolute certainty as to the number of languages Mezzofanti could converse in with ease. Mrs. Somerville says that he professed only fifty-two.

NOW COME THE FIREWORKS.

New York Preparing a Grand Reception for Judge Thurman.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The Thurman reception, which will take place on September 6, in this city, promises to be the greatest political demonstration seen in this city for many years. As soon as the news was received from Judge Thurman yesterday that he would certainly be here on September 6, Colonel Brice sent word to all the local organizations, and to-night there will be meetings from all over the city to make arrangements for the reception. The time is short—only one week—but local Democrats have taken hold of the affair with such enthusiasm that a few days will suffice to complete arrangements.

The reception will be under the immediate direction of the National Committee, assisted by the State Committee. Col. Brice has already arranged to have Madison Square Garden for the night of September 6, as a very large attendance at the speaking is expected. There will be four stands outside. At the inside meeting the speakers will be Allen G. Thurman, Gov. Gray of Indiana, Gov. Green of New Jersey, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Black of Pennsylvania, president of the association of Democratic clubs; Gov. Hill, Senator Voorhes of Indiana, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Senator Kenna of West Virginia, and Congressman Collins of Massachusetts.

There will be two overflow meetings on Twenty-sixth street, and two on Twenty-seventh street. One stand will be under the county Democracy, one for Tammany Hall, one for the United German Democracy, and one for the Harlem and Young Men's Democratic Clubs.

A meeting will be held to-morrow at the Democratic headquarters at 3 P. M., to select speakers for the outside stands and vice-presidents and secretaries for the meeting. Local organizations will have separate places assigned to them in the garden. It is proposed to make this demonstration the starting point of the hurrah part of the campaign.

In the enthusiasm which prevails over the Thurman ovation nothing is any longer heard about Colonel Brice's inactivity. He has simply followed out the plan which he outlined two months ago—to devote the first two months to educational efforts, and then bring out the orators and brass bands.

The Germans are very enthusiastic about the reception. Herman Oelrichs said to-day: "A big pile of letters from German organizations has come in this morning asking to take part in the affair. The Germans have always had an affection for Judge Thurman. The whole of the German Democracy will turn out to receive the old Roman."

William R. Martha, chairman of executive committee of the Democratic state committee, said that the Democratic organizations all over the state would take part in the demonstration. It is not yet decided how Judge Thurman will be received when his train reaches this city. Probably delegations from Tammany Hall and the county Democracy will be on hand to greet him.

LOVE LAUGHS AT YEARS.

Man of 75 and a Woman of 67 Elope from a Poorhouse.

BALTIMORE, August 28.—At Centerville, Md., a married man, 75 years of age, and a giddy young widow of 69 summers and as many winters, figure in an elopement. Both parties were inmates of the Queen Anne's County Almshouse at Ruthsburg, and the gay Lothario of three-score and fifteen left a wife behind in that institution. George W. Sullivan and Martha Morgan are the names of the principals. The male eloper had married many years ago a well-to-do widow, who helped him to establish a business. Financial failure came upon them, and little by little their property melted away. Finally, when all was gone, they sought shelter in the County almshouse, and here it was that Sullivan met Mrs. Morgan, a buxom widow, who had reached the age of three-score years. The old couple did their courting on the grounds of the institution, where the eagle eye of Mrs. Sullivan could not reach them. Mrs. Morgan's son heard of his mother's infatuation, and threatened to break the old man's head if he did not let his mother alone. Then it was that the aged couple determined to elope. The other night Sullivan borrowed a friendly neighbor's team, ostensibly to visit the County town, and in this way the pair hurried away to Caroline County. Since then they have not been heard from.

## MARK TWAIN'S GIRLS.

The Noted Humorist Kills Time by Amusing the Children.

[Chicago Tribune Interview.]

Mark Twain, traveling incognito under the name of "S. L. Clemens, one wife, three children, one maid," was at the Riecheben hotel. He leaned on the stone steps in front of the hotel, smoking a putative cigar. Mark Twain's literary fame is so great that it has somewhat cast into the shade his abilities as a smoker. He smokes like an artist. He holds the cigar between his finger and thumb, and contemplates it in a dreamy fashion. Then he raises it slowly to his lips, draws gently, and closes his eyes. After a judicious interval he removes the cigar, and the smoke rolls out under his long mustache with all the grace of a first dancer drifting on the stage. Then he opens his eyes. Mark Twain looks as little like himself as it is possible for a man to look. He wore a gray suit, a tall white hat, and a wide white tie such as New York brokers affect. His long, drooping mustache, his well curled hair, and somewhat profuse jewelry made one think of a successful horseman or the manager of a popular burlesque.

But no one ever had such a satisfactory draw. It established the fact that he was Mark Twain beyond all possibility of quibbling. A woman could "do up" her hair twice while he is pronouncing the word Mississippi. He lingers over it, plays with it, handles it as a young mother does her first baby.

"We came in last night," he said, pulling at the left side of his mustache. "Mrs. Clemens is not very well, neither am I. I have been amusing the children. I have taken them to a panorama. I understand there are three others near here. I will take them there too. I want to satiate them with battles—it may amuse them." Three little girls composed of three red gowns, three red parasols and six blue stockings stood on the steps and grinned.

"Run up and tell mamma what a jolly time you've had and I'll think of something else to amuse you."

THREE LITTLE GIRLS.

When the three little girls had disappeared Mr. Clemens sighed. "Did you ever try to amuse three little girls at the same time?" he asked, after a pause; "it requires genius. I wonder whether they would like to bathe in the lake?" he continued, with sudden animation, hardly pausing five minutes between each word, "it might amuse them."

"Are you on your vacation trip, Mr. Clemens?"

"No; I have just returned from a visit to my mother in Keokuk, Iowa. She is 83 years old and I had not been home for over a year. We came from Duluth to Duluth by a lake steamer and then from St. Paul down the river to Keokuk. Neither in this country nor in any other have I seen such an interesting scenery as that along the upper Mississippi. One finds all the Hudson affords—bluffs and wooded highlands—and great deal in addition. Between St. Paul and the mouth of the Illinois river there are over four hundred islands, strung out in every possible shape. A river without islands is like a woman without hair. She may be good and pure, but one doesn't fall in love with her very often. Did you ever fall in love with a bald-headed woman?" The reporter admitted that he had drawn the line there.

"I never did, either," continued Mr. Clemens, meditatively; "at least I think I never did. There is no place for leading more satisfactory than the pilot house of a Mississippi steamboat. It amuses the children to see the pilot monkey with the wheel. Traveling by boat is the best way to travel unless one can stay at home. On a lake or river boat one is as thoroughly cut off from letters and papers and the tax collector as though he were amid sea. Moreover one doesn't have the discomforts of sailing. It is very unpleasant to look at sea sick people—at least so my friends said the last time I crossed."

"It might amuse the children, though," suggested the reporter.

AMUSING THE CHILDREN.

"I hadn't thought of that," replied Mr. Clemens; "but perhaps it might. The lake seems rather rough to-day—I wonder whether one could get a boat that would bob considerably. Yes, it might amuse the children."

"But at such a sacrifice."

"You are not a parent?" replied Mr. Clemens. The reporter admitted his guilt.

"It is strange," continued Mr. Clemens, in momentary forgetfulness of the children, "how little has been written about the upper Mississippi. The river below St. Louis has been described time and again, and it is the least interesting part. One can sit in the pilot house for a few hours and watch the low shores, the ungainly trees and the democratic buzzards, and then one might as well go to bed. One has seen everything there is to see. Along the upper Mississippi every hour brings something new. There are crowds of old islands, bluffs, prairies, hills, woods and villages—everything one could desire to amuse the children. Few people ever think of going there, however. Dickens, Corbett, Mother Trollope and the other discriminating English people who 'wrote up' the country before 1842 had hardly any idea that such a stretch of river scenery existed. Their successors have followed in their footsteps, and as we form our opinions of

our country from what other people say of us, of course we ignore the finest part of the Mississippi."

It might be incidentally remarked that it were worth going fifty miles on foot, if one couldn't get a pass, to hear Mr. Clemens unravel the word Mississippi.

At this moment the three little girls in the three red gowns and six blue stockings appeared, and Mr. Clemens assumed the shape of an amusement bureau.

SHE FORGOT HER BUSTLE.

And Left \$1,600 Tied Up in it at a Kansas City Hotel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 26.—S. M. Ballingsley, a wealthy business man and farmer of Bronaeng, a small station near Nevada, Mo., and his wife, have been stopping at the New Albany Hotel for several days. They left yesterday morning for home. Last night Chief Speers and the proprietors of the hotel received telegrams stating that Ballingsley had lost \$1,600 in the hotel. The clerk made a careful search of No. 45, the room they had occupied, but could find no money. Sergeant Boulware was assigned to the case, and after a careful examination of the employees of the house decided none of them had found the money, and another search of the room was begun. The money was finally found between the slats of the bed and the mattress. It was done up in a strange fashion. Around the long leather purse that contained the money a piece of coffee sack had been sewed as tight as twine could sew it. Around this was wrapped a towel which was also tightly sewed, and the whole was bound up in another towel loosely stitched together. Mr. Ballingsley arrived this morning and got his money. He explained that his wife had done it up in that manner so that she could wear it as a bustle. In her hurry to catch the train yesterday morning she forgot to put on her bustle and did not discover the fact until they had reached Nevada. "My wife was almost crazy," said Mr. Ballingsley. "Just as we stepped off the train at Nevada she slapped me in the face. 'Great Heaven! what did you hit me for?' I exclaimed 'I didn't hit you, but I forgot the money!'"

GROVER'S LITTLE CHECK.

Cleveland Sends \$10,000 to the Democratic Campaign Committee.

[New York Sun.]

President Cleveland has enhanced the ardor of the Democrats in charge of the national campaign by sending them his check for \$10,000. A very cordial letter accompanied the President's contribution. The members of the Cabinet have also sent very liberal contributions, and altogether from the personal friends of the President in Washington \$150,000 has thus far been handed in. All the contributions have been accompanied by encouraging letters. One letter said it would be necessary for the Democrats to threaten to "fry the fat" out of the manufacturers—that the friends of Mr. Cleveland would see to it that the committee had all the money necessary for the legitimate expenses of the campaign. This demonstration of support from the President will, it is believed, incline the staid goddess from the blue grass country to alter her opinions somewhat, and admit that Mr. Cleveland believes in self-help quite as much as anybody else. Anyway, the President's check, and the contributions of the Cabinet and his friends, coming right on top of Canadian retaliation message, have cheered up the mighty.

MILLIONS FOR AMERICAN HEIRS.

A Claim to be Pressed for the Brandenburg Estate in Germany.

WICHITA, KAN., August 22.—The Brandenburg estate, near Berlin Germany, while the property of Solomon P. Brandenburg, was confiscated by the German Government about the year 1700. In 1850, or thereabouts, it was restored by Kaiser Wilhelm. The only heir of this Solomon Brandenburg was Mathias Brandenburg, who came to this country and settled in Virginia, afterward moving to Meade County, Ky., where he died in 1870.

Col. J. R. Taylor of this city, a great-grandson of Mathias Brandenburg, is one of the heirs to this estate, which is valued at \$8,000,000. In conjunction with C. D. Bell of Louisville, Ky., another of the relatives, Col. Taylor has traced the relatives through Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, some half a dozen heirs being discovered. The evidence accumulated was some time ago forwarded to Minister Pendleton, at Berlin, an old friend of Col. Taylor, who now advises the colonel to go to Berlin and assert his claim, as he is satisfied it is perfectly valid.

Harrison Men Don't Like It.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., August 29.—The Democrats of this place have been much amused lately by a large national flag of China which floats daily above the building occupied as a headquarters by the local Republican Campaign Club. Considering the attitude of Candidate Harrison on the Chinese question, this flag has a significance which the Democrats are not slow in calling attention to. The flag is floated by C. E. Bolst, the importer of Chinese wares, who has control of the building, and is used to advertise his business. The Republicans have made ineffectual efforts to have the use of the flag above their club rooms discontinued.

## POSTPONED ELEVEN DAYS.

The Aiken Convention Adjourns Without Making a Nomination—Four Days of Hard Labor and 173 Ballots All Gone for No Purpose.

[Special to the World.]

AIKEN, August 31.—Appearance at the court house to-day presented a busy scene, yet nothing seemed to be doing. No one knew what was up, but plainly to every one there was something moving in the political atmosphere. The Henderson and Aldrich men were restless, while the Tillman men were wearing a confident smile. Every one said the deadlock must and would be broken during the day, but from what quarter to expect the break was a mystery.

The Barnwell men were anxious to get home to the election, to be held to-morrow. The election is going on at Hampton, but the delegates did not seem to care to leave the pure and beautiful town of Aiken. Some of them are contemplating purchasing a home and removing here to live.

The twenty-five delegates want Tillman beat; not from any personal or county reasons, but from principle. He does not represent their views, but neither Aiken or Barnwell are willing to give up their own pet candidate to beat him.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and balloting began at once. The same old tune was heard—roll call, delegates voting for their man, the president calling out: "Same result; no change; prepare for the next ballot."

The delegates were all busy, apparently, reading the newspapers, but something was up.

The Aiken and Barnwell men were getting feverish. Something must be done. There was an adjournment at 11, and the Barnwell, Aiken and Colleton delegations went into a caucus.

There was considerable feeling around yesterday when Mr. Alfred Aldrich opposed the resolution of Col. McSweeney to submit the nomination to the people. Mr. Aldrich's remarks were as follows:

"The gentleman prefaced the offering of the resolutions with the statement that he offered them in fairness as a solution of the difficulty with which we now contend. If those resolutions are his idea of fairness, then to my mind he has a singular idea of what constitutes fairness. If I am not mistaken, a convention was held in June last to decide how this nomination should be made. It was there decided that it should be made by convention and the counties of Hampton and Edgefield were there and voted for it."

Mr. Aldrich, continuing: "The vote was unanimous that the nomination should be by convention. Mr. Tillman comes before this convention and, failing to get a nomination, he now wants to refer it back to primaries. What assurance have we that, failing to secure the nomination in the primaries, he would not then resort to independentism? I believe the motion is utterly unconstitutional, and for this reason I oppose it."

Mr. McSweeney, of Hampton: "The gentleman surely forgets himself, Mr. Chairman, when he hints at independentism in Hampton or Edgefield counties. Such a thing has never been known or even suggested as an independent candidate in the loyal old Democratic strongholds of Edgefield and Hampton. I will not be so unkind as to ask the gentleman if such a thing was never hinted at in Barnwell. [Applause.] Sir, Mr. Tillman has been an earnest champion of organized Democracy all his life, and no one can justly intimate that he would do anything tending towards independentism. I take it on myself to say for Mr. Tillman that he will never seek any honor or preferment outside of the ranks of the organized Democracy." [Applause.]

It was long after the hour when the convention was to convene before the caucus of Aiken, Barnwell and Colleton put in their appearance. When they entered the hall there was a breathless silence, but the countenances of the delegates spoke for them that there was no break.

The first ballot was taken in silence, save for the secretary's voice and the voter's reply. The last name on the role was called, and there was no change. After three more ballots Colonel Sawyer offered a resolution to take a recess until Tuesday, the 11th day of September.

The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Denny, who wanted to continue the work until it was decided. Mr. Tillman also opposed the motion, and thought it not wise for the convention to take a recess, now, when they (Tillman) had about reached the goal.