

UNITED WE STAND!

DEMOCRACY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IS FAITHFUL AND SOLID.

At the recent State Convention... Standard-Bearers for the... Six-Interesting... Good Democrat.

Convention of the Democratic... South Carolina... House, Col... commencing on... the 4th... Gen. James F. Izlar, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the body to order.

Col. J. Q. Marshall, Secretary pro-tem., read the call of the Convention, as issued by the Executive Committee, after which General Izlar nominated Gen. Johnson Hagood to be temporary Chairman, and he was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair Gen. Hagood said that he was gratified by the honor conferred on him, and in view of the important business which the Convention had before it he would proceed at once to the work of organizing the body.

The Secretary called the roll of counties, and as each was called the credentials of the delegations were presented by the chairman.

The roll of delegates was then called for the purpose of seating the delegates. After about one hour consumed in this business the roll was again called and each delegate answered, or, failing, was substituted by an alternate. There were a few delegates who failed to answer, but after the roll was completed the entire 318 members had responded.

Governor Hagood announced a quorum and stated that the Convention would proceed to elect permanent officers.

Mr. Buist, of Charleston, moved that Hon. Johnson Hagood be elected president by acclamation. Mr. Orr, of Greenville, seconded the nomination. Mr. Buist put the question to the Convention, and Gen. Hagood was unanimously elected.

On taking the chair he said: "We are assembled here to-day as Democrats. There is no man here whose allegiance to the Democratic party is not sincere and single. It is not that in likely this 'off year' any questions will arise to create dissensions among us. It is not probable that any disturbing issues will be raised to threaten the harmony of the party. We must not forget that we are children of a common mother, and that our proceedings should be marked by calmness and patience. My individual opinion regarding many questions is decided. I agree with some of you and differ with others. I shall not attempt to direct you, but will learn your will and attempt to execute it. Again, gentlemen, permit me to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and to bespeak your kind assistance."

Chester, J. L. Glenn; Chesterfield, F. J. Kennedy; Clarendon, J. F. Rhame; Colleton, W. P. Murphy; Darlington, R. W. Boyd; Edgefield, B. R. Tillman; Fairfield, A. E. Davis; Georgetown, W. St. J. Mazyck; Greenville, James A. Hoyt; Hampton, J. W. Moore; Horry, E. Norton; Kershaw, G. G. Alexander; Lancaster, R. E. Allison; Laurens, W. B. Humbert; Lexington, H. J. Seibels; Marion, W. J. Montgomery; Marlboro, C. S. McCall; Newberry, G. B. Cromer; Oconee, R. A. Thompson; Orangeburg, J. F. Izlar; Pickens, R. E. Brown; Richland, J. C. Haskell; Spartanburg, J. T. Moore; Sumter, W. Q. Cain; Union, G. D. Peck; Williamsburg, H. J. Haynesworth; York, C. E. Spencer.

The committee met during the recess and organized by the election of Col. John C. Haskell as chairman.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
On motion, Col. J. Q. Marshall was appointed Treasurer of the Convention, and the President asked that delegates would hand their contributions for the expenses of the Convention to the Treasurer.

Nominations for Governor being in order, Mr. Quattlebaum, of Horry, nominated Wm. D. Johnson, of Marion. Mr. Montgomery, of Marion, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Brunson, of Orangeburg, nominated Gen. Edward McCrady, Jr., of Charleston; seconded by Mr. Heyward, of Greenville, and Mr. Brawley, of Charleston.

Mr. Bradley, of Abbeville, nominated the Hon. J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield; seconded by Mr. B. R. Tillman.

Mr. Brown, of Darlington, nominated the Hon. William C. Coker, of Darlington; seconded by General Moore, of Hampton.

Mr. Henderson, of Aiken, nominated the Hon. John P. Richardson, of Clarendon; seconded by Mr. Rhame, of Clarendon.

Major Hart, of York, nominated the Hon. Giles J. Patterson, of Chester; seconded by Col. D. R. Duncan, of Spartanburg. Mr. Williams, of Barnwell, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Patterson.

Mr. G. J. Patterson's name was now withdrawn.
Messrs. Murray, Brown, Sawyer and Glaze were appointed tellers, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, with the following result:

SECOND BALLOT.
J. P. Richardson... 137
J. C. Sheppard... 80
W. C. Coker... 65
W. D. Johnson... 20
Ed. McCrady... 15

Mr. Montgomery withdrew the name of the Hon. W. D. Johnson.
THE THIRD BALLOT
was entered on, and when it was ended it was evident that Col. J. P. Richardson was in the lead, lacking only about ten votes of election. Dr. Talley, of Richland, rose and announced his vote changed from Hon. J. C. Sheppard to Hon. J. P. Richardson. This was the signal for a general break. All over the house delegates were on their feet, calling vociferously for changes of their votes. The greatest confusion prevailed but after much hammering of the gavel Mr. Simonon, who occupied the chair, succeeded in getting the changes recorded, and then in a few minutes the report of the tellers showed the following result, which the Chair announced:

Votes cast, 317; necessary to a choice, 159.
Richardson... 172
Coker... 94
Sheppard... 50
McCrady... 1

The Chair announced Mr. Richardson as the nominee of the Convention for Governor of South Carolina.
"It is impossible to describe the furor of enthusiasm with which the announcement was received. A tumultuous roar rose from the floor, was caught up by the parquette, and the densely packed galleries and corridors joined in the pean that rolled up in a volume which seemed to threaten to lift the roof."

As soon as order could be restored Mr. Blackwell, of Edgefield, rose and moved that the vote of the Convention be made unanimous, which was seconded in a neat speech by Mr. Brown, of Darlington; and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chair announced that nominations for Lieutenant-Governor were next in order. Several ineffectual attempts were made to induce the Convention to take a recess.
Mr. Ira B. Jones, of Lancaster, placed in nomination Gen. W. L. T. Prince, of Chesterfield. Mr. E. J. Kennedy seconded the nomination.

Col. John C. Haskell at this juncture moved to shut off all further speaking in making nominations, but his motion was tabled.
At this point Dr. Talley, of Richland, made a motion to take a recess until 3.30 p. m., but the motion was lost, and the Chair announced that the Convention would proceed to nominations for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. W. T. Brooker, of Edgefield, nominated Mr. C. C. Hutson, and Col. Claude E. Sawyer seconded the nomination.
Col. James L. Orr placed in nomination Dr. W. L. Mauldin, of Greenville, whose nomination was seconded by Mr. W. J. Montgomery, of Marion.

The first ballot was then taken, with the following result: Mauldin, 149; Hutson, 138; Prince, 30. Total vote cast, 317. Necessary to a choice, 159.

Mr. E. J. Kennedy withdrew the name of Gen. W. L. T. Prince.
The second ballot was then taken, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 313, of which Mauldin received 169; Hutson 144.

On motion of Mr. C. J. C. Hutson the nomination was made unanimous.
The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The Convention assembled promptly at 10 o'clock, with Governor Hagood in the chair.
There was no statement in the interest manifested in the proceedings, every part of the Opera House being crowded with spectators.

As soon as the body was called to order, Mr. Blackwell, of Edgefield, moved that all nominations be submitted without speeches, which was adopted.

Mr. Henderson said that if the important matter of platform and resolutions were not attended to before the nominations were made, they would not be likely to receive the attention which their importance deserved, and moved to call up the report of the committee. The demonstration was decided from all parts of the House, that there would be no interruption allowed to the nominations, and a motion to table Mr. Henderson's motion was adopted without debate.

After some time spent in substituting the names of alternates for absent members, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Union, the nominations were proceeded with.

The President announced that the first nomination in order was that of Secretary of State.
Mr. Hoyt, of Greenville, nominated Gen. W. W. Humphries, of Anderson, which was seconded by Mr. Clinkscapes, of Anderson.

Mr. Clark, of Kershaw, nominated Col. W. Z. Leitner, of Kershaw, which was seconded by Mr. Kennedy, of Kershaw. The nomination was received by loud and continuous demonstrations of applause, and so many delegates took the floor in all parts of the house to second the nomination that Mr. Murray, of Anderson, felt constrained to ask if there was no rule to limit the number of seconds to a nomination. The President said there was not, but a motion was made in order to make such a rule; whereupon Mr. Murray moved that the number be limited to two, and on the suggestion of another delegate made it two, but the motion was lost.

Messrs. Jones, Croft and Johnstone were appointed tellers, and the ballot was taken.
The President announced the result, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 316, of which Col. W. Z. Leitner received 207 and Gen. W. W. Humphries received 109, and Colonel Leitner was declared the nominee of the Convention for Secretary of State.

The announcement was received with deafening roars of applause, which lasted for many minutes.
As soon as order was resumed, Colonel Hoyt moved that the nomination be declared unanimous, and no objection being offered it was so ordered.

The President announced the nomination of Comptroller-General as next in order. Mr. Haskell nominated the Hon. W. E. Stoney, seconded by Mr. Donaldson.

On motion of Mr. Heyward, of Greenville, the President was instructed to cast the vote of the Convention for Mr. Stoney which being done, he was declared the nominee of the Convention.
The next nomination in order was that of Attorney-General. Mr. Henderson nominated the Hon. C. R. Miles, of Charleston.

Mr. Gilland, of Williamsburg, nominated the Hon. Jos. H. Earle, of Sumter. The nomination was seconded with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers, indicative of the result which followed.

Messrs. Glaze, Hemphill, Wagner and Davie were appointed tellers.
The President announced the vote as follows: Hon. J. H. Earle, 174; Hon. C. R. Miles, 141.

Mr. Buist, of Charleston, in behalf of the Charleston Delegation, moved that the nomination be declared unanimous, which was done.

The next nomination in order being that of Treasurer, the Chair appointed as tellers Messrs. J. Q. Marshall, Jerry, Hutson and Mazyck.

Mr. Izlar, of Barnwell, nominated Isaac G. Bamberg, of Barnwell, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Orr, of Greenville. Mr. Croft, of Aiken, nominated Col. John P. Thomas, of Richland, which was seconded by Mr. Rutland, of Ford. Mr. Marshall, of Richland, nominated Richard Singleton, seconded by Mr. Sinkler, of Berkeley.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result: 314 votes were cast, of which General Bamberg received 190, Colonel Thomas 74 and Mr. Singleton 50; and on motion of Mr. Haskell, on behalf of the Richland delegation, the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Brooks, of Edgefield, nominated Gen. A. M. Manigault for Adjutant and Inspector-General. Mr. Mockbee, of Chester, nominated Col. I. G. McKissick, of Union. Mr. Humbert, of Laurens, nominated Mr. Hugh L. Farley, of Spartanburg. Seconded by Mr. Duncan, of Spartanburg. Mr. Marshall, of Richland, Mr. Smith, of Horry, and Mr. Sparkman, of Georgetown, seconded General Manigault's nomination. The vote on the first ballot, after numerous changes, was: Manigault, 156; Farley, 150; McKissick, 7. Number of votes cast, 313; necessary to a choice, 157.

Mr. McKissick was withdrawn by Mr. Thomas, of Union.
In the midst of cheers for Manigault and Farley, the cry of "Ballot! ballot!" was raised. The second ballot resulted as follows: Manigault, 162; Farley, 156. Number of votes cast, 318; necessary to a choice, 160.

Amidst excitement, it was moved to make the nomination unanimous. Agreed to.
Gen. James F. Izlar nominated for Superintendent of Education Col. A. M. Manigault, seconded by Mr. Davie, of Chester. Mr. Childs, of Pickens, nominated Col. James H. Rice, of Abbeville. Seconded by Mr. Howell, of Colleton. The ballot resulted as follows: Rice, 186; Covard, 128. Number of votes cast, 314; necessary to a choice, 158.

On motion of Mr. Hart, of York, a motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried.

Notices of time and place of the meetings of the Congressional Conventions were given. Most of them met in the Convention Hall immediately after adjournment.

Mr. Haskell, from the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, sent in a report. He stated that while there was a difference of opinion among some of the members of the committee, there would be no minority report, but that each member would state his differences on the floor of the Convention.

The President appointed the following committee to notify the successful candidates of their nomination, and ask them to address the Convention: Messrs. D. S. Henderson, J. L. Orr, R. C. Barkley, G. W. Brown and W. R. Blackwell.
At 1.45 a motion was made to adjourn until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.
On the opening of the Convention, Mr. Haskell submitted the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. The platform was taken up for consideration, and Mr. Dawson said that he observed that the committee, while conforming to the instrument very closely to the platform of 1884, had omitted the civil service plank, which was first adopted in 1882 and reaffirmed by the Convention of 1884. He therefore proposed an amendment which restored the civil service clause as it existed in the former platform and made an earnest argument in its support. He said that the omission would be calculated to place the Democracy of South Carolina in antagonism to the policy upon which Mr. Cleveland had been elected President of the United States, and he appealed to the Convention to hesitate before adopting a course which would in effect be construed as a rebuke to the national Democratic party and the administration of President Cleveland.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Work Accomplished by the Two Houses Summarized and Analyzed.
The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress, which ended on the 5th inst., began on Monday, December 7, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or two hundred and forty-one days, exclusive of Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session one hundred and sixty-four days and the House one hundred and eighty-five days. During that time there were introduced in the two houses thirteen thousand two hundred and two measures, of which ten thousand and four hundred and fourteen were House bills and two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one were Senate bills, and there were passed in the two houses eight hundred and ninety-two bills, and eighty-three joint resolutions of the Senate.

The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceeded in number by two hundred and forty-nine those introduced at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, which sat for seven months and four days, or one hundred and sixty-five actual working days. They covered all sorts of subjects, from payment at the Capitol for extra services to complex questions of legislation with respect to national finances.

Of the entire number comparatively few were of what may be termed national importance. The greater number were measures of a private nature or of merely local importance, such as relief and pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings, for bridging rivers, for granting the right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations, for changing judicial districts, for establishing new land offices, for changing names or location or increasing the capital stock of national banks and for printing public documents.

A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced, of either a general or private nature, became laws. A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred, and reaching the calendars of their respective houses; some secured passage in the house in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by the committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was one thousand one hundred and one, being two hundred and forty-one Senate bills and eight hundred and sixty bills which originated in the House. Of this total eight hundred and six became laws with the President's approval, one hundred and eighty-one became laws by limitation, the President failing either to approve or disapprove them within ten days after their presentation to him; one hundred and thirteen were vetoed, and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. Of the new laws seven hundred and forty-six were House measures and two hundred and forty-one Senate measures. The laws that became such by limitation were, with two exceptions, private pension and relief bills. The exceptions were the bill to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway to construct a railway through Indian Territory, and that to retire Lieutenant Randall.

The appended summary shows the present condition of the more important matters submitted for the action of Congress upon which further action is necessary before they can become laws.
Mr. Cullom's inter-State commerce bill was passed by the Senate and amended in the House by substituting the Reagan or House bill. It is now in conference.

The Mexican pension bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate and sent to a conference committee, where it is still pending.
Bills to repeal the timber culture, pre-emption and desert land laws and to forfeit the Northern Pacific land grant also remain pending in conference committees.

The Morrison tariff bill, which proposed in addition to the reduction of duties the modification of the existing system of administration of customs laws, was reported favorably from the Ways and Means Committee, but its consideration was objected to in the House, and it remains on the House calendar.
The Randall tariff bill was reported adversely from the Ways and Means Committee, but was placed on the calendar, where it remains.

The House bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning lands in any of the Territories has passed both houses, but was sent back to the Public Lands Committee of the House to consider the Senate amendments, and remains there.
The "Blair" educational bill passed the Senate early in the session, was referred to the House Committee on Education, but has not yet been reported from that committee. A similar bill, introduced in the House by Representative Willis, was referred to the Committee on Labor, which reported a measure formulated by itself as a substitute, and it is now on the House calendar.
Bills to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy were introduced in both houses. That introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoar was reported favorably, and is in the Senate calendar, and that introduced in the House by Collins was also favorably reported and is on the calendar.
The bill to prohibit members of Congress acting as attorneys for railroads passed the Senate, but that action was afterwards reconsidered and the measure sent to the Judiciary Committee, from which a substitute measure was reported, which is now on the Senate calendar.
The Edmonds bill to give the President power to appoint postmasters and a large class of subordinate Federal officers under the several departments of government without the consent of the Senate was referred to the Judiciary Committee, but no further action on it has been taken.
The Senate resolution for the consideration of executive nominations in open session, adversely reported from the Committee on Rules, was debated at length early in the session, and was made the special order for December 8 next.

State Bank Returns.
Nearly all the State Banks of Georgia have filed with the Governor their returns of the condition of their business on the 30th of June. Among the interesting facts developed by the returns is the fact that 29 banks have on deposit from their patrons \$5,484,727.86. The largest amount of deposits is with the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia at Savannah, which has \$1,327,342.23. It is estimated that there are more than 12,000,000 of dollars on deposit in the banks of all descriptions in the State.