Should Nominate a Ticket, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 2 .- The fol-

lowing letter was published in the State. News and Courier of last Tuesday:

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Since the nomination of Mr. B. R. Tillman by the political body which assembled on the 10th instant at the to any such coalition." State House under the title of the State Democratic Convention, my name has been somewhat freely, though generally with courtesy, handled by the press in connection with the office of Governor patriotic motives commanded my respect and I have had the assistance of nearly a column of deprecatory editorial advice by the Atlanta Constitution.

Difficult as it has been to refrain from answering the letters of my friends, I have kept silent for the reason that, right of suffrage, by the colored race. having presented my views to the conferences held in July and September, and not having been sustained, I deemed it unfitting to continue to press them on the public, never mind how unchanged my judgment may remain. I disregarded the implications and the advice and the comments of the press because they were without authority. but I am now forced to speak in answer to the following publication because it claims authority:

local paper here, in speaking about his brother receiving the nomination for Governor, said:

will receive no aid or encouragement from my brother and the other Demo-cratic gentlemen on the ticket. Though they dislike Tillman, they are Demo-crats. I had a talk with Judge Haskell recently, and if he had entertained any idea of allowing himself to be nominated by the opposition he would have taken me into his confidence. "'This scheme will not work. Of

avail them. As much as I dislike Tillall true Democrats to cast their votes for Tillman. So far as my brother is conterms that his nomination by the Rethat he is averse to any such coali-

I am sure that Colonel Haskell would not have used my name or claimed to speak for me unless he was confident it was my desire, or at leat that I had no objection, and unless he felt sure that he understood my views, but we are all liable to mistake and misapprehension While he has been entirely sincere and has not made statements that he did not think exactly represented me, nevertheless the interview makes an entirely wrong impression on the public, so far as I am concerned, and while I would remain silent if I were the only thing at stake. I have too many friends who have stood by me to let my posi-tion be for a moment misunderstood. It is this: I will not vote for Mr. Till-

man, and I contend that no Democrat should vote for him. For the reasons: First. (A.) 'That his "manifesto" was false and hostile to our Democratic s throughout the canvass were slanderous and misrepresented the State and its people; (C.) That he charged our government since control was acquired in 1876 by the white people with dishonesty, corruption and perjury, all of which he

and his associates know to be untrue. Second. (A.) That the Democratic Convention in August willfully and wantonly violated the written consti-tution and the spirit of the party. That the majority of that body by bold and open violation of the constitution expelled the duly elected delegates from Fairfield County, and finally forced the delegates from Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Sumter and Richland to retire to avoid participation in further illegal proceedings, whereby this Convention was dissolved and had; no furt ther power to represent the Democracy, cratic Conventions of the Counties represented ratified their action, thereby repudiating the subsequent pro-ceedings of the body. By the unlaw-ful body remaining, and in direct vio-lation of the written law a new constiexcept by the chairman of that execumittee asserted their power, ratified the The legal executive committee, instead of asserting and maintaining its rights, made terms with the usurping committee, and it was agreed that the lawful chairman should first call the body to order, but that it should not be in mit to partisan tyranny and gag law, suffrage is their nominal protection; whatever the struggle may cost. This the class of white people they support body, thus called the Democratic Conistheir real protection. vention, proceeded to business by thus expelling the duly elected Democratic the Tillman faction, and then expelled the County of Sumter because the duly elected delegates were from the legal

washed our hands of its proceedings.

Technically, therefore, as a true Democrat I cannot vote for Mr. Tillman.

him. Not only not vote for him, but a of the prohibition question. What use ticket should be run against him. they then made of the colored vote at Minds that are entangled by political his very door! And he probably an acoffice are warped by the importance of tor in it. Facts are stronger than It is to the people who disregard of-fice and to the people who are broad enough and high enough in patriotism

to work for the whole people and not for a class and section that we should appeal in an issue like this that involves all that is dear and sacred to those who love truth and virtue and piety, without which no people can be noble and happy.

A bold stand would at any time have

checked this down grade party. The fight is harder than in 1876 because we have waited too long. But it is never too late to do what is right. There are many good men who have been for "the change" as it is called, who would have affiliated under very different leaders and on sound principles if the men whom we have honored and Mr. Tillman has maligned-the men who have represented us and conducted the government since 1876, and the men who redeemed the State in 1876, could have

I thrown off the "race" terror and disregarded the same and vindicated the rinciples of our true Democracy.

But the same timidity, honest, but mistaken, which so nearly suppressed us in 1876, had too much power in the recent canvass, and though heroic efforts were made by a few, the many were silent and refused to gird on their Vote for Captain Tillman and Why he armor because it seemed to be interne-Thinks the Straightont Democrats cine war. Better that than to surrender principle and endorse by a vote the blackest and most unfounded charges that have ever been made against the

This brings me to the last point: "So far as my brother is concerned you may Con state in the strongest terms that his nomination by the Republicans was unsought by him, and that he is averse Legislature and four Congressmen No-vember 4. Deleware will elect Governor, Legis-

taken by itself may be entirely correct, but in conjunction with the preceding produces a wrong impression. Of course, I cannot seek or course, I course, I cannot seek or accept a nomiand opposition to the Tillman party. I have received letters from men whose among a nomination by the Republican party, for I two proposed amendments to the constant among a Republican; no more could I stitution of the State, one extending the benefits of the State pension to the length of the Confederate religious and party, because its platform is as anti-Democratic as is the Republican plat-

But I will not avoid the issue, and will speak the truth as plainly as I can. No man more than myself deplores the exercise of suffrage, or I should say the It puts the weaker in conflict with the stronger. The inevitable result where the Anglo-Saxon race meets a weaker is subjugation. From 1868 to 1876 the weaker, led by white men, backed by armed force, oppressed the stronger. In 1876 the position was reversed, and this State assumed the attitude held by other Southern States-the white race dominant and the colored race with the suffrage majority passive. This condition is anomalous and can only be continued by the preservation of two factors which have prevailed, but have steadily diminished from year to year "WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Colonel until now. The first is a government John C. Haskell, in an interview with a which commands the approval and consent of the whole white population. The other is such protection of person and property and all legal individual "I am certain that this movement rights of the colored race as reasonably compensates their surrender of suffrage and renders their condition bet ter than one of antagonism.

This was the appeal made by our no-ble leader in 1876, and this was our platform. The election was carried by the aid of from twelve to eighteen thous-and colored votes, and our Governor was trusted by all and beloved by most of both races. Eight years of trial had course the Republicans may go ahead and vote for this ticket, but it will not voted people, and had purged their reason; them As much as I dislike Tillson. The nature of the new governman and his methods, I propose to ment was then understood and acceptvote for him. So does Senator Hamp- ed by all. Concessions were made by ton. I consider it the bounden duty of representatives of all classes and all opinions were recognized and respect ed. In the State ticket of 1876 the leadcerned you may state in the strongest ers of the opposition were given positerms that his nomination by the Republicans was unsought by him, and was a united body. We will not trace publicans was unserse to any such coalithe history. Take the results. The press denounces and the Representaives of the people resent what is called the arbitrary and oppressive rulings of the Speaker of the House of Represensentatives in Congress, and perhaps properly. Take the conventions held in this State in August and September of this year and view the conduct of the president, sustained by his majority. Speaker Reed's rulings are but as child's play compared with the expulsion of delegations and the passing of resolutions by this Democratic president. The unity is destroyed, and a party divided against itself it worse than no party. Therefore, though the truth be bitter, it is safer to recognize it and act promptly.

I will not make any personal comupon the hearts and minds of the people who have adopted them as their guides. I simply say that their princioles and their practices are alike inimi cal to the notions and actions of the ideal government of 1876, That ideal government was established, and its continuation has so far contributed to a period of unexampled prosperity throughout the State. The party now seeking power denounces it in epithets that it is needless to repeat, as they have been heard in every county and corner in the State for six weary months.

The issue is plainly before us. Shall we try to preserve those principles which have been so dear to us and productive of good to all, or shall we abandon them for we know not what, with much to fear and little to hope? We have a responsibility, not of our own making perhaps, but it is on us, and what an all-ruling Providence has certainly not the Democracy of the six Counties that retired, for the Demoanother race to protect. Our government is dual in its object, but single in its representation. The white man is to govern, but the black race is to be protected. This is not only our moral ful body remaining, and in direct vio-lation of the written law a new consti-tution was adopted and a new execu-tive committee elected. (B.) The Con-no assurance that the Tillman governvention for the 10th of September had ment, an unrestrained, powerful minobeen called by the lawful executive rity, will be other than reckless and opcommittee and could not, under the pressive in its execution as it has been constitution, be organized for business in its incipiency. I therefore unequivocally advocate an opposition ticket, to tive committee. The new executive com- organize a minority if we can do no more, but to control the government if call for the September Convention, and possible. With this Democratic ticket claimed the right to organize the body. in the field we should ask the support and maintain the rights of colored lates to the State tax and the other voters as we did in 1876. I would not authorizes the Legislature to create a mistake the colored people. The white man controls the property and will control the government, but when the white race divides it is a question with order until the usurping chairman the colored race which party will best should also call it to order. The Congovern the State. On this their vote vention was thus surrendered to the must depend. The wretched spectacle illegal chairman, who practically did of purchase and bribery is almost sure convene the body and control its or- to follow. Therefore I wish that the ganization. Protest was made, but race could be disfranchised if we could without avail, but that protest spoke have a guarantee of their protection. for a free people, who should not sub- But that is impossible. Their right of

Friends may raise a great outcry against any allusion to colored voters. delegates from Fairfield, and seating I ask them is it without precedent? I ask them and some of the most virulent to name the municipal elections, outside, perhaps, of Charleston and Colum-Pemocratic Convention, and the Till-man delegates claiming the seats had not a shadow of title. The Convention the elections held to impose the bonded took up the question of nominations, debts for the construction of railroads and at that stage, already having ap- and other purposes during the last pealed for our legal rights, having pre-sented a protest, but finding it void to that the Democrats whose interest call for truth and justice, myself, with were at stake did not hesitate to outsome others, retired from the body and washed our hands of its proceedings. ed voters. I would remind my friend from afar off, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, who has been a consistent Legally I should not vote for Mr. Till- Tillmanite, to look at the scenes in his man. From self respect I will not vote own city, when the force of his paper for him. Morally I cannot vote for was divided and worked on both sides rhetoric. The denunciations may be bitter for political reasons, but the men who atter them have asked for the colored vote ere this for their perhaps

proper purposes. To end it in a word: It seems to my numble judgment more important at this day to oppose the election of Mr. Tillman than it was to oppose the elec-tion of Mr. D. H. Chamberlain in 1876. Friends loved and esteemed charged ne then with folly or madness. I will be charged in like manner now. The her husband in England to take up results vindicated my judgment then. the Mormon faith. She said she was God only knows the future; but my conscience is my law, and no party will to tell her name, or race terror shall strip me of the right to say or do what my sense of

A. C. HASKELL. CAPT. Wesley N. Smith, of Richmond, Va., who has been a prominent Republican, announces in a letter dated September 16 that he shall no longer 1890. It is the same record in 1890. It is the same country, and we affiliate with the Republican party.

THE BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS. The State Elections Held and to be Held this Year.

Alabama elected State officers and Legislature August 4; will elect eight 'ongressmen November 4. Arkansas elected State officers and skillet is red and the cleaginous juices Legislature September 1; will elect five hiss and splutter merrily. To carry the metaphor further, the air here-California will elect State officers, Legislature and six Congressmen No- adipose of wealthy Republican protec-

vember 4. Colorado will elect State officers, Legislature and one Congressman Novem-Connecticut will elect State officers,

lature and one Congressman Novem-

Legislature October 1, and vote upon the mighty Reed, whom the Republican two proposed amendments to the con-

the benefits of the State pension to widows of the Confederate soldiers, and the other allowing the reading and reference of bills by title, when introduced; will elect ten Congressmen November 4.

Idaho will elect State officers, Legislature and one Congressman October 1. Illinois will elect State treasurer, superintendent of public instruction Legislature and twenty Congressmen ovember 4.

Indiana will elect minor State officers, Legislature and thirteen Congressmen November 4. Iowa will elect minor State officers

and eleven Congressmen November 4. Kansas will elect State officers, Legislature, seven Congressmen and vote upon two proposed amendments to the State constitution November 4. One of these amendments increases the number of Supreme Court Judges from three to seven, and the other lengthens the biennial session of the Legislature to ninety days and provides for the pay and mileage of members.

Kentucky elected clerk of the Court of Appeals and delegates to a convention to revise the Constitution of the State August 4; will elect eleven Congressmen November 4. Louisiana will elect six Congressmen November 4.

Maine elected Governor, Legislature and four Congressmen September 8. Maryland will elect six Congressmen November 4. Massachusetts will elect State officers. Legislature and twelve Congressmen

November 4. Michigan will elect State officers, Legislature and eleven Congressmen November 4. Minnesota will elect State officers,

Legislature and five Congressmen Noember 4. Mississippi elected delegates to a convention to revise the constitution of the State July 29; will elect seven Congressmen November 4.

Missouri will elect minor State officers Legislature and fourteen Congressmen November 4. Montana will elect Legislature and one Congressman November 4.

Nebraska will elect State officers Legislature and three Congressmen, and vote up in four proposed amendments to the State constitution November 4. These amendments relate to prohibition and high license, provide for five Supreme Judges, and increase the Judges' salaries. Nevada will elect State officers, Leg-

islature, and one Congressman November 4. New Hampshire will elect Governor Legislature, and two Congressmen No-

New Jersey will vote upon two proment on the Tillman leaders or their posed amendments to the State con-records, or the claims they may have stitution September 30. One of these amendments cancels the prohibition against special legislation regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties, and the other eliminates the clause deadly weapons upon the person. Milin reference to the appointment of ler was arraigned before the town Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. council, tried, found guilty, and fined Will elect Lagislature and saven Con. Will elect Legislature and seven Con-New York will elect Judge of the

Court of Appeals, two Judges of the Supreme Court, Assembly, and thirty four Congressmen November 4. North Carolina will elect Chief and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, Legislature, and nine Congressmen No-

North Dakota will elect state officers, Legislature and one Congressman No-

vember 4. Ohio will elect minor State officers and twenty-one Congressmen November 4.

Oregon elected State officers, Legisla ture and one Congressman June 2. Pennsylvania will elect State officers Legislature and twenty-eight Congress

Congressmen November 4. South Carolina will elect State officers. Legislature and seven Congress-

men November 4. South Dakota will elect State officers, Legislature and two Congressmen No-

Tennessee elected Supreme Judge August 7; will elect Governor, Legislature and ten Congressmen November 4. Texas will elect State officers, Legislature, and eleven Congressmen, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the State November 4. One of these amendments relates to the State tax and the other commission to regulate railroad traffic. Vermont elected State officers, Legislature, and two Congressmen Septem-

Virginia will elect ten Congressmen November 4. Washington will elect Legislature and one Congressman November 4. West Virginia will elect Judge of the

Court of Appeals, Legislature, and four Congressmen November 4. Wisconsin will elect State officers, Legislature, and nine Congressmen November 4.

Wyoming elected State officers, Legislature, and one Congressman Septem-Mesmerized by Mormanism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 .- The authorities at the barge office this morning used an immense amount or moral sussion on thirty-two young women, who arrived vesterday on the steamer Wyoming, to nduce them to forego their intention of becoming proselytes to the Mormon faith. The girls were separated from the rest of the passengers as they landed, and placed in a room by themselves. Three female missionaries from the Emigrant Girls' Home went among them and tried to convince them of the folly of the course they proposed to

It was a very hard undertaking. One of the girls, Karen Sylvester by name, who acted as spokeswoman for the party, frankly acknowledged that they all willing to be one of seven or eight wives, and were fully aware of the principles of Mormonism. The girls are all young and pretty and the attempt of the missionaries to influence them proved an utter failure, and as all that the barge office authorities can do is to use persuasion, the entire party will proceed on their journey to-

morrow by the Old Dominion Line via Newport News, Va. The party comprises, all told, two hundred and two persons, of whom thirty-two are children. Among them is a married English woman who left called and compelled to go. She refused

THE National Democrat notes the fact that in 1874 the Republican party went to the country on a record of profligacy and a force bill, and they were anticipate confidently the same results.

PEOPLE OF Philadelphia Republicans Fried to Save

I have just returned from the North with the largest and best assorted stock of

McKinley PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The immortal process of fat frying is again in active operation. The fire is hot, the General Merchandise abouts conveys the odor of the melting

500

....\$3,125

The immediate occasion for the revival of the party fry-kettle is the impending struggle in the Congressional District of Ohio, in which the high priest of the advanced protectionists, Wm. McKinley, will be pitted against of all kind John G. Norwich. The defeat of Major kept in a McKinley is altogether too deplorable leaders consider as necessary to the next House it is the doughty Major. The election of McKinley can not be accomplished. There must be many voters purchased in order to attain a majority on election day. No one is aware of this fact with a more realizing sense than Major McKinley himself. But the knowledge does not deter him, elected he means to be if the ways and means can be obtained. Why not start the fry kettle again? It has been started. The fry-master is one Walter Chance, of Medine County, Ohio. In this city the following are among the principal victims who have been exosed to the gradual heat of arguments and requests. The value of the product of the fry in each individual instance is given:

THE FIRE IS LIGHTED.

John Wanamaker. Phomas Dotan & Co..... 500 W. H. Grund...... John & James Dobson..... Justice Bateman & Co..... Chas. A. Webb & Co....

The sum of \$3,125 is not a large one when the work to be done is considered, but it is only a portion of the cor-ruption fund that has been raised to aid McKinley. The above-mentioned gentlemen who have been relieved of a portion of their adiposity are interested in wool, and they are among the contributors to the famous \$500,000 fund raised by Thomas Dolan and dis-bursed by John Wanamaker in accordance with the suggestions of Statesman Matthew Stanley Quay to elect President Harrison. Walter Chance has operated in the East as well as in Philadelphia, and while it is impossible at present to give the names of the contributors and the amount that was extorted, enough is known to warrant the present announcement that the McKincorruption fund is already large and that it bids fair to be larger.

THE BISHOPVILLE POSTOFFICE. Statement of the Facts As to Why the Office Was Closed.

BISHOPVILLE, S. C., Oct. 2 .- On Monday last our postoffice was formally closed by a postal official sent here for that purpose, and our mail is now left at another office six miles away. Be-cause, as John Wannamaker expressed it: "If the people of Bishopville will not stand a negro postmaster, they will have to do without a postoffice. Perhaps a statement of the facts leading up to this will be interesting.

Some time ago Rev. I. R. Miller, a negro preacher, was appointed post-master at this place. A few days after he assumed the discharge of the duties of the office he was arrested upon the street by the police of the town for carrying concealed deadly weapons, there being an ordinance of the town prohibiting the carrying of concealed for the offense. After Miller was discharged by the

town authorities, a citizen of the town went before a Trial Justice and swore out a warrant for the aforesaid offense under the statutes of the State. Miller, learning of this, proposed to this prosecutor if he would withdraw this prosecution he (Miller) would leave the place. This was agreed to. According the contract of the ingly Miller appointed an assistant postmaster, -- Mr. Scarborough, our for-mer postmaster, tendered his resignation, and left here, and thus matters have remained until now.

We have the spectacle of the United States government playing the game of "spite" at a little country town, because a negro official violates State and municipal laws, and is likely to get himmen November 4.

Rhode Island elected State officers and Legislature April 2; will elect two knows he justly deserves, abandons his ippointment.

The Postmaster General of a great and powerful government subjects all the citizens of a town and thickly setled community to the great inconvenience of a want of mail facilities.

We suppose if the "Rev." I. R. Miller had violated every statue law of the State and every ordinance of the town the people should have stood mutely aghast and let him alone because he held a postmaster's commission from the great Sunday school lecturer, the Hon. John Waunamaker.

If it has come to that, that we must allow all manner of violation of law at the hands of some government pet, or be denied those rights and privileges and advantages which under the constitution and laws, and by virtue of our being tax paying subjects, we are entitled, then we say:
"Sweet land of Liberty, Of thee I-"

Don't sing, not now.-Eagle.

A Telegraph Operator's Blunder. WILKESBARRE, PA., September 29. Through the failure of a telegraph operator on the Jersey Central Road to deliver a train order to-night a passenger train and a coal train came in collision. One engineer and two firemen were killed and one engineer and two brakemen were badly hurt. The passengers suffered nothing worse than a fright and a few

Sumter and inspect my large stock of Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Tinware, Crockery, in fact everything that is kept in

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and all kinds of country produce. I M. KARESH, Liberty Street, Sumter, S. C.

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Consignments of poultry, eggs, and all

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Attorney and Counselor at Law, that has ever been offered by me since l have been in the business. I am prepared to compete with the largest merchants in the town. My stoc't consists of LEVI. DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, HOME-SPUNS, PANTS GOODS of all kinds, and in fact everything that is 22 Notary Public with seal. ALLEN HUGGINS, D. D. S.,

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ERY, CIGARS, GARDEN SEEDS,

and such articles as are usually kept in a

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evator, &c. Cuisine under supervision of

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Lookout Mountain, Tenn. The proprietor

hopes by strict attention to the wants of his

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Sep. 16, 1890.

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SEINES, NETS, TENTS, AND SPORTING COODS. Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, SALOON choke bored, \$8 to \$100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, \$4 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, \$3 to Opposite J. Eyttenberg & Sons' Grocery on \$40. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns, LEBERTY STREET,

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