

A POLITICAL MANIFESTO.

JUDGE A. C. HASKELL DEFINES HIS DEMOCRACY.

He Gives His Reasons Why he Cannot Vote for Captain Tillman and Why he Thinks the Straight Democrats Should Nominate a Ticket.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 2.—The following letter was published in the News and Courier of last Tuesday:

To the Editor of the News and Courier: Since the nomination of Mr. D. R. Tillman by the political body which assembled on the 10th instant at the State House under the title of the State Democratic Convention, my name has been somewhat freely, though generally with courtesy, bandied by the press in connection with the office of Governor and opposition to the Tillman party.

But I will not avoid the issue, and will speak the truth as plainly as I can. No man more than myself deprecates the exercise of suffrage, or I should say the right of suffrage, as I have repeatedly and publicly expressed in my public utterances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Colonel John C. Haskell, in an interview with a local paper here, in speaking about his brother receiving the nomination for Governor, said:

"I am certain that this movement will receive no encouragement from my brother and the other Democratic gentlemen on the ticket. Though they dislike Tillman, they are Democrats. 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 course the Republicans may go ahead and vote for this ticket, but I will not vote for it. As much as I dislike Tillman, I propose to vote for him. So does Senator Hampton. I consider it the bounden duty of all true Democrats to cast their votes for Tillman. So far as my brother is concerned, he is in the strong in the Republican camp, and that he is adverse to any such coalition."

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 least 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 his 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 position be for a moment misunderstood.

It is this: I will not vote for Mr. Tillman, 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 party; (B.) That his speech in the canvass was 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 constitution and the spirit of the party, and that the majority of the party, and the majority of the State, 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 the illegal proceedings whereby this Convention was organized and had no further power to represent the Democracy, certainly not the Democracy of the six Counties that retired, for the Democratic Conventions of the Counties represented ratified the act, and proceeded by repudiating the subsequent proceedings of the body. By the unlawful body remaining, and in direct violation of the written law a new constitution was adopted and a new executive committee elected. (B.) The convention for the 10th of September, called by the lawful executive committee and could not, under the constitution, be organized for business except by the chairman of that executive committee. The new executive committee asserted their power, and on the 10th of September, and claimed the right to organize the body. The legal executive committee, instead of asserting and maintaining its rights, made terms with the usurping committee, and it was agreed that the chairman of the usurping committee should order, but that it should not be in order until the usurping chairman should also call it to order. The Convention was thus surrendered to the illegal chairman, who practically did convert the Convention into a caucus.

Professing to be a Democrat, and without avail, but that protest spoke for a free people, who should not submit to partisan tyranny and gag law, whatever the struggle may cost. This body, thus called to order by the usurping committee, proceeded to business by thus expelling the duly elected Democratic delegates from Fairfield, and seating the Tillman faction, and then expelled the County of Sumter because the duly elected delegates from the legal Democratic Convention and the Tillman delegates claiming the seats had no shadow of title. The Convention took up the question of nominations, and at that stage, already having appealed for our legal rights, having presented a protest, but finding it void to call for truth and justice, myself, with some others, retired from the body and washed our hands of its proceedings.

Technically, therefore, as a true Democrat I cannot vote for Mr. Tillman. Legally, I should not vote for him. The only person from whom I will not vote for him, morally I cannot vote for him. Not only not vote for him, but a ticket should not be run against him. Minds that are entangled by political office are warped by the importance of success.

It is to the people who disregard office, 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 I should appeal in an issue like this that involves all that is dear and sacred to those who love truth and justice, and who are not petty, 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 it is not only for the future, 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 of the party 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

THE BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS.

The State Elections Held and to be Held This Year.

Alabama elected State officers and Legislature August 1; will elect eight Congressmen November 1.

Arkansas elected State officers and Legislature September 1; will elect five Congressmen November 1.

California will elect State officers, Legislature and six Congressmen November 4.

Colorado will elect State officers, Legislature and one Congressman November 4.

Connecticut will elect State officers, Legislature and four Congressmen November 4.

Delaware will elect Governor, Legislature and one Congressman November 4.

Florida will elect Supreme Court Justice, comptroller, Legislature and two Congressmen November 4.

Georgia will elect State officers and Legislature October 1, and vote upon two proposed amendments to the constitution of the State, one extending 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 November 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 November 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, Legislature, and one Congressman November 4.

New Hampshire will elect Governor, Legislature, and two Congressmen November 4.

New Jersey will vote upon two proposed amendments to the State constitution 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 in reference to the appointment of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

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 November 4.

North Dakota will elect State officers, Legislature and one Congressman November 4.

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

Oregon elected State officers, Legislature and one Congressman June 2.

Pennsylvania will elect State officers, Legislature and twenty-eight Congressmen November 4.

Rhode Island elected State officers and Legislature April 2; will elect two Congressmen November 4.

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

South Dakota will elect State officers, Legislature and two Congressmen November 4.

Tennessee elected Supreme Judge August 7; will elect Governor, Legislature and ten Congressmen November 4.

Texas will elect State officers, Legislature, and seven 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 authorizes the Legislature to create a commission to regulate railroad traffic.

Vermont will elect State officers, Legislature, and two Congressmen September 2.

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 September 14.

MEMORIALIZED BY MORMONISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The authorities at the barge office this morning used an immense amount of moral suasion on thirty-two young women, who arrived yesterday on the steamer "Wilmington," to induce 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 "Wilmington" came among them and tried to convince them of the folly of the course they proposed to follow.

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 were 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 induce them to forego their intention, and as all that the barge office authorities can do is to use persuasion, the entire party will proceed on their journey tomorrow by the Old Dominion Line via Newport News, Va.

Twenty-five of the girls, all told, two hundred and two persons, of whom thirty-two are children. Among them is a married English woman who left her husband in England to take up the Mormon faith. She said she was called and compelled to go. She refused to tell her name.

The National Democrat notes the fact that in 1874 the Republican party voted to the country on a record of profligacy and a force bill, and they were beaten out of sight. They are going to the country with the same record in 1880. It is the same country, and we anticipate confidently the same results.

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 affiliate with the Republican party.

THE FIRE IS LIGHTED.

Philadelphia Republicans Fought to Save McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The immortal process of fat frying is again in active operation. The fire is hot, the skillet is red and the oleaginous juices hiss and splutter merrily. To carry the metaphor further, the air hereabouts conveys the odor of the melting adipose of wealthy Republican protectionists.

The immediate occasion for the revivifying of the party protectionists is the election of the Congressional District of Ohio, in which the high priest of the advanced protectionists, Wm. McKinley, will be pitted against John G. Norwiche. The defeat of Major McKinley is altogether too deplorable a prospect for the advocates of a high tariff to consider calmly. Such a catastrophe would be regarded by them to believe as a heavy blow given the cause. If there is any one man, after 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. It is altogether too deplorable a prospect for the advocates of a high tariff to consider calmly.

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