The People.

John W. Holmes, Editor and Proprietor.

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1884.

Capt. F. W. Dawson has published a card denying the rumor that he desired to be the successor of Gov. Hampton in the United States Senate and declaring that he is not now and will not be hereafter a candidate for any office.

The Democratic State Executive Committee has decided to open the campaign on the 1st of September. The candidates on the State ticket will be distributed among the different campaigning parties that will simultaneously canvass the counties.

At the Primary election on next Saturday the Democrats will thin out the army of candidates and relegate many aspirants to private life. The candidates for Senator, Treasurer and Probate Judge will be nominated at the first election, but another race will probably be necessary before any of the other candidates can read their titles clear. It is a matter of congratulation that there is so much good timber before the people.—No harm can come to the State or county from the success of any aspirant, for every candidate in the field is worthy of public confidence and support. Barnwell will have, no matter who may be successful, good and efficient public servants, and, best of all, the party ranks will be unbroken and party success as sure as the sequence of the seasons.

Uneasiness is felt lest the coming primary election will not be fair and free from frauds. That there should be such a feeling is a shame upon any party and any people. That there should be grounds for such a feeling is a serious danger to the country. The Democratic party is the State and a blow at the integrity of that party is treason to the State. As an impartial looker on among the candidates, well wisher of all and partisan of none, but profoundly interested in the honor and fair fame of the party as well as the good of the people, we hold out this solemn warning to all: Unfairness in the primary election means the destruction of the Democratic party with all its attendant evils to the State. A party whose members cannot have a fair contest for its honors and emoluments must go down because it is unfit to stand. We therefore call upon every man to be a sentinel over the ballot box and hold up to party condemnation and the execration of mankind the wretch who would pollute the fountain of the liberties of the people. We have confidence in the honesty of the people and believe that when they are forewarned they will be forearmed. We to-day extend the warning: The Democracy demand and will be satisfied with nothing but a fair, honest election. No matter who is elected or who is defeated. The party is the country and the country is more than the man.

The New York Times says: 'There is some prospect that Miss Lula Hurst, who has been giving performances in Boston during the past ten days with large financial results, will return to New York for the purpose of testing her power against the physical strength of certain noted athletes. While she was appearing in Boston she sent an invitation to John L. Sullivan, the prize fighter, to meet her for any reasonable sum of money, but Mr. Sullivan declined the proposition. A strong man of New York, reading Miss Hurst's challenge in a Boston paper telegraphed that he would go to the city in question to take Mr. Sullivan's place and accepted the monetary challenge offered by Miss Hurst. Her response was that she would not trouble him to come to Boston, but would come herself to New York. She added that she would cover any deposit that might be made.

Poisonous Coffee.—Most people think if they buy coffee in the berry, roast and grind it at home, they are sure of having obtained a healthy article—the simon pure Java. But it may be they have been both deceived and poisoned. In Brooklyn the health inspectors recently found several well known coffee dealers who were in the habit of doctoring cheap Central American coffee so as to make it resemble and sell for the true Java. This was accomplished by polishing the coffee berries in rotation cylinders with the addition of such stuffs as chromate of lead, Silesian blue, yellow ocher, Venetian red, drop black, burnt umber, charcoal, soapstone, chalk, and Prussian blue. Some of these substances contain lead, copper, and arsenic, and when the doctored coffee was subjected to chemical test these metals were found in poisonous quantities. The Health Board promptly ordered the discontinuance of this mode of coffee adulteration, and the enterprising dealers will now have to move across the river into New Jersey or some other State where their nefarious traffic may be conducted without interference of the authorities.

THE PEOPLE salutes the victors.

A CARD.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., Aug. 5, 1884.

Editor People:

It having come to my ears that a rumor is in circulation that Col. Aldrich is being supported for the Senate by my father and self for the purpose if elected of passing a joint resolution to validate certain old county claims said to be held by us and others. I feel honor bound to brand the said rumor as a base fabrication, perpetrated by the political enemies of Col. Aldrich. The said rumor could not be true, as neither my father nor myself hold any claims against the county except for the present fiscal year. This fact can be easily ascertained by reference to the records of the County Commissioner's office.

MIKE BROWN.

WILLISTON, S. C. Aug. 2, 1884.

Editor People:

Please allow me through your columns to protest against the unauthorized use of my name that has been made in articles which appeared in the last two issues of your paper, referring to the proceedings of the Williston Democratic Club at their last meeting.

The said articles were neither written nor forwarded by me to your office.

The first one which appeared in your issue of July 24th did have my certificate attached to the effect that it was substantially a correct report of said proceedings, but with the last communication I had no connection whatever, except to allow the extract to be taken from the Secretary's book in my office, without any knowledge as to the use that would be made of it. Should there be any more of such needless correspondence I must insist that the parties append their proper signatures and not make use of mine.

H. L. JOHNSON,
Sec'y W. D. C.

Indignation Meeting in Four Mile Township.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Four Mile and adjacent townships of Barnwell county, held at Mr. Joseph Ashley's mill on Saturday, the 26th ult., the following preamble and resolutions were preached and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the citizens of this community have been shocked by the foul and most brutal murder of John G. Sessions, recently committed in our midst, we denounce the act as one of the most atrocious ever committed in a civilized community; and

Whereas, The citizens of this community have ever been noted as a peaceable and law-abiding people we hereby express our indignation at the crime and our deep regret that so inhuman an act should have been committed among us; therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of this community will exhaust every legitimate means in their power in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this foul crime

2nd, That we extend to the family and friends of the deceased our deep sympathy in their sad bereavement.

3d, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and that the Barnwell paper be requested to publish the same, and that the Kershaw and Fairfield county papers be requested to copy.

ORLANDO, ORANGE CO. FLA., 25th July, 1884.

DEAR MAJOR: Thinking you might not object to hearing from me I have concluded to write you. After four months of looking round I started to work, got a store, bought a stock and put up my sign. Although being a stranger in a strange land amongst strange people I assure you I'm not starving, am doing a good cash trade and making many friends. My trade I hope to double twice by 1st January next.

My orange grove is nearly four acres in 7-year old trees, a few of them bearing this year. Perhaps I will have 50 bearing next year and in 3 years nearly all, about 260. It is 1 1-4 miles from town on a beautiful lake. My dwelling is in town on a one acre lot. Here I have about 60 trees, orange, lemon, lime and guava. A few of my orange trees are bearing, one lemon is full of fruit, some of these lemons are as large as large oranges. The guava trees are loaded down. This fruit is much liked. Many people prefer it to the peach, but at first it is not much relished, the taste is acquired.

I imagine you are feasting on fine melons; we are not. They are scarce and very high. This is, however, a fine melon country, but this year they were not a success here. At other places they are plentiful.

I also have a number of pineapple plants and banana trees but must wait one and a half to two years on them to bear.

Our town is well situated between the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, about 30 miles from the first and 75 from the latter. It is considered to be in the most beautiful and healthy part of South Florida. We have perhaps 2,000 inhabitants, in the winter 3 to 4000.

This State is considered a doubtful one in politics, yet this county is Democratic, and in fact all of South Florida. We are moving up in this line. Our Democratic club is organized and fully awoke. Mr. J. D. Beggs, who was in Barnwell a few years ago, is president. We will carry Orange county and I hope the entire State.

At some future time I may give you something more interesting.

Yours truly,
C. E. LABTIGUE.

Forty of the Republican newspapers which have bolted Blaine have a circulation of 1,700,000.

The latest story about Mrs. Langtry is that she is going to England to obtain a divorce and will return and marry Gebhardt.

Mr. James Power, who lived near old Pickens Courthouse, in Pickens County, to the advanced age of 84 years, never in his long life bought a pound of bacon or flour or a bushel of corn, but always made a sufficiency of these articles for home consumption.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
BARNWELL, S. C., Aug. 4, 1884.

Editor People:

DEAR SIR: The generous partiality of your correspondent "Fair Play" has given me an undue monopoly of the meritorious work done at the famous Midway meeting of '76, when Chamberlain and his sable forces were so ignominiously routed. Simple justice urges me to state that the determination to meet Chamberlain in martial array was the joint conception of the Hon. G. W. M. Williams and myself, and to Mr. Williams alone the happy thought of inviting Col. Tillman to give us his invaluable assistance is to be credited.—Without George D. Tillman's presence and aid it is needless to say the meeting would have been shorn of half its glorious results. A just recognition of his ability and a generous appreciation of his untiring and long continued work in the good cause has earned for Mr. Williams a triumphant election to the lower House of Representatives. Now in the prime of a high intellectual and physical manhood it is to be hoped that a long and distinguished career of usefulness and honor in the service of his people is before him.

As for myself, my prominence on that occasion was largely attributable to the fact of having been the chairman of the local club, and necessarily assuming the orders for the arrangement of the business matters of the meeting. My part in the affair was not more conspicuous than that of the many other club chairmen who shared with us the labors of the day. The spontaniety of the movement showed as plainly as the hand writing on the wall that the spirit of revolution had seized our whole people, and would have found its proper expression when this, its hour had come, had I never been in existence. Indeed, Chamberlain in recognition of that fact remarked that he "cared very little for the abusive speeches made, it was the spirit of the people that was invincible." That spirit spoke in tones too plain to be misunderstood, and no one saw it more clearly than Chamberlain.

While my sensibilities and sympathies are all pleasantly and gratefully aroused by the graceful and flattering tribute of "Fair Play" I now beg him to let me encircle in his laurel wreath the one thousand gallant spirits who shared equally with myself the labors and the triumphs of that eventful day.

Very respectfully,
W. GILMORE SIMMS.

Among the Rice Planters—The Peculiar Features of Low-country Industries—An Up-country Man's Impressions of them.

Editor People:

MCPHERSONVILLE, July 22, 1884.

Here I am in the midst of the rice planters, and as your readers are unfamiliar with the planting of this important article a brief description of a rice plantation may be interesting to them. There are two kinds of rice plantations: Inland, or those having reservoirs of water called back water, as their flowing supply, and tide water, or river plantations, having the rivers as their water supply.

1st. Inland. These have large bodies of water called back water, a large dam pierced by boarded ways called "trunks" or flood gates, to let the water on the rice; the land is divided into squares, which for the purposes of flowing are required to be very level, the highest part not more than five inches higher than the lower. The preparation is like garden cultivation, the land being first plowed and then harrowed with coarse and fine teeth harrows; the old style of using trenching machines is sometimes used, but the Kentucky drilling machine is more common. Each of these squares is separated from the others by small or check dams, small "trunks", letting the water in from one to the other, so as to flow one square and not the others. The rows are 15 inches apart and the seed covered with fine teeth harrows, when the "sprout" flow is let on and remains on from 3 to 9 days, until the rice is sprouted; this is regulated by the warmth of the weather. The water is then taken off and the rice allowed to take root. As soon as the rows of rice can be traced one task (*i. e.* 1-4 of an acre) the "stretch" flow is put on, and is held from 9 to 30 days, according to the character of the weather and the condition of the soil.—The object of this flow is to enable the rice to outgrow and destroy the grass and it is regarded as the most critical time, as the plant does not assume its usual hardihood until the formation of what is known as the "heart leaf." When this flow is taken off the plant is allowed its dry growth for 4 to 8 weeks and is plowed and hoed. When it begins to joint the "harvest" (and last) flow is put on, shallow for the first 10 days and then gradually increasing in depth according to the growth of the plant. It is held until the grain is ripe, when it is taken off and the land allowed to dry. Just when to take off the flow there is a great difference of opinion.

When the land is thoroughly dried the rice is then cut by a rid or reaping hook; a cradle cannot be used. As the grain is cut the head of the rice is laid crossways on the stubble (which is cut at water mark) to prevent its sprouting, three rows of rice are cut at once. It remains on the stubble from 24 to 48 hours until thoroughly dry, and then it is tied in small sheaves and bundles and stacked up in small "cocks" in the field (like shocking wheat only very much closer). While in this state the rice goes through a swelling process for about 10 days. When the grain is sufficiently hardened it is taken up and brought to the plantation mill and threshed out and shipped by vessel and rail to the pounding mills.

2nd. The tide water or river plantations differ only from the inland in their water supply, being the river or tide water and not reservoir, and the enemies of the rice and the manner in which they are destroyed.

This interesting and important plant, like everything else in nature, has its enemies, which prey and exist upon it. In the stretch and harvest flows it is subject to the inroads of a little white insect called the "maggot" which attacks the root of the plant, also the water weavel, which scrapes the leaf and causes it to lose its buoyancy, sinking and drowning the plant. This pest is more frequently found in the river plantations than on the inland.

In the dry growth, between the "stretch" and "harvest" flows, it is subject to the depredations of the grub worm and chintz bug, which also attack the roots—the latter also eats the heart of the rice.

The maggot and the water weavel are destroyed by taking the water off, the sun killing them. The grub worm and chintz bug which come in the dry growth are destroyed by flowing the crop and drowning them out. But last and worst of all are the May birds, which come in the spring and eat the white sprout of the rice, and the Fall birds which suck the milk from the grain. These birds are migratory in their habits, being known by different names in different places, and the rice planters sowing their grain not later than the 20th of April avoid their depredations.

The expenses incident to rice planting are great, and it is only the extreme fertility of their land and the large yield per acre that enables them to derive profit. Every year the numerous dams, canals and ditches are repaired and drained and the trunks (a heavy article in itself, costing to erect sometimes $700) are yearly repaired.

Then the preparation of the land for sowing, a vague idea of the expense of which I have already given.

The character of soil being much sobbier than our uplands is harder on the plow animals, and makes the article of horse flesh one of greater expense. It also prevents the use of wheeled machines, the rice drill being only used on hard clay lands.

The wages of the field hands are: women 50 and men 75 cents per day. They work in the water all day. There is the water and trunk man, whose exclusive business is to see to the flowing and letting off the water and the condition of the trunks, which are liable to blows.

Harvest time (like cotton picking time) is a rich harvest for the negro. Large numbers are necessarily employed on account of the grain being cut by reap hooks for reasons before mentioned.—The day's task for the average hand is about 1-2 acre either to cut or tie, cutting 1-2 acre one day and tying it the next. They receive $1.00 an acre.

I had the pleasure the other day of riding around the river bank of one of the large rice plantations on Combahee River named "Newport." The plantation is watered by said river, and is principally situated in a loop of same. The rice is flowed at high tide from one side and let off at low tide on the other, in this manner the rice can be kept constantly stirred, much to its advantage. Six hundred acres of rice are planted on this place. A large rice plantation is an empire in itself and the coming of the "boss" is like unto the entrance of the emperor into his territory. The one that I saw is regarded as a model of its kind. To an up-countryman it is an unusual and interesting sight, and as I rode around the river bank bounding the plantation, it being the dividing line of river and plantation, I gave another construction to the lines "sweet fields arrayed in living green and rivers of delight." One may well say in observing the internal working of these plantations that "Eternal vigilance is the price of success." I find since my last visit four years ago that the cultivation of short staple cotton upon the up-country plan is more extensively and successfully followed. One gentleman, Dr. F. W. Hutson, well and favorably known to many of your readers, making 21 500 pound bales upon 25 acres of land, notwithstanding the ravages of caterpillars last year. In conclusion let me say that if the low-country planter could live on his plantation in summer he would not desire "the better country." Perhaps on that account it is a wise dispensation of Providence that he cannot, for here "the virgins are soft as the roses they twine."

"And all save the spirit of man is divine,
The visitor, like the Mecca pilgrim, always longs to return."

For generous hospitality, knightly courtesy and inimitable manners the old low country gentleman "beats the world."

E. P. HUTSON.

Chattanooga, August 1.—A sad double suicide of two beautiful young girls took place near Gadsden, Ala., night before last. Lucy and Texanna Jones were two lovely sisters, living in Etowah county, Ala. Their ages were 17 and 19 years. Their parents are well to do, and they stood high in the community, and were dashing ladies in the country society. On Saturday last a young man who had been paying the elder sister devoted attentions fled the country, and the girl seemed very despondent, and suffering great mental agony. She was with her younger sister constantly, and the latter offered her consolation and endeavored to buoy her up. Yesterday the elder disclosed her purpose of committing suicide and repairing to the orchard hung herself from a large tree. No sooner had she gone than the younger girl secluded herself in an upper room and hung herself with a sheet suspended from a ceiling joist. The distracted parents soon returned and found their two daughters cold in death. It is feared they will lose their minds. Various theories are advanced to explain the rash deeds, but it is generally believed that the young man who left so suddenly betrayed the elder and she ended her life through remorse, and the younger, having discovered her sister's shame in the poignancy of her grief, desired to live no longer to bear the disgrace of the exposure.

The Boston Herald estimates the strength of the New York independent republicans who will vote for Cleveland at 40,000.

Treasurer's Appointments.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BARNWELL C. H., S. C., Aug. 1st, 1884.

The Treasurer will be at the following places for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year 1883 on the days mentioned.

Kinard's Store, Monday, September 1st.
Ehrhardt's Mill, Tuesday, Sept. 2nd.
Hunter's Chapel, Wednesday, Sept. 3d.
Midway, Thursday, Sept. 4th.
Bamberg, Friday and Saturday, September 5th and 6th.
Buford's Bridge, Monday, Sept. 8th.
Sanders Store, Tuesday, Sept. 9th.
Manuel's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 10th.
Priester's Store, Thursday, Sept. 11th.
Allendale Friday and Saturday, September 12th and 13th.
George's Creek Club House, Monday, September 15th.
Grahams, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.
Blackville, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 17th and 18th.
Williston, Friday, Sept. 19th.
Blanton's Store, Saturday, Sept. 20th.
Seven Pines, Monday, Sept. 22nd.
Dunbarton, Tuesday, Sept. 23d.
Ashley's Home Store, Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
Furse's Store, Thursday, Sept. 25th.
Erwinton, Friday, Sept. 26th.
Baldoc, Saturday, Sept. 27th.
Barnwell C. H. from 29th of September to 20th October.

National Bank bills, gold and silver coin receivable for taxes. Jury and witness certificates are receivable for the 4 mill county tax only.

Mutilated bills and coin will not be taken.

All tax receipts not taken out of the office by the 21st October 15 per cent penalty and all other cost will be added until paid.

N. F. KIRKLAND,
County Treasurer.

State of South Carolina | Court of Common Pleas.
Barnwell County.

T. O. B. Wood, Mary P. Lawton and Thomas O. Lawton, Plaintiffs,

against

Margaret C. Wood, W. J. Willingham, Florence Willingham and the infants Telie W. Wood, Thomas I. Wood, Anna C. Wood, Maggie Lee Wood, Wesley W. Lawton, William A. Lawton, Phoebe S. Lawton, Thomas O. Lawton, Jr., Francis A. Lawton, Herbert Lee Lawton, Anna B. Lawton, Jessie Willingham, Linnie Willingham, W. J. Willingham, Jr., Caroline Willingham, Charles Willingham and Calder Willingham, Defendants.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

To the Defendants, W. J. Willingham, Florence Willingham, Jessie Willingham, Linnie Willingham, W. J. Willingham, Jr., Caroline Willingham, Charles Willingham and Calder Willingham, Jr.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of even date herewith and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Allendale, L. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 18th July, 1884.

R. A. ELLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
[L. S.] W. G. SIMMS, C. C. P.
july24-6w

HEADQUARTERS 2ND. REGT. CAVALRY S. V. T.
MILLETTVILLE, S. C., July 24, 1884.

General Order No.——

Company commanders will report with their companies armed and equipped for review and inspection by the Brigadier General commanding Second Brigade State Volunteer Troops and the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State at Barnwell Court House on Thursday, 14th August next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

J. B. BATES,
Colonel Commanding.

W. R. BRADHAM, Adjutant.

CANDIDATE'S PLEDGES.

FOR THE SENATE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

ROBERT ALDRICH.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

G. W. M. WILLIAMS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

ALLEN F. FREE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

L. B. O'BRYAN.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

STEPHEN G. ELLIS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

G. W. MORRALL.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

JOHN J. MAHER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. H. BELLINGER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

M. F. MOLONY.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

HENRY J. KEARSE.

FOR CLERK OF COURT.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

JAMES THOMSON.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

R. K. GARVIN.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

B. F. PEEPLES.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

A. V. EAVES.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. GILMORE SIMMS.

FOR SHERIFF.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. W. LANCASTER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

C. C. RUSH.

For School Commissioner.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. MARSHALL HAIR.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. J. O'BANNON.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

A. BUIST.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. W. HAIRT.

FOR AUDITOR.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. TROTTI.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

G. RILEY.

FOR TREASURER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

N. F. KIRLAND.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

B. T. RICE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. W. BLANTON.

For County Commissioner.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

P. J. HIRES.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. M. HARDEN.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. B. ZORN.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

JACOB G. RENTZ.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. W. MATTHEWS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. W. PHILLIPS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

DAVID W. DYCHES.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. R. CHRISTIE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

J. C. McMILLAN.

FOR CORONER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

A. J. NEVILS.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

C. J. CARTER.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

W. H. CRAPSE.

I pledge myself to abide by and support the nominations of the Democratic party, and not to accept either a nomination or an office from any source other than the regularly constituted Democratic organization.

M. G. TOBIN.