The Camden Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
W. L. McDOWELL.
Phone - - - - - 186

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Business locals, 5 cents per line each insertion.

Communications will be published when of interest to the general public and not of a defamatory nature. No responsibility will be assumed for the views of correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to insure attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

Rates for contract advertising will be announced upon application at the office.

Remittances by checks, drafts and postal money orders should be made payable to W. L. McDOWELL.
Camden, S. C.

Now work, work, work, work, for the horticultural fair.

There will be no Judges to be elected by the legislature this year.

You can't run a plough with a man that wabbles or a mule that balks.

Farmers are requested to bring in their big pumpkins, etc., and compete for prizes, on the 4th of Nov. at the flower show.

We want to be among the first to get on the steamer at the Camden bridge, and land in Georgetown. Think of that, will you.

Our people do not fully realize what river navigation by steamboats means to them. It is coming though. The day is not far distant now.

Representative John McMaster, of Richland county, is preparing a bill for introduction in the coming session of the legislature, providing for separate cells and accomodations for white and negro prisoners in the chaingang. Mr. McMaster states that he has seen several instances of white and black prisoners being chained together working the roads, and he thinks that it should be stopped.

TAX COLLECTION A DUTY.

There is an impression prevailing to some extent that there is no law compel one to pay poll tax. Some of the county insists that the constitution prohibits punishment for this failure. We have looked through the constitution and can find nothing in it that would prevent punishing a poll tax defaulter.

The impression got out probably thus: Shortly after the constitution of 1895 was adopted the legislature repealed the law—at least it is our recollection—attaching a penalty to non-payment of the poll tax, probably for the reason that they thought that a poll tax receipt being necessary to vote in the general election would be sufficient reason to cause persons to pay. But they found it was not; the whites who did not want to pay cared nothing for the poll tax receipt because it was necessary only in the general election, which they cared nothing about, as the matter had already been decided in the primary. The negroes were not influenced to pay by this provision either, because they had come to know that it was no earthly use for them to vote in the general election, even if they had all the necessary qualifications. And so the legislature found that the poll tax receipt was no incentive at all. Then they re-enacted the law making it a misdemeanor not to pay poll tax and prescribing penalties for such misdemeanor.—Newberry Observer.

W. F. M's. War Letters.

[No. 5.]

Well, as I am out of the army now, in my parrative, will rub off the "war paint" and once more put on the garb of the civilian.

Come with me gentle reader, and take a trip to Manila (in your mind at least.)

Imagine yourself on a majectic steamer slowly passing through the entrance of Manila Bay. To your left lies the Island of Corregidor, where its beacon light guides the mariner when, [illegible] from the wings of night." [illegible] your right is visible the [illegible] toward Bacoar, that [illegible] of many a con[illegible] a brave boy laid [illegible] far away land. [illegible] parents, and [illegible] sweetheart or [illegible] manner for the absent one who will never return, except in a casket to be interred in mother earth.

Pretty soon Cavite will come into view, to remind one of the glorious victory of Dewey on that bright May morning.

Again off to your left can be seen the towns Malabon also the spires and steeples of the churches in Manila appear to view. Pretty soon our good ship rides at anchor in front of the city about a mile from shore. In a few moments you may notice a launch with a yellow funnel approaching, that is the Doctor's or Quarintine officers, as it is necessary for all ships to have a clean bill of health before entrance to the city is allowed the passengers. Following close on the heels of the quarintine officers comes the "Custom House people." As soon as you can get your baggage together, which occupies only a short time unless you have several "limine tourist" with Saratoga trunks, you disembark on a small launch, very easily in case the weather is calm and the water smooth, but the chances are that you will have to swing to the gang-way, suspendad, between the "D——l and the deep sea" (pardon the expression) till a succeeding wave brings the launch within reach. A few minutes ride and you come to the mouth of the Pasig River, whose whirling current shows a tracherous eddy beneath its murky surface. On the left bank stands the Light House; opposite on the right is "Ellis Island" or detention pen of Manila, where the Chinese emigrants are kept confined till allowed to land, in case their papers are all right, if not they are returned to China. Next appear the grim walls of Fort Santiago where many a prisoner has languished, bound with chains within its dark dungeons.

We will soon land now in front of the Warehouses, of the U. S. Quarter Master Department. There it is interesting on account of the variety (which is said to be the spice of life) of all that is going on, and a revelation because it is nearly incredible what an enormous traffic is carried on, even when times are said to be dull. On the river there is an everlasting stream of cascoes, lighters, bancas, steam launches and steamers of all descriptions passing up and down. What a fleet of steamers of all descriptions! From the smallest coaster to the ocean-going vessel; some with lines elegant enough for any private yacht, others of a more clumsy pattern, and a few old side-wheelers to complete the picture. All seem to be busy, and best of all most of them are flying the American flag. In the port of Manila can be seen as fine a line of inter-island boats and sea-going steamers, as can be found in any other port in the Orient.

Then there is the traffic on the wharf, here the unloading of cascoes and barges, there others loading. Here a train is disgorging its freight, elsewhere they are piling boxes, bags and cases on the waiting cars. Chines coolies, with the perspiration flowing from every pore, are carrying heavy loads on their "pingos" (short poles) that it is astonishing that they do not become exhausted. But they seem to never tire.

Caraboa carts are getting in each others way, even at their snail's pace. There is the crush of cartretons, carts, quilez and carramatas, each driver shouting and trying to get ahead of the other. In a little nook several pickaninies are "tossing coins" till the approach of a Metropolitian "cop," who is deftly twirling his "billie" only surpassed by a fastidious drum-major when swinging his "baton" on dress parade. It is all an animated scene, and well worth getting cinders and dust in your eyes to see.

Click-click-click go the telegraph instrument, as you pass the Captain of the Ports. Next comes the bustle and hustle around the Custom House. Inspectors in shirt-sleeves searching the baggage of some passenger, who has recently arrived. Sounds of the hammer tearing open boxes and cases in the warehouses; the little railway with its minature engine and cars loaded with freight, deposited on them by large swinging cranes, everything and everywhere teeming with life. A million dollars is now being expended in deepening the harbor and building docks, so as the ships can come up along side, which when completed, will place Manila port on a footing with any in the East.

Now, gentle reader, hunt you a hotel and rest a while. Go to the Oriente, only $7 to $10 mex a day. Pleasant dreams on your "Carobao steak."

To be continued.

Compositions From the Camden Graded School.

SOME GREAT GENERALS.

Napoleon Bonapart was undoubtedly the greatest general of his time. He was born in the Island of Corsica at the town of Ajaccio, on the 15th of August, 1769. From childhood he was very hot-tempered and ruled his older brother Joseph in many quarrels. While he was a boy he favored the idea of being a soldier. He attended the military school at Brienne in France and then joined the French army, where he quickly rose from one rank to another. At an early age he was an officer in the artillery and showed such skill that he was made brigadier general. He went through the French Revolution of 1793 and was soon called upon to lead the army of Italy, who was involved in a war with the Austrians and Sardinians. His army was inferior to the adversary's in numbers and clothing but with these odds he won the battle of Lodi. He fought many other battles, among which was the battle of Arcola. It lasted three days and it was hard to tell which side would win, but by desperate fighting, Bonapart won. He defeated several *seperate* armies, all being larger than his own, and after awhile, the Sardinians were compelled to make peace. Sometime after this, he returned to France. The French Government was speaking of invading England and wanted Bonapart to lead the armies, but he knew how rash it would be to attempt such a thing, so he suggested that instead of that, they would conquer the eastern countries; so he was allowed to do so and so he did. He took his army over *their* and in Egypt, he fought the battle of the Pyramids against the Mamelukes, in which the French were completely successful. He lost and won many battles, but he won the battle of Mount Tabor. After winning a number of victories, he returned to France in triumph. He narrowly escaped assassination by an infernal machine. He was soon crowned emperor of the French.

The other great powers of Europe became in great anxiety. They were afraid Napoleon would soon be their ruler. They therefore combined *their* forces together and attempted to put him down. They made the Duke of Wellington commander-in-chief. Napoleon now had to hold France where it was or let it fall. He made his brother Joseph king of Spain and sent an army under Marshal Suchet to keep him on the throne and prevent the Spanish from joining against him. He then raised a large army under his own direction and invaded Austria, where he won the great battle of Austerlitz. He also invaded Germany and won the battles of Jena and Auerstadt. He fought other battles in that country and then moved his army to Russia. He fought the battles of Smolenska and Borodino and many others, but the whole campaign proved a failure. If it was not for Marshal Ney, his army would have been destroyed. He retreated from Russia and in Belgum, he fought the battle of Waterloo. He lost this battle. He not only lost the battle, but everything he had. His army was almost destroyed. When he lost the battle, he gave himself up to the English, who exiled him to the Island of St. Helena, where he died on the 5th of May, 1821. His character was inferior to a great many other men's, but he was one of the finest soldiers that ever lived.

Clarence Trantham.

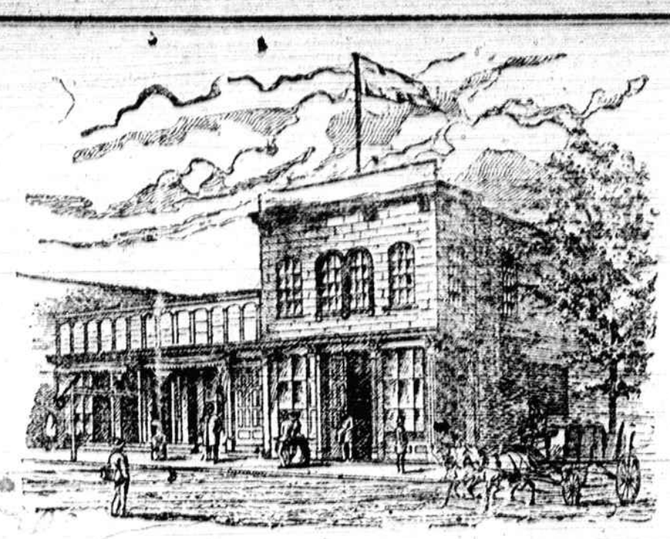
Age 12—Grade VII.

E. A. Shroeder of New York, a tobacca drummer, son of ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, committed suicide on a train near Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday. He was 26 years old and had been married six weeks.

The Yorkville Yeoman says that Mr. H. J. Harshaw, of York county, is afflicted with cancer of the stomach and is unable to retain any nourishment except potted ham, for which he has an unnatural craving.

A sow belonging to Alfred McKenzie, a colored citizen near Lancaster, gave birth last Wednesday night to a pig with two natural sized heads. Each head had its full development of eyes, but one head was short an ear. The pig died the next day.

The hospital for the insane in Columbia has just received 700 tons of anthracite coal, laid down in the yard, for $5.35 per ton. Dr. Babcock last spring was reliably informed that the price of coal would go up, and he contracted for that many tons, thus making a great saving to that institution.



The Beautiful Mammoth Store

Announces

The Arrival of their Great Fall Stock, Consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, and caps, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS.

Furniture.

We have secured the latest Novelties and styles in the different markets and kindly ask our friends and the public at large to give us a call. Our Furniture department up-stairs we ask you to inspect.

BY THE CAR LOADS we have just received new buggies, wagons and beautiful harness to suit all, and we offer them at the lowest prices ever sold. It is impossible to enumerate all we keep in our new Mammoth Establishment.

WAGONS, WAGONS, WAGONS.

At the New Beautiful Mammoth Store, we have just received a car load of the "OLD HICKORY" wagons, one and two horse, and will sell them at bottom prices. Call before buying.

Pleasegive us a call.

M. BAUM & CO.

Big Bargains!

My New goods are arriving every day and I have one of the best assorted, carefully selected stock in this city; would be glad for you to call and see how cheap I sell.

In addition to my general stock of Boys, Children and Mens Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, I also handle Furniture.

☞Taking orders for Suits a specialty.

DAVID WOLFE.

Look To Your Interest.

HOUSE

SENSE

is considered a good thing to have. Properly used it leads a man to our store and he buys from the stock of good things therein, saves money, and

Grows Rich.

We have a full line of New Goods, embraced in our stock of General Merchandise. We pay especial attention to our

Hardware Department.

A new line Table and Pocket Cutlery, clause, Shears and Scissors. Everything waranted. Fine line Saws Engine and Pipe Fittings, Belting, Rubber Goods and Leather Lacing. Engine Oils. Saddles, Bridles, &c. Bagging, Ties, and Cotton Sheets at bottom prices. Seed Rye, Barley and Oats. Fancy and Heavy Groceries. Wagon and Wagon Material. Last but not least The Pince of Mowers—the Deering.

A. D. KENNEDY.

Notice of Election

For Representative in Congress—Fifth Congressional District.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Kershaw.

Notice is hereby given that the general Election for Representative in Congress will be held at the voting precincts established by law in the county of Kershaw on Tuesday, November 4, 1902, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by law.

The qualifications for voting are as follows:

Residence in the State for two years, in the County one year, in the voting precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable: Provided That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

Registration.

Payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the Managers attend the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters the Managers; who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office and sign the same.

Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the results of the election.

The following

MANAGERS OF ELECTION

have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said county:

Camden Market House—H F Beard, T B Denton, J J Mdan.

Rabon X Roads—Geo. M Watts, R T Mickle, Jas A Rabon.

Cureton's Mill—J L Gay, J A Grigsby, J T Ross.

Lang's Mill—J A Roseborough, D E Spencer, W L Jones.

Bethune—

Westville—D G Fletcher, L. C. Clyburn, J S Barfield.

Buffalo School House—C A Johnson, J G Sowell, M A Shaw.

Brewer's Store—K S Villipigue, G F Hammond, G T Peach.

Liberty Hill—S H Cunningham, E L Jones, L P Thompson.

McLain's Branch—Peter McCaskill, Ben Tidwell, S A West.

Antioch—T J Davis, C U Myers, C. B. Spradley.

Stockton—J E Rush, L T Dixon, G W Ammons.

Kirkley's Store—L E. Kirkley, H T Horton, W G Outen.

Raley' Mill—M W Hough, E L Catoe R T Seegers.

Shaylor's Hill—S W Hornsby, W H Barfield, R L Symrl.

Hanging Rock—O H Watson, F P Truesdel, J F Welch.

The managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election. They can be secured on and after Friday, Oct. 31st, 1902, at The Messenger office.

C. W. Birchmore,
D. M. Bethune,
J. N. Jones,
Commissioners of Federal Election for Kershaw County.
Oct. 17, 1902.

J. B. Steedman,

Cotton Buyer.

Office at H. G. Carrison's, Platform in Rear.

DR. FENNER'S GOLDEN RELIEF
CUTS BRUISES SPRAINS STINGS RUSTY NAILS COLIC
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
GRIP COLDS BRONCHITIS SORE THROAT NEURALGIA DIARRHŒA
Druggists in 1 to 5 minutes 25c, 50c, $1.

For sale by F. M. Zemp & DePass.

Tax Notice.

Office of Treasurer Kershaw County Camden, S. C., Sept., 9th, 1902.

In accordance with the act to raise supplies for fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1902, notice is hereby given that the Treasurer's office of Kershaw county will be open for the collection of taxes from the 15th day of October, 1902, until the 31st day of December, 1902. The rate per centum for Kershaw county is as follows:

	Mills
State Taxes	5
School Taxes	3
County Taxes	4
Rail Road Taxes	2½
Total	14½

The following Special levies have been made also:

	Mills
Special School tax District No. 1,	3
Special School tax, District No. 1, for interest on School Bonds	
Graded School Building.	Mills
District No. 1	¾
Special School tax District No. 1,	3
" " " " 2,	1½
" " " " 4,	3
" " " " 7,	2
" " " " 10,	2
" " " " 11,	2
" " " " 12,	3
" " " " 17,	3
" " " " 18,	3

All information as to taxes will be furnished upon application.

No list of names for tax receipts will be received unless the amount of tax money is deposited with the said list. This rule will be strictly enforced.

W. R. HOUGH,
Co. Treas.

Notice of Election.

For State and County Officers, and upon Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Kershaw.

Notice is hereby given that the general election for State and County officers will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said County, on Tuesday, November 4, 1902, said day being Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, as prescribed by law.

At these elections a separate box will be provided, at which qualified electors may vote upon the adoption or rejection of an amendment to the State Constitution as provided in the following Joint Resolution

A Joint Resolution Proposing to Amend Section II of Article VII, of the Constitution of 1895, Relating to Counties and County Government.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the following amendment to Section II, Article VII, of the Constitution, be agreed to: add to the end thereof the following words: that this section shall not apply to the following townships in the following Counties: Dunklin and Oaklawn in the County of Greenville; the townships of Cokesbury, Ninety-Six and Cooper in the County of Greenwood; Sullivan Township in the County of Laurens; Hunett and Pine Grove in the County of Saluda. That the corporate existence of said townships be, and the same is hereby, destroyed and all officers under said townships are abolished and all corporate agents removed.

SEC. 2. But the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon "Constitutional amendment of Section Eleven of Article Seven of the Constitution, relating to Counties and County Government. Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon: "Constitutional amendment of Section Eleven of Article VII of the Constitution, relating to Counties and County Government, No."

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1902.

SEC. 3. There shall be separate and distinct ballots and boxes at this election for the following officers, to-wit: 1. Governor and Lieutenant Governor. 2 Other State officers. 3. State Senator. 4. Members of the House of Representatives. 5. County officers. On which shall be the number or names of the person or persons voted for as such officers, respectively, and the office for which they are voted.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

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Rabon's X Roads—R R Wilson, Dave Jackson, A B Rabon.

Cureton's Mill—J R Dinkins, J M Thornton, C. B. Nettles.

Lang's Mill—Ben Ammons, A L C Kinard, Baum McLeod.

Westville—J. T. Young, Wardlaw Russell, P A McDowell.

Bethune—N A Bethune, S N Newman, J A McCaskill.

Buffalo—J A Shaw, W T McCaskill, S D Catoe.

Brewer's Store—L B Ogburn, C A Dixon, J S Basington.

Liberty Hill—N S Richards, W C Cunningham, R C Jones.

McLain's Branch—T R Thorn, Alexander Shaw, J T B Elliott.

Antioch—I S Brown, T P Brown, J J Boyer.

Stockton—J D McCaskill, J E Gibbs, J J Thompson.

S. Kirkley's Store—T R Kirkley, Alex Brown, C I Gardner.

Raley's Mill—R F Hough, E L Raley, Amos West.

Shaylor's Hill—R M Drakeford, S P Rose, Lewis Pace.

Hanging Rock—T S Bell, W W Croxton, L C Jones.

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W. P. Russell,
W. L. McDowell,
D. M. Kirkley,
Commissioners of State and County Election for Kershaw County.
Oct. 17, 1902.

Auction Sale.

Our buyer is in New York. Is in the auction sales, sheriff's sales and all other places to get 'em cheap every day in the year except Sundays. He watches for bargains, always the best—never touches trash—grabs them, fires them to Camden to Caddell, and always writes "got 'em cheap—sell 'em cheap and quick." Keep the ball rolling and Caddell does it. We have not tried to sell all the goods in Camden, but we set in to sell our share, and the best evidence that we are doing the people good is the fact that they come back to us. We are fair and square—nothing about us except we get good goods—get them cheap and sell them cheap. We believe we are going to build a big business here in Camden for we have started on the right track. We are not going to lose our head; the more trade the people give us the cheaper we can bring goods they need to them. Drop in, see what the saving is buying of us.

W. J. CADDELL,
in the Clyburn Block.