

PRIMARY ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a primary election will be held on Tuesday, August 27th, 1912, in accordance with the rules of the Democratic party for the election of state and county officers, as follows:

United States senator.
Governor.
Lieutenant governor.
Secretary of State.
Comptroller general.
State treasurer.
Adjutant and inspector general.
State superintendent of education.
Attorney general.
Railroad commissioner.
For congress 5th district.
For solicitor 5th judicial circuit.
House of representatives.
Sheriff.
Clerk of court.
County supervisor.
Coroner.
County superintendent of education.
Treasurer.
Auditor.
Magistrate.
County commissioners.
Managers of Election.

The following managers of election have been appointed:
Buffalo—J. M. Sowell, J. R. Catoe, C. A. Johnson.
2Cs—W. J. Young, W. M. Cauter, Jesse Barfield.
Granny's Quarter—J. W. Boone, W. H. Owens, E. E. Sill.
Abney—L. E. Kirkley, H. T. Johnson, John Ray.
Shamrock—J. F. Baker, M. M. Johnson, P. L. McNaughton.
Bethune—D. M. Bethune, S. T. Gardner, J. H. West.
Raley's Mill—M. L. Raley, S. J. West, G. L. Gardner.
Hermitage Cotton Mill.—C. L. Bradley, J. J. Munn, W. T. Hasty.
Twenty Creek Club.—N. P. Gettys, Reubin Ervin, Henry Watts.
Beaver Dam.—Hampton Hall, Eddie Rabon, Jerry Ford.
Lugoff.—J. B. Parker, J. K. Lee, W. L. Jones.
Sheppard.—W. L. Stokes, R. A. Gardner, F. J. Tidwell.
Beulah.—S. H. Mickie, Lee West, Hardy Dixon.
Roland.—G. C. Falls, H. H. West, John Hough.
Hanging Rock.—F. P. Truesdel, O. H. Watson, Robert Perry.
Harmony.—H. H. Sessions, J. M. Grigsby, T. M. Maddox.
Blaney.—J. W. Wood, W. T. Jeffers, F. A. Nelson.
Stockton.—W. C. Seagle, E. M. Workman, W. R. Gardner.
Cassatt.—James Stokes, L. O. Funderburk, P. M. Melton.
Camden Clubs.—J. J. Goodale, H. Truesdel, R. D. Williams.
Swift Creek.—A. H. Boykin, Jr., W. A. Boykin, J. Q. Godwin.
Enterprise.—E. L. McCoy, R. L. Stokes, C. B. Spradley.
Cantey.—George Creed, Doby Huckabee, Burrell Barfield.
Antioch.—H. C. McLendon, T. P. Brown, J. S. Brown.
Pine Creek.—J. L. Williams, J. D. McCaskill, T. J. Truesdel.
Sandy Grove.—Hugh S. Thompson, S. S. Stokes, W. C. Cobb.
Oakland.—W. F. McCaskill, P. B. Fields, R. W. Humphries.
Doby's Mill.—J. M. Martin, A. R. Peak, A. Hawkins.
Shaylor's Hill.—R. M. Drakeford, R. L. Smyrl, S. W. Hornsby.
Salt Pond.—W. L. Branham, J. R. Dinkins, T. W. Starnes.
Presidents of clubs or executive committees are requested to send in at once the names of managers for those clubs that have not as yet sent in names of managers. Names of managers should be sent to the secretary.

Rules Governing Election.
Attention is called to the following rules:

Rule 1. The qualifications for membership in any subordinate club of the Democratic party of this State, or for voting at a Democratic primary, shall be as follows, viz: The applicant for membership, or voter, shall be twenty-one years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election, and be a white Democrat, or a negro who voted for General Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since.
Provided, That no white man shall be excluded from participation in the Democratic party, and whose name has been enrolled on the Democratic club list five days before the said primary election, and who is otherwise qualified under the constitution and rules of the Democratic party to vote in the primary elections.

The managers at each box at the primary election shall require every voter in a Democratic primary election to pledge himself to abide the results of the primary, and to support the nominees of the party, and to take the following oath and pledge, viz: "I do solemnly swear that I am duly qualified to vote at this election according to the rules of the Democratic party, and that I have not voted before at this election, and I pledge myself to support the nominees of the primary."

Rule 2. No person shall be permitted to vote unless he has been enrolled on a club list at least five days before the said primary election and has been a resident of the State one year and of the county in which he seeks enrollment sixty days preceding the next general election.
The club lists shall be inspected by and certified to by the president and secretary and turned over to the managers to be used as the registry list.
No vote for house of representatives shall be counted unless it contains as many names as the county is entitled to representatives.

Rule 3. The managers of election shall open the polls at 8:00 o'clock a. m., and shall close them at 4 o'clock p. m. After tabulating the result, the managers shall certify the same and forward the ballot box, poll list and all other papers relating to such election, by the of their number to the chairman of the respective Democratic county executive committees within

forty-eight hours after the close of the polls.

Voters of Buffalo township, will observe the following divisions in voting for magistrates:

Eastern District.—All east and south of Red Oak Creek and the Porter Bridge road and the old Georgetown road.
Western District.—All between Lynchas Creek, the Lockhart road and the old Georgetown road.
Middle District.—All the territory between the Eastern and Western Districts.

By order of County Executive Committee.
Thos. J. Kirkland, Chairman.
C. W. Birchmore, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE
Amending an Ordinance Providing for and Regulating the Butchering and Sale of all Fresh Meat Within the City of Camden.
City Council of Camden, Camden, S. C., July 7, 1912.
Be it ordained by the City Council of Camden, S. C., in due session assembled the 7th day of July, 1912

Section 1. That Section 1 of the ordinance entitled An Ordinance Providing for and Regulating the Butchering and Sale of all Fresh Meat Within the City of Camden, ratified by the Council the 18th day of March, 1912, be amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Provided, however, that the City Council shall have the right to issue a license, as hereinafter provided for, for a slaughter pen situated without the corporate limits of the City of Camden, provided the owner of said property shall before or at the time of the issuing of said license, grant, in writing, a permit to the City Council, Board of Health, and any member or officer of either body, free access to said slaughter pen, and as much surrounding land adjacent thereto as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board of Health for the proper sanitary protection of said slaughter pen; that in the event any such slaughter pen be licensed beyond the corporate limits of the City of Camden, and the owners thereof shall afterwards refuse said inspections, or in any way violate the provisions of this ordinance, no meats of any kind butchered at said slaughter pen shall be sold within the City limits of Camden, or brought within the City limits of Camden.

Ratified in Council assembled on the 7th day of July—1912.
S. F. Brasington, Mayor.
Attest: **G. G. Alexander, Clerk.**

FINAL DISCHARGE.
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date—on Monday, August 26, 1912, I will present to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final accounting as Administratrix of the Estate of the late Edward C. DuBose and apply thereto for a final discharge of the same.
L. S. DuBOSE,
Administratrix.
July 26, 1912.

CITATION.
State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.
By **W. L. McDowell, Esq.,** Probate Judge.

Whereas, **A. H. Boykin** made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of **Mrs. Julia M. Boykin**.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. Julia M. Boykin, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on August 20th, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 6th day of August, A. D., 1912.
W. L. McDowell,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw County.

Published in the Camden Chronicle on the 9th and 16th days of August, 1912.

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH
Is calling you—the surf, the music, all-cry out for you to follow the crowd.
No more delightful seaside resort on South Atlantic Coast for bathing, boating, fishing and vacation pleasures.
Reached in a few hours via the elegant service of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD, the standard railroad of the south, and connections.

Why Not Pollock?
CITATION.
State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.
By **W. L. McDowell, Esquire,** Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, **T. C. DuBose** made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration, of the Estate of and effects of **Mrs. M. A. DuBose**.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. M. A. DuBose, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate to be held at Camden, S. C., on August 29th, next after publication thereof, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of August, A. D., 1912.
W. L. McDowell,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw Co.
Published in the Camden Chronicle on the 16th and 23rd days of August, 1912.

For Sale Cheap.
A 1912 Motorcycle, in good condition, can be bought at a bargain. Address box 284, Camden, S. C.



OCONOSTOTA.

Oconostota, king of the Creeks and Cherokees, lord of thousands of square miles of territory, leader of 20,000 warriors, has been called "the chief who lived forever." Probably because no one knows when he was born or when he died.

In 1730 he was one of a delegation of Indian chiefs who crossed the Atlantic and visited King George II. of England. At that time he was already a grown man and a famous warrior. In 1809—eighty years later—he was still alive. For in a letter of that date David Melg, Cherokee Indian agent, writes that "greasy old Oconostota" had just visited him.

The aged chief was therefore in all probability long past his hundredth year when he journeyed to Melg's home. Incidentally, he had lived to sink from king to outcast tramp.

Oconostota was chosen king of the Cherokees and of their Creek allies in 1728. He was a giant, of unbelievable bodily strength, and with the courage of an angry wildcat. He ruled his "nation" with a tyrant's sway that none dared dispute.

France and England went to war, the French seeking to gain mastery of all North America. Oconostota threw his mighty influence on the side of the English. But for the tactless brutality of certain British settlers he and his savage army would have proved valuable allies. But a party of frontiersmen accused some of his braves of stealing their horses. The Indians denied the charge—whether truthfully or not—and the colonists undertook to punish the theft by attacking one of Oconostota's villages.

An Injury Avenged.

This was enough to turn Oconostota's friendship to hate. With 10,000 warriors he attacked the two British forts of Loudon and Prince George, and at the same time sent a throng of scalping parties through the defenseless settlements of North and South Carolina. The garrison of Fort Loudon was starved into surrender, while the Prince George commander and many of his soldiers were slain. Oconostota promised the two hundred inmates of Fort Loudon a safe passage into Virginia. But during the first day of their march thither he turned loose his bloodthirsty savages upon them. The only restraining influence through all these days of horror and death was exercised by Oconostota's lieutenant (or "vice-king," as the colonists called him), Atakullakulla, a dwarfish, gentle chieftain, who again and again interferred to soften his king's barbarities.

The British avenged the murderous campaign of Oconostota by ravaging the whole Cherokee country with fire and sword. Nor would they pause in the fierce work of vengeance until Atakullakulla begged for mercy in behalf of his luckless people. Oconostota had learned his lesson. He henceforth loudly declared the British nation the greatest on earth and himself as its truest friend.

For a time he seemed to include the American settlers in his loyalty to the British government. For he allowed pioneers to build homes upon his tribal land at Watauga. He even received them kindly and leased ground to them. But in 1775 the settlers, now more numerous, demanded large tracts in Kentucky and elsewhere. Then Oconostota saw the danger and struggled to overcome it. To the Cherokee council that was discussing the question of giving up the land to the settlers he made an impassioned speech, prophesying that the Indians would in time be swept from the earth if they let the white men continue to seize their hunting grounds. The council overruled his objections and made a treaty with the pioneers, selling them the desired land. When the treaty was signed Oconostota turned to Daniel Boone, who had been prime mover in the affair, and said:

"Young man, we have let you take much land from us. But I fear you will find that land hard to live in."
His velleid threat was destined to be most amply fulfilled. Almost at once the Revolutionary war broke out. Oconostota eagerly offered his services to the British. With 20,000 braves at his back, he fell upon the frontier settlements, spreading havoc in his wake. But in the five years of border warfare that followed between his savages and the American militia Oconostota was again and again beaten.

From King to Tramp.

These constant defeats weakened the old chief's influence with the Indians. At last his people rose against him, deposed him from the rank of head chief, or king, and put a younger, more peaceful leader in his place. Such a fall from power was too much for Oconostota's pride. He became an outcast, took to drink, and spent his declining years tramping as a beggar through the country he had once ruled, keeping alive by begging or stealing from the very settlers whom he had sought to destroy. When he could find any one to listen to him he would spend hours weeping and bewailing his lost "kingdom."

And so—a forgotten, drunken vagabond—he passed out of history. None knows what at last befell him, nor when or how he died.

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The farming lands in Lee County have long been recognized as the best in the State, and sell readily for \$30.00 per acre.

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