

**Official Returns Senatorial Primary**  
WITH  
**COMPARATIVE VOTE FOR SENATOR IN FIRST AND SPECIAL PRIMARY**

VOTING PLACES.	SECOND PRIMARY.		FIRST PRIMARY.	
	R. I. Manning.	Altamont Moses.	R. I. Manning.	Altamont Moses.
Atkins.....	20	11	28	2
Bandana.....	23	28	11	7
Bossard.....	11	4	11	4
Concord.....	12	43	11	4
Earle.....	44	28	28	43
Farmers.....	27	36	28	43
Gaillard's X Roads.....	16	16	20	13
High Hills.....	23	1	28	5
Laborers & Mechanics.....	31	39	14	40
Manchester.....	71	4	53	11
Mayesville, Dem.....	60	46	54	52
Pleasant Grove.....	7	37	13	26
Privateer.....	32	17	35	17
Providence.....	12	9	15	11
Rafting Creek.....	62	24	53	22
Salem.....	13	13	16	14
Scarboro.....	7	35	13	30
Shiloh.....	12	24	23	24
Stateburg.....	42	15	35	6
Sumter.....	168	245	153	235
Swimming Pens.....	6	11	8	13
Taylor.....	43	11	42	13
Wedgfield.....	33	10	36	4
Zoar.....	41	19	32	26
Court House.....	23	8	3	42
Total.....	839	697	764	761

**Executive Committee Meeting.**

The County Democratic Executive Committee met to-day at 11 o'clock to tabulate the returns of the Special Senatorial Primary and declare the result.

As soon as the committee had been called to order and Col. Scarborough elected Chairman pro tem, a motion was made and carried to proceed to tabulate the returns of the Managers.

Mr. Stackhouse called the attention of the committee to the charge of fraud at Earle box. The matter was discussed in a general way by Messrs. Stackhouse, Dabbs, Williamson, Scarborough and others.

Mr. Stackhouse proposed that a committee be appointed to draw the 20 surplus ballots from the box and to count and tabulate the others. Mr. Dabbs opposed this on the ground that the managers should have done this when the polls closed, and that for the committee to perform the duty that the managers had neglected would be establishing a bad precedent. He therefore favored throwing out the entire box.

It was argued that there were 84 honest ballots in the box and they should be counted, and this opinion finally prevailed. A committee of four was appointed to make the count. When the committee completed the count they reported that after drawing out the surplus ballots they found that Manning received 41 and Moses 40 and that there were 3 sealed ballots in the box. These ballots were cast by Ed. Epps and two of the Chavises. Epps vote was challenged on the ground that the "managers do not know that he is a clear blooded white man." He had voted previously unchallenged. On motion his vote was counted. The Chavis votes were challenged on the ground that they were negroes and had not complied with the rules and furnished certificates that they had voted the democratic ticket continuously since 1876. On motion their votes were counted, it having been stated that their mother was a white woman. These three ballots were for Manning.

In Salem box there were two challenged ballots. Mr. Dabbs stated that their names were on both the Salem and Mayesville club rolls, and although neither had voted at Mayesville, one of them, one Logan, had voted at both places two years ago. He therefore, moved that both votes be not counted. Carried.

In Stateburg box there was one ballot which the managers had refused to count because it was a Manning ballot, with Manning's name scratched and Moses' name written on it. On motion it was counted for Moses.

In Mayesville box there were five challenged ballots. The names of the voters had been put on the club roll within less than five days prior to the first primary. On motion of Mr. Dabbs these votes were counted.

In Sumter box there were two scratched ballots which the committee refused to count as one of them had the name of Manning scratched and the other had the names of both candidates on the ticket. There were eight sealed ballots, which were all counted—four for Manning and four for Moses.

In Farmers' box there was one challenged vote, cast by a member of Co. M, which was counted for Moses.

The vote was then tabulated and the result declared as given above in tabulated form. Mr. E. I. Manning was then declared the nominee of the democracy of Sumter County for Senator.

A resolution was adopted to pay Secretary J. M. Knight the sum of \$20 for services rendered. If there be not sufficient funds in the treasury to pay the expenses of the committee and this amount to the Secretary, a pro rata assessment is to be levied on the nominees of the party to make up the deficit. The committee then adjourned.

**Three Doctors in Consultation.**

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by A. J. China.

Good sewing machines from \$10 up at Randle's.

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If you want a good, honest sewing machine trade, see Randle.

**Remarkable History of the Dorn Mines.**

The Mines are Again Being Well Worked.

Augusta Herald.

The McCormick mine has a most interesting history.

To hear of the ups and downs of the men who first discovered gold there, one should get Mr. Wm Howard, of the Great Eastern Shoe Company, to tell the story to them. He was interviewed by the Herald man and here is his story of the Old Dorn gold mine:

**THE OLD DORN MINE.**

Lighting a cigar, Mr. Howard began:

"Way back yonder in the early fifties old Billy Dorn owned much land near McCormick. He discovered that gold was in the soil. That was after he had returned from a fruitless search for the yellow metal in California, having gone out there with the many in the days of '49, when the mad rush of the gold seekers took place. Among those who went was Mr. Joseph Bell, who visited Mr. Dorn shortly after the latter had started mining near McCormick in a crude way, using such implements as he could find to get out the gold from the sand of Persimmon Branch, nearby. Mr. Bell tried to persuade Mr. Dorn to put in a mining plant, but the old man decided to toil on in his crude way taking out more gold than one would suppose.

"Bell had learned scientific mining in California and saw that not only was there gold in the creek, but that there was gold a plenty in the many rocks that lay about. In fact, they were literally filled with the precious metal. It was what miners called in visible gold. To get the gold out a crusher was needed. The rocks had to be ground up finely and the particles washed and put through certain other processes before any pure gold could be obtained.

**PERSUADED AT LAST.**

"Finally Bell did persuade old man Dorn to go in with him and procure a pounding mill. The mill was erected on the branch and the rocks hauled to it by means of steer teams. The idea was a good one, the gold in the rocks was obtained in large quantities. The two men got out from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of gold per day.

"Dorn got enormously rich. He had discovered that he had a veritable Klondike, or that is what he would have called it had he lived in this day.

"He was most generous with his new found wealth. None asked aid but what were given freely. He helped build many churches, gave funds towards all kinds of missionary work, paid all the debts of his relatives and lived in a simple way with all his wealth.

"When all the rock near about had been used, it was found that the foundation stones of several negro cabins on Persimmon Branch were the stones that contained gold. Dorn came to the cabins and the rock was ground up. One chimney composed of the stones panned out \$1,000 worth of gold.

"The idea of sinking a shaft and mining under ground then was suggested and Mr. Dorn and his partner sunk a shaft and worked towards the south of the creek. They did not discover so much gold in this way as he had otherwise, and it never occurred to them to work north of the creek.

**DIED A BANKRUPT.**

"Mr. Dorn finally sold the mining land to Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the McCormick reaper. The 1,200 acres brought \$25,000 a small price considering the gold there, but Dorn was of the belief that the land had been worked out. The ways of fate are strange and Dorn died a bankrupt, having paid too many debts of other people. He may be said to have given his immense wealth away broadcast. Several efforts were made to work the land for gold by others after Dorn's death but none seemed to understand getting at the precious ore.

"Bruce & Co worked it a bit, but gave up. They said it did not pay. They had been miners in California, but had not learned like Messrs. Dorn and Bell to find gold in the earth about Persimmon Branch.

**PLANT IN OPERATION.**

"Recently a new firm has taken hold of the mining lands and are meeting with great success. They work where Mr. Dorn never thought to—on the north side of the creek. They have struck rich ore, have put in improved machinery, formed a joint stock company and are making McCormick a Klondike on a small scale. An expert has prospected for miles around the place and says that there is gold in large quantities all about there. The ones now working the land are Dunlap and Beegs. Dunlap has had much experience in mining matters and Beegs is furnishing the money to equip and run the plant. The gold lands extend 25 miles around McCormick. 'tis said The veins run across the Savannah into Lincoln county, where discoveries of gold have been made lately. It is said that enough has been taken out of the rocks by the owners, who recently bought property on the vein, to pay for the land. They own 250 acres."

**Col. Tillman Released.**

**THE WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUED ORDERS.**

The war department has ordered Lieut. Col. Tillman released from arrest.

Capt. Fuller received a telegram to that effect this morning and Col. Tillman received one from Senator Tillman conveying the same information.

Secretary Alger has instructed Capt. Fuller to investigate the whole matter and report to the war department, and it will then be decided whether there is any necessity for a court-martial.

This latest phase of the situation is taken to mean that there will be no court-martial. At any rate all negotiations looking to a compromise are off since Secretary Alger has taken a hand in the affair.

Lieut. Col. Tillman is naturally delighted at the outcome, but he declines to say anything further just yet. His friends in camp are rejoiced also and believe that the colonel has been or will be fully vindicated—Columbia Record, Oct. 14th.

**Gen. Wheeler.**

General Joe Wheeler, the hero of the Spanish war, came near being a South Carolinian, but like many others of South Carolina blood, "went west," and other sections now claim his life. His mother was born in Orangeburg county, about twelve miles below Swansea. She was Mary Robinson, called "Polly." She married years ago a Baptist minister of Orangeburg district, known familiarly as Uncle Joe Wheeler.

He had several children, but moved off and went to Georgia, where "Little Joe" was born. Phil Hutto, near Norway, on the Florida, Central and Peninsular railroad, now owns the place, and it is still known in that section as "The Wheeler Place." Some day it will be historic ground. A lady, long since married, who lives near Norway, corresponded with the eldest son for some time after they moved off. He was called Furman and what passed between them was what we now call love letters, and she too was writing to "Cousin Furman," but in this case "cousin" was not a dangerous term, and they broke off and her name was changed to Wheeler by the correspondence.

There is a widow lady now living near Swansea who can well remember the visits of "Cousin Joe Wheeler" to her mother's home and neighborhood, to see relations, after he had emigrated from the state.—Lexington (S. C.) Dispatch.

**Charleston Gets Half**

Charleston, Oct. 14.—Senator B. R. Tillman, who has been working to have troops embarked from Charleston to Puerto Rico and Cuba, has been assured by Adj. Gen. Corbin that the honor of sending the soldiers to the islands will be equally divided between Charleston and Savannah. To-day Mayor Smythe received from Senator Tillman a copy of a letter from Gen. Corbin in which the latter says among other things: "Savannah has been chosen as one of the ports at which we shall embark troops. The secretary of war desires me to inform you that he will give instruction that Charleston also be used for this purpose. In other words he desires to arrange that the shipping be as nearly as possible divided between the two ports of Charleston and Savannah."

**An Interesting Decision as to Burial Grounds.**

Some time ago Col. J. G. Gibbs found a tract of land between Anderson and Oconee counties upon which the taxes had not been paid for years. It was known as the Maverick burial ground and several Van Wyck's are buried there. The mother of Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, who was a Maverick, is buried there. The plot is no longer used as a burial ground, and Colonel Gibbs proceeded to advertise the land for sale. Protest were made against this, and the matter having been referred to the attorney general, Judge Townsend decided to-day that the state had no right to sell the land because it was a burial ground and such property is not taxable.—Columbia Record.

Columbia, Oct. 14.—The State Executive Committee met to-night to consider the Berkeley county contest which has been tied up by an injunction issued by Chief Justice McIver. The committee finally decided, after a lengthy discussion, to ask Judge McIver to hear the case at once and dissolve the injunction, so that a new primary may be held to name a candidate for Sheriff. The Fairfield county contest was also taken up and settled by the adoption of a resolution sustaining the county committee of Fairfield county in declaring Mr. Richmond the nominee for auditor.

Paris, Oct. 14.—It is announced here this morning that a military plot against the government has been discovered. The Rappal, Aurere and Petite Republique Francaise published almost identical stories on the subject.

**Anarchists Were to Assassinate.**

**Their Intended Victim Was Emperor William.**

Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire bound bombs of great strength full of bullets.

This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing to day from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abiden at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there.

When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The two Cairo anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

**Plot to Massacre Europeans.**

London, Oct. 15.—The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "There is a rumor in circulation that a plot is on foot for a massacre of the Europeans."

**LAST SLAVE AUCTION.**

Old paper.

The last great slave auction held in this country occurred just a year and a half before the war—namely, in October, 1859—at the race track in Savannah. The slaves were the property of Pierce Butler, a picturesque and prominent figure at that day in Philadelphia society, who is to-day remembered as having been the husband of Fannie Kemble, the actress, reader and author. His family name was Mease, but he inherited a fortune in lands and slaves from his grandfather, Major Pierce Butler of South Carolina, on condition that he should take the latter's name. Butler's inveterate passion for gambling got him into financial difficulties. It is said he lost \$25,000 in a single hand—four deuces, against four kings held by his opponent.

Finally to meet his losses Butler was forced to sell his slaves. There were 998 of these in all. The sale took three days and netted \$33,000. Butler had chosen a good time to sell. A year later his negroes would not have been worth a dollar a head. But the sale would have been more profitable had it not been announced as one of its conditions that no division of families would be permitted. Hence, in order to secure a good slave, buyers often had to take with him infirm or aged relatives. Out of the limitation grew a memorable tragedy. Tom Pate, a well known Vicksburg trader, bought a man, his two sisters, and his wife, with the guarantee that they should not be separated. Disregarding this, Pate sold the sisters—one to Pat Somers, a brother trader, and the other to a resident of St. Louis.

What legal rights a negro had in the south were well protected. Somers was told of the guarantee and he sent the girl back to Pate and demanded his money. A quarrel was the result and Somers was shot dead. Ten days later his nephew killed Pate and died from wounds received. The feud was kept up until every male bearing the name of Pate was wiped out, and then the war liberated the sisters, who were alive in St. Louis in 1887.

London, Oct. 4.—The Atlantic Transport company's steamer Mahegan, formerly the Cleopatra of the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday with 50 passengers and a crew of 150 is ashore off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands.

Walker, Miss., Oct. 13.—To-day's conferees between the hostile and friendly Indians preliminary to tomorrow's council with Indian Commissioner Jones indicate that the hostilities will lay down their arms and that a settlement will be reached.

Griffin, Ga., Oct. 13.—Private Henry Dickson, a deserter from Co. B, Third regiment, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded near Louisa Grove to-day by a detail from Camp Northern. Dickson resisted arrest and was shot down while attempting to kill one of the soldiers.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Sales, total 74,000 bales; sales American 65,000; trade takings 57,000; actual exports 4,000; import total 46,000; import American 41,000; stock total 545,000; stock American 471,000; afloat total 271,000; afloat American 270,000; sales for speculation 800; purchases for export 1,400.

# Horses.

**Our first car load arrived to-day, September 28, 1898.**

**Thoroughbred Berkshire Pigs for sale.**

## H. Harby.

Sumter, S. C., September 28, 1898.

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