

The Rules of the Game.

How Politics Must Be Played in South Carolina.

Columbia, May 31—State Chairman White Jones, of the Democratic executive committee, announces that the time for candidates to file their pledges with him and pay their assessments expires on June 14, just a fortnight hence, at midnight. Under the new rules no one can become a candidate who has not paid his assessment as well as filed his pledge. Col Jones therefore requests every one expecting to be a candidate to send to him at Columbia at once his pledge in the form prescribed, together with the money to meet the assessment. Col Jones will be present at the opening meeting in Orangeburg, but he wishes to have the list of authorized candidates complete before that time. One candidate for lieutenant governor, Cole L. Bleasie, has already complied.

Below are the rules governing the holding of Democratic primary elections, as amended last night at a meeting of the State committee:

The following rules shall govern the membership of the different subordinate Democratic clubs of this State, the qualification of voters at the primary elections held by the party, the conduct of the primary elections to be held on the last Tuesday (the 23rd day) of August, A. D. 1900, and the second primary held two weeks later, if one be necessary.

Rule 1. The qualification 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 21 years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election, and be a white Democrat, or a negro who voted for Gen Hampton in 1876, and who has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since: Provided, that no white man shall be excluded from participation in the Democratic primary who shall take the pledge required by the rules of the Democratic party.

The managers at each box at the primary election shall require every voter in a Democratic primary election to pledge himself to abide the result 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 pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary."

Rule 2. Every negro applying for membership in a Democratic club, or offering to vote in a Democratic primary election, must produce a written statement of ten reputable white men who shall swear that they know of their own knowledge that the applicant or voter voted for Gen Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since. The said statement shall be placed in the ballot box by the managers and returned with the poll lists to the county chairman. The managers of election shall keep a separate list of the names of all negro voters and return it with the poll list to the county chairman.

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.

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 lists.

Rule 3. Each county executive committee of the Democratic party in this State shall meet on or before the first Monday in August of each election year, and shall appoint three managers for each primary election precinct in their respective counties, who shall hold the primary election provided for under the democratic constitution, in accordance with the acts of the general Assembly of this State regulating primary elections, the constitution of the Democratic party of this State and the rules herein set forth. The names of such managers may be published by the chairman of each county executive committee in one or more county papers at least two weeks before the election.

Rule 4. Each voter in said primary shall vote ballots, on which shall be printed the names of candidates to be voted for, for each of the offices to be filled together with the name of the office, the voter striking out the names of those for whom he does not wish to vote. No tickets shall be considered legal except those furnished by the State and county executive committees, said tickets containing the names of each office. The tickets to be voted shall be in the following forms: One for United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller General, State Superintendent of Education, Attorney General, railroad commissioner.

The other spaces to emit the different counties: For Congress,—district, for solicitor,—judicial circuit; State Senator, House of Representatives, sheriff, Judge of Probate, clerk of Court, county supervisor, coroner, county superintendent of education, treasurer, auditor.

No vote for House of Representatives shall be counted unless it contains as many names as the county is entitled to Representatives.

The oath shall be taken by all candidates as follows: "As a candidate for the office of—, in the Democratic primary election, to be held on the last Tuesday in August, 1900. I hereby pledge myself to abide the result of such primary and support the nominees thereof, and that I am not, nor will I become, the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nomination."

Rule 5. The managers of election shall open the polls at 8 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 one of their number or executive committeeman, to the chairman of the respective Democratic county executive committees within forty-eight hours after the close of the polls.

Rule 6. The county democratic executive committee shall assemble at their respective court houses on the morning of the second day after the election on or before 12 o'clock m., to tabulate the returns and declare the result of the primary, so far as the same relates to members of the general assembly and county officers, and shall forward immediately to the chairman of the State executive committee, at Columbia, S. C., the result of the election in their respective counties for United States senator, State officers, congressmen and solicitors.

Rule 7. The protests and contests for county officers shall be filed within five days after the election with the chairman of the county executive committee, and said executive committee shall hear and determine the same. The State executive committee shall hear and decide protests and contests as to United States senator, and State officers, congressmen and solicitors, and ten days shall be allowed for filing the same.

Rule 8. Candidates for the general assembly and for county offices shall file with the chairman of the county executive committee a pledge, in writing, to abide the result of the primary and support the nominees thereof. Candidates for other offices shall file such pledge with the chairman of the State executive committee: Provided, that the pledge of such candidates shall be filed on or before the day of the first campaign meeting of the county or State, respectively. No vote for any candidate who has not complied with this rule and has not paid his assessment shall be counted. Candidate for congress and solicitor must file their pledges with the chairman of the State democratic committee on the same day as candidates for State offices.

Rule 9. In the primary elections herein provided for a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to nominate candidates. A second primary, when necessary, shall be held two weeks after the first, as provided for under the constitution of the party, and shall be subject to the rules governing the first primary. At said second primary the two highest candidates alone shall run for any one office, but if there are two or more vacancies for any particular office, then double the number of candidates shall run for the vacancies to be filled. For instance, in a race for sheriff the two highest shall run.

Rule 10. In the event of a tie between two candidates in the second primary the county chairman, if it is a county office, and the State chairman, if it is for United States senator, State officers, congressmen or solicitors, shall order the third primary. The question of a majority vote shall be determined by the number of votes cast for any particular office, and not by the whole number of votes cast in the primary.

Rule 11. Each county executive committee shall furnish the managers at each precinct two ballot boxes, one for State officers and the other for congressmen, solicitor and county officers.

COL HOYT WILL NOT BE BARRED RUNNING

When the pledge of Col James A. Hoyt, recently put in the field for governor by the prohibitionists, as an individual, is presented to State Chairman Jones of the Democratic party, that official will accept it and Col Hoyt will be on the same footing as any other candidate in the race. This matter was brought up before the State Democratic executive committee at its meeting last night by Senator Appelt of Clarendon, who presented a resolution the adoption of which some members claimed would rule Col Hoyt and the prohibitionists out of the party. There was a long fight over the matter, which ended in the reenactment of the text of the Dial resolution adopted by the last committee on the same subject two years ago.

The committee adopted the schedule for the campaign meetings, fixed the assessments of candidates, made some changes as to ballots in the rules and adopted a vigorous resolution intended to eliminate mud-slinging from the campaign—State May 21.

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HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Columbia cor News and Courier.

The plunder room, which is being explored by Mr Gantt and Mr Yeldell, is still bringing forth interesting documents. One of the latest was a packet of papers, containing a reply of President Buchanan to the commissioners from South Carolina, and the ultimatum or reply of the South Carolina commissioners. The reply of the South Carolina commissioners is caustic and eloquent in its denunciation of President Buchanan for not maintaining the status quo in Charleston harbor. The South Carolina commissioners conclude what they say as follows:

But you have decided. You have resolved to hold by force what you have obtained through our misplaced confidence, and by refusing to disavow the action of Major Anderson, have converted his violation of orders into a legitimate act of your executive authority. Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina gallantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith.

By your course you have probably rendered civil war inevitable. Be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us the State of South Carolina will accept it, and, relying upon Him who is the God of Justice, as well as the God of Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duty which lies before her hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, or the restoration of the status quo existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think, your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston, we respectfully inform you that we purpose returning to Charleston on tomorrow afternoon.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

R W Barnwell, J H Adams, James L Orr, Commissioners

On the back of this paper, which is 13 pages long, and is dated Jan. 1, 1861, is written, in the president's own handwriting:

"Executive Mansion, 3 30 o'clock, Wednesday—This paper, just presented to the president, is of such a character that he declines to receive it."

The paper seems to have been kept in the original envelope in which it was returned to the commissioners, as it bears the seal of the president of the United States, and in one corner is written in the president's handwriting the name of the messenger who carried the document to the commissioners of South Carolina.

The other paper which was found with this is evidently the reply of President Buchanan to the first communication of the commissioners, Dec 28, 1860. It is signed by President Buchanan and is a defense of what happened in Charleston harbor immediately after the ordinance of secession had been passed. In this paper President Buchanan insists that he went into an understanding—not a contract—with Messrs Lawrence M Keitt, W W Boyce, M. L Bonham, W P Miles and John McQueen, to maintain the status quo. He insists that it was not a formal contract, but that so far as he was concerned he was willing to carry out the agreement in good faith and did so. He gives copies of orders issued early in December to Major Anderson, and as to Anderson's actions concludes: "Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major Anderson acted upon his own responsibility unless, indeed, he had tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act" on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not yet been alleged.

Going on as to the removal of Maj Anderson, he says: "When I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to proceed to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This could only have been done with any degree of safety to the command by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities. But before any steps could possibly have been taken in this direction we received information dated on the 28th inst, that 'the Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night, the 27th, to Fort Moultrie.'"

Thus the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanation, and doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when removal was made, seized by a military force two of the three Federal Forts in the harbor of Charleston, and have covered them under their own flag, instead of that of the United States."

Then he speaks of placing the Palmetto flag over the Custom House and Postoffice in Charleston and other evidences of that kind. He insists

that his purpose is only defensive and not hostile towards the property of the United States.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life if that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs I B Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis, by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney troubles, and never disappoints. Price 50c at J F W DeLorme's drug store.

THIN MATERIALS.

White and Colored Goods of the Washing Variety.

An immense quantity of wash goods will be worn during warm weather. These materials, formerly considered the acme of cool simplicity, are now made into extremely elaborate costumes, so arranged and trimmed that to really launder them is practically impossible. White



FOULARD GOWN.

is still to the fore, and gowns of the sheerest muslin are enriched with insertions and edges or motifs of lace of various kinds—white, yellow or black—or are finely embroidered. Muslin of the dotted variety is also well represented, the dots being often replaced by little bowknots or geometrical designs of some sort. Among the prettiest of the less expensive sheer goods is always the finely corded dimity, which comes in white, solid colors and figured styles.

In zephyrs and ginghams stripes are more seen than plaids, although there are many attractive colorings in the latter. Embroidered galatea cloth is among the novelties, the embroidered motif being small and detached, sometimes open.

A picture is given of a gown of cream foulard with a pompadour design. The skirt has stitched plaits at the top and is gathered at the back. A little band of galloon simulates a tunic. The back of the bodice is stretched, the front being gathered at the neck and waist. A band of galloon outlines a yoke, and galloon also decorates the top of the tight sleeves and the wrists. The collar and belt are of red satin.

JUDIC CHOLLET.



HEADACHE

is only a symptom—not a disease. So are Backache, Nervousness, Dizziness and the Blues. They all come from an unhealthy state of the menstural organs. If you suffer from any of these symptoms—if you feel tired and languid in the morning and wish you could lie in bed another hour or two—if there is a bad taste in the mouth, and no appetite—if there is pain in the side, back or abdomen—BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will bring about a sure cure. The doctor may call your trouble some high-sounding Latin name, but never mind the name. The trouble is in the menstural organs, and Bradfield's Female Regulator will restore you to health and regulate the menses like clockwork.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for destinations (Charleston, Summerville, etc.) and times. Includes a small logo of a train.

NOTE: In addition to the above service trains Nos. 15 and 16 run daily between Charleston and Columbia, carrying elegant Pullman sleeping cars. No. 15 leaves Charleston 11:00 p. m. arrive Columbia 5:55 a. m. No. 16 leaves Columbia 1:55 a. m. arrive Charleston 7:30 a. m. Sleeping cars ready for occupancy at 9:00 p. m. both at Charleston and Columbia. These trains make close connections at Columbia with through trains between Florida points and Washington and the east.

Table with columns for destinations (Greenville, Anderson, etc.) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (Savannah, Allendale, etc.) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (Columbia, Allendale, etc.) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (Atlanta and Beyond) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (Atlanta, Savannah, etc.) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (To Asheville-Cincinnati-Louisville) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (To Washington and the East) and times.

Table with columns for destinations (To Washington and the East) and times.

Sleeping Car Line between Charleston and Atlanta, via Augusta, making connections at Atlanta for all points North and West. Solid Trains between Charleston and Asheville. Connections at Columbia with through trains for Washington and the East; also for Jacksonville and all Florida Points.

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Oct 25.

Notice of Registration.

The State of South Carolina—Sumter County—Office of Supervisors of Registration, Sumter County, S. C., February 1st, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, and in conformity with the requirements of the State Constitution, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, and for the issuing of transfers, etc., will be open at the office of Supervisors of Registration in the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., on the first Monday of each month, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified. The requirements for a qualified voter are that the applicant for registration shall be able to read and write correctly, or possess in his own name property to the amount of three hundred dollars, upon which he pays taxes.

E. F. BURROWS, T. D. DEBOSE, J. M. KNIGHT, Supervisors of Registration Sumter Co. Mch 1

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