

An Appeal for Statesburg.

Dear Mr. Editor: In the June and July numbers of your paper it is observed that in the lists of churches, you have located our Church of the Holy Cross at Statesburg. Now, this is wrong—a mistake that has existed in the outer world at large almost as long as the true name itself, and has even surpassed it in the widespread use it has attained, for instance, in our geographical maps, for I do not remember having ever seen a map upon which the name was correctly spelled. Then in these later days the postoffice department has assisted largely in circulating the error. To my mind these facts constitute a standing, living, progressive commentary, a striking practical illustration of the innate propensity of human nature to take the wrong side, to help do a thing in the wrong way, whenever the thing to be done, or the side to be advocated, is far off and the true facts bearing on the case are more or less hidden from the view of humanity in general.

Now, the true facts in regard to the origin of the name of this old village are as follows: General Thomas Sumter's home was here, and about the close of the Revolutionary War, he gave the name Statesburg to the village. In the year 1787 the community, all around on the hills, held a meeting at Statesburg, for the purpose of organizing a parish and establishing a church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Church Wardens and Vestrymen, of whom Gen. Sumter was one, were elected, and from that time to the present the name Statesburg has been accurately preserved in all the parochial records of the local church.

Further, if you will take the trouble to examine the journals of the Diocesan Conventions and Councils from 1790 to 1902 you will find, up to the very last one, either Claremont Church or, latterly, Church of the Holy Cross recorded as being situated at Statesburg. A hundred years' usage of a name by the inhabitants of an old village ought surely to be a sufficient precedent as to the correct spelling of that name. Yours truly,

W. W. Anderson, M. D.,
Senior Warden.
—The Diocese.

Alderman Scherwin has not abandoned the effort to have Main street sprinkled with oil. The Standard Oil Co. has made a price on the oil that is satisfactory, and he has succeeded in obtaining liberal subscriptions from all the business men he has called on. He will call on the other Main street business men within the next few days, and as soon as sufficient money has been raised the oil will be ordered. It is hoped that the street can be sprinkled before the end of the month.

Pistols Leased For Ten Years.

(Spartanburg, S. C., Telegram to the Charlotte Observer.)

Dealers throughout the State have hit upon an ingenious way of evading the new pistol law which went into effect on July 1. By a recent act of the Legislature it is against the law to sell or offer for sale a pistol less than twenty inches in length or of weight less than three pounds, which meant in the original purpose, the nonsale of the firearm. But dealers have taken advantage of the fact that the statute says nothing concerning the leasing of a pistol to any one who may be desirous of possessing the weapon. The following advertisement appears in one of the papers of Spartanburg:

"The new pistol law prohibits the sale of pistols. Call at my store and I will rent you one for any length of time."

The time for which a weapon is leased or rented is ten years, which amounts to practically a sale. A pistol worth \$8 is transferred to the lessee for eight years. There seems to be a consciousness on the part of the buyer that the pistol is not to be retransferred even at the expiration of the lease and that the transaction settles the matter.

What the Chinese Say.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—Lin Kun Yi, Chang Chih Tung and Yuan Shai Kai, viceroys respectively of Naa Kin, Hankow and governor of Pe Chi Li, in separate conferences with T. Sharratts, tariff commissioner for the United States, have concurred in making two significant and unequivocal declarations.

The first is that the critical moment has arrived when China must make a supreme effort for the promotion of commerce and friendly intercourse with America and Europe; the second declaration is that as an evidence of her good faith in this intention and her appreciation of the generous policy of the United States toward her, China will make an unprecedented exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

News From the Wires.

Spartanburg, Aug. 19.—A strange white man was killed by an electric car last night. He was not identified.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 19.—A publishing house in China is to be established jointly by the Methodist Episcopal Church north and south. Tomorrow the book committee of the Southern Methodist Publishing house will meet here to ratify the agreement. The building for the plant has already been constructed at Shanghai. The book committee of the northern church is to meet in New York for ratification of the agreement. The book committee at its meeting tomorrow is expected to choose its representatives on the joint board, but no intimation has been made concerning probable selections.

New York, Aug. 19.—A trolley car of the Union Railway Company going to Yonkers tonight jumped the track at Moshoul Parkway and Jerome avenue, struck a trolley pole and turned completely over. There were about 40 people in the car at the time and many were rendered unconscious. Fourteen already have been taken to Fordham hospital and it is said that several may die.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN LAURENS.

One Negro Killed and One Wounded, and a White Man Badly Wounded.

Laurens, Aug. 16.—The fight between young George Anderson and a gang of negroes, six miles from this city, yesterday afternoon, was one of the bloodiest that has taken place in this county in many years, and as a result Wash McDowell, a negro, is dead, Anderson lies critically wounded, shot in the lungs and in the arm, and a son of McDowell is also wounded. Considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood last night and a number of people, including the sheriff and his deputy, went there from this city.

It appears that several days ago Mr. Anderson had a difficulty with McDowell about the collection of toll for threshing wheat and it is said that McDowell used abusive language, refusing to pay the toll due. Yesterday afternoon Anderson had occasion to go by McDowell's house with his wagon, carrying a negro man with him. He placed his shot gun in the wagon. Near McDowell's house he met McDowell and the trouble of a few days previous over the wheat arose again and a fight began. Two negroes, one of them McDowell's son, came running up, one of the mwith a shot-gun and the other with a small rifle. One of them fired at Anderson. The negro who was driving the wagon for Anderson seeing his master's danger, got the latter's shotgun from the wagon and gave it to him. Anderson thereupon shot McDowell dead and wounded young McDowell, and meanwhile received a load of shot in his breast, some of the shot penetrating the lungs, and also received one or two rifle wounds in the arm.

The sheriff and his party went to the scene this morning and have not returned. It is rumored here that the man who inflicted the dangerous wound on Anderson has escaped, but this cannot be verified at this hour.—Special to News and Courier.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 17.—The Southern Railway has practically decided to build a line from Bushnell, N. C., to Maryville, Tenn. When this is complete the Rabun Gap survey will be used, according to present intentions, in entering Georgia and South Carolina. This will give the Southern facilities to handle coal into these coal consuming states and save it thousands of dollars in handling the same. Chief Engineer Weels is authority for the plans given out.

Nesquehoning, Pa., Aug. 18.—In a clash between striking mine workers and deputies here tonight, Patrick Sharp, a striker of Landsford, was shot and killed almost instantly by a deputy. The shooting caused considerable excitement for a time but order was soon restored without any other persons being injured, and the town is now quiet. A deputy named Harry McElmoye, was arrested charged with the killing of Sharp, and was taken to the county jail at Mauch Chunk.

Habana, Aug. 18.—At the meeting of council of secretaries today Emilio Terry, secretary of agriculture, presented his resignation. It was not accepted. Senator Terry will have four days in which to reconsider his step. The resignation of Senator Terry is commented upon variously today in the local papers. El Mundo says Senator Terry resigned because he became discouraged with the weak policy of the government and because President Palma has not followed the plan he outlined when he landed at Gibara, Senator Terry himself says he resigns for family reasons and because he desires to go to Paris.

Killed by a Negro Employe.

Gainesville, Fla., Aug. 18.—News reached here that William Bronson, superintendent of the Cummer Phosphate plant at Kokomo, near Newberry, was shot and killed by one of the negro employes of the plant early Sunday morning. The slayer escaped.

The superintendent was assassinated as he was on his way to the negro quarters, a short distance from the plant, to quell a disturbance which had resulted from a game of cards. It was about 2 o'clock at night when Mr. Bronson was awakened by what he regarded as a fight. The men were in one of the houses of the negro quarter, and there were frequent threats of shooting. He left to quell the fight and had passed the first three houses in the quarters and was making his way to where the negroes were engaged in the difficulty, when he was waylaid from behind a house and shot. One ball penetrated his left side just below the heart and the other shattered the hip bone on the same side.

Senator McLaurin at Home.

Bennettsville, Aug. 17.—United States Senator John L. McLaurin with his family, are here at his home, spending a few days. The Senator is looking well, and is sought and continuously surrounded by his numerous friends. He will take his family to Asheville, N. C., for a month's sojourn.

The Senator absolutely refuses to be interviewed on his plans for the future and is not discussing county, State or national politics. An attempt was made to get an expression from him relative to his declination of the proffered Judgeship by the President, but was conspicuously non-committal. He is personally attending to his extensive private interests in this county, is bright, cheerful and mindful of his numerous warm personal friends.

Africa is now claiming the largest tree in the world, half again as tall and twice the girth of the greatest redwood in California.

There is a strong desire in Alabama to secure as bishop of the Episcopal diocese in succession to the late Bishop Barnwell, the Rev. W. A. Guerry, now chaplain at the University of the South, Sewanee. Mr. Guerry is formerly of this State and received his school education at the Porter Military Academy here, known in his day as the Holy Communion Church Institute. He was for a time a teacher at the Porter Academy. Mr. Guerry is a very eloquent and effective preacher besides being an ideal pastor and an able administrator. There is much opposition in Tennessee to his leaving Sewanee, where he is doing a great work among the young men.—Charleston Post.

KEYWARD'S SURPRISING STRENGTH.

THE COLLETON COUNTY FARMER SURE TO LEAD IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNOR.

Can You Pick His Running Mate in Second Primary?

The first primary election next Tuesday will settle the fate of a large proportion of the candidates for State and county offices, and the U. S. senatorship. Some few will reach the goal that day, but for the majority of offices the fight will have to be continued in the second primary.

Outside of the county offices the greatest interest centres in the race for governor and United States senator. Little is known as to the latter. Each of the six candidates has a strong following in some certain locality and the one who gets the most liberal sprinkling of votes over the entire State will have the best of it. At the meetings the people have not indicated who the fortunate one would be.

The governor's race presents absorbing interest to the close observer. It has been one of the prettiest ever run in South Carolina. The campaign has been upon a high plane. Just which two of the five men wishing to be governor will make the second race is difficult to name. The consensus of opinion in all quarters seems to be that D. C. Heyward, the Colleton county farmer, will be one of these two, but there is a wide difference of views as to who will be the "running mate."

When it is taken into consideration that Capt. Heyward is a "new man" in politics and has only got acquainted with the people this summer, the strength that he has developed is truly surprising.

Production of Phosphate Rock.

The total production of phosphate rock in 1901, as reported by Dr. Joseph Struthers, in Mineral Resources of the United States, 1901, now in press, U. S. Geological Survey, was 1,483,723 long tons, valued at \$5,316,403, as compared with 1,491,216 long tons, valued at \$5,359,249 in 1900, a decrease of 7,493 in tonnage and of \$426,845 in value.

The industry in Florida, which has been the chief producing State since 1894, continued to show an improvement, the total output and value for that State in 1901 being the largest yet recorded. The production of hard rock and land pebble was greater than in 1900, though the quantity of river pebble was appreciably less than the output of the previous year, and but slightly greater than one-half that of 1899. The increase in the production of hard rock and land pebble, however, more than offset the large decrease in the quantity of river pebble produced, so that the total production of phosphate rock in Florida during 1901 was greater than in 1900, being 751,986 long tons, valued at \$3,159,473, as compared with 706,243 long tons, valued at \$2,983,231, in 1900.

Soft rock has not been produced in Florida since 1897, in which year a small output of 2,800 tons was reported. In South Carolina there was a slight decrease in the output of land rock, which was nearly offset by the increased output of river rock, the total being 8,000 tons less than in 1900; the respective outputs are 225,189 long tons of land rock in 1901, as compared with 266,168 long tons in 1900, and 95,992 long tons of river rock in 1901, as compared with 62,987 long tons in 1900.

The total output of phosphate rock in Tennessee decreased from 454,491 long tons in 1900, to 403,653 long tons in 1901, which is equivalent to nearly 10 per cent decrease.

Pennsylvania contributed 893 long tons of phosphate rock during 1901, as compared with 900 long tons in 1900.

There was no reported production for Alabama, Arkansas, or North Carolina, although in the last-named State a few thousand tons of low-grade rock were mined, which was used for macadamizing streets in Wilmington. The average price per long ton of Florida hard rock continued practically the same as in 1900, being \$5.25; the price of land pebble decreased from \$2.77 in 1900 to \$2.67 in 1901; and the price of river pebble declined from \$2.36 in 1900 to \$2.25 in 1901.

The price of South Carolina hard rock in 1901 was \$3.18 per long ton, as compared with \$3.30 in 1900, and the average price of South Carolina river rock was \$2.56 in 1901, as against \$2.61 in 1900.

The price of Tennessee phosphate rock advanced from an average of \$1.62 in 1898 to \$2.91 in 1901, the reason being the better preparation of the material for the market and the consolidation of competing producers.

The imports of fertilizers, including guano, crude phosphates and other substances used for fertilizing purposes, into the United States during 1901 were valued at \$1,590,761, as compared with \$1,420,918 in 1900.

The French are either too polite or too thrifty to interrupt a public speaker with bricks or ancient eggs, cabbages or other missiles, but when they want to fluster him a professional "barker" is employed, a fellow who can make a kennel of dogs ashamed of themselves. They pay this fellow, turn him loose and give him the cue. No orator could compete with that barker. It is said there are a half dozen of those fellows in Paris who make lots of money in election times.

There are now several vessels larger than the "Great Eastern," and there will soon be whole fleets, each one of which will be of greater displacement than that one time wonder of the seas.

Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 18.—The little island of Orishima was overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption between August 13 and August 15, and all the inhabitants, numbering 150 persons, were undoubtedly killed. The island is covered with volcanic debris and all the houses on it have disappeared. The eruption is still proceeding and is accompanied by submarine eruptions in the vicinity which make it dangerous for vessels to approach the island. The Orishima is one of a chain of islands extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the biggest island of Japan.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Law Governing the Primary and Rules for Conducting the Election.

Many voters are not as well informed as they might be in regard to the qualifications that are necessary to vote in the primary election, and if they will carefully examine the following rules and regulations it may save them trouble and disappointment on the day of election. Too many people take it for granted that as they are known to be Democrats, it is unnecessary for them to comply with the requirements of the law governing the primaries, but it is absolutely requisite that certain conditions be fulfilled, which the managers are sworn to enforce in the conduct of the election.

Article VI of the constitution of the Democratic party says: "At this election only Democratic white voters who have been residents of the State twelve months and the county sixty days preceding the next general election, and such negroes as voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, and as have voted the ticket continuously since, to be shown by the certificate of ten white Democratic voters, who will pledge themselves to support the nominees of such elections, may vote: Provided, That no person shall be allowed to vote except his name be enrolled on the particular club list at which he offers to vote, at least five days before the first election. Each club shall have separate polling place for primary elections."

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 next succeeding general election, and be a white Democrat, or a negro who voted for General 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."

In the coming primary election there are two tickets to be voted, one for United States Senator and State officers and the other for Congressman and county officers. The tickets are supplied to the managers with the names of all the candidates printed thereon, and the voter must scratch out the names of those for whom he does not wish to vote. No other ticket is allowed, and partly written and partly printed tickets will not be counted by the managers. Registration certificates are not required in the primary election.

The first primary will be held on Tuesday, August 26th, and the second primary on Tuesday, Sept. 9th. The polls will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and will be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The managers are required to count the votes immediately after the polls are closed, and the count must be made in public, which means that disinterested persons are entitled to be present while the votes are being counted, and that a secret count by the managers would be illegal.

Jenkins Bros. have just received a large shipment of ball bearing, drop head, New Home machines. See them. Under Masonic Temple. July 30.

MANAGERS PRIMARY ELECTION.

Following is a list of the Managers appointed for the Primary Election to be held Tuesday, August 26th, 1902, and for the Second Primary, to be held two weeks later, if one should be necessary:

- Bandana—
 - Bossard—W. S. Dinkins, John Tallon, M. W. Cummings.
 - Catchall—
 - Concord—J. D. Newman, W. W. Kenney, J. W. Brunson.
 - Earle—M. L. Hodge, W. H. Bradham, Henry Wells.
 - Farmers—H. M. Spann, J. F. Burkett, T. L. Jones.
 - Gaillard's X Roads—
 - High Hills—
 - Laborers' and Mechanics—G. E. Richardson, J. D. Epperson, H. G. McKagen.
 - Manchester—S. M. Coulter, R. R. Ardis, T. H. Osteen.
 - Mayesville—C. D. Cooper, W. B. Cooper, Geo. T. DesChamps.
 - Pleasant Grove—
 - Privateer—R. B. Cain, Ashby Bradford, Ed Pritchett.
 - Providence—H. A. Raffield, R. M. Brown, J. H. Jones.
 - Rafting Creek—J. D. McLeod, Frank K. Young, Ellison Barfield.
 - Salem—J. B. Warren, J. A. Boykin, W. N. McElveen.
 - Scarborough—
 - Shiloh—J. W. Hicks, H. H. Player, Silas Traluck.
 - Stateburg—
 - Sumter—H. Harby, Jr., M. DeVaux Moore, W. H. Eichleberger.
 - Taylor—
 - Wedgfield—E. E. Aycock, T. L. Strange, R. Heyward Ramsey.
 - Zoar—P. L. Jones, Joel Davis, J. J. Davis.
- Should any of the above Managers appointed be unable to serve, the member of the County Executive Committee from the Club where such a vacancy in the board of managers shall occur, is empowered to fill it.
- One of the managers above-named, will call at the office of The Sumter Herald on Main Street, Sumter, S. C., on or before Saturday, August 23rd, to receive the boxes, tickets and instructions.
- The County Executive Committee is hereby called to meet in the Court House at Sumter at 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 28th, for the purpose of canvassing the vote and declaring the result of the primary election, and for such other business as may properly come before it.
- JOHN M. KNIGHT,
County Chairman.
H. L. B. WELLS, Secretary.
Sumter, S. C., Aug. 12, 1902.

Do you wear a shirt as large as 16 1-2?

If so, you can purchase any of our \$1 Colored Golf Shirts at

—75 cents,—

Sizes 16 1-2, 17, 17 1-2, 18 and 18 1-2.

None charged or sent out on approbation.

**J. RYTTEBERG & SONS,
SUMTER, S. C.**

MACON, GA. SUMTER, S. C. ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Artope & Whitt Co.,

G. E. RICHARDSON, - - Manager.

Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones and Iron Fencing.

Large Stock Finished Work on Yard.

You will find our prices much lower than you have been paying. Investigate, call or write for designs and prices.

Special discount for the next thirty days. Office and works 33 E. Liberty Street, Sumter, S. C. Aug 11—

LETTER FILES

CHEAP

We have just received direct from manufacturers a large shipment of

**RAILROAD BOX FILES
BEST QUALITY**

**And have placed them on sale at
Twenty-five Cents Each.**

This quality never before sold here for less than 35 cents.

H. G. OSTEEEN & CO.