

# THIS SPACE BELONGS TO THE SUMTER DRY GOODS COMPANY. Look for Their ADVERTISEMENT NEXT WEEK.

**MAYOR'S COURT.**

Moses Williams for disturbance of the peace; three dollars or six days. Moses Williams for vagrancy; five dollars or ten days. Moses took the days although he says "he aint no vacancy."

The case against Marion Durant, Isaac Colclough and Sam Gardner for gambling was dismissed. The city failed to make out a case beyond a reasonable doubt and the defendants were discharged.

**A Lengthy Trial by Jury Friday.**

The Mayor's court was the center of interest last Friday, and a crowd that filled the room and blocked the doors and windows sat patiently through several hours of examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

The case was that of the city vs. Jos. H. Villeneuve for disorderly conduct and creating a disturbance at the Nixon House on Main street and continuing to the Opera House on Main street on the night of August 27th.

The case was called for trial yesterday but the defendant demanded a trial by jury and Mayor Stuckey postponed the trial until today so that a jury could be drawn and be in readiness at the appointed hour.

The trial began shortly after 11 o'clock. The jury was as follows: E. W. A. Bultman, W. B. Blanding, D. J. Auld, W. R. Burgess, J. L. Haynsworth and J. H. Darr.

Officer H. H. Smith who made the arrest, A. J. Moses, P. P. Gaillard, Jack Moses, W. J. Mills and Todd Folsom were put up as witnesses by the city and Otis Teicher, George McKagan, Eugene Miller, O. B. O'Neal, Leo Miller and Jos. H. Villeneuve were put on the stand to testify by J. H. Clifton, Esq., who represented the defense.

The difficulty had its origin in the office of the Nixon House about 8 o'clock, Wednesday night. J. H. Villeneuve and W. J. Mills, the latter an insurance man who has been in the city on business for the past ten days or two weeks, got into an altercation at the cigar stand about a proposition to make a bet on a throw with the cigar machine. Jack Moses, who was at the cigar stand at the time, testified that Joe Villeneuve proposed to bet Mills, who had just come up to the stand, that he could make a better throw on the cigar machine than Mills could, the bet to be a dollar. Mills agreed and Villeneuve told him to put up the dollar. Mills said he had no change but he was good for it, and turning to him (Jack Moses) asked him to pay the money if he lost. Villeneuve said he would not bet that way, that Mills' word was not good for anything and cursed Mills, applying a vile epithet, that usually means a fight on the spot. About this time his father, Mr. A. J. Moses, came into the office and hearing Villeneuve's language told him to leave the house and to stay out, and carried him out of the office and down the steps. After Villeneuve got out Mills went out of the office on the piazza and said to Villeneuve, who was on the sidewalk at the bottom of the steps, that he, Villeneuve, was too dirty or low for him to notice, or words to that effect. Villeneuve ran up the steps and struck Mills, who had turned to reenter the office, from the rear. Mills went into the dining room and Villeneuve attempted to follow him into the house but was held and finally put out by himself and father. During the scuffle Villeneuve was cursing in a loud voice and used very profane language.

Mr. A. J. Moses and Capt. Gaillard did not see or hear the beginning of the difficulty in the office, but otherwise corroborated the testimony of Jack Moses. Capt. Gaillard said he saw O. B. O'Neal strike someone in the melee when Villeneuve was trying to follow Mills into the dining room. Thought it was Mills but could not be positive about it. Mr. A. J. Moses said that after Villeneuve had been put out and had left the hotel, Mills, who was going on Main street, came to him to borrow a pistol, saying he had been advised to get one to protect himself. Had said to Mills that he needed no pistol. He had telephoned for a policeman to come to the hotel to stop the row and had been answered by Officer Seymour, but Seymour had never come to the hotel. He said also that later, after Mills had been up to the Opera House and returned a crowd had come around the hotel, some being on the street and others went to the side and rear of the house, Joe Villeneuve was in the crowd.

Officer H. H. Smith testified that while in the police office about 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night, Mills and another man came in and Mills asked him for protection, telling him of the row at the Nixon House and that there was a crowd on Main street members of which had cursed and threatened him as he drove by. He had told Mills that he would see that he was protected and went with him through the alley to the front of the Opera

House, where a carriage was standing. Just as they came out of the alley he noticed a crowd and Joe Villeneuve came up and struck two matches in succession and held them up as if to see who Mills was. He was somewhat between Mills and Villeneuve, and Mills got into his carriage. He went around to the other side of the carriage on which Mills was sitting and started to talk to him. Villeneuve came up and he asked him what he wanted; said he wanted to have a word with him; told him he was talking to the gentleman in the carriage then and would see him later. Villeneuve then said he wanted that man, meaning Mills, arrested; asked him what for; he said for hitting him at the Nixon House. Mills said he had better be getting out of the crowd and told the driver to go ahead. As the carriage started, Villeneuve jumped forward and caught hold of Mills' arm and he had to pull him loose, Villeneuve then jumped to the horses, heads and grabbed the bridle of the left hand horse. He then caught hold of Villeneuve and told him to consider himself under arrest. Leo Miller put up \$10 as bond and Villeneuve was released. When he looked at the carriage it was empty, Mills was gone. Heard he ran through the alley. Later went to the depot with Chief Bradford and Officer McKagan, having heard the crowd was following Mills up and expected him to leave on the 9:30 train. There was a large crowd at the depot. Heard Joe Villeneuve say all he wanted was to get his hands on Mills, if he saw him (Mills) on the train to take something and knock him off or throw him off and hold him until he could get his hands on him. Mills did not take the train and there was no disturbance.

W. J. Mills testified that he went to the hotel for supper, stopped in office to get a cigar for himself and friend who was with him, went to cigar slot machine to get the cigars. Had no money in his pocket except a bill and got two nickels from his friend to drop in the machine. Just then Villeneuve who he had never seen before, offered to bet a dollar on one throw on the machine; thought he was some traveling man; said to him he did not care to bet but would try him once; Villeneuve said, "Put up your dollar," felt in his pocket and had nothing as small as a dollar, then asked Jack Moses to pay the dollar for him if he should lose. Villeneuve said he didn't bet that way and cursed him for a G—d—dirty s—of a b—. He looked at Villeneuve and saw he was drinking and turned away from him; Mr. Moses came in and put Villeneuve out, Villeneuve continuing to curse him in the same manner. When he went out of office to go to supper a few moments afterwards, Villeneuve, who was standing on the sidewalk, cursed him again and he then said to him, "You are too low and common for me to notice and I won't have a row with you." He then turned to go to the dining room and Villeneuve rushed up and struck him from the rear, landing the blow behind the ear. Mr. Moses and Jack Moses put Villeneuve out and he went on toward the dining room, but O'Neal followed, struck and kicked him; Villeneuve in the meanwhile running around to the steps leading to the front door and attempted to follow him, but was stopped by Mr. Moses and Jack. Did not strike Villeneuve but got out of the way. After supper he got down street to see Mr. Bob Edmunds on business, as he expected to leave next morning, and was advised to get a pistol to protect himself; had never owned one so tried to borrow one from Mr. Moses, but failed. Got into carriage with his friend, Mr. Hartley, and drove down street to see Mr. Edmunds; on the way down when opposite the Racket Store passed through a considerable crowd in which he recognized Villeneuve and O'Neal, the only one he knew by name. Heard some one in the crowd curse him and make threats. Therefore went to police office to ask for protection; saw Officer Smith who promised him full protection. His further testimony merely confirmed Smith's testimony, except that he stated that a crowd surrounded the hotel and he heard some one in the crowd cursing him.

Otto Teicher, George McKagan and Leo Miller, testified in reference to the trouble in front of Opera House, the arrest of Villeneuve and the flight of Mills through the alley. They contradicted the statements of Officer Smith in several particulars, saying that Villeneuve did not try to pull Mills out of the carriage, did not catch hold of the horses, and that he was arrested as soon as he asked Smith to arrest Mills.

O'Neal's and Villeneuve's testimony differed from that of Mills and Jack Moses. They said that Mills opposed the bet in the first instance, that he insulted Villeneuve by telling him he was too low to associate with him when Villeneuve refused to bet with him unless the money was put up, that Mills struck Villeneuve when he was being held by Mr. Moses and Jack

Moses, that they left the hotel and came up to the Racket store to get a drink, and when they came out saw Mills pass in the carriage; did not say anything to him or curse him. Followed the carriage up to the Opera House and went to Smith to ask him to arrest Mills. Mills jumped out of carriage and ran through alley and Smith arrested Villeneuve.

Neither Eugene Miller nor Todd Folsom knew anything concerning the fight and their testimony threw no additional light on the subject itself. Mr. Clifton made a speech of some length and Mayor Stuckey charged the jury.

The jury thereupon proceeded with due deliberation to disagree and a mistrial was ordered.

The political puzzle is, Latimer or Evans.

Sells Bros. circus is heading this way and will reach Sumter early in October.

The Graded Schools open for the fall session two weeks from last Monday.

The three banks were closed Monday, September 1st being Labor Day and a legal holiday.

Cotton is being picked with unusual rapidity and if it can be picked as fast as it opens the bulk of the crop will be marketed before October 1st.

The mail boxes which will be placed in all sections of the city have been on hand for several weeks and will be put up as soon as Postmaster Shore receives notice from the postoffice inspector as to their location.

The Southern Railway received yesterday morning, a solid car of dry goods shipped from eastern cities, and consigned to Schwartz Bros. of this city. Solid car loads of dry goods for one firm are not common occurrences here.

Sumter being a free delivery office, the rules of the Postoffice Department require two cents postage on all drop letters. Those who mail letters to residents of the city will do well to remember this and use a two cent stamp on every letter they mail in Sumter.

Street Commissioner White will begin macadamizing Bartlett Street between Harvin and Main as soon as the rock can be obtained. When this work is completed both the passenger and freight depot will have macadamized roadways leading to them.

Every friend that Col. J. Harvey Wilson has in Sumter county should get to work to make certain his election as Secretary of State. They should not only endeavor to bring out every vote in the county for him, but if they have friends in other parts of the State they should write to them and enlist their support. Col. Wilson is in the lead and if his friends will only help him a little, he will win by an overwhelming majority. His opponent has a strong organization and an immense amount of work is being done in his behalf, and if he wins it will be by reason of his organization and the energy with which his campaign is being pushed.

See the card of Hon. Banks L. Caughman in this issue. Mr. Caughman will be remembered as the author of the Separate Coach Law.

**MAGNOLIA NEWS.**

Political Aftermath—Crop Conditions—Personal Mention.

Magnolia, S. C., Sept. 1.—Everything is serene and quiet now, in striking contrast with last Monday, the day before the election, when suspense, excitement and anxiety, with the best people in the world, the candidates, were almost unbearable, until Tuesday's results partially relieved the tension. With some of the candidates, the struggle is over, but with many more the battle is still on. Mr. T. G. McLeod was elected by a handsome majority, but Mr. E. D. Smith was defeated by the circulation of falsehood at an hour too late to contradict, it seems. Words are inadequate to express my contempt for persons who circulate a malicious falsehood.

Our farmers and merchants are more buoyant, since the rains set in some time ago, notwithstanding the realization of the fact that the cotton crop is about 60 per cent, and the corn crop, scarcely 50 per cent, of an average crop.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever in this community within the past two months, but under the skillful attention of our popular physician, Dr. J. W. Tarrant, they are all convalescent.

Our proficient and genial Railroad Agent, Mr. Toon, is called to Orangeburg to look after the office there during the absence of the regular agent. The echoes, "hurry back Short," still greet our ears.

Willie Rhame is with his brother, Dr. D. O. Rhame in Summerton.

Mr. T. Eunace Rhame, of Summerton, is here for a short while.

Mr. Geo. W. Stokes has opened a full line of goods.

Mrs. E. F. Darby is back from Columbia for a few days, visiting her mother and sisters.

Our graded school will open soon, with Prof. Brunson, of Florence, as principal, and Misses Clark and Foster as assistants—all first class teachers.

**Letter From Hagood.**

Hagood, S. C., Aug. 25.—The farmers are busy gathering cotton. It looks as if the crops of some will be about gathered by the middle of September. I judge from what I see and hear that we will have three-fourths of a crop of cotton and corn with a fine potato crop. Provisions have been so high that we need a full crop and good prices to pay out.

Our community is enjoying good health just now.

Miss Courtenay Atkinson, who has been away a month up the country, will return home this week.

We write for information. Dr. Anderson's letter of last week contained interesting history. What about Sumter's Mount? Did the General ever live there? I have been on the Mount from whence you have a splendid view of the country around, and have imagined, among a great many other things, the old "Game Cock" as being up there on espionage. I have a stick out from the Mount, and I drank from the family spring, so they told me. Is all this to be exploded. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Again as to Stateburg I have been told that it came near being the State capital, in one vote, and that the man who cast the deciding vote was the father or grandfather of the late Maj. Lenoir; is this true? Would be glad to hear from Dr. Anderson and Mr. Farman on the matter. "Nepos."

[The above was intended for last week's issue but was received after the paper was printed.—Ed.]

**W. Boyd Evans to the People.**

I desire to express my thanks to my fellow Democrats in South Carolina for their expression of confidence in me as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in the primary, leading my opponent for the second race by nearly two thousand votes, and beg to submit my claims to the voters, asking for their suffrage in the second primary. All of my opponents and myself discussed the question in reference to the Railroad Commissioner's office and the welfare of the people in every County, and separated as friends.

My opponent is from the same territory as the two incumbents. When Mr. Wilborn retires, the great eastern, north-eastern and south-eastern sections of the State, comprising the largest part of the State, with the largest railroad mileage, will be absolutely unrepresented on the Board.

Living in the central part of the State, and being a native of Marion, by which County I was endorsed for the position, I submit that I am in a position, if elected, to see that all sections of our progressive State are properly represented.

If I am honored with your suffrages, you may rest assured that I will perform the duties of the office of Railroad Commissioner with the fidelity that I have served my people in the past.

W. Boyd Evans.

**HEYWARD AT HOME.**

Given Solid Vote by His People— Colleton Farmers Appeal to Farmers of South Carolina to Support Him.

It is said by old politicians that no candidate for a State office has ever before been tendered such an endorsement by his home people as that given Capt. Heyward in the first primary by the people of Colleton. He got 2,258 votes against 135 for the other four candidates—or 96 votes out of every 100 cast.

This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Colleton has heretofore been very seriously divided politically. It is a magnificent testimonial to Heyward by the people who know him best.

In addition to their votes the farmers of Colleton, hundreds of them, of every kind and class, the followers of Ben Tillman and Sheppard and Haskell, have signed this address to the farmers of South Carolina:

"State of South Carolina, County of Colleton.  
We, the undersigned, farmers of Colleton county, hereby endorse Capt.

D. C. Heyward for governor in the next primary, and earnestly urge the farmers throughout the State to vote for him. Capt. Heyward has been a practical farmer all his life, and is therefore, thoroughly acquainted with our condition and needs. From our intimate knowledge of him as a man, of his high character and his eminent ability, we feel that we can conscientiously commend him to you as one worthy of your suffrage, and earnestly request you to give him your enthusiastic support.

(Here follows names of hundreds of farmers—every one in Colleton who had an opportunity to sign.)

**Card of Thanks.**

Editor of the Watchman: Please allow me space in your paper to thank the voters of Sumter county for the support given me in the primary of the 26th. I trust that I shall be further remembered by them in the second election. I promise, if elected Railroad Commissioner, to do all I can for the people's interest.

B. L. Caughman.  
Mt. Willing, S. C., Aug. 29, 1902.

**Balloonists Come to Grief.**

Denver, Col., Sept. 1.—After a lapse of more than 24 hours during which time no word was received from the three aeronauts, Thomas Baldwin, C. L. Shotman and Percy Hudson, who left Denver yesterday to try for a balloon voyage to New York, a telegram came tonight announcing that the airship had been wrecked in a storm 27 miles north of Florence, Col. Although bruised and somewhat frost-bitten the occupants were not seriously hurt. The storm first struck the balloon at 9:30 last night and between that hour and daylight the experience of the aeronauts was terrible. Three times the balloon was carried over Pike's Peak and the last time it was necessary to throw out all the water, provision and instruments in order to clear the summit of the mountain. At daylight a landing was made and tonight the men reached Florence.

**HESTER'S ANNUAL REPORT OF COTTON CROP.**

Show Receipts at U. S. Ports to Have Been 7,679,290 Against 7,666,452 Last Year.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—The totals of Secretary Hester's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States promulgated today show receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the year to have been 7,679,290 against 7,666,452 last year: overland to northern mills and Canada 1,103,953 against 1,140,237; southern consumption taken direct from the interior of the cotton belt 1,897,437 against 1,576,733, making the cotton crop of the United States for 1901-02 amount to 10,680,680 against 10,383,422 last year.

Reports from every mill consuming cotton in the cotton growing States, including woolen mills that have used cotton, show a total of 1,937,971, of this 40,534 were taken from ports and included in port receipts.

Today being a legal holiday throughout the country, the exchange was closed and only the leading totals of the crop could be given out. The full report will be issued tomorrow, showing the consumption of the south by States, the crop by States and the continued increase in spindles of the southern mills; also data in relation

**Improvement Southern Railway Dining Cars.**

Atlanta, August 25, 1902.

Southern Railway is making an especial feature of dining car service on many of its through trains, and in order to make dining cars more attractive than ever, are now equipping all of these cars with electric fans and electric lights. A number of the dining cars in through lines between Atlanta and New York have been equipped with electric fans and electric lights, and these improvements will continue until all of the dining cars on the Southern system will have these advantages.

There are very few roads in the world that have electric lights and electric fans in their dining cars and this improvement will add much to the already excellent dining car service of the Southern Railway.

W. H. Taylor,  
Assistant General Passenger Agent.

to new mills now building, some of which will come into operation during the new commercial year.

The year's exports and takings by northern mills are as follows: Exports to Great Britain 3,036,233, against 3,063,828 last year; France 745,969, against 729,013; continental European ports 2,858,608, against 2,745,917; to British North America 122,261, against 102,523.

The total exports foreign including British North America amounted to 6,763,071, against 6,641,281, an increase of 121,790.

Northern mills took during the year 2,650,774 against 1,967,570 bales.

**DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.**

**Tidal Wave Follows the Last Destructive Eruption of Mont Pelee.**

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Havas Agency has received an undated dispatch from Fort de France, Island of Martinique, announcing that about 1,000 persons were killed and that several hundred were injured as the result of a violent eruption of Mont Pelee on Saturday, August 30th, which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Bouillon, two villages near Mont Pelee.

The dispatch confirms the report that the village of Le Carbet was damaged by a tidal wave, which was also felt at Fort de France, where the people were panic stricken.

The French cruisers Suchet and Tage are embarking people in the northern part of Martinique.

**Colored Teachers' Meeting.**

Orangeburg, S. C., Sept. 2.—The annual session of the Colored State Teachers' Association will be held at Lancaster, next Tuesday and Wednesday. An excellent program has been prepared. The railroads of the State have granted a round trip rate of one and one-third fare for all points. Tickets will be on sale the 7th, 8th and 9th, good until the 12th. It is expected that a large number of teachers will avail themselves of these rates and attend.

J. E. Wallace,  
President.

**WHISKEY \$1.10 PER GALLON.**

We claim to be the Lowest Priced Whiskey House. We really sell whiskey as low as \$1.10 per gallon, and mind you, distilled whiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but, of course, it's new and under proof.

"Casper's Standard" 10-Year-Old Whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountains Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnace wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by our grandfathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at \$5 to \$6 per gallon, but is not any better than "Casper's Standard." It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of N. C., with an authorized capital of \$100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C., will tell you our guarantee is good. This old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar per quart, but to more fully introduce "Casper's Standard" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts \$2.95, 10 Quarts \$5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in U. S. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc.) as well as requests for confidential price list must be addressed as follows:

W. S. CASPER CO., Winston-Salem, N. C., U. S. A.  
MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES: No's. 1045-46 Liberty and 1, 3, 4 and 5 Maple Streets.

**WHISKEY \$1.10 PER GALLON.**