

COUNTY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWSY LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Items of Interest From all Parts of Sumter and Adjoining Counties.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mail your letters so that they will reach this office not later than Monday when intended for Wednesday's paper and not later than Thursday for Saturday's issue. This, of course, applies only to regular correspondence. In case of items of unusual news value, send in immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph. Such news stories are acceptable up to the hour of going to press. Wednesday's paper is printed Tuesday afternoon and Saturday's paper Friday afternoon.

SMITHVILLE.

Smithville, April 27.—The thirsty earth has been refreshed again by April showers. The vegetables and flowers have begun to grow again. But corn and cotton are catching it. Cotton has scarcely begun to come up at all. While the stand of corn is very poor. The chances are that many acres will have to be plowed up and replanted. If this very cool weather continues cotton may share the same fate.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Weldon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Robertson on last Sunday.

Miss Ellen Shiver, of Beulah, is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Evans.

Supervisor Evans spent several days recently in this section attending to his official duties.

Capt. Moseley of Bradford Springs, sustained very serious injuries in a runaway recently. The horse kicked, striking him in the chest.

Miss Hattie Hussey went to Sumter last Saturday to see her mother, who is sick.

Mr. J. E. Dupre, of Pisgah, is out taking the census. The enumerators have some very amusing experiences, especially among the colored people. Many of them take to their heels while others take refuge in the loft.

Mr. James Burkett is very ill.

Mrs. Sarah E. Richardson, Mrs. D. J. Robertson and children are all quite sick.

Mrs. James Mathis, of Heriotts, died at her home on Friday morning about 4 o'clock. She had been suffering for years with cancer of the mouth. The remains were brought to Smithville, where the interment took place at 11 o'clock Saturday, Rev. R. E. Sharp officiating. The large attendance showed the esteem in which she was held. We extend to the bereaved ones our heartfelt sympathy.

The deceased leaves a husband, several children and many friends to mourn her loss.

The stork has been busy. It left a sweet little girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bradley, of Braun.

The friends of Miss Ada Bradley are glad to see her out again.

Miss Mabel H. Field, who stuck a splinter in her finger, picked it out with a pin and blood poison set in, but owing to the skillful treatment of Dr. Carson, she is out of danger.

TINDAL.

Tindal, April 26.—Since the rains of about ten days ago the oats have made some improvement and bid fair to make more than was expected at one time.

Cotton which has been planted for some time is not yet up to a good stand, and the cold weather is very much against it.

Mr. T. H. Harvin, of Silver, spent several days in the neighborhood last week.

Mr. Henry Wells, who is census enumerator in this section is making pleasant calls on the people generally.

Mr. R. H. Broadway spent Sunday and Monday of last week in Asheville, N. C.

The Providence school will close on next Friday with a picnic to be at the school house.

Mr. W. L. Osteen has moved in to his large new residence.

There was quite a small crowd in attendance on a meeting of the Earle Democratic Club on last Saturday afternoon, which evidently says that the people in this section are not much interested in political affairs.

REMBERT.

Rembert, S. C. April 27.—The Rafting Creek Democratic Club held a meeting last Saturday afternoon in high school building and re-organized by electing, Hon. A. K. Sanders, president; T. W. James, first vice president; Henry Morris, second vice president; and W. C. Harlow, secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to county convention: Hon. A. K. Sanders, J. M. Reames, E. E. Rembert and T. D. McLeod.

A committee composed of A. K. Sanders, J. M. Reames and W. C. Harlow were appointed to revise the roll and the president was authorized

to fill any vacancies.

The weather is quite cool. We had a good frost last night, but at this writing I can't see any damage to the cotton that is coming up, but beans and a few garden plants are injured. If the farmers have to plant over, very few will have the seed to do so with. Oats are looking well since the rain and will make an average crop.

PRIVATEER.

Privateer, April 27.—The cold has injured corn and cotton, but it will be several days before the extent of the damage can accurately be estimated. Some cotton will surely have to be planted over. Oats have improved since the recent rains, though the crop will be very short, not more than a half crop will be made.

The Red Oak school closed yesterday with a picnic at Osteen's mill pond.

Miss Edna Ramsey is quite sick, and has been for several weeks.

Mrs. S. D. Cain, who has been very ill, has been taken to the hospital at Sumter.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. R. B. Furman will be glad to know that she is able to be at home again, from the hospital in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. I. E. Mims, of Ellore, is spending some time at her father's, Mr. E. W. Rivers.

Misses Beulah Richardson and Howle are visiting at Mr. E. L. Bradham's.

ACTON.

Stateburg, April 27.—The Memorial Day exercises of the Stateburg community will be held on May 10th. (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the cemetery of the Church of The Holy Cross. The exercises will consist of music, recitations and an address.

Mrs. T. J. Ancrum, of Camden, is visiting Mrs. Emma Cantey.

Mr. Maxwell Jenkins, of the G. S. M. A., spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. John Jenkins, at Dalzell.

Mr. W. D. Frierson spent Sunday at "Cherry Vale."

WEDGEFIELD.

Wedgfield, April 28.—The Wedgfield Democratic Club met on last Saturday and re-organized, electing the following officers:

President, W. J. Rees; vice president, J. C. Singleton; secretary and treasurer, A. E. Aycock; member executive committee, F. E. Thomas; delegates to the county convention, F. E. Thomas, J. B. Ryan, E. E. Aycock, Geo. T. Geddings.

The chair appointed the following committee on registration: W. H. Ramsey, J. B. Crouch and John Geddings.

The club voted unanimously to instruct the delegates to the county convention to prepare suitable resolutions to present to the convention on next Monday with the object in view of requiring tax receipts and registration certificates in the primary as in a general election.

When one gives the matter any thought, he readily sees that the primary results really amounts to an election, and why allow one who fails to register in order to escape jury duty or account of indifference, to vote in the primary. Only qualified electors should be allowed the privilege of participating in the primary. As a matter of fact this move will be fought by the politicians but why should a representative of the people desire to be elected otherwise.

Wedgfield, April 28.—On yesterday evening at the Baptist church a wedding of unusual interest took place. The decorations for the occasion were the prettiest the writer has ever seen in Wedgfield and the scene will be long remembered by the relatives and friends of the contracting parties, who assembled in large numbers in spite of the inclemency of the weather to witness the marriage of Miss Guelmel Mellett, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Lella Mellett and Mr. M. John Chandler, of John's Station, N. C.

Promptly at the appointed hour, 4:30, as Mendelssohn's march was being faultlessly rendered by Miss Nan Mellett, the bridal party entered, the bride with her brother, Mr. Marion Mellett, came in the left aisle, the groom with his best man, Mr. Frank Raffald, at the same time entered the right aisle, they being preceded by the following attendants, Miss Maud Chandler with Mr. Harry Mellett, Miss Iva Mellett with Mr. Harold Chandler, Ushers, Messrs. O. H. McMillan, L. T. Billups, C. Breeland, Hal Ramsey. On reaching the altar, which had been transformed into a solid mass of ferns and flowers, etc., the bride and groom stood beneath an arch of roses, from the apex of which hung a horse shoe, also of roses, where they faced the pastor, Rev. Wm. Haynsworth, who being assisted by Rev. John Chandler, an uncle of the groom, in a short but very impressive ceremony, united them in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The bride wore a gown of white silk messaline and carried a lovely bunch of white carnations. The bridesmaids were becomingly gowned in white batiste, both carrying pink

carnations.

The bride is one of our most popular and attractive young ladies. The groom is a successful young railroad man, now of the old North State.

The popularity of the contracting parties was attested by the large number of handsome presents received.

The bridal party midst a shower of rice left on the evening train for their future home in North Carolina.

CONCORD.

Concord, April 28.—Some of the people around here are speaking of having to plant cotton over.

Good many people from off came to attend the picnic, but on account of Mr. Z. M. Terry's death; it was put off.

Among some of those were Mr. Albert Baker and sisters, Misses Aretus and Lizzie, from Lynchburg; Messrs. George and Ned Stafford, Miss Eva Trimnal and Mr. Carson Boykin, all from Spring Hill section.

Misses Harper and Mary Mellette closed their schools on the 26th.

Miss Mellette will return to her home in Sumter, also Miss Harper.

Regular services will be held at Lewis Chapel May 1st, by our pastor, Rev. David Hucks. The public is invited to come and hear our good pastor as this is his last year on this circuit.

Mr. W. J. Jones is attending the Sumter District Conference this week.

There's good deal of sickness here at this writing. Mrs. Alice Josey is still indisposed.

LYNCHBURG.

Lynchburg, April 28.—The replanting of cotton killed out by the recent cold spell is being pushed, though with fear and trembling, in consequence of the scarcity of seed and the uncertainty of the extent of the damage; though it is safe to say that if the cotton that has or may survive, so far, a big per cent will eventually die out.

Mrs. Tisdale and Mrs. Brown are reported convalescing.

The unveiling of the J. H. Cribb's monument will take place on Sunday the first day of next month at 3 p. m., instead of the 8th as reported through wrong information.

A pair of mules hitched to a wagon took fright at an automobile yesterday and ran away, and Mr. R. Elliott McElveen, who with his children or some of them at least, who were in his buggy some distance ahead and headed in the same direction as the mule team, unaware of the approach of the team, made no effort to get out of its way and so all of a sudden, the buggy was turned over, badly torn up and he and family split about on the ground, bruised to some extent, but nothing serious. This escape from death or serious injury was bordering on a miracle. The horse made no effort to run, but remained perfectly quiet.

Mr. Albert Wheeler, after a several month's stay in Florida, returned to his home here last night.

ELEPHANTS ON RAMPAGE.

Nine Brutes Rush Through the Streets of Danville, Ill.

Danville, Ill., April 27.—Several persons were injured and much property was damaged today by nine elephants that stampeded just after they had been unloaded from a car after several hours' ride from Chicago. A large elephant made a break for liberty, bowling over the keeper and escaping. The animal was followed by seven other bulls, which ran bellowing through the streets and across the fields. Later, while the entire force of trainers and keepers were engaged in the unusual sport of hunting elephants in automobiles, a female elephant escaped.

For several hours the elephants were at large, hunted by all attaches of the circus, the city policemen and the more venturesome citizens. The elephants at first moved in a bunch, then separated. They stopped for nothing except brick and stone buildings. Such small frame structures as coal sheds, fences and trees as came in their path were pushed over, trodden down, uprooted and thrown to one side.

At the home of William Miller three elephants found insufficient room to pass between the summer kitchen and house, so they pushed the kitchen aside, frightening the persons inside from the table, but injuring no one. At the home of Joseph Peebles, after overturning a shed and killing a horse, one of the animals attacked Peebles and hurled him against the side of the house. Peebles is in a critical condition. Barney O'Neal, a liveryman, was thrown from his wagon by the elephants as they dashed down a side street in front of his team. F. K. Barbe, one of the keepers, while assisting in stabling three of the bulls after their capture, was hurled against the side of a barn and injured. Several other persons were slightly injured, mostly because of horses frightened by the pachyderms or through their own fright during the stampede.

More than 100 homes were damaged to some extent by the elephants

but the total loss probably will not exceed \$10,000. Several truck gardens and orchards were partly ruined in the outskirts of the city, while many shade trees were broken, or uprooted.

One elephant was still at large to-night.

MILEAGE BOOK REGULATION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Issues an Order Upholding Opinion of James S. Harlan.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—In an order just issued by the interstate commission in which the commission by unanimous action upholds the opinion of Commissioner James S. Harlan in the case of Bernard Eschner versus the Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al, the principle of the mileage ticket exchange regulation now in effect on the railroads in the Southeast is upheld. The order is of great importance to railroads issuing interchangeable mileage tickets and to purchasers of such tickets.

In this order the commission says: "The right to use exchange orders and mileage tickets is in the nature of a privilege voluntarily accorded by carriers under their tariffs, and must be accepted by those who use such special fares with all lawful and non-discriminatory limitations that may be attached to them." Three important points made by the commission are that the issuance of mileage tickets is in no sense compulsory but is permissible and voluntary on the part of the carriers, that purchasers of mileage tickets may not lawfully be constituted into a special class, but must come under the general law common to all passengers, and that purchasers of mileage tickets are bound by the lawful contract features of that form of reduced rate transportation.

The commission goes so far as to hold that purchasers of special reduced rate transportation, such as mileage tickets, have no legal right to demand the same privileges and advantages that are accorded to a passenger who has paid the regular fare at a higher rate. The carriers have never gone to this extent, but while making the mileage ticket regulation for their protection, have afforded the same privileges and advantages to the purchasers of mileage tickets as are given to purchasers of other forms of transportation.

This order of the commission supports the views of State railroad commissions, legislatures and other tribunals in the Southeast to which the mileage ticket exchange regulation has been submitted.

FLYING ACROSS ENGLAND.

French Aviator Wins Northcliff's \$50,000 Prize.

London, April 27.—The Frenchman, Louis Paulhan, whose efforts have frequently been crowned with victory, today won the greatest race in the history of mankind and \$50,000, when he flew into Manchester at 5:30 o'clock this morning, having traveled by aeroplane from London, a distance by railway of more than 180 miles, with only a single overnight stop at Lichfield. The prize of \$50,000 was donated by Lord Northcliffe for the first aeroplane flight from London to Manchester, a distance of 186 miles. Paulhan's unfortunate competitor, Graham White, the English aviator, for some unexplained reason, after making a successful new start at Reade, where he made his first landing, descended at Polesworth and no advices have yet reached London of his having resumed his flight.

He was doubly unfortunate in thus having victory snatched from his grasp inasmuch as the wreck of his machine after his previous attempt delayed the renewal of the flight, and yesterday believing that Paulhan would not start until Thursday morning, went to sleep, thus allowing his opponent to gain a great advantage. The winning of the prize involved one of the most sensational contests that has ever occurred in Great Britain. White a few days ago attempted the trip but was compelled to descend at Lichfield after covering 115 miles.

Paulhan then appeared on the scene, and the two aviators made hasty preparations for the flight, each striving to be first at the start. Paulhan stole a march on the Englishman, ascending from Hendon at 5:29 p. m. yesterday.

White, who was sleeping peacefully at the time, was apprised of this feat and made a quick start from Park Royal at 6:39 p. m. Paulhan, flying high and fast, covering 117 miles before he landed, making that distance in two hours and 50 minutes. He descended at Lichfield at 8:10 p. m. and re-ascended at 5:09 a. m. to complete the journey.

White succeeded in reaching a distance of about 60 miles, descending on account of darkness at 7:55 p. m. He managed to overcome some of the handicap by starting again on the long journey to Manchester at 2:50 a. m. He landed, however, at Polesworth, which is about 60 miles from Manchester.



"I WILL HAVE MERCY, AND NOT SACRIFICE."

Matthew 12:1-14.—May 1.

"But if ye had known what this meant, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless."—v. 7.

SABBATH observance is the essence of this study. Reasonable people, regardless of their religious convictions, are ready to admit the wisdom, the expediency, yes, the necessity, for a Sabbath day, a rest day once a week. Whatever disputes there are on the subject, therefore, pertain to which day shall be observed and to the manner of the observance. When, through Moses as Mediator, God adopted the nation of Israel as his peculiar people, accepting them into Covenant relationship through their promised obedience to the Law, he fixed for them a special day of the week, the seventh, to be their Sabbath, or day of rest. This Law specially appertained to Palestine. Had it extended beyond, to encompass the whole earth, it would have been necessary for the Law to specify which day should be considered the Sabbath on the other side of the earth, where the time would of course, be twenty-four hours different.

But those of us who are not Jews by nature and not under that Law Covenant are not bound by its limitation that the Sabbath should be on the seventh day of the week. Indeed, neither Jesus nor the Apostles ever placed the Gospel Church under the Law Covenant at all. They tell us that those under it were the "house of servants" in bondage and that we are the "house of sons," if we "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free."

This does not mean liberty or freedom to do wrong. But since Christians are not limited to the land of Palestine, it leaves us free to follow the spirit of the Law rather than its letter. This is true of the entire Ten Commandments, as well as of the Fourth. The Heavenly Father does not address his spirit-begotten children with commandments not to kill, not to steal, etc., because such commandments to them would be unnecessary. Begotten of the holy Spirit, they love God and reverence him alone, and would not think of honoring images, nor of profaning the Holy Name, nor of doing injury to a neighbor or a brother. On the contrary, their love for God would lead them to honor his Name, to serve his Cause. And their love for their neighbor as for themselves would prompt them to render him service—"doing good unto all men as we have opportunity, especially to the household of faith." (Gal. 6:10.) This love, the Apostle assures us, is the fulfillment of the Law, so far as we are concerned—the fulfilling of the spirit of the Law—for "ye are not under the Law (Covenant), but under [the] Grace (Covenant)."—Rom. 6:14; Gal. 3:29.

The Jews had a system of Sabbath Days and Sabbath Years—the Seventh Day and the $(7 \times 7 + 1 = 50)$ Fiftieth Day, or Day of Pentecost. And they had a system of year Sabbaths, the Seventh Year and the $(7 \times 7 + 1 = 50)$ Fiftieth Year, or Year of Jubilee. These were typical, as the Apostle explains, and true Christians may enjoy the antitypes. Thus to us the Seventh Day represents a Rest of a higher character than that of the Law—a rest of faith, as instead of a physical rest. "We who believe do enter into his rest"—a faith rest based upon our acceptance of Jesus as our satisfaction before God. The fullness of this rest we attain when we receive the begetting of the holy Spirit. And this was typified by the sending of the holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost. Similarly Israel's Sabbath Year of Jubilee has its antitype in the great Millennial Age of Rest. (Acts 3:20.) But we leave the discussion of this for a more convenient season.

The Great Teacher as a Jew was as much under the obligations of every feature of the Law Covenant as any other Jew. We may be sure that he did not violate any feature of it. He was obligated to keep the letter of it in a sense and degree which he has not commanded us, his followers. It is ours merely to keep the spirit of it. Hence if we were living in Palestine neither the Seventh Day nor any other particular day of the week would be obligatory upon us. But it would be our pleasure to maintain the spirit of the Jewish Law. Acting along the lines of this liberty, the early Church began to meet on the First Day of the week, because it was on that day that their Redeemer arose from the dead. On that day he appeared to some in the upper room and to two on the way to Emmaus and to Mary, and subsequently to others of the disciples near the tomb. These four manifestations of the Lord's resurrection marked that day in a special sense as a holy day to the early Church. They waited during an entire week and then again he appeared on the first day of the week. Indeed, so far as we may know, all of his eight appearances to his followers after his resurrection were on the first day of the week. No wonder, then, it became known to them as the Lord's Day. No wonder if they specially associated with that Day all the blessings of God and a rest of faith which came to them through the Redeemer. Quite probably those who lived in Jewish communities would continue to observe the Seventh Day also, because its general observance would make this a necessity. But the First Day of the week became the general time for the Lord's followers to assemble themselves and to partake of a simple meal called breaking of bread (not the Lord's Supper) in commemoration of the fact that on the day of his resurrection Jesus manifested himself to his followers in the breaking of bread.

But we are not to understand from the present study that the Master reproved the Jews for keeping the Seventh Day, which was their duty. His reproofs were to certain extremes. The Pharisees exaggerated some features and entirely overestimated other features of the Law. In their theory there was no harm in eating the corn on the Sabbath Day, but to pull an ear of it they construed to be reaping. And to rub it out of the chaff they considered to be threshing and winnowing. Similarly to scratch or look for a flea was estimated to be hunting, and thus God's reasonable Law was made to appear absurd. It was such absurdities only that Jesus combated. He showed that one had a right to satisfy his hunger, and cited a case where the Prophet David had done so without blame. He cited also the fact that the priests labored on the Sabbath Day without blame. He explained that God was desirous of seeing in his creatures the quality of mercy towards one another, rather than merely the sacrificing of their comforts. Had they recognized this Truth they would not have found fault with the Apostles.

Then, as though to demonstrate his position, he healed a man who had a withered hand, also demonstrating by his miracle that he had the Divine favor and that his teaching on the subject had this evidence of its truthfulness. He pointed out the inconsistency of his critics, saying that since they would relieve one of their brute beasts, if he fell into a pit on the Sabbath, they would see, therefore, how illogical was their position in objecting to his performing cures of human ills on the Sabbath Day. But the evil heart is not amenable to reason. The very fact that he demonstrated his teachings to be superior to theirs excited the Pharisees to envy, malice, hatred, and the very spirit of murder. Thus they evidenced that they lacked the quality of mercy, love, which God would specially approve, and without which we cannot be his children. Sacrifice is right in its place, but mercy more particularly indicates the acceptable condition of the heart. Quite probably Jesus did so many of his miracles on the Sabbath Day as a type—as a prophetic picture of the great fact that the antitypical day, the great Sabbath Day, will be the Seventh Thousand Year period, the Millennium.

ENGLAND'S NEW HARBOR.

The Great Naval Base at Dover Costing \$200,000,000.

The new harbor recently completed at Dover, England, by the British admiralty, which was formerly opened by the Prince of Wales, is, according to the Technical World, one of the greatest engineering feats ever put in hand and brought to a successful completion.

This new home for the British fleet can claim the distinction of being the largest artificial harbor in the world. It encloses at low tide a water area of no less than 610 acres, affording ample accommodation for a fleet of 25 first class battleships with the attendant smaller craft, such as torpedo boats, gunboats, etc.

This harbor has taken eleven years to construct and has cost the government \$200,000,000. By its erection the ancient English port of Dover has been transformed into a powerful naval base. The reason for this transformation is not far to seek. It is the policy of the British admiralty for the strength and bulk of their ships to lie nearest their strongest

rival.

That rival today is Germany, hence the desirability of equipping Dover with an efficiently protected harbor, where the ships can lie safely at anchor and yet be in a position to strike quickly at the North Sea. As a matter of fact other naval bases are being erected on the east coast of Great Britain. One is now nearing completion at Rosyth in Scotland, and another new harbor is to be constructed in the Orkneys.

The Dover harbor, begun in 1898, has been secured by constructing three arms or walls. The well known admiralty pier, which had a length of 1,000 feet, has been extended another 2,000 feet and forms the western arm of the harbor. The second runs out 3,320 feet from the base of the cliffs, and the third arm is the breakwater, 4,200 feet in length, situated three-quarters of a mile from the shore and almost parallel with it.

Mr. Quay Wilford, a Sumter boy at Davidson College, distinguished himself in the field day sports Saturday. He won first place in 220 yard hurdle race and second place in the 100 yards dash.