



THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME

Matthew 26:17-30—November 6

THESE studies are selected for us in advance. Otherwise our preference would have been to consider the incident connected with our Lord's closing of earth life in the Spring of the year about the season at which that occurred. But Truth is always precious to us and has always profitable lessons.

Jesus was a Jew and was, therefore, obligated to every feature of the Mosaic Law. He came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfill it. Today's study points us to the fulfillment of one feature of the Law—the Passover; not that it is already entirely fulfilled, but that the antitype has for more than eighteen centuries been in process of fulfillment and the complete fulfillment, sure to come, is, we believe, near at hand. To appreciate this study we must have clearly in mind the type—

Approximately 3,500 years ago God delivered the people of Israel from the despotic power of Pharaoh, King of Egypt. Time after time Pharaoh had refused to let the people go, preferring to hold them as chattels, slaves. Time after time God had sent plagues upon Egypt as chastisements. Under the influence of each plague Pharaoh repented and through Moses entreated God for mercy upon himself, and for the people relief from the plague. Nevertheless, every manifestation of Divine mercy tended only to harden his heart until finally the tenth plague, the severest of all, was necessary. That plague consisted in the execution of the death sentence against all the first-born of Egypt. But the Israelites in Egypt were exempt from its provisions under certain conditions. Each family was required to have its own lamb, not a bone of which was to be broken. Its blood was sprinkled upon the doorposts of the house and the family, assembled within, partook of its flesh with unleavened bread and bitter herbs, pilgrim-like, with staff in hand, ready for departure out of Egypt in the morning.

Israel's First-born Passed Over When that night the Divine sentence slew all of Egypt's first-born, the first-born of Israel were passed over or spared; hence the name—Pass-over. And this ceremony, as a reminder of the great blessing of the Lord upon Israel, was commanded to be observed yearly as a memorial of God's goodness and because it typified, or illustrated, a still greater mercy and blessing yet to come.

A little later on those spared first-born were exchanged for one of the tribes—Levi. Thereafter the Levites were the passed-over first-borns and were specially devoted to God and his service.

The Antitypical Fulfillment

Those experiences of the Israelites and their first-born ones were very real and properly very interesting to them; but they are still more interesting to Christians, who themselves are antitypes now being passed over. By Christians we do not mean all who merely make profession, nor all who attend Church, however regularly. We mean merely the saintly few who are now being called and being tested as to faithfulness to the Lord and by faith being passed over—from death unto life. These are Scripturally styled, "The Church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven" (Hebrews xii, 23). As the deliverance of the nation of Israel from Egypt took place after the sparing or passing



over of the first-born, so, correspondingly, the Divine blessing will come upon the world of mankind directly after the completion of "the Church of the first-born"—directly after their passing from death unto life, by the power of the First Resurrection. If there is a first-born class it implies that there will be an after-born class. Thus the Scriptures everywhere distinctly teach that the present call, trial, testing, proving and final rewarding of the Church will not be the end of Divine mercy toward humanity, but, on the contrary, will be only its beginning; for since the saintly are spoken of as the "Church of the first-born," or as the Apostle declares, "the first-fruits unto God of his creatures," we are assured thereby that after-fruits are equally part of the Divine Program.

Amongst the Levites were several Better it is to be envied than pitied.—Herodotus.

divisions representing different ranks and grades of the Church of Christ. But the principle division or section of the Levites was the priestly family of Aaron, just as there is a special class amongst the antitypical Levites, the faithful few, known in the Scriptures as the Royal Priesthood.

The Antitypical Lamb and His Blood

In Jesus' day the time had come for the fulfillment of the antitype of the Passover. Jesus himself was to be the Passover Lamb. By faith the merit of his sacrifice, his blood, was to be sprinkled upon the door-posts of his people's hearts, and his flesh, the merit of his earthly perfection, was to be eaten or appropriated by them in their minds. With it they were to eat the unleavened bread of the Divine promises and the bitter herbs of trials and adversities, and withal they were to drink wine, the blood of the grape, symbolically implying their participation with the Lamb in his ignominy and sufferings.

The Lamb of God, Jesus, the antitypical Passover Lamb, was slain nearly nineteen centuries ago on the exact anniversary of the killing of the typical lambs. The sacrifice of Jesus needs



not to be repeated, for by faith we all sprinkle this same blood today, and in our hearts feed upon the merit of the same earthly sacrifice, and have plenty of bitter herbs of persecution and drink of the blood—share the Master's spirit and its reward of suffering for righteousness' sake.

Not many have appreciated these privileges during all these nineteen centuries—in all but a "little flock." Nor are there many who envy them their present experiences; nor are there many who appreciate how great will be their reward and blessing in the life to come. Then, instead of suffering with Christ, they shall reign with him in glory, honor and immortality.

"This Do in Remembrance of Me"

Jesus, about to begin the fulfillment of this type by dying as the antitypical Passover Lamb (Christ our Passover is slain for us—1 Corinthians v, 7), instituted for his followers an annual remembrance which, in their minds, would take the place of the type and continually remind them of the great Antitype. Instead of the literal flesh of the lamb, the Master used bread, and instead of the blood, the fruit of the vine, and instead of a further commemoration of the type, he directed that this be done in remembrance of the antitype—"the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," and the passover coming to the Church of the first-born, as precedent to the great blessing to result for Israel and all the families of the earth.

Our Lord as a Jew was obligated to keep the typical passover, eating of the literal lamb, etc., first; but subsequently, after that passover supper, he instituted with the bread and the fruit of the vine his substitutionary memorial of himself, saying, "Take, eat; this is my body. And he took the cup; and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them; and they all drank of it. And he said, . . . Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new in the Kingdom of God"—until his second coming in power and great glory to receive the Church as his elect Bride and Joint-Heir in his Kingdom and to shower blessings richly upon Israel and through Israel upon all mankind.

Judas, the Selfish Betrayer

The hour for the betrayal was drawing near. The Master knew by some power unknown to us who would betray him, etc. Breaking the matter to the twelve, he said, "One of you will betray me." Each asked, "Is it I?" Even Judas brazenly challenged the Master's knowledge of his deceitful course and said, "Is it I?" The answer was, "It is as you have said—you are the betrayer. The Divine programme was carried out by the traitor, and the Scriptures were fulfilled which declare that he should be sold for thirty pieces of silver; but the coincidence marks the Divine foreknowledge without implying that God in any manner instigated the traitorous conduct, hence the statement, "Woe unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed!" From this standpoint we are to understand that there is no hope for Judas in a future life. His sorrow and anguish before his death were such as found no compensation in any happiness he had enjoyed in previous days.

In My Father's Kingdom

In giving the disciples the bread, which represented his flesh, and the cup, which represented his blood, the Master pictorially offered them justification and sanctification, and, as St. Paul explained, he did more than this—he offered them a participation with

Honestly needs no pains to get itself off.—Edward Moore.

himself in the sufferings of the present and in the glories of the future (1 Corinthians x, 16, 17; Matthew xxvi, 29). The antitype of the cup in its higher sense will be the new joys of the Kingdom which all the faithful in Christ will share with the great King of glory when he shall take unto himself his great power and reign.

Notice of Election.

State of South Carolina—County of Sumter.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election for State and County Officers will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said County, on Tuesday, November 8, 1910, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by law.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows:

Residence in State for two years, in the County one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable: Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, if otherwise qualified.

Managers of election must require of each voter the production of a registration certificate and the proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

There shall be separate and distinct ballots and boxes at this election for the following officers to wit: (1) Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; (2) Other State Officers; (3) State Senator; (4) Members of House of Representatives; (5) County Officers. On which shall be the name or names of the person or persons voted for as such officers, respectively, and the office for which they are voted.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other members and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the said election separate boxes will be provided at which qualified electors will vote upon the adoption or rejection of amendment to the State Constitution, as provided in the following Joint Resolutions:

The question of adopting each amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon: "Constitutional Amendment of Section . . . of Article . . . of the Constitution, relating to Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon: "Constitutional Amendment of Section . . . of Article . . . of the Constitution, relating to No."

No. 566.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Section 7, of Article VIII, of the Constitution be agreed to: Add at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, That the limitation proposed by this Section, and by Section 5, Article X, of this Constitution, shall not apply to bonded indebtedness incurred by the town of Darlington, where the proceeds of said bonds are applied solely for the purpose of drainage of said town and street improvements, and where the question of incurring such indebtedness is submitted to the freeholders and qualified voters of such municipality, as provided in the Constitution, upon the question of other bonded indebtedness."

Approved the fourth day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 580.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, by Adding a Proviso Thereto as to Certain Towns.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall vote in favor of such amendment, and a majority of each branch of the General Assembly shall, after such election, and before another, ratify said amendment by yeas and nays, that Section 7, Article VIII relating to bonded indebtedness, be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, That the limitations imposed by this Section and by Section 5, of Article X, of this Constitution, shall not apply to bonded indebtedness incurred by the towns of Aiken, in the County of Aiken; Camden, in the County of Kershaw; Cheraw, in the County of Chesterfield; Clinton, in the County

of Laurens; Edgefield, in the County of Edgefield; and St. Matthews, in the County of Calhoun, when the proceeds of said bonds are applied solely and exclusively for the building, erecting, establishing and maintenance of waterworks, electric light plants, sewerage system or streets, and where the question of incurring such indebtedness is submitted to the qualified electors of said municipality, as provided in the Constitution, upon the question of bonded indebtedness.

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 581.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, be agreed to: Add at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, further, That the limitations imposed by this Section and by Section 5, of Article X, of this Constitution, shall not apply to the bonded indebtedness in and by any municipal corporation when the proceeds of said bonds are applied solely and exclusively for the purchase, establishment and maintenance of a waterworks plant, or sewerage system, or lighting plant, and when the question of incurring such indebtedness is submitted to the freeholders and qualified voters of such municipality, as provided in the Constitution upon the question of other bonded indebtedness."

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 583.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Purporting to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution be agreed to: Add at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, further, That the limitations imposed by this Section, and by Section 5, Article X, of this Constitution, shall not apply to bonded indebtedness incurred by the city of Aiken, but said city of Aiken may increase its bonded indebtedness in the manner provided for in said Section of said Article to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent, of the value of the taxable property therein for the purpose of establishing, extending, completing and repairing a system of waterworks, sewerage, electric lights and power."

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 580.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing to Amend Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, Relating to Municipal Bonded Indebtedness.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Section 7, Article VIII, of the Constitution, be agreed to: Add at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, further, That the limitations imposed by this Section and by Section 5, Article X, of this Constitution, shall not apply to bonded indebtedness incurred by the town of St. Matthews, but said town of St. Matthews may increase its bonded indebtedness in the manner provided in said Section of said Article to an amount not exceeding fifteen per cent, of the value of the taxable property therein, where the proceeds of said bonds to the amount of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars, shall be turned over by the town council of said town of St. Matthews to the duly appointed commissioners of the County of Calhoun, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of public buildings for the County of Calhoun."

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 594.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing to Amend Section 12, of Article V, of the Constitution, Relating to Associate Justices.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendments to the Constitution of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall vote in favor of such amendment, and a majority of each branch of the General Assembly shall, after such election, and before another, ratify said amendment by yeas and nays, that Section 12, of Article V, of the Constitution, relating to Associate Justices, be amended by striking out in lines 3, 4 and 5, the words: "but if the four Justices equally divide in opinion, the judgment below shall be affirmed," and by striking out the word "two" in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three," so that when amended, the same shall read as follows:

"Sec. 12. In all cases decided by the Supreme Court, the concurrence of three of the Justices shall be necessary for a reversal of the judgment below, subject to the provisions hereinafter prescribed. Whenever upon the hearing of any cause or question before the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction, it shall appear to the Justices thereof, or any of them, that there is involved a question of constitutional law, or of conflict between the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, or between the duties and obligations of her citizens under the same, upon the determination of which the entire Court is not agreed, or whenever the Justices of said Court, or any two of them, desire it on any cause or question so before said Court, the Chief Justice, or in his absence, the presiding Associate Justice, shall call to the assistance of the Supreme Court, all of the Judges of the Circuit Court; Provided, however, That when the matter to be submitted is involved in an appeal from the Circuit Court, the Circuit Judge who tried the cause shall not sit. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judges shall constitute a quorum. The decision of the Court so constituted, or a major-

ity of the Justices and Judges sitting, shall be final and conclusive. In such case the Chief Justice, or in his absence, the presiding Associate Justice, shall preside. Whenever the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Judges meet together for the purposes aforesaid, if the number thereof be qualified to sit constitute an even number, then one of the Circuit Judges must retire; and the Circuit Judges present shall determine by lot which of their number shall retire."

Approved the 26th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 595.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to Amend Section 2, of Article V, of the Constitution, Relating to Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall vote in favor of such amendment and a majority of each branch of the General Assembly shall, after such election, and before another, ratify said amendment by yeas and nays, that Section 2, of Article V, of the Constitution, relating to Associate Justices, be amended by striking out the word "three" in line 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four," and striking out the word "eight" in line 6 and inserting the word "ten," so that when amended, the same shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Chief Justice shall preside, and in his absence, the Senior Associate Justice. They shall be elected for the term of ten years, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and shall be so classified that one of them shall go out of office every two years.

Approved the 26th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 596.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an Amendment to Article X, of the Constitution, by Adding Thereto Section 14, to Empower the Cities of Greenville, Spartanburg and Columbia, and the Town of Manning to Assess Abutting Property for Permanent Improvements.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Article X, of the State Constitution, to be known as Section 14, of said Article X, be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each House, and entered on the journal respectively, with yeas and nays taken thereon, and be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election thereafter for Representatives, to wit: Add the following Section to Article X of the Constitution, to be, and be known as Section 14:

Sec. 14. The General Assembly may authorize the corporate authorities of the cities of Greenville, Spartanburg and Columbia, and the town of Manning, to levy an assessment upon abutting property for the purpose of paying for permanent improvements on streets and sidewalks; provided that said improvements be ordered only upon the written consent of two-thirds of the owners of the property abutting upon the street, sidewalk or part of either proposed to be improved, and upon condition that said corporate authorities shall pay at least one-half of the costs of such improvements.

Approved the 26th day of February, A. D. 1910.

No. 603.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing to Amend Section 6, of Article X, of the Constitution of 1895, Relating to Bonded Debt of Counties and Townships.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That the following amendment to Section 6, of Article X, of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly voting thereon shall vote in favor of such amendment, and a majority of each branch of the General Assembly shall, after such election and before another, ratify said amendment by yeas and nays, that Section 6, Article X, relating to the bonded debt of any County or Township be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "Provided, That the limitation imposed by this Section shall not apply to any Township in the County of Greenwood, nor to any Township in the County of Saluda, through which, in whole or in part, the line of railroad of Greenwood and Saluda Railroad shall be located and constructed, nor to the County of Saluda, such said Townships in Greenwood County and Saluda County, and the County of Saluda, being hereby expressly authorized to vote bonds in aid of the construction of the said proposed railroad, under such restrictions and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe hereinafter;" "Provided, That the amount of such bonds shall not exceed eight per centum of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of such Townships."

Approved the 26th day of February, A. D. 1910.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the ballot list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

Managers of Election.—The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County: Sumter, No. 1—W. W. James, Geo. W. Reardon, W. S. Dinkins. Sumter, No. 2—R. D. Cooper, H. M. Spann, F. O. Jennings. Sumter, No. 3—Clifton Dorn, M. H. Fields, Robert Weldon. Sumter, No. 4—G. E. Richardson, W. H. Hodge, M. Linton. Shiloh—Barnett Player, Silas McElveen, W. W. Green. Mayesville—J. B. Warren, C. Taylor, S. W. Pringle. Rafting Creek—J. M. Reames, John W. Young, T. W. James. Stateburg—W. M. Sanders, T. S. Stuckey, Richard C. Cantey. Wedgefield—W. B. Troublefield, H. D. Cain, Marcus J. Sumter. Providence—J. H. Jones, C. F. Scarborough, W. A. Spann. Concord—Sam Newman, B. M. Fort, L. E. Newman. Bloomhill—W. J. Ardis, J. H. Christmas, Ben D. Geddings. Privateer—Marion Rivers, John E. Ingram, J. A. Hodge. Oswego—J. I. Lesesne, Marlow Dorn, R. K. Brown. The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure the boxes and blanks for the election from W. J. Dinkins or N. G. Osteen at the Osteen Co. Building, Liberty Street, not later than Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1910. N. G. OSTEEEN, Chairman. R. J. BROWNFIELD, W. J. DINKINS, Commissioners of State and County Elections for Sumter County, S. C. October 8, 1910.

M. Fogle, E. T. Windham. Sumter, Ward 2—W. Y. L. Marshall, D. F. Stoudenmire, Willie Moore. Sumter, Ward 3—E. Stansill, J. D. Blanding, W. F. Flake. Sumter, Ward 4—G. A. Brown, W. Percy Smith, E. I. Reardon. Shiloh—J. K. McElveen, S. W. Truluck, W. W. Player. Mayesville—J. A. Foxworth, B. C. Chandler, W. N. McElveen. Rafting Creek—Jno. T. Watson, T. M. Rogers, T. W. Hawkins, Jr. Stateburg—Richardson Sanders, H. F. Scarborough, H. A. Raffield. Wedgefield—C. W. Chandler, E. B. Aycock, W. H. Ramsey. Providence—J. E. Rembert, Sam Folk, J. H. Myers. Concord—J. D. Newman, W. S. Tisdale, Scriven Davis. Bloomhill—S. M. Coulter, A. S. Weeks, T. D. Weeks. Privateer—W. O. Cain, W. S. Lynam, H. H. Wells. Oswego—W. J. Andrews, J. S. R. Brown, Reid McCoy.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election from E. F. Miller at Osteen Pub. Co. not later than Saturday, Nov. 5, 1910. Fifteen boxes will have to be taken out for each precinct. J. E. DUPRE, Chairman. W. T. GREEN, F. D. KNIGHT, E. F. MILLER, Clerk, Commissioners of State and County Elections for Sumter County, S. C. October 10, 1910.

Notice of Election.

State of South Carolina—County of Sumter.

Notice is hereby given that the General Election for Representatives in Congress will be held at the voting precincts fixed by law in the County of Sumter on Tuesday, November 8, 1910, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday, as prescribed by law.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows:

Residence in State for two years, in the County one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable: Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, if otherwise qualified.

Managers of election must require of the voter the production of a registration certificate and proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe to the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the City of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m., and closed at 6 p. m.

The managers have the power to fill a vacancy; and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the ballot list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

Managers of Election.—The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County: Sumter, No. 1—W. W. James, Geo. W. Reardon, W. S. Dinkins. Sumter, No. 2—R. D. Cooper, H. M. Spann, F. O. Jennings. Sumter, No. 3—Clifton Dorn, M. H. Fields, Robert Weldon. Sumter, No. 4—G. E. Richardson, W. H. Hodge, M. Linton. Shiloh—Barnett Player, Silas McElveen, W. W. Green. Mayesville—J. B. Warren, C. Taylor, S. W. Pringle. Rafting Creek—J. M. Reames, John W. Young, T. W. James. Stateburg—W. M. Sanders, T. S. Stuckey, Richard C. Cantey. Wedgefield—W. B. Troublefield, H. D. Cain, Marcus J. Sumter. Providence—J. H. Jones, C. F. Scarborough, W. A. Spann. Concord—Sam Newman, B. M. Fort, L. E. Newman. Bloomhill—W. J. Ardis, J. H. Christmas, Ben D. Geddings. Privateer—Marion Rivers, John E. Ingram, J. A. Hodge. Oswego—J. I. Lesesne, Marlow Dorn, R. K. Brown.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure the boxes and blanks for the election from W. J. Dinkins or N. G. Osteen at the Osteen Co. Building, Liberty Street, not later than Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1910. N. G. OSTEEEN, Chairman. R. J. BROWNFIELD, W. J. DINKINS, Commissioners of State and County Elections for Sumter County, S. C. October 8, 1910.