

SENATOR MANNING'S RECORD.

A Statement With Documentary Proof in Reply to Charges Made by Senator Cole L. Blease.

At the campaign meeting held in Sumter Hon. Richard I. Manning made the following statement which he had prepared for the purpose of keeping the record straight respecting his position on certain measures which were before the legislature while he was a member:

"I do not propose to be drawn away from my plan of campaign or into any controversy, but I intend to conduct my campaign on a high plane, without mud-slinging, for I do not intend to ask for the suffrages of the people of South Carolina by detracting from or injuring the chances or reputation of my opponents. But, inasmuch as mention has been made of my votes in the legislature on certain measures, I feel it necessary to keep the record straight. I will therefore have to correct certain statements which have been made.

"Mr. Blease, in his speech in Columbia, spoke with a great deal of feeling when discussing the work of the investigating committee of the cruelty of injuring a man's reputation by insinuations or suspicions. He has not observed this rule in his reference to me, for it will be found that in giving my record vote on certain measures he has given only a part of that record on those matters, and has done me an injustice and created a wrong impression. He may not have intended this, and he said to me that he would himself make the correction to which I called his attention in a personal conversation, but he has not yet done so, and I will therefore set this record straight myself.

"I wish to say with reference to the bill regulating the rate of interest in 1903, reducing the rate of interest from 8 to 7 per cent that I voted against that bill. My only business at that time was farming. I was a borrower of money annually, but I felt that if money lenders could not get the current rates for money from farmers that they would lend money elsewhere, and the farmers, instead of getting money from banks with which to conduct their business, would be forced to get advances from commission merchants on a lien at a rate of interest running from 10 to 30 per cent for advances. For this reason, I voted against the reduction in the rate, and believe that that action has proved to be in the interest of the agricultural class.

"On the child labor bill of 1900, I voted against the bill because of an understanding had with Col. Jas. L. Orr, Mr. Lewis Parker and Capt. Ellison Smyth, that they would use their efforts to have the mills regulate this matter themselves, if we did not pass the law. I then on that understanding voted against the bill. They made this effort with the mills, but failed. The following year, 1901, the act was again introduced and I voted for the bill, worked strenuously for its passage and spoke in support of the bill, as will be found in Senate Journal, 1901, pages 295 and 340.

"On the bill to prohibit trusts, Senate Journal, 1902, pages 462-472, my reasons for voting as I did are as follows: There was a section in the bill exempting agreements with regard to the sale of agricultural products. Before this, an act had been passed in Tennessee and Texas containing a similar provision. The act of Texas had been thrown into the courts and had been passed on by the supreme court of the United States. The decision of that court was to the effect that the whole act was invalid, inasmuch as this discriminating clause affected the whole act in favor of one class and rendered the act null and void.

"In the senate I moved to strike out that section, because it would make the bill unconstitutional, null and void. I was trying to save the bill. The senate refused to strike out that section and I then said that in the face of the decision of the supreme court of the United States, which was so clear and positive, it was simply child's play to pass an act when we knew that the act would be null and void.

"As I said, my purpose was to have a bill that would stand the test of the courts and prohibit trusts and monopolies.

"Mr. Blease again quotes from the record in part and does me an injustice in the matter of the relief bill. I opposed the bill

when it was introduced because it was stated, both by the railroad authorities and the employes of the road, that it was entirely optional with the employes whether they joined this relief department or not. But Mr. Blease fails to state my vote on the bill the next year.

"In the meantime I had investigated this matter and made inquiries among the railroad men themselves. I supported the bill in 1903, because I was satisfied that it was not optional with the employes, but was practically a matter of compulsion that they should join this department or would lose their position. My vote for the bill is found in the Senate Journal, 1903, page 243.

"With reference to my position on the Caughman act of 1900, I will say I voted against a bill in 1892 which provided for a partition in car, but gave no separate toilet accommodation for the sexes, which would have been indecent. This bill failed because of its glaring defects.

"The separation of the races was provided for by the act of 1898, when I was not a member of the legislature. When the bill was before the senate in 1900 to amend the bill, I voted against an indefinite postponement, which would have meant the death of the bill. Certain amendments were put in it in the senate, which did not meet my approval, and I voted against the bill as amended. On the report of the committee of conference, the house refused to agree to the senate amendments. On motion that the senate recede from its amendments, it was moved to lay that motion on the table and on that motion to table I voted 'Nay' which shows that I favored the bill as passed by the house and as finally passed, with one minor amendment, and which amendment I agreed to in committee of free conference. Senate Journal, 1900, page 412.

"I was then put on the committee of free conference on the Caughman bill. That committee recommended that the senate recede from some of its amendments, I as one of this committee, of free conference, approved the bill as passed which was satisfactory to the author of the bill, and I voted for it as it passed.

"With reference to my vote on the repeal of the charter of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, I desire to state that the bill provided for the repeal of the charter of that company without any process of law, which was a proposition for which I felt that I could not stand, inasmuch as such an action would be entirely illegal and unjust and would destroy property rights in an unconstitutional manner and would be a violation of my oath."

In explanation of the authorship of the Rysor-Manning bill, Senator Manning directed the attention of the public to the following statement from Senator Rysor:

SENATOR RYSOR'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The State: In your report of the campaign meeting held here yesterday, it appears I assented to a statement that the bill offered by the senate dispensary committee, as a substitute for the Rysor-Manning bill, should be called the Rysor-Tillman bill. This is a mistake and it was not my intention to convey any such impression. While the committee's substitute contained most of the provisions of the Rysor-Manning bill, for which Senator Manning should be given more credit than I, it also incorporated the views of Senator Tillman as to purchasing whiskey from government bonded warehouses. It was really the committee bill, introduced by the committee as a substitute for the Rysor-Manning bill. The bill, a most excellent one as a whole, did not in all its particulars meet my approval, and I proposed amendments changing entirely some of its most important provisions. The mere fact that I offered amendments to it while on its passage does not give me the right to lay claim to its authorship. This may be unimportant, but I have no desire to be credited for that which I am not entitled, and in justice to those who labored so earnestly to safeguard the dispensary from maladministration, it is well to keep the record straight.

T. M. Rysor.

Orangeburg, July 11.

Mr. Pagan Explains.

To the Citizens of Fairfield County:

It is current throughout the county that the large increase of the delinquent tax of the current year is owing to my lack of duty as auditor, and it is being used to draw votes from me in the coming election. I will endeavor to tell the voters during the canvass to what the cause is due, and am satisfied that I can show to the fair-minded people the cause, but as many will not have time to attend the meetings, I have decided to have published this open letter, in order to reach those who will not have time or opportunity to attend the meetings.

The first and greatest cause of the increase of delinquencies was the school census that was taken during June, 1904. This census was made for the purpose of obtaining the number of polls and dogs in each school district, together with such property that had not been returned by the owners for taxation. The enumerators were appointed by the superintendent of education of the county to conduct this work. Second, as far as possible there was added such property, poll and dogs, as could be found, by which many names were added to the tax book of 1905. A large percent of the additional names were persons that had never paid tax, such as negro women, owning a cow, a dog or a pig, and a good many young fellows under age or (or supposed themselves to be) and a number of others that had not paid tax on account of exemption. These people added in this way had never paid tax, they did not know really that they had to pay, so did not come forward to pay while taxes were being collected. The number of names added by the school enumeration, together with that added by the township boards, amounted to eight hundred and fifty (\$50), of which ninety per cent were delinquents. There was quite a number of duplications also, caused by the enumeration, in this way, the enumerator of school district No. 2 would without knowing be in No. 3 or 12, and get names out side of his district, so with the enumerator of No. 3, and all other school districts of the county.

I took charge of the auditor's office the first of March, 1904, and made up the book of 1905 from the date found in the office together with the enumeration made for the schools. I had to do the work very hurriedly in order to have the book ready for the treasurer. This year I have been taking particular care, so the book for 1906 will be as free as possible from troubles that have been hanging on from year to year. I have, in fact, devoted my entire time to the work, have not had time even to say to the people that I want to be their auditor for the next term.

The voters are being told that I am idle and not attentive to work simply to catch votes. I invite inspection of my work, I have nothing to hide.

E. F. Pagan.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

Upon the Proposition of Fairfield County Issuing \$40,000 in Bonds for Paying of Present Indebtedness and Getting on a Cash Basis.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the several precincts established by law in Fairfield County on TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906, upon the proposition of Fairfield County issuing \$40,000 in bonds for the paying of present indebtedness and getting on a cash basis, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, approved the 16th day of February, 1906, which said Act is as follows: AN ACT to Provide Funds for Paying the Present Indebtedness of Fairfield County, so as to put the said County on a Cash Basis.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness of the County of Fairfield, and providing for the expenses of the County, the County Board of Commissioners of the County of Fairfield be, and hereby are, authorized and empowered to issue and sell interest-bearing coupon bonds of said County, payable to bearer, and in such denominations as they may deem best, for the sum of forty thousand (\$40,000.00) dollars, and bearing interest at the rate not exceeding 4-1/2 per cent per annum, payable annually, on the first day of November of each and every year, to bear date first day of November, A. D. 1906, to be made payable forty years from the date thereof, with the right to redeem and retire the same, or any part thereof, after twenty years, to be made payable in any legal tender of the United States; and said bonds shall be exempt from all State, County and municipal taxes. And any bank investing any part of its surplus in said bonds, that part of surplus shall be exempt from taxation: Provided, however, That the question of issuing said bonds shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Fairfield County, on August 28, 1906, by the Board of County Commissioners: And provided, further, That said election shall be held on said date in the manner and under the rules governing general elections in this State, at which election the question of bond issue shall be submitted to said electors as follows: There shall be two sets of tickets, on one of which shall be printed "For or against the issue" and on the other, "Against Bond Issue"; and if the majority of the ballots be for bond issue, then said bonds shall be issued as provided in this Act; and if the majority of the ballots cast be against bond issue, then said bonds shall not be issued.

Sec. 2. That said County Board of Commissioners of Fairfield County shall issue said bonds, to be signed by the County Supervisors and countersigned by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, to be impressed with the seal of the County Supervisor, and the coupons thereof shall be signed in the same manner: Provided, however, That the signatures of said officers may be lithographed upon the coupons of said bonds, and such lithographing shall be sufficient, signing and said bonds shall be numbered consecutively from one upward, and a record of the respective numbers, denominations and amounts of said bonds shall be registered and kept by said Board, in a suitable book provided by said Board for that purpose.

Sec. 3. That said County Board of Commissioners shall negotiate and sell said bonds for cash and for not less than the face value of the same, and the proceeds of the sale as necessary to the purpose of paying off the indebtedness and pay balance to the County Treasurer, to be used for the general expenses of said County.

Sec. 4. That there shall be levied and collected annually, from and upon all the property in the County, a sufficient sum to pay the interest on said bonds, and the County Treasurer shall collect the same and pay said coupons as they may mature. And there shall also be levied and collected upon all the taxable values of the County a sum equal to one-sixtieth of amount of bond issue for the year 1907, and for each and every year thereafter; which sum shall be, and constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds when they mature.

Sec. 5. That the sinking fund hereby created for the redemption of the said bonds shall be kept separate and intact by the County Treasurer and Clerk of Court of Fairfield County, and their successors in office, who shall constitute the Sinking Fund Commission, and shall be deposited at interest in some solvent bank or banks within this State for the benefit of said fund. The said Sinking Fund Commission are hereby authorized to use the said sinking funds or any part of it in purchasing and retiring the bonds herein authorized at any time, whether they be due or not, if same can be purchased at a reasonable price, and to keep a correct record of all such purchases and cancellations. The said sinking funds shall be protected and held under the official bonds of the said County Treasurer and Clerk of Court.

Sec. 6. No part of the money arising from the sale of bonds shall be applied to the indebtedness of the said County of Fairfield until the legal amount of such indebtedness shall be first determined by a Commission to be appointed for that specific purpose. Approved the 16th day of February, A. D. 1906.

The following named persons have been appointed Managers of Election, to wit:

Albion—J. E. Stevenson, W. L. Rosborough, Adam Dunbar. Bear Creek—John H. Cooper, Charles Heins, E. W. Kennedy. Blythewood—C. B. Boney, W. A. Broom, E. B. Hoffman. Centreville—W. Bris Hogan, David Brancham, Jr., T. O. Hollis. Feasterville—M. D. C. Colvin, Thos. E. Dye, Henry Coleman. Gladden's Grove—Jas. M. Higgins, Thos. McDonald, J. W. Kelster. Greenbrier—S. R. Rutland, J. R. Delaney, W. P. Blair. Horeb (Hawes Store)—N. D. Roberts, J. W. Clark, A. J. Brown. Jenkinsville—B. H. Yarborough, J. B. Curry, D. L. Glenn. Jackson Creek—Moses Clarke, J. W. Pope, C. K. Turner. Longtown—Saml. McCormick, J. T. Stewart, A. W. Matheson.

Monticello—J. H. Aiken, W. J. Burley, A. G. McMeekin. Ridgeway—W. G. Hinant, William Rembert, Chas. Tidwell. Winnsboro—Jno. A. Hinant, Jno. H. Neil, Jas. W. Bolick. Woodward—W. M. Harvey, S. L. McDonald, A. W. Brice.

On the day of election the Managers must organize by the election of a Chairman and a Clerk, if necessary. The Chairman elected is empowered to administer oaths.

The Managers have the power to fill any 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.

Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots, and written statements of the result of the election.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election. They can be secured on and after August 21 at the Court House.

Managers will be paid \$1.00 per day for coming for the boxes and five cents per mile each way by the most direct route; one dollar per day for returning the boxes and same mileage as above; one dollar per day on day of election and five cents per mile each way, going and returning home, not to exceed three days in all. Each set of Managers is allowed a Clerk, who receives the same pay as the Managers.

R. D. BOLICK, J. A. STEWART, Commissioners State and County Elections of Fairfield County.

NOTICE OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

In accordance with the constitution and rules of the Democratic party due notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906, a primary election will be held at the usual places of voting in Fairfield County for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to wit:

One Governor. One Lieutenant Governor. One Secretary of State. One Adjutant and Inspector General. One State Superintendent of Education. One Attorney General. One State Treasurer. One Railroad Commissioner. One Member of Congress, Fifth District. Three Members of House of Representatives. One County Supervisor. One Judge of Probate. One County Superintendent of Education. One County Treasurer. One Auditor.

The polls will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M., when the votes will be counted and the result declared.

The following persons have been duly appointed Managers of said election and one from each precinct will please call on the County Chairman Saturday, the 25th inst., and qualify and get boxes and tickets: Albion—J. E. Stevenson, J. T. Douglass, Fitz Dove. Blythewood—A. S. Langford, James Lorick, Durham Boney. Bear Creek—T. C. Duke, C. H. Heins, M. L. Cooper. Centreville—W. B. Hogan, Charles Abell, Robt. Eastler. Longtown—J. C. Stewart, B. F. Casella, David Smith. Ridgeway—N. C. Crumpton, E. M. Mellichamp, Wm. Spence. Greenbrier—J. W. Richardson, S. W. Broom, W. G. Smith. Mossy Dale—T. C. Camak, G. R. Perry, M. R. Robertson. Horeb—A. J. Brown, G. B. Hagood, G. G. Steele. Jenkinsville—C. B. Douglass, Jr., B. H. Yarborough, S. S. Curry. Monticello—W. J. Burley, S. G. McMeekin, J. H. Aiken. Feasterville—H. C. Coleman, S. E. Hill, T. E. Dye. Woodward—W. M. Harvey, T. W. Brice, Jr., J. A. Stewart. White Oak—J. H. Neil, Jas. McDowell, J. E. Nichols. Gladden's Grove—Will Dixon, Barnes Moley, Robt. McDonald. Wateree—J. D. Rawls, E. L. Lathan, Joe S. Senehower. Mitford—J. M. Higgins, Jas. Gladden, Holly Grove—Andrew Ballentine, Oscar Riley, Oscar Broom. Winnsboro—W. A. Beatty, W. R. Elliott, R. Y. Turner. Fairfield Cotton Mills—J. H. Hudson, S. A. Wright, J. S. Babenbaugh. Jackson Creek—W. J. Turner, W. J. Pope, J. C. Stone. Shenandoah—J. B. Frazier, J. M. Ederngton, E. M. Milling. T. S. BRICE, County Chmn. J. R. CURLEE, Secretary.

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