THE MANNING TIMES.

Manning, S. C.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

Wednesday, August 29, 1894.

A dispatch from Washington says that Judge Izlar will contest his claim for re-election in the general election. Judge Izlar would not submit his claims to the Democratic primary for fear of defeat, and now that a Republican ticket is in the field in his district he comes forward to split the Democratic party. This is upholding white man's supremacy with a vengeance.

Newberry county must be the home of political freaks. That county produced Sampson Pope, the champion kicker; Ellison Keitt, the heaviest growler the world has ever produced; Cole Blease, a political contortionist. Last, but not least, is Mr. Frank Moon, who says he will run for the office of governor in the general election "as a protest against ring rule and bossism." Mr. Moon of course, could not run in a white man's primary "as a protest." Oh, no! that would not be in accordance with the nature of soreheads who are so glib to protest. There is something wrong in Newberry. Pope became disgusted with his small following, Keitt disgusted because he couldn't get a following, Blease because he squirms and twists so often no following will attempt to keep up with him, and now the Moon in that county has gone wrong.

Democracy in South Carolina means white man's supremacy, and a division among the white men of this State can only result in getting back to where we were before 1876. A division in our ranks would be bound to result in one side or the other or perhaps both sides appealing to an element which both sides has so far avoided, and when once begun there is no telling the amount of strife will be engendered. We must not lose sight of the fact that the Republican party expect to have a majority in the next Congress, and if they realize their expectations South Carolina will lose nearly all, if not all of her white representatives. If we have grievances, let us try and remedy them among ourselves, because it matters not which faction of the Democratic party succeeds those elected will always look out for the interests of South Carolina.

For several months past politics was the theme on almost every tongue, but now that the main battle is over, we hope the subject will be changed to something more substantial to the masses. Heated political discussions do no good, and as a rule they do harm, for the reason men are liable to lose their tempers and say things which in cooler moments would be left unsaid. It therefore behooves all of us to either drop the discussion of political subjects, or if politics must be discussed, try to prevent the impugning of each other's motives. Let us resolve to leave the quarelling for those seeking office, and not have any more wrangling among ourselves. If every man will adopt such a resolution, a more friendly feeling will exist among the people, and business will take on a renewed activity in all its branches.

Sampson Pope has withdrawn his pledge from the Democratic executive committee, and he did not make the race for governor in the Democratic primary. His withdrawing from the primary is looked upon with the suspicion that he will run in the general election, and of course appeal to all voters white and black for support. Old Samps is in a sorry plight, sure. He started out in the Reform ranks, and after making a few speeches in the campaign meetings found himself without any encouragement from the voters, and he kicked out of the traces and refused to go before the Reform convention. He issued a manifesto declaring that he would run as a Democrat in the general primary, and before the primary came on he made another kick. Just what he will do remains to be seen, but should he run in the general election his hide will have to be pretty thick to withstand the darts that will be stuck into him. Old Samps was the loudest mouthed and bitterest Anti-Haskellite in the State, and now that he is disgruntled with the Reformers, the Haskellites are very much tickeled.

Senator Butler has withdrawn from the State Democratic Executive Committee his letter in which he pledged himself to abide the primary, providing that said committee placed a separate box for United States Senator at every voting precinct. The candidates for the United States Senate were not required to file a pledge in the primary, as they were not to be voted for in that election. The Legislature elects the Senator, and if Butler can get a majority of the Legislature he is elected, and if he fails to get the necessary vote in the Legislature he is defeated. The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier says:

"It is understood that Legislative candidates will be nominated in November who will support Butler. It is further said that Gen. Butler, if defeated by Governor Tillman, will make a contest before the United States Senate, contending that the registration laws of the State are illegal, and that if a full vote could have been polled Butler Legislators would have been elected."

We sincerely hope this correspondent is mistaken as to General Butler's course after the General Assembly has acted, because it would be exceedingly bad taste for a man to set up a claim that the registration laws of this State were illegal when it is a known fact that it was through our registration laws white man's supremacy has been maintained, and for many years they kept Senator Butler in the United States Senate.

You run no risk. All druggists guarntee Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic to do all that that the manufacturers claim for it.

Warranted no cure, no pay. There are many imitations, to get the genuine ask for Grove's. Sold by J. G. Dinkins & Co.

RETURNS

—OF THE—

Primary Election in Clarendon County

Held August 28, 1894.

NAMES OF CLUBS.	Electors.	CONGRESS 6th Dist.	Senators.	Representatives.				Supervisor.		School Commissioner.		Treasurer.	Auditor.	Prob Judge
		J. L. McLaurin.	L. M. Ragin.	I. M. Woods.	J. W. Kennedy.	C. M. Davis.	W. C. Davis.	Ellison Capers, Jr.	E. P. Geddings.	J. D. Holladay.	W. J. Turbeville.	R. R. Hudgins.	C. R. Felder.	J. D. Alsbrook.	L. L. Wells.	S. P. Holladay.	S. J. Bowman.	J. Elbert Davis.	Louis Appelt.
Alcolu																			
Clarendon																			
Cross Roads	55	55	54	42	55	55	55	5	1	6	2	24	9	22	4	29	17	36	38	39	55
Doctor Swamp	46	46	43	45	42	42	42			1			5	13	4	9	8	54	54	55	54
Douglas	69	71	14	56	59	63	63	4	1												
Foreston																					
Forestoe Reform	60	60	57	2	58	59	60		3			48		42		48	20	67	66	64	60
Fork																					
Fulton																					
Harmony																					
Jordan	76	76	70	2	74	74	70		6	8	2	27	14	30	18	63	13	72	70	66	72
Manning	110	110	91	12	106	103	104		2	39	3	12	2	5	24	77	31	106	105	106	106
Manning Farm's Platform	24	24	5	19	22	19	19			1	3	10	21	17	22	32	4	24	23	22	24
Midway	35	35	25	10	35	35	35			1	2	13	1	36	16	65	20	32	35	35	35
New Town	12	31	8	22	16	20	17	16	1	1				3	2	6	30	26	26	35	26
New Zion	91	91	90	1	90	89	89		39				5	31	5	5	32	37	37	37	37
Paoksville	39	37	35		35	34	29		3					36	17	17	35	49	49	49	49
Panola	52	52	47	5	50	44	44	2	38					16	2	1	49	42	42	42	42
Pinewood																					
Sandy Grove	49	49	46	3	47	47	47		1	3					21	22	2	18	18	18	18
Silver	35	35	35	1	30	35	35	3		3					5	5	24	10	10	10	10
Summerton	22	37	12	10	22	22	22		1	1			8	2	13	30	1	1	1	1	1
Trinity	22	22	12		22	22	22			2			9	33	33	33	2	42	42	42	42
Total	775	796	632	145	744	736	731	25	100	71	75	171	281	89	499	278	738	744	710

The tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature. President Cleveland would not approve the bill, as it is only a "makeshift" for the bill promised in the Chicago platform, and as it is something better than the McKinley bill he would not veto it, and allowed it to become a law without his autograph. In a letter to Representative Catchings the President is not very complimentary in his opinion of some of the Democratic Senators. In withholding his approval of the tariff bill as passed, the President is thoroughly consistant.

The Income Tax Law.

The especially new feature of the revenue bill which has passed both houses of Congress and is now the law without the President's signature. Not that an income tax is unknown to the revenue system of the United States, such a tax having been levied and collected during the rebellion period. That was regarded, however, distinctly as a war tax, to be repealed as soon as the extraordinary expense of the war was at an end. The present income tax levied in time of peace and for a period of five years from January next is, therefore a new departure in Federal taxation, and there will be a good deal of public interest in the provisions of the act.

The bill provides that from and after January 1, 1895, and until January 1, 1900, every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person not a citizen residing in the United States who has an income in excess of $4,000 a year, shall pay a tax of two per cent. upon the excess. That is, a person with an income of $6,000 must pay a tax of two per cent. upon $2,000 or $40, the $4,000 being exempt. The individual exceptions to this rule are the officials of States, counties, and municipalities. The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, who each receive $10,000 a year and live in mansions, provided by the State, will pay no tax, but men in private life, who must provide their own places of residence, are taxed upon all income above $4,000.

This includes incomes from every conceivable source except the interest on United States bonds, which is not subject to Federal taxation, and the profits from corporate incomes upon which the tax has been paid by the corporation. All money or personal property acquired by gift or inheritance, all profits from sales of real estate purchased within two years and all net income from professional salaries or fees, as well as the profits from every kind of business in which the individual may be engaged, must be included in the sworn return made to the Collector of Internal Revenue. The only exception to this is that farmers are not compelled to make a return for the value of the farm products consumed by their own families. The net expenses of carrying on any business or profession, including interest, taxes, wages paid to employes, bad debts and other losses not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, may be deducted, but all expenditures for permanent improvements or betterments designed to increase the value of property must be included.

The only income besides those of public officials exempt from the provisions of the law are those of States, counties and municipalities, building and loan associations, charitable, religious and educational organizations, fraternal beneficiary associations and savings institutions with no shareholders except depositors and no capital except deposits. While no one with an income of less than $4,000 will be taxed, all persons with incomes of $3,500 and upwards must make a return to the Collector of Internal Revenue of their respective districts, and if any person neglects to make a return or makes a fraudulent return the Collector is empowered to make out a return from the best information available and add fifty per cent. to the tax as a penalty for the neglect or fraud.

It will be observed from this statement of the features of the bill that it is a drag-net intended to reach the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts and others who live abroad while deriving their income from American investments, as well as aliens residing in this country and reaping profit while refusing to become citizens. The amount of revenue it will produce will be an unknown quantity until the capacity of the possessors of liberal incomes for undetected perjury has been shown. No one can escape its provisions by running away from it, but it contains no guaranty against successful lying and false swearing.

Arduous and unnecessary as the income tax may be, it has doubtless come to stay. The five-year limitation contained in the bill will not prevent a future Congress from extending its application indefinitely. The causes which were imperative in compelling its enactment are likely to exist in greater force five years hence than now. The farmers of the West and the planters of the South have made an irrisistible demand for the income tax, and they possess the power to insure its continuance indefinitely. If there is one thing that has secured ineradicable lodgment in the minds of the agricultural class it is that the wealthy bankers, merchants, manufacturers and owners of railway and trust stocks are getting more than their share of the good things of this life, and they propose to make them bear more of the burdens as well.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Silver Twinkles.

SILVER, Aug. 27.—Silver is seldom heard from through your valuable paper, and yet nearly every family in this community takes the Times and would not do without it. The first thing we do after the arrival of the paper is to read the editorials, then we devour the local columns, and then we go over the advertisements to see what the merchants have to say. My wife says she will take her cotton and sell it to the men that will give her the most money for it, then she will look over the advertisements in the Times and make up her list of wants, and the fellow that sells her the cheapest will get that money.

A fire fiend has been getting in some more of his work about here. Last week two store buildings belonging to Mr. H. S. Briggs were burned, and I think it will not be long before the perpetrators of the deed will be caught and brought to justice. Judge Owen is working up the case and is doing good detective work. Mr. Briggs is determined to push the case to the end regardless of who it hurts, and when the facts are brought out it will be very black and sensational.

Something very peculiar was shown to your correspondent the other day. It was a hen egg, supposed to contain two yolks, but when broken it had one yolk in one end and in the other end it had a fully developed egg with a shell on it.

Our farmers are picking cotton.

The primary election will make some people happy and others mad. Every fellow thinks he is sure to win, but Mr. Editor, you know all cannot get an office at the same time.

The Times will hear from me again. F. A. N.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is a perfect malarial liver tonic and blood purifier. Removes biliousness without purging. As pleasant as lemon syrup. It is as large as any dollar tonic and retails for 50c. To get the genuine ask for Grove's. Sold on its merits. No cure, no pay. Sold by J. G. Dinkins & Co.

SENATORIAL LUXURIES.

Our Senators Not Only Drink Their Fill of Apollinaris Lemonade, But They Use Many Gallons of Cologne During the Year and the People Pay the Bill.

From a correspondent of The Times.

Washington, August 2.

This is the season when apollinaris lemonade flows like water in the cloak rooms of the Senate. It is on tap all day long in great punch bowls furnished at the expense of the nation: To supply members of the upper house with that beverage will cost Uncle Sam something like $600 this summer. They will drink about forty cases of apollinaris quarts, with which will be mingled the juice of thirty-five boxes of lemons, the mixture being seasoned with 1,200 pounds or so of granulated sugar.

Precisely why the nation should be obliged to furnish this drink to Senators every summer in unlimited quantities nobody can say. In the cloak rooms of the House of Representatives apollinaris lemonade is frequently brewed at this warm season, but it is paid for by members, who "chip in" to buy the materials. The beverage may always be strengthened appropriately with a "stick" and this fact may have some connection with the twelve dozen cork screws bought during the last year for the use of Senators.

It is somewhat startling to learn from the latest report of the Secretary of the Senate that the members of this august body consume—at the Capitol, mind you, and not at home—twenty-three gallons of the finest cologne in a single twelvemonth. In addition to this quanity, purchased in bulk, several dozen bottles of scented waters appear in the itemized account. The allowance seems to be about a quart and a pint per annum for each Senator. One ought surely to be able to distinguish a Senator anywhere by his agreeable smell.

Some of this cologne is used in the Senate bath rooms, which are on a scale of magnificence that would not have been despised by the high livers of ancient Rome. The tubs are carved out of single blocks of marble ten feet long, so that one can lie submerged at length in them. Attendants skilled in massage are waiting, and there are hot rooms and all appliances for Turkish and Russian baths. All of these arrangements for summer comfort are free of charge to Senators. They can get electric baths in the Senate barber shop, where there is apparatus for shutting a legislator up in a box, from which only his head protrudes, and cooking him with steam while a current from a battery passes through his person.

More cologne is used in the barber shop, where the tonsorial artists charge nothing for their services, being paid by the nation. Bottles of scented waters are commonly to be found in the committee rooms, where they are agreeable for the toilet.

Bay rum also is freely dispensed. Eighteen gallons of bay rum were consumed by the Senate during the last year. Of alcohol, nineteen gallons were required. Some of this may have been for lamps, but it is mentioned in the account that several gallons were purchased for the barber shop—doubtless to rub Senators with. It may be that alcohol stimulates eloquence when applied externally. Members of the upper house have taken it internally for that purpose.

These things are paid for out of the contingent fund. Other items in the same category are 3 dozen bottles of pond lily wash, 2 boxes of ointment, 5 bottles of brilliantine for Senatorial mustaches, 4 ounces of bergamot oil, 1 ounce of oil of rose, 3 bottles of yucca balsam, 3 bottles of herbanium, 10 pounds of vaseline, toilet soaps of the most costly kinds by the gross and 6½ gallons of castor oil. It is to be hoped that all of this castor oil was not used medicinally. Extra-fine sponges are furnished by the bale. Mention is made of 30 dozen boxes of blacking and 16 dozen blacking brushes and daubers. That would allow about 5 boxes of blacking and 3 brushes for each Senator per annum.

Senators suffer from physical weaknesses like ordinary folks. Occasionly they have stomach-aches and on this account several bottles of Jamacia ginger are mentioned as paid for out of the contingent fund. Over indulgence in apollinaris lemonade sometimes brings about an enlargement of the head the next morning after a warm night session, and so bromo-caffeine is on the list. Other items refer to purchases of cafebrum powders and quinine wafers. But the favorite Senatorial medicine is the quinine pill. Forty-four hundred quinine pills were bought in the last year for keeping malaria away from Senators. They are furnished by the hundreds to the committee rooms.

Now, why should the Senate use twice as much ice as is consumed by the House? Nobody can say, but it is a fact. In summer 100,000 pounds of ice per month are consumed in the north wing of the Capitol, while only 50,000 pounds are used in the south wing. The Senate in winter uses 50,000 pounds a month and the House about half that quantity. Senators, you see, do not grudge themselves luxuries; legislators at that end of the Capitol do not feel obliged to economize for the sake of producing a good impression on their constituents. Twenty-four dozen of the best palm-leaf fans were bought last year for the use of the Senate.

Few Senators draw anywhere near the quantity of stationery that is allowed them. The allowance is $125 per annum, and they take usually about $50 of the amount in cash. Some things they get from the stationery room at cost price which are not for their own use presumably. It is hardly to be supposed that they could have had personal need of the fifty-two dozen pocketbooks which were bought last year as part of the supplies. The same remark applies to seventeen dozen card cases. Such articles make suitable Christmas gifts.

The house gets comparatively little in the way of perquisites. Members pay for their own shaves and haircuts. They may have baths free, with soap, towels and attendants. If a representative dies his funeral is paid for by the nation, like that of a Senator. The expense is usually about $550 for the undertaker's bill and as much more for transportation of the committee appointed to escort the body to the place of burial, with hotel bills, etc. A special car is hired, of course. If the corpse is transported in the baggage car of the train, a regular ticket must be bought for it. Silk sashes and gloves for the committee cost about $50.

As might be imagined, the House does not approve of the Senate's extravagant way of living. It cuts out item after item of the sort referred to from the appropriation bills, but the Senate puts them back again. The House always yields in the end on these points for the sake of getting the bills through. Some of the messengers of the House used to get $1,440 a year. When they were cut down to $1,200 the Senate would not agree to a like reduction on its side. The Senate said: "You may lower the pay of your own employees, but we prefer to give liberal wages." All of the Senate messengers get $1,440. Some of those on the House side receive $720, though all of them do exactly the same work.

[Maj. J. M. Richardson in Houston Post.]

Turgot's Principles and Resources.

To the Editor of The Post:

Daingerfield, Texas, July 17.—Turgot was a Frenchman, but his fame was European. Born in 1727, he died in 1781. He was a man of fortune, but no capitalist in the present sense of that term; no merchant, no banker, no speculator, no monopolist, no wrecker of railroads—there were none in existence—or of other industrial enterprises to enrich himself at the expense of others. But he had been a student—first generally, then of theology, next of law and public economy, and lastly of the practical workings of the laws and institutions of his country in their influence upon the interests of all conditions of the people. He understood his countrymen, their callings, ranks, classes and grades of society. He knew his country's laws and institutions, and comprehended their bearing upon the welfare of all walks of life. He saw that the good of the whole demanded the prosperity of each class, that none should be maintained or fostered at the cost of another, and he was prepared to do justice to every man. He had moreover, the confidence of all in his wisdom, justice, moderation, integrity and patriotism. So endowed and equipped, so blessed with the confidence of goverment and people, he was offered the portfolio of minister of finance—corresponding very much to our secretary of the treasury—at a time when the French exchequer was empty and the people burdened with taxes through the profligacy of a spendthrift government: that had been intent upon oppressing the masses for the benefit of favored classes. Accepting the appointment from his young sovereign, the unfortunate Louis XVI, he laid down these as three guiding principles of his administration:

1. No state bankruptcy.
2. No increase of taxes.
3. No borrowing.

And these were his only resources:

1. Economy.
2. Wise management.

The principles and resources of Turgot commend themselves to the approval of all enlightened people. Every departure from them or any of them has always been fraught with mischief and often with peril.

Entering upon the duties of his position, Turgot began by lopping off all unnecessary governmental expenditures, established free trade in grain within the kingdom, authorized the importation of supplies from abroad, relieved traffic in the neccessaries of life from many burdensome restrictions, abolished various monopolies and exclusive privileges, reformed taxation, promoted public works and encouraged agriculture as the true and only basis of all prosperity. To schools he also paid great attention, and he it was who said to his king, "Sire, we have schools to turn out arithmeticians, geometricans, scientists, grammarians and logicans, jugglers in words, facts and figures, but none to produce men and patriots;" and he proposed to organize such schools. Alas, that our schools are today subject to the very indictment drawn by Turgot against those of France more than a hundred years ago!

But isn't history continually repeating itself? When Cleveland turned over the keys to Harrison in 1889, the federal fisc was overflowing with a large and ever increasing surplus, showing that taxation was largely in excess of the needs of government. Harrison went into office on his party's pledge to revise taxation (the tariff) and reduce the surplus. The people expected that both would be accomplished by a reduction of tariff taxes, but the republican party defrauded the just expectations of the people by increasing the tariff and squandering the surplus. Hence, in republican parlance, "to revise" taxation means "to increase" it, and "to reduce" accumulated tax receipts means "to squander" the surplus. The indignant people crying out:

"Now be these juggling fiends no more believed,
Who palter with us in a double sense,
Who keep the word of promise to our ear
But break it to our hope"—

swept the republican "jugglers" from place and restored democracy to power; but when March 4, 1893, Harrison restored the keys to Cleveland and the new keeper went to the treasury to look into its contents, behold "a hole in the ground" met his inquiring gaze! Moreover, it was found that the inflow was by no means equal to the outflow, for the "infamous McKinley tariff" had raised the taxes so high that receipts had largely fallen off.

An empty treasury and dwindling receipts from oppressive taxation met Turgot's view, whilst all over the land the people were restless and discontented on account of the tyrannical exactions of the government and of favored classes. What more exact counterpart could history present to that which met Cleveland's gaze when he was inaugurated March 4, 1893.

The favorites and favored classes of former administrations conspired against Turgot and induced the king to remove him from office. The administrative reforms inaugurated by the great statesman were not continued and soon came the revolution—predicted by him if abuses were not reformed. The revolution came, bringing chaos in its train, sweeping government and favored classes from the earth—and from its throes France has hardly yet recovered.

History is philosophy-teaching by example. Ought not our legislators and statesmen to study the past as well as the present, and then from the rock of experience forecast the future? Laws are for the future, and all their probable effects should be carefully considered in advance of their passage. The psuedo statesman who seeks to advance the interest of favorites and favored classes at the expense of the welfare of the people at large, is digging a grave of well-merited contempt for himself, as history will declare.

Alleged Wife Poisoning in Williamsburg County.

KINGSTREE, August 24.—Furman Jordan and Lizzie Harrall were committed to jail here to-day charged with murder in having caused the death of Mrs. Fanny Jordan, wife of the above named Furman Jordan, by giving her poison. These parties hail from the extreme northern portion of Williamsburg county, bordering on the Florence county line. Excitement is said to have run high in that section and lynching was talked of, but the proof was not sufficient to justify resort to such extreme measures.

Those Pimples

Are tell-tale symptoms that your blood is not right—full of impurities, causing a sluggish and unsightly complexion. A few bottles of S. S. S. will remove all foreign and impure matter, cleanse the blood thoroughly, and give a clear and rosy complexion. It is most effectual, and entirely harmless.

Chas. Heaton, 73 Laurel Street, Phila., says: "I have had for years a humor in my blood which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing shaving to be a great annoyance. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well and feel like running a foot race all for the use of S. S. S.

S.S.S.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A TAX EXECUTION for taxes 1892-93, lodged with me by S. J. Bowman, county treasurer of Clarendon county, S. C., also, execution for debt lodged with me by Jas. E. Davis, clerk of the court, in favor of Lippman Bros., plaintiff, vs. Edward Thames, defendant, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, 3rd day of September, next, at the court house in Manning, S. C., one bicycle, levied upon as the property of Edward Thames. Sale takes place at 12 o'clock of that day.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

DAN'L J. BRADHAM,
Sheriff Clarendon County, S. C.

August 15, 1894.

JOSEPH F. RHAME. W. C. DAVIS.

RHAME & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MANNING, S. C.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
MANNING, S. C.

A. LEVI,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MANNING, S. C.
Notary Public with seal. Associated with R. O. Purdy, Esq., in litigated cases.

JEFFERSON D. ALSBROOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MANNING, S. C.
Office in TIMES building. Special attention given all business in his charge.

H. L. B. WELLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SUMTER, S. C.

GEO. W. DICK,
DENTIST.
SUMTER, S. C.
Office hours—9 to 1:30—2:30 to 5. Over Levi Brothers' dry goods store.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Clarendon.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY TAX executions lodged with me by S. J. Bowman, County Treasurer, I will sell at public outcry, for cash, at the Court House in Manning, S. C., on salesday, the 3rd day of September, 1894, the following described tracts of land:

CALVARY.

Est. Mrs. M. A. Neil, 257 acres, for year '92-3.

Frank Riley, 50 acres, for year '92-3.

FRIENDSHIP.

Juby Richardson, 5 acres, for year '92-3.

Malisa Henry, 58 acres, 1 building, year '92-3.

SAINT PAUL.

Ann Pierson, 16 acres, 1 building, year '92-3.

SAINT JAMES.

Est. Stephen Bennett, 150 acres, year '92-3.

SAMMY SWAMP.

J. D. W. McKelfar, 60 acres, year '92-3.

MANNING.

Odd Fellows Hall, 1 lot, 1 building, year '92-3.

G. A. Norwood, 1 lot, 2 years '91-2 and '92-3.

BRWINGTON.

C. S. Scott, 8 acres, year '92-3.

Rosa C. Brock, 1 lot 2 acres, year '92-3.

MIDWAY.

Lewis McFaddin, 15 acres, '92-3.

DOUGLAS.

W. H. Ingram, 40 acres, year '92-3.

I. A. Conyers, 150 acres, year '92-3.

M. J. James, 100 acres, year '92-3.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

DANIEL J. BRADHAM,
Sheriff Clarendon County.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF CLARENDON.

By Louis Appelt, Esq., Probate Judge.

Whereas, MRS. M. R. LAMPLEY has made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of B. C. LAMPLEY.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said B. C. LAMPLEY, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning, S. C., on the 30th day of August, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 13th day of August, Anno Domini, 1894.

[SEAL.] LOUIS APPELT,
Probate Judge.

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