The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, EDITOR.

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MANNING, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1896.

It is indeed gratifying to us to read the editorial in the Marion Star commending the course of our friend, Congressman John L. McLaurin, and we reproduce this editorial because it has been rumored in this section that McLaurin was a "dead duck" in Marion. The people of Marion as well as the people of the entire sixth district have listened to the various reports against McLaurin eminating from jealous politicians, and it has caused them to watch their representative the closer, but the more firmly are they convinced that his superior is not in the State and his equal would be hard to find. They know that no truer representative of the people sits upon the floor of the national Congress, and they know that in John McLaurin the people who sent him have every reason to feel proud.

It is not only the Marion Star that speaks highly of our Congressman, but every newspaper in the State not controlled by some jealous politician, and his name and fame have extended beyond the borders of the United States.

The following is what the Star says:

MCLAURIN'S PROMOTION.

Hon. John L. McLaurin seems to have made quite a favorable impression and to have achieved a real triumph in Congress. A position on the Ways and Means Committee is one very much to be coveted, and indicates that the man who succeeds in winning such an appointment, even though he be a minority member, has achieved for him a distinction of which he may justly feel proud.

We publish elsewhere in this issue an historical review of South Carolina's representation on that responsible committee, from the time when it was first created, one hundred years ago. From the date of the appointment of Representative Smith, from the Pinckney district, in 1794, to the retirement of Fran is W. Pickens in 1841, a period of 47 years, the names of South Carolina members were prominent on this important committee.

Among the members of the Ways and Means Committee for the last century will be found the names of Messrs. Nott, Williams, Mitchell, McDuffie, Rhett, Pickens, and last, but not least, the name of Hon. Jno. L. McLaurin, who will serve the 6th District during the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Well may Congressman McLaurin feel complimented at his public recognition, and his admiring constituency elated at his recent promotion, when they realize the fact that he is the only South Carolinian who has held a seat on this all-important committee within the last half a century.

Old T. C. Willoughby, of Florence, one of the penitentiary directors, is making war on Colonel Neal, the superintendent of the institution, Willoughby charges extravagance and hints at corruption. This is not a surprise to those who know Willoughby, for it is his very nature to kick when he is not allowed to run things according to his own idea. The other directors of the penitentiary compliment Colonel Neal upon the excellence of the institution's management. We suspect Willoughby's complaint is brought about from a desire to be Neal's successor, and if he only knew it, he stands about as much chance for it as a man in Pennsylvania.

We have had a chance to watch Mr. Willoughby's course from the time he lived in Williamsburg county to the present; his whole course has been one of contention and snarling at those above him. He pretended great friendship for McLaurin and when he ascertained that McLaurin was a man who would not be led by the nose with Willoughby or any other man at the other end of the string, he became one of McLaurin's bitterest enemies and no slander was too great for him to promulgate.

Willoughby's onslaught on Neal will have no weight in this section and especially among those who have an intimate knowledge of the man and his methods, but as he has made charges of a public nature we are satisfied that no man in the State would be more willing for an investigation than Colonel Neal.

The Legislature now in session will have lots of hard work to do, and it will take them a much longer time to properly do the work than heretofore, for the reason that laws must be made to fit the new Constitution. We expect for some aspirants for political honors to try to poison the minds of the people with the length and expense of the present session, but the people will not be fooled. Every man with a particle of intelligence knows the present session will be an extraordinary one, and the members, be they as economical as they will, must necessarily incur a considerable expense—a much greater expense than for ordinary sessions. In our judgment it will be much better, and economy in the end for the General Assembly to remain in session three months and do their work thoroughly, than to hurry through and get the work done in a helter-skelter manner. There is no doubt about it, that this year will bring forth a large crop of candidates. Every one of them will have some special complaint to ring in the ears of the people, but let them come and the people will be able to sift out the chaff.

Watch the men who join the "white man's Republican party" and you will find them to be ex-bar-keepers and politicians repudiated beyond re lemption among their own people. They will "cut no ice" in State politics and if the Republican party is true to those that have always been its loyal supporters, these white place-hunters will be sadly disappointed.

Every man suggested so far for the presidency in both the Republican and Democratic parties is in favor of the gold standard, and it begins to look now as though a third party, will be forced, in order to get a candidate representing the views of a large percentage of the laboring people. The next campaign bids fair to become a struggle between the masses and the classes. The masses want relief from oppressive legislation and the classes want more legislation to keep the masses in subjection.

Recently a few white men in the city of Columbia became impatient at having to stay out in the political cold, determined to organize themselves into a political club and to knock at the doors of the Republican party for admission These men come out of that faction which boasted of their pure Democracy; they claimed to be the "only Democrats in the State," and those belonging to the Reform movement or faction were imposters. If we remember correctly some of the former leaders of the Democracy of this State attempted to have this class of men recognized by the head of the National Committee. They have at last shaken off their disguise and now they are where they ought to be, flat footed in the Republican party. Now when that party gets fully entrenched in power it is to be hoped that these latter day saints will not be allowed to crowd the colored Republicans out of the way of reaching the plums.

Governor Evan's message which he sent to the General Assembly yesterday is a splendid document, showing a careful study of the various matters to be acted upon. He makes a number of valuable suggestions and makes a careful review of the State government. The only part of the message that will create unfavorable comment even from political opponents is that portion which alludes to the carrying of our election laws into the United States courts by certain individuals. Possibly it would have been better in a State document to have left out personal allusions, but we do not see how the governor could have done so without creating a missing link in the government review chain. Governor Evans does not fail to express his contempt for Judge Goff; in fact he plainly shows that he feels it his "duty, mingled with inclination" to do so. The governor pays a just and merited tribute to the attorney general and the gentlemen who rendered such valuable assistance to the State when her very institutions were about to be destroyed to gratify personal spleen. It is a good sound message and we will publish it in full next week.

$100 REWARD $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

INDIANS WED.

Yellow Dog Faced Woman Becomes the Bride of Run First.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 14.—Run First and Yellow Dog Faced Woman, two of the Indians who were in the Indian village at the Atlanta exposition under Colonel Jordan, and who have been in Birmingham for the past week, were married in one of the rooms of the Metropolitan hotel. Dr. L. S. Handley, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, officiated.

None of the other Indians of the band were witnesses to the marriage ceremonies, but the couple allowed a number of ladies and gentlemen, members of Dr. Handley's church, to remain in the room.

Walter McKinzey, the halfbreed, who is the interpreter, was used in the ceremony. After the marriage took place the couple went to the Metropolitan hotel and took a dinner together. A large crowd of inquisitive people watched around the hotel, and when the couple came from the room where the ceremonies took place, a number of them shook hands with the groom, who seemed somewhat embarrassed.

Yellow Dog Faced Woman was a widow. Her first husband was killed in the battle of Wounded Knee several years ago. She has two children, one of them Little Wound and the other Silas, both of whom are with the party. She is 34 years of age and the most modest one in the whole lot. The groom is 32 years of age. The other Indians in the band took no interest at all in the movement. As is known, the Indians are Sioux and are from the Rosebud agency.

DIED IN THE DEBRIS.

A Florida Desperado Sacrificed His Life Rather Than Surrender.

NEWMANSVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—Chased by a posse, Harry Jordan, a negro desperado, wanted for murderously assaulting Dr. J. N. Cloud, took refuge in an unoccupied house near Alachua. The negro barricaded the doors and swore he would kill the first man who attempted to enter. The posse poured in volley after volley, riddling the house with bullets, but not injuring Jordan, who returned the fire with his Winchester.

Finally, the posse resolved to set fire to the house, thinking the flames would drive the negro out, when he would be easily captured. The torch was applied in several places and soon the house was enveloped in flames. The negro, however, made no effort to escape. He stationed himself in the center of the burning building and fired his Winchester in a vain effort to kill some of his pursuers. The desperado's rifle continued to crack until the roof fell in and he was buried by blazing debris.

Jordan was known as a bad negro, having killed, it is said, three men. He frequently boasted that no white man would ever capture him alive.

PYTHIAN COLUMN

INTERESTING READING TO MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

There was a call meeting of Damon Lodge No. 13 K. of P. on Thursday night last, for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers. Brother F. M. Spann, D. D. G. C., came down on the evening train and did the work. It was a large and enthusiastic meeting and Damon Lodge enters upon the new year with bright prospects.

Right here we wish to start the ball in motion to build a castle hall of our own and quit paying rent. Smaller lodges than ours are building their own "homes;" why not we? Brothers let us hear from you on the subject.

The next regular convention of Damon Lodge K. of P. will take place to-morrow night. Come out, brothers, and encourage our new officers in the discharge of their arduous but pleasant duties—pleasant only when encouraged by your presence.

A Pythian Knight should certainly be ashamed to say, "I haven't been to a lodge meeting in two months."

A thousand dollars in our treasury would be of no use, whatever, without the co-operation of the members. Let's work more and eat less oysters.

BEFORE THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL.

A new arrival at the gates of pearl knocks for admission.

[St. Peter to Outer Guard]: Who comes there?

Outer Guard—A newspaper man from Belleville, Illinois.

[To the Keeper of Records]—What is written in the golden book?

Keeper of Records—Worldly possessions, none. A truly good and honest man who loved his neighbor as himself; and practiced friendship, charity and benevolence. A kind husband and loving father. He suffered much with patient resignation; murmured not at the will of heaven, nor did he curse God. A beautiful record worthy of the highest reward.

[To the Outer Guard]—Admit him.

Outer Guard—I cannot, most high and mighty prince.

St. Peter—Thou canst not! Why?

Outer Guard—Alas! He was a Knight of Pythias.

St. Peter—And who has dared denounce this man of many virtues?

Outer Guard—Your successor on earth, most august lord.

St. Peter—Indeed! Then he has certainly transcended his authority, for my beloved Master taught no grander principles than this man has practiced. Admit him, I repeat, and guide him hither that he may receive the insignia of beatitude.

[To candidate as he invests him with robe and crown]—Enter, my beloved son, into thine eternal reward; for, verily, thou hast lived according to the book of law and in conformity with the spirit of the Redeemer.

How deeply it doth grieve me to turn away from these portals the thousands of longing but misguided souls who have been taught to believe that to follow a certain creed will gain them admittance here. We judge no man by his creed, but by his acts alone; for beneath a sanctimonious exterior there but too often lurks a soul dead to all humane and generous impulses, whose profession of faith but tends to worldly gain. Such cannot enter here, no matter what they may profess. Only those whose names are inscribed within the golden book, and whose actions while on earth entitle them to admission, can be recognized.

I welcome thee to thy happy home. Go forth and mingle with the blessed forevermore.—Knight.

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO BUILD UP AN INTEREST IN A SUBORDINATE LODGE?

The lodge should have—

Officers who are prompt and efficient.

Officers who study to know their duties.

Officers who know the difference between a presiding officer and a "kicker."

Officers who thoroughly understand the difference between "putting a motion" and discussing a question.

Officers who understand parliamentary law.

Officers who make a study of the Supreme and Grand Lodge laws.

Officers who make a study of the laws for government of subordinate lodges.

Officers who can give intelligent answers to questions asked concerning the business of the lodge, or of business before the lodge.

Officers who have committed the portions of the ritualistic work pertaining to the duties of their office.

Officers who can deliver the lectures, charges, obligations, &c., without having to read them from the book.

Officers who can "communicate the work" in such manner as will impress the candidate with its beauty and extent that he will never forget it.

Officers who will see that every member can "make the signs" correctly, and that they are capable of testing strangers without instructing them.

Officers who will teach their brothers that the signs, grips, passwords, &c., are for use in the lodge room only, except when testing strangers who are compelled of necessity to make themselves known as members.

Officers who are cool, courteous and polite under the most aggravating circumstances.

Officers who can allay animosities and bickerings between members—who by "soft words" can "turn away wrath."

Officers who can push the business along.

In the foregoing there are many "things to remember." If made the rule of action they will bless the doer and receiver alike.—Knight.

SIFTINGS.

Greet the stranger found in your lodge-room with cordiality and fraternal welcome.

There is but one rule of life that will meet all conditions at all times, and that is the Golden Rule.

Sympathy is a strong bond of union; it unites heart to heart and soul to soul. Without it our order would not exist.

To be a K. of P. requires no sacrifice of individual opinion on religion and politics. The principles of the order are immortal.

As you would wish to be treated when visiting the home of an acquaintance, so treat the stranger brother who visits your lodge.

That which is the greater contains the less. The atom should not attempt to control the mass. The order is greater than the individual member.

Professions should be reinforced by acts. One without the other is like ashes—dead; and the louder the professions the larger the pile left for the scavenger.

Who lives the principles and duties taught by the order need fear neither death or hell. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

A COMPLIMENT.

McLAURIN, BY REQUEST, EXTENDS HIS REMARKS ON THE BOND ISSUE.

He Clearly Shows the Lack of Authority and Demonstrates the Injury that is Being Done to the People Now Suffering from Vicious Legislation.

Washington, Jan. 8.—When the bond bill was under discussion in the House, the time for debate was limited. Congressman McLaurin attacked the measure vigorously in the ten minutes allotted to him. His remarks attracted general attention, and many of the Congressmen who thought like he did asked him to further develop his speech for publication in the Congressional Record. This he has done. In addition to his remarks as already published in The Times, the Record contains the following:

Mr. Speaker, for fear my position upon this alleged gold reserve fund may be misunderstood I desire to say like many other usurpations of the Treasury Department its legality remained unchallenged until somewhat recently. During a debate in the Senate in 1890 the following statement was made by Senator Sherman, the originator of this fund:

"It is certain from that day to this every officer charged with the responsibility has treated that as a fund set apart for this purpose, and the man who, in violation of that statute, as Secretary of the Treasury, should reduce the gold balance for the redemption of United States notes below $100,000,000 would be impeachable for high crime and misdemeanor."

The Senator referred to the time when this fund was created, but was very careful not to mention the precise statute which provided for it. Senator Cockrell refused his consent to Senator Sherman's statement and emphatically declared:

"There is not one particle of law upon the statute books of the United States directing or requiring the Treasury Department to hold $100,000,000 of gold for the redemption of United States notes or, as we call them, legal tenders."

Senator Ingalls also declared at the same time:

"The claim that this $100,000,000 in the Treasury is necessary to maintain the credit of this nation, that it ever was pledged to be deposited there as a matter of faith or of public honor, is a fiction. It is a dream."

This debate was continued at some length and the following facts were established: First, that no authority save caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury could be found for accumulating this vast idle reserve; and second, no law could be discovered that permitted its being paid out in the manner adopted. From that date until the present no one has been able to find a line of law providing for this reserve. In my opinion it should be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous fund and the Secretary of that Department compelled to treat all the obligations of government alike. That portion of the Act of January 14, 1875, referred to in this bill reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more.

"And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than $50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this Act authorized or required, he is authorized to use surplus revenues from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the description of the bonds of the United States described in the Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privilege, and exemption, to the extent necessary to carry this Act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purpose aforesaid."

Under this Act Senator Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, sold $95,500,000 of 4 and 4 1-2 per cent. bonds for gold, and established this so-called reserve fund. The object of this fund was to redeem and retire the United States notes or greenbacks from the amount then outstanding, $375,771,570, down to $300,000,000. This was to be done gradually as additional bank currency was issued to the banks. In 1876 there was retired $5,999,296. In 1877 there was also retired $10,007,952. During 1878, and up to the passage of the bill forbidding their further destruction, there was retired $13,083,316, or a total of $29,090,564.

In the meantime the people grew uneasy over the destruction of these legal tenders and the demonetization of silver, and as a result of this agitation the Act of May 31, 1878, was passed. It reads:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him, to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation: Provided, That nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

By this Act the canceling and retireing of greenbacks was stopped, and the books of the Treasury showed at that time $346,681,016 of this kind of currency outstanding, at which figure it has been given since.

This gold reserve fund is mentioned for first time in the statutes in the banking Act of 1882, in the following words:

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below $100,000,000."

Mr. Speaker, I have been careful to quote all the Acts or parts of Acts upon the statute books which in any way relate to the gold reserve or the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, in order to disclose the narrow foundation upon which this idle hoard of gold is held or additional bonds issued to further burden the people. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, there is no authority of law for either, and the time has come when the people of this country should understand the real situation. In my opinion, the country is not suffering from laws which have passed Congress, some of which I admit are wholly bad, but are being destroyed by Department ruling made upon these laws. We may enact laws ever so carefully, but no one can determine their final operation until they have run the gauntlet of the Departments. For this reason I am opposed to granting any increase of discretionary power to any and all public officials.

Mr. Speaker, having mentioned the fact that the last issue of bonds was for gold bullion, I desire to give that portion of the contract between Secretary Carlisle and the alien money lender. It reads as follows:

"Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part hereby agree to sell and deliver to the United States 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin of the United States, at the rate of $17,894.41 per ounce, payable in United States 4 per cent. thirty-year coupon or registered bonds, said bonds to be dated February 1, 1895, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date."

This idea of buying coin at bullion rates is no doubt dictated by some ulterior purpose that will come to the surface some day to plague and plunder the people.

Mr. Speaker, gold bullion is a commodity, and, under any construction of law, Secretary Carlisle could have issued bonds as legally for so many ounces of pork, beef, wheat, or cotton. It is time such flagrant violations of the plain statutes ceased by those whom we trust with important positions, for if they will not obey the law how can obedience to the law be demanded of their subordinates?

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this bill as first presented would, under the rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury, have retired and canceled every dollar of United States notes or greenbacks. This was no doubt the intention of its originators; but, fearing exposure and defeat, an amendment declaring against such action was added. These greenbacks have been doing service for more than a third of a century, and never, until the present administration permitted them to be used as the tools of alien money lenders in raiding the national Treasury, have they given rise to any complaint. These greenbacks costs the government but a trifle, and burden the people with no interest. If the Secretary of the Treasury were to establish an American financial policy, and in doing so obey the plain letter of the laws, all objections to the continued use of this form of currency would vanish. These United States notes during their long existence have saved the people of the nation more than $700,000,000 in interest, and are at the present time the favorite currency of the people. In my opinion they should not be retired, but permitted to continue their work of facilitating business.

I am opposed to the issue of the proposed certificates of indebtedness, since they bear interest and cannot be used in the channels of trade. Instead, let silver certificates against this vast horde of idle silver in the Treasury be issued. Such certificates would bear no interest, become no burden to the people, and would readily become absorbed in the exchanges of the country. They would increase the volume of currency and to that extent assist the people in their almost hopeless struggle against general bankruptcy. The people do not want another bond issue. They know what it means and fear the result. They know it means harder work, less comfort of life, and lower prices for the fruits of their hard toil. They are in financial distress now and ask for relief from their present burdens instead of being loaded down with more.

This relief must come, and in my opinion quickly, or great danger threatens this country.

Mr. Speaker, where is the end? Selling bonds does not replenish the Treasury under its present administration. The jugglery of these financial deals is apparent and the rapacity of those profiting by them seems to have no limit. It is estimated that the total value of all the property in the United States is about $65,000,000,000. At least forty-five billion of this has already been appropriated through bond dealing and stock watering by the capitalistic class. At the present rate it will not be long before they will have the other twenty billion, and the entire property of this country will be represented by paper securities, upon which interest and dividends must be paid by workers to drone capitalists.

The producer and man who works with his hands pays for everything. He is the mudsill, and without his toil stocks, bonds, and factories become valueless.

If these bonds are to be continually issued, and the public and private debt of this country increased at the rate that has obtained for the past two years, our entire wealth within ten years will be represented by interest-bearing securities, and the seat of our government transferred from Washington to Wall and Lombard streets. The people will no longer rule, but will become the mere serfs of a bondholding class, "who toil not, neither do they spin." Wages under such conditions will be the pittance necessary to sustain life, while the wealth created will go to swell the hoard of those already monstrously rich. The picture is not overdrawn, and unless our people are aroused to a comprehension of this iniquitous system no one can foretell the calamities which await us in the future.

The masses believe that finance is the paramount issue, and no amount of deception or sham battles over the tariff is going to deter them from a settlement of this question before all others. For the last thirty years the people have been divided on the question of tariff and marshaled into two hostile camps, while the money owners have fastened upon us a financial policy which has brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy.

I want these bond dealers to push their schemes to the uttermost limit as rapidly as possible, for the sooner then will the end come. When rulers become mad with power, their fall is near.

Napoleon, intoxicated with success, sought to rule the world, but he died on a speck of rock in mid-ocean, far from the scenes of his success and glory.

Had he been satisfied with a reasonable amount of power, Europe would not have been convulsed with carnage and St. Helena never heard the heart-broken sigh of an exiled and dying monarch.

History teaches the lesson that centralization of wealth and power may, like the tower of Babel, stand for a while, but the law of gravitation defies the one as surely as justice decentralizes the other.

The masters of to-day become the servants of to morrow; the conquerors become conquered.

Selfish ambition and love of unmeasured power overthrew the Cæsars and Napoleons, and a day of reckoning will come for the Rothschilds, the Shermans, and the Clevelands.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, but I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. If we may believe the press of the country, bonds will soon be issued in the same clandestine manner as the last issue without either the knowledge or consent of the people or the legislative branch of the government.

To-day gold is at a premium of 11-4 per cent. among the money changers of Wall street. This reduces it absolutely to a commodity instead of a medium of exchange. In this we see that no matter which way we may turn, either toward a war over the boundary line of Venezuela, complications arising from the seal fisheries, or a depletion of the Treasury reserve, we are making progress, whether we wish to or not, toward the use of silver as money.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, the people of this country want free coinage of silver. There is not a State in the Union that would not record its vote overwhelmingly for free coinage if its people were permitted to vote on that proposition alone. The wishes of the people may be hindered, but the time is not far distant when the members of this Chamber will be only too glad to register their votes in favor of such a measure.

The money of the Constitution, which since the foundation of the Government has been accepted by the people until it was clandestinely taken from them, must be restored. For one, I shall bend my energies and cast my votes in this direction.

Breitenstein Will Play In Chester.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Theodore Breitenstein, the speedy lefthand pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, who, it is stated, will leave the team next season, will enter the Southern Illinois league and play with the club representing the city of Chester. He is not going to depend upon his ball playing for a living, however, but backed by moneyed men in Chester, will go in business there. This is the story given out by his friends. His friends say his decision in the matter is final.

Death of Mrs. Isham.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Pierpont Isham, 87 years old, widow of the late Judge Pierpont Isham of the supreme court of Vermont, died at the home of her son-in-law, Major Sartell Prentice. Mrs. Isham had been ill but a short time. The remains will be conveyed to Manchester, Vt., for interment.

GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

and everyone needs it at all times of the year. Malaria is always about, and the only preventive and relief is to keep the Liver active. You must help the Liver a bit, and the best helper is the Old Friend, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the RED Z.

Mr. C. Himrod, of Lancaster, Ohio, says: "SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR broke a case of Malarial Fever of three years' standing for me, and less than one bottle did the business. I shall use it when in need, and recommend it."

Be sure that you get it. Always look for the RED Z on the package. And don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, and there is only one, and every one who takes it is sure to be benefited. THE BENEFIT IS ALL IN THE REMEDY. Take it also for Biliousness and Sick Headache; both are caused by a sluggish Liver.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF CLARENDON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Harriet D. Witherspoon and Emma S. Witherspoon, Plaintiffs,

against

Elizabeth A. Harvin, impleaded as Elizabeth N. Harvin and Harriet E. Harvin, Defendants.

Judgment for Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A judgment order of the court of common pleas, in the above stated action, to me directed, bearing date June 6th, 1895, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at Clarendon court house, at Manning, in said county, within the legal hours for judicial sales, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1896, being salesday, the following described real estate:

"All that piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate, lying, and being in the County of Clarendon, and State aforesaid, containing one hundred and ninety-seven (197) acres, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of Mrs S. C. Osteen; on the south by lands of D. F. Lide and J. C. Wilson; east by lands of Mrs. Ann Reynolds; and west by lands of J. D. Childers and lands formerly of J. W. Edwards."

Purchaser to pay for papers.

D. J. BRADHAM,
Sheriff Clarendon County

Manning, S. C., Jan. 8th, 1896.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF CLARENDON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

William F. B. Haynsworth and B. Pressley Barron, as Qualified Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel C. C, Richardson, deceased, Plaintiffs,

against

Susan E. Welch and David H. Welch, Defendants,

Judgment for Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A judgment order of the court of common pleas, in the above stated action, to me directed, bearing date October 19th, 1895, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Clarendon court house, at Manning, in said county; within the legal hours for judicial sales, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1896, being salesday, the following described real estate:

"All that plantation or tract of land, situate in the County and State aforesaid, containing four hundred and nine acres, more or less, bounding and butting north on lands of J. E. Thigpen; east on lands of J. W. Kennedy; south on lands of William Smith; and west on lands of the estate of John Smith."

The land described herein will be sold on the following terms, to wit: One-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by interest bearing bond and mortgage of the premises.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

D. J. BRADHAM.
Sheriff Clarendon County.

Manning, S. C., Jan. 8, 1896.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF CLARENDON.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

William F. B. Haynsworth and B. Pressley Barron, as Qualified Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel C. C. Richardson, deceased, Plaintiffs,

against

Peter Thomas, Defendant.

Judgment for Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A judgment order of the court of common pleas, in the above stated action, to me directed, bearing date October 19th, 1895, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Clarendon court house, at Manning, in said county, within the legal hours for judicial sales, on Monday, the 3rd day of February 1896, being salesday, the following described real estate:

"All that parcel of land, situate and being in Calvary Township, County of Clarendon and State aforesaid, containing ninety-two acres, more or less, and bounded as follows: on the north and east by lands of James Rhame and Peter Thomas; on the south by lands of Shelby Cantey; and on the west by lands of John Thomas.

The above described premises comprise two separate but contiguous tracts, one known as the "Sam Johnson tract," containing sixty-two acres, more or less, and the other was conveyed by the mortgagee to Peter Thomas and contains thirty acres; both of these tracts are mortgaged to secure the purchase money of the said tract of sixty-two acres on said day conveyed to Peter Thomas by said S. C. C. Richardon."

The land described herein will be sold on the following terms, to wit: One-fourth cash and the balance on a credit of one year with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises.

Purchasers to pay for papers.

D. J. BRADHAM,
Sheriff Clarendon County.

Manning, S. C., Jan. 8, 1896.

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Done with neatness and dispatch. . . . . .

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MANNING, S. C., Oct. 29, 1895.

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ONLY FIRST-CLASS SODA WATER FOUNTAIN IN MANNING, S. C

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