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One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months..... 75
Four Months..... 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, one time, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged for as regular advertisements.

Communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.

No communication of a personal character will be published except as an advertisement.

Entered at the Post Office at Manning as Second-Class Matter.

"You can fool some of the people all the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

What's right is right, sooner or later the meaningless boasts and pretenses of jingo merchants will be found out by the people.

We have done what we said. We have but one price, the lowest.



Sumter, S. C.

Opposite Bank of Sumter.

HARMONY IS NOT ALL THAT IS NEEDED.

It is with great satisfaction that we can note the harmony in the General Assembly. Two weeks have already fled by and not a single appeal to factions was made.

The corporations have received attention at the hands of our law-makers, and so has the dispensary and county officials, and a number of other matters which can be put aside for future consideration without doing any harm to the public, but the things which affect all of us directly have not been touched.

It is all very nice to be able to inform the people that factionalism is dead; it sounds well; but if the killing of factionalism means a birth of do-nothingism, it would be far better for the "dogs of war" to be turned loose again that the agitation might bring about a spirit of activity and progress.

We hope there is at least one man in the whole legislative body who has brain enough to formulate a school system for South Carolina which will give the children of the ordinary taxpayer an opportunity of getting as good schooling free as other States have.

There is a bill before the legislature to regulate the sale of cigarettes, the purpose being, we presume to put a stop to the sale of the obnoxious things. The law may be alright and the motive prompting its introduction good, but how is such a law to be enforced? We do not believe that putting a privilege tax on the manufacture of cigarettes will have any other tendency than to cripple an industry in this State, comparatively in its infancy; and the injured ones will be our tobacco growing farmers.

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mortgage yoke from the necks of our farmers. It is a matter beyond dispute, that the culture of tobacco in this State has saved many a farmer from ruin; it has caused the building up of places made waste, because the production of cotton would not afford the necessary means to build. Debts have been paid, lands have been improved, and where an open log house stood to shelter from sunshine and rain, there now stands a neat, comfortable dwelling with such cheerful surroundings that pride mantles the cheek of the owner when he refers to his home. This happy condition was brought about by our farmers finding some other crop besides cotton, and if the bill to put a privilege tax on cigarettes becomes a law, the manufacturers will not suffer, the consumer will not be harmed, but the man who tills the soil and pays the taxes to run this government, and upon whom every branch of our commercial and industrial existence must depend, will be the injured one.

We believe in abating nuisances, and cigarette smoking is a nuisance on a small scale compared with other things which have a free reign in South Carolina. The sale of impure food—meats, flour sugar, etc., is a nuisance and we believe it is against the law; but there is no enforcement and impure articles of food are sold in every town in South Carolina. The Shylock practices of cotton factors, to require commissions upon cotton they do not handle, is not only a nuisance, but a robbery, yet we do not see where any of our humanitarians in the legislature have given the matter a thought. Let cigarettes alone.

The newspapers are making a big to-do over the fact that Governor Ellerbe is recognizing the recommendations of the delegations irrespective of factions. Governors Tillman and Evans did the very same thing except in such counties as gave a majority against the Democratic party nominees. Governor Tillman would not respect the recommendations of Richardson that county cast its vote for Haskell. Governor Evans refused the wishes of Charleston and Richland, because those counties cast their vote for Pope, and we dare say that if Ellerbe had an independent opponent and an county in the State had acted like Charleston, he would have felt under no obligations to respect their wishes in the matter of appointments and would have acted as his predecessors. Fortunately, such a contingency did not arise in our last election and Governor Ellerbe can do nothing but abide the result of the primary. We favor doing away with factional lines because there are no issues but what the Democratic party can agree upon, and we feel that Governor Ellerbe was brought upon the scene at a time when all of the people will lend him a helping hand to bring back some, who through passion and disappointment, allowed themselves to drift away. The people of South Carolina are almost a unit on national issues, in fact one of the strongest exponents of South Carolina's national policies is Editor Gonzales, of the Columbia State, and every newspaper reader knows he hated Tillman and Evans and the Reform party with a holy hatred, but in national affairs Tillman and Gonzales were like Siamese twins, and both made a hard fight for the people's cause. They were together in national politics and we see no reason for any irritating contentions in our State politics.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT TOP HEAVY.

The county government law is undergoing considerable discussion among some of our leading men and newspapers. Is the present law any improvement over the old law? As far as this county is concerned, we do not believe our county affairs are being administered as cheap as under the old system and we doubt the wisdom of having so large a board to manage affairs. The law as operated for the past two years convinces us a thorough overhauling; that the existing condition is not for a lack of money we are convinced. There is an obstacle somewhere, but what it is and where it is, we cannot point out, but we do believe that with the enormous amount of money paid in the shape of taxes for school purposes, if the same was managed as a financier manages his bank or other private interest, we would have a free school system with first-class teachers nine months in the year, and a surplus fund to build and keep in repair school houses.

Bank circles in Charleston received quite a shock recently by the cashier of the Charleston Savings bank turning out many thousands dollars short. We understand that the bank lost nothing as the father of the defaulting cashier made good the amount. It was endeavored to keep the affair a secret, but a pestiferous newspaper man got hold of it and of course bank cashiers who rob, are not to be shielded from publicity any more than a fellow thief who steals an overcoat to keep himself warm.

In the last twenty years the Southern States have expended \$8,000,000 for negro schools, and nearly every dollar of this vast amount was paid by the white people.

According to college statistics, Girard college, is the richest in the United States, having an endowment of over \$11,250,000. Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad cold, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result. Sold by R. B. Loryea, the druggist.

We think it a wrong practice to expose by name the recommendations made to the governor where a delegation is divided in the matter of appointments to office. The newspapers have a right to all matters of news and when they get it from official sources it is their privilege to publish the same; but it is a mistake for an official to give out how a delegation stood as was done in the recommendation of a magistrate for Manning, because it has a tendency to cause hard feelings among the friends of the unsuccessful applicant.

The new secretary of the treasury will be Mr. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago. Mr. Gage is at the head of one of the largest national banks in this country. Of course, the national banks are entitled to have the financial control of the government. Did they not buy up the last election?

Senator DuBoise, of Idaho, sacrificed himself for his principles, and his defeat should make the Democrats of his State blush with shame. DuBoise is no political corpse by any means, even if ingrates have for a time removed him from the field of political activity. His day is coming.

The mills in the Eastern States have had such a flood of prosperity that they will not let their laborers work on full time. The booming promise made during the recent campaign has failed to materialize, and the working men are finding it out to their cost.

The only countries where slavery now exists are Ottoman Empire, Persia, Arabia, Siam, China and the interior of African countries.

Hon. W. J. Bryan has been receiving ovations in Texas.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

That there are defects in our school system no one will question, yet what concerns us most is not the defects so much as the remedies to be used to correct these defects. The crying need of the hour is more money and better teachers. Every thoughtful mind will at once see how one is dependent upon the other. In order to bring out the above ideas a little clearer, let us take a glance at the system as it now is. The amount of money now raised by taxation for school purposes is sufficient to run the schools only from two and a half to four months during the year at salaries—well not salaries exactly—but pay at from \$15 to \$25 per month. Unfortunately, to the minds of a great many who earn much less, these amounts appear quite large and sufficiently ample, but are they really? Well, for some teachers it is big pay for the return given, but for teaching, real teaching it is not. We find dotted over our country numerous little school houses that during the greater part of the year there is no signs of use whatever, but just before the public term opens, the house is put to rights and the teacher, frequently his or her first term, takes charge with many misgivings as to the duties to be performed. Time flies by as usual and the children flock in from the surrounding community many of whom are ill supplied with the necessary text books. By and by winter sets in and bad weather and sickness together cut down the average wonderfully, and by the time the teacher is getting in to the work and the pupils beginning to accomplish something, the district trustees announce that the money is out and the schools must be closed. Thus ends the chapter of many schools over the State until the following year rolls around. During the interval the boys and girls are made to help on the farm and in a few short fleeting years every opportunity for obtaining anything like a common school education is lost and they pass out and become citizens, ill prepared to battle life's problems or to be properly enthused with the value of an education so as to do more for their children than was done for them. To revert to the teachers it is but natural that where the standard of education is low that those who aspire to teach who feel themselves superior in knowledge to those whom they propose to teach, although they feel and know their own weakness. Unfortunately the lot of people so situated. Again others well qualified to teach accept positions in the common schools to gain experience to serve them in gaining better positions or they teach to make their expenses while they study a profession. Poor pay makes poor teachers and until we wake up to that fact we cannot expect to overcome these difficulties.

Various methods have been used to raise money to run schools nine or ten months during the year, and wherever a school is kept running all the time (regular term) you will find there a community in a better condition, socially, intellectually and financially. If the public cannot raise the requisite amount to carry on the school the full term, the patrons of such a school should go down into their pockets and raise the balance. If the money is there they can demand the proper talent and will get it and it will thus be the means of raising the standard and producing more professional teachers. But where the people are content to send to a little school during the time it is fostered by the public, and when the public term expires just stop and let what little good there was done die out they can never hope to build up a first-class school and get first-class teachers.

Teaching is the worst paid profession there is, and yet the most important. Just investigate and ascertain how many teachers have been teaching five, ten or twenty years in the common public schools. Few indeed! Why? Because there is no inducement to a professional teacher, and those who do continue to teach under such conditions do so because circumstances force them and not because their heart is in the work. It must be a profession in which all the time and talents are employed and what man or woman can do it or will do it, if he has to engage in other occupations to make enough to support himself on?

All these are vital living questions and must be solved in the near future if we are to raise ourselves into that position that our natures demand. Our legislative bodies are to be thanked for the interest they have taken in education and for the financial support they have provided for. The most has been done for higher institutions, and we now have collegiate privileges second to none in the country. It is considerably encouraging to watch the tendency of the times, and it is to be hoped that in the near future steps will be taken to raise sufficient funds by taxation to support the schools of the State in a decent style, so that the institutions of higher grade can stand upon them as their foundation. If better school facilities were furnished it would stimulate educational work and would produce more who would desire a collegiate education and thus there would be less need of so much financial aid to these higher institutions by the State. In other words, if the masses were to be educated there would be more material for the colleges, hence income enough to make them self-supporting. As it is thousands can never hope to obtain a collegiate education because they never get enough to enable them to take hold of the offers provided by appropriations. I am in favor of compulsory education; but before we can have it we must first provide the means.

E. J. BROWN, Prin. Manning Col. Institute, February 1, 1897.

UNCLE GEORGE TILLMAN. The Crime of His Early Career and the Way He Expatriated It in Jail. Rome Ga., Capt. B. F. Clark, a resident of this city, was in his younger days a neighbor of the noted Tillman family, and knew both Benjamin R. Tillman and his brother, George Tillman, until recently a member of congress from South Carolina. George was by far the most promising and in several years older than Ben.

"When he was a young man in 1858, I think," said Capt. Clark, "he was a candidate for the state senate. He had served for several years in the lower house, and when he offered himself for the senate there was no man who stood a better chance of winning than George Tillman. He was eloquent and active, and had inspired in the minds of the people of the district the highest idea of his ability and integrity, so that no one doubted that he would be elected. He was stumping the district, and during his tour he stopped one night in the town where I lived, and after supper started out for a little amusement."

"In that day and time, I am sorry to say, gambling was considered one of the ordinary vices of a gentleman, and very little attention was paid to the salacious where poker, roulette, faro and other games were indulged in by the young bloods of the country as a fashionable sport. George Tillman entered a saloon and took a seat at a table and was soon absorbed in the game. The play proceeded quietly enough for a while, and then a dispute arose and hot words followed. The dealer was directly opposite Tillman, and held in his hand an ivory knife used in putting up the counters."

"Tillman was very nearsighted, and as the lie passed between him and the dealer he saw the latter raise the paper knife, and mistaking it for a bowie knife, drew his pistol and shot the man dead. In the confusion that followed he quietly slipped out of the room, and mounting his horse, rode away at full speed. The man whom he had killed was not thought much of in the community, being regarded as rather a sorry citizen, and not much effort was made to apprehend Tillman, who soon found means to get out the county."

"He went to Nicaragua and served with the ill-starred Walker in his romantic career in that country until after his downfall, when he went further south, visiting various South American countries. Finally he went to Cuba and fought with the Cuban patriots, but when their efforts for freedom ended in disaster, he decided to return to the United States. He had gone through so many adventures and thrilling hairbreadth escapes and thrilling adventures that he grew weary of the wild life, and came back to stand his trial and to trust his fate to a jury."

"His promising public career had been suddenly cut short by that unfortunate affair in the gambling saloon, but he still had many friends in Edgefield who were willing to partially condone his youthful offense. He was tried and confessed to the killing, but disclaimed any malice in the matter. I heard his statement in open court, and he said that he thought that Christian, the man whom he shot, was advancing on him with an open bowie knife, and believing that his own life was in danger, he fired in self defense."

"The jury was disposed to be lenient with him and he was found guilty of manslaughter. The judge imposed the lightest penalty under the law for the crime, two years in the common jail of the county. A cousin of mine was jailer, and he knew Tillman well, and had a great deal of respect for him. They were both Free Masons, and when Tillman was sent to jail to serve out his sentence he made a proposition to my cousin, the jailer. He told him that if he would permit him to occupy a certain room on the ground floor of the jail he would fit it up comfortably and remain in there during the two years of his sentence. He gave the jailer his word as a Mason and a gentleman that he would never set foot on the ground during his term of imprisonment. The jailer took him at his word, and he proceeded to furnish the apartment in comfortable style. He had a lot of books carried to the jail, and in his room for two years he lived, receiving occasional callers and transacting a good deal of business

as a legal adviser to those who chose to avail of his skill and knowledge as a lawyer. "But never did he cross the threshold of that room. The door stood open when the weather was fine, and the outer gate of the prison was frequently left unclosed, so that he might have walked out at almost any time without molestation while the jailer was occupied with his duties about the prison, but George Tillman had given his word that he would not set his foot on the ground until his term expired, and he valued his promise too highly to violate it in the slightest. I have seen him sitting on the porch with his feet dangling over the edge, but he never left them get any nearer the ground. He was a hard student and during the two years of his incarceration he read a great deal, and acquired a vast fund of information. He had traveled so extensively that with the large fund of book learning he was one of the best informed men in the State when he came out of prison. "When the two years were out he packed up his things and left the place where he had resided more like an honored guest than like a State convict, and resumed his law practice. People seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he had served a term in jail, and he soon established himself in the estimation of the community, and it was not long before he was nominated for Congress and elected with very little opposition. For sixteen years he represented his district, and only recently he suffered his first defeat. His has been one of the most remarkable careers in the history of this country. He has surmounted every obstacle that fate has thrown in his way, and has overcome some difficulties that must have debared other men of less determination and strength of character, but that experience in jail, of which I had personal knowledge, before the war, was, I think, without parallel in the prison history of the country."—New York Sun.

COTTON.

With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilization, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4% Actual Potash.

Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust." All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—sold in a little book with our reliable and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it. GEMIN KALI WORKS, 99 Nassau St., New York.

JURY LIST. The following names were drawn from the jury box to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the February term of court, which convenes on the 22nd instant: GRAND JURY. J. S. Nelson, Alcolu. R. L. Morris, New Zion. W. N. Cobia, Davis Station. T. P. Cuttino, Manning. John Welch, Seloc. J. R. Gibson, Pinewood. W. F. Ferguson, Jordan. A. F. Richardson, Fulton. W. E. Jenkinson, Manning. J. H. Johnson, Foreston. Amzi Tindal, Manning. F. S. Geddings, Packsville. J. O. Lowder, Jordan. D. N. Gamble, Seloc. W. C. Cannon, Foreston. J. L. Barrow, New Zion. S. H. Alsbrook, Jordan. S. R. Tobias, Foreston. PETIT JURY. T. L. Holladay, Foreston. J. M. Geddings, Rezin. Jas. McD. McFaddin, Manning. N. C. Stack, Pinewood. J. V. White, Jordan. C. I. Haley, Jordan. Jas. A. Burgess, Foreston. J. A. Rich, Packsville. L. J. Gibson, Pinewood. S. M. News, Davis Station. F. M. Buddin, Seloc. J. B. Tindal, Manning. Jos. R. Griffin, Pinewood. W. M. Lewis, Manning. J. L. Eason, Davis Station. W. F. Harrington, Workman. W. E. Richburg, Summertown. A. P. Hill, Packsville. R. J. Hicks, Felder. P. W. Hodges, Manning. J. J. Coultter, Pinola. D. W. Levi, St. Paul. W. T. Costin, Alcolu. C. M. Simmons, Summertown. J. E. Conser, Sardinia. A. J. Hicks, Seloc. Jos. H. Burgess, Summertown. T. S. Conner, Summertown. J. S. Evans, Workman. W. H. Gaillard, Alcolu. W. T. Kennedy, Sandy Grove. W. T. Rose, Sardinia. J. M. Ardis, Pinewood. John C. Graham, Davis Station. R. M. Johnson, Wilson. S. L. Rantin, Davis Station.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Bridgewater, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by R. B. Loryea, the druggist.

SANDY GROVE NEW S. Sandy Grove, Jan. 28.—I thought I would again try to gather a few items for your paper. They should not find their way to the waste basket. The news of the day in Sandy Grove is sickness and death; in the last few weeks there have been five deaths in the small territory of Sandy Grove. The dead are: Mr. W. J. Floyd and son, Mrs. M. D. Floyd and son, and Mrs. T. P. Odum. The eldest daughter of the late W. J. Floyd is very ill. Mr. Rush McKenzie is quite sick. Capt. W. D. McFaddin and three other members of his family are very ill. Mrs. Margaret Johnson is also quite ill. Mrs. W. W. Kennedy and little son are slowly improving. With but few exceptions the trouble has been gripe or pneumonia. We have just had the coldest wave of the winter, our thermometer registered as low as 15 in the open air. Gov. Ellerbe's address has been the right ring and proves him to be a man of marked ability. It seems that the legislature is trying to legislate the very hammer off of the pistols. Mr. editor, please tell us when the legislature adjourns, how many new counties are there being formed so far. We hardly can keep up with them—Cherokee, Saluda, Bamberg, Dorchester and the Lord knows how many by the close of the session. Well, we see that all the newly elected county officers have at last, succeeded in giving bond. We would have been more than glad to have attended the Teacher's Association to-day, had it been so that we could, but on account of sickness we can't be there. We wish it much success and will try and attend next time. SAM TANTLER.

WANTED! An agent, lady or gentleman, to canvass in this vicinity for three reliable books. Salary guaranteed to competent agents. Address, A. H. MONTETH, JR., Columbia, S. C.

REGISTRATION NOTICE. The State of South Carolina. CLARENDON COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, will be open at the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on the first Monday of each month and for three successive days, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days, shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified.

G. T. WORSHAM, S. G. GRIFFIN, E. D. HODGE, Supervisors of Registration. Manning, S. C., January 1st 1897.

NEW BEEF MARKET! Edwin Scott, Butcher. Fresh fat Beef and Pork every day, butchered by one skilled in the business. SAUSAGES, BLOOD and LIVER PUDDINGS a Specialty. I do not allow hangers-on to loaf around my market, and can guarantee everything bought from me to be clean. I will deliver to the houses promptly. My market house is opposite Rigby's store and I ask for a share of the patronage. Prices guaranteed. Respectfully, ARTHUR LOWERY, Proprietor.

Do You Like to Read Good Novels? Enough for All the Winter Evenings ALMOST FREE. TOWN TOPICS, will send on receipt of 25 CENTS, N. Y. FIFTEEN copies in 2000 copies, regular price FIFTY CENTS, for FIFTY cents and for ONE DOLLAR and HALF the whole library of SIXTEEN volumes. THE SALE OF A SOUL. By C. H. S. M. THE COUSIN OF THE KING. By S. W. SIX MONTHS IN HADES. By Charles I. C. THE SHERTS OF CHANCE. By Captain 10-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 11-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 12-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 13-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 14-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 15-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 16-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 17-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 18-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 19-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 20-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne.

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JURY LIST. The following names were drawn from the jury box to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors for the February term of court, which convenes on the 22nd instant: GRAND JURY. J. S. Nelson, Alcolu. R. L. Morris, New Zion. W. N. Cobia, Davis Station. T. P. Cuttino, Manning. John Welch, Seloc. J. R. Gibson, Pinewood. W. F. Ferguson, Jordan. A. F. Richardson, Fulton. W. E. Jenkinson, Manning. J. H. Johnson, Foreston. Amzi Tindal, Manning. F. S. Geddings, Packsville. J. O. Lowder, Jordan. D. N. Gamble, Seloc. W. C. Cannon, Foreston. J. L. Barrow, New Zion. S. H. Alsbrook, Jordan. S. R. Tobias, Foreston. PETIT JURY. T. L. Holladay, Foreston. J. M. Geddings, Rezin. Jas. McD. McFaddin, Manning. N. C. Stack, Pinewood. J. V. White, Jordan. C. I. Haley, Jordan. Jas. A. Burgess, Foreston. J. A. Rich, Packsville. L. J. Gibson, Pinewood. S. M. News, Davis Station. F. M. Buddin, Seloc. J. B. Tindal, Manning. Jos. R. Griffin, Pinewood. W. M. Lewis, Manning. J. L. Eason, Davis Station. W. F. Harrington, Workman. W. E. Richburg, Summertown. A. P. Hill, Packsville. R. J. Hicks, Felder. P. W. Hodges, Manning. J. J. Coultter, Pinola. D. W. Levi, St. Paul. W. T. Costin, Alcolu. C. M. Simmons, Summertown. J. E. Conser, Sardinia. A. J. Hicks, Seloc. Jos. H. Burgess, Summertown. T. S. Conner, Summertown. J. S. Evans, Workman. W. H. Gaillard, Alcolu. W. T. Kennedy, Sandy Grove. W. T. Rose, Sardinia. J. M. Ardis, Pinewood. John C. Graham, Davis Station. R. M. Johnson, Wilson. S. L. Rantin, Davis Station.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Bridgewater, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by R. B. Loryea, the druggist.

SANDY GROVE NEW S. Sandy Grove, Jan. 28.—I thought I would again try to gather a few items for your paper. They should not find their way to the waste basket. The news of the day in Sandy Grove is sickness and death; in the last few weeks there have been five deaths in the small territory of Sandy Grove. The dead are: Mr. W. J. Floyd and son, Mrs. M. D. Floyd and son, and Mrs. T. P. Odum. The eldest daughter of the late W. J. Floyd is very ill. Mr. Rush McKenzie is quite sick. Capt. W. D. McFaddin and three other members of his family are very ill. Mrs. Margaret Johnson is also quite ill. Mrs. W. W. Kennedy and little son are slowly improving. With but few exceptions the trouble has been gripe or pneumonia. We have just had the coldest wave of the winter, our thermometer registered as low as 15 in the open air. Gov. Ellerbe's address has been the right ring and proves him to be a man of marked ability. It seems that the legislature is trying to legislate the very hammer off of the pistols. Mr. editor, please tell us when the legislature adjourns, how many new counties are there being formed so far. We hardly can keep up with them—Cherokee, Saluda, Bamberg, Dorchester and the Lord knows how many by the close of the session. Well, we see that all the newly elected county officers have at last, succeeded in giving bond. We would have been more than glad to have attended the Teacher's Association to-day, had it been so that we could, but on account of sickness we can't be there. We wish it much success and will try and attend next time. SAM TANTLER.

WANTED! An agent, lady or gentleman, to canvass in this vicinity for three reliable books. Salary guaranteed to competent agents. Address, A. H. MONTETH, JR., Columbia, S. C.

REGISTRATION NOTICE. The State of South Carolina. CLARENDON COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly, the books for the registration of all legally qualified voters, will be open at the court house, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., on the first Monday of each month and for three successive days, until thirty days before the next general election. Minors who shall become of age during that period of thirty days, shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed, if otherwise qualified.

G. T. WORSHAM, S. G. GRIFFIN, E. D. HODGE, Supervisors of Registration. Manning, S. C., January 1st 1897.

NEW BEEF MARKET! Edwin Scott, Butcher. Fresh fat Beef and Pork every day, butchered by one skilled in the business. SAUSAGES, BLOOD and LIVER PUDDINGS a Specialty. I do not allow hangers-on to loaf around my market, and can guarantee everything bought from me to be clean. I will deliver to the houses promptly. My market house is opposite Rigby's store and I ask for a share of the patronage. Prices guaranteed. Respectfully, ARTHUR LOWERY, Proprietor.

Do You Like to Read Good Novels? Enough for All the Winter Evenings ALMOST FREE. TOWN TOPICS, will send on receipt of 25 CENTS, N. Y. FIFTEEN copies in 2000 copies, regular price FIFTY CENTS, for FIFTY cents and for ONE DOLLAR and HALF the whole library of SIXTEEN volumes. THE SALE OF A SOUL. By C. H. S. M. THE COUSIN OF THE KING. By S. W. SIX MONTHS IN HADES. By Charles I. C. THE SHERTS OF CHANCE. By Captain 10-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 11-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 12-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 13-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 14-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 15-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 16-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 17-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 18-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 19-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne. 20-AN UNPARDONABLE SIN. By Charles Stokes Wayne.

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How Our Success Was Won! First of all it was won by hard labor and close attention to business; in the second place it was won by selling first-class goods at the lowest living prices; and in the third place it was won by the hearty support of our many friends from all parts of the county. Last September two years ago we unfurled our banner ensigned upon it QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS FOR THE CASH ONLY. Though small as it was, the people saw it, and they saw what was inscribed upon it and they saw the standard-bearer and they saw that he meant business. They flocked to our standard from all quarters and the result was an unprecedented success. Last December one year ago the fire came and swept us from the face of the earth and many thought that our Great Cash Store was no more, but it was only an incentive to rise in greater splendor than ever and the past year was

A Year of Unequaled Prosperity. People of Clarendon, give us your support and we will show you that we will make you a market here in Manning unequalled by any in the State. Watch our advertisements closely and come when you will and you will see that we are ready to fulfill every promise that we make through the columns of The Manning Times or otherwise.

For the Next 30 Days We Propose to Make Some Startling Offers. In Dress Goods and Clothing as we wish to clear out our fall and winter stock as nearly as possible in order to make room for spring goods that are already coming in.

A beautiful line of Dress Worsteds at 10c per yard, former price 12 1/2c per yard. A nice line of Cashmeres in all shades at 18c per yard, former price 25c. A nice line of tailor-made Suits at 10c per yard, former price 12 1/2c. A large line of Dress Gingham only 5c per yard. If the color does not stand in these gingham we refund you your money. We have on hand about 2,000 yards of Dress Outing that we sold at 8, 10 and 12 1/2c per yard that we