

The Manning Times.
LOUIS APPELT, EDITOR.
MANNING, S. C.
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AT HOME AGAIN.
The General Assembly of 1899 has finished its work and although the body was made up largely of new material, the work done was quite satisfactory. There was a conspicuous absence of factional feeling throughout, and no radical legislation succeeded working its way through. Every branch of the General Assembly was exceedingly careful with its work as will be seen; out of nearly 500 bills introduced, only 150 became laws, 53 of them originated in the Senate and 103 in the house, about 70 were of purely local import, 29 were of importance to railroads and other corporations, and 57 might be termed "general acts" because they either amended the statute law or added new laws. The cost of this session is estimated at about \$35,000.
The institutions of higher learning received about their usual appropriations and the State levy remains the same as heretofore. The matter that received more discussion than any other was the attempt made to secure some modification to the dispensary law. The prohibitionists did not follow the lead of Mr. Featherstone who undertook to lead them away from their declared principles, nor was their any alliance formed between the prohibitionists and anti-dispensary forces. The dispensary forces were strong enough to prevent any legislation which would effect the law and the only change they did permit was the doing away with the "Palmetto tree" on the labels and bottles. In both the Senate and the House there was a notable lack of leaders, every member was a leader unto himself, both bodies were independent, and in neither was there any attempt to wield a party or factional lash. There was no such thing as an administration measure, unless the Archer bill might so be termed, because its provisions were the same as was suggested by Governor Ellerbe in his message, that is, to submit the two questions Prohibition and Dispensary to the people. This bill after much discussion was adopted by the Senate and sent to the house where it was smothered to death along with all other bills that tended to touch the dispensary. The Barnwell amendment, requiring liquor constables to give bond was another measure that created much debate and it passed the Senate to meet the fate of other dead bills in the House. In our local matters the Representatives have every reason to be satisfied with their work. Major Richardson was at his post all the way through and made a reputation as a first class committee worker, and by the way the most important legislation is done in the committee room.
Mr. Jones, in the early part of the session was prevented from doing much work on account of sickness, but when he got well enough to go out he went back to his post and his votes on the various measures, show the carefulness observed by him.
Doctor Woods, having had legislative experience, started off, by getting down to work. He introduced several measures one of which passed the house, another failed to go through, then the heavy hand of sickness was laid upon him and he had to go home and was never well enough to return during the remainder of the session.
In the Senate the writer succeeded in getting through a measure by which it will not be necessary to hold a two weeks court in this county in the fall, and which should be a save to the people. He also introduced a bill to repeal the seed cotton license in this county; it was defeated, and he re-introduced it and succeeded in passing it, and having it sent over to the house, but as it reached that body late, it was continued along with all of the other late third reading bills.
The Senator was on five different committees and they kept him well engaged throughout the session. He took part in a number of debates, principally the liquor discussion, and a measure to regulate the charges for publishing legal notices. This bill was introduced by a lawyer from Orangeburg and after its passage in the house, opposition to it sprang in the Senate from a Senator laboring under a mistaken impression, in this way, the writer was drawn into the

fight, as it fell to his lot to explain the bill. On the liquor debate, our readers have already been fully informed as to the position taken in the Senate.
The Clarendon delegation held consultations whenever there was to be any steps taken by any of its members and as a result they got along very pleasantly; no discussion or disagreements. The appropriation for the county was the work of the full delegation after careful consideration and all of the appointments are from a unanimous recommendation.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
During the week some important events happened: The Philippine insurgents tried to burn the city of Manila, and succeeded in destroying much property before they were repulsed by the American troops under Gen. Otis, who finally drove them back and restored order in the city; Aguinaldo issued a manifesto in which he claimed that the corrupt rule of Spain was preferable to that of the United States; the natives of the Island of Negros (one of the Philippine group) declared their allegiance to the United States and placed themselves unreservedly under the care and protection of the American commanders; Admiral Dewey cabled to the navy department that the battleship Oregon should be sent to Manila immediately for political reasons (from which fact there is much apprehension in administration circles of threatened foreign complications); the House passed a bill appropriating \$20,000,000 with which to pay the bonus to Spain under the terms of the treaty of peace; it also passed the naval appropriation bill with a rider reviving the grade of admiral for the purpose of having Rear Admiral George Dewey advanced to that grade (the Senate having previously passed a separate bill providing for the same thing); the Senate passed the river and harbor bill with the Morgan Nicaragua bill added as an amendment; Representative Johnson (Rep.) of Indiana made another sensational attack upon President McKinley's policy in general, paying especial attention to the President's recent Boston speech; the House committee on the judiciary reported that the representatives (including Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama) who had accepted commissions in the volunteer army, thereby forfeited their rights to sit as members of the House of Representatives; Representative De Armond (Dem.) of Missouri submitted a minority report in the House, holding that the same principle applied to the Senators who served as members of the Paris treaty commission; the administration consented to a compromise upon the army reorganization bill, and a bill (drawn to meet the objections of the opposition to the Hall bill) was introduced in the Senate and read in the House. This compromise bill provides for the increase of the army to the limit of 100,000 men for a period of two years—65,000 of such troops to belong to the regular army and 35,000 to be composed of a volunteer force. Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley sent to the Senate (in obedience to a request from the naval affairs committee thereof) a masterly and most conclusive defense against certain ugly charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy as reasons why his nomination to the grade of rear admiral should not be confirmed by the Senate—the Secretary having charged the rear admiral with being guilty of reprehensible conduct during the naval campaign in Cuban waters; but Schley showed conclusively that he was, at the time of this charge, simply obeying the orders given him by Rear Admiral Sampson, his superior officer—producing the original order under which he was operating at the time, that order having been purposely suppressed from the navy department files (if Sampson ever turned it in). Representative Lentz, (Dem.) of Ohio introduced a bill reviving the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral for Dewey and Schley, respectively, with the proviso that these grades should lapse with the retirement or death of these officers unless Schley should outlive Dewey—in which event Schley should succeed to the Admiralty and that office die with him. It was agreed that both Sampson and Schley should be confirmed.

The shooting in Columbia last Saturday might not have happened if the liquor constables were under bond the same as other officials. The constable, instead of slapping Mr. Stuart when he cursed him, should have curbed his indignation and avoided the terrible result of a loss of temper. When Stuart cursed Crawford, had that officer paid no attention to the epithets, the man might have gotten over his excitement in a little while and consented to the officers performing their duties, but when the constable lost his temper and slapped Stuart's face there was no chance for reason any more. We believe the General Assembly made a grave mistake when it refused to enact a law placing the liquor constables under bond. Were these officers bonded they would be respected as other officers and treated as such, whereas without bond they are looked upon as spies and so treated by those opposed to the law.

The Columbia State says the "dispensary must go," we differ with our contemporary; there is no necessity for the dispensary to go, as long as it is doing good work. The deplorable affair at Columbia must not be used as an argument that the dispensary system is at fault. The most ardent supporter of the system cannot approve of an official so far forgetting himself as to lose his temper while attempting to discharge his duty, but the thing to do is to remedy the defects, one of which is to put on the force, men of better discretion. There are Sheriff's who have "lost their heads" under great provocation and did things that were not proper for them to do, yes they have shot down men, when if they had acted discretely their purpose could have been accomplished without the shedding of blood. Would the State say, if a sheriff acted outrageously, that the sheriff system must go? We think not. We do not know constable Crawford, but from what we have read in the newspaper reports, we do not hesitate to say that Crawford had no right to lay his hand in violence upon Stuart. It was his duty as an officer armed with a warrant, to reason with the man, and failing in this, the most he should have done, was to use only such force as was necessary to permit him to make the search as directed under the warrant. But when he laid violent hands upon Stuart for some word insult, he then and there showed his unfitness for the position he held, and under the circumstances even if no one had been killed we believe the governor would have removed him. As it is, the killing of Mrs. Stuart, which we believe was accidental will go hard with the constable in any county where he might be tried.
This tragedy will strengthen the belief that it is unsafe and highly improper to entrust men with the power to arrest and seize property, without restraint. There must be a responsibility placed upon them, and if it is not done, others will also cry out the "dispensary must go."

We have before us a leaflet sent to us by Hon. Tomato-Juice Strait, recently defeated for re election to Congress from the Fifth District. The leaflet sent out is intended to charge Senator John L. McLaurin with using parts of a sermon delivered in New York by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke without giving proper credit. The sermon of the minister and the speech of the Senator being on the same line of argument, naturally contain a few similar expressions, but when the sermon and the speech are read there is no similarity whatever. In order for ex-Congressman Strait to make a showing for his charge he has culled from Senator McLaurin's speech six paragraphs, some containing two lines, others four, and by this he proposes to convict Senator McLaurin of plagiarism. We have carefully read the testimony offered by Mr. Strait and have no hesitancy in saying that his attempt to injure McLaurin has failed, even grant that when McLaurin prepared his speech he had in mind the sermon of Rev. Van Dyke. The language used by the minister and that used by the Senator is not the same, but points to the same meaning of course, as they were both discussing the same subject and no doubt from the same sources of information.
Dr. Strait has not been friendly to the junior Senator for some time, as will be remembered by his conduct in the campaign in which McLaurin defeated Irby and Evans. At one of the meetings Strait endeavored to harass McLaurin and received such a scorching rebuke until he was satisfied to leave McLaurin alone for the time being, and since that event, Strait's constituents have selected some one else to represent them in Congress.
We have no doubt but that McLaurin is held responsible for Strait's defeat, and now that he has been downed, it would be a source of much consolation should Strait be able to retaliate on McLaurin, failing, he can come out of politics and devote the remainder of his days developing his tomato-fig-syrup enterprise with some profit to himself at least.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
I, FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that I am the senior partner in the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, 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. 1898.
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.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.
Remarkable Rescue.
Mrs. Michael Cernin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. Her husband was a hatter, and she was doing his work, and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this great Discovery at R. B. Loryea's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Washington Letter.
(From our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, Feb. 24, 1899.—The democrats in Congress stand behind the plain words of Senator Cockrell against the bill for a large standing army, which Mr. McKinley is trying to jam through the Senate, and they believe that the rank and file of the party stand behind them. Mr. Cockrell said: "We will give you every man and every officer that is necessary, but we are not willing at this short session to fasten upon the country a standing army of 100,000 men and to increase the expenses of the people by millions of dollars. We are offering everything that is fair and just and right. We have no disposition or intention to force an extra session of Congress and we say to you that every bill that legitimately and of right ought to be a law can be passed at this session. If an extra session is called, it will be solely for the purpose of fastening upon the people a standing army of 100,000 men." That is a fair and straightforward statement of the attitude of the democratic Senators, who are being accused of holding up the government. They are not holding up the government, except in the sense of helping it to be true to the people. The war taxes are likely to have to be paid until a democratic Congress and administration is elected, and there will either have to be more taxes or more bonds, unless the extravagant policy of the administration can be headed off or curtailed.
Col. W. J. Bryan, in Washington, and the reception given him by the five hundred democrats, most men of prominence, who attended the banquet of the Virginia Democratic Association, at which he was the guest of honor, makes it certain that those who suppose that he is losing his hold upon the party are mistaken, just as the ringing speech, bristling with Jeffersonian democracy, he made at the banquet made it certain that he has lost none of the practical power that enabled him to hold the Chicago convention spellbound and to thrill the hearts of six and a half million voters. Whether Col. Bryan will ever be President, only the future can show; but that he is one of the most wonderful men of our time and that he possesses a wonderful hold upon the hearts of his fellow-country men is as plain as that night follows day.
Senator Proctor has been credited with getting more than his share of army appointments and promotions under the present administration. Therefore it was a little surprising when he made a speech jumping all over the method by which army promotions and appointments are made on "pull," instead of merit. He knows the subject, for, in addition to getting commissions on "pull," he issued them out when he was Secretary of War. Army officers will know how to appreciate his statement that little consideration is given to applications for promotion on merit, because the demand of some Senator or Representative for the place must be complied with. There is no doubt about the evil of the present system, not only because it puts unfit men into responsible military positions, but because it has a general demoralizing effect upon Congress. It is well known that Secretary Alger muzzled a number of Senators and Representatives with army patronage.
Senator Mitchell, of Wis., made a decided hit in his speech against the Hull Army bill, by declaring that he wished to confine any increase in the army to "The United States proper and not extend it to the United States improper." He objected most decidedly to having U. S. soldiers engaged in shooting our ideas into an alien people.
The Alger Cuban junket, planned to start as soon as Congress adjourns, upon which a number of Senators and Representatives will be carried as guests, will go upon a government vessel and the bills will be paid with public money. It is estimated that the cost of the trip will not be less than \$200,000, but the amount may be lessened if the trip has to be shortened to enable the Senators and Representatives to attend an extra session of Congress, as now seems likely. It is said that Mr. McKinley has been advised to break up the Alger junket.
Every member of the committee named by Senator Jones to advise with the Democratic National Committee during the preparation for next year's campaign, is not only a staunch advocate of the renomination of Col. Bryan, but also of the reappointment of the Chicago platform. Senator Jones will be chairman of the advisory committee and his associates will be the following gentlemen: Senator White, of Cal.; D. J. Campau, of Mich.; Norman Mack, of N. Y., the widely known Buffalo editor; Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Ill., and Ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, of Mass. The headquarters of the advisory committee will be in Washington.
Admiral Schley having in his statement of his record during the war with Spain made it plain that the jumping of Sampson over his head was the result of dirty work, in which Sampson was the ring-leader, there is a strong sentiment in Congress to compel the administration to do justice to Schley. One result of that sentiment is the introduction of a bill by Representative Lentz, of Ohio providing that Dewey shall be made a full Admiral and Schley a Vice Admiral. There should be no doubt of the passage of the bill, but, unfortunately, there is.
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CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
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"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."
Senator Tillman's Plain Talk in the North.
Montclair, N. J., Feb. 24.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford, of the first Congregational Church, of this place, talked before the Club here last evening on "The Race Question in the South." Senator Tillman, after drawing a picture of the ruin and desolation caused in his land by the civil conflict, said:
"The Negro is superior to the colored man, and God helped us, we will maintain that superiority. Your great soldier, Grant, sent to my country in 1876 a regiment of ten companies to maintain carpet-bag government. Those troops had orders to compel the Negro to do as he pleased. They did their duty as they saw it. They maintained law and order, although there were 5,300 blacks to 3,500 whites. What do you reckon our majority was? Three thousand nine hundred. Can Tammany beat that? Can Philadelphia beat it? We beat these people by outwitting and outcounting them, and we admit it. We can't repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments except by force and fraud. I told the Senators in Washington that I said: 'What are you going to do about it?' In the North it is a question of white races against white races. In the South it is a contest between Anglo-Saxon superiority and civilization and degraded, corrupt and corruptible Negroism."
"We called a Constitutional Convention and created a Constitution under which every man must be able to read or write or pay taxes on \$300. Under that Constitution 90 per cent of the whites and 10 per cent of the blacks vote. The colored people are a happy-go-lucky, immoral, untruthful, unreliable race. There are exceptions and bright ones, but I speak of the great mass. They were unfit to be trusted with the government. They are lacking in that moral fiber which gives them sound judgment, and they can be led away by any shrewd and sharp rascal. I simply recognize my superiority to the black man and am going to consent to his life and his happiness only as he does not step on my feet. (Laughter.) Take a pilgrimage to the South. Settle in any part you may please, and if you don't come North convinced that my view is the right one, then I'll tell you that I have a negro on my plantation 73 years old. I would trust him with my wife and child and he would die protecting them, but he ain't fit to vote. You can't alter what God has made, and though this is that negro may be a decent man or an honest man, yet the tiger is loosened in a white man's bosom without regard to consequences when the two races come in contact."
Speaking of the negro from the independent standpoint, Senator Tillman said: "He is by nature and by every instinct of his soul a loafer. His one purpose in life is to get something to eat for today, with no thought for the future. In consequence, the Southern States lag behind the North because of the lack of thrift in its laboring class. But don't think that the negro does all the work. The South produced 11,000,000 bales of cotton last year and one half of it was raised by white men. If the colored man will give even one good industrious white man for three niggers, we'll swap as long as they'll keep up the exchange. We've got the white man's burden down there."
In closing the speaker said: "We are educating them, and even if we can learn we don't propose to have them govern us. We'll use the shotgun if necessary."
Dr. Bradford prefaced his address by remarking that he only wished that he could speak his views before a South Carolina audience and meet with the same reception as a Northern audience had given to the previous speaker.
"You'll get the same courtesy," rejoined Senator Tillman, though not a single man will agree with your views."
Dr. Bradford asserted that it was childish to say that we cannot alter what God has made. "That is just what we are doing every day," he said. "Are we to leave children just as God made them? Are we to educate the blacks and give them an education? In more than half the cases he has more Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins than Ethiopian blood, and the boasted superior morality of the white man caused that."
Dr. Bradford read letters from professors in Harvard, Yale, and other universities tending to show that the negro students were as apt as the whites. He also enumerated the negroes who have made themselves known in art and literature, and paid a tribute to the negro soldiers in the last war.
Senator Tillman, in his rejoinder, waxed earnest and emphatic. "The negroes of note just named," he said, "are simply the exceptions that prove the rule. I say the entire negro race is lower in the scale than the white man. God made them so, and they always will be so."
"You people love the negro according to the square of the distance you are from him. The further away he is the more you love him. The South are unalterably determined that mongrelism shall not obtain there, and quick death is meted out to the black wretches who violate our women. I said as Governor of South Carolina, and I say now, that I would lead any lynching party to hang any man who robbed a woman of her virtue. I have been in four negro riots and I'm proud of it."
"As for education benefiting the negro from my experience as Governor I know that with nine out of every ten negroes in the South the first thing he does with his education is to forge names to get money with which to live without work."
"When you speak of the heroism of the black regiments in Cuba, I reply that if the 13th cavalry had not been disciplined and led by white men they would have run like turkeys. White officers simply made machines out of them. Why, I can pick out 100 white men in my county and against any 5,000 negroes, and lick them too."
"It is only a few years comparatively since the Anglo-Saxons were slaves. Yes, but they threw off their oppressors and rose among the people of the earth as they do now, and I don't think that the negro will ever do that. It is not in him."

Remainder of the Session.
The shooting in Columbia last Saturday might not have happened if the liquor constables were under bond the same as other officials. The constable, instead of slapping Mr. Stuart when he cursed him, should have curbed his indignation and avoided the terrible result of a loss of temper. When Stuart cursed Crawford, had that officer paid no attention to the epithets, the man might have gotten over his excitement in a little while and consented to the officers performing their duties, but when the constable lost his temper and slapped Stuart's face there was no chance for reason any more. We believe the General Assembly made a grave mistake when it refused to enact a law placing the liquor constables under bond. Were these officers bonded they would be respected as other officers and treated as such, whereas without bond they are looked upon as spies and so treated by those opposed to the law.

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Notice.
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the People's Tobacco Warehouse Co. held Tuesday, March 7th, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the drug store of Dr. W. M. Brockinton for the purpose of election of officers and other business.
C. M. MASON,
W. M. BROCKINTON,
C. S. LAND,
35-1st Corporation.

WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN CALL AT WELLS' SHAVING SALOON
Which is fitted up with an eye to the comfort of his customers.
HAIR-CUTTING IN ALL STYLES, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING
Done with neatness and dispatch.
A cordial invitation is extended.
J. L. WELLS.
Bring your Job Work to The Times office.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under Chattel Mortgage.
WHEREAS, E. CONYERS HORTON, by his Chattel Mortgage bearing date 28th day of September, 1898, executed to W. B. Wilson, to secure the payment of two thousand five hundred dollars advanced to said E. Conyers Horton by the said W. B. Wilson, the said indebtedness being evidenced by the promissory note of the former to the latter, bearing even date with said Chattel Mortgage and payable on demand, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, granted, bargained and sold unto the said W. B. Wilson: All of the stock of goods and general merchandise consisting of groceries, dry goods, clothing, notions, hats, shoes, hardware and so forth, located at the store in Manning, S. C., then occupied by the said E. Conyers Horton in carrying on his general merchandise business; and
Whereas, demand has been duly made upon the said E. Conyers Horton for payment of the said sum of money, which demand has not been complied with, and default having been made in the payment of the said indebtedness whereby the condition of said Chattel Mortgage has been broken:
Now, therefore, I, the said W. B. Wilson, mortgagee aforesaid, will, in person or by agent, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said store, in Manning aforesaid, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, all the Chattels herebefore mentioned and referred to, in such lots or parcels as may appear best calculated to realize the highest price therefor.
That the said sale will be continued, adjourned and resumed from time to time, if necessary, until the said stock of general merchandise, or said stock of general merchandise, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the full amount of said debt, interest and expenses of sale, is disposed of; the said mortgagee reserving the right to resell any or all of the said Chattels as often as may be necessary to insure compliance with said sale.
The said Chattel Mortgage will be found of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Clarendon, in Book Z. Z., pages 65 and 64.
W. B. WILSON,
Mortgagee.

Discharge Notice.
I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County on the 17th day of March, 1899, for letters of discharge as executor of the estate of C. R. Boyd.
A. D. RHAME,
Silver, S. C., February 20, 1899. [34-4]

Discharge Notice.
On the 30th day of March, 1899, I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County for letters dismisory as guardian for E. Fant Epps and H. Van Epps.
J. S. EVANS.
Workman, S. C., Feb. 23, 1899. [35-4]

PENSIONS.
BOUNTY, PRIZE-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS SOLICITED.
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Moderate fees. Quick work. Faithful service and professional promptness. Do not fail to write us before giving your case to any one else. It will pay you to do so. Information free. Highest references given on demand.
DOYLE & ECKMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Bank of Manning, MANNING, S. C.
Transacts a general banking business.
Prompt and special attention given to depositors residing out of town.
Deposits solicited.
All collections have prompt attention.
Business hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
JOSEPH SPROTT, Cashier.
President.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. LEVI, J. W. McLEOD,
W. E. BROWN, S. M. NEXSEN,
JOSEPH SPROTT, A. LEVI.
Wilson and Summerton R. R.
TIME TABLE No. 1.
In effect Monday, June 13th, 1898.
Between Sumter and Wilson's Mills.
Southbound. Northbound.
No. 73 Daily except Saturday. No. 72
P. M. Stations. Ar. Pt.
2 00 Le. Sumter. Ar. 12 30
2 03 " W. & S. Junction. 12 27
2 20 " Pindall. 12 55
2 20 " Rockville. 11 30
2 50 " Silver. 11 10
3 05 " Millard. 10 45
3 35 " " 10 15
3 50 " Summerton. 9 45
4 20 " " 9 35
4 45 " " 9 25
5 15 Ar. Wilson's Mills. Le. 9 05
P. M. A. M.

NOTWITHSTANDING
That our advertisement has been placed in an obscure corner of this paper, sandwiched, too, between that of a patent medicine and job printing advertisement so that ours and the job printing look like one, people find us when in want of
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Steam Fittings, Galvanized and Black Pipe, Roof Paint, Tobacco Barn Finns, etc.
There is no advertisement so good as giving full value for the money and our widening circle of friends and increasing trade show it. We were never in better condition to meet the demand for Hardware than now and we only ask that people get our prices before sending elsewhere for goods.
MANNING HARDWARE CO.
One of the First Symptoms of Failing Health in a Woman is **NERVOUSNESS**
Did you ever think that there is always a cause for this malady? In women Nervousness is generally the forerunner of some form of female disease, such as Whites, Pains, Profuse or Irregular Menstrues, etc., either of which will produce Nervousness in all of its distressing intensity. If you use **Gerstle's Female Panacea** you will very soon be cured of Nervousness and all other female troubles as well. If costive, move the bowels with mild doses of St. Joseph's Liver Regulator.
TRADE (G.F.P.) MARK.
I HAVE SUFFERED FOR YEARS With painful menses, attended with sour stomach, rushing of blood to the head, and occasional whites. I also have severe nervous spells and heart palpitation so bad I cannot rest. I have used various female remedies for a long time but found no relief until about two months ago, when I commenced using your Gerstle's Female Panacea and St. Joseph's Liver Regulator, and they are doing me more good than all others. I shall continue their use.
Glenmore, Ga.
MRS. SARAH JENKINS.
If your case is complicated, write us and we will give you full information regarding the use of this medicine. Get it from your druggist. If he does not keep it send us \$1 and we will send a bottle, all charges paid. L. GERSTLE & CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.
For sale by **R. B. LORYEA.**

Take Care of Your Eyes.
We take this method of informing our friends and the public generally that we have just received a nice assortment of the best Glasses made, and are prepared to furnish our customers with accurate and scientific aids to vision. Our prices are on the "Live and Let Live" plan; hence you can, with a small sum, buy from us a pair of good glasses.
We have Spectacles and Eye Glasses of all styles, grades and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. M. BROCKINTON.

HARD FACTS ABOUT . . . HARDWARE.
We are in this business; know no other; think we understand it, and that our experience of years will be of benefit to you; we know where and what to buy so as to supply your needs in the Hardware line satisfactorily. We have a reputation for
First Quality Table and Pocket Cutlery,
which we sustain, and as the years go by more and more people come to us for Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Pocket Knives, Razors and other goods in this line than ever before. Suppose you do the same. We can interest you. For bright and
ATTRACTIVE PAINTS
You need to see us. Use our Paint, which is glossy and reliable, and which will brighten up everything on your premises. We handle
HARNESSES
And the best will permit no better. If skill, experience and facilities count, our Harness is better than any other. All sorts of Farm Implements we always keep in stock.
STOVES AND RANGES
are a specialty of ours, and we invite you to call and inspect the large stock we have on hand. Cooking is a pleasant occupation if you use one of them. There's comfort and satisfaction to be found in them. Other things we will tell you later on.
L. B. DURANT,
(Successor to R. W. DeRANT & SON.)
Headquarters for everything in Hardware,
SUMTER, S. C.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.
What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 17 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE OF SALE
Under Chattel Mortgage.
WHEREAS, E. CONYERS HORTON, by his Chattel Mortgage bearing date 28th day of September, 1898, executed to W. B. Wilson, to secure the payment of two thousand five hundred dollars advanced to said E. Conyers Horton by the said W. B. Wilson, the said indebtedness being evidenced by the promissory note of the former to the latter, bearing even date with said Chattel Mortgage and payable on demand, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum, granted, bargained and sold unto the said W. B. Wilson: All of the stock of goods and general merchandise consisting of groceries, dry goods, clothing, notions, hats, shoes, hardware and so forth, located at the store in Manning, S. C., then occupied by the said E. Conyers Horton in carrying on his general merchandise business; and
Whereas, demand has been duly made upon the said E. Conyers Horton for payment of the said sum of money, which demand has not been complied with, and default having been made in the payment of the said indebtedness whereby the condition of said Chattel Mortgage has been broken:
Now, therefore, I, the said W. B. Wilson, mortgagee aforesaid, will, in person or by agent, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said store, in Manning aforesaid, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, all the Chattels herebefore mentioned and referred to, in such lots or parcels as may appear best calculated to realize the highest price therefor.
That the said sale will be continued, adjourned and resumed from time to time, if necessary, until the said stock of general merchandise, or said stock of general merchandise, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the full amount of said debt, interest and expenses of sale, is disposed of; the said mortgagee reserving the right to resell any or all of the said Chattels as often as may be necessary to insure compliance with said sale.
The said Chattel Mortgage will be found of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Clarendon, in Book Z. Z., pages 65 and 64.
W. B. WILSON,
Mortgagee.

Discharge Notice.
I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County on the 17th day of March, 1899, for letters of discharge as executor of the estate of C. R. Boyd.
A. D. RHAME,
Silver, S. C., February 20, 1899. [34-4]

Discharge Notice.
On the 30th day of March, 1899, I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County for letters dismisory as guardian for E. Fant Epps and H. Van Epps.
J. S. EVANS.
Workman, S. C., Feb. 23, 1899. [35-4]

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