

Cotton is Fluctuating

Goods Are Cheap.

I Will Sell and Do Not Propose to Carry Over Any Fall Goods.

With such a condition of affairs, the business man is put to his trumps to study out the most effectual way of meeting the people and sharing their burdens, to remedy the bad effects caused by any turn in affairs which operate adversely to the people. It is unnecessary to introduce myself to the readers of The Times, they know me, and they know full well that my many years of experience, both as a farmer and a merchant, give me a decided advantage over many others. I have used my experience that it may count for the best interests of my business. In doing this I had to study the needs and wants of my patrons, studying their condition as well as their welfare, because upon their welfare depends my success. Every business man, to keep up with the progressive spirit now pervading this country must study the markets just as a lawyer or doctor must study his books. This must be done or he cannot buy his goods to meet competition.

I have made deals by which I can sell goods at prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere, and I am going to do it. A visit to my store will convince any buyer that my immense stock has been selected with the greatest care, and contains everything that can be used in the family, or on the plantation.

There is no store in this section of the State that has a more varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Dress Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Clothing, Hats, Gents, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery.

Sadlery, Harness, Crockery, Glassware, Wood and Willoware.

Dress Making Department Up-Stairs.

My Grocery Department is thorough and complete; I buy direct by the car load from the best mills and packers. Sugars, Coffees, Teas, and everything in the Grocery line in such quantities purchased to give my patrons the advantage of wholesale figures and can save my patrons money. I am paying all the market will permit for cotton and in a position this year to make it advantageous for the people to bring their cotton to Manning. I solicit a continuance of past favors.

YOURS TRULY,

J. W. McLeod.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS'

FIRST SPECIAL SALE

For the Season of 1899

75 dozen guaranteed 4-ply Linen Collars, all styles and sizes, at 5c.
40 dozen guaranteed 4-ply Linen Cuffs, both lines and plain, all sizes, at 11c.
5 dozen Newport Garters, assorted colors, at 9c.

50 doz Sox, assorted colors, 4c per pair.
50 doz Sox, assorted colors, 4c per pair.
5 doz Sox, assorted colors, extra heavy, at 7c per pair.

25 doz Sox, Black and Tan, at 7c per pr.
25 doz Sox, Black and Tan, at 9c per pr.
Wool Sox at 22c.

15 pieces Henrietta, in all colors, 36 inches, 20-1-2c.
4 pieces Wool Plaid Dress Goods at 25c.
10 pieces Wool Plaid Dress Goods at 25c.
3 pieces Diagonal, extra value, at 32 1-2c.
3 pieces Diagonal, extra value, at 32c.
5 pieces Plaids, extra value, at 47c.
8 pieces Covert Cloth, extra value, at 49c.
1 piece Blue Brilliantine, 62 1-2c.
1 piece Blue Brilliantine, 62 1-2c.
Navy Blue Serges, 49c, 58c and 62 1-2c.
54-inch Ladies' Cloth, in all colors, at 69c.
Oversuit Patterns are \$3.79, \$5.25, \$6.50, \$7.75 and \$9.

3 pieces Cashmere at 11 1-2c.
5 pieces Fancies at 12 1-2c.
2 pieces Fancies at 16c.
4 pieces Cashmere at 23c.
1 piece fancy Brilliantine at 32c.
1 " " " " " 58c.
1 " " " " " 62 1-2c.
2 pieces All-Wool Henrietta, 44c.
2 " " " " " 59c.
2 " " " " " 67 1-2c.
1 piece plain Brilliantine, each 30c, 40c, 49c, 58c and 92c.
1 piece Serge, each 47 1-2c, 58c, 69c and 78c.
3 pieces Crepons at 87 1-2c.
2 " " " " " \$1.29.
2 " " " " " 1.39.

25 pieces plain and fancy Dress Goods at 12c.
5 pieces plain and fancy Dress Goods at 12c.
6 pieces Diagonal, 42 inches wide, at 22c.
15 pieces Henrietta, in all colors, 36 inches, at 22c.

25 pieces plain and fancy Dress Goods at 12c.
5 pieces plain and fancy Dress Goods at 12c.
6 pieces Diagonal, 42 inches wide, at 22c.
15 pieces Henrietta, in all colors, 36 inches, at 22c.

J. RYTTEBERG & SONS,

Sumter, S. C.

THE SPEED OF A SHIP

METHODS BY WHICH ITS KNOTS PER HOUR ARE MEASURED.

An Interesting Description of the Mechanism and Use of the Log, With a Truthful Red Sea Shark Story Attachment.

"How do you ascertain the speed of a vessel?" is a question frequently addressed to naval men, and an explanation will therefore probably be of interest to many readers. There are several methods, the commonest and most ancient being by the use of the "log." This instrument consists of three parts—the logship, the line and the marks. The logship is a piece of wood, about half an inch thick and shaped like a quadrant, with a piece of lead line in round the circular edge to make it float perpendicularly in the water. It is slung by lines at each angle, the three lines being joined together about two feet from the logship. Two of the lines are securely fixed to the ship and the other has a bone peg at the end, which, being pushed into a hole in the ship, temporarily fastens it there.

From the point of juncture of the three lines a sufficient length is measured, generally about 100 feet, to take the logship well clear of the ship's wash. This is called the "stray line" and is marked with a piece of bunting. From the bunting it is measured 47 feet 8 inches, and the line marked here with a piece of leather. Then another 47 feet 8 inches is measured off and marked with two knots, then another space the same length, and marked with three knots, and so on as far as seven knots. Halfway between each batch of knots one single knot is made. The log line is then ready for use.

The space between the knots is found from the simple little rule of three sum: As 3,600 seconds (number of seconds in an hour), 28 seconds (length of strand-glass), 6,080 feet (number of feet in a nautical mile); length of line required— which works out to 47 feet 8 inches.

To use the log four persons are required—two men to hold the reel on which the line is wound; the quartermaster, to hold the glass, and the midshipman, to hold the line, and the logshipman, to haul the line. The last named puts the peg firmly in the logship and then gathers in three or four coils of line by hand, sufficient to form the logship being thrown well clear of the ship. He asks, "Clear glass, quartermaster?"

"Clear glass, sir!" comes the reply, and overboard go the logship and line, the reel rapidly revolving. Presently the midshipman feels the piece of bunting passing through his hand, and he gives the order, "Turn." The quartermaster turns the glass and watches the sand while one "reeler" holds the reel well over his head, so as to give the line fair play. When the sand has run out, "Stop!" cries the quartermaster.

The midshipman grasps the line, assisted by the other reeler, and looks for the nearest knot, finding a single one close to his hand. Then the line is hauled in, and the knots appear, which signify that the ship is going four and a half knots through the water. The jerk of the line draws the peg from the logship, which now floats on its flat side and is easily hauled in. When a ship is going over four knots, a 14 second glass is used, the speed being double that shown by the knots on the line.

Another method in use is the patent log. This is altogether mechanical and consists of a long cylinder with clock-work inside it and four fins on the outside. It is towed astern of the ship by a line made fast to a swivel in the head of it. As it is dragged through the water the four fins make it revolve, actuating the clockwork inside, which registers on a series of dials the number of knots run. This log has to be hauled in every time one wants to read it, but there is another kind where the fin is towed astern and the dial is a fixture in the ship. This is called a "cherub."

These logs are not always accurate, and are constantly verified when near land by cross bearings—that is, the bearings of two well known points are taken, and the position so obtained is marked on the chart, the time of observation being noted and the reading on the patent log. After an interval has elapsed the position of the ship is again taken by cross bearings, when the straight line joining the two places on the chart will show the direction of the course steered and its length the distance run. A comparison with the readings by patent log will give the error of the machine.

To finish here is a patent log yarn, as told by an old seaman. I give it in his own words: "When in the Crocodiles in the Red sea, just after taking the reading one night at 8 o'clock, the quartermaster reported, 'Shark taken on the patent log, sir!' I got another one over at once. At 9:30 next morning we stopped for half an hour. To amuse the ladies I tried for and caught a shark. On opening him we found our patent log, and," he added gravely, "strange to say, it registered the same as the one in use. The line had jammed between his teeth, the fan working all the time he followed the ship. He had swum just 128 7-10 miles."—Navy and Army Illustrated.

A Good Spurgeon Story.

Here is a story about Spurgeon. He once passed a stonemason who, after each stroke of his hammer, cursed and swore. Mr. Spurgeon laid his hand on his shoulder and, looking kindly at him, said: "You are an adept at swearing. Can you also pray?"

With another oath he replied, "Not very likely."

Holding up 5 shillings, Mr. Spurgeon said if he would promise never to pray he would give him that.

"That is easily earned," said the man, with a fresh oath, and put it in his pocket. When Spurgeon left the man began to feel a little queer. When he went home, his wife asked him what ailed him, and he told her. "It is Judas's money!" said the man, and on a sudden impulse he threw it into the fire. The wife found it and took it out and discovered who had given it to him. The man took it back to Spurgeon, who conversed long with him, warning him, and at length was the means of saving him. He became an attached member of his flock.

Couldn't Quit Gambling.

Driving a cab in the streets of London is a young man who has literally thrown away £80,000. The son of a wealthy family in Yorkshire, he went into the army, but soon became distinguished by his gambling propensities. He ruined himself and had to leave his regiment.

A short time ago while living in a garret room was brought to him that he had been left £80,000. There was a condition attached to the legacy—that the money was to immediately pass to another person, named in the will, if the legatee was ever found gambling. A detective was set to watch the well known club one evening, where he lost the sum of £300, which he had raised on his expectations. He forfeited his £80,000 before he had ever laid hands on it.—London Tit-Bits.

Another load of HORSES and MULES just in, but not all plough stock. Some nice drivers among the Horses.

H. HARBY,

Sumter, S. C., Oct. 14, 1899.

TOWN WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Only Two Business Houses Standing at Thomasville, Ala.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—A special to The Register from Thomasville, Ala., says: At 1 o'clock this morning our town is in ashes. A fire started last night at 11 o'clock in the office of N. B. Boyle's large store, and every business house in town except H. Morningstar & Co. and J. P. Turner & Son is burned. The sufferers are as follows:

J. H. Kimbrough, general merchandise; Thomasville Drug Company; N. B. Boyle, general merchandise; Davidson & Dunning, general merchandise; J. W. Braun, groceries; Roberts' barber shop; Drummers' Hotel; Thomasville Bank and Postal Telegraph office; O. F. Hill, general merchandise; E. G. Day, general merchandise; Thomasville Argus newspaper office; A. Grant, general merchandise; J. V. Adams, general merchandise; several unoccupied business houses.

Very few goods were saved from any of the buildings, as the fire, under the impetus of a high north-west wind, spread with fearful rapidity.

Eighty bales of cotton on the public warehouse platform, which had been received for by the Southern railroad, and 500 bales in the warehouse, belonging to the farmers in the surrounding country, were burned.

The insurance, except on the 90 bales of cotton on the platform, was practically nothing.

At this hour, 1 a. m., the fire has burned out.

The postoffice and residence of Postmaster Taber were also destroyed, but most of the contents of the postoffice were saved.

THE CYCLONE.

How This Wonderful and Destructive Air Fury is Formed.

To get an idea of a cyclone's formation imagine a large circular pan or tub with quite a large hole in the middle of the bottom. With this hole plugged, fill the vessel with water; then draw out the plug and watch. There is first a rush of water from all directions toward the hole and a turbulent effort to get through. Then the water surface above begins to sink and swirl, the particles gradually circling around and around and rushing, ever faster, toward the center. At last there is actually a hollow space through the center, around which all the water in the tub is whirling, sluggishly near the rim, but with more and more violent rapidity toward the middle until it rushes downward through the bottom. Now, if that water were air, you would be watching a little cyclone turned inside down, for air rushes upward instead of downward.

In the cradle of cyclones during the summer months, when the land and the water grow hotter and hotter because of the longer days than nights, a layer of air, hot, light and full of vapor, is for a time held down by denser air above it. Restless, expanding, tumultuous, it moves about like a beast at bay until a thinner place in the air above is found. Then up it madly rushes and into the vacuum left behind the lower atmosphere hastens from all directions, pushing and twisting and pouring upward until it has fallen into a regular spinning around a common center.

The cyclone, once formed, rushes away from the tropics toward the pole, and begins its career of destruction, breasting, wreathing and sinking the luckless ships which happen to be in its path. More and more of the surrounding atmosphere is drawn into the whirl until the storm often covers an area nearly 1,000 miles in diameter. Sometimes it flings itself upon our Atlantic coast and tears fiercely through forests, fields and cities. Then again it sweeps away across the broad ocean and dashes itself upon the coasts of Europe. Once in awhile it so adroitly avoids the land that we never know it has passed until ships come in torn and broken.—St. Nicholas.

BACKBONE OF OUR NATION.

The Brain Power of Our Country Comes From the Farms.

"It is from the farm and the country districts that the great brain power of the country has come, is coming today and must come in the future," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Instead of deprecating country life and saying that 'to live in the country means to live out of the world,' intelligent people know that the free, untrammelled life of the country unquestionably gives broader views. The human mind always grows to suit its outward surroundings. Originality and a development for great things have naught to check its growth where one can look with earnest eyes from nature up to nature's God. To speak of the ignorance of the rural regions is to stamp oneself as an ignoramus, not the country people. There is a soundness of core and an intelligence in the back country of this nation of ours that people who live in cities and think themselves wise never suspect. We can talk all we like of 'social revolutions' and kindred evils that are supposed to threaten this country. When they do threaten our institutions, the danger signal will not come from the back country. Such thoughts are born and fed amid the foul atmosphere of the cities. In the clear country air of the farm nothing threatens this country, and when anything in the shape of a socialistic, anarchistic revolution does menace this land the true voice which will stamp it out will come from the country. The backbone of this land rests in the country and on the farm."

Minnow Trap.

The minnow trap used for catching minnows for bait is of glass, shaped like a jar or a bottle without a neck and of a capacity of six or eight quarts. The bottom of the trap rises in a cone, like the bottom of a champagne bottle, but instead of being soldered the top of the cone is cut off, making an opening in it a metal cap on a hinge. The cap is perforated with a number of holes to permit of the circulation of water through the trap.

The minnow trap is slung horizontally in a wire holder, which has a handle on top, to which a rope is made fast. Suitable bait to attract minnows is placed in the trap, which is then lowered into the water. The cone with the opening at the inner end in the bottom is in effect like the opening into an eel or fish trap. It is easy for the minnows to get through it into the trap in search of the bait, but hard for them to get out. When the trap has been raised, the captured minnows are got out by opening the cap at the other end of the trap.—New York Sun.

Vegetarian Crocodiles.

A report by George Hoare, one of the officials of the British Central Africa protectorate, summarized in the local gazette, contains some curious details of the crocodiles of Lake Chinta. They would seem to be strict vegetarians, for not only have they never been known to attack the men fishing in the lake, but their tracks were shown by the natives to the writer at a distance of several miles from its shores, whence they are said to travel overland in search of roots. This is contrary to the habits of all known species of crocodiles, which are, in the first place, purely carnivorous, and, in the second, so helpless on land from their inability to turn, except in a large circle, that they never leave the immediate vicinity of their watery or muddy home. Efforts will accordingly be made to obtain a specimen of this abnormal type of the formidable amphibian.—London Tablet.

Strange Tales.

One day while at Versailles during the French war Lord Odo Russell went to call on Bismarck, but found him closeted with Count Harry Arnim, who was known as the "Ape," from his fantastical ways. Before long Arnim came out, fanning himself with his handkerchief and looking as if about to choke. "Well," he gasped, "I cannot understand how Bismarck can bear that smoking the strongest Havanas in a stuffy little room. I had to beg him to open the window."

When Russell entered the room, he found the chancellor fanning himself beside an open case. "What strange tastes some people have!" he exclaimed. "Arnim has just been with me, and was so overpoweringly perfumed that I had to open the window."

Don't Worry About the Editor.

The editor has a charter from the state to act as doorman for the community. He will get the paper out somehow and stand up for the town and whop it up for you when you run for office and lie about your big footed son when he gets a 4 week job and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from its grasping body and smile at your wife's second marriage. Don't worry about the editor; he'll get along. The Lord only knows how—but somehow.—Exchange.

Victims of Gambling.

The list of persons who have killed themselves because they have been ruined by the Vienna Municipal Lottery is a long one. The other day a woman who had spent all her money in buying tickets and had never won a prize hanged herself. Nevertheless the citizens of Vienna look with favor on the lottery, as it gives down taxes.

A Spoiled Child.

"What are you crying about now, dearie?" asked the fond mother. "Is there something mamma's sweetest wants?"

"Yes."

"What is it?"

"I—I don't know! That's what I'm crying about!"—Indianapolis Journal.

The Morning Meal.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "what do you call the meal that you eat in the morning?"

"Oatmeal," promptly responded a number of the class.—What to Eat.

Fagots to Burn Heretics.

Were requests for the purpose of buying these at all common? One such was left (I speak from memory) by the widow of a city freeman, who bequeathed a tenement, the rent of which was to be applied for the purchase of fagots for the aforesaid purpose. For many years I believe the rent went into the pockets of the parochial clergy. It is now applied for the purchase of coals for the poor, "to warm their bodies instead of burning them," as it was wittily said.—Notes and Queries.

Pertinent.

Caughy—Who on earth is trying to play the piano, Caroline?

Mrs. Caughy (promptly)—It is Arabella. She is learning to read music.

Caughy (testily)—Well, ask her if it is necessary to read it aloud.—Stray Stories.

The Temperature for December, taking the average for ten years, in the Klondike is 40 degrees below zero.

Ostriches are fond of waltzing, according to a writer in The Popular Science Monthly.

L. B. DURANT,

Hardware, - Cutlery - and - Crockery,

SUMTER, S. C.

In order to accommodate my growing business, I have moved my quarters into the spacious store lately occupied by the Decker-Bultman Company, and I am prepared to fill all orders. Call or write for what you want. My stock is complete, in fact larger than ever before, having added to my immense stock of

Hardware, Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Harness, Saddles, Leather, etc., A Large Line of Crockery.

I also handle in large quantities Paints, Oils and Window Glass.

My store is headquarters for Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Shell and all kinds of Sporting Goods. Engine and Mill Supplies.

All of our Stoves warranted.

L. B. DURANT,

SUMTER, S. C.

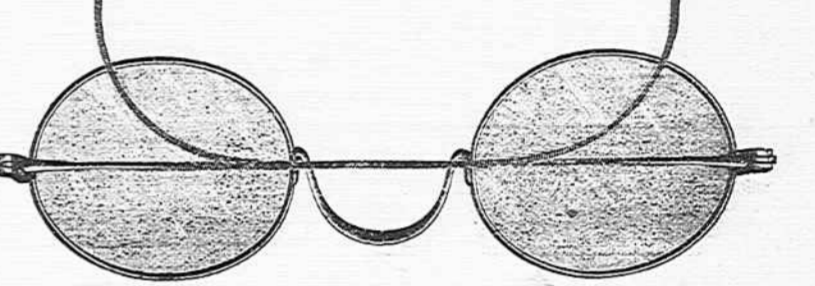
Watches and Jewelry.

I want my friends and the public generally to know that when in need of a Wedding, Birthday or Christmas Present, that in the future, as well as the past, I am prepared to supply them. My line of Watches Clocks Sterling Silver Diamonds Jewelry Cut Glass Fine China Wedgwood Spectacles and Eye Glasses is complete, and it will afford me pleasure to show them.

Special and prompt attention given to all Repairing in my line at prices to suit the times.

Atlantic Coast Line L. W. FOLSOM, SUMTER, S. C. Watch Inspector.

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.

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WITH YOUR ORDER, and this is the only way you can get the best of the best. We will send you OUR HIGH GRADE SEND NO MONEY SEWING MACHINE for \$15.00. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, credit will be given to you for the machine. It is a real bargain, and the greatest bargain for the money. Special Offer Price \$15.00.

FREE FREIGHT AND FREIGHT CHARGES. Machine weighs but 20 pounds and the freight will average 10 cents for each 100 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your \$15.00 any day you are not satisfied. We will deliver and make and repair Sewing Machines at \$25.00, \$10.00, \$21.00, \$18.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, just \$1.00 for the SEND NO MONEY CATALOGUE. Send for the greatest value ever offered by any house.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

By unscrupulous persons who copy our advertisement and sell inferior machines. GUARANTEE TO THE ORIGINAL. Write name filled in Chicago and learn who are reliable and who are not. We have every reliable Sewing Machine. EVERY GOOD MUST OF FIRST HIGH GRADE. MADE WITH THE DIRECTS OF WISCONSIN. Made by the best makers in America. From the best material money can buy.

SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP PEEK CABINET, plain polished.

Send this drawing from us to be used as a copy table, stand or desk. The others with full length table and head in place for sewing. 4 drawers. Metal 1200. Improved shuttle-carrier, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable tension, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable pressure foot, improved shuttles, durable and heavy cast-iron table. Every machine is guaranteed and our Free Instruction Book tells you how to use it and do other things. ANY kind of fancy work. A 20-Year Binding Guarantee is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. These sewing machines sell at \$24.00 to \$26.00, and then if you wish that you are saving \$2.00 to \$3.00. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.)

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MANNING, S. C.

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Also HEALTH and ACCIDENT INSURANCE. Insure Against Sickness.

\$2 a year pays \$5 weekly indemnity.

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J. L. WILSON, Manning, S. C.

Millinery, Millinery.

The ladies of Clarendon are invited to visit my millinery parlors, where they will have an opportunity of selecting from a beautiful line of Hats. The very latest designs. Every attention is given to styles.

My stock consists of

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cleanses the scalp, restores the hair, promotes a luxuriant growth, cures itching humors, restores gray hair to its youthful color. Cleanses the scalp, restores the hair, promotes a luxuriant growth, cures itching humors, restores gray hair to its youthful color. Cleanses the scalp, restores the hair, promotes a luxuriant growth, cures itching humors, restores gray hair to its youthful color.

Land Surveying and Leveling.

I will do Surveying, etc., in Clarendon and adjoining Counties. Call at office or address at Sumter, S. C., P. O. Box 101.

JOHN B. HAINESWORTH.