

The Manning Times.

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THE POLITICAL AGITATION.

Already signs are appearing upon the political horizon which indicates the trend of the issues which will be forced by the politicians of this State. There is hardly a week but that first one politician then another will come out in the public prints to give expression of what is to come, and so far, in every instance these great makers of sentiment truckle to what they imagine will be the will of the majority, and are loud in their advocacy of prohibition. Discerning readers will note that very few of the original and conscientious Prohibitionists are airing their views at this time, it is an element that foisted upon this State, a system of liquor control which was so conducted as to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of good citizens. These latter day converts to prohibition would have the Prohibitionists forget the past, but will they do it? It is our judgment if the Prohibitionists are sincere, and want to follow the lead of Georgia, they will give these latter day saints a wide berth to prevent any liability of being sold out or tricked, as their past experience should teach them. The majority vote cast when the issue was made between Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition, was in favor of Prohibition, was Prohibition given? No. Did not Tillman, and those who were nominated by the Democratic party, sign a pledge they would abide the result of the primary? They did not keep their pledge then, and there is no reason to trust them again, and although opposed to a prohibitory law, as long as the federal government withholds from a State the right to keep liquor out, we are opposed to deception, and caution sincere Prohibitionists against harboring in their ranks these newly converted, whose advocacy of prohibition now, is to avenge the death of the State dispensary. It might be interesting to know the status of the States of the Union with regard to liquor legislation. A compilation made by a reporter for the Columbia Record shows only three States that have prohibition, although twenty-five States have tried it, and all but three abandoned it as a bad job. Alabama—Local option; majority of the counties dry. Alaska—Prohibition under acts of congress. Arizona—Local option. Arkansas—Local option; sixty out of seventy-five counties dry. California—Local option; four dry counties. Colorado—Local option. Connecticut—Local option; 96 no license to 72 license towns. Delaware—License by courts; six dry towns; no-license election November 5th next. District of Columbia—License by executive board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, and the residents on the front of the square on which the saloon is to be located, and of the residents of the confronting side of the opposite square. Florida—Local option; 32 counties out of 45 dry. Georgia—Prohibition after January 1st next. Idaho—License by authorities; Sunday law passed in 1905. Illinois—Local option; two dry counties. Indiana—License by county commissioners; three dry counties; 710 dry townships out of 1,100. Iowa—License by petition of voters; 65 out of 99 counties dry. Kansas—Prohibition. Kentucky—License by majority of voters; 97 out of 110 counties dry. Louisiana—State and local license; orders may not be solicited or received in dry territory. Maine—Prohibition. Maryland—Local option; 10 out of 23 counties dry. Massachusetts—Local option; fee not less than \$1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred; 250 dry towns. Michigan—Local option; few dry counties. Minnesota—License fee, with village local option; 123 dry municipalities. Mississippi—Local option; 68 out of 115 counties dry. Montana—Local option. Nebraska—Local option; 400 dry and 600 wet towns. Nevada—License by county commissioners. New Hampshire—License by county commissioners. New Jersey—Local option. New Mexico—License by county commissioners. New York—Local option in towns; 300 dry towns. North Carolina—Limited local option. Ohio—Local option; license, \$1,000; 60 per cent of municipalities dry. Oklahoma—Voted on September 17 for a state constitution, and for a prohibition. The part of Oklahoma formerly in the Indian Territory has had prohibition for twenty-one years. Oregon—Local option. Twelve counties. Pennsylvania—License under control courts. Rhode Island—Local option; 16 dry municipalities out of 38. South Carolina—Passed Carey-Cothran law—limited local option—February 10th. South Dakota—License by local authorities; some sections dry. Tennessee—License issued by local authorities; saloons excluded from all but three municipalities in the state. Texas—License issued by county clerk; much of the state dry by local option. Utah—License granted by local authorities. Vermont—License local option act;

all but twenty-four municipalities dry. Virginia—Control of local courts; local option provided for. Washington—License issued by local authorities. West Virginia—License by courts and local authorities; 20 counties out of 55 dry. Wisconsin—Local option; 650 dry municipalities. Wyoming—License issued by local authorities.

ARE GOOD ROADS WANTED?

It is not usual to comment on the presentments of grand juries but as a matter of justice to the Representatives from this county we think it proper to give expression to our views on their recent recommendation relating to the providing of a two mill tax for road purposes. Our observation is that grand juries are prone to recommend the levying of more taxes, but when it comes to the test the grand jurors themselves are found to be most clamorous against higher taxation. We well remember when the grand jury recommended the building of a new court house, and they were highly complimented by the presiding Judge for their progressive spirit, but when a Representative about to assume charge of his duties called a mass meeting to get an expression from the taxpayers, he discovered some of the very grand jurors who had recommended a new court house at the meeting, opposing and voting against bonding the county for the purpose. Of course, the Representative was honor bound after calling the meeting to abide its result, and did nothing towards carrying out the hypocritical recommendation of the grand jury.

Now here comes another grand jury with a recommendation for good roads, but they put into their recommendation an impossible provision. They say: "We also beg to call the attention of our Senator and Representatives to the insufficient fund that is now available for road working purposes, and in our judgment it would be wise for them to endeavor to pass an Act levying a two mill property tax in addition to the present commutation tax and the proceeds from the fund so raised be expended in each township in proportion to its taxable property." In the first place, the Representatives will not comply with such a recommendation, because it is not right, and in the second place, there is grave doubt that such a distribution of public funds secured by a tax levy would be constitutional. If the grand jury favored an extra two mills tax for road purposes they should have said so without hampering the proposition with obstruction. To levy a tax for such a purpose and only use the money raised in the townships collected would give one township more money than is needed, and a poorer township not enough. Manning township, with its large property valuation, railroad, mills, stores, banks, and other large taxpaying properties, would raise a good sum to fix its roads, but Mt. Zion, adjoining, not having these tax producing properties, would be helpless, but nevertheless in as great or greater need of good roads than Manning; the New Zion people are equally interested in the county and its interests, and as much entitled to the benefits derived from taxation. We believe in good roads, and favor taxation for such purposes, but we are unalterably opposed to the levying of any tax which does not provide for a general benefit. If the people of Clarendon want two, four, or five mills for their public roads they can get it, but it must not have any selfish or dog-in-the-manger-spirit-attachment. There will be an opportunity given to the taxpayers to express themselves with regard to good roads and other improvements at a public meeting in December, and at this meeting those who favor improvements as well as those who do not should be present to give their candid views so that the Representatives will know just what action to take.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We said in our last issue that Senator Latimer left enough room in his interview to sidestep and we hit the nail on the head, because in his Greenville speech he does not seem to be so much opposed to immigration after all, perhaps he fitted his speech to suit the town, and he has another for the country. The manner in which Judge Prince conducts the courts is admired by those who visit the court house. He is courteous to the members of the bar, at the same time he requires them to not forget that he is presiding, and he will not permit any unnecessary delays. To the Jurors and witnesses he is very considerate, but he has impressed upon them the court is in session for business, and they are prompt in their attendance, and the business is facilitated greatly.

Senator J. C. Otts, one of the selected leaders in the Carey-Cothran law fight, is out in the newspapers favoring prohibition, with a local option string tied to it. Senator Otts wants to pass a general prohibition law, but permitting counties wishing liquor sold to have an election and thereby vote upon themselves a liquor selling system. This is no new proposition. Gen. G. Duncan Bellinger conceived the idea sometime ago, and Senator Otts has simply jumped upon the Bellinger platform. But it matters not who conceived such an idea, what is the use of turning and twisting this liquor question. The law which the Cherokee Senator was conspicuous in making is good enough as it stands. It allows people to vote liquor out if the law is complied with, and what more could be done if the matter was reversed. Senator Otts refers to the trouble the people who voted out the dispensary in Chesterfield are having. He ought to know how this is, being a lawyer he knows full well that it is the lawyers, for a fee, that is keeping Chesterfield from getting rid of the dispensary, and we have no doubt that had the dispensary of Chesterfield retained Lawyer Otts he would have worked as faithfully to thwart the wishes of the majority as are the dispensary lawyers doing now. The Carey-Cothran law may need a few screws tightened, but we see no need for another revolution in liquor control legislation at this time. If the prohibitionists will persist in throttling local self-government, then let them pass a general prohibitory law without any compromises whatever. It is a waste of time to pass a general prohibition law with a provision that communities can vote liquor in if they want to, when we have a law already on the Statute books, giving the right to vote the traffic out. It looks to us as if some would trifle with legislation.

The way to get rid of a cold, whether it be a "bad cold" or just a little one, is to get it out of your system through the bowels. Nearly all Cough Cures, especially those that contain opiates are constipating. Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup contains no opiate and acts gently on the bowels. Pleasant to take. Sold by Dr. W. E. Brown & Co.

The Cotton Condition in the West.

Special to The Manning Times: You have asked me to give your readers some facts of my observation in the west. I left my home in Summerton on the 18th of March last. I went by the of Greenville, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans and San Antonio, Texas. I reached San Marcos, Texas, on the 2nd day of April. I made this place my headquarters. At this time and place cotton was being chopped out a few days after this, the heavy rains and cold weather came, and this continued until the middle of June. The result of this bad weather the farmers had to plant and replant from three to five times all over the State of Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, and Oklahoma. The effect of this was that much land intended for cotton was not planted on the account of the scarcity of seed and lateness of season. That which was planted was in the grass. The first calamity which came to this late crop was the boll worm, which was worse than had ever been known in that country. Second calamity was the boll weevil, which was more numerous than ever, on account of the mildness of the winter.

Then the draught which commenced first of July and went into September when I left and was there when I left. The result of all this—One man who planted, last year, 175 acres and gathered nearly 200 bales, this year he got all that was made, and that would be made this year he got only four bales on the same land. Another man who made over 400 bales, last year, or the same land, has gathered and will gather between 40 and 50 bales. A gentleman went into Texas last year, saw the wonderful crop Texas made, bought a farm of 1,000 acres planted all in cotton against the protest of his neighbors, and this year he will get only about 50 bales. A gentleman who is perfectly trustworthy and conservative in his statement, said to me—"You have no conception of the condition of things to this country."

"There are hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of acres of fine looking cotton, that the owners will not attempt to pick." "Why said I?" Because there is not enough cotton in the field to pay for its crapping." You may say that these are extreme cases. Grant it. But I have made inquiry from every section of the State, and the answer has been universal except from one county Williamson. "We are making a bale on from eight to fifteen acres," when last year they made a bale on one and a half acre. This is true not only in Texas but in Arkansas and Indian Territory as well as Oklahoma.

Between the middle and last of June, I did not notice the date I saw an article in the Austin Statesman over a half column long to this effect. The crops in Texas are as good or better than last year. At that time, some of the cotton was chopped out and plowed once, some was chopped out without plowing, and some was just coming up. I saw these crops myself. I called several farmers attention to the article. They replied in this way. Our corn this year is a great deal better and more than last year. The cotton last

not half so good. At that time last the cotton was half this high. So the farmers of Clarendon, I would beg you to hold your cotton if you want your price. I learned another jack. The farmers Union is all over Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and they have built more houses all over these States and their organization has set the minimum at 15 cents and I was told that they are so clearly organized that you can not get a bale for less than 15 cents. So I am going to hold my cotton for 15 cents or as long as I can hold it.

R. A. SUBLETTE.

Alice—Pimples and other blotches are supposed to be caused by an acid stomach. A simple remedy is one that gives you a fresh blooming complexion. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. W. E. Brown & Co.

Tillman for Vice-President (Hic).

Editor The Manning Times:

Though an off election year any one can by scanning the political skies, discern now and then a political speck in the expressions politically of some men in regard to the fitness of men who is occasionally spoken of as the standard bearer of the democratic party in the Presidential contest in 1907. As well as our perceptions guide us along this line William Jennings Bryan is a going to be the nominee in spite of, now and then, the clamor of few so-called democrats who is seeking every little pretext to land their treacherous carcasses into the ranks of the infamous Republican party, a party whose record for the past forty years and more has been a record only of political corruption, devilment and rascality.

It is indeed sickening to hear this and that so called prominent democrat given vent to his political feelings by saying if Mr. Bryan is nominated they will vote for a Republican. Would to heaven that all such men would with bag and baggage go to the Republican party for if they only would, then would the grand old Democratic party be shorn of its scum and dross and would stand before the world as the purest of political parties.

It is our opinion that no democratic nominee it matters not who he is can be elected in the coming Presidential election, but we believe Mr. Bryan can come as near to being elected as any other man that could be placed in nomination by the democratic party. Mr. Bryan has been by some called a Populist, but I will remind every one that he is a friend to the Southern people and to their customs, and this reason if no other, should go a long ways with Southern people.

What was the case in the last presidential election with Judge Alton B. Parker? Judge Parker was no Populist, but at the same time he was politically ostracized by democrats who went over to Roosevelt in shoals. A good democrat would vote for "old nick" if he was the nominee of the democratic party instead of voting for an unprincipled republican. It will be recalled that in 1900 Mr. Bryan ran many thousands of votes ahead of his vote in 1896 while Mr. McKinley at the same time ran many thousands behind his vote of 1896. Mr. Bryan's idea of governmental control of railroads need not deter any good democrat from voting for him for we meet often with men that we know is good democrats who hold to the same views.

We hope that South Carolina will to a man rally to the standard bearer of the democratic party in the coming Presidential contest it matters not who the nominee may be and vote for him. If it was left to us to name the nominees and elect the men, we would for president select W. J. Bryan, and for vice president select B. R. Tillman and in so doing we are satisfied that our next administration would be an administration of purity and that this government of these United States of America would be a model government that would reflect on its people a credit and not by the nations of the earth a reproach.

GEORGE R. JONES, Davis Station, Sept. 28th, 1907.

Prevents and cures constipation, stomach and kidney trouble. Makes digestion easy. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Dr. W. E. Brown & Co.

New Zion Dots.

Editor The Manning Times: Miss Minnie Turbeville visited our town last Friday evening. The road I referred to in my former letter is to run from Sardonia, crossing the New Zion road, on across Beard's siding for Turbeville. The passenger train on the Alderman railroad has been detained by wrecks this week.

The blooming rose is beautiful, But the blushing bride more dutiful, All the crimson tints you like to see are here's Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Dr. W. E. Brown & Co. Teachers' Examination. The next regular teachers examination will be held in the court house at Manning, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday, October 18th. Teachers are required to register certificates in the office of the County Supt. of Education before they can be paid from the public school fund. S. P. HOLLADAY, Supt.

GOOD SUIT. To desire a real good, tasty, refined Suit of Clothes is not a sign of weakness. Rather it is an indication of personal pride and character. A well groomed Man evokes favorable comment always, and human nature is just vain enough to like it. Our Fall and Winter Suits inspire confidence because they are correct. They are cut correctly, tailored perfectly and fit accurately—with no room for improvement. THE FABRICS ARE CHOICE AND HANDSOME \$10., \$15., \$18., \$20. to \$30. It will require but a few moments for us to settle the Fall Suit problem for you to your entire satisfaction. Choosing a Suit is very easy at this writing. Later some of the best things will be missing. THE D. J. CHANDLER CLOTHING CO., 'PHONE 166, SUMTER, S. C.

Fall Opening Wednesday and Thursday October 2nd and 3rd. Pattern Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons, GRAND DISPLAY OF PARISIAN MODELS FROM JAS. G. JOHNSON OF NEW YORK. THE LATEST STYLES, THE NEWEST GOODS Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Skirts, Ladies' and Misses' Cloak, Lace Curtains, Muslin Underwear, Notions and Dress Trimmings. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND. ALL WELCOME. D. Hirschmann. Booth's GREAT VALUES These are a few of them: One-Horse Wagon and Harness \$25 00 Two-Horse Wagon 40 00 Canopy Top Leather-Trimmed Surrey 85 00 Quarter Leather Top Buggy 50 00 Leather Trimmed Open Buggy 50 00 Best Set Single Harness you ever saw for 10 00 WILL ARRIVE SEPTEMBER 23RD. FIRST CAR Horses and Mules OF THIS SEASON. Lime, Cement, Hard-Wall-Plaster, Fire Brick, Terra Cotta Pipe, Shingles, Laths and Builder's supplies generally. Booth Live Stock Co. SUMTER, S. C. Watch For RIGBY'S Page Ad Next Week. Something Good Awaiting You. THE YOUNG RELIABLE. J. H. RIGBY.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR stops the cough and heals the lungs