

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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CAPITOL CORRESPONDENCE.

Senate Chamber, Columbia, S. C., March 1, 1909.

After a siege of forty-seven days the General Assembly of South Carolina for the year 1909 has adjourned sine die.

It was indeed a most remarkable session, notwithstanding the number of matters involving intense interest, there was not a ripple of bitterness; all was serene, good humor prevailed always.

There was very little general legislation done, because, in the first place, the legislators of experience realize that we have now upon the Statute books enough law, in fact, more general laws than are properly executed, therefore to prevent more laws being enacted was as much the purpose of an experienced legislator as it was the purpose of new men to get into the lime-light by the introduction of new bills, which in operation and effect would be general.

What was done in this most strenuous session of 1909? Naturally this question is in many minds, and to the actors in the drama it will require time to gather up the details to ascertain what was done. Nearly all bills of a local nature were permitted to be enacted into law, and this was accomplished by a ruse worked while the prohibition leaders were attempting to block legislation to force the consideration of the prohibition bills in advance of all other bills on the calendar.

Besides other important bills had a place on the calendar far in advance of the prohibition matters. A motion was made during the filibuster to devote one hour each session to local and uncontested matters. Of course, the prohibition leaders realized their efforts to block would be futile if this motion was adopted, and at once set about to defeat it, but the "previous question" was demanded which forced an immediate vote, and all of the members being interested in getting their local bills through, the motion was adopted by a large majority; had the prohibition leaders been given an opportunity to wield the whip over their followers the probability is an adjournment would not have been reached up to now, and there would have been but little or no local legislation. It was the taking up of the local bills which was the beginning of the end of the House filibuster.

The Clarendon delegation in the House did not introduce many bills, Mr. Scarborough's bill relating to the punishment for a certain heinous crime was killed, because of there having been already a similar bill introduced by Senator Wharton adopted. Mr. Green secured the enactment of a law providing for authority to issue bonds in the amount of \$10,000 for school district No. 20 (Pine Grove). This bill was introduced by me in the senate at Mr. Green's request, originally for \$5,000, but amended by Mr. Green in the House to \$10,000. He was the author of the bill but to more rapidly get it through I started it in the senate.

Mr. Dingle did not introduce any bills, but I relied greatly upon his attention to such bills as I was interested in to see they were acted upon in the House, my experience is, that unless the House members of the delegation become interested and watchful, it matters not how active a senator might be there will be nothing doing, therefore it is absolutely essential for the people to have at least one man on the House delegation who knows how to legislate, and who understands the ins and outs, or intricacies of accomplishing results—anybody can warm a chair and vote. Our delegation got along harmoniously, we had but slight differences, the principal one was when we were considering the tax levy, Mr. Scarborough did not agree with the rest of us about providing for a part of the deficit, the difference between us was, that we wanted to let the people pay the deficit in broken cases, and he was opposed to making any provision at all. Everybody knows the county's debts must be paid there is no avoiding it, hence in the judgment of the rest of the delegation, it was better to pay it off in instalments than to allow the deficit to grow larger, and then be forced to levy a tax to pay at one time with probably interest added.

The records credit me with amending a number of bills, together with the introduction of a number of resolutions, and very few of my amendments, resolutions and motions were rejected. I introduced the following bills which have been enacted into law:

A bill to provide for additional bonds for school district No. 9. A bill authorizing the Santee Cypress Lumber Co., to build a bridge across Santee river.

A joint resolution to pay monies due County Commissioners B. P. Broadway and C. B. Geiger for services rendered. A bill making it a misdemeanor to solicit or receive orders for intoxicating liquors and beverages in this State.

A bill to create a commission to dispose of the stock of goods on hand in the Clarendon and Laurens dispensaries. A bill to empower the county commissioners to control the working of the chain gang, and to require all contracts and claims to be assented to by the board.

A bill amending an Act to provide for the fees of the Clarendon Probate Judge to be the same as that of Sumter and adjoining counties.

The bill relating to whiskey drummers as passed, is not as I introduced it. The original proposed for a license of \$5,000, which was intended to be prohibitive, because under the interstate commerce law I have always been under the impression that the legislature had no right to prohibit their plying their business so long as they made no actual sale by receiving the money, but the legislature had the right to require a license tax. The measure was fought in the Senate last year, but I won out, and after it got over to the House there was some mysterious influence which kept it from coming up for consideration, notwithstanding I had promises from a number of House members to force it forward. The bill died upon the calendar, and the liquor drummers were happy. I re-introduced it this year, and immediately there came several representatives of well-known whiskey houses, together with some local attorneys to plead against this drastic bill, urging it could only result in long and expensive legislation. That these pleaders had friends is no mistake and when they found they could not kill the bill outright, they emasculated it as far as they could, and by the shrewdly specious argument that the prohibitionists voting for the bill committed themselves to a high license system, had the effect of illuminating the license feature, and cut it down to what I very much fear will be, if tested, decided unconstitutional legislation. I hope, however, the bill will hold good, and if it does, there will be no more visits from liquor drummers in this State, then the next move should be to get the postal authorities to illuminate liquor literature and advertisements, circular letters, etc., from the mails.

One of the Acts of general interest was the repeal of the lien law. I cannot see anything of value in this proposition, if the purpose is to prevent the "hooking" of crops, it is ineffective, because it does not make invalid the mortgage of crops before they become in existence. As it stands, a crop can be mortgaged before it is planted, and that is why I contend that the repeal of the lien law is a myth, and not what was demanded by the resolutions of the farmers' associations. I made a fight for the repeal of all Statutes which recognized the mortgaging of crops not in existence, and succeeded in getting this amendment adopted one night, but the next day the clamors for the repeal of the lien law got together and had it reconsidered, and struck out, which proved conclusively to my mind that the demand for repeal was more political than earnest. The legislature "stood pat" on radical railroad legislation by refusing to comply with the demands of a class.

Had it not been for the complications brought about by the election for Associate Justice, I am satisfied there would not have been a prolonged session, no dead-lock, and no necessity for a waste of valuable time. The common free schools were given aid to increase the length of the school term, which makes it possible for those districts not able to secure the necessary funds to get in position to get help from the State. This, in my opinion, will be gradually increased from year to year, until all of the poorer districts will have ample funds to better their educational facilities.

Among the claims for overpaid taxes, from this county, were those of Mrs. E. M. Briggs and Mr. J. A. Richbourg. These claims did not come to me, and with which the Comptroller General alone had influence. The Briggs claim had reduced about one half, and the Richbourg claim was disallowed, because the law had not been complied with. I received a letter from J. J. Cantey, Esq., about this matter, but too late for me to take any action. I turned the letter over to Comptroller General Jones with the request that he write to Mr. Cantey explaining the status. If this claim is just and it is put in proper shape I shall endeavor to help Mr. Richbourg get his money. But I want it understood that I am not in anyway responsible for the reducing of the Briggs' claim, nor the disallowance of the Richbourg claim. The liquor legislation was the result of a compromise. There never was a chance for State-wide prohibition, nor for State-wide referendum. A State-wide referendum might have been adopted with some kind of a provision to let all of the counties vote on the question of "Prohibition" and "County Dispensary," and those counties voting in favor of a county dispensary to be allowed to have a dispensary system, but the prohibitionists and the extreme Local Optionists, could not get together, with the

result that we have a bill providing for local option in the wet counties, and prohibition in the dry counties with the right in the dry counties, at the end of the four years from the time they voted dry to have another election to say whether or not they shall remain dry.

It is my opinion when the election comes off in August in the wet counties, all but about five or six will go dry. I feel quite sure that Sumter and Williamsburg will both go dry, but should they retain their dispensaries, and leave Clarendon surrounded with liquor, it will create a demand for Clarendon to want a dispensary put back. It is also my judgment that Charleston will vote dry, because, my information is, that the illicit liquor element in that city will vote out the dispensary, in order to increase their own sales. I have been told by those who know the conditions in Charleston that it will be to the interest of the "blind tigers" to shut up the county dispensaries, relying upon the impossibility of enforcing prohibition in that city. I voted for the compromise measure, not because I liked it, but as the best I could get under the circumstances. The prohibition leader in the senate, and the leader in the House did all in their power to prevent the passage of the bill, but in the opinion of many, they did not want any legislation at all, and were simply putting up a bluff for future politics, and it is also my opinion, that had it not been for Rev. J. L. Harley the head of the anti-saloon league, getting on the ground and arguing the acceptance of the compromise, the prohibition leaders of both House and Senate would have prevented all action and left, after a most harassing struggle, a complete water-haul so far as liquor legislation is concerned. As it is now, the prohibitionists have everything to gain and absolutely nothing to lose, and then when the general assembly convenes again, in all probability their forces will be strengthened considerably because those counties voting dry, will through their representatives vote for prohibition.

The matter of taxation has been a most perplexing problem, all wanted to reduce the levy, but the demands from the various institutions under the state's care had to be complied with. The county levy was slightly raised as heretofore mentioned. Take it all and all the session of 1909 has done very little harm, and some good. I am sincerely glad it is over, in order that I may return to my routine labors.

During the present year I propose to give especial attention to our county government, if I find that our county commissioners cannot under the present laws give us a better administration than we have been having, and the fault is in the law, I propose to devise some bill by which we can have a county government better suited to our conditions and one which will give more satisfactory results.

In conclusion let me say, that in all my legislative experience here I worked harder, my committee assignments have kept me busy from start to finish, giving me but little time for recreation; in the senate chamber I endeavored to make my presence felt in a manner that would redound to the credit of the county. My relations with the House delegation was altogether agreeable, each of them was as anxious as I was to do their duty, and in all matters affecting the county we consulted each other, aside from county matters every member of the delegation was independent and exercised his best judgment. I think it due Mr. Green to state that although one among the youngest House members, he has by his attention to business won the admiration of his fellow members in the House. They regard him conservative and useful.

It is generally known that Mr. Scarborough will become a candidate for railroad commissioner, and from expressions heard from the various counties represented he will make somebody sit up nights to worry over the situation. One senator told me at a supper, he proposes to throw off his coat for Scarborough, and this means a whole lot, not only in the senator's county but in that congressional district. "A."

A SPECIAL TERM.

Should Governor Ansel order a special term of court for Clarendon, we hope he will permit the judge to try all cases ready for trial, and then dispense with the regular summer term. The summer term does very little more than try the jail cases anyway, and in order to save the taxpayers of the county as much as possible, he might, should he decide to order a special term, put in his order the trial of any cases then ready for trial. The cost of a special term would be about \$1,000, and if the special term can be so arranged as it will take the place of the regular term, it will be in the interests of the county. Then there is another view to take of this matter, which is, if the accused pleads for a change of venue on the ground of feeling against him, and it is granted, then the purpose for the special term will have failed. Hence, we say that unless the court is permitted to try all cases, the county will have been put to a tremendous expense with the purpose not accomplished. But if all cases can be tried and if for any reason the Bench case is postponed, the court will go on to try such cases as would have come up in the

regular term a few weeks later.

We have a deep and a sincere sympathy for the family of the deceased Mims, and are as anxious to see the culprit punished for his dastardly crime, but we have grave doubts of the wisdom of a special term, inasmuch as the regular term is to follow so soon after the special term can be held.

W. F. Clayton, Esq., of Florence in today's News & Courier makes a ripping criticism of the recent prohibition Act of the general assembly. What he says is true, nevertheless 15 out of 21 counties are going to accept it.

The great dispensary case has at last been argued before the United States Supreme Court, and its decision will be awaited anxiously. The matter has gone as far as it can, and all parties will have to abide the result. If the State loses, it means that the United States court assumes the jurisdiction to settle the claims, instead of the State.

The Columbia Record has changed hands. Mr. James A. Hoyt, formerly Columbia correspondent for the News & Courier, is its editor and manager, and being an experienced newspaper man, we predict for him a successful career. Mr. Hoyt is a good writer, and is well posted on the industrial, commercial and political questions of this State. He will give to the State a strong and clean newspaper.

There is nothing which appeals to the average South Carolinian, than patriotism. The legislature provided for the erection of a monument to the "Women of the Confederacy," and the work of soliciting subscriptions to augment the appropriation has already begun. We want to see Clarendon have a prominent place in this picture, and before this year goes out let there be sufficient money raised to begin the work on this noble and worthy cause. Any contribution sent to this newspaper will be acknowledged in its columns, and forwarded to the proper source. Carolinians have now an opportunity to manifest their appreciation for the sacrifices made by the women for a cause the South held sacred.

It cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by W. E. Brown & Co. Druggists.

Cotton Rivals.

The New York Commercial, giving some interesting figures on Southern farm crops, remarks that unquestionably "cotton is king" still in the South—king of all her crops, individually. If we take them collectively, however, the figures tell another story, although one in which the South must take quite as deep satisfaction and quite as pardonable pride. That story is a wonderful one.

As finally estimated by the crop reporting staff in the agricultural department's bureau of statistics as of the date of December 1, the corn crop of Texas for 1908 was 201,848,000 bushels, having a value of \$119,080,000 at the farms; Oklahoma's was 122,280,000 bushels, with a farm value of \$62,342,000; Kentucky raised 84,828,000 bushels of corn valued at \$55,135,000; and the corn crop of seven other States in Dixieland may be tabulated as follows: South Carolina is an easy leader in corn production to the acre, Alabama being at the foot of the list in this particular group of Southern States. But there are four other States with corn crops to be added to this computation—Maryland, West Virginia, Florida and Louisiana—the estimate for them in a lump being a farm value of approximately \$60,000,000 for 1908. Thus the South will get for its corn crop alone for 1908 at least \$580,000,000.

As for farm crops, however, we cannot stop at corn in the South after having crowned cotton as "king." There are others. "What of tobacco, oats, winter wheat and of hay, even—albeit the South sends out millions of her "good money" every year for northern and western hay? Without going into the details of these by States, the bureau of statistics record of estimates discloses an aggregate of about 71,000,000 bushels of oats raised in the South last year; about 84,000,000 bushels of winter wheat; approximately 7,000,000 tons of hay; and the tobacco crop foots up nearly 332,000,000 pounds. So these five farm crops of the South for 1908, wholly apart from cotton, may be summarized as to farm value in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Crop and Value. Includes Corn (\$580,000,000), Winter wheat (\$2,000,000), Hay (\$7,000,000), Tobacco (\$5,000,000), Oats (\$39,000,000), Total (\$822,000,000).

Let us add the Missouri corn crop, also her wheat, oats and potatoes—they have a farm value aggregating \$145,000,000—and then leap on for good measure the rice raised in Texas and Oklahoma last year and valued at \$17,000,000 and we have a total of \$1,014,000,000 for these farm crops of the South in 1908—more than one thousand millions of dollars! The figures almost take one's breath away. We repeat, cotton hasn't been enthroned down South. But corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco are "hanging round the throne" right close already.—Greenville News.

Poley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. W. E. Brown & Co.

Good Cotton for Poor Land.

About two years ago Congressman Aiken distributed his small quantity of free cotton seed, some eighty half-peck sacks to the entire district. One of the varieties sent out was the "Shank-high seed."

This variety of cotton has been variously cursed and discussed. One gentleman planted the seed on the richest spot of ground on his place and gave the patch every attention. He exhibited some stalks here in Abbeville that had grown higher than a man horseback could reach, and there was very little fruit on it. It would have taken a hook and ladder company to have gathered the little fruit that was on it.

But we are prepared now to say that the fault was in the farmer and not in the seed. The Shankhigh cotton seed are for poor land and when planted on rich land no amonia whatever should be used. Patash and phosphonic acid may be used in abundance but no ammonia. Shankhigh is essentially a poor land cotton. Here is an illustration of what it will do, on poor land with just half a chance.

In January, 1907 to Mr. J. K. Deason, of McCormick received a gallon of Shankhigh seed from Mr. Aiken which he planted on one-fourth of an acre of poor land using only twenty-five pounds of standard fertilizer. Through the month of July the stalk grew luxuriantly but little or no fruit appeared. His neighbors passed by and laughed at him, and in time he lost hope himself, resolving that he would plant no more Shankhigh seed. But through August the fruit began to pile on and Mr. Deason picked 720 pounds of seed cotton off of his little patch in the fall.

The next year, 1908, he planted three acres on poor sandy land with Shankhigh seed, and three acres of the same light land right beside it, with Triutt seed. He put 100 pounds of standard fertilizer to the acre under each patch. In the fall he gathered 1047 pounds of lint cotton and 400 pounds of seed cotton of the Shankhigh patch and he gathered less than 600 pounds of lint off of the Triutt patch. He is selling all of the seed he can spare at \$1. per bushel. The department is not sending out any more of these seed as they change the variety every year.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

It is no Mystery.

According to the Boston Herald, one of Mr. Taft's most aggressive supporters, the "Mystery of 1908" is no mystery, but a very obvious fact, "for any one can see that Mr. Taft's handling of the church question in the Philippines has won for him a great body of Roman Catholic support." The Herald adds: "We take the usual vote of Boston to mean that the Catholics here were warm in his support. Three hundred more votes would have given him the city, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Vahey obtained here a plurality of between eleven and twelve thousand! The usual vote of the City of New York must have a similar meaning and other great centers of population indicate similar cause and effect. If the facts are as we suspect them to be, they must find general recognition. This was substantially our interpretation of the result at the beginning. Mr. Taft is to succeed Mr. Roosevelt, not because he promised to "clinch the Roosevelt policies," not because he has promised a "reasonable profit" to manufacturers, not because he was the inventor of government by injunction, not because he approved the president's action in the Brownsville affair, not even because of his personal snavity and charm, but because certain religious elements on purely sectarian grounds were drawn to his support. Is this not something that should give us pause?—Johnston (Pa) Dem.

YOUR HOUSE. Then if fire comes you will be saved many a worry and MANY A DOLLAR.

In this age of the world when the protection of a good Fire Insurance Policy costs so little, and the risk of fire is so great, it is simply poor business to go uninsured.

The E. N. Wilson Insurance Agency, E. C. HORTON, Manager.

South Carolina. CLARENDON COUNTY. Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of law, and especially of Section 34 Volume 1 of the Civil Code of South Carolina, that the undersigned intends to make an application to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, at its coming session, for permission and authority to erect and maintain a proper bridge across the Santee River, from some point on its property on the North or East side as may be of said river in Clarendon County, to some point on its property on the South or West side as may be of said river in Berkeley County, in the locality of its Mill Plant, and connect the said Mill Plant with its property on the other side.

SANTEE RIVER CYPRESS LUMBER COMPANY. December 5, 1908.

JOHN J. SPERS, Guardian. Workman, S. C., February 15, 1909. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR. Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia. Dr. King's New Life Pills. The best in the world.

The Management of The Times will hereafter go over the mailing lists every week, and without further notice every subscription in arrears over one year will be stricken off. This is done in compliance with the postal regulations. Sowatch the label on The Times, it will tell you when your subscription expires.

Notice of Sale of Personal Property.

Pursuant to an Order of J. M. Windham, Judge of Probate, I will sell at the residence of the late Ransom Hampton, deceased, in Clarendon County, S. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of March next, at 11 o'clock a. m., the following property: 3 head mules; one horse; one cow and calf; 2 yearlings; 600 bushels corn; lot fodder; lot hay; 30 bushels peas; lot potatoes; 2 buzzies; one one-horse wagon; one two-horse wagon; one mower and rake; one stalk chopper; 11 head hogs; lot plantation tools and farming implements, and one lot household and kitchen furniture. S. LEE HAMPTON, Administrator. Pinewood, S. C., February 23, 1909.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Clarendon.

By James M. Windham, Esq., Judge of Probate.

WHEREAS, Henry Boseman made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Mamie Boseman. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mamie Boseman, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning on the 11th day of March next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1909. JAMES M. WINDHAM, (SEAL) Judge of Probate.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Clarendon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Charlotte Brunson, Mary Watson and Lucretia Washington, Plaintiffs against J. A. Weinberg in his own right and as Administrator of the estate of Rufus Brunson deceased, Alice Harvin, Gamble Brunson, otherwise called Minyard Brunson, Lottie Brunson, Isabelle Brunson, Samuel Gilliard, Sparks Gilliard, Lizzie Gilliard, Parnezia Gilliard, Fannie Brunson, Joseph Brunson, Willie H. Brunson, Mary Eliza Brunson and Bettie Brunson, Defendants.

Coppy Summons. For Relief. (Complaint Served.) TO THE DEFENDANTS above named: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the town of Manning, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

To defendant, Gamble Brunson, otherwise called Minyard Brunson: You will take notice that a copy of the Summons and Complaint in this action has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Clarendon County, State of S. C. W. C. DAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney. Dated January 19, 1909.



YOUR HOUSE. Then if fire comes you will be saved many a worry and MANY A DOLLAR. In this age of the world when the protection of a good Fire Insurance Policy costs so little, and the risk of fire is so great, it is simply poor business to go uninsured.

The E. N. Wilson Insurance Agency, E. C. HORTON, Manager.

South Carolina. CLARENDON COUNTY. Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of law, and especially of Section 34 Volume 1 of the Civil Code of South Carolina, that the undersigned intends to make an application to the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, at its coming session, for permission and authority to erect and maintain a proper bridge across the Santee River, from some point on its property on the North or East side as may be of said river in Clarendon County, to some point on its property on the South or West side as may be of said river in Berkeley County, in the locality of its Mill Plant, and connect the said Mill Plant with its property on the other side.

Seed Potatoes! Seed Potatoes! NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT IRISH COBBLERS AND RED BLISS. We have the finest Maine Seed you ever saw at 50c. per peck—as cheap as the genuine article can be sold. Specializing as we have been for the past five years on high-grade Garden and Field Seeds enables us to offer every year to our host of customers throughout the county, THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH TOP-NOTCH QUALITY. We will also handle late varieties in Seed Potatoes when the time for planting comes. Mingle with us on The Busy Block. Manning Grocery Co.

This Space Belongs to D. HIRSCHMANN

ATTENTION, FARMERS! Etiwan and Plow Brand HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS For Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and all Crops. Made from the highest grade materials only. Don't be induced to buy other fertilizers that you know nothing about because they are cheap. The Best are the Cheapest. Etiwan and Plow Brand Are the Best. You know it—stick to them. Manufactured by Etiwan Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C. A strictly Independent Factory.

Milk Cows. We will have a car load of Jersey Cows, all fresh in milk, arriving March 5, Car Horses and Mules arrived March 1. BOOTH-HARBY LIVE STOCK CO., SUMTER, S. C. BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO THE TIMES OFFICE.