

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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THE FARNUM PLEA CONSIDERED.

"We commend the plea of Jim Farnum to the kindly consideration of Mr. Louis Appelt" says The State of last Thursday. It strikes us that it is in bad taste to indulge in personalities, but since The State will have it so, then we will say that the plea of Farnum does not alter our opinion of the merits of the case tried before a former Richland jury, nor do we agree with The State that Farnum pleaded guilty to the very charge that a Richland jury acquitted him of.

The first indictment charged bribery to which Farnum pleaded not guilty, and a Richland jury—a client of The Columbia State, confirmed, and from the evidence, and the judge's charge we think that jury did right. The second indictment evidently by agreement, did not charge bribery, but it did charge.

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unlawfully did then and there conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to have the said Joseph B. Wylie accept and receive a certain sum of money, to wit, the sum of \$1,575, a more particular description thereof being to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown, as and for rebates on certain liquors, whiskeys, wines and beers sold and to be sold to the said State dispensary of South Carolina by the said divers persons, and corporations through and by their said agent, the said James S. Farnum, a more particular description of said rebates and sales being to the grand jurors aforesaid unknown, which said sums of money as and for rebates as aforesaid were to be accepted and received by the said Joseph B. Wylie, &c."

It was to the second indictment, which we quote from, that Farnum admits that he paid Wylie as a rebate on purchases, money to the sum of \$1,575 and in effect he said to the State's officers "if you will change the wording of the indictment so as to make your charge against me read the giving of rebates instead of charging me with bribery, I will not resist the indictment." The attorney general realizing the difficulty to secure a conviction on evidence from a bought witness, agreed not only to accept Farnum's dictation as to the wording of the second indictment, but he also accepted Farnum's word to pay a fine of \$5,000. The probability is, had the attorney general prepared his first indictment as the last one was prepared, a similar compact could have been made by which Farnum would have paid into the treasury, money.

We admit that Farnum's plea came to us as a surprise, but when we consider the shrewd business man and the relentless pursuit of the State's prosecuting officer, with no prospect of any near end to the harassing of a man whose business interests require his personal attention, then we can readily see that he would calculate the cost and try to satisfy his prosecutors with money; so when he found that the attorney general, and the trial judge could be reached with a cash proposition, he grabbed the opportunity; by doing so, he is relieved from further annoyance and cost. Whereas, had he continued to resist the prosecutions of the attorney general, it meant many times more cost to him than the compromise he affected. And this too, was done without a sacrifice of his manhood. Farnum's conduct in refusing to become a State witness to save himself, and his refusing to commit perjury, has even forced from those who "have been crying aloud for his blood" an admission of his manliness.

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tends that the jury did its sworn duty when it acquitted the accused of the charge of bribery, if on that jury, he would have agreed to the same verdict, because there was no evidence proving bribery, but there was evidence that rebates were given, because said rebates was demanded by the board. Farnum was not tried in the first case for giving rebates, but had he been, the judge in his charge to the jury told them if we remember right, that a citizen had a right to give a state officer rebates, and a State officer has a right to accept rebates, but if the officer accepts rebates and does not turn them into the treasury, then that officer commits a crime, not the citizen; so we say, under the judge's charge the jury could not do otherwise than bring in a verdict of not guilty.

The Columbia newspapers are making an effort to anticipate criticism by saying in advance that the attorney general will be severely criticized for this compromise. We do not see any reason for alarm on this score, there is no honest man in the State who will say that Attorney General Lyon has failed in his effort to do his duty, without fear or favor, and we believe he accepted the compromise as the best he could do with a bad situation, and what he believes to be, under the circumstances, the best interests of the State. He has, and is doing his duty, and is deserving of commendation rather than adverse criticism. To return to the beginning—the personality of The State, in the gloating it indulges itself in, to say the least of it, is uncalled for; what has Louis Appelt to do with James S. Farnum's plea of guilty, he surely is no party to the case, had no more to do with the case than was his right as a newspaper man to comment on the evidence, and reach a conclusion, this he did without having the slightest personal interest in the case, other than to urge that every man charged with crime, is entitled to a fair trial, that he is to have the full rights guaranteed to him by the constitution; that was all he contended for, and as long as he is engaged in newspaper work he will not lend the columns of his paper for the prosecution of any man charged in our courts. He will always contend that a man charged by the State with crime need not open his mouth, and the State must prove its charge beyond a reasonable doubt. When a man is charged in an indictment with bribery as defined by our statutes, he cannot be convicted if the evidence does not prove bribery, matters not what else the evidence proves; charged with stealing a horse cannot be convicted if the evidence proves it was a buggy he stole. If Farnum was charged with bribery and the evidence proved that he gave rebates, then he could not be convicted of brib-

ery. Then too, Mr. Louis Appelt is not a chiroprapist, and if Mr. Farnum had chilblains on his feet it has nothing to do with the merits of the bribery charge a Richland jury acquitted him of, when the evidence did not prove that he bribed any one, but that he did what is a universal commercial custom—gave his customers rebates; in this instance, rebates, was a demand made upon him by trusted officials of the State—men who formerly stood high in church and State, one of them was at one time secretary of the young men's Christian Association. But since The State adopts a personal policy, we must insist upon Mr. W. E. Gonzales answering the question we have asked before, more than once, and which he seems to forget to answer, we therefore ask again. Will Mr. William Elliot Gonzales tell the people of the State who are the stock holders of the Columbia Glass Company, the institution that the State dispensary commission charges with having robbed the people of the State by overcharging, just as did, or even worse than did the whiskey houses that Farnum and others represented? It is not our purpose to be unfair to Mr. William Elliot Gonzales and regret the necessity of mentioning his name in this connection, but as he has been handling the name of THE TIMES editor we are justified in doing likewise. Tell us who owned the stock of this Columbia concern and let the taxpayers know whether or not any of this stock was ever at any time owned by a member of the Gonzales family, or any one connected at any time with The State newspaper. The reason this question is asked, is that in some way, from somewhere, and from some one, we cannot recall at present, we have been told that some of this stock was held by persons interested in The State, that some of the promoters of the scheme, the originators, and who profited by the pilfering from the State as alleged by the commission, are or were interested in The State company, if this is true, we do not assert it, then we think The State should take a bath in the waters of morality before it gloats over the strategy of Mr. James S. Farnum who preferred to throw a golden bone to the ferocious law-hounds, rather than have them pursuing him the balance of his life, and over Mr. Louis Appelt for not lending himself to The State's lynching party.

A Wretched Mistake

To endure the itching, painful distress of Piles. There's no need to. Listen: "I suffered much from Piles," writes Will. A. Marsh, of Silver City, N. C., "until I got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon cured." Burns, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Chills, Rash before it. 25c. at all druggists.

IF MERIT IS RECOGNIZED LYON SHALL BE GOVERNOR. The Laurens Advertiser says THE MANNING TIMES only knows Col. C. C. Featherstone as a Prohibition leader; which is partly true, it also knows him to be a pretty good politician, and a man who makes a very good stump speech. He came into public notoriety when Mr. Joel E. Brunson the chosen leader of the Prohibitionists took cold feet and abandoned the fight as soon as the gaffs began to be put to him, then Featherstone stepped to the front and taking up the deserted colors went on with the fight, and he came within a stones throw of winning, not that his cause was so popular but the man had winning ways and a sweet tongue. We would not disparage the candidacy of Col Featherstone, personally we have a kind regard for him, but when it comes to the selection of a governor, then perhaps it would be well to wait, to take a look at the entries before deciding. While, as we have said in a previous issue, it appears that Featherstone "has the Coon and gone on" yet it after all depends on the temper of the people when the campaign is opened. If the politicians and the church leaders combine then there is no doubt that Featherstone is a winner, the politicians will gladly join the Featherstone forces if he can deliver the church influence, but if the general masses resent the scheme of using the churches to bolster up the aspirations of politicians, then the pendulum will swing the other way and Featherstone will be justified in exclaiming "God save me from my friends."

Then there is another view to take of this matter, what has Col Featherstone ever done to entitle him to be the chief executive of the State? Has he ever done the State any special service, except that for which he has received a monied compensation? There are men who have and are still rendering service to the State, who by rights have something to go to the people with. Take the case of Attorney General Lyon, he has worked for the State's interests and is entitled to promotion, should he become a candidate for governor, we believe that the people who appreciate true and loyal service, such as the attorney general has rendered the State, will vote for him on the ground that he has merited the gratitude of the people of South Carolina by his able, conscientious, and persistent discharge of duty. While we have not approved of all the methods employed by the attorney general, yet we appreciate the fact he is in a better position to judge what was best, at the same time, we have always conceded his

ability and his honesty, and never once put him in the same class as along with those who were playing to the galleries for political effect only; we have all along believed Lyon was pulling for the governorship and his success in the graft cases would help his cause, this he had a right to do, he had a right to work for a prize and he is now entitled to it if he wants it or any other position in the gift of the voters of the State. Therefore we say Col Featherstone may have the governorship "cinched" now, but it depends on whether or not he has opposition, and who his opponent is before he can feel sure of the result in the primary.

Zack McGhee the Washington correspondent of The Columbia State must have acquired his humor while in England last summer. The data he furnishes on Hemphill's advice, and the manner of his going a long way to lug in the name of THE TIMES editor puts Mr. McGhee in the comedian class good and proper. He is real funny, don't you know.

What is the matter with our school system? Last week there was an examination for teachers and among the questions asked was "Who are qualified to serve on juries?" The answer of one of the applicants for a certificate was "Those who live in adultery." Such a display of ignorance is appalling, and only goes to prove that our schools are being poisoned with ignorance, with the result that the little children, the country's hope for the future, are the sufferers. We direct attention to this incident, not for the purpose of mortifying the young lady, but to arouse the people to the necessity of seeking competent teachers.

Is it true, that Major J. C. Hemphill is to give up the editorship of The News and Courier, and assume charge of Times-Dispatch of Richmond? We sincerely hope not. Under the guidance of Major Hemphill The News and Courier has done a wonderful work for Charleston and for South Carolina, and to now give his services to another city and State seems unnatural, and will leave a scar of disappointment throughout the State. Major Hemphill is not only a brilliant writer, but he is a progressive citizen, a man whom to know is to love. He is a safe counselor, conservative and strong. His leaving The News and Courier will be sincerely regretted, and his becoming a citizen of Virginia will be a loss to South Carolina, but a decided gain for the "mother of Presidents."

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As contended by us when the subject of the repeal of the lien law was being discussed and before section 3,059 was repealed, that the repeal of section 3,059 does not in anyway prevent the mortgaging of a crop to be made. Section 3,005 is not repealed and for all practical purposes the lien law stands as it was, and the forms used last year and for several years past called "Lien on Crop and Mortgage" are just as good today as they were last year. The mortgage form recites the crop mortgaged, and must be recorded instead of filed. The repeal of section 3059, which is the old form of agricultural lien, amounts to nothing and was only done to accede to a popular demand fanned into popularity by politicians who made the people believe that the repeal of the lien law would be the panacea for all of their woes. It was nothing short of a game of tim-flam. The lien business is not destroyed, nor will it be as long as section 3,005 remains on the books, and we doubt even then if the legislature has the right to prevent the making of contracts between parties.

WORNOUT MOUNTAINS.

Laurentian Highlands the Oldest Land in the World. Stretching across Canada north of the St. Lawrence and ending in the regions about the source of the Mississippi is a range of low granite hills called the Laurentian highlands. These hills are really mountains that are almost worn out, for they are the oldest land in America and, according to Agassiz, the oldest in the world. In the days when there was nothing but water on the face of the globe these mountains came up, a long island of primitive rock, with universal ocean chafing against its shores. None of the other continents had put in an appearance at the time America was thus looking up. The United States began to come to light by the gradual uplifting of this land to the north and the appearance of the tops of the Alleghenies, which were the next in order. Later the Rockies started up. The United States grew southward from Wisconsin and westward from the Blue Ridge. An early view of the country would have shown a large island which is now northern Wisconsin and a long thin tongue of this primitive rock sticking down from Canada into Minnesota, and these two growing states looking out over the waters at the mere beginnings of mountain ranges east and west. They were waiting for the rest of the United States to appear.—Charles D. Stewart in Atlantic.

Trying to Place Him. Body—I'd have you to know, sir, that I'm not the idiot you think I am. Knox—Oh, I beg pardon. Which idiot are you?—Chicago News.

Repatee. Bluff—I look upon you, sir, as a fiscal bluff.—You are privileged to look upon me in any character you desire to assume.—Vogue.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Clarendon.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Irvin V. Plowden, Plaintiff against Joseph J. Richardson, Defendant. Judgment for Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A Judgment Order of the Court of Common Pleas, in the above stated action, to me directed, bearing date of January 6, 1910, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at Clarendon Court House, at Manning, in said county, within the legal hours for judicial sales, on Monday, the 7th day, of February, 1910, being salesday, the following described real estate: Lot No. (1) is bounded on the North by Martha Hillon's land; on the East by lands of Alice Moses; South by lands of A. L. Lessee, and West by estate of B. Pressley Barron. This lot being the property conveyed to me for a valuable consideration by Alice Moses and is a portion of the property formerly owned by William Dickson in the town of Manning.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Clarendon.

By James M. Windham, Esq., Judge of Probate. WHEREAS, Thomas B. Mims made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Charles A. Rigbill. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Charles A. Rigbill, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning, S. C., on the 22nd day of January next, after publication hereof, 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 11th day of January, A. D. 1910. JAMES M. WINDHAM, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Sale.

Pursuant to an order of J. M. Windham, Judge of Probate, I will sell the highest bidder for cash, at the residence of the late James Cantey, deceased, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 20th day of January, 1910, the following personalty: 25 Coats; 3 Sows; 1 Cow; 1 Yearling; 1 Mare; 60 lbs Meat; 1 one-horse Wagon; 1 two-horse Wagon; 400 lbs. Fodder and Hay, and one lot of Plow Tools. MALACHI CANTEY, Administrator. Pinewood, S. C., January 4, 1910.

DR. JOHN F. MORSE, VETERINARIAN.

(Graduate University Pennsylvania.) Sumter, S. C. Office Phone, 172. Residence Phone, 12.

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Nothing will be charged at Cut-Prices. Our Clearance Sale will continue until January 22.

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