

LIQUIDATION SALE.

RESIDENCE—
A one-story eight-room house, with barn, stables, and other valuable improvements, on one-half acre lot, on West Boundary Street, in Manning.

PEOPLE'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE—
A large tobacco warehouse. Building alone cost about \$5,000. On eighty three hundredth of an acre, Church Street, Manning, S. C. Will sell one-third interest for \$1,050.

FARM—
One hundred and sixty-five (165) acres five miles of Manning. Bounded by lands of J. A. Gibson, L. R. Gibson, and Amzi Tindal.

FARM—
Two hundred and ten (210) acres five miles Northeast of Manning. Bounded by lands of D. W. Alderman, C. H. White, and J. E. Kelly. All this property will be sold at very low figures, either for all cash, or part cash and balance on time.

GASOLINE ENGINE—
A 9-horse power gasoline engine is offered for sale at a bargain.

STORE FOR RENT—
The store building heretofore occupied by the W. E. Jenkinson Company is offered for rent. Possession can be given in about forty days.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS—
Having disposed of the stock of general merchandise, all accounts will now be placed in the hands of our attorneys for collection.

W. E. JENKINSON CO., Manning, S. C.

SOLD! SELLING! FOR SALE!

We wish to thank our customers for the liberal patronage during the fall.

We beg to say our Stock is complete in every line, and we can save you money on any article in our lines.

We have just unloaded two cars of Buggies into our Repository, and we give the best guarantee with our goods of any dealer in the county. When it comes to Wagons and Hand-made Harness our competitors are at a loss.

Our buyer is now in the West and this week we will unload a car of

Mules and Horses

and can fill any order.

Full Line of Oliver Chilled Plows and Plow Repairs always on hand.

We only ask for your inspection of our Stock before you buy. To look and price, means we trade.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas, I am yours for a square deal, small profits and quick sales.

D. M. BRADHAM & SON

In the Fight.

The decks are cleared for action. I am now in the race for cash trade, and I have a splendid stock of everything needed on the farm or in the household.

I cordially invite an inspection of my stock of

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Crockery, Tin, Wooden and Hardware.

GROCERIES

of all kinds and in large quantities.

Come to my store, price my goods, examine the quality, and if not as cheap as the cheapest, then don't buy from me. I have made special arrangements to do a large cash trade this season, and I fully realize that I must, to do business, meet sharp competition. This I have prepared for.

I want your trade.

Yours, etc.,

B. A. JOHNSON.

HORSES, MULES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS, Building Material, Lime, Cement, Acme Wall Plaster, Shingles, Laths, Fire Brick, Clay, Stove Flue, Drain Pipe, &c. HAY AND GRAIN. SEED.

Oats, Wheat, Rye, and Barley. A carload or a single article. Come and see us, if unable to do, write or phone No. 10.

BOOTH-HARBY LIVE STOCK CO., SUMTER, S. C.

The Confederate Monument.
The movement so long neglected has at last begun to erect a monument to the memory of the heroes who wore the gray. Soldiers whose record was the marvel of the civilized world. The monument to be placed upon the court house square a suitable mark of its position in honor of those who resented and laid down their lives upon their country's altar. All contributions sent to the National Shrine will be acknowledged through its columns.

J. H. Lessemé, \$10.00
Louis LeVine, 10.00
Fred Lessemé, 10.00
Mrs. E. Appell, 10.00
David B. Jones, 10.00
D. L. Green, 5.00
C. M. Nassau, 5.00
R. F. Ridgeway, 1.00
R. M. Strange, 5.00

A Timely Protection.
Everyone knows the after effects of La Grippe are often more dangerous than the disease. So often it leads to pneumonia, which a weakened heart action makes fatal. La Grippe causes that strain and weakens the system, yielding quickly to the healing and strengthening qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar. W. E. Brown & Co.

NOTHING WAS LOST.

An Omission in a Wedding Ceremony That Didn't Count.
A distinguished officer of the United States Navy once told this story on himself:

At the time of his marriage he had been through the civil war and had had many harrowing experiences aboard ship, through all of which he kept a brave man should. As the time for the ceremony came on, however, his calmness gradually gave away. At the altar, amid the blaze of brass buttons and gold lace marking the full naval wedding, the officer was all but stampeded, and what went on there seemed very much mixed to him. Fearing the excitement of the moment would temporarily take him off his feet, the officer had learned the marriage ceremony letter perfect, as he thought, and he remembered repeating the words after the minister in a mechanical sort of way.

After the ceremony was over and all was serene again, including the officer's state of mind, the kindly clergyman came up to him and touched him on the shoulder.

"Look here, old man," he said; "you didn't endow your wife with any worldly goods."

"What's that?" asked the bridegroom with something of astonishment in his voice.

"Why, I repeated the sentence 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow' several times, and despite my efforts you would not say it after me."

The bridegroom seemed perturbed for a moment, and then a beaming light came into his face.

"Never mind, sir," he said. "She didn't lose a blessed thing by my failure."—Exchange.

Worth A Dollar A Day.

Fred Patchen, Manlius, N. Y., writes:—"For a long time I was afflicted with kidney trouble which caused an almost constant pain in my back and inflammation in my bladder. Other remedies did not even relieve me, but Foley's Kidney Pills completely cured me and I have not had any symptoms of any kidney troubles for over two years." W. E. Brown & Co.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clarendon County, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
R. J. Stukes, Plaintiff against W. N. Stukes, 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 March 7th, 1910, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bid for cash, at Clarendon County House, at Manning, in said county, within the legal hours for judicial sales, on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1910, being sales day, the following described real estate:

"All that piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situated in the County of Clarendon, in the State aforesaid, near Paxville, containing One Hundred and Ninety-seven and One-half (197 1/2) Acres, more or less, and bounding and butting as follows, to wit: On the North by lands of Lily Ann Andrews; on the East by Sammy Swamp; on the South by lands of Ralph DeChamps; on the West by the Public Road leading from Sumter, South Carolina to Silver, South Carolina. The said tract of land being the same upon which the said W. N. Stukes now resides, and was conveyed to him by W. F. B. Haynes worth."

Purchaser to pay for papers.
E. B. GAMBLE, Sheriff Clarendon County.

Registration Notice.

The books of registration will be open each Monday at the Clerk of Council's office until the first day of April, from which time they will be open every day until the election.

I. I. APPELL, Supervisor Registration, February 9th, 1910.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of C. L. Land, deceased, will present them duly attested, and those owing said estate will make payment to the undersigned qualified administrator of said estate.

E. B. BROWN, Administrator, Manning, S. C., March 7th, 1910.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Peter B. Monzon, deceased, will present them duly attested, and those owing said estate will make payment to the undersigned qualified executor of said estate.

T. M. MOZZON, P. B. MOZZON, JOSEPH SPROTT, Executors, Manning, S. C., March 9th, 1910.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of Charles A. Ridgill, deceased, will present them duly attested, and those owing said estate will make payment to the undersigned qualified administrator of said estate.

T. B. MIMS, Administrator, Pinewood, S. C., March 7th, 1910.

Dr. King's New Life Pills

The best in the world.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

GUINEAS AND POUNDS

More Than the Mere Shilling Difference Between Them.

MONEY CASTE IN ENGLAND.

The Pound is Straight Business Money, but the Guinea is the Gentleman's Money—A Nice Distinction in Charges and in Payments.

"Funny thing," said the writer, who had just received a check for £225 from London, "now the editor over in England paid me in guineas, not in English pounds. In fact, it would be a result if the editor had simply paid me \$225."

"They're two kinds of money over there. One kind is straight business money. An even £2 would mean in effect that I had performed a routine job of some kind, such as compiling a table of statistics for the editor, and that I was being paid for mechanical labor.

"But the editor adds an extra shilling to every pound he pays me. This means that I am not supposed to have performed any labor at all, but to have created a work of art and submitted this work of art—otherwise literature—for art's sake.

"My check is written Two guineas, and the envelope in which it is sent me is addressed 'John Smith, Esq.' This in effect is a second recognition that I have submitted a piece of literary art. Yet the figures on the check are '£225' to prevent errors in book-keeping.

"If I'd been on the staff of the periodical my salary would be paid me in pounds sterling, for then I'd be supposed to be working for pay and, according to English ideas, no longer a gentleman.

"These two kinds of money, guineas and pounds, show up in many curious ways. All professional men are paid in guineas. If you are running a private school you make a charge in guineas for tuition, and parents of your pupils pay you in guineas because you're supposed to be merely engaging in an altruistic, philanthropic project of building a brain and brain for Britain. But you pay the teachers in your school in pounds sterling, for they're supposed to be working for pay, not for love.

"If you're a doctor you make your bills for professional services out in guineas. Barristers are paid in guineas. Horse race prizes are given in guineas for all gentlemen's races.

"The most curious mixture of all is the clergyman's pay. This is a queer mixture of commercial and professional ideas. The charge of a parish is known as a living and is paid in pounds sterling, but if a wedding or a christening takes place in the parish the clergyman receives a personal fee, always guineas instead of pounds.

"Artists are paid in guineas. The late James MacNeill Whistler, who had a delightful habit of turning a keen wit on friends and making enemies thereby, was once paid for a work of art in pounds sterling, a delicate implication that Whistler was a dauter and a tyro.

"Two trades are paid in guineas for goods purchased, but other trades are paid in pounds sterling. These trades are the interior decorator and the jeweler. The jeweler's goods are supposed to be works of art, and such commercial articles as watch chains and watches are priced in guineas. Certain small and exclusive London tailors, to whom you are to be introduced by the way, charge you in guineas for the coats and trousers they consent to make for you.

"Directors of companies were formerly paid in guineas for their attendance. They are now paid in pounds sterling, but when a pound sterling is in minted gold it isn't a pound sterling any more, but a sovereign.

"The idea is that directors of companies are always fed in gold, and as sovereigns only are coined now they are paid in sovereigns. The only exception is the directorate of the Bank of England. The members of the board are paid in golden guineas, part of a small store kept in the bank and dated in the early years of the last century.

"A gentleman wagers with his friends in guineas. He buys a hunter or a pony pole from a friend in guineas, but in pounds from a horse trader. But if he is buying a work horse from a friend and equal he pays in pounds sterling.

"If a gentleman wagers with a bookmaker at a race track he posts his bet in pounds. If he tries to break the bank at Monte Carlo he puts up his wagers on the roulette wheel in gold twenty franc pieces and speaks of his winnings or losses in pounds sterling, while he mentions his winnings or losses at bridge, paid in gold, in guineas.

"There are hundreds of delicate distinctions in British etiquette in the matter of money. One of the most curious is that of a certain London club where the members receive their change in gold, silver and penny postage stamps, neither paper money nor copper being given, and gentlemen are not supposed to know any money except coined gold and silver."—New York Sun.

A MONSTER PLOW.

Designed For Ten Horses. It Took Fifty to Move It.

What is said to be the largest plow in the world was made some years ago at Baberfield, Cal. This plow was the result of the ingenuity of a ranch superintendent who had authority to make improvements, but not to introduce steam plows. The superintendent had grown very tired of preparing 2,000 acres of land for wheat with ordinary nine or twelve inch plows drawn by two horses.

He argued that if two horses could pull a twelve inch plow six horses could pull a plow thirty-six inches wide and that eight horses could pull a plow forty-eight inches wide. He made the calculations carefully, and, being clever with his pencil, also made drawings and sent for blacksmiths and machinists to construct a plow on his principle.

Some simple folk told him that his great plow would not work, but they contented themselves with saying this dogmatically without giving any mathematical reason therefor. So the superintendent went on with his plans.

The blacksmiths and machinists finished the plow in due time. The share was made to cut a fifty inch furrow. The top of it reached five feet above the ground to give room to throw the earth. The beam was more than a foot thick, but the machine was constructed to run between two great wheels, so that it could be turned around easily, and on the axle between these wheels was the seat for the man who was to drive the ten horses which were hitched to it.

The plow was brought to the great field, the ten horses were attached to it, the handles were raised, the driver mounted his seat, and the team was started. But as soon as the share struck well into the ground the horses stopped short. They were struck flat. And yet the plow had not gone too deeply into the earth. But it was evident that they could not pull the plow. More horses were brought out, but not until fifty were attached did the plow move along.

Even then it required four men to hold the handles in order to keep the plow in the furrow. It was an economic failure.

Then the superintendent, through the intervention of some one who was a better mathematician than he, learned that he should have cubed the capacity of his twelve inch plow every time he doubled the width of it.—Harper's Weekly.

MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS.

May Be Measured by Means of an Ordinary Thermometer.

Heights of mountains or of airships can be measured by means of an ordinary thermometer. The greater the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of water the greater the expansion it takes to boil it. As we rise in the air less and less pressure of the air occurs, and water will boil at a lower temperature than 100 degrees C. (212 degrees F.). It has been figured out that for a few miles up for every thousand feet of ascent water will boil a degree lower. Thus if at the bottom of a mountain water boils at 99 degrees C. (210.2 degrees F.) the top at 98 degrees C. (208.4 degrees F.) the mountain is a thousand feet high.

In government and other scientific work extremely delicate thermometers are used. They are long, so that the scales may be divided into fractions of a degree. The entire instrument for the work is termed a thermobarometer or hypsometer. It consists of a small metallic vessel for boiling water, on the inside of which are placed these delicate thermometers. Ganot says that the accuracy of the height of a mountain can be obtained within ten feet by means of these instruments. It is probably not quite that accurate, as the pressure of air does not decrease uniformly as we ascend. Nevertheless it is a good adjunct to the surveyor taking largely variable profiles.

Of course the ordinary instrument for taking heights without actually measuring them is the barometer. This is open to the same objection as the thermometer, for its height depends on the pressure of air, which does not decrease uniformly. However, it can be graduated to an empirical scale to show the heights and in that case shows accuracy.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Washington's Farewell.

The farewell address of Washington, the military chieftain, to his soldiers stands without parallel in all history. He does not refer to his own sacrifices or achievements, but simply and completely states his own life, the great central figure, and thinks only of his welfare.—Memorial of American History.

The Better Part.

Mr. McNabb says the London Mail had just told his pastor that he was planning a trip to the Holy Land. "And while I'm there," he continued, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud from the top of Mount Sinai."

"McNabb," replied the minister gravely, "take my advice. Bide at home and keep them."

Helping Him On.

The Man—No; I don't suppose that I shall ever marry. I'm too shy, don't you know, and faint heart never won fair lady. The Girl (helping him on)—But I'm not fair; I'm dark.—Illustrated Bits.

Saved A Soldier's Life.

Having death from shot and shell in the civil war was more agreeable to J. A. Stone of Kemp, Tex., than facing it from what doctors said was consumption. "I contracted a cough," he writes, "that developed a cough, that stuck to me in spite of all remedies for years. My weight ran down to 150 pounds. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Life Pills, which completely cured me. I now weigh 175 pounds. For Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Heartiness, Croup, Whooping Cough and Lung trouble, it's supreme. See and show. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by all druggists."

Telling Eggs.

The problem of telling eggs is not an easy one by any means. Very few of us know how to do it properly. On the other hand, there are those who think they should not be told at all, but that is old fashioned nonsense, inspired entirely by false modesty. It is safe to say that eggs should be told at as early an age as possible consistent with their temperament. If allowed to go too long there is grave danger that the egg will become bad, and when an egg becomes bad it is hopeless. The world is full of bad eggs which might have been saved if they had been told in time.—Lippincott's.

Stubborn As Males.

are liver and bowels sometimes seem to balk without cause. Then there's trouble. Loss of Appetite—Indigestion, Nervousness, Despondency, Headache, But such troubles do before Dr. King's New Life Pills, the world's best Stomach and Liver remedy. So easy. 25c. at all druggists.

Wasted Effort.

At a fire recently a brave fireman came gasping and panting from the burning building with his beard and eyebrows singed in the flames. His left arm he carried a small but heavy box, which he deposited in a place of safety with the air of a man who had saved a box of government bonds from destruction. On opening the box it was found to contain six bottles of a new patent fire-extinguisher.—Armed.

Castoria

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Job Work

TO THE TIMES OFFICE.

OLD TAVERN CHARGES

Cost of Living at a Turnpike Inn Near New York in 1846.

LOW PRICES THE RULE THEN

The Regular Tariff for a Dinner Was 19 Cents, and a Wedding Breakfast For Six, With Twelve Quarts of Oats on the Side, Cost Just \$1.69.

Guarded as carefully as any of the guests' jewels that he beside it in the big safe of a great and glittering Broadway hotel in New York city and treasured by the proprietor more than its weight in gold is an old cashbook. The entries run from March to December, 1846. They record in quaint, descriptive phrases the comings and goings of the travelers who stopped at a wayside inn on a turnpike road less than 100 miles from New York. This tavern was kept by the Broadway hotel proprietor's grandfather. The building of the railroad, the passing of the stagecoach and the changes of more than half a century have obliterated this once famous old inn at South Durham, and now all that remains of it is its ancient book, which served not only as a record of cash received, but took the place of the modern hotel register.

The prices charged by this innkeeper of long ago are as far removed from those exacted today as this ancient hostelry is from the gorgeous summer hotels of the countryside where it once stood. The regular price for a dinner was 19 cents, but even this appears to have been "cut" to frequent travelers. For instance, there is an entry of "Candy peddler from Albany, two meals and lodging, 31 cents." Almost every entry is a brief description of the individual traveler and what he got—for example, "Frolic facial, eagle nosed boy, hay, supper, lodging and grease, 81 cents." This boy was probably driving a horse and wagon, which would account for the hay and grease. Another man who was described as a "fellow with tired cut" got hay, lodging and breakfast for 44 cents.

Every few days there came along according to this ancient register, a "Connecticut man." He invariably spent just 6 cents for food, and that was for pie. On two occasions there is an additional charge for "greasing wagon, 6 cents." There were no theatrical companies touring this turnpike road half a century ago, but a phrenologist appears and vanishes, it being recorded that for "hay, 6 quarts of oats, lodging and breakfast" he gave up 56 cents. Once in awhile a real spendthrift would come along, like the "gent with three ladies and two children." They had six dinners. For these, the lay for the horses, the "meals for the dog" and the "seam" for the man \$1.63 was charged. There was a wedding breakfast at this quaint tavern too. It is set down as "wedding, Radcliff's sister, 6 dinners, 22 quarts of oats, \$1.60."

People "went west" by wagon in those days from the thickly settled east to seek their fortunes. Some did not find what they expected and came back again. One such group, an "emigrant family returning east—seven of them"—spent 82 at the inn. "Three cents' worth of candy" is a frequent entry. Probably the "candy peddler from Albany" paid for his food and lodging in sweets. There are but two entries of anything stronger than lemonade, and these are for beer—four quarts for 9 cents. Oysters were cheap, too, for six plates of them increased the contents of the tavern keeper's money box by just 15 cents.

Among the journeyers along this turnpike road whose passage is recorded in this age yellowed volume is "Old Particular." Doubtless he was some cranky old odder who kicked about everything and whose goings the innkeeper sped as much as possible. Thus there was the "Whistling Man," the "Stiff Arm Man," the "Dispeptic Man" (he had four quarts of tea) and the "Hen Man," who ate a piece of pie and traded roosters with the hotel keeper. Other travelers along the highway are thus described: "Abolition Man," "Mean Fellow," "Gent With Noble Horse," "Lady With Crying Baby," "Thank Day's Likeness," and "Cravat Peddler" (fool).

Occasionally an old acquaintance would pass by or some dignitary, for it is set down that a "friend from Lexington" had hay and lodging one day at the inn. Who knows but he might have been a son of one of the "emigrant farmers" who kept the bridge that April morning of the ride of Paul Revere? The "Grand Juror and His Wife" tarried for a meal at the inn the same day as did the "Domestic Wife and Child." On Nov. 3, the careful chronicler says, the proprietor "went to York" where he remained six days. He must have had a roaring, rolistering time of it while in the metropolis, for the next entry in his handwriting is somewhat shaky and says, "Sundries while at York, 50 cents."—New York Press.

THE MANNING HARDWARE CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1897.

Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockeryware, Enamelware, Woodware, Potware, Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, Wire Fencing, Sporting Goods, Pocket Knives, Razors, Shears, Guns, Shells, Etc.

Oils, Paints, Baint, Brushes, Pumps, Pipeing, Nails, Sheet Iron, Farm Implements, Mill Supplies, Buggy and Wagon Material, Tobacco Barn Flues.

THE MANNING HARDWARE CO.

In The Year

just closed, 1909, we have much to be thankful for, in common with all our citizens, good trade conditions and general prosperity. Our trade has about doubled itself and we hope this year to see the march of progress continued for ourselves as well as our friends and patrons everywhere. Friends, we as for a continuance of your support and patronage, promising on our part honest, fair and square dealings with all. Our aim is to offer you the best goods at lowest prices. Our stock of

General Hardware

will be more complete than ever before. New goods are constantly arriving. A full Line of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. Farmers will find a complete assortment of Farming Implements and Tools to select from. Our "All-In-One" Plow, entirely new, will fill a long felt want. Another carload of the famous Pittsburg Agent for both garden and field fencing has just arrived. Agent for all "Keen Kutter" goods—none better. Headquarters for Guns and Sporting Goods. We ask the ladies to inspect our line of Enamelware, Raed's Enamelware made especially for us—every piece guaranteed.

A full line of Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and all building supplies.

Yours for business.

Plowden Hardware Company.

In the Levi "Busy" Block.

BRING YOUR

JOB WORK

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Job Work

TO THE TIMES OFFICE.