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CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Producers as a class have made in late years long strides along the line of more intelligent and systematic methods of marketing their stuff. Time was when they were the luckless victims of commission men, too often unscrupulous, who extracted a fat commission and turned over as little as their generosity dictated. But producers grew weary of the holdup game and organized themselves into co-operative associations whose chief object was the securing of a better market. This movement was fought bitterly by those who had waxed fat under the old system of individual buying, but it was of no use. The co-operative movement is here to stay, and its success is assured. First grain growers organized; then followed the organization of growers of oranges, apples, grapes, small fruits and garden truck, and in almost every instance market and price conditions have improved as a result in those sections where such organization has been effected. Not only does such organization make possible the establishment of a standard of excellence in the grade and quality of the produce marketed, especially true in the case of fruits, but it makes possible the hiring of experienced men whose chief business it is to look after and report on market conditions in the various distributing centers. One may give his stuff the most scientific and painstaking care, but if he is held up when it comes to selling it it avails him little, and it would be decidedly to his interest to organize. Producers in any locality who are still marketing individually should look into the possibilities of this co-operative movement, not for the purpose of exacting extortionate prices from the consuming public, but to insure fair returns for themselves, who endure the sweat and bear the brunt of production.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman, one of the pioneer agricultural papers of Montana, has lately been publishing some timely words of caution for the benefit of the homeseekers thronging into the state from the east and are filing on the bench lands away from the river valley with the intention of raising wheat. It states that these lands must be worked by dry farming methods, which many of the newcomers know little or nothing about. Of the advice and suggestion which a recent issue of the Husbandman contains the following is worthy of reproduction for the benefit of those who are about to go to the semi-arid sections of the west to make their homes: "The worst mistake it is possible to make is to try to raise a crop of grain on sod land the first season. The man with as much money as our dry land farm experts recommend is all right anywhere, for he can eat and his family will have plenty, but the man who undertakes to build a dry land home without ample funds will find it different from a like undertaking on irrigated land. For the wife and children of the dry land home builder who is short of a year's maintenance our heart bleeds. The dry land home is not meant for such. The proposition is essentially one for the well to do class." The advice which this paper gives is brave and honest, and its suggestions cannot be charged with having been dictated by a selfish interest when the natural tendency would be to minimize rather than give at face value the difficulties with which the settler on the dry lands would be confronted.

CARE THAT COUNTS.

As showing that it is scientific care of orchards rather than an alchemy of soil or climate that is the largely determining factor in raising high quality and prize winning fruit it is worth noting the fact that it was a southwestern Iowa grower who won some of the best prizes offered at the Denver apple show in less than carload exhibits, and that, too, in competition with the best box fruit of the west. It is doubtless true that conditions are better in Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon for the production of apples than in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan or New York, but notwithstanding this it is the care which the western fruit ranchman gives his trees that is chiefly responsible for his splendid success. Were methods that are at present in vogue in some eastern orchards to be adopted in the western fruit valleys there would not be enough marketable apples produced on the ranches to pay taxes and cost of tillage from season to season. As we have before said in these notes, it is the painstaking care that the westerner gives his fruit ranch, and that as his primary and chief occupation, that makes his labor so profitable. Many an eastern orchard owner has learned this fact and is profiting thereby. Many more should profit by it.

A woman will work her fingers off and be cheerful and light hearted about it if she is now and then made to feel that the service she renders is appreciated. Spoken appreciation costs the one who gives it nothing. In fact, it enlarges his nature and, on the other hand, is as rain to thirsty plants to those on whom it is bestowed.

The state of Minnesota has 10,000 quarter sections of land subject to homestead entry. Much of this land is good for farming purposes, but before being filed on should be carefully inspected when there is no snow on the ground. Information regarding homestead lands over the country may be secured by writing the department of the interior, Washington.

While a calf may have nothing but skimmilk from birth and make a go of it, it will never be the calf it might have been had it been started on new milk and gradually changed to a skimmilk ration re-enforced by a handful of oilmeal at each feed and later by oats and shelled corn. Scrimping the feed of the calf in order to sell a little more cream or butter is not a good plan for any animal which is being raised for profit.

There seems to be an extraordinary demoralization in the spud market, due to last year's unusually heavy crop and a holding of a large per cent of it close to the time when new potatoes will be on the market. Notwithstanding the slump in prices, no good reason will exist for reducing the acreage of the tubers materially, as enough will be led to do this to materially raise the price for those who stay in the business on the same scale.

Before the present year's growth of the shade trees gets well started it will be a good idea to inspect those bordering the public highway and to prune the limbs hanging down over walks and driveways. It is not calculated to induce kindly feelings in the lady next door if she has the feathers on her best hat knocked loose by one of these overhanging limbs nor to promote the religious instincts of the fellow who has his eye punched while riding by on a load of hay or double box wagon.

There is probably no type of farming or ranching that is more remunerative or accompanied with less risk one year with another than the growing of alfalfa. Especially is this true in and near sections whose area is largely devoted to some other purpose—as, for instance, fruit raising, for uniformly high prices can be secured for the hay owing to the limited supply raised. Here is a fine opportunity for many an energetic fellow who likes farming, but doesn't like to put up with the exacting care which the raising of fruit entails.

Where possible a first hand inspection of the nursery stock which one buys is advisable, for in such case one not only has opportunity to size up the general appearance of the stock, but to examine the type of roots which the stuff has, which is of more importance than any other factor. And this holds whether the order be of small fruit, bushes, vines, fruit trees or evergreens. The root of a plant or tree is the capital with which it starts in the business of growing, and if this capital be lacking its operations are bound to be limited and unsatisfactory.

While conditions vary greatly in different sections of the country, affecting the care which ought to be given to newly set fruit trees, it is the verdict of the best experience that they should be given most thorough cultivation, with no crop grown close enough to appropriate the moisture which the trees need for their best growth. Too often mistakes are made along both these lines, with the result that the young trees, instead of making a healthy growth, become stunted and never develop as they might have done. That cultivation should be given which will insure loose and mellow soil about the trees, and under no circumstances should it be allowed to become hard and baked.

The University of Wisconsin has of late inaugurated a custom which might well be followed by other institutions a part or the whole of the energies of which as institutions are devoted to the teaching and exemplification of a better type of agriculture. This consists of presenting degrees—testimonials appropriately engrossed—to men who have achieved distinction by service rendered to their fellows through their contributions to the upbuilding of the country's agricultural interests. Three men were honored a short time ago by the university, one of whom was a leader in the organization of farmers' clubs and an able institute leader, the second for the good work he had done as a breeder of fine horses and the encouragement he had given the industry, while the third introduced the culture of Japanese rice in the southwest and has been a pioneer in the work of establishing the very valuable demonstration farms in a dozen southern states, being at present in the employ of the federal government. With agriculture occupying the fundamentally important place that it does in our life as a people the recognition thus of service rendered is becoming indeed and tends to give to agriculture as a vocation the emphasis which it rightly deserves. There ought to be more of these degrees for farmers.

F. E. Trigg

The Best Kitefiier In Town.

Some years ago there died in Nebraska a man named Walsh, who, as a boy, started a suspension bridge. When Walsh was about ten years old the first steps for the construction of the suspension bridge at Niagara were taken. The first thing necessary was the stretching of a single wire across the chasm. The engineer in charge had thought of a way to get it across.

"What boy is the best kitefiier in town?" he asked.

The Walsh boy was named as the best kitefiier in the town of Niagara Falls, and the engineer accordingly asked that he be brought to him. He was made to understand that he must fly his kite across the Niagara river. He flew it across and allowed it to come down on the other side. Men were there to seize it. Then the engineer attached a wire to the string on his side, and the men on the other side detached the kite and by means of the string drew the wire across. By this, in turn, a cable was drawn across, and the bridge was well begun.—Harper's Weekly.

Taste and Smell.

Physiologists have long known that many sensations ordinarily ascribed to taste are in reality due to smell, but this fact has been made clearer than before by the investigations of German savants. Air enters the olfactory chamber, where the nerves connected with the sense of smell are centered, both through the nostrils and through an inlet leading from the mouth. In consequence a breath of perfumed air manifests its odor not only when it is breathed in, but when it is breathed out. For this reason we are sometimes deceived as to the source of the pleasure we derive from things taken into the mouth, the agreeableness of the impression being due, in some cases, rather to smell than to taste.—New York Herald.

The Work of Time.

"And to think," sighed the man who was trying to find a belt which was long enough to be buckled around him, "that the boys at school used to call me Skinny!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE TENANT'S TOAST.

It Carried Off the Prize at Lord Panmure's Dinner.

The following story gives a good idea of the drinking style in England early in the last century. This was what the men of that day took for humor:

Two young English noblemen were paying a visit to Lord Panmure at Brechin castle. One day he wrote a letter to Paniathie, a tenant of his, to come and dine with him, and at the same time he ordered him to bring a sum of money.

Paniathie was aware when he received the order that something was to be done and went prepared.

After dinner Lord Panmure gave the first toast, which was, "All hats in the fire or £20 on the table." Four hats were immediately in the fire.

One of the English noblemen gave the next toast, "All coats in the fire or £50 on the table." Four coats were committed to the flames.

The other English nobleman gave the next toast, "All boots in the fire or £100 pounds on the table." The whole of the boots were committed to the flames.

Paniathie's toast came next, which was, "Two fore teeth in the fire or £200 on the table," and Paniathie pulled his teeth out and threw them into the fire.

The English noblemen looked amazed. They didn't know he had false teeth, and Paniathie went home without hat, coat or boots, but with £600 in his pocket. Lord Panmure thought much of his tenant after that.—Exchange.

THE DEAD SEA.

Old Popular Beliefs About It That Are Not Founded on Fact.

The Dead sea is a remarkable lake, forty-six miles long and from five to nine miles wide, situated in the southeast of Palestine and known from the time of Jerome (340-420 A. D.) as the "Dead" sea, because no fish of any kind have ever been found in its waters. Its surface, which is lower than that of any other body of water known, is 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. At its northern end it has a depth of about 1,300 feet, while the water at the southern extremity is only from three to twelve feet deep.

The Dead sea is fed by the Jordan from the north, but has no outlet, the water being apparently carried off by evaporation. The water of the Dead sea contains a large amount of the salts of magnesia and soda; as a consequence its specific gravity is high, and bathers float in it with ease.

The popular notions that the Dead sea exhales noxious vapors and that birds cannot fly over its surface and remain unharmed are not founded on fact.

According to tradition, Sodom and Gomorrah, "the cities of the plain," stood on the site now occupied by the Dead sea. This view, however, is no longer entertained, and it is now considered certain that the Dead sea existed in its present state during the days of Abraham and even much earlier.—New York American.

The Oldest Death Sentence.

The oldest death sentence extant is found in the Amherst papyri containing the trials of state criminals in Egypt, about 1300 B. C. The criminal in this case was found guilty of magic, which his judges state "was worthy of death, which he carried out, and he killed himself," apparently by stabbing, as in the Japanese harakiri, which is also of very ancient origin.

Among less civilized peoples drowning would seem to have been the earliest method of legal punishment, for about 450 B. C. the Britons killed their criminals by throwing them into a quagmire. Of other than capital punishments the oldest recorded comes from Chaldea, where it was enacted some 6,000 years ago that when any one maimed a slave "the hand that thus offended should pay him each day a measure of corn."

Victim of Their Fear.

"One thing that makes me positively sick," remarked a young matron vehemently to her husband, "is to have guests sit all through a meal and merely toy with the food as Mrs. So-and-so did last night. And she is the third dinner guest we have had lately who did the same thing. They are afraid of getting stout, and, although they accept invitations to meals, they never eat anything that isn't on their regular diet lists, and the consequence is that the hostess sits up and sees portion after portion of her well prepared food going to waste. It almost spoils the evening for me, and I shan't ask any one of the three here again—unless, by chance, they happen to get so thin they won't mind eating a square meal."—New York Press.

Much Interested.

"I hope you will be interested in yonder gentleman," said the hostess. "I have assigned him to take you out to dinner."

"I shall be," responded the lady addressed. "That gentleman was formerly my husband, and he's behind with his alimony."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Keeping Company.

"They kept company for a long time before they were married."

"Yes, and they've kept it most of the time since. Her relatives seem bound to live on them."

The worst use that can be made of success is to boast of it.

Foley Kidney Pills contain in concentrated form ingredients of established therapeutic value for the relief and cure of all kidney and bladder ailments. W. E. Brown & Co.

It Really Happens.

The Woman—Here's a wonderful thing. I've just been reading of a man who reached the age of forty without learning how to read or write. He met a woman, and for her sake he made a scholar of himself in two years. The Man—That's nothing. I know a man who was a profound scholar at forty. Then he met a woman and for her sake made a fool of himself in two days.—Cleveland Leader.

Nothing More to Say.

"Sir," said the candidate, "you promised to vote for me."

"Vell," said his Dutch friend, "and vat if I did?"

"Well, sir, you voted against me!"

"Vell, vat if I did?"

"Then, sir, you lied!"

"Vell, vat if I did?"

DEEP SEA LIFE.

The Deposits on the Surface of Submarine Mountains.

Whether or not the light of day penetrates the obscure depths of the sea has not been settled by scientists, and the fact that some animals found at a depth exceeding 700 fathoms have no eyes or a very faint indication of them, while others possess very large and protruding eyes, helps to make the dispute all the more sharp.

Another strange thing about the lower depths of the ocean is that when its inhabitants possess any color at all that color is usually orange or red or reddish orange—for example, sea anemones, corals, etc. The surface of submarine mountains is strewn with shells like the virgin seashore, showing that it is the feasting place of vast shoals of carnivorous animals. When a codfish eats it takes an oyster in its mouth, cracks the shell, digests the meat and ejects the shell. Crabs crack the shells of their smaller neighbors and suck out the meat. This accounts for the mounds of shells which are found beneath the waves. All fish bones discovered there invariably crumble at the slightest touch, so completely have they been honeycombed by the boring shellfish, and, further illustrating the constant destruction going on in the ocean's depth, it is said that if a ship sinks at sea with all on board it will be eaten by the fish, with the exception of its metal portions, and not a human bone of its crew will remain longer than a few days.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MADE WAGNER PAY.

An Early Sonata That Cost the Composer a Lot of Money.

Wagner when a young man wrote a sonata which had a fair success, but in after life he made every effort to suppress it. Going to the publisher, he said, "Have you any copies of that miserable thing still unsold?"

"Yes," was the reply; "I have quite a number of them in stock."

"Send them to me at once, with a bill," said the composer.

A thousand copies were soon afterward delivered at his door. The bill was a big one, but it was paid, somewhat grudgingly, and Wagner thought he had done with the thing. What was his surprise, then, at receiving two or three months later another consignment, this time of 500 copies.

"I thought you had only a thousand of these things," he protested.

"That was all I had in stock," explained the dealer, "but these have been returned by my agents, to whom I wrote that you wished to have the sonata suppressed."

Wagner winced, but there was nothing for it but to pay the bill. And thereafter whenever business was dull with this crafty publisher a few hundred copies of the sonata would be struck off on shopworn paper and delivered at the composer's door with a memorandum to the effect that they had just come back from remote places where they had been sent for sale.

Salesmanship.

A salesman in a furnishing store displayed to a friendly customer a gentleman's plain linen handkerchief at $5. The man had always thought he was doing well to pay 50 cents and questioned the salesman about it.

"How can a man figure it that he gets his money's worth when he pays $5 for a handkerchief? It doesn't serve the purpose any better, and he couldn't afford to tell any one that he was big enough fool to pay that price."

"He gets his money's worth," said the salesman, "from the added force of self respect that comes with his own personal assurance that he has the best that can be produced. That conviction helps him in urging his point and in swinging the big deal his way, and the $5 is a mere item of incidental expense."

Ever afterward that customer gladly paid more not only for handkerchiefs, but for every item of his wardrobe.

That is salesmanship.—Collier's.

Corfu's Queer Laws.

Corfu can boast of the most peculiar land laws in the world. The landlords are nearly all absentees, and their tenants hold the land on a perpetual lease in return for a rent payable in kind and fixed at a certain proportion of the produce. Such a tenant is considered a co-owner of the soil, and he cannot be expelled but for nonpayment of rent, bad culture or the transfer of his lease without the landlord's consent. Neither can his rent be raised without his permission. Attempts have been made to alter the law, but both landlords and tenants are apparently satisfied with a system that dates back to the time of Homer.

Absolute Equality.

The Woman—The tax office is one which I simply love to go to. The Man—Very few people do. Why do you like it? The Woman—Because it is absolutely the only place where no discrimination is made against me because I am a woman. They let me there pay just as much as if I were a man.—Baltimore American.

The European Plan.

Landlord (after fair guest has fainted at sight of her bill)—Jean, I have sent the boy for a glass of water for the lady, and I want you to see that 10 cents is added to her bill. Understand?—Fliegende Blatter.

A Good Break.

The Shopper (in china shop to salesman)—You don't break these sets, I presume. The Salesman—No'm, but our errand boy does sometimes.

What Everybody Wants.

Everybody desires good health which is impossible unless the kidneys are sound and healthy. Foley's Kidney Remedy should be taken at the first indication of any irregularity, and a serious illness may be averted. Foley's Kidney Remedy will restore your kidneys and bladder to their normal state and activity. W. E. Brown & Co.

Generous.

Stranger—Did you ever reveal your fishing hole to a friend? Angler—Once I did to a friend on his deathbed.—Brooklyn Life.

The man who is too proud to ask for favors doesn't get many.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Both Live and Learn.

"A man lives and learns," remarked the husband, with some bitterness.

"Well, the school of experience doesn't bar co-eds," retorted his wife.—Milwaukee Journal.

Buckien's Arnica Salve
The Best Salve In The World.

Night Blindness.

Inability to see by day is matched by the commoner night blindness which most of us have known in friend or relative. This defect, which includes an inability to see even by artificial light, is congenital with some people and never overcome. It is often hereditary. It may also be caused, however, by long exposure to an overbright light, coupled with fatigue. A strange story is told concerning a ship's crew two centuries ago which were overcome by night blindness so extreme that their captain was obliged to force a fight with a Spanish privateer during the day, knowing that by night his men would be helpless. In order to obviate this difficulty for future occasions he ordered each sailor to keep one eye bound during the daytime, discovering, to his gratification, that this eye, having rested, was then free of the defect. The sailors were very amusing in their efforts to retain the bandage well over the eye that must be ready for night duty, and so a method of modifying this trouble was discovered—London Strand Magazine.

The Attorney In England.

The use of the word attorney denotes a belated mind. Since Nov. 1, 1875, attorneys have ceased to exist, their title merged by law into that of solicitor of the supreme court of judicature, says a writer in the London Mail. The name had long been used as a term of abuse. Johnson observed of an acquaintance that "he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an attorney."

Archbishop Trench, in 1859, noted that the word attorney was going out of favor and that the lower branch of the legal profession preferred to be called solicitors. So when the judicature act of 1873 was before parliament a clause was inserted abolishing the obnoxious title. But with our delightful conservatism we still honor the "attorney general."

Holland.

Holland, known as North and South Holland, forms part of the northern part of the Netherlands. These provinces are composed of land rescued from the sea and defended by immense dikes. Holland was inhabited by the Batvi in the time of Caesar, who made a league with them. It became part of Gallia Belgica and afterward of the kingdom of Austria. From the tenth to the fifteenth century it was governed by counts under the German emperors. Holland was at one time a Dutch republic. It was created a kingdom in 1806, and Louis Bonaparte, father of Napoleon III., was declared king.

Rattled.

He—I trust you have forgiven me for not recalling your name the other evening, although I remembered your face perfectly.

She—Oh, yes; but my name is such a plain one I should think you would have remembered it quite as readily.

He—Not at all.—Your name isn't half as plain as—er—beg pardon; your face is much more aristocratic than your—I mean to say that your name is harder than—

An Ideal Husband

is patient, even with a nagging wife, for he knows she needs help. She may be so nervous and run-down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters—the most wonderful remedy for ailing women. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used them and become healthy and happy. Try them Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

Antiquated Customs.

There is no court in Europe more tenacious of its etiquette—which was inaugurated several hundreds of years ago—than that of Spain. It is said that King Ferdinand VII. once made a minister resign because he had accidentally touched his hand. One of the quaintest ceremonies is the closing of the royal palace gates at Madrid every night. Electric light has been in use in the palace for quite a long while, but nevertheless every evening at 11 o'clock the officiating gentleman in waiting appears, accompanied by several servants, who carry ancient lanterns, to demand a huge key from a higher official to lock the doors of the palace. This is all the more amusing as the huge key does not fit the modern keyholes. The key is then returned to a third official, and every night gentlemen in waiting have to patrol the corridors of the palace, though sufficient guards are about, to watch over the slumbers of their royal master.

Paul the Tyrant.

Paul I. of Russia was very deaf and also very tyrannical. One day an aide-de-camp, intending to please him, approached and cried in his ear, "I am glad to see, your majesty, that your hearing is much improved!"

"What is that you say?" growled the czar.

Raising his voice, the aid-de-camp said, "I am glad that your majesty's hearing is so much improved!"

"Ah, that's it, eh?" chuckled the czar and then added, "Say it once more."

The aid-de-camp repeated the words, whereupon Paul I. thundered: "So you dare to make fun of me, do you? Just wait awhile."

Next day the aid-de-camp was on his way to the mines of Siberia.

The Lesson She Learned.

A fair western co-ed and one of the male seniors fell violently in love and neglected their studies shamefully. Both were expelled. The fair co-ed therupon wrote this interesting reply to the faculty:

Gentlemen—You have expelled me for neglecting my studies, yet I have learned at your institution more than you will ever know. I have learned the meaning of love. What is the use of studying botany if I am not allowed to gather roses? Why should I devote myself to astronomy if I may not look at the stars? What does it profit me to spend years on mathematics and neglect my own figure? You have expelled my fiance also. Do you think he is unhappy? We were married last evening.

—Exchange.

The High Cost of Living

Increases the price of many necessities without improving the quality. Foley's Honey and Tar maintains its high standard of excellence and its great curative qualities without any increase in cost. It is the best remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and all ailments of the throat, chest any lungs. The genuine is in a yellow package. Refuse substitutes. W. E. Brown & Co.

Comforting Words.

Many a Manning Household Will Find Them So.

To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed; to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. To tell how this great change can be brought about will prove comforting words to hundreds of Manning readers.

S. C. Brown, 12 Canal St., Sumter, S. C., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they did me more good than all the other remedies I had previously tried. I suffered severely from a lame back and some days was not able to work. It was hard for me to stoop or lift, I could not rest well and no position I assumed was comfortable. In the morning upon arising, my back was so lame that I could hardly get about. The kidney secretions also contained sediment and were too frequent in passage. I finally procured Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me. I have not had a lame back since and the secretions from my kidneys do not annoy me. I am in good health at present and give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

'Every Month'

writes Lola P. Roberts, of Vienna, Mo., "I used to be sick most of the time and suffered with backache and headache. My Mother, who had been greatly helped by the use of Cardui, got me two bottles, and I have been well ever since."

E 49

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Cardui is a gentle tonic for young and old women. It relieves and prevents pain. It builds strength. It feeds the nerves. It helps the whole system.

Made from harmless roots and herbs, it has no bad after-effects, does not interfere with the use of any other medicine and can do you nothing but good.

Try Cardui. It will help you. Your dealer sells it.

Notice of Deliquent Land Sales

By virtue of sundry executions to me directed by L. L. Wells, County Treasurer, I will offer for sale at Manning Court House, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1910, being salesday, the following real estate for 1908 taxes:

Fulton Township—H. C. Nivens, one lot.

Calvery Township—Edith Cantey, 56 acres and one building; Eliza A. Logan, one lot; Nannie Thomas, 40 acres and one building.

Friendship Township—Charlie Belser, 161 3 10 acres; Robert Brown, 3 lots and 3 buildings; Ed Brunson, one lot, William Doudy, one lot; Mack Nelson, one lot; Antrum McLeod, one lot; Julia Roberson, 1-2 acre; Estell M. Ragin, 115 acres and 2 buildings; Mace or Grandison Ragin, one lot.

St. Paul—Nancy Glover, 16 acres; Annie Maltimore, 16 acres.

Santee—Mary E. Davis, 3 acres.

Concord—William Brown, one lot; H. L. B. Wells, Attorney, 48 acres and 1 building.

St. James—G. W. Dingle, Agt., 200 acres.

Sammy Swamp—Mrs. Sarah E. Hodge, 50 acres.

Brewington—D. P. Pendergrass, 40 acres.

Purchaser to pay for papers.

E. B. GAMBLE,
Sheriff of Clarendon County.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Clarendon County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Citizens Bank of Timmonsville, Plaintiff
against
John E. Welch and Jehu Smith Defendants.

Decree.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A Judgment Order of the Court of Common Pleas, in the above stated action, to me directed, bearing date February 19th, 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 6th day of June, 1910, being salesday, the following described real estate:

"All the interest of John E. Welch, the same being one-third (1-3) of all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situate in the County of Clarendon, in the State aforesaid, belonging to the estate of W. T. Welch, containing one hundred and twenty-five (125) acres, and bounded as follows: North by lands of W. J. Baddin, lands of Eliza E. Coker and lands of Hartwell Gamble; East by lands of Joseph Wheeler; South by lands of R. W. Coker, and lands of J. E. Beard, and West by Pudding Swamp, and having such other ferms, marks and boundaries as a plat will more fully represent, made by William McIntosh, D. S., on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1846."

Purchaser to pay for papres.

E. B. GAMBLE,
Sheriff Clarendon County.

CATARRH CURED AT HOME

Trial Treatment of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy Free to Sufferers.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat, or lungs, if you are constantly spitting, blowing the nose, have stopped up feeling, head noises, deafness, asthma, bronchitis or weak lungs, you can cure yourself at home by a remedy so simple that even a child can use it.

It will cost you only a postal card to get a liberal free trial package of Dr. Blosser's wonderful remedy. It is sent by mail to every interested sufferer. Certainly no offer could be more liberal.

The full treatment is not expensive. A package containing enough to last one whole month will be sent by mail for $1.00.

A postal card with your name and address sent to H. H. BOGER, Manning Times office, Manning, S. C., will bring you by return mail the free trial treatment and an interesting booklet, so that you can at once begin to cure yourself privately at home.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZ

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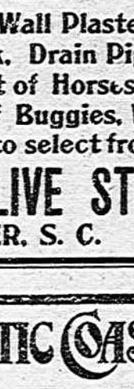

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