CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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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.

Before You Buy an

Automobile

See Us.

D. M. BRADHAM & SON

BANK OF CLARENDON, Manning, S. C.

We solicit your banking business. It is to your interest to patronize this safe and strong bank. Four years of continued growth and operation without the loss of as much as a dollar, speaks for itself, does it not?

We want to be your bankers, if you are not already a customer, come and see us about it and tell us why. If you are, come and see us anyhow. It is never too late to do a good thing for yourself.

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

BANK OF CLARENDON, Manning, S. C.

Physicians Advise

the use of a goodlaxative, to keep the bowels open and prevent the poisons of undigested food from gettinginto your system.

The latest product of science is VELVO Laxative Liver Syrup, purely vegetable, gentle, reliable and of a pleasant, aromatic taste. Velvo acts on the liver, as well as on the stomach and bowels, and is of the greatest possible efficacy in constipation, indigestion, billousness, sick headache, feverishness, colic, flatulence, etc. Try VF 1

VELVO LAXATIVE LIVER SYRUP

Home Course In Poultry Keeping

IX.—Seasonal Review of the Work.

By MILO M. HASTINGS.

Formerly Poultryman at Kansas Experiment Station, Commercial Poultry Expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, Author of "The Dollar Hen."

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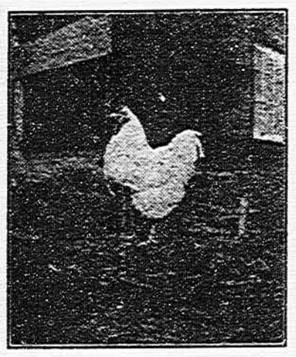
IN this last lesson I shall apply the suggestion given in the previous eight lessons by naming briefly the things that will require attention month by month.

January.

All stock saved for sale as breeders should have been got rid of around the holiday season or shortly thereafter, and the poultryman begins the year with a well culled flock of layers.

In January the laying hens will require more attention than at any other season of the year. The weather is severe, and as egg prices are high every egg added to the basket represents a good profit. See that the house is tight, except openings in the front left for ventilation. See that these windows are so protected that snow does not blow in. Whether you will keep the hens shut in or allow them to run out will depend upon your general plan of operation. If feeding in litter is used, it will be best to keep the hens indoors as much as possible, and careful watch will be necessary to see that the birds are kept busy and always too hungry to mope around, yet the January hen must never go to bed with an empty crop. When the temperature of the house is below freezing the hens should be given water with the chill taken off twice or, better still, three times a day. Sometimes eggs will have to be gathered more than once a day so that they will not freeze in the nest. Do not neglect to provide green food. If your supply of fall cabbages and other vegetables run out, it will be necessary to use either steamed clover or alfalfa or to sprout oats.



WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL.

February.

The February work of the poultry yard is very like that of the January. The main idea at this season of the year is to keep the hens laying. When the warm days come, the droppings that have accumulated in the poultry house will become damp and malodorous and should be removed. If there is a heavy fall of snow shovel a little strip in front of the house, and if hens range around stables or in feed lots it will pay to shovel a path for them. During very sloppy days it may be desirable to shut the hens in, as it is of little benefit for them to trail around in the slush, and it will result in the soiling of the eggs.

March.

With a well kept flock of poultry the March egg yield is the heaviest of the year. Eggs are declining in price rapidly at this season and should be marketed frequently. By this month any supply of vegetables kept from the previous fall will have been exhausted, and with the feeling of spring in the air the poultryman must not forget that warm days will not bring the hens spring foods. Dry clover and alfalfa are fair, but sprouted oats are better, and it will be worth the trouble necessary to prepare them. As soon as the ground may be worked all yards or, if on a farm, a patch of ground near the poultry house should be sown in oats. The chickens may pull one-half the crop up by the roots as it comes through the ground, but it is the chickens we are interested in and not the oat crop.

If the incubator is to be used for hatching it should be started about the 1st of March, while the hens may now be set as rapidly as they become broody. With the heavy breeds every effort should be made to have the bulk of the chickens hatch during the month of April. During the last two weeks in March incubators are to be set for Leghorns.

April.

With green food sown the previous month the egg production problem in April will simplify itself considerably. The hens can now range abundantly, and the care necessary in the winter time to keep them busy and happy is no longer required. April is the poultryman's busy month. His labors with the layers consist chiefly in gathering the eggs, but the work is most arduous with sitting hens and incubators, which are now running full blast, and even more of his time must go to the care of wee [illegible] the work of the poultry [illegible] ing for the newly [illegible] the most difficult to systematize or to intrust to the hands of hired labor.

The coops or outdoor brooders should be well scattered about, as it is not good for large flocks of young chicks to run together. Moreover, young chicks must be protected in their feeding quarters from the presence of old fowls, which in their greed to get at the food meant for the little fellows will run over and trample them. On the farm this is most easily arranged by having the food for chicks in a slat coop, which keeps out the grown fowls.

May.

May, like April, is a month in which the hens take care of themselves. The hatching of the larger breeds should be finished the early part of this month. Hens of all breeds will insist upon wishing to brood, but can be broken up by penning them in an outdoor coop for a few days. Little chicks will require a great deal of care, and when thundershowers come up some one must hasten out, frequently in the rain, and see that the foolish hens and frightened brooder chicks get under shelter and do not crouch up in some fence corner. If perchance some have been forgotten one should make a thorough search as soon as the shower is over and bring all soaked chicks into the house to dry. Those found down flat on their backs and apparently dead, if rescued soon enough and wrapped in woolen rags and placed around the stove, will revive in a most astonishing fashion.

June.

The hatching of Leghorns should be brought to a close during the early part of this month and all male birds taken from the yards. The growing chicks will now be old enough to need less care, and the chief source of the poultryman's loss will be due to his carelessness in leaving coops unprotected from "varmints."

Lice and mites will now begin to invade the poultryman's camp more abundantly, and with the approach of the warm weather more cleanliness in feeding vessels and about the house will be necessary.

During June crops should be sown to supply green food in the midsummer, when the grass and spring sown crops dry up.

July.

The poultryman's work is considerably relieved during July. Indeed, this is the best season of the year for him to leave the chicken farm to the hired man and visit his kinfolk. Cleanliness to keep down disease and lice and care in gathering the eggs frequently and marketing them promptly are the chief points worthy of mention.

Early broilers will be ready for market during this month.

August.

In August we have the same problems as the previous month. Be sure the hens have abundant water and green food. The egg yield should show a considerable increase over July. The male birds of the heavier breeds should now be got into shape for market. The poultry breeder should take careful observation of his growing stock and make selection of the most vigorous youngsters to be reserved, from which to pick the breeding stock. More green crops should now be sown for the fall pasturage. All two-year-old hens and, if you have abundant pullets, a portion of the yearling hens may now be sent to market.

September.

Eggs are now advancing in price, but it is neither right nor, in the long run, profitable to hold them. Sell all eggs promptly and try to get recognition for your honesty and quality of your product. Young male birds, especially Leghorns, should be separated from the pullets. The coops or colony houses in which the young pullets have grown should be gradually moved toward the house which is to be the winter quarters and the pullets got into the habit of roosting in the laying house. Nice secluded nests should be arranged, as a few precocious pullets will begin laying in this month. Sow wheat and rye for winter green foods.

October.

Pullets will now begin laying in considerable numbers. If you have fancy trade keep their eggs, which are small, separated from the larger stock. Any remaining old hens that are not to be kept through the winter should be disposed of. Runty pullets and all young male birds not needed for breeding stock should also be sent to market.

November.

This month should find the laying flock nicely installed in their winter quarters. November eggs are high in price and scarcer than at any other time during the year. The poultry fancier will now select his birds and get them ready for the shows. As the nights grow colder use judgment in closing up the poultry house. If it is closed tightly the hens which have been roosting in the open air will catch cold, and roup will be the result. Keep a careful lookout for this dread disease and take immediate steps to correct things if the symptoms of roup appear.

December.

December is the height of the poultry show season. The fancier will be a very busy man. His birds must be cooped, trained and prepared for the shows. The poultryman himself may be away at shows, and some one else will have to look after the flock at home. By all means layers must not be neglected. Not only are December eggs highly profitable, but layers that do not start in this month will be very liable to keep in the background until the warm spells of March.

His Athletic Neighbor.

A young man inmate of a boarding house had been disturbed night after night by the boarder in the next room doing things with a punching bag he'd rigged up in the room some way. At breakfast each morning the young man would look over the crowd and wonder who the bag puncher might be, but there was no one in sight but a bunch of women and eight or ten men with narrow chests and retreating chins. One night he made up his mind to knock on the bag punching roomer's door and ask him to put over his exercise until daylight when all the world's awake. The man might be small enough to bulidoze even with all his athletics. The door opened and there, clad in a tight fitting red jersey, was a robust, buxom woman of perhaps thirty summers.

"And what did you say to her?" the young man was asked.

"I was so startled," replied he, "that I asked what afterward seemed to me the most natural request I could have made. I asked her if she'd lend me a couple of matches."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Eccentric Phrases.

Why do we always talk of putting on a coat and vest? Who puts on a coat before a vest? We also say putting on shoes and stockings. Who puts on shoes before the stockings? We also put up signs telling people to wipe their feet when we mean their boots or shoes. And a father tells a boy he will warm his jacket when he means to warm his pantaloons. We are a little eccentric in our phrases at times.

An Odd Epitaph.

The following epitaph is to be found in a cemetery within seven miles of New York's city hall:

Reader, pass on; don't waste your time
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme,
For what I am this crumbling clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

In the Game.

"I am in the hands of my friends," said the political sidestepper.

"Yes," replied the harsh critic, "and every time your friends look over their hands they seem impatient for a new deal."—Washington Star.

Farm Butter Making.

Clemson Extension Work.—Article XI.

Much of the butter that is now being produced on the farms of this State is of poor quality. This is not due to the lack of good materials to work with, but is due to the methods practiced. It must be remembered that the first essential in making good butter is to have good cream. By good cream we mean cream that has been obtained from the milk gotten from healthy cows and drawn in a cleanly manner. The udders of the cows must be washed and dried before each milking and the milkers should milk with clean and dry hands, and in such a way that as little dirt as possible will get into the milk.

As soon as the milk is brought into the house strain it through not less than three thicknesses of cheese cloth. This will get out all find dirt and hairs. Strain into pans or bowls that have been well washed and sunned and place in the refrigerator or the coldest spot possible. At the end of twenty four hours all the cream will have risen and may be taken off in any convenient manner. If the milk has been kept cool enough it will still be sweet, but under the usual conditions, where no ice is used, it will very probably have clabbered. If the milk has not clabbered, it will be more convenient to put the cream where it may be kept cold and hold it until a large churning may be made. If, however, the milk has clabbered when the cream is taken off, it will be best to churn at once. Cream that is very sour never makes a good quality of butter.

The quality of butter is due largely to the following points:

1. Temperature at which the cream is churned.
2. Acidity of cream.
3. How the butter is washed.
4. Working and salting.

These points will now be taken up in their order. The churn should always be scalded out with water before it is used. After scalding rinse out with cold water so as to bring the temperature of the church to that of the cream that is to be churned. The temperature of the cream should be such that the butter will come in from thirty-five to forty-five minutes. If it comes in less time than thirty five minutes, there will be too much butter left in the butter milk and the butter is harder to wash clean. The churning should stop when the granules of butter are the size of grains of wheat. At this stage all of the butter has come and it is easy to wash, for each grain stands out so that the water can get to it. If the churning continues until the butter gathers into lumps the size of hen's eggs or larger, it will be impossible to wash the butter well, as only the outsides of the lumps are exposed to the water.

When the butter has come draw off the butter milk and add enough water to float the butter. The temperature of the wash water should be slightly below the temperature of the cream when it was placed in the churn. After adding the water shake the churn so that every grain of the butter will come in contact with the water. It is best to wash the butter twice. The purpose of the washing is to get out the butter milk. Too much washing will destroy the flavor.

After the second wash water has been drawn off, take the butter out of the churn and put on worker. While it is still in the granular form add one ounce of the best grade of fine salt to every pound of butter. Work salt in with paddle or lever of worker, but never with the hands. The object of working is to get out the excess water and to distribute the salt. Work until the butter has a waxy appearance. Too much working will ruin the grain and cause the butter to look greasy. At this season of the year very little if any color need be used, but if color is to be added, it should be put into the churn just after the cream.

PROF. J. M. BURGESS,
Division of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

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. R. 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.

Matrimonial Catechism.

What is marriage?

Marriage is an institution for the blind.

Why do some people never marry?

Because they do not believe in divorce.

When a man thinks seriously of marriage, what happens?

He remains single.

Should a man marry a girl for her money?

No. But he should not let her be an old maid just because she's rich.

When a girl refers to a "sad courtship," what does she mean?

She means that the man got away.

Is an engagement as good as a marriage?

It's better.

In selecting a husband, why does a girl prefer a fat man?

Because a fat man finds it hard to stoop to anything low.

When asking pay, how should a young man act?

He should face papa manfully and never give him a chance at his back.

When the minister says, "Do you take this woman for better or worse?" what does he mean?

The bridegroom's people construe it one way, and the bride's family interpret it another. It is very sad.

When a man says he can manage his wife, what does he mean?

He means that he can make her do anything she wants to.

When a child is smart and good to whose family is it due?

To its mother's.

When a child is bad and stupied to whose family is it due?

We refuse to answer.

Is it possible for a married man to be a fool without knowing it?

Not if his wife is alive.—United Presbyterian.

Making a Lawn.

On his English tour an American was admiring the velvety smoothness of a certain sward, and, being possessed of land and an overpowering confidence that with money all things are possible, he asked the head gardener how to produce such a lawn. And the gardener said: "It's easy enough, sir. All you need do is to remove all the stones, plow up the ground, plant it with grass seed and roll it for 300 years."

Glad To Recommend Them.

Mr. E. Weakley, Kokomo, Ind., says: "After taking Foley Kidney Pills, the severe backache left me, my kidneys became stronger, the secretions natural and my bladder no longer pained me. I am glad to recommend Foley Kidney Pills." In a yellow package. W. E. Brown & Co.

The Secret of Happiness.

The first secret of happiness is to keep so busy you will not have time to know whether you are happy or not.

The best way to get rid of trouble is to crowd it off the map. You can't do two things at once, and it is physically impossible to fret and whine over the disappointments of the past if you are hustling after something that looks good to you for the future.

It takes leisure in which to be miserable, and that is the reason why women as a class are so much more melancholy and take so much more doleful a view of existence than men do. The majority of women have lots of time in which to sit up with their fingers on their pulses, counting their heart beats, and searching their systems for symptoms of unhappiness. And they always find them.

Men, on the other hand, are mostly kept on the jump making a living, and they haven't a minute to spare to consider whether they are as joyful as they expected to be or not, and the result is that they are cheerful under creditable circumstances.

It is observed that, in cases of bereavement in a family, the men recuperate much more quickly from the loss of a loved one than the women do. This is not because the men are less devoted than the women, but because the exigencies of life thrust nature's great panacea—occupation—on the men, whereas, the women are left idle with nothing to do but brood over their sorrow.

The lesson of all of this is to get busy if you would be happy.

If you are a man who has always fought an unequal battle with fate and has gone down in defeat, don't let yourself sink into a querulous, pessimistic "knocker." Get up and try something else, and work so hard at it that you won't have time to recall the blows that you have received, nor even to be conscious of the wounds you may be getting.

If you are an old man, too feeble to work, don't sit down and bemoan the days of your youth, and make yourself a burden to every one around you by your lamentations over how much better things "used to be" than they are now. Find some interest in life. Take up some hobby, and ride it so hard and fast that the days will go by like a flash, and you will be gay and cheerful company before you know it.

If you are a young girl, discontented and fretful, because you can't have the pretty clothes and go to the parties that richer girls enjoy, cut out the whining and go to work and make the money that you want. The whole field of labor is open to you and you will find that there is a lot more fun in making the money to buy a new gown than there is wearing it.—Rock Hill Herald

A Woman's Great Idea

is how to make herself attractive. But, without health, it is hard for her to be lovely in face, form or temper. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation and Kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. But Electric Bitters always prove a godsend to women who want health, beauty and friends. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion, good health. Try them. 50c at all druggists.

In Sweet Accord—Except.

The candidates for governor are in sweet accord in wanting good roads, and good public schools, and pensions for the old Confederate veterans. Who is there, candidate or what not, who does not want all these things?

Let the candidates then be more specific:

Do they want the pension appropriation made larger than it is?

Do they want the appropriation for public schools increased?

Do they want the counties to bond themselves to get good roads?

A convenient platform for the candidates might be, with equal definiteness: I am in favor of everything I ought to be in favor of, and I am opposed to everything that I ought to be opposed to.

But there is one rift in the lute. There is one point on which the candidates do not agree, and that is the eternal "licker" question. One wants prohibition; another wants local option—which may mean that he wants prohibition or that he wants the dispensary. As a rule "local option" men are liquor men.

Later on the candidates may strike some real "issue" in politics, such as the equalization of taxation, the control of corporations, the reform of the judicial system of the State, or something else.—Newberry Observer.

Kept The King at Home.

"For the past five years we have kept the King of all laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—in our home and they have proved a blessing to all our family," writes Paul Mathulka of Buffalo, N. Y. Easy, but sure remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 25c. at all druggists.

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. Clarendon now proposes to place upon the court house square a suitable mark of its patriotism by having erected a shaft in honor of those who responded and laid down their lives upon their country's altar. All contributions sent to THE MANNING TIMES will be acknowledged through its columns.

J. H. Lesesne	$10 00
Louis Levi	10 00
Fred Lesesne	10 00
Mrs. E. Appel	10 00
David B. Jones	10 00
D. L. Green	5 00
C. M. Mason	5 00
R. F. Ridgeway	1 00
R. M. Strange	5 00
W. T. Wilder	5 00
R. R. Harvin, Tadmor, Tex	10 00

Clemson Agricultural College Examination.

The examination for the award of scholarships in Clemson Agricultural College will be held in the County Court House on Friday, July 8th, at 9 a. m. Applicants must fill out proper forms, to be secured from the County Superintendent of Education, before they will be allowed to stand the examinations. For detailed information, apply to the Superintendent of Education, or to the President of Clemson College.

Applicants for admission to the College, but not seeking for the scholarships, will also stand entrance examinations at the court house July 8th.

The scholarships are worth $100 and free tuition.

The next session of the college opens September 14th, 1910.

COST AND COURSES OF STUDY.

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Agriculture and Chemistry.
(3) Agriculture and Animal Industry.
(4) Chemistry and Geology.
(5) Civil Engineering.
(6) Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
(7) Textile Industry.

Cost per session, including Board, Laundry, Heat, Light, Uniform and all fees, $118.70. Books and all other miscellaneous supplies, about $20.00. For students who pay tuition, $40.00 additional.

For catalog and information, apply to

W. M. RIGGS,
Acting President.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

The Persistency of Colds.

Why is it that we are so heavily subject to colds? Other epidemic diseases—measles, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria—may get hold on us once and there is an end; it is not usual to have any of them twice. We brew in our blood immunity. The poison of the disease evokes in us its proper antidote. Our blood cells make a sort of natural antitoxin and keep it in stock, so that we are henceforth protected against the disease. A well vaccinated nurse, for example, works with safety in a smallpox hospital, where the very air is infective, but her blood is so changed by vaccination that the smallpox cannot affect her. By scarlet fever, again, we are, as it were, vaccinated against scarlet fever. The reaction of our blood against the disease immunizes us. No such result follows influenza or a common cold. We brew nothing that is permanent. We are just as susceptible to a later invasion as we were to the invasion that is just over.—London Spectator.

The Festive Codfish.

A correspondent of the New York Post says that the codfish frequents "the tablelands of the sea." The codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine tablelands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs that we have so often noticed. The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic altitoodleum. The correspondent further says that the "codfish subsists largely on the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the cherry tree in search of food or clubbing the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of coral have missed a very fine sight. The codfish when at home rambling through the submarine forests does not wear his vest unbuttoned as he does while loafing around the grocery stores of the United States. —Bill Nye.

A High Priced Fricassee.

Lord Alvanley, a noted wit and high liver in England a hundred years or so ago, insisted on having an apple tart on his dinner table every day throughout the year. On one occasion he paid a caterer $1,000 for a luncheon put up in a basket that sufficed a small boating party going up the Thames. Being one of a dozen men dining together at a London club where each was required to produce his own dish, Alvanley's, as the most expensive, won him the advantage of being entertained free of cost. This benefit was gained at an expense of $540, that being the price of a simple fricassee composed entirely of the "noix," or small pieces at each side of the back, taken from thirteen kinds of birds, among them being 100 snipe, 40 woodcocks and 20 pheasants—in all about 300 birds.

Why an Alias?

One afternoon, when the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Arthur Sullivan, having finished a duet, were sitting down to a homely "dish of tea" provided by Mrs. Sullivan, the composer's mother, it suddenly occurred to her to start the subject of family names and titles, which puzzled the good lady considerably.

"Sir," she said, "your family name is Guelph."

"My dear mother," began Arthur.

"But it is, isn't it?" she persisted.

"Certainly," replied the duke, much amused. "What's the matter with it, Mrs. Sullivan?"

"Oh, nothing," returned the excellent old lady musingly. "Only I can't understand why you don't call yourself by your proper name."

Arthur wanted to explain to her, but the duke would not allow him to.

"There's nothing to be ashamed of in the name of Guelph, Mrs. Sullivan," he said gravely.

"That's exactly what I say," persisted Arthur's mother; "nothing whatever as far as I know, and, that being so, why you should not call yourself by it I can't understand."—F. C. Burnand's "Records and Reminiscences."

Big Clocks.

The big clock of the Metropolitan tower at Madison square, New York, is by long odds the costliest and most elaborate public timepiece ever constructed and is the only great clock in the world operated wholly by electricity without the touch of human hands. Some of its other wonders are its size, being the largest four dial tower clock and the third largest clock of any size in the world, and its altitude, which is the highest of any clock in the world. It has also the biggest and heaviest striking bell.

The other three largest clocks are the one face dial of the Colgate factory in Jersey City, which is forty feet across, the next in size a mammoth public chronometers being the dial at St. Bombort's, in the old city of Malines, in Belgium, which is thirty-nine feet across. St. Peter's of Zurich, Switzerland, has a dial face twenty-nine feet, and then in order comes the Metropolitan tower clock, which is twenty-six feet six inches in diameter.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
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APPAREL SHOP FOR MEN AND LADIES

Everything of the best for the personal wear and adornment of both sexes.

We fill mail orders carefully and promptly.

DAVID OUTFITTING COMPANY.

Charleston, S. C.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
Will Surely Stop That Cough.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Clarendon County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

May V. Whilden, Plaintiff
against
Sam Lawson, Richard B. Smythe, Summerton Mercantile Company, and Lanham-Coskrey Co., Defendants.

Copy Summons for Relief.

(Complaint Served.)

To the Defendants Above Named:—

You are hereby Summoned an 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 120-122 North Main Street, in the City of Sumter, 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 will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated May 16th A. D. 1910.

DAVIS & WEINBERG,
LEE & MOISE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the Defendant, Sam Lawson, Take Notice:—

That the Summons and Complaint in the above styled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1910.

DAVIS & WEINBERG,
LEE & MOISE.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The Bank of Manning,

Manning, S. C.

Capital Stock	$40,000
Surplus	40,000
Stockholders' Liability	40,000
Total Protection to Depositors.	$120,000

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