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THE D. J. CHANDLER CLOTHING COMPANY,

PHONE 166,

SUMTER, S. C.

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., JULY 12, 1911.

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WHY NOT BE FAIR?

Governor Blease delivered an address in Spartanburg county last week to a large assembly of people, and the Herald of Spartanburg owned it is said, by the Gonzales' of Columbia has a report of the speech, which is reproduced in The State. We are not in a position to say whether or not the speech reported in Gonzales, Spartanburg newspaper is correct or garbled but we can say if the speech as published in the Spartanburg newspaper is any way near correct then the governor of this State is a fit subject for the State hospital for the insane, there are expressions in that reported speech which no sane or sober man would utter, and we do not believe Governor Blease is crazy, therefore, we are inclined to think the reporter gave him a raw deal by garbling his utterances. To snatch a sentence here and there from a speech and connect them together would give an exact statement of words used, but in their disconnected state would make the speaker say things he never dreamed of saying, and such a report would be a disgrace. Why the holy bible can be so garbled as to make it indecent to read, and it is done too, by a class of sacrilegious writers in their attempts at ridicule and misrepresentation, so too, with a prejudiced newspaper reporter, to warm up to his employer, whom he knows hates the governor as the devil hates holy water, he picks sentences from the governor's speech, puts them together in order that he may delight his employer by holding the governor up to scorn.

paragraph which said that Governor Blease delivered practically the same speech he did at Spartanburg. What are the readers of the newspapers to gather from this conflict of opinion? Is it not a reasonable supposition, when it is known there is a prejudice with one newspaper, and no reason to think there is any favoritism with the other, that the prejudiced newspaper misrepresented the governor in reporting his speech at Spartanburg when it reported utterances as would make a drunken or an insane man hesitate to say privately even not to say in a public speech.

It is a notorious fact The Columbia State is very unfriendly towards Governor Blease, it manifested this disposition before he became governor and it has never let up, therefore its influence with the masses must necessarily be weakened, especially so, when the masses believe that its personal prejudice permeates its editorial and its news columns in matters which effect the present governor. When the reported speech of Governor Blease at Spartanburg was made in a Gonzales owned newspaper and reproduced in the Columbia edition, it became questioned at once, and those who questioned it have the suspicion that the report as it appeared was made with a deliberate purpose of trying to injure the governor's influence with the masses. We believe The State and other enemies of the governor can accomplish a greater success by being fair, even to those their editor hates.

WILL BETHUNE HANG?

According to the Sunday News, an effort is being made to get Governor Blease to interfere in the sentence of death which has been pronounced by the court in the case of Willie Bethune, who killed Mr. G. B. Mims. The day fixed for the execution of Bethune is next Friday. Just what action the governor will take in this case is unknown, but from the statement in the Sunday paper it seems that the trial judge, who was Judge Gage, and Judge Shipp, who last sentenced Bethune, have written letters to the governor recommending clemency. It is strange to us why a circuit judge will sentence a man to death, and then later without additional testimony, recommend to the governor that he soften the sentence imposed. If the trial judge believed the accused had been wrongfully convicted, or the jury should have recommended him to mercy, it was his duty in law, and in mercy, to set the verdict aside, and grant a new trial; but to pronounce the sentence of death, put the State to the expense of defending appeals, sentencing, and other obstacles in the way of executing the law, and

after all this, to write letters urging the governor to do that which the trial judge could have done, seems to us like shirking duty and shifting the responsibility on someone else. Our position is simply this, if Bethune is guilty of murder he should be hanged, if his crime is manslaughter, he should go to the penitentiary, if innocent then he should be free. On the trial the judge was in a better position to know whether or not the verdict of the jury was warranted by the evidence, if it was, then he should not now interfere, if it was not, then and there, he should have exercised his power for mercy and justice.

It is these delays and these exasperating changes that cause people to do rash things. The family of the deceased Mims, is a large one, and the fact that they controlled their feelings to let the law avenge the death of their loved one is creditable to their high sense of good citizenship; under much less provocation, the law has been disregarded and swift punishment visited upon the one who so grievously offended, but not so in this case. The Mims connection had confidence in the justice of the law, and although there were many disappointments, they patiently awaited the result; when the trial judge who heard the evidence, saw the accused and listened to the arguments, received the verdict of the jury, he acquiesced in their verdict when he delivered the sentence of the law's extreme penalty, had he at that time said the verdict was too severe, set it aside and ordered a new trial, the relatives and friends of the deceased would have credited the judge with a conscientious discharge of duty, and, although they may have been disappointed, they would have been contented, now however, it is different, the accused was tried, convicted and sentenced, the case was taken to the highest court, again tried, and convicted, and resented, and just on the eve of the execution of the law, the very judge who heard the case, and delivered the death penalty, without any after discovered evidence, asks the governor to be merciful and exercise his power of clemency.

The press of the State is doing its utmost to bring on an early campaign for the primary next year, and from its tone it would have all the aspirants for gubernatorial honors to get together and permit the newspapers to select one of the number to make the race against the present incumbent, but when the time comes the newspapers will find they will not be able to convince those who think they are of gubernatorial size that it is best to stand aside to be selected by any other than the voters.

THE BOARD EXPLAINS.

The State Board of Education has issued a statement to the public explaining its action in the recent school book adoption which has been severely criticized by the newspapers and the State Superintendent of Education. We would be pleased to publish the statement but it is so long that our space forbids it, but, we will say that the board would have saved much of the adverse criticism had it immediately, after Superintendent Swearingin made his statement, come out in the public prints and presented its side of the controversy. The integrity of the members of the board was not questioned, not this one, but it was the consensus of opinion that the board erred in judgment in making so many changes, the board argues that being teachers, the individual members are better qualified to judge the needs of the schools than are those who would criticize it, including the minority membership of the board. If we had the space to spare we would gladly publish the statement as a whole, and we will give to our readers the board's comments and preliminary remarks:

In view of the misunderstandings and erroneous statements that have grown out of the recent protest issued by State Superintendent Swearingin in reference to the late adoption of text books, the undersigned appointive members of the State Board of Education submit to the people of South Carolina, the following statement of the facts involved:

FITNESS OF THE MEMBERS TO JUDGE AND SELECT TEXT BOOKS.
The undersigned members of the Board have all of them been for many years intimately connected with the schools. Most of them are teachers of many years' experience, ranging through nearly every grade and every kind of school.

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR THE ADOPTION.
For something over two years, they have had this adoption in view and have, in consequence, been acquainting themselves with the usability, suitability and merits of the books in actual use in the schools. This has been done not only by examination of the books themselves but by the questioning of teachers all over the State.

For some six months prior to the adoption, books to be offered began to come in and expert representatives of the book companies began their visits to the several members of the Board. The coming of these books and agents increased in frequency, so that for some three months before the adoption, the members were called upon to spend most of their time, not given to their regular work, in the examination of books and the discussion of them with agents.

their fellow members. Consequently when the time came for adoption, the members were virtually ready to vote intelligently without the necessity of much discussion, though despite this preparation there was full discussion on all important books.

The undersigned members submit, therefore, that with this experience and this study of the books, it is reasonable to conclude that their individual judgment as to the merits of the books submitted deserves the same consideration, and is just as likely to be correct, as that of Mr. Swearingin, and that where a majority of them were agreed upon a particular book, it is just and rational, as well as democratic, to assume that this majority opinion was more likely correct than that of Mr. Swearingin, and that of any minority which included Mr. Swearingin.

THE SO-CALLED SECRET BALLOT.

It is unthinkable that Superintendent Swearingin intended in the slightest degree to impugn or make insinuation against the integrity of the members of the Board, either individually or collectively, based upon the precedent of the newspapers who construed his protest, he did not, in justice to himself and to justice to the Board, immediately publish a disclaimer of any such intention.

This ballot, it is due to say, was not secret in the sense that any member's vote was concealed. It is due to say, was not secret in the sense that any member's vote was concealed. It is due to say, was not secret in the sense that any member's vote was concealed. It is due to say, was not secret in the sense that any member's vote was concealed.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for free. Address: J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

And That Came Near Being Right. "Johnny, correct this sentence on the board: 'He drank a number of toasts'."

Johnny went to the board and wrote, "A number of toasts drunk him."—Louston Post.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

SUMMERTON.

In spite of a license "to have a good time" which usually seems to attend the same as any other day. Some few darkies, hereabouts, quite contrary to all their traditions and customs, were found in the cotton field apparently oblivious of the significance of the day. Their employer was so pleasantly surprised by this unexpected labor, that he moved to search the town over until he could find one of those Fourth of July joys, a watermelon, and tender them for their cheerful abstinence from "ice cream."

On the evening of the Fourth, Mr. J. V. Carrigan, assisted by Messrs. W. S. Rhame and Blaney Coskey, gave to the young people of Summerton and surrounding community a most delightful musical picnic at his home, a few miles from town. The lawn in front and the grounds at the rear of the premises, combined to make that a well adapted place for out-door gatherings. At the rear of the house a long table was spread from which was served a most delightful chicken supper. To refresh the guests while engaging in the many games prepared for the occasion, an ice-cream punch was served. There were present between eighty and ninety young people, one of the largest crowds ever known to gather at a single social function in this community, and the evening was characterized by that enthusiasm which goes so far toward making such gatherings successful.

Looking toward the return of the busy season, considerable building and repairing has been going on in the town of late. The building being erected by The Bank of Summerton between the stores of Dr. D. O. Rhame and the old Farmer's Bank, is nearing completion; and is said that applicants for its rental are quite numerous. The Summerton Hardware Co., is putting in a skylight, which will greatly improve the appearance as well as the convenience of the interior of the store. The town is utilizing a small plot of land along Main St., by putting down a well.

After an illness of but a few days, Mrs. John M. Rowe died at her home a few miles from town on the evening of July 3rd. The funeral services were held at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon at St. Paul's church, and the interment took place in the burying ground at Greenville.

Miss Olive Walker of Yorkville, S. C., is the guest of Miss Sallie Anderson, Messrs. C. M. Davis and W. D. McClary, have returned from a trip through Southern Georgia. Prof. and Mrs. J. M. Burgess of Clemson College, are visitors at the home of Dr. J. H. Burgess.

ELECTRIC BITTERS
THE BEST FOR BILIOUSNESS AND KIDNEYS

The Missionary a Puzzle.

To the untutored Chinamen the presence of the missionary is a puzzle. They simply cannot imagine human beings exiling themselves from their native land for the love of men on the other side of the globe. So they frame sundry theories to explain the thing to themselves. One theory is that the missionaries are secret political agents bent on gaining an influence over the Chinese and then swaying them to the advantage of their respective governments. Only of late have the natives come to realize that the strangers are not sent by their governments, but by religious groups. According to another theory, China is so excellent and renowned that the red haired barbarians come to live there for the mere pleasure of it. As for their self denying works of benevolence, these are supposed to be prompted by the desire to acquire merit.—Century.

Force Yourself to Be Well.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, fold your arms and affirm in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so and that you are not really telling lies." This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stenson Hooker in a lecture on "Posturing and Posing For Health" at the simple life conference and exhibition in London. "It is wonderful to what extent our state of health can be altered in this way," Dr. Hooker added. "It sits up the currents of feeling which act on the nerves. These act on the blood vessels, and thus the whole system is improved, and we become different beings."

He Was Well Off.

H. Clay Calhoun, testifying in an assault case, spoke of one Washington White as "well off."
"Now, witness," said the cross examining lawyer, "when you declare White to be well off, what do you mean? Is he worth \$10,000?"
"No, sah. Oh, no, sah," said Calhoun.
"Is he worth \$5,000?"
"No, sah. Mah, gracious, no!"
"Is he worth \$1,000?"
"No, sah; he ain't wurf 17 cents."

"Then how is he well off?"
"Heck, sah, his wife am an A. No. 1 washday and keeps de bull family in bangup style."—Exchange.

Couldn't Understand It.

"This stock," said the promoter, "is fully paid up and non-assessable."
"Well, if it's fully paid up," replied the man who has inexperienced in such matters, "I can't see why you want me to put money into it. Would not that be unfair to the people who paid it up?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Coming.

"Have you any unanimity in your family, Mrs. Jobbs?"
"Not yet, ma'am, but we'll ketch it. We get everything that's a-goin'!"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

An Election Story From Hungary.

An electioneering story from Hungary, as told by Mr. R. W. Seton-Watson in "Corruption and Reform in Hungary." "Not many years ago a noble count stood as candidate for a west Hungarian constituency and was in due course elected. Soon afterward a deputation of the electors visited him in Budapest, reminded him of his promises at the time of the election and asked him to use his influence in a certain direction. 'Why do you come to me?' asked the count. 'Why, because you are our representative,' the astonished peasants replied. 'Nothing of the kind,' said the count. 'I bought the constituency for £2,000. You all had your price—free lunches and free drinks into the bargain. I'm — if I do anything for you. We are quits.' And in another minute the deputation found itself in the street."

Robespierre's Style of Dress.

Robespierre's manner of dress, even at the period when the demagogues affected the slovenliness and disorder of indigence in order to flatter the people, was clean, decent and precise as that of a man who respects himself in the eyes of others. His white powdered hair, turned up in clusters over his temples; a bright blue coat buttoned over his hips, open over the breast to display a white vest; short yellow colored breeches, white stockings and shoes with silver buckles, formed his invariable costume during the whole of his public life. It was said that he desired by thus never varying the style or color of his garments to make the same impression in the sight and imagination of the people as a medal of his face would have caused.—Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

Very Sensitive.

"I don't know what I am going to do with that kid of mine. He's always getting into fights. I jerked him up for it the other day. 'What do you mean by fighting on the public streets like this?' I asked."
"Well," he said, "Jimmy Montgomery said you were my father."
"Well, ain't I your father?"
"I s'pose you are, but a feller don't want it thrown up to him right in front of a crowd."—Boston Traveler.

A Taste For Soap.

Surely one of the queerest of tastes was that of the historian Prescott, of whose life in Rome Mrs. Hugh Fraser tells in "A Diplomatist's Wife in Many Lands." She says that he used to keep a cask of soap on his writing table and nibble at it constantly. "Saying when he was remonstrated with, that people should be clean inside as well as out."

Most Important.

George—What can be the matter? The telegram says, "Come home at once." I must fly.
George (as he arrives home two hours later)—What on earth is the matter, dearest?
Young Wife—The baby said "Dad-da!"—Exchange.

Where His Interest Lay.

Excited Messenger—Your wife's just met with a serious accident; thrown from her car which ran over a dog, Jones (excitedly)—Was it a fox terrier with black spots on his shoulders?