

# QUALITY IN FERTILIZERS!

## MR. FARMER:---

It pays to buy quality in your fertilizer as much as in anything else. You can be reasonably sure that any brand of fertilizer you buy that is put up by a reputable manufacturer, will come up to the analysis guaranteed on the bags, but the analysis alone is not a true test of the value of any mixed fertilizer. What you want to know is, what kind of materials are used to make that analysis.

### Practically All

manufacturers of mixed fertilizers obtain the Phosphoric Acid in their goods from Acid Phosphate, and the Potash from the various Potash salts which are imported from Germany.

When we come to the Ammonia, however, which is by far the costliest ingredient, the manufacturer has a wide field to select from. A dozen or more different materials containing this necessary element of plant food are used by the various manufacturers in the preparation of their goods. Some of these materials are much more expensive to use than others. The most expensive of all are COTTON SEED MEAL, DRIED BLOOD, GROUND FISH, and TANKAGE. We would not disparage the value of any of the numerous materials as a plant food, but all competent authorities agree that the four named above are the very best sources from which to obtain the Nitrogen or Ammonia necessary to nourish a growing

plant from germination to maturity. Almost any manufacturer will tell you that he uses one or the other of the above materials, but DOES HE GUARANTEE IT?

We pin our faith to COTTON SEED MEAL, the South's own product, and the peer if not the superior of any. We use it as our principal source of Ammonia in all of our mixtures and in all grades under 8-4-4, WE USE NOTHING BUT MEAL. A STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT IS PRINTED ON THE BACK OF EVERY BAG AND OUR GUARANTEE GOES WITH IT. In manufacturing an 8-4-4 and higher grades from Cotton Seed Meal, it is necessary to use a small amount of Nitrate of Soda or some other mineral source of Ammonia. WE GIVE YOU A SIMILAR GUARANTEE ON THE BAGS CONTAINING THESE MIXTURES WHICH STATES IN PLAIN LANGUAGE EXACTLY WHAT PER CENT. OF THE AMMONIA IS DERIVED FROM NITRATE OF SODA AND WHAT PER CENT. FROM COTTON SEED MEAL.

### This Guarantee

IS WORTH MORE TO YOU THAN THE ANALYSIS PRINTED ON THE FACE OF THE BAGS AND YOU GET IT FROM NO OTHER MANUFACTURER.

Two other points, at least, should be considered in deciding whose brand of fertilizer you will use:

First, it should be thoroughly mixed, so that every bag of the same brand will be as nearly alike as it is possible to make them.

OUR MACHINERY (purchased in December, 1911) IS THE VERY LATEST AND THE BEST THAT CAN BE MADE AND INSURES PERFECT MIXTURES.

Second. You want your fertilizer to come to you in good mechanical condition—dry and free from lumps.

IN THIS RESPECT WE OUT-CLASS THEM ALL. THE MOISTURE IN OUR FERTILIZER IS FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE AND THEY DISTRIBUTE BETTER THAN ANY.

### A Few Other Points.

WE USE NO FILLER. OUR FACTORY IS OPEN TO INSPECTION OF OUR CUSTOMERS AT ALL TIMES AND YOU DON'T HAVE TO GET PERMISSION FROM THE OFFICE TO GO THROUGH IT.

The conclusion is plain, INSIST ON HAVING MANNING OIL MILL BRANDS, AND USE NO OTHER.

If your dealer will not supply you with our brands, communicate direct with us.

Yours truly,

## Manning Oil Mill.

P. S.—Just as we had finished writing the above, we received a letter from one of our valued farmer customers in Sumter county in which he says: "I am corresponding with several fertilizer people and would like to compare their prices with yours. HOWEVER, I WILL GIVE YOU MY ORDER UNLESS THEY ARE SEVERAL DOLLARS PER TON CHEAPER. I have tried yours and know what they are."

If you have never used our goods we can refer to a large number of satisfied customers who will bear similar testimony to their value.

### OUR LEADERS:

- Cotton Grower. . . 8-4-4
- Oil Mill Special. . . 8-3-5
- Peerless Meal Mixture. 8-3-4
- Oil Mill High Grade. . 8-3-3
- Gem Meal Mixture. . 8-2-3

Oil Mill Standard. . 9-2-2  
HighGrade TopDresser 4-8-4

In addition to the above, we manufacture a number of Special Mixtures, suitable for all crops.

### WE ALSO

Sell Acid Phosphate, Kainit Muriate of Potash and Nitrate of Soda. We have the right goods at the right price and we want your trade.

# Manning Oil Mill.

## The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., FEB. 7, 1912.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, in advance, \$1.50  
Six months, in advance, .90  
Three months, in advance, .50

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, one time, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Continuances and Tributes of Respect charged for as regular advertisements.

No communication of a personal character will be published except as an advertisement.

Entered as the Postoffice at Manning as Second Class matter.

CAPITAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 5th, 1912.

The general assembly has turned its way towards the home ward stretch, and from now on it will do its principal work. The main things of general importance to be considered is the appropriation and supply bills, these will take up a large part of the time, because there is a diversity of opinion as to the needs of the State, and too, the general assembly has been warned that if the appropriations are extravagant the Governor will take a hand in the game to cut them down. It will be remembered that the governor vetoed the Act providing for the distribution of the monies on hand from the dispensary which was some \$800,000; according to the constitution this money is to go to the common schools of the State, but the distribution Act of last year permitted a part of it to be distributed to the high schools, and to be apportioned according to enrollment, which if put into operation would have cut the amount belonging to the common schools considerably, and too, it would have left the distribution with no discretion for the school authorities. There was a whole lot of criticism about the governor's action in this matter, but he has the endorsement of the State Board of Education, and the State Superintendent of Education, nevertheless, those who have the fever to pass Acts over the veto, wanted to discredit the governor in this measure by passing the Act over his veto anyway, but fortunately there are enough in both bodies who see the wisdom of his action and they will not consent to cut off their noses to spite their faces, these will vote to sustain the veto, in fact, the House did pass the measure over the veto, but when it came over to the senate, the committee on education of which

I am a member, after discussing the various features of the Act for several hours, decided by a majority vote to recommend to the senate to sustain the Governor, and to prepare a new Act to overcome the objections he pointed out, therefore the Act passed last year is a dead letter, and a new Act will take its place by which the common schools will get their just due.

I have received from the county commissioners the estimate for the expenses for 1912 which shows a need for \$1,162.86 more than last year on account of the increase of salaries for the Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff and Superintendent of Education, however, this will not increase the levy, as there will be enough raised by the additional property put upon the tax books that has heretofore escaped taxation, to meet this increase. The total estimate for 1912 is \$27,921.20.

The readers of THE TIMES will recall the matter of reindexing the real estate records in the office of the Clerk of Court, this work was given by contract to Mr. A. Plumber Burgess for \$500 as provided in the Act. Mr. Burgess received the \$500 as promised, the amount he agreed to do the work, later it was discovered that he made errors, omissions, and some of his work was incorrectly done, when the matter was called to my attention I through these columns directed the attention of the authorities to it, which resulted in correspondence with Mr. Burgess, and he promised to make good his work for which he was paid. I am informed that he has deposited in a bank \$350 and the county commissioners arranged with some parties to correct the errors, now Mr. Burgess wishes the delegation to provide for the county to reimburse him for this outlay of \$350. He came to Columbia, called upon the members of the House delegation, I did not see him at all, to these gentlemen he presented his side of the matter and apparently convinced them that he should be reimbursed for the amount he is to pay for having his contract fulfilled. I went over to the House a few nights ago and the delegation seemed to be impressed with the justice of Mr. Burgess's claim, but I do not see it as they seem to. I regard a contract a solemn pledge, intended to be carried out and if the contractor found himself without profit with the transaction it is his misfortune, and not my fault, there was no compulsion for him to assume the labor, he did it on his own volition, if his work was not done properly it is his duty to see that it is done properly, and if he had to have some one else to correct his work, and had to pay them, the money he is to pay should not come

out of the taxpayers, but out of his own pocket. The contract was for \$500, but if there is a provision made to reimburse Mr. Burgess the \$350.00 he will pay for correcting his work, then the taxpayers will have to pay \$850.00 instead of \$500.00 he agreed to do the work for. I shall never consent to allow this additional \$350.00 to be paid by the taxpayers. I am sorry Mr. Burgess brought about a condition which required him to pay to have his work corrected, but my sorrow does not reach the point where I feel justified in making the taxpayers pay for it, and should the House delegation undertake to make provision for this additional sum to be paid for this work, I shall interpose my objections in no uncertain way. It is argued, and the argument is supported by some of the lawyers of the Manning bar, that Mr. Burgess took the contract for too small an amount the work was worth more, that Sumter paid three times as much for the reindexing of its records; while all of this may be true, it does not convince me of the justice of making the taxpayers of Clarendon county pay additional money to a man whose contract, voluntarily made, was for \$500.00. If the lawyers of the Manning bar really feel that Mr. Burgess is entitled to \$350. more than he made that contract for, I have no objection to them showing their faith by their works by going down into their own pockets and making good to Mr. Burgess the \$350.00 he asks for, but I shall not consent to pay him this additional \$350. out of the county treasury.

One of the most important bills at this session is the State warehouse bill, which had its birth in Marlboro, and which was nursed into activity by Hon. John L. McLaurin. This bill seeks to give to the farmers of the State a means to warehouse their cotton in manner similar to the plan now in operation in Louisiana, and which has worked successfully, giving to the farmers of that and surrounding States a plan whereby they can warehouse their cotton safely and eliminate the middleman, they borrow money at a low rate of interest because the State's credit is back of the scheme, and if all of the cotton producing States follow suit I think the cotton marketing problem will be solved. The bill passed the senate and is now in the House. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$250,000 with \$5,000 for contingent expenses. There is some question of constitutionality involved, but before the Act is put into operation the Supreme court will be asked to pass upon its constitutionality in a suit which the Attorney General will

be asked to bring, thereby putting the measure upon certain ground. The race track matter which has created so much discussion is now before the Senate, the bill passed the House by an overwhelming vote, many did not vote, because they saw it was a foregone conclusion. The fight in the Senate will be closer, especially so on the injunction feature, there are many senators who object to government by injunction in criminal cases, believing it is contrary to the principles of a Democratic government, and too, every Democratic platform since 1875, National and State has denounced such procedure. On this feature I am unalterably opposed, for the reason that I believe every man has the right when charged with the violation of a law, whether it be a misdemeanor or a higher crime, to have the facts determined by a jury. I introduced an amendment to the Carlisle bill to this end, if the senate adopts my amendment or one of similar effect I will interpose no further objection to the passage of the anti-racing bill. There is a great misunderstanding about this measure all over the country, the general impression is that the promoters of the racing scheme invested their money in the racing plant with Mr. Burgess is entitled to \$350. more than he made that contract for, I have no objection to them showing their faith by their works by going down into their own pockets and making good to Mr. Burgess the \$350.00 he asks for, but I shall not consent to pay him this additional \$350. out of the county treasury.

acted in an obnoxious manner. The racing game was outlawed from several States because of obnoxious features, but this association profiting by the past has adopted rules and employed a detective force to have their rules carried out, the rules do away with the complaints that were made in the other States—

one of these rules prohibit pool selling. Pool selling is a scheme where the saloons and soda fountains and cigar stores in the cities permitted the selling of pools on the races so that betting would go on at all times, and even boys could go to these resorts to bet without going about the race course, it was this feature which aroused the ire of the people in the States that passed laws against the race course, but this association has fortified itself against these institutions and it has employed Pinkerton detectives to enforce its rules.

I have talked to a number of our best citizens with regard to the establishment in this county of a system of rural police, and in nearly every case it is regarded as unnecessary at this time. The House delegation introduced a rural police bill and there being no objection on the part of any of the House delegation, it passed and is now in the Senate. THE TIMES readers know my attitude towards this measure, but I shall briefly give my objections here. I am opposed to the extraordinary power to be given by this measure, I consider it dangerous in the extreme, I am afraid of it because it gives a power not possessed to the high sheriff who is a constitutional officer; I am opposed to it from financial reasons, the county is unable at this time to undertake the expense; I am opposed to it because it will be hard to get men for these positions who have the proper discretion to be entrusted with the tremendous power given in the bill. In order that my readers may know what the measure is I reproduce it here, and ask them to give especial attention to section 5, and then ask themselves if they do not think to entrust the power of entering, even by breaking into houses without a warrant, extraordinary, and calculated to do more harm than good. The following is the text of the bill:

A Bill to Provide for Rural Police for Clarendon County.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Section 1. That immediately after the approval of this Act by the Governor, the County Commissioners of Clarendon county, shall appoint from the registered voters of said county not less than one nor more than three able-bodied men of good habits, and known as men not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors, who shall be known as county policemen, whose term of office shall be for the term of one year, subject, however, to removal by the County Commissioners.

Sec. 2. That the County Board of Commissioners of Clarendon county shall fix the salaries of said policemen, which shall not exceed seventy-five dollars per month, payable monthly by the County Treasurer upon the warrant of the County Supervisor out of the ordinary county funds; Provided, however, That said policemen shall provide themselves with uniforms, policemen's billets and such firearms as may be prescribed by the said County Board of Commissioners, and with horses for regular use in riding over the county and performing duty as moment policemen, and shall bear all expenses incident to their service.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of said policemen, under the general control and direction of the sheriff of the county of Clarendon, to patrol and police the county especially in the rural districts, and to prevent or to detect and prosecute for violations of the criminal law of every kind, making arrests upon their own initiative as well as upon complaint or information, and to report all their acts and all known or suspected violations of the criminal law to the sheriff of the county once a week, or oftener if required, and they shall appear before the Court of General Sessions on the first day of each term thereof and report to the Solicitor the conditions with reference to lawlessness in the county, and during the term of the court to be subject to the direction of the solicitor.

Sec. 4. The said policemen shall patrol the entire county at least twice a week by sections assigned to each by the sheriff, remaining on duty at night when occasion or circumstances suggest the propriety thereof, to prevent or detect crime or to make an arrest, and they shall always be on duty for not less than ten hours a day, except when granted occasional indulgence or leaves of absence by the sheriff. They shall frequent railroad depots, stores, and other places where the probability of disorder is probable, or vagrants may be loitering, or alcoholic liquors may be sold, bartered or given away, and they shall as often as practicable ride by houses that are off the public highway and in lonely parts of the county, especially such as are without male protectors, and shall use every means to prevent or detect, arrest and prosecute for breaches of the peace, drunkenness, using obscene or profane language, boisterous conduct or disturbance of the peace on the public highway or at any public place or gathering, carrying weapons contrary to law, gambling, vagrancy, setting out fire, violation of the game and fish laws, cruelty to animals or children, and any other offenses prohibited by law, and for the violation of any and every law which is detrimental to the peace, good order and good morals of the community.

Sec. 5. That said policemen shall have authority for any suspected felony committed crime, whether upon their own prompt information or complaint, to arrest without warrant, and in pursuit of the criminal or suspected criminal, to enter houses or break thereon when so summoned by their own or an adjoining county, and they shall have the right and authority to summon the posse comitatus to assist in enforcing the laws, and any citizen who shall fail to respond to their assistance when so summoned upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for thirty days, or by a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; Provided, Where an arrest is made without warrant, the person so arrested shall be forthwith carried before the nearest magistrate and a warrant of arrest procured and disposed of as the magistrate shall direct.

Sec. 6. That each of said policemen shall, before entering upon his discharge of his duty, enter into bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sufficient surety to be approved by the County Board of Commissioners of the county of Clarendon, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties and for such damages as may be sustained by reason of his malfeasance in office or abuse of his discretion, and shall, in addition to the oath of office now prescribed by Section 26 of Article III of the Constitution, and by Section 583, Volume I Code of Laws, 1902, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I further solemnly swear (or affirm) that during my term of office as county policeman I will study the Act creating my office and prescribing my duties, and will be alert and vigilant to enforce the criminal laws of the State, and to detect and bring to punishment every violation of the same, and will conduct myself, at all times, with due consideration to all persons, and will not be influenced in any matter on account of personal bias or prejudice. So help me God." The said bond and oath shall be filed and kept with the clerk of court for Clarendon county.

Sec. 7. That after the appointment and qualification of the policemen provided for in this Act, all dispensary constables appointed by the Governor under an Act known as the Carey-Cotnam Act, shall be discontinued in so far as Clarendon county is concerned.

Sec. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a regular prescription compounded of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price five cents.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In The United States District Court, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of S. Katzoff, Bankrupt To the Honorable Henry A. M. Smith, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina: S. Katzoff, of Manning, in the county of Clarendon and State of South Carolina in said District, respectfully represents that on the 26th day of January 1911, last past he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to Bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his Bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be discharged from all debts provable against his estate under said Bankruptcy Acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge. Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1912.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

DISTRICT OF S. C.—ss:

On this 26th day of January A. D. 1912, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 5th day of March A. D. 1912, before said court at Charleston, S. C., in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in THE MANNING TIMES, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Henry A. M. Smith, Judge of the said Court, and the Seal thereof, at Charleston, S. C., in said District on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1912.

RICHARD W. HUTSON, Clerk.

Clerk U. S. D. C. S. C.

Notice to Creditors.

District Court of the United States.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA [Petition to Conform Composition]

In the matter of Evander G. Stokes—

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Take notice that on the 5th day of February 1912, the above named bankrupt filed his petition in said court praying for the confirmation of the composition heretofore offered and accepted, and that a hearing was thereupon ordered and will be had upon said petition on the 17th day of February 1912, before said court at Charleston, in said district at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

RICHARD W. HUTSON, Clerk.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

for children; safe, sure. No opiates

A. C. BRADHAM, Mayor.

T. M. WELLS, Clerk.

An Ordinance

To Regulate the Riding of Bicycles in the Town of Manning.

Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Manning in Council assembled, and by authority of the same:

SEC. I. That on and after the ratification of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to ride a bicycle on, or along any of the side walks of the streets of said town.

SEC. II. That all persons riding a bicycle on any of the streets of said town, after twilight shall have a lighted lantern attached to same.

SEC. III. That it shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, to ride any bicycle on the streets of said town, at any time, unless an alarm bell be attached thereto, which bell shall be sounded before reaching any street crossing, and before turning a corner of any street.

SEC. IV. That any person, or persons, violating any of the above sections, or any of the provisions of the same, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars, or be confined on the public streets of said town for not less than two days, nor more than twenty days.

SEC. V. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

Ratified in Council this 5th day of January, A. D. 1912.

WELLS, T. M. Clerk.

A. C. BRADHAM, Mayor.