The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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Communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in order to receive attention.

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

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McLAURIN MENTIONED FOR GOVERNOR.

In Monday's News and Courier from its Columbia correspondent, appears a very interesting news letter, which surmises that Hon. John L. McLaurin will be a candidate for governor next year. Nothing on the subject has come from Mr. McLaurin, but it is assumed that W. D. Beard has been travelling about the State feeling the sentiment of the people to ascertain who they would want to succeed Governor Blease, and has found McLaurin sentiment.

There is no question that Mr. McLaurin would make a splendid governor. He is a statesman of high order, a man of affairs in the business world, he is in close touch with the farming interests is well known, and that he has been a close student of their needs is also well known, but the order of the day seems to be intense factionalism, as a result the people lose sight of qualification. We regard a condition like the present unfortunate, because, when factionalism runs rampant over the country, the interests of the people are not considered—one side looks upon the other as enemies not to be trusted, and it matters not what is proposed it is rejected without its merits being thought of.

How are the people to rid themselves of such a condition? The best way is for the men of both factions to be honest with each other and see to it that conservative men are selected, this was done years ago by the Forty Movement that resulted in wiping out factionalism after a seige of bitterness. Hon. John L. McLaurin was the inspiration of the Forty Movement, it was he who proposed it, and it was he who used his then powerful influence to make it a success, and, because of this stand many of the oldtimers whose political lease of life depended upon keeping the people apart, and in a state of frenzy, conspired to bring about his political destruction and drive him from the arena by raising the false cry of Commercialism, thereby impressing the unthinking with the idea that McLaurin had gone over to the Republicans because he advocated ideas which were not born of political expediency, but of sound statesmanship. The very theories then advocased by him, and for which he was anathematized by every small politician throughout the State, are today the strong planks in the platform of the leaders of the Democratic party in congress. Leader Underwood believes just as McLaurin asserted, the only way to give to the American people, especially the cotton growers of the South, a just showing for the transportation of their products, is for the government to encourage the building of American ships to take to the high seas and carry American products in competition with foreign vessels. McLaurin as a student foresaw this country's unequal opportunities, that the southland was a great sufferer from transportation facilities, because of being practically a one crop country with its moving facilities monopolized; he endeavored to arouse congress to come to the rescue of this southern industry, and have the government to subsidise American ships the same as did Germany and England, whose ocean carriers by this advantage, had driven the Stars and Stripes from competition, thereby placing this product of the South in the grasp of the transcontinental railroads, and the subsidised foreign ships; it was this kind of statesmanship which brought upon him the prejudice that caused him to retire from the political field. He knew his enemies were in the saddle, they had the machinery, and it would have been folly to have at that time, gone before the people to defend his course in congress.

Today, however, while there is a different kind of factional division, yet, the State is divided up between two opposing factions, as intensely bitter as the divisions created in 1890; whether the coming contest next year will have the man who both sides can center upon with a purpose to wipe out factional division remains to be seen. For the task of undertaking such a desired result we know of no one better qualified than John L. McLaurin of Marlboro. He was not identified with either of the contending factions last year that aroused such intense feeling, and so far, it has never been said who he voted for, whether Jones or Blease, but his personal vote was about all of the support he gave. He was not in active politics then but exercised his right of citizenship—to vote as he saw fit, without questioning the rights of others. The death of the Senator from Marlboro, a splendid man, caused the progressive people of that county to seek for a representative who would be a honor to such a county—a county known the world over as the champion cotton grower, and, which stands at the top in the educational column, they called upon John L. McLaurin to come out from his retirement to take the place, when he consented, it was with the understanding he would after his own ideas make an effort to construct such legislation which will be of help to the farming interests, and the first move made by him was an effort to get South Carolina to commit herself to the policy of giving sanction to a warehouse plan by which certificates could be used to bring about a cheaper rate of interest, and by a means of holding, and managing the marketing of the product, the farmers would be fortified against frensied speculation. The measure he introduced is still pending, opposition to it developed from a source that might have defeated it in the past session, and therefore he preferred to let it go over until the coming session to give the general assembly full time to study its provisions, so as to be in a position to combat the vagaries of political antagonism which is sure to arise from men whose calibre does find a receptacle for statesmanship or business principles.

We have no idea whether Mr. McLaurin will consent to stand for the nomination, if he does, we are sure he will not wish to be designated as a factional candidate, we think this because of the broadness of the man, and his ideas ef statesmanship. Should he consent to stand for the nomination he will have as his supporters men of all vocations in life. He will especially appeal to that element of our citizenship that is looking for some one to be placed at the head of the government who will endeavor to do things for the public welfare.

THE LAW'S DELAY IS TIRESOME.

As was surmised by The Times last week the attorney for Willie Bethune has secured an order from the Chief Justice staying the remittitur for 30 days to give him time to prepare a writ of error and such other steps to perfect an appeal to the United States supreme court. This will have the effect of staying the sentence of the lower court to which the case was remanded for sentence. If the case goes to the United States supreme court it may take years before it will be known whether or not Bethune will be executed for the murder of Mr. G. B. Mims, because, if the court decides the point at issue on this appeal, there are many other ways for an attorney to have another hearing. One of the great pleas for a new hearing is "after discovered evidence." A plea of this sort was made before a court once, and the Judge asked the lawyer "of what does this after discovered evidence consist?" The lawyer replied "he had discovered his client had several hundred dollars left." And so it is as long as money is furnished to make the fight there will be a means found to keep the law from being put into operation.

This case has been and continues to be, very expensive to the people of this county; how much longer the taxpayers will have this expense to bear we cannot say; there is no law which would authorize the penitentiary authorities to put the prisoner to work to earn his support and thus relieve the taxpayers, and under the circumstances Bethune is a boarder and not a convict, for every person is presumed to be innocent until finally adjudged guilty, and as long as this case is pending the prisoner cannot be treated as a convict.

We believe it would be for the best interests of the county and in the furtherance of justice for the friends and relatives of the deceased Mims to petition the Governor to commute this sentence to life imprisonment; If such a commutation is accepted Bethune would be made a convict and forced to labor for the State, and the people of this county would be relieved from a further board bill. We realize how the Mims family feel, they naturally are aggrieved at the laws delay, they have a right to so feel; immediately after the murder when feeling was at a high tension these people with remarkable restraint depended upon the law for justice, they, like good citizens should always do, wanted the law to take its course and mete out the punishment the crime deserved, but after years of waiting the penalty for which Bethune was convicted does not seem any nearer being paid than it was after the first appeal, and too, there is no telling how many years this condition will remain, therefore we believe it will be the part of wisdom for those directly interested to ask for a commutation on the ground of saving to the taxpayers further expense, and to themselves further anxiety.

The Sumter Item after having been put in possession of a comparative statement between the consumption of liquor in Sumter county during the days of the dispensary and the present time, comes out and aligns itself with those who are fighting the reestablishment of the dispensary in that county.

AN UNWISE ORDER.

We cannot agree with the Governor's recent order requiring the counties to take back all prisoners from the penitentiary which are in that institution for safe keeping. Our objection is simply this: The penitentiary is better fitted for a human being's long confinement than the average jail, if a man is in the hands of the law for trial, it is not the purpose of the State to inflict punishment upon him until he has been regularly tried and convicted, and it is the duty of the State to make him as comfortable as it can pending his trial, at any rate, he should not be subjected to having his health impaired because of ill ventilated buildings, such as the average jail is, but even where these institutions are properly ventilated there is no opportunity for needful exercise. The Governor refers to the Bethune case from this county. This prisoner being kept in the penitentiary is a heavy tax upon the people it is true, but if he is brought back and boarded in jail there is no assurance the taxpayers will save money thereby, especially, since the law in its intracicies permits so much jugging with technicalities to defeat or delay its enforcement.

It was our impression that the purpose of taking prisoners fc safe keeping to the penitenti was to prevent mob law from being exercised under sudden impulse, and we have always thought it a wise precaution; true, in the Bethune case we never did believe there would be any attempt made to lynch him, as those most interested were not disposed to encourage such action, and we believe he would have been perfectly safe in this county jail, at the same time, we would not say he would have fared as well physically as he has in the penitentiary where he is permitted to get out in the open within the walls, and take such exercise in the way of labor as he will volunteer to do. But the Bethune case is perhaps one of many; failure to give bond requires incarceration, and it is frequently the case the charge cannot be heard for several terms of court, all of this time the accused must remain within the close walls of a jail, and when he is tried, if convicted, his physical being is so weakened that it takes much of his sentence time to get back his strength in time for him to render service to the State, or if he is acquitted, an innocent man has not only suffered mentally but his health often has been ruined by the confinement

The Governor's view that it is a reflection upon the people of the counties to have their prisoners taken from them and placed in the penitentiary for safe keeping we cannot agree with, because, the precaution is invited by all who would wish the law to be observed, and when a condition arises which fires the public mind there should be a place of refuge for the unfortunate who may be accused, to escape the wrath of an aroused people that may have had their minds inflamed from some injudicious source—perhaps an irresponsible source, or worse, a source with a sinister motive, when at last, the public mind has cooled, the accused is shown to be innocent, whereas, had he been apprehended by an excited mob, his life might have been taken, or severe bodily punishment inflicted, while the guilty made good his escape.

The more we think of the recent order, the more are we convinced the Governor has made a mistake, he should rescind it to the extent of requiring all cases carried to the penitentiary for safe keeping t be thoroughly investigated to ascertain whether or not it is for the public welfare and for the best interests of justice to the accused.

The report published in Saturday's press dispatches to the effect that Charles M. Galloway will be made a member of the civil service commission is gratifying to the newspaper men of this State where Galloway is well known and liked. He was formerly a newspaper man and a good one too.

Senator E. D. Smith introduced a bill in the senate Monday for the separation of the races in sleeping cars, carrying a penalty of $500 for each violation of the law. This is the first attempt made in congress to provide for a Jim Crow sleeping car. There has been considerable complaint recently from the travelling public because of negroes being allowed to occupy berths in the sleeping cars running through this State, and under the law there was no way to prevent it because the legislature had no jurisdiction over interstate travel, but if congress enacts a Jim Crow law the Pullman's will be compelled to provide either separate coaches or divide up the cars so that the objections will be removed.

If there is any reliance in the news reports from Atlanta the famous T. B. Felder, who figured extensively in the graft prosecutions in this State, and who made many charges against Governor Blease, and had the dictagraph used to discredit the Governor and others, is about to get into the toils on a bribery charge through the dictagraph means. Felder is shrewd one, and if those who are after him have succeeded in getting any evidence which will convict him of crime they must have crawled up on his blind side.

WANTS A COURT VINDICATION.

The suit brought by Colonel Roosevelt which is now in progress at Marquitte, Michigan, against a newspaper editor who the Colonel claims published libelous statements reflecting upon his private character and asks for $10,000 damages as a punishment therefor, is attracting wide attention, no doubt, because of the prominence of the plaintiff in this action. It is a recognized fact that Colonel Roosevelt is not after the money he sues for, that is only necessary to carry out the form of his prosecution, but he wants to impose a punishment upon the newspaper editor whom he claims violated the privileges of the press when he invaded his private character by publishing false assertions. The newspaper editor charged that Roosevelt was drunk during the campaign of 1912, and that it was not infrequent for him to get in such a condition.

While newspapers are privileged, as they should be for the public good, to bring to light the acts and doings of public men, they are not licensed to go into the privacy of a man's life unless they can show that such privacy is obstructing the public welfare. Regardless of whether Roosevelt is addicted to strong drink or not we do not think a newspaper should blazon to the world his private movements in which the public has no concern; there are many men in public life who drink liquor, but this is nobody's business so long as their drinking does not trespass upon the rights of others, and if this editor slandered the colonel he has as much right to seek the protection of the courts for vindication as any other citizen.

It sometimes happens that a newspaper publishes matter which if permitted to go uncorrected will be damaging, and when in our legislature a bill was introduced requiring a newspaper to print as conspicuously the reply of an aggrieved party as was the original statement we endorsed it, because it was just to the parties concerned; if this was the law it would be a protection to both the newspapers as well as the public, and newspapers would exercise care in the examination of the matter which is to go into their columns.

It begins to look as if there is something in the rumor that has been from time to time published relating to the appointment of Capt. W. E. Gonzales to a foreign appointment, probably the Cuban ambassadorship, as he has sold his beautiful home in Columbia to Col. August Kohn. Gonzales would fill such a mission with credit to this government, and we have no doubt his appointment would meet with general approval throughout this State. There is no man who worked harder to bring about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, and there is no man who has been more loyal to the national Democratic party than Captain Gonzales. He has the personal friendship of Secretary of State Bryan, and too, he is in the confidence of the party leaders all over the Union.

President Wilson does not fancy the presence of the lobby at Washington, and he did not fail to let it be known. The representatives of the many interests whose products will be affected by the Underwood tariff measure have flocked to the capitol to urge the Congressmen to go slow lest their industries will be crippled. At every legislative body in the union it has been the practice for individuals and interests to attend the sessions watching for legislation calculated to affect their interests, and of late years there has been a great cry against this practice, mainly by the politicians who used the argument against the other side, but how there can be any prohibition of citizens going to the lawmakers to present arguments for or against legislation we cannot see, as the constitution permits the right of petition.

$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. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How It Grows.

Until a man does something noteworthy the little bunch of whiskers on his chin is described as a "goatee." After he achieves eminence it is referred to as an "imperial."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Worst of It.

"Do you keep a cook, Mrs. Subub?"

"Madam, I not only keep the cook, but also her entire family."—Baltimore American.

Nothing is so new as what has long been forgotten. German Proverb.

When men are friends there is no need of justice, but when they are just they still need friendship. -Aristotle.

The spring months often find a woman tired out, with pain in back, hip and head, nervous and sleepless. Foley Kidney Pills will quickly prove their worth and value as a healer of all kidney and bladder ailments and irregularities. They are a splendid remedy for rheumatism, clearing the uric acid from the joints and system Try them. The Dickson Drug Co., Manniog, S. C, Leon Fischer, Summerton, S. C.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RURAL POLICEMEN FOR CLARENDON COUNTY.

SECTION 1. Governor to Appoint Rural Policemen for Clarendon County.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint, upon the recommendation of the County Board of Commissioners for Clarendon county, Rural Township Policemen for Clarendon county, as provided for in this Act.

SECTION 2. County Board of Commissioners to Recommend Appointments.—The County Board of Commissioners for Clarendon county shall recommend the appointment of Rural Policemen by the Governor only upon the petition of at least one-third of the resident freeholders of the township desiring the Rural Policemen.

SECTION 3. Resident Freeholders to Petition County Board of Commissioners.—Whenever the resident freeholders of any township in Clarendon county desire a Rural Policeman or Rural Policemen to be appointed under the provisions of this Act, a petition, signed by at least one third of the resident freeholders in said township shall be presented to the County Board of Commissioners of Clarenden county asking for a Rural Policeman, and upon such petition being presented to and filed with said Board of Commissioners it shall be the duty of said County Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required to recommend to the Governor one or more able bodied men of said county, who shall be registered electors of Clarendon county, of good habits, courage, coolness and discretion, known as men who are not addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or of drugs, for appointment as Rural Township Policemen for the township so petitioning, for a period of one year, subject to removal as hereinafter provided for in this Act: Provided, however. That no policeman shall be appointed who is related by blood or marriage witnin the sixth degree of any one of said County Board of Commissioners.

SECTION 4. Duty of Policemen.—That it shall be the duty of said policemen, under the direction of the Sheriff of said county, to patrol and police the township to which he or they are appointed, and to prevent, detect and prosecute, before the nearest Magistrate, all violations of the criminal law of every kind, make arrests for all offenses committed in view or hearing of such officer and to report their acts and all known or suspected violations of the criminal law to the Sheriff once a week or oftener, and to secure from the nearest Magistrate warrants of arrest, if directed so to do by said Sheriff, and they shall, at each term of the Court of General Sessions, appear before the Solicitor in his room, and before the grand jury, to be each advised, instructed and charged in respect to their duties and questioned with reference to conditions of lawlessness and disorder in the county.

SECTION 5. Further Duties of Policemen.—That the said policeman shall patrol his entire township, remaining on duty at night when occasions or circumstances suggest the propriety thereof, to prevent or detect crime, or to make arrest, and they shall always be on duty not less than eight hours a day, except when granted occasional indulgence or leave of absence by the Sheriff; they shall frequent railroad depots, stores and other public places where people congregate or disorder is probable, or vagrants may be loafing, or alcoholic liquors may be sold or drunk, and they shall, as often as possible, ride by homes that are off from the public highway and in lonely parts of the county, and they shall use every means to prevent or detect and arrest and prosecute for breaches of the peace, drunkenness, obscene or profane language, or boisterous conduct, carrying weapons contrary to law, gambling, vagrancy, carrying fire on land of another, setting out fire, violations of fish and game laws, cruelty to animals or to children, miscegenation, lynching, and also any and every violation of the criminal laws.

SECTION 6. Authority of Policemen.—That said policemen shall have the authority to arrest without warrant for any freshly committed crime, committed within view or hearing of said policemen, but upon reliable information that a crime has been committed they shall immediately apply to the nearest Magistrate for a warrant of arrest, and shall state in affidavit, upon which said warrant of arrest is issued, the name or names of the party or parties furnishing such information, and in pursuit of a criminal they are authorized to enter other townships of Clarendon county and to pursue into adjoining counties, if necessary, to make the arrest, and they shall have the authority to summon the posse comitatus to assist in enforcing the laws, and any citizen who shall fail to respond and render assistance when so summoned shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 7. Oath of Office.—That each of said policemen, before receiving his commission, shall in addition to the oath of office now published and prescribed by Section 26 of Article III of the Constitution, and by Section 650, Volume I. Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1912, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I do further solemnly swear (to affirm) that during my term of office as County Township Policeman I will study the Act creating my office and prescribing my duties, and will endeavor to inform myself of the criminal laws of the State, and will be alert and vigilant to enforce the same, and to detect and bring to punishment every violator of the same within my township, and will conduct myself at all times with due consideration to all persons and will not impose upon the weak or ignorant. So help me God." And the State Librarian shall furnish to each policeman a copy of the Code of Laws of South Carolina and Acts amendatory thereto, which shall be county property.

SECTION 8. Bond to be given.—That each policeman, before he is commissioned, shall enter into a bond, made payable to Clarendon county, to be approved by the County Board of Commissioners for Clarendon county and by the Clerk of Court, with whom the same shall be filed, with good sureties or an approved surety company, in the sum of five hundred dollars, 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 authority.

SECTION 9. Salary.—The policemen appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be paid a salary, to be fixed by the County Board of Commissioners, not exceeding seventy-five dollars per month each, upon the order of the Sheriff and the warrant of the County Board of Commissioners on the County Treasurer, the same to be paid monthly; that said policeman shall provide himself with a policeman's badge, billet and with such firearms as may be prescribed and approved by the Sheriff, and with horse for regular use in riding over the township and performing duty as mounted police, and he shall bear all expenses incident thereto; failure on the part of any policeman to provide himself with the equipment mentioned in this section shall be deemed cause for removal by the County Board of Commissioners.

SECTION 10. Policemen to Hold no Other Office, etc.—That said Rural Policemen shall hold no other office except that of Notary Public during their term of office, nor shall they personally perform any other kind of work or business; and they shall not act as collectors of money or debts, or serve civil process or perform any similar service. The violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be good cause for removal from office.

SECTION 11. Tax Levy in Townships to Pay Salaries—Fines.—That whenever a township petitions for a policeman under this Act, and a policeman is appointed for such township, the salary paid to the policeman shall be assessed against the property of that township, and a tax levy sufficient to pay such salary shall be levied on the property of said township, both real and personal; that all fines for violation of the criminal laws in said township shall first be applied to the salary of the policeman of said township, and all fines collected in excess of said salary of policeman shall be applied to the road fund in said township.

SECTION 12. Governor May Revoke Commissions—When.—It shall be the duty of the Governor to revoke the commission of any Rural Policeman appointed under the Act, when petitioned so to do by at least one-third of the resident freeholders in the township desiring its policeman removed from office.

SECTION 13 Act Effective upon Approval.—That this Act shall go into effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved the 12th day of February, A. D., 1913.

Health a Factor in Success.

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers.

DR. J. FRANK GEIGER.
DENTIST,
MANNING, S. C.

J. H. LESESNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MANNING, S. C.

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On First-Class Real Estate Mortgages.
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Woodmen of the World.
Meets on First Monday nights at 830.
Visiting Sovereigns invited.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve
The Best Salve in The World.

This Interests Every Woman.

A family doctor said recently that women come to him thinking that they have female trouble, but when he treats them for their kidneys and bladder, they soon recover. This is worth knowing, and also that Foley Kidney Pills are the best and safest medicine at such times. They are tonic in action, quick in result. They will help you. The Dickson Drug Co., Manning, S. C., Leon Fischer, Summerton, S. C.

Her Ear For Music.

"What is that tune your daughter is playing?"

"Which daughter?" asked Mrs. Cumrox. "If it is the older girl it's Liszt's Hungarian rhapsody, and if it's the younger one it's exercise 27."—Washington Star.

The truest mark of being born with great qualities is being born without envy.—Rochefoucauld.

The great calamity in Omaha was quickly overshadowed by the terribly disastrous floods in Ohio. Great suffering and sickness from colds and exposure resulted. L. Poole, 2217 California St., Omaha, writes: "My daughter had a very severe cough and cold but Foley's Honey and Tar Compound knocked it out in no time. Refuse substitutes. The Dickson Drug Co., Manning, S. C., Leon Fischer, Summerton, S. C.

Mozart and Bretzner.

When Mozart was at the height of his fame he composed the music for Bretzner's "Belmont und Konstanze" ("The Abduction From Seraglio") at the request of the Emperor Joseph II. The author of the drama was so angry at this that he inserted the following notice in the Leipziger Zeitung: "A certain fellow of the name of Mozart has dared to misuse my drama, 'Belmont und Konstanze,' for an opera text. I hereby solemnly protest against this invasion of my rights, and I reserve to myself further procedures (Signed). Christoph Friedrich Bretzner, author of 'Rauschchen.'"

Most Prompt and Effectual Cure for Bad Colds

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. Sold by all dealers.

Overconfidence.

Probably the best thing about overconfidence is that if a girl didn't have it she wouldn't ever marry.—Galveston News.

No insult offered to a man can ever degrade him. The only real degradation is when he degrades himself.—Dinah Maria Mulock Craik.

A man living at Auburn, New York, had a severe attack of kidney and bladder trouble. Being a working man, no wanting to lose time, he cured himself completely by using Foley Kidney Pills A year later he says: "It is a pleasure to report that the cure was permanent." His name is J. A. Farmer. The Dickson Drug Co., Manning, S. C., Leon Fischer, Summerton, S. C.

What He Would Do.

Jorkins What would you do if you had a son like mine? Digby—I would work hard to get to be a millionaire Jorkins What; so that you could indulge his tastes? Digby—No; so that he'd feel it good and hard when I disinherited him.—Exchange.

Plenty of Slate.

"Put that ton of coal on the slate," directed the customer.

"We have no slate," said the dealer frigidly

"Oh, yes, you have! I got 300 pounds of it with the coal."—Washington Herald.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In After Years.

"I live to eat," chirped the glutton Years passed.

"Do you still live to eat?" inquired a friend one day.

The glutton sighed.

"I merely live," he admitted, "to take medicine."—Kansas City Journal.

Wonderful Skin Salve.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve is known everywhere as the best remedy made for all diseases of the skin, and also for burns, bruises and boils. Reduces inflammation and is soothing and healing. J. T. Sossaman, publisher of News, of Cornelius, N. C., writes that one box helped his serious skin ailment after other remedies failed. Only 25c. Recommended by all druggists.

Visible Sound Waves.

Curious luminous circles or arcs, delicate and perfect in form, have been seen over the craters of Vesuvius and Etna—one at each explosion. A study of this strange phenomenon has been made by Mr. Frank A. Perret, who has witnessed it hundreds of times, and he concludes that these "flashing arcs," as he calls them, are really sound waves made visible for an instant, the rate of propagation of the images seeming to be about that of sound. The appearance is analogous to the air waves seen above heated roofs.

An Exception.

"When a fellow starts to do anything he can always succeed if he only sticks to it."

"Not always. How about you when you start to remove a sheet of sticky fly paper that you've sat down on?"—London Telegraph.

W. C. DAVIS. J. W. WIDEMAN
DAVIS & WIDEMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Will cure your Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

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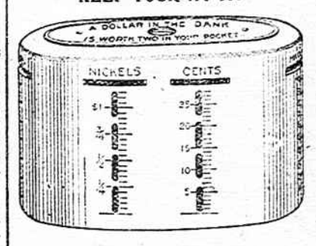
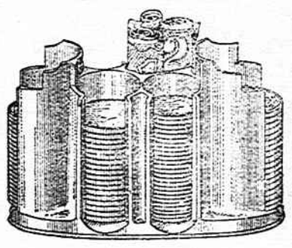
We Manufacture
Doors, Sash and Blinds; Columns and Balusters; Grilles and Gable Ornaments; Screen Doors and Windows.
WE DEAL IN
Glass, Sash Cord and Weights.

This Home Bank
WILL START YOU SAVING AND KEEP YOUR AT IT.





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