

# HERE ARE SOME BARGAIN DAY OFFERINGS IN CLOTHING

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\$15 Suits and Overcoats	-	-	-	\$12.00
\$10 Suits and Overcoats	-	-	-	\$ 8.00

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THE SUMTER CLOTHING CO.



SUMTER, S. C.

### CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

#### SPLIT LOG DRAG TO BE USED ON CITY STREETS—STREETS BEING REPAIRED.

Civic League to Put Trash Cans on the Streets—to Frame an Ordinance Against Throwing Trash on Streets—Streets to be Cleaned for Races on Bargain Day.

City Council met Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Council Chamber for the consideration of routine matters and such business as came before them. All of the members of Council were present and a number of matters were attended to.

The chief matters of interest which came up during the evening was the purchase of fire apparatus, found elsewhere in this paper, and the announcement by the city engineer that a couple of split log drags were to be constructed and used on the city streets in the near future. The Civic League offered to put trash cans on street corners, which offer was accepted and a resolution was passed to the effect that an ordinance be drawn up prohibiting the throwing of handbills and papers on the streets and in the yards of private residences, or the enforcement of such an ordinance, if one is already on the city statute.

The session of Council began with the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, after which Mr. W. B. Boyle, who was present, made a statement as to a lot in the rear of the city hall which the city had purchased on certain conditions. It seems that the lot was purchased from Mr. Bultman with the understanding that a projecting portion should be sold to Mr. W. B. Boyle by the city for \$500. This property was not turned over to the city until the past September. Mr. Boyle stated that the lot had never been turned over to him, but that he was ready at any time to complete the transaction. He was willing to pay the \$500 with interest for the time since the city purchased the land and he was willing to allow the city a sufficient number of feet to make their lot run out even. It was decided to sell the land to Mr. Boyle with this understanding, the titles and measurements to be left to the city attorney and engineer.

Mr. A. V. Snell, as secretary of the Retailers' Association, under whose auspices Bargain Day would be held, requested that Council allow the erection of a greased pole on the corner of Main and Liberty streets, the

turning loose of a greased pig on the streets, and the bicycle and foot races on Main street, which would be shut off from traffic while the races were going on. These requests were granted, but it was decided best not to allow the motor cycle races on Main street.

A letter was read in which it was requested that proper steps be taken to have all vagrants arrested. Mr. Wright stated that work along this line was being done with marked success.

Mr. J. R. Ligon requested that the houses in the block in which he lived be numbered. He was given permission to number the house if he cared to do so.

Mr. McLaurin asked that the City Clerk follow the same system this year as was followed last year in the payment of taxes, enforcing a one per cent penalty after the first of December on all taxes not paid before that time.

A number of bills were read, approved and ordered paid.

Council requested that the committee from Council to look after the Toumey Hospital fund, obtain information and make a report concerning the erection of the Toumey Hospital.

Mr. Booth for the public works reported through Major Lee, the City Engineer, that the city gangs were now at work on the various streets which needed repair. Several pits had been dug in various parts of town from which clay for the repairing was being secured. Among the streets being repaired were North Main street, Haskell street and Calhoun street. On Harvin street a drain pipe was being placed from Kendrick to Bartlette street, where it would turn up to Main street, thus completing the system of drainage commenced on Main and Harvin streets when the paving work was commenced.

Major Lee stated that he had been to see Mr. Skinner about the construction of two split log drags for use on the streets. He thought that it would be a good thing to have several of the drags in use as they could only be used when the streets were at a certain dampness. He said to get the best effect from the split log drags it was necessary to begin operating them as soon as the street was built up or repaired, when by proper and consistent use the street could be kept in good condition. The Public Works committee was instructed to have two of the drags made and tried out on the streets.

It was stated that this committee had now set to work to make re-

pairs on the streets for some time and that hereafter certain times would be given to the repairing of the streets, during which time no new streets would be built.

Mr. Booth stated that he had been requested by the Civic League to state that they would place trash cans on the street corners for trash if the city desired and the city would enforce the ordinance against throwing trash on the streets. This offer was accepted.

He called attention to the fact that handbills were thrown on the street and asked to have an ordinance forbidding this, or, if there was one already, to have it enforced. A resolution to this effect was passed.

He called attention to the fact that there were several wooden bridges from the street to the sidewalk at various places along Main street. These bridges had been moved several times lately during the work on Main street and the persons having to cross them asked that they be allowed to cut down the curbing so that the bridges could be dispensed with. Action to this effect was taken, providing that the owners did the work at their own expense under the directions of the city engineer.

Mr. Booth stated that he was now using several hired mules at fifty cents a day which was rather expensive to the city. He thought that other mules ought to be purchased.

Mr. Glenn thought that it was best to dispense with so much sweeping of Main street. He thought a man should be put on this street to patrol it with a dump cart into which he should place all droppings during the day. This matter was discussed and it was decided that steps to this effect should be taken at once. Mr. Booth stated that he had heard where he could get horse brooms cheap and he was instructed to get these if he could do so at reasonable prices.

Mr. Mason asked that a ditch on Calhoun street be closed and drainage pipe used in place of it. He stated that it was intention to build on Calhoun street at this point in the near future and he wanted the work done before he built. He also stated that if this work was done an effort would be made to get the citizens to subscribe to the laying of the street on that block. The matter was referred to the city engineer for investigation and report.

The city engineer's report of the Main street work was read and received as information. The paving was discussed by the members of Council, some of whom seemed to

think that it was done well and others that it was in pretty bad shape. The Mayor stated that he thought that a maintenance bond should be kept up and Mr. McKeiver endorsed his statement.

Mr. McLaurin did not believe in hurrying up the matter he made a motion that the paving committee with the city engineer inspect the work and report upon it at the next meeting of Council. This motion was carried.

Mr. Wright made his report for the Police Committee. He stated that he had kept a man on the outskirts of the town during the past month and he had done good work.

Mr. McLaurin made the report for the finance committee showing the city to be in better financial condition than had been reckoned on. After this Council went into executive session over the purchase of fire apparatus.

#### "MAKING A GOAT OF THE TARIFF."

"A good Republican said to us the other day: 'If the tariff is responsible for the high cost of living, I am for its reduction, and it can't come any too quickly to suit me.'"

"It has become a popular pastime to make a goat of the tariff. It is blamed for all the ills of life, from the jump in diamonds to an attack of the shingles. But other things may have something to do with it. For instance:

"Indolence and luxury have increased in this country out of all proportion to the incomes of the people. Twenty years ago it was the rarest thing in the world to find a shoe shining 'parlor' outside of the largest cities. They are now in every hamlet, and thousands of men and boys do nothing else. There are probably not less than 50 in the city of Des Moines, all doing a thriving business. Men are too lazy or too proud to shine their own shoes and have hired a new industry.

"Nothing used to be thought of it if a man or woman was seen with a bundle going to or from the market. Now everything must be delivered to the house. It is almost impossible to persuade a pert young chap or a pretty girl to be seen on the streets with a package. Somebody else must do the work, and father pays the freight.

"The towns and cities are full of moving picture shows, akleodeons, vaudeville, 10, 20 and 30 cent theatres. Whole families go, night after night, and follow it up with a little supper that consumes a day's

wages. The parks are crowded and the street car takes its toll. Nobody thinks of walking for two blocks nowadays if he is anywhere near a car line. The old fashioned wife who used to press her husband's and children's clothes has gone out. Pantalions have sprung up and taken her place. The girl of 1890 who would expect to wear silk stockings and petticoats and the boy who demanded five or six suits of clothes a year would have been considered crazy, but now they are as common as pinch bugs in June. Everything eatable must be dressed and trimmed up nowadays. People want their crackers in a pink box, with a picture of a ballet dancer or a puglist on the cover, and they not only pay for the box when they buy the crackers, but they get fewer crackers. The grocery stores are filled with expensive novelties and confections, which go like hot cakes. A few years ago oysters and grapefruit and oranges out of the season and canteloupes and ice cream were considered luxuries. They are on every table now every day. The young man who doesn't take his girl a 60 cent box of candy done up in curl papers and a pair of tongs is a tightwad. Father buys porterhouse steak where a piece off the neck used to look good to him. Nobody thinks of keeping his own horse or cow or planting his own garden or digging his own potatoes. The most popular song of the era is, 'Let Somebody Else Do The Work.' The automobile has cost its thousands where the tariff has cost its tens. A man can't ride a distance of 50 miles without patronizing the parlor car. Nobody thinks of carrying a lunch on the train if there is a dining car anywhere on the division. The man who wears the same neckties two days in succession is called a Kube, and the woman who can't show up half a dozen dresses, costing from \$10 to \$80 per, has about as much show in the society push as a goat. People used to have their shoes half soled. Now they wear them until the gloss is dimmed, then throw them into the attic. The \$1.50 electric vacuum cleaner has pushed the broom off the map and the electric fan and ironer have put the palm leaf and the sad iron out of business. Thus ad infinitum. While your neighbor is cursing the tariff for the high cost of living, remind him of these things and ask him if Jim Hill's definition, 'the cost of high living,' isn't closer to it. Nobody wants to go back to the old ways. All of these things mean better, happier living, because, more

recreation, more leisure, better meals, more beautiful homes. But is it fair to shoulder onto the tariff the blame for our own wastefulness and indolence?"—Manchester (La.) Press

This is one way of looking at it. But who and what is primarily responsible for the desire for indolence and extravagance that has become the characteristic of the American people in many walks of life? The conditions complained of can be traced back to a cause. What is it? What has developed in our people a love of luxury and a distaste for hard work and plain living? Is it not due to the example of the "new rich" who constantly flaunt their riches in the face of the public? If these people could not make a display of their riches and parade before the public the visible evidence of wealth, if they could not be extravagant, indolent and vulgar, money would be valueless to them. Their less rich associates and the thousands of others, who are daily forced by this vulgar flaunting of the power of money to draw a comparison between their own condition and manner of living and that of the silk stocking joy-riders, who make of life a money spending debauch, try to imitate them with the result that the country has become filled with people who live beyond their means. Now to get back to the tariff—where did the new indolent vulgar rich get their money? A very large percentage of them acquired it as the result of the tariff that enabled them to levy a burdensome and unjust tax on the public at large. A majority of the great fortunes are tariff built fortunes and they were quickly made. Money easily made is easily spent and the Pittsburg steel millionaires, the sugar, wool and other tariff made millionaires and their families and their associates have set an example of indolence and extravagance that has been imitated by all classes and conditions of men and women to the limit of their ability. The tariff has not only made the favored few richer than they should be but it has taxed the public at large unjustly, thereby depriving them of the product of their toil, and has created a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with a mode of life based upon regular work and plain living. The tariff beneficiaries have debased society by a vulgar and vicious extravagance, while the tariff victims have been debased by the influence of this class of people and are wasting what little they have in trying to emulate those who squander a plethora of unearned increment.