CARLISLE TO CONGRESS

The Secretary's Report on the Finances of the Country.

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS DEFICIT

A Large Part of the Report Devoted to the Condition of the Treasury—An Exhaustive Argument In Favor of the Retirement of the Greenbacks — Gold Would Then Be Returned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of finances has been sent to congress. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to $390,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated $433,178,426, leaving a deficit for the year of $42,805,223. As compared with the fiscal year 1894 the receipts for 1895 increased $17,570,705, although there was a decrease of $11,829,981 in the ordinary expenditures, which is accounted for by a reduction of $11,184,055 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated, under the basis of existing laws, at $431,907,407 and the expenditures at $448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of $17,000,000. For the coming fiscal year, ending June 30, 1897, the secretary estimates the receipts at $464,798,120 and the expenditures at $457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of $6,908,926. The secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to congress. The report shows that the Behring sea patrol fleet during the last season boarded and examined 94 vessels, 54 of which were engaged in sealing. The number of skins actually counted was 31,216. Many of the vessels in the revenue cutter service, the secretary says, are very old and nearly unseaworthy, and he recommends that four new ones be provided to take the place of the McLane, the Crawford, the Seaward and one for the port of New York.

The secretary says that the government of Great Britain has refused to renew the sealing regulations agreed upon for the season of 1894. The total catch of seals at sea in the award area during the last season was 56,291, as compared with 61,888 for the season of 1894. The catch on the seal islands was 15,000. A careful count of all the seals on the islands last year makes the number a little over 200,000, an increase of over one-half since 1891.

The secretary devotes a large share of his report to the condition of the treasury and the currency, in the course of which he makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1895," he says, "was $177,406,386, being $98,072,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and $77,406,386 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to use for replenishing that fund in case the secretary should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large cash balance at its close, without imposing additional taxation in any form upon the people; but I adhere to the opinion heretofore expressed, that the secretary of the treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short time bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the treasury.

"With a complete return to the normal business conditions of the country, and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws now in force will, in my opinion, yield ample means for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue, without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly $7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1887. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, the ordinary expenditures of the government have been decreased $27,325,256.20 as compared with the fiscal year 1895, and it is believed that, with the co-operation of congress, further reductions can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Continuing, he said:

"The large withdrawals of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unles effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than $43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold followed, it being in the contract that no less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, but after a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the secretary, in order to prevent disturbance in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period and avoid conditions which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals from the treasury, acquiesed in a departure from the literal terms of the contract, that one-half of the coin should be procured from abroad, and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery. Ordinary prudence demanded that the success of the plan to protect the treasury against withdrawals should not be endangered by insisting upon a strict compliance with all the details of the contract, and especially as the government could sustain no loss, and the whole amount of gold stipulated for was secured.

"The amount of bonds issued under this contract was $62,315,400, and the amount of gold received was $65,116,244.62."

The beneficial effects of this transaction, the secretary says, were felt immediately, not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities," he continus, "was at once restored, and these encouraging indications of increasing prosperity still continue and it is reasonably certain that, if our progress is to be checked by a repetition of large demands upon our resources, or by a failure to meet the just expectations of the people in respect to the reformation of our fiscal system, we are entering upon an era of material growth and development, not surpassed in our history. The safety of the existing situation is, however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the defects in our currency laws and the doubts and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the government. Until these defects in our laws are remedied and these doubts are removed, there can be no satisfactory assurance of immunity from periodical disturbances growing out of the obligations which the government has been compelled to assume in relation to the currency. Our past experience with the United States notes and the treasury notes has clearly shown that the policy of attempting to retain these obligations of the government permanently as a part of our circulating medium, and to redeem them in coin on presentation and reissue them after redemption, must be abandoned, or that such means must be at once provided as will have a tendency to facilitate the efforts of the secretary to accumulate and maintain a coin reserve, sufficient in amount to keep the public constantly assured of the stability of our entire volume of currency and of our ability at all times to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of its various parts. The latter alternative, which, in my opinion, if adopted, would not afford the relief demanded by the existing situation, necessarily involves such large increases of the interest bearing public debt from time to time, and would impose permanently upon the government such onerous and inappropriate duties in relation to the paper currency of the country, that it ought not to be favorably entertained, except as a last resort in the struggle for the maintenance of the public faith and the preservation of the inviolability of private contracts.

"The issue of bonds," he says, "to procure coin for the reserve, which is the only effectual method now available under the law, will, unless conditions which have already been developed by the present policy are radically changed, ultimately result in the creation of a public debt much larger than would be required to retire and cancel all the notes, and the annual interest charge would be much greater than it would be necessary to incur on a new class of bonds adapted to the present circumstances of the government and the well known preferences of investors. If, however, an attempt is to be made to keep the United States notes and treasury notes permanently in circulation by reissues after redemption, and the government is to be permanently charged with the duty of sustaining the value of all our currency, paper and coin alike, the conclusion cannot be avoided that the policy of issuing bonds for the accomplishment of these purposes must also become permanent, and such additional powers must be conferred upon the secretary as will enable him to execute the laws relating to these subjects with the least possible disturbances of the business affairs of the people and the least possible charge upon the treasury. I am thoroughly convinced that this policy ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day, and that the government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people.

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise a more inconvenient, expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and reissue of legal tender notes by the government.

"There has never been a time since the close of the war," the secretary said, "when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been beneficial to the country, nor has there ever been a time when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country.

"If our legal tender notes were retired, there is abundant reason to believe that a very large amount of gold which has been excluded from the country by the excessive use of silver and paper in our circulation, would promptly return to take its place in our currency and constitute a permanent part of our medium of exchange.

"The United States notes and the treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion, together amounting at the beginning to $502,612,013, have been used and are still being used to withdraw gold from the government whenever our own people or the governments of people of other countries see proper to demand it for any purpose, and, under the laws now existing, the secretary of the treasury has no means of complying with these demands except by the issue and sale of interest bearing bonds under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, or by the purchase of gold coin with the bonds or notes of the United States under section 3,700 of the revised statutes. Against these demands the treasury has no available means of defense except at the sacrifice of the public credit and the immediate depreciation of the entire volume of our currency. Long adherence to a false system has, to a great extent, undermined our national credit, so far as it is related to the maintenance of a sound currency, and it must be reconstructed, not merely propped up by frail and temporary supports. No surplus revenue, however large, could extricate us from our present difficulties, or give assurance of safety in the future, unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the government from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded to be used in making the payments; and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation, and are redeemable in gold by the government itself on presentation.

"The opinion seems to prevail to some extent that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury would prevent withdrawals of the gold and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, but this view of the subject is founded, in my judgment, upon an entire misconception of the causes that have produced the withdrawals. Unless I am wholly mistaken, they have very little, if any, relation to the amount of money held by the government, and to the amount of money the government has the ability to raise by taxation or otherwise, but they relate primarily and almost exclusively to the character of money that it might be able to supply and keep in circulation. In other words, it was apprehension as to the kind of money to be used, and not as to the amount of the money on hand that brought our securities from abroad for sale, caused foreign investors to withdraw their capital, and foreign creditors to collect their debts; and compelled our own people to suspend or contract their business operations and thus diminish the incomes of employers and greatly reduce, or entirely stop, the wages of labor.

"Large withdrawals have been made during the last three years, simply because gold was wanted, and the desire to secure gold was due to a growing distrust of the other kinds of currency in circulation, and not at all to any apprehension that the government would not be able to discharge all its obligations in some kind of pay or gold. When the receipts for customs consisted very largely of gold, as was the case prior to July 1, 1892, before the results of our defective currency system had been fully developed, a surplus revenue enabled the treasury to pay out gold without disturbance of the reserves; and, besides, there was at that time no great demand for gold by the presentation of notes for redemption, and there would, therefore, have been no difficulty in maintaining the reserve even if there had been no surplus in the treasury, but the conditions have entirely changed and entirely different policy is demanded to meet the situation now existing. With or without a surplus revenue, the government can now procure gold only by negotiating loans or by making purchases under the statutes, and this state of affairs, which is the natural result of causes still operative, is almost certain to continue until the causes themselves are removed.

"There is but one safe and effectual way," the secretary says, "to protect our treasury against these demands, and that is to retire and cancel the notes which constitute the only means through which the withdrawals can be made.

"This can be most successfully accomplished by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in redeeming the outstanding notes. Under the operation of such a plan, if judiciously executed, there could be no improper contraction of the circulation because, if it should at any time be found that other forms of currency were not being supplied to the extent required, exchanges of bonds for notes would be suspended and gold would be procured by selling the securities abroad. In order to further facilitate the substitution of other currency for the retirement of legal tender notes, the national banks should be authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the face value of bonds deposited to secure them, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of one per centum per annum.

"As a part of the plan for the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes, the treasury should be relieved from responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes, except worn, mutilated and defaced notes, and the notes of failed banks, and each association should be required to redeem its circulation at its own office and at agencies to be designated by the comptroller of the currency, as was the case prior to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874; or, if this is not considered expedient, and the present system of current redemption by the treasury is continued, the secretary should have the power, after a future date, to be fixed in the law, to require the banks to keep their 5 per cent redemption fund in gold coin and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds whenever circulation is to be permanently surrendered or reduced."

The secretary also favors the passage of a law allowing national banks to establish branches in small towns with a view to bringing them closer to the people in parts of the country remote from large towns and cities, and by which their usefulness would be greatly enhanced.

The secretary, in concluding his report, says that it is not probable that any plan for the permanent retirement of United States and treasury notes will be adopted that will not require considerable time for its complete execution, and he therefore urges upon congress the propriety of prohibiting any future issues of such notes or of national bank notes of less denomination than $10, thus making room in the circulation for silver certificates of small denominations. This, he says, would increase their use among the people and prevent their frequent return to and accumulation in the treasury.

Secretary Smith's Movements.

ATLANTA, Dec. 17.—Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith arrived here from Athens, Ga., where he had been to attend the funeral of his relative, Captain Harry Jackson. He had expected to stop over here, but was suddenly summoned to Washington by telegrams announcing the serious illness of his little daughter, and left on the noon train for the capital.

Conspiring Against the Czar's Life.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A special dispatch received here from Moscow says that a conspiracy against the life of the czar has been unearthed there. The dispatch adds that a number of bombs have been seized, and that several men and women, including a prominent nihilist leader, have been arrested in connection with the plot.

Death of Clark Howell's Little Daughter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Susie Howell, daughter of Hon. Clark Howell, managing editor of The Constitution, died here of diphtheria. She was only 6 years old but exceedingly bright and attractive, and her death is a sore bereavement to her fond parents.

TRIED TO MAKE PEACE,

And Jim Jackson and Henry Bell, Negroes, Are Killed For Their Trouble.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Dec. 10.—A terrible murder was committed on the line of the Southern railroad, about 15 miles from Brunswick. The murdered men and the murderer are all negroes. The two killed were Henry Bell and Jim Jackson, sober and industrious negroes, while Henry Williams, the slayer, is a turpentine farm worker of bad repute.

The crime was committed at the home of Henry Brown, where a supper was in progress. Williams became involved in a dispute with some one just outside Brown's door. Bell and Jackson, the victims, started out of the door to act as peacemakers, and at once commenced trying to quiet Williams.

Williams became angered at their efforts, and drawing a pistol, began shooting. His aim was good and the first shot struck Bell in the head.

Jackson started to the house, when Williams again fired and he fell with a bullet in his back. Jackson's death was almost instantaneous. Williams escaped.

Some misapprehension exists as to the exact features of the bill introduced by Senator Lodge for restricting inmigration. The bill provides for keeping out such immigrants as cannot read or write in some language, while the impression has obtained that it means that immigrants who cannot read and write the English language are to be prohibited.

The Southern Pacific Railway company is said to have determined to require each conductor in its employ to give a bond of $1,000, secured in the Kansas City Surety company. The surety company will send out "spotters" to watch the conductors when deemed necessary, and assume any losses the railroad company may sustain through dishonest employes.

Chairman W. F. Harrity has issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic national commitee to be held at the Arlington hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday. Jan. 16, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of naming the time and place for the meeting of the national convention of 1896, and for the transaction of other business.

At Cleveland, O., the coroner rendered his verdict in the Central viaduct disaster. He failed to find sufficien evidence of an act committed or omitted on the part of any person to warrant him in holding any one criminally liable for the accident. He concluded that the 17 victims of the disaster came to their death as a result of injuries sustained or from drowning in the river.

The steamer Principia, from Shields via Dundee, Nov. 16, for New York, was discovered to be on fire under the forehatch when 140 miles off Cape Wrath, the most northwesterly point of Scotland. The steamer was put before the wind and ran for the Faroe islands. On approaching the islands she struck a rock and went down in forty fathoms of water. Twenty-seven of the ship's crew were drowned.

The cotton crop report has been issued by the agricultural department at Washington. A crop equal to 67.3 per cent of last year's, or 6,375,000 bales, is indicated in final returns from county and state correspondents. Mean farm price, 7.59 cents, a gain of 65 per cent on last year's figures, 4.6, and of 9 per cent on 1893. Returns from correspondents are almost uniformly unfavorable as to quantity, the weather having proved generally disastrous.

The jury in the case of George Morgan, accused of the murder of Ida Gaskill, a girl 11 years of age, Nov. 3, brought in a verdict finding Morgan guilty and sentenced him to be hanged. Five weeks ago the body of the girl was found in a closet in an old deserted building with evidence that she had been outraged and murdered and suspicion was directed to Morgan, who roomed in the same building as the girl and her mother. The tragedy occurred at Omaha, Neb.

PORTER'S
ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL

For Barb Wire Cuts, Scratches, Saddle and Collar Galls, Cracked Heel Burns, Old Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bruises, Piles and all kinds of inflammation on man or beast. Cures Itch and Mange.

The Sore, Cut or Burn will never mortify after the oil has been applied.

Be prepared for accidents by keeping it in your house or stable. All Druggists sell it on a guarantee. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cts. and $1.00. If your Druggist does not keep it send us 25 cts. in postage stamps and we will send it to you by mail.

Paris, Tenn., Jan. 20th, 1894.

Dear Sirs: I have used Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil for Harness and Saddle galls, Scratches and Barb Wire Cuts with perfect satisfaction, and I heartily recommend it to all Livery and Stockmen.
C. H. IRVIN, Livery and Feed Stable.

BABY BURNED.

Gentlemen.—I am pleased to speak a word for Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil. My baby was burned a few months ago, and after trying all other remedies I applied your "Oil" and the first application gave relief, and in a few days the sore was well. I also used the oil on my stock and find that it is the best remedy for this purpose that I have ever used.
Yours, C. T. LEWIS.
Paris, Tenn., January 28, 1894.

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For sale by R. B. Loryea, the Druggist, Manning, S. C.

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VIA THE
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SOLID TRAINS
Charleston, Manning and Columbia to Atlanta without change.

SCHEDULE.

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Lv Charleston	7 00 am	6 00 pm	12 15 n'n
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" Sumter	9 44 am	7 58 pm	12 57 pm
" Columbia	11 15 am	7 28 pm	1 24 pm
" Prosperity	12 29 n'n	7 58 pm	1 46 pm
" Newberry	12 43 n'n	8 25 pm	2 09 pm
" Clinton	1 40 pm	8 55 pm	2 34 pm
" Greenwood	2 34 pm	9 44 pm	3 26 pm
" Abbeville	3 00 pm	10 35 pm	4 09 pm
" Calhoun Falls	3 26 pm	11 15 pm	4 45 pm
Ar Atlanta	6 45 pm	5 20 am	9 00 am

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Trains 403 and 41 are composed of the handsomest Pullman Drawing-Room, Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches.

No. 403 ("The Atlanta Special") is vestibuled from end to end and is operated solid from Washington to Atlanta without change.

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These trains land passengers in the Union Depot at Atlanta—as near the Exposition grounds as through passengers via any line are landed.

RATES.

FROM	A.	C.	E.
Manning	$13 95	$10 25	$7 20
Charleston	13 95	10 25	7 20
Sumter	13 60	9 95	6 60
Columbia	11 35	8 30	5 60

DATES OF SALE AND LIMITS.

Column A.—Tickets sold daily to December 15th, with extreme limit January 7th, 1896.

Column C.—Tickets sold daily to Dec. 30th, with extreme limit 15 days from date of sale.

Column E.—Tickets sold daily to Dec. 30th, with extreme limit 7 days from date of sale.

THE EXPOSITION

surpasses, in some respects, any exposition held in America. Here you find, side by side, exhibits from Florida and Alaska, California and Maine, the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, Mexico and Canada, and so on until nearly every civilized nation on the globe is represented. On the terraces are found, among many other attractions, Arab, Chinese and Mexican villages, showing just how those people have their "daily walk and conversation."

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1. "QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best; Absolutely pure and wholesome, (Omit.) Claims a place above the rest.
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Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.
Ask your grocer for it.

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The Well-Known and Reliable
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In addition to a full and complete stock of drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, we keep a complete assortment of
Patent Medicines,
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Eye-Glasses,
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And the thousand and one things usually found in every first-class and well-regulated drug store.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS
SODA WATER
FOUNTAIN IN
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CHEAP EXCURSION RATES
—TO—
COTTON STATES
AND—
INTERNATIONAL
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SEP. 25 TO DEC. 31, 1895
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H. M. EMERSON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Wilmington, N. C.
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WHOLESALE SHIPPERS OF
Fresh Fish of all Kinds, Oysters, Clams,
SHRIMP.

Our regular season for shipments of fresh fish (packed in ice) being now open, we are prepared to ship you any desired quantity. Charleston is the only market south that can offer a large variety of fish, and, being situated on the ocean, where they are caught, must be fresh. We solicit your patronage.

Consignments of poultry, eggs, etc., solicited. Account sales and check mailed day of sale.

22 AND 24 MARKET ST., CHARLESTON, S. C

Money to Loan.

MANNING, S. C., Oct. 29, 1895.

I have made arrangements with brokers in New York City, through whom I am able to place loans secured by first mortgage on improved farms for five years time, payable in instalments, at the low rate of 8 per cent interest per annum. The brokerage and the charge for abstract and inspection are small and at the expense of the borrower.

If you want cheap money come in at once, as the supply is limited.

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Fish, Oysters, Game and Poultry.
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No charges for packing. Send for price list. Consignments of country produce are respectfully solicited. Poultry, eggs, etc.

Stalls Nos. 1 and 2 Fish Market. Office, Nos. 18 and 20 Market st., east of Bay.
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Have You a "Daisy" Woven-Wire Spring?

If not, how can you expect to sleep well without one? With a "Daisy" your mattress will not be continually dropping between the slats, and you will not be forever hunting a comfortable spot to rest your weary bones. The entire bed will be comforable, and your mattress will last four times as long.

TRY ONE.
OUR PRICE, ONLY $2.
All other kinds of Furniture just as cheap.
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When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and

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Heavy Cottonade Pants, with Suspenders to Each Pair, Only 75 Cents.

The largest stock of shoes in town to select from and at old prices. I give my personal attention to the selection of the goods and see to it that I give my patrons their money's worth. I can sell a solid leather gents' shoe—suitable for dress—for $1.50. I sell a ladies' handsome dress shoe for $1 which simply strangles high prices. Corsets from 25 cents up; I am headquarters for the famous R. & G.

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I am my own cotton buyer and am not tied to any factor's stake. I can and will pay the highest market price for cotton, and will guarantee that the prices paid by me will be more than can be obtained from shipping. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to visit my store. Yours truly,

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Can be found one door below the Bank of Manning, prepared to show you as cheap a stock of goods as was ever brought to Manning.

This stock was bought before the rise in prices, and I propose to give my customers the advantage. In

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Wagon Materials, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Harness and Saddles,

I defy competition and will not be undersold.

COME AND EXAMINE MY STOCK

I have everything you want and I will save you money by calling on me.

I stand ready and willing to aid the farmers by paying them the very top of the market for their produce, feeling assured that their prosperity means mine also.

Call early and often to secure prices and bargains.

Yours truly,

B. A. JOHNSON

WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN CALL AT GALLOWAY'S SHAVING SALOON
Which is fitted up with an eye to the comfort of his customers.

HAIR-CUTTING IN ALL STYLES.
SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING
Done with neatness and dispatch.

A cordial invitation is extended.
A. B. GALLOWAY.

TOBACCO GROWERS,
Look to your own interest and sell your tobacco where you can
Get the Highest Prices for it.
We are getting high prices at
The Planters' Warehouse
AT DARLINGTON.

New buyers are on the market every day, and they all want your tobacco. They are here for that purpose and must have it; consequently, they will pay competition prices. Bring us a load and be convinced that what we say is true. We have the

BEST LIGHTS. BEST ACCOMMODATIONS.
HIGHEST PRICES. A SALE EVERY DAY.

Yours for business,
SMOOT & McGILL.
JNO. REB DRAKE, Auctioneer.

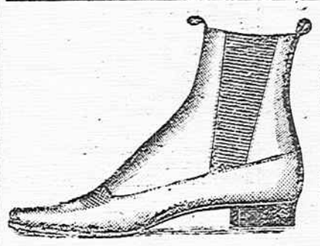
HARDWARE!
R. W. DURANT & SON
SUMTER, S. C.

To Our Clarendon Friends:—

We are now prepared to offer lower prices than ever. Call or write for what you want. Our Stock is complete. We have added to our immense stock of hardware a large line of

Paints, Oils, Etc., at Low Figures.

Harness, Saddles, Rubber and Belting, Leather, Etc.
Great bargains in guns, pistols, etc.
Headquarters for Powder, Shot and Shells (loaded and empty).
Engine supplies, belting, etc.
Headquarters for Cooking and Heating Stoves (Warranted).



THE LIVE SHOE STORE
IS A STORE IN
SUMTER, S. C.
SELLING AND MAKING
SHOES EXCLUSIVELY
It Is Next Door to the Bank of Sumter.

Immense stock made up like bread—that is, "before the rise."
You will save money on your shoe bill by making your shoe purchases from us.

WALSH & SHAW,
THE LIVE SHOE STORE.

TO CONSUMERS OF LAGER BEER:

The Palmetto Brewing Company of Charleston, S. C., have made arrangements with the South Carolina State authorities, by which they are enabled to fill orders from consumers for shipments of beer in any quantity at the following prices:

Pints (patent stopper)	70c per dozen
Four dozen pints in crate	$2.80 per crate
Eighth-keg	$1.25
Quarter-keg	$2.25
Half-barrel	$4.50
Exports, pints, ten dozen in barrel	$9.00

It will be necessary for consumers or parties ordering to state that the beer is for private consumption. We offer special rates for these shipments. This beer is guaranteed pure, made of the choicest hops and malt, and is recommended by the medical fraternity. Send to us for a trial order.

The Palmetto Brewing Company, Charleston, S. C.