The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., NOV. 28, 1901.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Four months..... 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, one time, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Obituaries and Tributes of Respect charged for as regular advertisements. Liberal contracts made for three, six and twelve months.

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.

Entered at the Postoffice at Manning as Second Class matter.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DEMOCRACY?

Because Senator McLaurin will not permit himself to be terrorized by a few political bandits, they follow him wherever he goes and endeavor by misrepresentations to do that which they have failed to do by force. One of the greatest commercial bodies in America paid the Senator the distinguished compliment to invite him to go to New York and deliver an address; among the other guests were Secretary of State Hay, and several Governors. Senator McLaurin and Secretary of State Hay occupied seats of honor beside the toastmaster for the occasoin, and the banqueters composed the representative business men of New York. These gentlemen are not politicians, but merchants, brokers, bankers, manufacturers and capital furnishers for those who are developing the resources of the country. It is this class of men who are looked to for aid whenever the cotton crop is to be moved, it is to them we go when a cotton factory is to be built, and it is to them we call when money is wanted to furnish advances for the making of crops. These men could not be induced to accept public office, and yet they have as much love of country as the office seeking politician; the recent war developed the fact, that from this class there responded to the country's call as much patriotism as there was from the ranks of office holders; they shouldered their guns and went to Cuba, Philippines and to China, and did their full duty the same as others. When the war ended, they did not hover around the capitol and clamor for public position, but returned to their counting rooms and banks, factories, stores and offices, and it was this class, who first realized the changed conditions brought on by the war between the United States and Spain.

Senator McLaurin was honored with an invitation to address the New York Chamber of Commerce, and his South Carolina opponents, display their jealous enmity in every line they write. We have read that New York speech with more than usual care, and if there is an utterance in it which is not sound and practical, we are at loss to discover it; Yet some of the newspaper editors of this State charge that it is teeming with Republican doctrine, and it is the last step towards making McLaurin a full pledged Republican. This newspaper is not Republican, nor will it ever be, and if those who contend that McLaurin is a Republican, would stop resorting to lying, and get right down to argument, and convince us that we are supporting a Republican, we would drop McLaurin like a hot potato, but until we are convinced to the contrary, we shall continue endorsing McLaurin's attitude on national questions as genuine Democratic principles.

McLaurin endorses what he calls the "McKinley doctrine," which in his speech he has devided into four parts, and we call attention to these and ask our newspaper statesmen (?) to show us what is undemocratic there. In our opinion, there is very little party politics in his speech, it was more on the order of a discussion of a business policy. He was talking to business men who cared nothing whatever for party politics; in fact, these men are not party men, they vote for men representing measures, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. The only time since the war between the States, that a Democratic victory was had, was when this body of men approved the course of the Democratic party, and they supported and helped to elect Grover Cleveland, but when our Populistic allies captured control of the party, and revolutionized the party's principles by inserttng a lot of herisies into the Democratic platform, these men would not come with us and gave their support to the other side.

If the Democratic party ever comes to the front again, it will be when it returns to its reason, and wins back the men who gave us victory before, and it was to this class of men that Senator McLaurin made his speech, which is being denounced as "Republicanism" by a class of politicians and editors who have determied to drive McLaurin and his followers away from participation in the primary. Their only hope of defeating McLaurin, is to prevent his running in the primary. They already have his word that if he cannot make his fight in the primary, he will not make it at all, and by a systematic effort they are trying to mislead the people into joining them in the trick to keep McLaurin from going before the masses, hence they charge him with Republicanism and everything else, except taking whiskey rebates, getting groceries and brick from the State penitentiary without paying for them until exposed; nor do they charge him with becoming a director in a New Jersey corporation with a capital stock of $5,000,000, or with suddenly becoming largely interested in Mexican copper mines. They do not charge any of these things, but they do charge him with the fearful crime of wielding influence at the National Capitol, to the extent that he has kept this State from being covered with obnoxious office holders; they also charge him with being able to influence the government to send some of its money to banks in South Carolina, the same as it does for New York, and when a number of country developers such as the Southern Cotton Spinners Association, and the New York Chamber of Commerce call upon McLaurin to address them, he foolishly accepts their invitation and pleads with them to invest their money in the South. These are the crimes McLaurin has been guilty of and, of course, it makes him a Republican, and he should not be allowed to discuss national questions before his own people. We would like some of our party monitors to tell us just what constitutes a Democrat in this State. Is it a part of the party creed, that, in order to remain in good standing, a man must go around with a pitchfork and whenever a Republican proposes a measure calculated to benefit the farmers of the South, "jab the pitchfork into his fat sides"? To remain in good standing, must one make excursions over the country and lecture on the subject "How Niggers are lynched in South Carolina" for a syndicate who run these lecturers the same as a theatrical manager runs troupes for all that can be made out of the business? Is it a part of Democratic creed that one must go over the country and denounce corporations and trusts, and abuse the State of New Jersey for being the incubator of fraudulant charters, and then become a director in a $5,000,000 product of this incubator? Is it absolutely necessary to hold fealty with the Democratic party, one must abuse the administration in power for giving appointments to Democrats, and then get all appointments possible for kinsmen?

If these things which we have enumerated are the absolute requirements to make one a loyal Democrat then we will have to admit that McLaurin has not and is not loyal to his party, because, his entire record shows that every step taken by him was with a view to materially benefitting the South; every appointment secured through his influence, has gone to those who were no kin to him. He did not denounce corporations, nor is he a director of one. He does not "jab" a Republican "in his fat sides" for proposing a measure calculated to help the South, but joins with him to bring it to a successful finish. He does not take excursions over the country delivering lectures for a syndicate on the gruesome subject of lynching, where an admission fee is charged, but he does accept invitations to deliver addresses to audiences whose sympathy he seeks in aiding us to build up our material interests. If this course of conduct is undemocratic, then we want to see argument to prove it, instead of the miserably mean and belittling lies and flings. Readers of newspapers are entitled to fair dealing and, when a newspaper represents to its readers that which it knows is untrue, it simply swindles its patrons. There is too much of this sort of thing these days, and for this reason we want the people to be put in a position to judge for themselves. In another column we reproduce McLaurin's New York speech and we want any of our readers to find anything Republican in it.

AN INQUIRY.

Editor The Manning Times:

Please say in this week's issue of THE TIMES where trouble and dissatisfaction exist in the exempted portions of the county from the general stock law. Mt. Zion Township is one of the portions thus exempted, and I am sure all are satisfied.

W. M. PLOWDEN.

The above communication is self explanatory. We will state for the information of those interested that complaints are constantly coming to us from the exempted portions of this county, and to all of them we have said that we are unable to give them the relief they desire unless a majority living in the townships exempted from the operations of the stock law, petition for the law's repeal. When the law was passed it was made to appear to us that a majority wanted it, and to get positive information we published in our Columbia Correspondence, requesting those who were opposed to the law to write us. We waited for responses and not a single one did we get, we therefore concluded that our informant was correct that the people of Mt. Zion, New Zion, Douglas, Midway and Sandy Grove wanted a law that would permit them to turn out their stock during the late winter months. Within the last two months quite a number from the Salem townships have asked us if we would not have the law repealed, and our reply was that we could do nothing until we had petitions signed by a majority in each township that the law effects.

We can say that the complaints about Mt Zion comes principally from those living in the adjoining township, who regard the exemption a hardship upon them unless those living in the exempted township will close in the township with a fence.

We hope we have made ourself understood in this matter, and give our assurance that our interest in this matter is simply to comply with the wishes of the majority.—[Editor The Times.]

Judge Buchannan is reported in the Bennettsville Correspondence of the News and Courier, as making an exhibition of himself which confirms the good judgment of the people in relegating him to private life.

If the German tariff does prevent the United States from shipping it foods to Germany, the results will be three fold: first, prices for food will rise in in Germany; second, to enable workmen to live, wages there will have to be increased, thus increasing the cost of German made goods and limiting their sale abroad; third, vessels that now carry German freights abroad and bring back food stuffs will lose their return cargoes and thus be obliged to increase their outgoing freights, thus still further increasing the cost of German made goods, or forcing a lowering in their quality. But German goods now circulate by reason of their cheapness despite their inferiority and any increase in price or further reduction in quality will stop their sale altogether. In other words, Germany had better look before she leaps.

The Columbia State of yesterday delivers itself of a lecture to the Anderson people who lynched the negro fiend that shot a white lady because the food she gave him did not please him, and then urges the bringing to trial the lynchers. We do not favor lynch law, but when the State cries out against this crime it must be remembered that it claimed to have had positive information that G. R. Koester was guilty of lynching, but kept it suppressed until Koester was appointed to a lucrative office. The State can urge others to bring lynchers to trial, but it seems to reserve the right to only expose those for whom it has a personal dislike. In our opinion, consistency would require the State to sweep before it's own door, and let others alone, when it comes to the prosecution of lynchers.

New Zion Dots.

Editor The Manning Times:

Farmers in this section have about finished planting oats. The grain is sown in abundance, and if the seasons permit it we will have a good lot of small grain and forage for the coming year.

Carl Gamble a son of Mr. Nelson Gamble accidentally fell and broke his arm. Dr. Pittman of Turbeville was summoned, and on examination found the limb broken in two places. He immediately set the fracture and the boy is now getting on very well.

The crop failure has demoralized some people in this section, and they are moving to Darlington to take work in the factory and cotton mills.

Mr. Bennie Price of Wisacky visited this community recently.

The Paxville correspondent of THE TIMES seems to be faithful and wide awake. I hope he will continue giving us the news from that section.

Christmas is almost here and I really think it would be a fine idea if all correspondents would keep a sharp lookout for news items; I believe the news columns can be kept full.

I have heard a number of people compliment the enterprise of THE TIMES editor for furnishing such a pretty story to the readers as "Master and Slave," and I hope THE TIMES will continue publishing these stories; they make nice home reading and the ladies especially are fond of them. I know of several people who are sending THE TIMES to friends abroad on account of the story.

The many friends of Messrs. Smith & Dennis, who were in jail on the charge of burning Timmonsville, were gratified to learn that they had no trouble in giving bond and they feel very grateful to you, Mr. Editor, for the substantial aid you gave to them. Both of these unfortunate men are largely connected in Salem: in fact nearly everybody is related to them by blood or marriage and when they were accused of this awful crime it was a great shock to those who have always known them to be straight-forward men. I hope they will be able to establish their innocence. Your editorial asking for a suspension of judgment was indeed timely and very proper, and favorably commented on over here.

There seems to be a diversity of opinion in this section about the wisdom of permitting stock to run a large during certain months in the year. I think that Doctor Woods had good reason for believing that a majority want the law to remain as now, so they can get clear of feeding during the late winter months, and those who are urging you to take action in this matter may not be able to secure to their petitions a majority. I think you are correct in this matter, in leaving it to the people to decide, you show that you have no personal interest, but want to do what a majority of those interested wish.

I do not see what the grand jury has done about the report of the expert filed with the Clerk of Court. I thought that body would make some recommendation with regard to it. They recommended the payment of certain school chart claims, which I think ought to be held up because it is a notorious fact that the people were swindled. In my opinion, the trustees that issued the pay certificates should be held responsible for these claims, and not the tax-payers. "B."

POINTS OF LAW.

Information Regarding Notes, Contracts and Transactions.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

A contract made on Sunday is void.

An agent is liable to his principal for errors.

The act of one partner binds all the others.

A principal is liable for the acts of his agents.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

An agreement without consideration express or implied, is void.

A partial payment of an outlawed debt revives the obligation.

Each partner is liable for the whole amount of the debt of his firm.

If no time of payment is specified in a note, it is payment on demand.

Notes obtained by fraud or made by an intoxicated person are not collectable.

An indorser may avoid liability by writing "without recourse" under his signature.

A note which does not state upon its fact that it bears interest will bear interest after maturity.

An indorser of a note, is exempt liability if notice of its dishonor is not mailed or served within 24 hours of its non-payment.

In case of the death of the maker of a note the payee of a note is not obliged to notify a surety of its non-payment before the settlement of the maker's estate.

If a note or draft is payable in the State where it was made, the agreement is governed by the laws of that State. When negotiable paper is payable in another State than that in which made, it will be governed by the law of that State.

Thinking It Over.

"Do you think you will marry that titled gentleman from abroad?"

"I haven't quite decided," answered the American heiress. "I am not sure I can support him in the style to which his ancestors were accustomed."—Exchange.

"A Nine Days' Wonder."

The memorable reign of Lady Jane Grey is said to have given rise to the phrase, "A nine days' wonder." Lady Jane was proclaimed queen of England July 10, 1553, four days after the death of Edward VI. After the lapse of a period of nine days, on July 19, she relinquished her title to the crown, thus terminating her reign in the short space of a week and a half. A noted English historian says, "Thus we come to the end of the diary of that short and troubled reign that from its length is said to have given rise to the now (1620) popular phrase. 'A nine days' wonder.'"

Evidence to the Contrary.

Citizen—Madam, why do you persist in punching me with your umbrella?

Madam—I want to make you look around so I can thank you for giving me your seat. Now, sir, don't you go off and say that women haven't any manners.—Chicago Herald.

Stopping the Music.

"Yes," said young Mrs. Torkins, "Charley used to come and serenade me for hours every night. So at last I married him."

"Dear me!" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Did he sing as badly as all that?"—Exchange.

Cheated.

Mistress (arranging for the dinner)—Didn't the grocer send the macaroni?

Cook—Yes, mum, but Oi sent it back. Every wan of them stims was empty.—London Fun.