

**The Manning Times.**

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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Attorney General Lyon has instituted proceedings in the supreme court to disbar Maj. Barney B. Evans from the practice of law. The petition charges various crimes and wrongful acts.

Senator Bailey's speech bidding farewell to the United States Senate must have been pleasing from the standpoint of oratory to everybody but William R. Hearst. Bailey will be missed from that august body. He is a strong man.

The revoking of notary commissions by the Governor may be in accord with his often declared purpose of standing by his friends, and too, he may have wished to relieve some of those who were ashamed of holding a commission signed by him, yet it is our opinion the Governor is altogether wrong in this. A notary commission is for business convenience, and not a token of preferment, therefore, when a commission is issued it is not to be regarded in the same light as a position of honor or emolument, and to put the position on a plane of official preferment is giving it more importance than it deserves.

President Taft will soon leave the White House to take a professorship at Yale, but notwithstanding his recent defeat he will go out office loved by the people of the Nation. We are not of those who believe that Taft wrecked his party, and time will prove that he was more of a statesman than politician. During his four years in the white house the country has witnessed much progress, and although his opponents have dubbed him a stand-patter his works and the work of his administration will go down in history as having accomplished more genuine progress than any previous president. Taft was the victim of a condition of unrest brought on by the agitation of demagogues.

The general assembly convenes next Tuesday, and we believe it will be harmonious, unless there is an effort made to force the asylum bond issue, or to raise the tax levy. The question of securing an equitable assessment of the taxable property throughout the State has so far failed, several propositions were made but none of them appealed to the judgment of the legislator, and unless a fair basis of assessment can be made the burden of taxation will continue to be burdensome to the weak, and the strong will continue to escape paying their just proportion. In our judgment the only way a fair assessment can be reached is to appoint a commission composed of good business men with authority to visit each county in the State, study the values and fix a basis for the county boards of equalization to assess the property, as it is now, there is too great a difference in values and usually the small tax payer has to pay more than his just proportion while the large taxpayer does not.

**THE HOSEY MILL.**

The State Board of Health has again condemned the hosiery mill at the penitentiary and the coming session of the legislature should abolish the institution if a way can be found. Partisan or factional politics should have nothing to do with the settlement of such a question. It is simply and solely humanitarianism. As a rule good men do not find themselves in the penitentiary, but even bad men are entitled to a reasonable protection of their health while in durance.

It is to be remembered that while many persons who have not been deprived of liberty are engaged in unhealthful occupation they are voluntarily in such occupations. It is also to be remembered that their opportunity for recreation and fresh air necessary to overcome the evil effects of close confinement is greater than that of the convict who goes from his cell to his labor and back again at the call of his keeper.

There is no occasion for moulding sentiment for criminals nor for a reckless disregard of human rights for fear of adding strength to an unwelcome administration.

But our highest authority on sanitation has again condemned the hosiery mill, and justice to ourselves as well as to the convicts demands the employment of our incarcerated criminals in some more healthful occupation.

We hope the legislature will stamp it out.—Abbeville Press and Banner.

**Deafness Cannot be Cured**

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are cured by this method, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.  
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Sold by druggists.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Georgia is a Lynching State. Only fifty-two lynchings, known to be such beyond doubt, occurred in the United States in the year just closed. In previous years the number has been much larger, 190 having been recorded in 1884 and 119 in the following year. The past ten years the number has been steadily decreasing. Only one year, however, produced fewer lynchings than 1912. In 1907 the record shows 51 lynchings, one less than this year. In some southern states there were fewer lynchings in 1912 than in almost any previous year. The decrease is attributed largely to the efforts made by governors and prominent citizens to prevent mob violence. Many of the governors have acted promptly and energetically to prevent lynchings, with the declared policy of giving the law free opportunity for the punishment of all alleged offenders, white or black. Again, as in the record of former years, more lynchings occurred in Georgia than any other state. Louisiana and Florida come next in the list. South Carolina, whose governor has gone on record as unopposed to lynchings in certain cases, had six cases of summary execution this year against only one in the year 1911. Kentucky, with eight lynchings in 1911, had a clean slate last year. Oklahoma is another state with a clean record for the past twelve months. The figures for Texas, Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas show fewer lynchings than in 1911. In Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana the number slightly exceeded that of last year. The states outside of the south where lynchings occurred in 1912 were West Virginia, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and California. By states the record is as follows: Georgia, 14; Louisiana, 8; South Carolina, 6; Florida, 5; Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 3; Texas, 3; Mississippi, 3; Tennessee, 1; Wyoming, 1; West Virginia, 1; Montana, 1; California, 1; and North Dakota, 1. In the fifty-two lynchings, the victims of all but two were negroes. Three negroes were included in the list. Alleged crimes against women or girls and murder of white persons accounted for practically all the cases. A singular feature is found in the lynching of the two white men, both of which occurred in the far north. In each case the victim was accused of murder. In the town of Joppa, a short distance from Rosebud, Montana, Harry Eickner, alleged slayer of Mrs. William Merrell, was taken from the county jail by a crowd of masked men and hanged, despite the efforts of the sheriff and his deputy. The second lynching occurred at Steele, N. D., where George Baker, charged with the murder of his wife and father-in-law, was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. The lynching was the first recorded in North Dakota in more than a decade. The lynching in Wyoming was one of the most sensational of the year. Frank Wigfall, a negro, who confessed to having made a criminal attack on Mrs. Esther Higgins, an aged woman known as the "prisoners' friend," was lynched by the convicts of the state penitentiary at Rawlins. In the West Virginia lynching, the victim was Walter Johnson, a negro accused of assaulting a young white girl in Mercer county. California's one lynching was out of the ordinary. It occurred on the desert, some thirty miles from the town of Mojave. The victim was an unknown negro accused of having attacked a 6-year-old child. He was hanged by men alleged to be employed on the Los Angeles aqueduct. The three negroes who fell victims to mob violence were Ann Boston, who murdered the wife of a planter at Pinehurst, Ga.; Mary Jackson, who was lynched in Paoli county, Texas, for alleged complicity in the murder of a white man, and an unknown negro, who, together with three negroes, was hanged by a mob in Harris county, Georgia, for the murder of a farmer. Tyler, Texas, furnished the only instance of the year where the victim was barred at the stake. On May 25, Dan Davis, a negro, who had confessed to a criminal attack on a young white woman, was burned at the stake in one of the main streets in Tyler, in the presence of a crowd of 2,000 persons. The foregoing record does not comprise cases of plain murder or cases where the victim was killed by a posse while resisting capture.

**A Pernicious and Demoralizing Practice.**

Our attention has recently been called to the practice of Magistrates issuing warrants for offences which amount to nothing more than the using of the criminal machinery to collect debts; this is not what the law contemplates, nor is it calculated to be respect for the majesty of the law. If there is a violation of the law, those invoking its aid should not be permitted to compromise for a money consideration, once the law is called upon to punish for its violation, it becomes a matter between the State and the party charged, the prosecutor has no right whatever to accept pay to prevent the State from enforcing the law. We are told that it is frequently the case a misdemeanor is charged, and the person charged is arrested and lodged in jail, then the friends or family of the arrested man is forced to make arrangements either by raising the money to pay the debt or giving a mortgage on their property, when that is done the crime is discharged by the costs being paid. This is not right and it should not be permitted, and Magistrates should be required, before issuing a warrant, to make a thorough investigation to ascertain whether or not a crime has been committed or whether the purpose of the prosecution is merely to collect a debt, and once he determines the law has been violated and the warrant is executed there should be no compromise. If this rule is followed it is our opinion that fewer warrants would be issued, and those which are issued would have such merit that respect for the law would be maintained.

The country is at present in a very demoralized condition, the farm labor class is in the clutches of an element who do not hesitate to use the criminal machinery to aid them in collecting debts with the result that labor is hard to get, and when it is obtained it must be purchased with the risk of loss to the purchaser. Much of the demoralizing conditions is due to the Magistrates not making an investigation before issuing warrants, and unless the present practice is stopped it will grow worse and worse until our farms will be without labor, and the tenants will suffer for the lack of securing advances.

The question is asked, why does not the law prevent this sort of thing? We answer. The law prohibits jailing for debt, but the fault is not with the law, it is the indiscriminate use of the warrant system by the Magistrates that encourages this oppression and demoralization. In seventy five per cent of the cases where parties are charged with "obtaining money under false pretenses" if permitted to go before a jury with all the facts truly brought out there would be found that the law has not been violated and no offense has been committed.

What would the people think if the merchants would attempt to make the criminal machinery to collect their accounts? It often happens that an honest man cannot meet his obligations, must he be liable to be thrown in jail upon the pretext that he obtained goods by false pretenses? If that rule becomes the general practice no man who undertakes to farm or merchandise or labor for wages is safe.

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