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J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.  
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### Monuments to Grant in the South.

The great soldier now rests beneath the soil. We feel sure that the public are heartily tired of hearing so much about the life and death of General Grant, and it is not for the purpose of enlarging upon him that we again bring forth his name. Nor would we, at this time, standing at the foot of the new-made grave, arraign his character. We are content to let him rest where his people have placed him, and let those bring to light the true elements of his character.

That the North should worship him as a hero; that it should never tire in heaping eulogiums upon him and making grand displays at his funeral, is not surprising; but it does seem very strange to us that so many Southern cities should, before the body of Grant has been placed in the tomb, begin making preparations for erecting monuments to his memory, while the name of our beloved Lee lies upon the bleak hills of Virginia, without even a stone to mark his resting place. Almost every Southern city of any size claims for a Grant monument, which would stand as a lasting rebuke to the South, and a dishonor to the name which of all other names should be dearest to the Southern people, so long as the grave of Robert E. Lee stands neglected. Though the cause in which he fought be lost, and though by it we have suffered, let us not dishonor this noble dead; let us not treat him as a traitor, nor forget that as a statesman, soldier and patriot, he has never been excelled. When we have done honor to our noble Lee, it will then be more becoming to pay tribute to his adversary.

### The Dignity of Agriculture.

Before the war there were two classes of white people in this country. The large negro owners or aristocracy, and those who owned a few or no slaves. The former class, if engaged at all in agriculture, were called planters, and the latter farmers. The farmer was synonymous with plowboy, or one who follows the plow. But now things have changed. Grant fought and conquered, and with the conquest came a change of sociality; a change in the industries of men, and the very language we speak. The planters then were rich and the farmers poor; now, the planter is poor and the farmer is rich. Then a man was ashamed to be called farmer; now he rejoices in his name. South Carolina possesses an agricultural soil, and when copious showers fall, her fields become as green pasture, and her crops grow luxuriant.

The time is coming when the farmers of our country will be the most independent, the most social, the most aristocratic and the richest. It is true at the present time, a great many of our farmers are poor and thriftless, and are the sheerest slaves of other men, who so often get them into their power. The question may arise, if farming is such a noble employment, why are so many of our people poor and dependent? In the first place, in the last few years it seems that the very elements themselves were against the farmer, destruction rode upon the wind-sweeping away habitations as well as crops, and the heavens became brass, refusing to send rain upon the earth. In the second place, a great many of our people are farming after the old plans of shovel and scooter, upon lands long since worn out by negro slavery, which have not yet become recuperated by hard industry and judicious culture. The leases have been from year to year, and in this country, no system could be more injurious to the roofing lands, and a greater impediment to their improvement in fertility and increased productiveness. Mother earth must be protected from the ravages of time and the destroying hand of man if she would preserve intact her natural beauty, fertility and productiveness. You must feed your lands if you would have them feed you. There are also some old fogies in farming, who will not listen to the advice of neighbors as to the modes of culture or the use of improved agricultural implements. They work to eat, not to improve, and beautify their children. Again, we

that the nauts from year to year, jealous of their muscle, and afraid of benefitting the landless free-hold, work only about eight months in the twelve. The adage is as true as old, that no man can succeed in an arduous undertaking without persistent work. Work is the only foundation of real happiness in this life, and the necessary condition of luxury and wealth. There are some of the hindrances and no doubt the real cause of the blighting poverty of a great many of our people.

On the other hand, we see signs of thrift, industry and wealth scattered over this up-country. There you see a gradual improvement in the soil, the cultivation of crops according to the most improved methods, and the signs of plenty and independence in living. Here you see an improved mansion, which is the pride of the old man in his declining years, and the center of attraction for the different branches of his family. There happiness reigns, and the sons, who have through their boyhood tasted and enjoyed this happiness, are not disposed to seek employment behind the counter nor in the schemes and tricks of employment in the West. To such farmers, the cry "Go West, young man," is the height of treason. We have a soil, though not as fertile as that of Texas or Arkansas, yet more diversified with hill and dale, and a water-power un-suppressed, a climate far more salubrious, water pure and good, and above all, our entire social fabric is permeated with a purity of morality. The young men of the country should be taught to love, not hate, agriculture. Give them the best literary education possible, but not in such a way as to make farming repugnant. There is a tendency among literary orators, on commencement occasions at colleges, to inflame the minds of the young men with an ambition after the learned professions of the day. This we deem a mistake. The learned professions are now well-nigh dead, and to succeed in them requires a vast deal more money and work than it does to succeed in the peaceful pursuit of Agriculture. We need not fear that we will fall short of the power of self-government by turning the attention of the young men from book learning to farming. Farming does not mean ignorance, business nor vice. Physical labor in unison with brain culture presents the highest type of manhood. It does not require the eye of a prophet to discern the signs of the times indicating the tide for the better to the farmer; the beginning of prosperity, happiness and wealth. We have just passed through a great revolution, which is no common thing to do, in the short time of twenty-five years. Things are now seeking their proper level. Men love peace so well, they sometimes fight for it. That peace which is the result of arms, has already perched itself upon the statue of American Liberty. Why should not men work for that peace which honest toil gives, that sustenance which nature gives, that independence, wealth and power that agriculture is beginning and will continue to give to the industrious man under the beautiful skies and copious showers in South Carolina.

### "Not Aggravated."

(Laurensville Herald.)  
In the case of the State vs. J. L. M. Irby, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, a preliminary examination was held on Saturday last. In this case the assault was alleged to have been committed on Luther Palmer.

An affidavit was made by the Defendant that he did not believe that a fair and impartial trial could be had before Trial Justice Miller, who issued the warrant, and the case was transferred to J. B. Parrott, Trial Justice, Clinton, S. C., who decided that the evidence did not sustain the charge, and he refused to send the case to a higher court. —*Advertiser*, 5th inst.

We clip the following from Laurensville Advertiser. We have no objection to a correct report or just criticism of all our public and official acts, but we must enter a protest when, in a report like the above, we are only partially reported, and the public are left in entire ignorance of the facts in the case. This case has been commented upon through the whole rounds of the State press, and thoroughly discussed throughout the County, and consequently that we, the Trial Justice before whom the case was investigated, may be justly represented before the public, we give below the substance of the evidence, as taken at the preliminary:

Mr. Palmer testified: Mr. Irby called to me on the street and told me that he had come to have me whipped. He then struck me two or three times with a stick. I ran and a negro caught me, and Irby kicked me once. Irby then called for a pistol, and said that he would shoot the first man that interfered with me and the negro. He did not threaten to shoot me.

Mr. H. M. Barger testified: I was standing near the parties after the negro caught Palmer, and heard Irby say I will shoot any man that interferes with this fight.

Mr. W. M. Hopkins testified: I saw Irby walk up to Palmer and say, "I have a man to give you a whipping." Irby tipped Palmer's

hat two or three times with a stick. Did not see Irby hit Palmer. Was standing about twenty feet away.

Mr. A. V. Elcheburger testified: I walked up to Irby after the negro caught Palmer, and told Irby to stop and not carry the thing too far. Did not hear Irby threaten to shoot Palmer. Saw Irby kick at Palmer once.

R. J. Lawson testified: I was about twenty feet from Irby when he met Palmer. Irby walked up to Palmer and tipped his hat with a stick, and said, "You have been on your muscle for several days, now I have brought your equal to whip you." I did not see Irby strike him at all.

Irby was charged by the indictment with assault and battery with intent to kill. We decided that he was guilty of a simple assault and battery. Irby then demanded a trial. A jury was then empaneled, and I then the prosecutor, for reasons stated above, requested the jury to find a verdict of "not guilty." It was so done and the defendant discharged.

J. B. PARROTT, Trial Justice.

Being employed in this case to represent the State, we felt some hesitancy in reporting it, and tried to give as fair and just report as we possibly could. If there is anything in the above report that does Mr. Parrott injustice, we fail to see it, even taking the testimony as given by him, as correct. We suppose Mr. Parrott objects to that part of our article which says the case was transferred to J. B. PARROTT, Trial Justice, Clinton, S. C., who decided that the evidence did not sustain the charge, and he refused to send the case to a higher court. He says, "We decided that he, (the Defendant,) was guilty of a simple assault and battery." Now, this is a strange law to us. He says it was the decision of the Court that the defendant was guilty of a simple assault and battery; when the Court had only examined the witnesses for the State. How can a Trial Justice decide anything as to the guilt or innocence of a party upon an *ex parte* hearing. This was a preliminary examination, the object of which was to determine whether or not the Trial Justice had jurisdiction of the case. He could only decide the question as to whether or not it was an aggravated offense, for this alone determines his jurisdiction.

The Trial Justice decided either this or else he did not decide anything for it is clearly the only question upon which he had a right to decide. He certainly claimed jurisdiction of the case, and in order to do this, he either had to go square against the plain law as laid down in General Statutes (1821) which says that Trial Justices may punish by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, all assaults and batteries, when the offense be that of a high and aggravated nature, or else he did decide that this offense was not of a high and aggravated nature. In our article of 5th inst. we said that he decided that the evidence did not sustain the charge, (i.e. an offense of a high and aggravated nature) and he refused to send the case to a higher court. Mr. PARROTT says this report is not correct, and what are we to infer? He must decide that there is nothing aggravated in a case, or he must send it to a higher court if aggravated. He says we misrepresented him. If so, it is not intentional, but because we fail to comprehend his learned decision. Let us see if there was any evidence of aggravation before his Honor:

LUTHER PALMER, H. M. BARGER, W. M. HOPKINS and R. J. LAWSON all testify that Irby had a pistol in his hand, and said he would shoot any man who interfered in the fight of PALMER and the negro. HOPKINS and LAWSON testify that they heard "Irby say he brought the negro here to whip PALMER."

PALMER testified that "Irby struck him with a club. Told the negro to kill him. The negro beat him about the head and shoulders. Irby kicked him and called for a pistol, which was brought to him; that Irby pointed the pistol at him."

The testimony reported by the Trial Justice is correct so far as it goes, but it fails to give all.

In our article of June 5th, reproduced above, we made no charges against Mr. PARROTT, we simply stated the facts in as mild form as we could, for the reason as we have already intimated, that we happened to be engaged as counsel in the case. It does seem strange that Mr. PARROTT could feel himself misrepresented by anything in that article, unless his conscience is not at rest. We made no accusation against him, but according to his own statement and the evidence, in our humble judgment, he had no right to claim jurisdiction of the case.

—An Irishman put up the following notice: "Whoever is caught trespassing on these grounds will be given forty lashes on the bare back. Half the penalty will be paid to the informer."

### Grant's Burial.

The remains lay in State for two days in the City Hall, of New York City. The procession to the tomb in Riverside Park commenced five minutes after ten on the morning of the 8th, with Gen. HANCOCK at its head, and passing through the distance of ten miles, ended at 5.03 P. M. The fine horse Gen. HANCOCK rode became exhausted and had to be exchanged for another. The entire way was thronged with people and bedecked with demonstrations of mourning. The ritual service was conducted by Past Commander ALEXANDER REED, at the tomb. Dr. NEWMAN and Bishop HARRIS read the ritual service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The coffin was placed in the vault, the last salute was fired, and the tomb was sealed.

—We have in every community farmers of marked ability, men of fine attainments and women of culture who fail to occupy the position which are so well qualified to fill on account of excessive diligence. When called upon to do something in the presence of a room filled with people, they suddenly forget what manner of men and women they are and suffer themselves to personate somebody else. If they would only remain themselves and talk and reason as they do on other occasions, what a fund of information they could impart. Every human being has a different individuality, differing in some important sense from anybody else, and the moment he forgets this fact and attempts to personate another, he not only fails to personate another in a false position, but puts himself in a false position. The farmer should be himself on all occasions and do his own work in his own way. Express his thoughts in intelligible language and never apologize for the manner in which he manages to convey his ideas. If you are not prepared to do the work assigned, why don't undertake it, that's all.

The Grange is as good a school of oratory as you need to attend, and if you don't improve under the instructions imparted therein and the opportunities there offered, it is because you have not made a proper use of the means placed at your command.—*Ev.*

### Weather Wisdom.

- 1. The Farmers' Club of the American Institute has issued the following ten rules in relation to the weather, which farmers would do well to cut out and preserve for future reference:
- 1. When the temperature falls suddenly, there is a storm forming south of you.
- 2. When the temperature rises suddenly, there is a storm forming north of you.
- 3. The wind always blows from a region of fair weather towards a region where a storm is forming.
- 4. Cirrus clouds always move from a region where a storm is in progress to a region of fair weather.
- 5. Cumulus clouds always move from a region of fair weather to a region where a storm is forming.
- 6. When cirrus clouds are moving rapidly from the north or north-west, there will be rain inside of twenty-four hours, no matter how cold it is.
- 7. When cumulus clouds are moving rapidly from the south to the south-east, there will be a cold rain storm on the morrow, if it is summer, if it is winter, there will be a snow storm.
- 8. The wind blows almost in a circle around the storm, and when it blows from the north, the heaviest rain is east of you; if it blows from the south, the heaviest is west; if it blows from the east, the heaviest is south; if it blows from the west, the heaviest rain is north of you.
- 9. The wind never blows unless rain or snow is falling, within one thousand miles of you.
- 10. Whenever a heavy white frost occurs, a storm is forming within one thousand miles north or north-west of you.

—A Negro named Johnson was yesterday sent to jail, on the charge of murder. He was a train hand on the Air Line road, and last Saturday became engaged in a friendly tussle with a fellow laborer. Johnson was not more roughly than he expected he would be, and without any provocation he grasped a pick axe and sent it crashing through the skull of his companion. The wounded negro lived until yesterday when he died. The affair occurred near the Cutwa river bridge.—*Charlotte Observer*.

—Jas. W. Laurent was shot and killed at Chester, Morris County, N. C., late Tuesday afternoon by Samuel Wade, aged fifty years, who had been drinking and was jealous of Mrs. Swayze, with whom he and Laurent boarded. After a quarrel he hurried upstairs and shot Laurent with a gun. He then gave himself in charge of a constable and was committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October.

—Hendricks has no desire for more political honors. He is entirely satisfied with the treatment he has received at the hands of his party in 1876 and in 1884. He will never again be a candidate for anything. He realizes that he is growing old and he will be content to retire in 1880 from all political excitement. The Governor knows that he stands well with the people of Indiana and he is willing to end his political career as Vice-President.

—Mr. A. A. Hawn, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, claims to have the original of Gen. R. E. Lee's last order to his army, which was issued at Appomattox C. H. on April 18, 1865.

### Soil Conditions for Seeding.

A considerable share of the success which some men achieve in farming is the result of a well directed effort to secure the best mechanical condition of the soil. Fertility is extremely important, but its value, as compared with that of keeping soil in proper condition for the roots of the various crops, has been vastly over-rated. One of the important offices of nature is to change the texture of the soils. Its decomposition makes heavy soils more porous, and sandy soils more compact. We all attach great importance to having a degree of vegetable matter in the soil. Yet the greater bulk of this carbon, which has small manual value, is in fact, made of heavy soils indifferently porous so that they would not take in dry weather, the vegetable matter that they contain would be of little importance either way.

Different crops require decidedly different characters in the condition of the soil. For many years the prairie soils of the West were too porous for the growth of winter wheat. These soils flooded with water froze and heaved in winter, until all the wheat roots were thrown upon the surface. This condition was just adapted to growing heavy corn crops, and even was for years entirely suitable for wheat. Of late years these conditions have changed. Corn has become more predominant as the soil has been compacted by the best of vegetable matter. Until the present year wheat has increased in yield and corn decreased. The failure reported in winter wheat the present season is more probably due to lack of phosphates, which Eastern farmers have long been obliged to furnish in sections where the wheat crop has been grown extensively.

Beans are another crop in which more depends on the mechanical condition of soil than on its fertility. It is well understood that good crops of beans can be grown on quite poor soil, provided it is made compact yet finely pulverized. On the prairie soils of the West, and especially where infested by weeds, beans are almost always a failure. Various theories have been urged to explain this fact, but the time one seems to be that where a large mass of vegetable matter is buried in the soil the bean roots do not get firm hold, the loose earth is washed by rains on the leaves, and the crop is speedily ruined. Sometimes in bean-growing localities farmers make the mistake of leaving the soil plowing of bean ground until late, hoping to get more clover or other green manure to turn under. This is good for the land but bad for the bean crop, which has to make its entire growth and ripen in so short a period that the soil cannot become sufficiently solidified. Possibly if green manure was plowed under two weeks before bean planting, and the ground meantime thoroughly worked with the harrow and roller, much of this difficulty would be overcome.

The appearance of the surface soil after rolling and thorough cultivation is not always an indication of its fitness for a seed-bed. The roller presses hard, dry lumps into the soil, often without breaking them. Follow it with one of the old-fashioned drags, and anyone would be surprised at the quantity of hard, dry lumps brought to the surface the slow growth of many crops after planting or sowing is often due to failure of the roots to take proper hold of the soil. The great advantage of a moist seeding time is that the rains help to dissolve these buried lumps, solidifying the soil and enabling roots of plants to run through it more freely.

In preparing ground for winter wheat, which is now in order in many sections, a peculiar condition of seed-bed is required. It must be in two or three inches. Below it should be hard and compact as it is possible to make it, since these conditions have been better understood, the average yields of wheat have largely increased. It is not uncommon now for good farmers to get yields of thirty or more bushels of winter wheat per acre. It is possible to get such crops after spring grain, oats and barley, provided the soil is plowed as soon as convenient and thoroughly worked shallow until seeding time. By early plowing the land gets the full benefit of whatever rainfall may come before seeding. A great point is gained if scattering oats and barley are sown so as to be destroyed before the wheat is sown. The amount of plant food that these sprouted germs furnish is not large, but it is just what the young wheat plant needs, and it is quickly made available. The sowing of oats or barley to be turned under as green manure when two or three inches high, may seem an expensive way of getting a very little plant food. It has not been much tried, but in preparing out or by ley stubble for wheat the sprouted grain is often sowed as to suggest whether this plan of preparing a seed-bed might not often be profitably adopted.

The great drawback in preparing stubble land for wheat is the stubble itself. In a dry time the stubs of oats or barley soon become hard, and they keep the land entirely too open and porous. If plowed early, while some of the juices of the plant are still in the straw, they decay more speedily and the soil is worked into proper shape. But in most cases for wheat seeding, burning the stubble makes a better seed-bed than turning it under, with the further advantage of destroying insects lying in wait to destroy the crop.—*American Cultivator*.

—Representative Connell, of the Georgia Legislature, occasioned a sensation last week by introducing a bill putting an annual tax of \$2.50 upon bachelors over 30 years of age, to create a fund for the education of fatherless children. The Legislature has already taxed the dogs of the State.

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