

**The**  
**Laurens Advertiser.**  
**J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR,**  
**LAURENS, SEPT. 2d, 1885.**  
Subscription Price—12 Months, \$1.00.  
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
Rates for Advertising.—Ordinary Advertisements, per square, One insertion, \$1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.  
Liberal reduction made for large Advertisements.  
**J. C. GARLINGTON & CO.,**  
Proprietors.

#### An Attempt to Revive Sectionalism.

Just at a time, when more than ever, sectionalism seems to have died out, and the prospect for peace and good will between all sections of the country seemed brightest; just at a time when the dying words of their hero, calling for peace and a cessation of sectional animosities, were being wafted from North to South and from East to West, the Republican party in Ohio has seen fit to say in their platform, that "the rebels have taken charge of the administration of the Government."

The campaign which is opened in Ohio promises to be full of interest. It seems, however, that the Republicans have truly run aground, when it comes to such language as this. Failing to bring a single charge against the Democratic party that can gain the support of intelligence and honesty, of this party now seeks to stir its followers by reviving issues long since dead and buried. Surely the party that has for twenty-five years administered the affairs of Government, and revealed in the spoils which fraud and infamy obtained, is at last driven to desperation, when it thus stoops so low.

Viewed from a purely Southern standpoint, and considering the Republican party as it existed here, we would not be surprised at any downward step that it might take; yet we have always had a higher regard for Northern Republicans, and we must say it is a little surprising to see that such an utterance could find its way into the platform of the Ohio Republicans. Surely the conservative and patriotic Republicans cannot countenance such an attempt to rekindle sectional animosities, and to create doubt as to the good faith of the Southern people. At any rate, we feel sure that a majority of the voters in Ohio will demand some more cogent reason for the success of the Republicans, than the simple fact that the South has had a voice in the selection of GROVER CLEVELAND as President.

Although our party is in power, the demands of the South upon the Government have been modest, and this fact has been frankly admitted by those who would gladly have seen every Southern man of note clamor for office, in order that capital might be made for the campaign of '88.

The word "rebel" is intended to fan the flame which is fast dying out, and while it may to some extent accomplish the result intended, it shows to the world the desperation to which the party is driven by defeat.

#### Something Wrong.

Our attention has recently been called to the fact, that at least two of the towns in this State, Woodruff and Ninety-Six, have very strange charters. It is provided that the Intendant and each of the Wardens, in addition to the powers usually conferred upon such officers, shall have "all the powers of a Trial Justice in civil and criminal matters." The policy of our government is, that no man shall hold two offices at the same time. In addition to this, our statutes provide that Trial Justices shall be appointed by the Governor, and in the face of this, our Legislature has granted these charters. What does it mean? Can it be that the Legislature intended to over-ride the law of the land; was it ignorance on their part or was it, like a great many other things that have been passed by that body recently, disposed of without due consideration. We see no reason why a majority of the Legislature should conclude that it is wise to confer such unlimited power upon these officers. Why should the Wardens of these Towns usurp the authority of Trial Justices? Why should they have civil jurisdiction at all. Without any change or repeal of statutes already in existence, the Legislature has created five new offices in towns that have this charter, and has conferred upon each, the same power and authority that is given to Trial Justices, and yet they are not Trial Justices, inasmuch as they are not appointed, and not appointed.

In these charters must mean that these officers have the same powers and authority as Trial Justices, and yet they are not Trial Justices, inasmuch as they are not appointed, and not appointed.

where the punishment is by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. It must follow that a jury can be called to their aid, and they can collect costs from the county, in criminal cases. This is an important matter and will surely lead to confusion. We can see no reason for conferring such power and authority upon officers of a municipal corporation, and we conclude that something must be wrong somewhere.

#### Gossip.

Of all the evils that can creep in and disturb the peace and repose of our social and domestic structure, there is none more insidious in its inception and yet more hurtful in its final results, than gossiping. Like a venomous reptile, when once its touch is felt, it sends a deadly poison straight into the vital parts, and root and branches of the social fabric feel the sickening touch, and die. Oft has it assumed the garb of innocence and ere the youthful victim is aware, some wrong is done which time must fail to heal. Not to youth alone does it lay siege, but also those upon whose heads the frosts of many winters can be traced, and though its presence causes no alarm to these, yet all the while a chain is formed, which, like the iron hand of death, cannot be loosed at will. Prone are we to speak of others; first in friendship,

Then in measured tone,  
We treat their business as our own.  
At last, in blackening scandal we delight, and see no wrong until the power to mend the shattered name is beyond our reach. Unthoughtedly, perhaps, the work began which blights the life of the unfortunate victim, once so full of promise. Happy is he whose bark has steered beyond the reach of gossip's grasp. Thrice happy he who can survive the shafts, once heaped upon his head.

#### How to Preserve Fences.

There are several methods for preparing fence posts for the purpose of increasing their lasting qualities. It has been learned by experience that posts thoroughly seasoned when set will outlast those put into the ground when the wood is green, and it has also been proved that those set with the top in the ground will remain sound long after others from the same quality of wood set with butts down have decayed. Charring the ends of the posts set in the ground drives out the sap contained in the wood, and closes the pores so as to prevent the moisture in the soil from penetrating it. This is probably the cheapest method known, and has proved very satisfactory. A paint composed of linseed oil and finely pulverized charcoal is very highly recommended. To prepare this, put a quantity of oil in a strong kettle, place over the fire and let it remain until it boils, then stir in the charcoal until it is as thick as ordinary paint, and apply a liberal coat to the posts. Coal tar is used by some instead of linseed oil, equal parts of pulverized charcoal and quicklime being used instead of the charcoal alone. The proportions recommended are five gallons of coal tar to one pound, each of finely pulverized charcoal and freshly slacked lime. The coal tar should be brought to a boiling heat in an iron kettle, when the charcoal and lime should be added. Apply while hot, either with a brush or by dipping the posts into the mixture. Another very cheap, durable paint is made as follows: Take fifty parts of resin, forty parts of finely pulverized chalk, 300 parts of clean, hard sand, four parts of linseed oil, one part of red oxide of lead and one part of sulphuric acid. Place the resin, chalk, sand and oil in an iron kettle over the fire until the resin is melted; then add the lead and acid, slowly stirring the mass until thoroughly mixed. Should it prove too thick to spread conveniently, add linseed oil until brought to the proper consistency. Apply while hot. This method is used in France, and the paint when cooled is said to be very hard and durable.

—In speaking of the reported political unpleasantness between the President and Mr. Tilden, a prominent Democrat from New York, on Saturday, while in Washington, said to a reporter of the *Baltimore American*: "It is absurd and also highly ridiculous to anyone who is at all acquainted with the real facts in the case, admitting that the 'case' exists. In the first place, Mr. Tilden took not the slightest interest in last year's campaign, and he cares no more now for New York or national politics than a child four years old. He is, I am sorry to say, and I know that I am talking about, absolutely incapacitated mentally from giving any attention to the policy of the President, and as far as naming any persons for the next appointments in New York, there is no truth in the charge. He has one thought, and that is that he is going to die, and this idea completely controls him to the exclusion of all others."

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew left Long Branch yesterday to pay a visit of three or four days to Senator Everts, at Windsor, Vt. Mr. Depew's family remains at the West End Hotel until his return. Rumor associates his visit with the nomination for Governor, Mr. Depew being favorable to Mr. Everts' candidacy as a stepping-stone to the Presidency and a united party in 1888.

#### How to Milk.

It is not every dairyman who knows how to milk—some cannot, and others will not, learn. Vast numbers of good cows are ruined every year by carelessness, by neglect and by brutality of milkers. The manner of milking and the circumstances connected therewith are often not understood, not fully appreciated by dairyman. I heard two farmers recently comparing their yield of milk from their respective herds for the past season. The receipts of one were about a third more than those of the other, and the latter said, "I cannot understand this; my feed, my water supply and my cows are as good as yours." The reply was, "yes; but when my milkers go to milk they understand that it means business. I won't have a poor milker around at any price, and I talk this over when I hire him and he understands what I will have." It was evident the subject had a value which carried conviction. The quantity that a cow gives depends much upon the mode, time and regularity of milking. Cows do best that have one regular milker, and the time of milking should be carefully attended to and not be subject to variation from day to day. The udder should be brushed, and in case of any dirt on it should be cleansed by washing with a cloth and water. For if the cow has been driven through any muddy places and thus come besmeared, any dirt accidentally falling in the pail will communicate its taints to the milk. Wetting the hands and teats with milk before milking is a very bad practice. This should always be avoided, both for the comfort of the animal and the cleanliness of the milk. The milker should have short finger nails, for long finger nails will be sure to hurt the teat, and cause irritation to the cow. There are two methods of milking—the one may be called stripping or catching the teat between the finger and thumb and stripping down the whole length of the teat. This plan is not to be recommended. The better way is to grasp the teat, one in each hand, diagonally across the bag, and press on the milk—the second, third and fourth fingers doing the main work, while the upper portion of the hand and first finger prevent the milk from running to the udder; the milk should be drawn rapidly, and the udder completely emptied of its contents. In the flush of the season, or when cows are yielding the most milk, from eleven to twelve cows per hour will be about the rate for a competent hand.—*Canadian Breeder*.

**A Heroic Cure for the Opium Habit.**  
A pathetic story has lately come to my knowledge of a young man, an undergraduate in an Eastern college, who had become a victim of the hyperdermic use of morphia. He went with his father who was engaged in the lumbering interest, into the primeval forests of Maine, hoping that during a stay of months with the wood-choppers he would be able to fight out the battle of gradual abandonment successfully. Through a strange fatality, when the party had just arrived at their camping place, and were transporting their goods across a stream the case of morphia was broken by an apparent accident and its contents scattered into the water. None but the haggard young man could, at the moment, comprehend the appalling magnitude of the calamity—there he was, two hundred miles from the nearest settlement! He survived the terrible ordeal, but no words could express, he has told, the tortures and agony through which he passed during the succeeding weeks. He was closely watched, else, at times, he would have drowned himself or have beaten his brains out upon the rocks. Months afterward he came back to the world a skeleton, worn and haggard, from his terrible contest. It was an experience to which he could never afterward refer without the most painful emotions.

Not the least significant point in this veritable account is the fact that the young man always believed that his father had purposely brought about the catastrophe for the sake of bringing matters to a speedy end. Had the usual treatment of the disease by physicians at this day anything to offer that is much better than this man's summary method?—*Popular Science Monthly*.

#### What a Newspaper Is.

[Bill Nye, in Boston Globe.]  
The newspaper of to-day is a library. It is an encyclopedia, a poem, a biography, a history, a prophecy, a directory, a time table, a romance, a cook book, a guide, a horoscope, an art critic, a political resume, a ground plan of the civilized world, a museum in parvo. It is a sermon, a song, a circus, an obituary, a picnic, a shipwreck, a symphony in solid brevity, a medley of life and death, a grand aggregation of man's glory and shame. It is, in short, a bird's eye view of all the magnanimity and meanness, the joys and griefs, the births and deaths, the pride and poverty of the world, and all for two cents—sometimes.

I could tell you some more things that the newspaper of to-day is if you have time to stay here and your business would not suffer in your absence. Among others it is a long felt want, a nine column paper in a five column town, a lying sheet, a feeble effort, a financial problem, a tottering wreck, a political tool a sheriff's sale.

—The Iowa Democratic Convention nominated Chas. E. Whiting for Governor; the Mississippi Convention nominated Gov. Lowry for re-election; the Ohio Convention nominated Gov. Hoadley for re-election.

For some weeks a rumor has been afloat in Brooklyn, and now it has crossed the East River, that the sermons or lectures Henry Ward Beecher has been delivering on Election—autumn—will be the last regular discourses that will be heard from him in his capacity of pastor of Plymouth Church. He has frequently referred to them as the principal work of his clerical life, the work by which he would be posthumously judged, as if he regarded them in some sort as the close of his long and distinguished ministerial career. For years the preacher's congregation have, according to those in position to know, been more or less dissatisfied with what they call his vagaries, and would have invited him to resign if they had not thought it advisable, for manifest reasons, to sustain him, outwardly at least. His energetic vehement support of Cleveland last autumn deeply offended two thirds of the members of his church, and this, in addition to all his eccentricities, has, it is said, made him extremely indignant. They believe as he grows older he gets queerer, and many of them are in constant apprehension of new and dangerous freaks on his part. They were confident that he would retract his Mugwumpism—he has been noted for his crustacean course—when they had informed him how heartily they disapproved it, and they were all the angrier when they discovered his obstinacy. Their enduring patience has, it is said, been exhausted, and they intend to supersede him after his seventy-second birthday, which will be next January. They do not, however, as I understand, propose to do this openly; they feel, after all that has occurred, that they cannot afford to. Just how they will manage is undetermined. They will probably eliminate him by degrees, his successor, whose name has not been mentioned, is coming more and more to the front and he more and more to the rear.

#### Tit for Tat.

The Hon. John S. Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, having been criticised by D. H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina for having asserted that it was not Readjuster but Democratic legislation that was declared unconstitutional in the recent decision of the Supreme Court undertakes to prove his point by citing, not the decision itself, but briefs of two of the counsel of the bondholders and the syllabus of the case of *Poinexter vs. Greenhow*. As the former can hardly be considered authoritative, and the latter says expressly that the Readjuster Act of January 26, 1882, as well as the amendatory Act of March 13, 1884, is unconstitutional and void, Mr. Wise fails, it would seem, to establish his case. The real interest of the Republican candidate's reply to "the ex-carpet-bag Governor" lies, however, in the rebuke Mr. Wise administers to the latter for having for some years now been "struggling against oblivion by keeping himself before the public as the champion of sundry principles and sentiments which he has never accepted of practicing." Mr. Wise suggests to him as a topic more favorable to his object than the discussion of the Virginia debt question, "to give us reminiscences of his own carpet-bag rule in South Carolina, where, when he finished, there was not 'five years good stealing left,' as was elegantly and forcibly expressed by one of his charming confederates, or let him explain how he left that State and gave Hampton the Governor's place, while Hayes took the electric vote." Perhaps that would be more in keeping with the nature of the contest Mr. Wise is making, and the world certainly would like to know more of the inside history of South Carolina politics prior to the reform of 1876.—*Baltimore Sun*.

The threats from time to time of invasions of the United States by cholera, yellow fever, and other malignant diseases, repeatedly call the attention to the general use of disinfectants, which are often used to great advantage in communities that have to fear an irruption of these epidemics. But it is a great mistake to rely on them to the exclusion of individual measures having a far greater importance. Humboldt said that persons whose bodies are strengthened by wholesome habits in respect to food, clothing, cleanliness, exercise and fresh air, are enabled to resist the cause which brings about diseases in other men. But to ordinary people it is so much easier to rely upon the germicide poisons of a Board of Health than to adopt sensible habits, that half the good work that is done by the authorities is neutralized by the neglect of all sanitary precautions.

A prominent citizen of Jones County, Miss., who stood high in the church, made a visit to Meridian recently, and upon his return told his neighbors he had seen ice manufactured in that town with the thermometer standing 98 degrees. It soon became a settled fact in the minds of the members of the church that Brother Blank had degenerated into an able liar. Charges were preferred against him, and a committee of church members were appointed to visit Meridian and convict the erring brother of lying. They went, saw the ice manufactured, and returning home so reported to a meeting of all the church members. A look of astonishment on the faces of the assembled brethren soon gave way to one of indignation, and Brother Blank and the entire committee were inconspicuously expelled from the church.

—Dynamite has thirty times the force of gunpowder.

—During last year there were 393,482 kegs of steel nails manufactured.

#### Fashion Notes.

Silver jewelry is very fashionable for street and traveling wear.

Galloons are largely employed as trimmings to dresses and jackets.

Tinsel cord is to take the place of tinsel braid in dress and millinery next fall.

Short jackets opening over full baby waists are worn at seaside and country resorts.

The summer yellow predominates in the way of color, but the tints and shades are endless.

Very new and elegant dresses are of net showered with beads and laid plain over satin marvelleux.

The Jersey is now only worn of a morning, and is quite discarded for dressy and elegant toilets.

Mitts are not worn with dressy costumes this summer. They are relegated to house and negligee toilets.

The princess of Gabrielle form of dress for little girls is moribund. It cannot survive another season.

Double folds of canvass etamine, instead of linen collars, are worn as neck lingerie with traveling suits.

White canvass having stripes of color is most effective when made into a skirt with pure white drapery arranged over it.

Color on the edge is considered the proper and desirable thing in percale, linen, or lawn collars and cuffs, for traveling wear.

The prettiest and most delicate fans for summer are painted in soft tints, and with much daintiness of design, upon cream color gauze.

The dress skirt, when not draped is now generally sewed on the bottom of the bodice, whether it is round or pointed, and pleated skirts are less fashionable on the other side than those that are shirred or gauged on the waist.

—If our misguided brethren of the press who are sowing the wind were the only ones to reap the whirlwind, we might be willing to allow them the notoriety they seek in publishing to the world that South Carolina is a lawless territory and its people no better than border ruffians. They well know that in every section of the State the law is carefully enforced, and that the people are generally law-abiding citizens; and yet, whenever a murder is committed or a house burnt, they start their "lawless" editorials and raise more blood and thunder than a dozen painted Indians on the warpath. It would be better for these knaves of the quill to go to some watering place and cool off, or diet themselves and take some active medicine that will relieve them of the chronic nightmare that seems to have taken possession of them.—*Columbia Record*.

—The *Labor Tribune* of Pittsburg does not seem to think much of the natural gas as a rival for coal. In a leading article on the subject it says: "According to the test made by engineers, 1000 cubic feet is equal in heating power to one bushel of Pittsburg coal. From inquiry among householders who are using the gas, we learn that it costs from two to three times as much as coal. It is evident, then, that gas will not supplant coal for domestic purposes except with those householders to whom additional expense will be no objection."

—Grand preparations are making for the State Fair in Columbia during Fair Week. The "day-out," it is said, will cost \$1.00.

#### THE LAURENS BAR.

JOHN C. HASKELL, N. B. DIAL,  
Columbia, S. C. Laurens, S. C.

**HASKELL & DIAL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAURENS C. H., S. C.

**J. T. Johnson,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office—Fleming's Corner, North-West side Public Square.  
LAURENS, C. H., S. C.

**J. C. Garlington,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LAURENS C. H., S. C.  
Office over W. H. Garrett's Store.

W. C. BENET, F. P. MCGOWAN,  
Abbeville. Laurens  
**BENET & MCGOWAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAURENS C. H., S. C.

J. W. FERGUSON, GEO. F. YOUNG,  
**FERGUSON & YOUNG,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAURENS, S. C.

R. F. TODD, W. H. MARTIN,  
**TODD & MARTIN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAURENS, C. H., S. C.

N. J. HOLMES, H. Y. SIMPSON,  
**HOLMES & SIMPSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LAURENS, S. C.

## The Laurensville FEMALE COLLEGE.

Re-opens Monday, September 14th, 1885.

Fully equipped in all Departments. Apply for circulars.

## IRON FOUNDRY.

All kinds of Machinery repaired. Iron and Brass Castings, of every description, made on short notice. Work guaranteed as good, and prices Lower than can be had at any other Foundry. We mean what we say. Call or write for prices.

**MYERS & COLE,**  
Laurens S. C.

August 5, 1885

1

3m.

This space belongs to J. R. COOPER & CO.,

Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY AND FANCY GROCERIES,

LAURENS C. H., S. C.

## CLOSING OUT SALE

BEGINS TO-DAY.  
THEY MUST GO!

WE propose to close out our entire Stock of Spring and Summer Goods in the next 30 days, almost regardless of Cost. We have some beautiful Summer Dress Goods, which will be slaughtered. Also, Gents' and Ladies' LOW CUT SHOES &c. Call at once, for we will sell.

**GRAHAM & SPARKS'**  
CHEAP CASH STORE.

Augu 5, 1885

## EMPORIUM

—OF—

## FASHION.

GO TO

**GILKERSON'S**

And see the Red Bat without feet or wings.

Also, the Highaffin, Double Buffin, Compound

Pressing Squeezer.

He has the

**COMPRESSED PRICES**

on his Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, Notions, Millinery, &c. Limited to 30 days, and during this time will make special prices on Clothing, Gents' Straw Hats, Parasols and Millinery.

We are compelled to make room for Fall Stock at the Emporium of Fashion.

**W. GILKERSON.**