

The **Laurens Advertiser.**
J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.
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Church and State.
Whatever may be the result of the fight between the denominational colleges and the State University, it is in our opinion a step in the wrong direction. Education is a proper subject for legislation. It is incumbent upon the State to provide as far as it is able, for the education of its citizens. If the different Religious Denominations see proper to aid in this work by establishing private institutions for the education of young men, it is right that they should do so. In this we see no wrong, but when it comes to such a thing as representatives of these denominational schools sitting in council for the purpose of dictating to the lawmakers of South Carolina what course should be pursued, we see it is an unbecoming attempt on the part of the Church to enter into politics.

If in the history of past ages, we can see any one fact more prominent than another, it is that to mix religion and politics will bring disaster to both, surely no one will question for a moment, the danger, yea, the madness, of attempting to unite Church and State.

In order that we may preserve intact the liberties which have been transmitted to us by our forefathers, and which have stood the test of time, we must see to it that these two great powers are kept separate and distinct. A union of Church and State cannot benefit politics, it will surely destroy religion. The work of the Churches, while it may be as important, is certainly different from that of the State and should be accomplished without its aid, and fair-play demands that the State be allowed to transact its own affairs without the aid of religious denominations.

We are unalterably opposed to anything that tends towards bringing religion into politics and therefore condemn the course of the denominational colleges.

A Too Gloomy View.
We are not only suffering from business depression, but our social and political surroundings are equally discouraging and gloomy. There is much to be dispirited on every hand here when touch bottom once more.—*Columbia Register.*

Perhaps our esteemed contemporary, of the capital city, is correct as to the outlook in his "neighborhood," but we, of this rich Piedmont country, are not taking a frog-gather such a gloomy view of the situation just at this time. No political hornet is buzzing in our ears, nor are we troubled by the sight of a social scarecrow present, but each man is content to attend with fidelity to his own affairs and is striving to gather into his garner, the reward for his labors of the past twelve months. Indeed, our people seem more than usual to be happy and contented. The farmer wears a genial smile, as he fills his crib with full developed ears of corn and watches with pride the opening of the fleecy staple. The merchant has ceased his complaint against "dull times" while the mechanic is content to labor, knowing that a good crop means a better time for all. In fact, an impetus is given to every trade and profession, and it is time we should turn our attention to other channels, and not forever brood over imaginary evils that never have existed.

A million dollars in gold weighs 3,685 poundsavoirdupois. That explains why so many editors are round shouldered.

A revolution has broken out in Venezuela, South America. The revolutionists have captured a steamer with prominent officers on board.

An Indian named "Man-A-fraid-of-Nothing" married a white woman in Montana recently, and in one week after the wedding applied to his tribe to have his name changed.

The Philadelphia Press says: President Cleveland has ridden forty-seven miles over mountain roads in a buck-board wagon. This sheds some light on the recent remark by an able organ to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was about to give things a shaking up.

Miss Boston (to ease ball pitcher): "I was present at a game this afternoon, Mr. Homerun, and I admired your pitching so much. Your curves remind me of Hogarth's line of beauty." Pitcher (of college club): "Indeed! What line does Hogarth pitch for?"

Tournament and Ball at Glenn Springs.

Perhaps the most delightful day of the season at Glenn Springs was the 23rd of September. At an early hour the crowd began to assemble on the grounds selected for the race, and great interest was manifested by the spectators in surmising as to who would probably be the most successful knight. The number of knights was not so great as was expected, but those present acquitted themselves becomingly, and the feature of the day passed off very pleasantly. Mr. Rutledge Lawson won the laurels, having succeeded in capturing 8 out of 9 rings, in three runs, and placed the crown of honor upon Miss Gibbs of Union. Mr. C. W. Thompson of Spartanburg came second and gave the crown to Miss Annie Black, formerly of Laurens, but now of Limestone. A charming young lady of Newberry, Miss Helen W. Adams, was the favorite of Mr. Edward Kirk, the third knight.

It is hoped that this three-hundred anniversary, the Tournament, has not been of its interest. After the race was over a permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected. President E. S. Bann of Spartanburg. Vice President J. E. McGowan of Spartanburg. J. G. Thompson of Union, County and J. C. Garlington of Laurens. The next tournament will be on the second Thursday in August, 1886.

And by far the most enjoyable part of the day was the grand ball at the hotel in the evening. The ballroom was filled to its utmost capacity, and the "light fantastic toe" was tripped with the "sweetest" notes.

Games were well represented, and the general opinion seems to have been that for practical young boys, Laurens is entitled to the first prize. The young ladies who attended were Misses McFarland, Davemont, Richardson, Little and Harris. The young men were Messrs J. D. Waltham, E. P. Gray, C. W. Garrett, Leo Simpson, Dick Howell, D. C. Crisp, Dr. W. H. Dial and J. C. Garlington. While all of our young men seem to enjoy the day very much indeed we cannot say that they were altogether as popular as our ladies, however all are favorably impressed with Glenn's and feel well paid for the trip.

Why the President Gets Mad.

(Chamberburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit.)
Mr. Hughes East, the Private Secretary of Vice-President Hendricks, said to a *Spirit* representative: "Mr. Cleveland is mad, that's the long and short of it. And he has a grievance against some of your Pennsylvania politicians too, for I learn that two or more of them, in order to settle some personal matters, have urged upon him subordinates appointments which ought not to be made."

A case in point is that in which, in a recent conversation with a Democrat of this County, he gave expression to his purpose. The Democrat referred to spoke of an unfit person appointed to a responsible position. The President asked for the name of the individual. When it was given he said: "Yes, I have heard him complained of before. That is a case in which I want to get something tangible. Now, will you aid me?" The Democrat agreed he would do so if he could. "Then," said the President, "make me in writing a plain brief statement of the facts. I do not ask for your name to be attached. I simply want these points to refresh my memory. Although the commission given this man does not issue from me, I will undertake personally to investigate this case."

"Now," he added, "if you will do your part I will do mine. If I find out what I will have to be proven, I will see that not only the man appointed will not get it, but the man who appointed him." To his declaration he added: "The official who makes his office a paddling place for dirty politicians and degrades his position by questionable party service is the more offensive to me because he seeks to make our pledges empty phrases and dashes by his acts that my promises are valueless."

The warning is one that the "dirty politicians" ought to heed in this. The fellows who persist in regarding in "questionable party service" though directed in the degrading work by officials higher than themselves, haven't much longer than to get in out of the wet. There's an awful shower coming, and we hereby serve timely notice to all concerned.

A queer craze has broken out in Georgia which is creating considerable excitement in the North-eastern portion of the State. A special dispatch from Marietta gives the following particulars: "The Northern portion of Georgia is a case of religious mania. The question of sanctification has been vigorously preached until now it is not enough to be a Methodist, but perfect freedom from sin must be professed as well. The Rev. W. A. D. Dodge and the Rev. William Parks are apostles of this new doctrine, and under their preaching numerous faith cures have been disputed by the doctors. The recent suicide of the Rev. M. D. Turner, who declared that he had lost the faith, has intensified the feeling. At a meeting at Mt. Zion last week some remarkable statements were made. A curious feature was the presence of Mrs. Mary Seroggins, who arose and stated that she was 101 years of age. Ninety-five years ago she joined the Methodist Church; seventy years ago she professed holiness, since which time she has never had even the inclination to sin. She ascribed her long life to a firm faith that she would not die. Mrs. Seroggins lives five miles from the church, which distance she regularly walks every Sunday and on prayer meeting nights. She looks and acts like a well preserved woman of forty-five."

—A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely. "We get's?" said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes," shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein, nein!" said the German. "Nine!" said the waiter. "You'll be lucky if you get three."

—Prof. Wiggins predicts an extremely cold winter, owing to the great planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune being all so near their perihelion.

Eggs and Chickens.

(Cor. American Cultivator.)
The first object of every poultry keeper who wishes to succeed in his business is to have his produce ready for market when the commodity is scarce, since of course he can secure a much higher price than at any other time. Where there is a large and permanent population customers can always be found for really fresh eggs and plump well-fed chickens at the best price.

A very frequent complaint among poultry keepers is that they can get any number of eggs at that time when they are plentiful, and therefore cheap, but when eggs are scarce they get few or none. What is wanted is to keep only those birds known as prolific layers, such as Leghorns, Minoras, Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Langhans, or Plymouth Rocks. The matter of housing and feeding should also have the greatest attention. There are many people who have the right kind of birds and who house and feed them well and yet who cannot obtain eggs very early in the year, and of course cannot have early chickens, the entire cause being that their birds are too late. Birds above two years old do not commence laying until the end of February or the beginning of March, no matter how good layers they may be, and if only they be used then neither early eggs or chicks can be expected.

To obtain early eggs, only young birds, that is pullets of the first or second year must be used. Birds too of the various breeds named above, if hatched in March and April, will begin to lay at least in September, October or November, and will continue to do so right through the winter. At first the eggs will be small, but will gradually improve in this respect, and pullets of the previous year will, if well housed, begin to lay about December, and their eggs will be large and well formed. Under careful management it is not very difficult to obtain a constant supply of eggs.

It is of no use expecting that May or June hatched birds will commence to lay much before the spring. They may do so if the autumn and early winter be very favorable. January and February-hatched birds are too early to be used as layers, and do not, as a rule, answer for this purpose, as they begin about August, fall into a moult a little later on, and are very uncertain in their produce during the winter. For eggs, therefore, birds hatched in March and April, and not more than two years old, are preferable. In a well arranged yard, half the stock of layers will be bred each year and half will be killed annually.

Those who wish to have early chickens must follow the same rules. The hens should be mated together early in November for the earliest hatches, and later in the month all those not required so soon. By using pullets of the first year for the former and those twelve months later for the latter, with young and vigorous cockerels, fettle eggs may be expected within a few days of birds being mated, and thus a succession of chickens produced to be ready at any time when they are scarce and dear. Of course the number of pullets to each cockerel must be regulated, and should not exceed half a dozen at the outside, and that number only for the most vigorous breeds. The birds will squib to be housed comfortably and fed well, and in winter time the eggs should be gathered as soon after they are laid as is convenient.

Parnell's High Hopes.

Ireland on the Verge of Victory.
(News and Courier.)

DUBLIN, September.—A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House this evening in honor of Parnell and his Irish colleagues in the House of Commons. There were three hundred guests present, exclusive of members of Parliament.

In a speech Parnell said that if home rule were refused the Irish they would make it impossible for the English to legislate. England could either grant the right to rule themselves or make the country a Crown colony. The latter would be practically tantamount to the former. He denounced outrages, saying that the continuation of them would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause. "The land question was the great question in Ireland. Parnell was enthusiastically cheered throughout his speech. He reminded his hearers that the statement that home rule in Ireland was impossible, emanated from the same man that once said that local government was impossible. Referring to moonlight outrages in Kerry, though he thought the perpetrators had some excuse in their desperation and poverty, he prayed Irishmen to forbear, as such actions only injured the cause. With equal emphasis he asked landlords during the coming winter of farming depression to show the stuff they are made of by refraining from exacting rents which the soil refused to yield. If landlords persisted in exacting the full pound of flesh in the future, there would be little flesh left to extract. Parnell said he was confident Ireland was on the brink of victory.

—A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely. "We get's?" said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes," shouted the waiter, mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein, nein!" said the German. "Nine!" said the waiter. "You'll be lucky if you get three."

—Prof. Wiggins predicts an extremely cold winter, owing to the great planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune being all so near their perihelion.

Against Free Tuition.

ACTION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

A conference of the representatives of the denominational colleges of this State who were selected by the trustees of those institutions was held at the residence of Col. James A. Hoyt, editor of the *Baptist Courier*, in Greenville on last Thursday night. The following gentlemen were present: For Erskine college, Prof. Hood and Representative R. R. Hemphill, editor of the *Abbeville Medium*; Wolford college, Dr. W. W. Duncan, the Representative W. K. Blake; Newberry college, Senator J. A. Sligh and Prof. C. W. Welsh (deputy for Dr. G. W. Holland); Furman university, Col. J. A. Hoyt, editor of the *Baptist Courier*, and Maj. E. B. Murry, of the *Anderson Intelligencer*.

The conference was in session about three hours and discussed the State colleges thoroughly. The sentiment of the members was finally given shape in the following which was drawn up and unanimously adopted: "The members of this conference representing the several denominational colleges of South Carolina, hereby declare that we have no opposition to the existence and maintenance of the South Carolina University, and would favor any appropriate action of the board of trustees to make it a University of the highest grade."

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the existing feature of free tuition which prevails in the South Carolina college, because we believe that it is wrong in principle and injurious in policy to use the taxing power of the State to fund collegiate education without charge to those who are able to pay therefor by which the college is brought into unfair competition with the other colleges of the State on a basis other than their relative merits of excellence."

"Resolved, That we favor the change of the act regulating the tuition charges in the State university so that the minimum charge for tuition therein shall be at least fifty dollars per annum."

A committee was also appointed to prepare a presentation of the views of the conference, and confer with the Trustees of the South Carolina University, and the appropriate committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Butter by Lightning.

The London *Sportsman* says: "Making butter by lightning is the latest craze of the electricians. The patent taken out for this process is very simple. A pair of electrodes are placed in a large vessel of milk and a current runs through. Directly the milk feels the force of the electricity, and it undergoes a curious change. Little balls of butter form upon the electrodes and subsequently detach themselves and float to the top. The butter is then collected, placed in a kneading machine, and worked up into the "best Dossit" as fast as the operator can turn the handle. The process is much quicker than the old-fashioned method of churning. The only drawback to the butter so made is that it will not stand the ordeal of a thunder storm. During the prevalence of any severe atmospheric disturbance the rolls of butter stand on end, give out sparks, and often leap about the place. Curiously enough, this does not spoil the butter, but it is found to be unpleasant at the breakfast or tea table. Cheese can be made by a similar process. It is now proposed, in order to save time, to apply an electric milker to the cow. This will sort the butter and cheese as the milk leaves the teat. The quality of the cheese is determined by the food given to the cow and the strength of the current. The most powerful currents are required to produce Gorgonzola or Limburger cheese, but not safe to make much of the latter kind, because the cow is always greatly exhausted afterward."

A Tale of Tallula.

ATLANTA, GA., August 27.—William Forman, of New Orleans, came here to-day from Tallulah Falls for medical treatment. He tells a most wonderful story, all of which has been substantiated. While climbing up the rocks at the side of the falls his foot slipped and he fell, rolling down an incline of 300 feet, and then fell over a precipice 375 feet. He fell into a soft marsh. For more than thirty hours he remained where he fell, unable to move and almost too weak to call for assistance. At one time he saw members of a rescuing party within thirty yards of him but was unable to make himself heard. Fortunately he fell near a small stream and managed to obtain water by dipping his handkerchief into the water and sucking it. He also spread the handkerchief over his face to shut out the rays of the scorching sun. With his teeth he tore off pieces of the alpacoa coat which he wore and made a sort of bed for his head to rest upon. The distance he fell has been measured and all his statements have been fully proved.

—"Do you know a man by the name of Legion?" Inquired Dunley of a friend. "Legion? No, I never heard of him." Jenkins told me last night that I had been called the biggest fool jekass on earth, and when I demanded the man's name he said it was Legion. I'm looking for him."—*Puck.*

—Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland is said to have finally consented to permit her picture to appear in the subscription edition of her remarkable book. This will meet the requirements all round—the essays showing how she stand and photograph revealing how she sits.

The Piedmont Fair.

The stock holders of the Piedmont Fair Association met yesterday morning, transacted routine business and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, O. P. Mills; vice presidents, James McCullough, W. T. Long, W. C. Goodwin, B. F. Crayton, L. A. Mills, J. B. Humbert, D. Wyatt Aiken, F. E. McKenzie, S. S. Crittenden, Augustus Huff, W. M. Hagood, Allen Jonstone, James Monroe.

A proposition to do away with gambling and liquor selling on the grounds was submitted and considered, and it was resolved not to sell gaming or liquor privileges this year. The fair will therefore be run without those accessories and minus the additions to the income of the Association hitherto derived from them.—*Greenville News.*

Health Hints.

For toothache try chewing cinnamon bark.
A bag of hot sand will often relieve neuralgia.
Hop pillows are successful used by many people who otherwise unable to sleep soundly.
For ringworm of the scalp try ten grains of iodine dissolved in an ounce of turpentine; apply as a local remedy after the diseased part has been thoroughly washed.
To cure felons, mix one ounce of Venice turpentine with one ounce of water; stir with a rough stick until thick; then wrap a good coating of it around the finger with a cloth. Another method is to wrap the part affected with a linen cloth dipped in a tincture of lobelia.

—The National Electric Light Association is holding its convention in New York. Delegates from the principal cities in the country are present, and much interesting matter is presented. Among the least known devices of electric lighting is the system by which the city of Detroit is lighted, by clusters of lights on towers 150 feet to 175 high. Great success is reported to have attended the operation of this system in that city during the past two years. By it a city of 120,000 is perfectly lighted, at an expense for the current year of \$89,300. The electric light towers have taken the places of 4,780 gas and naphtha lights.

—A spirited young lady from Chicago is reported to have terminated a promising courtship simply because her lover insisted on conducting his part of the correspondence with the aid of a typewriter. She declared that she could easily read his manuscript, and did not propose to file away any more machine made love letters.

—A Georgia man, in climbing a fence, got caught and hung four days with his head down and heels up before being discovered and relieved. It is believed he will die, as no Georgia man has ever lived three days without a drink of whiskey. The limit in Kentucky is two days.

—"Tommy, did you hear your mother call you?" "Course I did." "Then why don't you go to her at once?" "Well, you see, she's nervous, and I'd shock her awful if I should go too sudden."

—The treasury department paid out \$10,000,000 in pensions during month of August.

—Innocence is like an umbrella—when once we have lost it we may never hope to see it back again.

—The pine tree, says an authority, serves as a refuge for more than 400 species of insects.

THE LAURENS BAR.

JOHN C. HASKELL, N. B. DIAL,
Columbia, S. C. Laurens, S. C.
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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,
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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TODD & MARTIN,
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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,
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August 5, 1885.

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' FINE CUT SHOES &c. Call at once, for we will sell.

GRAHAM & SPARKS'
CLEAP CASH STORE.
August 5, 1885.

EMPORIUM
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FASHION.

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 the Stock at the Emporium of F. hion.
W. I. GILKERSON.