

What Shall the Harvest Be.

The Legislature is again in session, and judging by the past, we may expect to see them go through the same routine, and after weeks of heated discussion upon matters of gravest importance, they will perhaps re-enact the same laws, with unimportant changes, and will adjourn without accomplishing anything.

When the people elect men to make laws, it is presumed that these men have well defined views as to the needs and wants of the people, and it is their duty to act. Let them not stop to consider whether a measure is popular at home, or whether they could be re-elected if they support a certain bill, but let them work for the good of their constituency, as they conceive it, and the people will be satisfied. The legislator who seeks to please everybody, and is all the while seeking such a compromise as will not call forth criticism, seldom accomplishes any good, and we say, emphatically, is unfitted for such a position. In placing him in this position, the people declare their confidence in his ability, and it is then his duty to act as his own judgment and conscience dictates, irrespective of all other considerations. We have had enough of hurried legislation; we have had enough quibbling over trifling matters.

A vast amount of good could be accomplished by the present legislature, and it is probable that most important matters will arise for determination, and we will watch with anxiety to see if they are determined to do their work.

Misguided Ministers.

Five colored preachers in Charleston agreed to preach on a certain day, on the subject of lawlessness, taking as their text: "In those days there was no King in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes." The drift of each sermon was that the negro was not protected under the law; that juries failed to do their duty, and they made a wholesale denunciation of the administration of justice.

We have more than once advocated the rights of the negro, and we are willing to give him all the rights to which, under our constitution, he is entitled. We believe that it is our duty to seek his elevation, but when it comes to advising this race and teaching them to look upon our people as enemies to them, these would-be-political preachers will find they are by no means speeding their cause. The day is past when the negro can rule in South Carolina, and it will at least be several years after the present generation is forgotten before they can demand social recognition.

It is time for the town of Laurens to undertake something grand. Because we have succeeded in gaining excellent railroad connections, it will not necessarily follow that our town will become the "Atlanta of South Carolina."

These roads place us in a position to make our town whatever we desire. If, as sensible business men and property owners, we can be content to allow advantages to pass unheeded; if we labor under the delusion that the growth of our town is assured without efforts on our part, then we must not be surprised to see even cross roads stations loom up and become formidable rivals.

Our location entitles us to a large trade, but it is not the position, but the men that make a town.

The poet tells us: "Fling away ambition," yet "Without that, The world would be a thickly settled mud."

He who enters upon the voyage of life, believing that the tide will wait him on to greatness, is apt to be discouraged when the calm comes and his true manhood is put to the test.

Life is not a dream, but a reality; and in these days of sharp competition and rapid advancement the aggressive spirit of the age demands stability of character, and a fixed purpose to achieve something, as prerequisites to success. Ambition need not lead us to look with scorn upon our lot; nor to seek some other field of labor, but it should make us feel, that in whatever avocation destiny has placed us, there is an emprise to be gained.

The Nation mourns the loss of a statesman, THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Vice-President of the United States died of apoplexy in the streets at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1885.

There would be no more of the kind of thing that occurred at Indianapolis, and the market price of the property was sold for taxes, because he didn't read the Tax notice. He was arrested and fined \$8 for going hunting on Sunday's imply because he didn't know it was Sunday, and he paid \$3 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised two weeks and the public cautioned not to negotiate for them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and had the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again. Such is life without a newspaper.

Drinking in Washington.

It is said that drinking is decreasing at Washington. I do not believe this to be so, writes a correspondent of the Cleveland Leader. Fewer people drink at the saloons, perhaps. But it has come to be that every public man has his cellar stocked with wines and brandies, and liquors are sold by the quantity instead of by the glass. All of the grocery stores at Washington keep large stocks of liquors; from Mumm's extra dry champagne down to a very cheap article of whiskey, and you will find wine stores in nearly every block. In no city in the United States, except, perhaps, New Orleans, is there so much wine drunk in proportion to the population. Many families never sit down to a meal without having wine on the table, and at a Washington hotel, where public men stop, it is a rule to take a bottle of wine with your dinner. Within the last two years punch has become very popular at Washington, and you will now find a big punch bowl at almost every fashionable gathering. It is quite an art to make a fine Washington punch, and it takes very little of the regular article to cause the knees to quiver and the head to swim. One recipe contains the ingredients, whiskey, rum, claret, champagne, sugar, and lemons. A little water is added to this, and you have a drink that will put an old toper under the table after half his usual allowance. Still, this stuff is given to young men and maid-

There is a good deal of difference in the United States as to drinking. Men from the North and East and from California drink wine, while those from the West and South like whiskey and beer. Kentucky men usually take whiskey straight, and Wisconsin are fond of their own Milwaukee lager. Senators Frye and Blair are said to be the only Senators who are teetotallers.

There was a Congressman named Jadin in the Forty-seventh Congress who never sat down to a meal without having a teaspoon of hot water placed before him. He seasoned it with cream and sugar, and drank it as other people do coffee. Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, is also a hot water drinker, and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, takes it with every meal. These hot water drinkers advocate the practice as a cure for dyspepsia and indigestion, and they say they become as fond of the drink as of tea, coffee, or whiskey.

Money and Morals.

Our highest good should be the aim of life, and that is found in the highest good of our fellows. Let our ideals be high and our philosophy of living will be commensurate thereto. Make, on the other hand, wealth the object of our supreme desire, and all our efforts, aided by craft and ingenuity, are directed towards its attainment, regardless of the means. It becomes the dominant passion, the leading incentive, the controlling motive. Hence it is easily understood why men filling honorable and responsible positions so readily fall. They subordinate all other desires in the hope of gain. Financial success with them is the only standard of morality. They risk fortune, reputation and honor. They stop at no suffering; they pause before no calamity; they hesitate at no danger. By their transactions the National conscience is enfeebled; it is not ruined; the standard of right subverted; ordinary business imperiled, and the prosperity of our Nation endangered, if not destroyed.

Lard as an application for bruises is considered indispensable. If put on as soon as possible, it will usually remove all soreness, and prevent the discoloration that follows such a hurt. If the bruise is severe it may not cure it entirely, but will help it in any case. A blow on the face followed by a black and blue spot is especially annoying, but unless so near the eyes as to settle black under them, lard will prevent such discoloration. Try it when next you are so unfortunate as to get a bruise.

"I was never exactly buried alive," said an old clerk, recounting his experiences, "but I once worked in a store that did not advertise. When I came out my head was almost as white as you now see it. Solitary confinement did it."

A Baltimore negro has literally worn two fingers off in many years of shoveling coal. The case is reported by a physician as a curiosity. There is no apparent disease and no inconvenience.

Cheerfulness is an excellent quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

Farming as a Profession.

Iron. John C. Hart, of Union Point, in a recent contribution to the Constitution, on Bermuda grass, offers a solution to a problem that has long vexed the Southern farmer. The farmer who with cotton for his staple, and perhaps who had to get his heads above water, and this has been pretty much the condition of both large and small planters since the war. Cotton is a spot cash crop, and this fact has led farmers somewhat astray. The close of the war found them without means, but with plenty of good land. If they had raised corn and grain, hog and hominy, they would have remained poor so far as money was concerned.

But, when the war closed, there was an unprecedented demand for cotton; the world was hungry for the Southern staple, and was willing to pay for it. Under these circumstances our farmers were justified in the policy which they pursued—that of planting cotton to the exclusion of most other crops. Cotton brought the cash which no other crop would bring. But this policy, which was well enough to begin with, developed into a habit, and the planters and the State have suffered therefrom.

There has been a reaction, however. For several years now, the best farmers of Georgia have been turning their attention to farming as a business—a profession—and, instead of planting all cotton, they have endeavored to so manage their business as to make the money received for cotton the real profits of the farm. Those who have farmed on this line have been eminently successful. They have introduced the intensive system. Land that formerly barely produced one bale to the acre now produces three. More attention is given to clover and the grasses, to the dairy business and to stock raising. The result is that the lands are recuperating, and many of our farmers are now making a hundred dollars where they formerly made one.

This is notably the case in Oconee Valley, from which Mr. Hart writes. The Bermuda grass that was formerly regarded as a curse to the farmer, is now regarded as a blessing. It makes the best and most succulent hay in the world, and enables farmers, who formerly bought their stock from Kentucky, to raise their own mule colts. Mr. Hart is right when he says that Bermuda grass, rust proof oats and the mule colt solve the problem that vexes our farmers.—Augusta News.

—Mr. J. W. Granady, of Rockdale, Ga., has an old hen that is now fifteen years old. It is estimated that she has laid 2,000 eggs and raised over 600 chickens. She now has a brood of chickens following her, and promises to live many years yet. The surplus eggs have been sold at ten cents a dozen they would have brought \$90, and the chickens at fifteen cents apiece would have amounted to \$90, making a total of \$180.

—Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. The lava is streaming down on the west side of the mountain, and some alarm is expressed, as the observatory authorities believe that the eruption will become more serious than it is at present.

—For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

—For Vice-President—Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia.

Platform—Let us continue the reform so well begun.—Washington Post.

—Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thoughts.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—LAURENS COUNTY—IN PROBATE COURT.

Whereas, James Taylor has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Haselton Knight, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear before me at a Court of Probate to be holden at my office at Laurens, S. C., on the 17th day of December, 1885, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they can, why letters should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of November, 1885.

A. W. BURNSIDE, J. P. L. C. Dec. 2, 1885

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COMMENCING SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1885, at 9:30 A. M., Passenger Trains will run as follows: "Eastern Line." TO AND FROM CHARLESTON. EAST (DAILY.) Depart Columbia 7:45 a.m. 5:27 p.m. Due Charleston 12:20 p.m. 9:05 p.m. WEST (DAILY.) Depart Charleston 7:20 a.m. 5:10 p.m. Due Columbia 10:40 a.m. 10:00 p.m. TO AND FROM CAMDEN. (EAST DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.) Dep't Columbia 7:45 a.m. 5:05 p.m. 5:27 p.m. Due Camden 12:20 p.m. 7:42 p.m. 7:42 p.m. (WEST DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.) Dep't Camden 7:00 a.m. 7 a.m. 5:15 p.m. Due Columbia 9:25 a.m. 10:40 a.m. 10 p.m. TO AND FROM AUGUSTA. EAST (DAILY.) Depart Columbia 5:27 p.m. Due Augusta 10:35 p.m. WEST (DAILY.) Depart Augusta 4:45 p.m. Due Columbia 10:00 p.m.

CONNECTIONS. Made at Columbia with Columbia and Greenville Railroad by train arriving at 10:40 A. M. and departing at 5:27 P. M. At Columbia Junction with C. & A. Railroad by same train to and from all points on both roads. Passengers take supper at Branchville. At Charleston with steamers for New York; and with steamer for Jacksonville and points on St. John's River, Tuesdays and Saturdays; with Charleston and Savannah Railroad to and from Savannah and points in Florida, daily.

At Augusta with Georgia and Central Railroads to and from all points West and South. At Blackville to and from points on Barwell Railroad. Through tickets can be purchased at all points South and West by applying to D. McQUEEN, Ag't, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PECK, General Manager. D. C. Allen, G. P. and Ticket Agent.

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