

The Advertiser.

J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.
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The Lien Law.

A bill to abolish the Lien Law has passed the lower house by a vote of 71 to 43, and it is probable that it will also be successful in the Senate. There appeared to be a strong demand for the repeal of this much abused law. Perhaps we may get along better without it, but we confess our inability to see exactly what the majority of the farmers will do for supplies. The people are not in a condition to pay cash, and indeed, this is not practicable in any agricultural district; yet they must work for months before they receive pay for their labor. Now the question is, how shall they live during this time. We believe that when the laborer can no longer pledge his labor, an increase of chattel mortgages and mortgages of real estate will be the result. Merchants will not advance supplies without some security, and an examination of the officers will show that the growing tendency is to give mortgages on stock and land in addition to the lien on the crops. A great many farmers have a great deal of land and no money. They rent this land for a certain amount of cotton. The renter gives a lien on the crop for supplies. Now, if he could not do this, the landlord might either advance them himself, and if he is (as most men are nowadays), unable to do this, he must give the land as security. Successive bad crop years come and the merchant wants his money and the land is sacrificed.

This is our view of the matter and we do not believe that the people desire that the lien law should go, without a substitute, at least. It is abused, we admit, but could it not be amended.

Emigration Agents.

For the past few years it seems that our County has particularly suffered at the hands of Emigration Agents. That these agents used dishonest means to induce people to follow them; that they make misrepresentations and promises that it is impossible to fulfill, are facts well known in this community. Not only this, but they have caused laborers to desert their crops when they most needed attention, and caused a great deal of inconvenience and worry to the farmers. Yet when the legislature seeks to protect the people by requiring a heavy license from these agents, we hear one man declare it is "un-American," another calls upon free traders to oppose the bill because it is a "protective" measure. We admit it is protection, and unless we have labored under an erroneous idea the very object of government is to protect the people.

If the practice of these men who entice the poor deluded negro to the malarial plains of the west tends towards interfering with labor, then the law which declares that before they shall operate they shall pay \$500 into the County Treasury, and for each violation shall pay a fine of not more than \$1000 or less than two years imprisonment, or both, is good, and we might expect to see Emigration Agents seek other fields in the future for plying his pernicious trade. But our Senators think differently, and consequently have killed Mr. Wharton's bill.

His Message to Congress.

The President's Message has been received and generally conceded to be an able document. He has given his views in unmistakable language upon all questions of importance, and, upon the whole, it is strikingly in accord with the Democratic platform of last year, his views as expressed on former occasions, and fully sustains his reputation as a reformer, a wise and upright statesman, and a true democrat.

Our limited space will not allow a full publication of this valuable paper, but for the benefit of those who are disposed to fall in with the free trade party that appears to be springing up in this State, we call attention to the sensible view of the tariff question, which, although by no means new, is certainly correct. The democratic party, as we said a short time since, has never advocated absolute free trade, nor has it ever sanctioned unnecessary taxation for the support of certain industries. A tariff we must have, and it should be in proportion to the demand for

Cleveland on the Tariff.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, justifies a reduction in the tariff. It is not expected from the tariff for its own sake. Our Government is not the organ of a single class, but of the people. Any tariff which does not benefit the people, but which has been adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is no longer to be administered, and in the spirit it is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is seriously limited to the actual necessities of expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and indirectly paid by the people from customs duties. The question of free trade has not been settled, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and equity dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our working men. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for protective policy. Within these limitations a careful restriction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows where can it best be realized, and what articles can be released from duty in the interest of our citizens? Should the reduction be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessities of life? We think this is the most proper place to begin in our efforts to reduce the revenue to the point where a large measure of the rewards of rural industry.

The Mantle of Fame.

The *Bull Mail Gazette* prints a new anecdote illustrating the care with which noblemen are made, and of the poor material which king use in making them, as related in a Swedish contemporary. When King Gustavus III. was in Paris he was visited by a deputation of the Sorbonne. That learned body congratulated the king on the happy fortune which had given him so great a man as Schcele, the discoverer of magnetism, as his subject and fellow-countryman. The king, who took small interest in the progress of science, felt somewhat ashamed that he should be so honored as never even to have heard of the renowned scientist. He dispatched a courier at once to Sweden with the laudatory order, "Schcele is to be immediately raised to the dignity and title of a count." "His majesty must be obeyed," said the prime minister, as he read the order; "but who in the world is Schcele?" A secretary was told to make inquiries. He came back to the premier with very full information. "Schcele is a good sort of fellow," said he, "a lieutenant in the artillery, a capital shot, and a first-rate hand at billiards." The next day the lieutenant became a count, and the illustrious scholar and scientist remained a simple burgher. The error was not discovered until the king returned home. His majesty was indignant. "You must all be fools," he exclaimed, "not to know who Schcele is!" The lieutenant had only known him for three or four weeks.

Speaking of the death of Vice-President Hendricks and discussing the complications which the event will produce, the *Richmond Dispatch* draws the following sensible conclusions: "If Mr. Cleveland should die tomorrow, there would be no startling confusion. The people in this country have too much confidence in their selves to lose their heads for such a reason. They would prove calm and any emergency. The Cabinet would continue in office and at once convene Congress. Everybody would say, as Garfield said in 1881, 'God forbid and his Government at Washington and I live!' and would not simply acquiesce in, but demand, such a course. Congress could be assembled within a week, once assembled, could in a few hours pass a bill providing what officers should act as president of the United States, and a new election could be held or some other provision be made for keeping the office of President open. Long live our free Government!"

A scottishman has been studying the effect of comfort on longevity. His tables show that the richest people have an average life of fifty-two years, the middle forty-six, and the poor only forty-one and a half. A well-to-do man is as liable to infectious diseases as a pauper, while diphtheria, croup, whooping cough, and scarlet fever are more prevalent among the rich. Consumption and pneumonia claim the poor, who are comparatively free from brain fever. There is apparently some advantage in being rich.

—One curious revelation made by recent censuses is found in the growth of the female population of large cities. New York contains about 25,000 more women than men; Boston has a surplus of 18,000 women; in Baltimore there are 17,000 more women than men, and so on in several others of the large eastern cities. Fifty years ago it was the men who came to the cities to pursue their careers, while the women stayed at home; but more recently women, both in this country and in Europe, have been crowding the business centers.

—The Democracy must make a mistake if it wishes to have one majority in the Senate of 1887.

Art of Thinking.

One of the best modes of improving the faculty of thinking is to think over some subject before reading upon it, and then to observe after what manner it has occurred to the mind of some great writer. You will then observe whether you have been too quick or too timid; what you have omitted, and in what you have exceeded; and by this process you will instantly catch the manner in which a great mind views a great question. It is right to study; not only to think when any extraordinary incident provokes you to think, but from time to time to review what has passed, to dwell upon it and to see what trains of thought voluntarily present themselves to your mind. It is a most superior habit in some minds to refer all the particular truths which strike them to other more general truths, so that their knowledge is beautifully methodical, and a particular truth at once called up the general truth. This kind of understanding has immense and decided superiority over those confused ideas in which one fact is called upon another without any attempt at classification or arrangement. Some men read with a pen in their hand and commit to paper any new thought which strikes them, others turn to examine for its importance. Which of these is the best method in the most ordinary mind? Some men can do nothing without preparing a table with a column headed 'to do' and a column headed 'done'.

Currents.

Paraphrasing a checked and not very original but a very good description of a current.

It is not necessary to have all the conveniences of the modern building and its improvements.

There is not one man in the North who is not a hypocrite.

A Missouri bachelor, worth \$75,000, gives public notice that he will sell his soul for one hundred dollars.

Public men should now be held into power. A man of quality, who has had experience of the masses for that purpose, is a man.

The Greenville News says the Cleveland factory has ceased buying cotton. The Company has bid in enough to do the factory until next fall.

"I am astonished at your sentiments. Must you make me start?" "Well, sir," she replied, "I've been waiting for you to start the last hour or more."

It is said that great talkers are not as liable to insanity as silent people. Naturally enough, those who have to listen are the ones who are most liable to go crazy.

"I have been unfortunate in love matters," said a well known singer at the Paris Opera the other day. "My first sweetheart entered a convent, and she robbed me of the second, and the third is my wife."

The circulation editor of the *Buffalo Express* does not think much of the poet's exhortation: "Kiss the baby while you can." He comments: "We can kiss her just as well fifteen or twenty years from now—It's the kind of a baby."

NOTICE.

THE County Board of Examiners will meet at Laurens C. H., for the purpose of examining colored teachers, on Friday, the first day of January, 1886, and on Saturday, the second day, for white teachers. Publicly only one day for each class. Teachers wishing to be examined will please take notice and come early.

R. R. GRIFFIN,
School Commissioner.
Dec. 9, 1885.

State of South Carolina,
LAURENS COUNTY,
IN COURT COMMON PLEAS.

Nancy Bales, David E. Bales, Robert M. Bales, Benjamin E. Bales, Philip E. Bales, William L. Bales, and E. B. Bales, Administrators of the estate of John Bales, deceased, vs. William J. Bales, Plaintiff.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of Clerk of Court for Laurens County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Laurens C. H., South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. T. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Dec. 8th, A. D. 1885.

G. W. SHELL, C. C. P.
[L. S.]

To the Defendants: Haseline Bales, John L. Bales, Ina Cleveland, and Lilly Cleveland.—You will please take notice that the summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, South Carolina, on Dec. 8, 1885.

J. T. JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dec. 16, 1885.

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