LAURENS, August 4, 1886.

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J. C. GARLINGTON & CO.,

Proprietors.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

It is said that South Carolina is most loyal of all the States, to Cleveland's Administration. This is to our mind a high compliment. We, of South Carolina, know what governmental extravagance means. We, who have for more than tenyears felt the galling bonds of misrule, who have in days gone by, seen our money squandered; have also for ten years been guided by honest leaders and consequently, as in '76 we honored Hampton and Simpson, so now in the National government we pay homage to Cleveland, the great reformer.

While the citizens of Ashville, N. C., doubtless feel disappointed at his veto of the bill making an appriation for an elegant public building in that city, his action in exercising so freely, this veto power, will prove a wonderful check upon the practice, which alas is becoming fearfully common, of obtaining appropriations by combining intersts-traffic in legislative favors. Cleveland is a terror to all who seek local or class legislation. He has established a rule which the politicians of this State may adopt with profit, in regard to appropriations. He says such matter should be decided "as a business proposition depending upon the needs of the government."

By this rule an easy solution to the problem of a separate and distinet Agricultural College, is found. Let our legislators apply this rule to the demand for a new constitution and see if, as a business proposition the country is in a condition to go to such expense. Let us see if the needs of the government demand these things or could we not rather, with more profit lop off appropiations, instead of increasing.

Our people are watching the Administration of Clevland and it is gratifying to see our State loyal to such an Administration. The resolutions passed by the democratic Club of this township in which Clevelands management of National affairs, was heartily en-State affairs and the management of direct taxes is of most vital concern with us yet we recognize the importance of real reformers in every branch of the government and always honor them when

and the hard times, we see that more railroads have been built in the South in the past five years than has ever been known before' One Southern State has built 1200 miles of railroads in the last four them, he more than doubled their years. Railroads aid greatly in developing a country, but these roads must be supported. With our increasing railroad facilities unexcelled climate, good water, health, etc., and although the South affords the most inviting field for the manufacturer with his wealth- going to make out of that farm? producing machinery, we see that capital is not invested in the South as freely as it should be.

It is admitted that the hope of

our country is in diversified industries. We must open up new avenues. We must turn our attencan expect the dawn of a brighter era. What are we as a State doing towards inviting manufacturers intoour territory? The last legislature repealed the only law that tended to encourage manufactories. Unless we change this don't care poliey,-this penny wise and pound foolish legislation, we cannot expect prosperity. We may wrangle over politics, we may fight for political preferment, but this will not build up waste places, nor bring money into the country. What we need is more public-spirited men not only in the legislature, but in every community. The defects to be remedied are not confined to and domestic customs. We cannot expect liberality and a broad pub-He spirit to exist so long as those who do the thinking of the community are contracted, narrow-minded

Every home enterprise that is patronized, every dollar that is invested in factories, tends to drive away depression.

The question as to the propriety of suggesting candidates is now, we presume, settled, and there is nothing to indicate that during the

The most important question of so as to facrense the quantity and the future, to the farmers of this improve the quality of the manure. I scattered clover all over the farms country, is in regard to our control everywhere. I carried it in my of the laboring classes. "The Fu- pockets and if I found a bare spot ture of the Negro" is not only an sowed it. interesting subject, concerning, year by year it is shown to become

It is evident that the people are determined to put a stop to the election of State officers by default. They are aroused for once, and if indications are true, the people will once more think and act for themselves. For the benefit of our friend, "En Passant," we will say that this is one of the benefits of the farmers'

The race is now between RICH-ARDSON and SHEPPARD, and JOHN PETER "monkeyed with the buzz-

Mr. TILLMAN has employed SHEPPARD to watch his flock.

SHEPPARD is the coming man.

Dairying as a Means of Improv-Lands and Filling the Family Purse.

[An Address Delivered by Mr. J. L Ervin, of Fulton, Mo., to the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Convention.]

The lover of the farm does not feel his work a drudgery, and he who is on the sure road to success, as the celebrated Dr. Rice puts it "gets his recreation in his work, whether he be a farmer, merchant, carrier, or professional." Faith in the success of a life devoted to the improvement of the farm relieves it of all of that which is called for than my first purchase, but not drudgery.

How a man can be a Christian and continue to take away the fer-tility of the soil by what is called the ordinary or skinning process of farming, is one of the unsolved mysteries to me. I believe the day will come when the care and improvement of the soil, kindness, dorsed, show that while reform in shelter, and good food and water for our domestic animals, will be taught as an article of Christian

It has been the bad or good fortune of many of us to get possession of farms that have been badly managed; the virgin soil exhausted or impoverished, not by the quantity of the crop raised, but by a INTERNAL IMPROEMVENTS. lack of rotation and a return of ma-about 100 tons, with hay and oats; Despite the depression in trade nurse to the field, and a washing 1884, I filled both sides, or about

> The speaker is now upon the barn with 60 or 75 tons of hay. third farm of this kind since coming to Missouri, nearly twenty years ago. One of the pleasant thoughts connected with each is that in the few years he occupied productive value. I remember well the the first farm I bought for myself in the Spring of 1867. Meeting a neighbor before I had moved my family to the forbidding, run-down farm of 134 acres. "Well," said he, "you must be a live Yankee, sure; what the --- are you I hear'n tell of people making sassafras oil, and I reckon that's what you are up to." Another said, "I don't see how it is these Yankees are such poor judges of land. That farm is too poor to sprout black-

eyed peas." (Should my efforts here to-day assume the form of a personal nar-rative, please remember that, like have put in about two miles of tile, tion towards factories before we rative, please remember that, like the private in the army, I have only had had opportunity to take cognizance of these things that are immediately around me on the lit-

tle farm above referred to.) I began a system of farming by keeping a careful book account of dairy and spent the night with me. the cost of each crop, and what it in the morning I showed him sold for, and also with my cows, through my barns. Said he, "You hogs, sheep, etc. Four years taught have splendid barns and everything me I could not grow wheat for less than \$1 per pushel; corn cost \$2 all the money to come from to pay per barrel, (40 cents per bushel) to for it?" "Come with me and I will grow it, Hay I could make and show you," said I. I led the way store in the barn for \$2 per ton, to the manure cellar and showed My cows averaged me \$35 per head him a pile of manure. "There," of gross income. They consumed said I. "Well, I always knew you most of that which I could make thought a good deal of a little mathe cheapest—hay. They could gather the grass easier than I could grow either corn or wheat. The cows make more and better malaws, but reach deep into our social | nure than any other stock, quantity considered. This determined me to study the dairy business with a view of becoming a dairyman. I saw if I could get more manure I could grow more grass, and if I had more grass I could keep more cows

and make more manure. large crop of hay, considering the area of the farm, and made as confortable shelter as I could with the cows to eat them. This makes built a small dairy room, also a dog power to do the churning, and I began, October 1st, with seven cows. Manure was then—and is now-and I think ever will be the been lightened and cheapened.

The first year after I went dairy-

ing the party who wanted to know which we may speculate extrava- if I was going to make sassafras gantly, but it is one that must find oil had about fifteen acres of hew a practical solution in the midst of the farmers of the South. How with seed. It was so rough and long our present system of labor, stumpy the old gentleman did not can be maintained, is difficult to think to cut it. I went to him and ascertain, but certain it is that told him I would give him two bushels of clean clover seed for a le s efficient and satisfactory. The chance to cut and thrash that papers tell us that the powerful or- the --- you will do with it; it is ganization known as the Knights so tangled and the ground is so of Labor, is now directing its atten- stumpy you can't see the stumps. tion towards the organization of I'll be glad to get that or less," said he. I took a mower and cut that the Southern negroes. When such clover to the ground and hauled it a step is taken, and those who till all to my farm and tramped off and the soil are enabled to act and be hauled more than two bushels of controlled by such an organization, seed per acre on an old ground-hog machine. I got enough straw and it behooves every farmer to con-sider for a moment the effect of next year you ought to have soen such action upon the labor of the the clover.grow where I put that manure. A man never gets that kind of a bargain but once off the same man. Finding I was making a success of the dairy, not only by making butter, but also in the sale of milk in the local market, I de-

> was going to make sassafras oil. In the fall of 1875 I bought a farm of 305 acres for \$5,700. This farm was not as bad as the first, but was in a run down condition, being sold under a deed of trust, the party being unable to pay either interest

termined to seek a larger and more

convenient farm. The first man

who wanted to buy the farm was

the man who wanted to know if I

Here I erected, during the sum-mer of 1877, a large stone barn 56x70 feet, with eight-foot basement for manure, eight-foot story for cows, and storage room overhead for seventy-five or eighty "You will never get tons of hay. stuff enough to fill it," was the oft-repeated remark. "It will not hold one-half I'll raise the third year," was the stereotyped reply. The third year I stacked more than double outside I was able to store inside. Here I had stable capacity for forty-eight head of cows. Here I worked up the yield of butter to an average of 225 pounds per cow, hay to two and a half tons per acre, wheat to thirty bushels per acre. I used the straw to bed the cows; I strewed clover seed as before. My old neighbor, J. J. Williamson, said I just manured the ground with

In 1881 I was induced to sell this farm for about two and a half times what it cost me originally. Eighteen eighty-two found me on a larger farm, better located, better cared so good, naturally, as the second having a good deal of land that needs underdraining before it can be brought to a high state of fertility. Here I pitched my tent again and began to build anew. I reared a barn 60x96 feet, 20-foot posts, 9-foot stone basement under the whole, for manure; an addition in the shape of the stem of a T, has since been added, 26x40 fcet, for the storage of bedding.

The barn has a capacity for eighty five cows, storage room in mows above for 200 tons of hav, and over the driveway and feed cutter, grain, meal and bran storage for forty

The first year I filled one side, or 200 tons; 1885, I filled an additional

I literally covered, in the Spring of 1885, over fifty acres with manure, producing on fifteen acres of very thin land, too poor to grow a firm sod before it was manured, 300 tons of sorghum which I fed to my cows between the 20th of August and the 1st of January just passed. The bagasse from the sorgo factory, damaged hay, etc., is all used as bedding for the cows I am now paying about thirty five cents per hundred for hay to bed my cows on, not being able to get the straw. I have not been able to get another clover field. It is here in the year just closed that, measured by the same standard with which I began -butter and calves, I have raised the in ome per cow from \$25 to the magnificent sum of \$74.50. I made, in 1885, an average of 258 pounds of butter to the cow, with a herd and have about two miles more on the ground to go in as soon as Spring opens. One acre manured grows as much as three did before. Manure tells wherever it is spread. An old Missouri friend visited my very nice. But where the -- is "Well, I always knew you nure, but I never thought you depended on straw that was," said

Drain tile makes good crops where nothing but coarse grass and weeds grew before. The dairy buys the tile, the dairy pays for putting them in, I have told you it makes the mature. It keeps the family; it pays the interest on the investment; it pays for the labor; it pays for the grain that is fed to In the summer of 1874 I put up a the cows making these large yields limited means at my command, more feed, and so on ad infinitum. Who will say that the dairy is not the means of improving the farm?

I might add that by the aid of machinery much of the work has coming campaign, anything but harmony and a genuine desire to select the best men for office, will prevall.

Central or leading idea. The sale of milk and butter, after supporting my family (which is not a small one), is used for the purpose of feed.

The harvest of 1880 I cutand stored all my hay, and in a barn, at a cost of about \$1 per ton. Words of Wisdom,

Sfiks and satins put out the fire a the kitchen.

Better that the feet slip than the

He who revealeth his secret maketh himself a slave. When all is censured, repentance

It is a foolish sheep that makes he wolf his confessor.

Praise, when the reasons for it are given, is double; censure, without the reasons for it, is only half

Contentient is more satisfying than exhileration; and content-ment means simply the sum of small and quiet pleasures.

Nature has supplied remedies or great evils—has balanced genius with adversity, ambition with peril, virtue with calumny.

There are natures which blossom and ripen amidst trials, which would only wither and decay in an atmosphere of ease and comfort. Low measures of feeling are bet

er than ecstacies for ordinary life Heaven sends its rains in gentle lrops, else the flowers would be beaten to pieces. A man or a woman may be high

ly irritable, and yet sweet, tender, gentle, loving, sociable, genial, kind, charitable, thoughtful for others, inselfish, generous. The law of harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you may reap a habit; sow a

Farm and Garden Notes.

may reap a destiny.

habit and you may reap a char-

acter; sow a character and you

Watermelons thrive best on rich, varm, sandy loams.

Sorghum for fodder needs to be planted and cultivated the same as corn.

Encourage toads in your hotbed and garden. They will destroy more than their weight in insect

Prilled wheat requires much less seed than when sown broadcast, and the eed are planted at a more uniform depth.

Corn sown for fodder as a second crop will prove of value on any farm. Let the rows run north and south when practicable.

Dust melon vines with paris green or London purple to keep off the bug. Dust with one part of the powder to twenty-five parts of flour.

A stick flattened at the end wil be found a help in planting flower seeds. Make a shallow hole with the flat end of the stick and scatter the seeds into it, covering sightly.

Clean cut all the rose bushes by aking away the old wood and then shortening the stronger shoots onethird, The growth and appearance will be greatly improved there-

Watch for the currant worm, and as soon as the leaves appear ragged apply white hellebore-a tablespoonful to a pail of water-by means of a syringe. Repeat in about a week.

Some Rules for Wome 2.

1. A woman's power in the world is measured by her power to please. Whatever she may wish to accomplish she will best manage it by pleasing. A woman's grand social aim should be to please.

which all woman's charms appear | tion of my readers to the fact that to the heat advantage. In manners dress, conversation, remember al- therefore babies must take a back ways that modesty must not be forgotten.

3. So the woman's aim is to please, and modes y is the first principle in the art of pleasing.

4. Always dress up to your age or a little beyond it. Let your person be the youngest thing about you, not the oldest:

5. Remember that what women admire in themselves is seldom what men admire in them. 6. Women's beauties are seldom

men's beauties. 7. Gayety tempered by seriousness is the happiest manner in so-

8. Always speak low.

9. A plain woman can never be pretty. She can always be fasci-nating if she takes pains.

10. Every year a woman lives the more pains she should take with her dress.

11. In all things let a woman ask what will please the men of sense before she asks what will please the men of fashion.

At the Table.

Don't rise from the table until the meal is finished.

Don't break an egg into a cup or glass, but eat it always from the

Don't smear a slice of bread with butter; break it into small pieces, and then butter. Don't spread out your elbows

when you are cutting meat. Keep

your elbows close to your side. Don't carry your spoon in your tea or coffee cup; this habit is the cause frequently of one upsetting the oup. Let the spoon lie in the saucer.

Don't eat vegetables with a spoon. Eat them with a fork. The rule is not to eat anything with a spoon that can be eaten with a fork.

Don't devour the last fragment of bread, the last morsel of food. It is not expected that your plate should be sent away cleansed by your gastronomic exertions.

Don't, when you drink, elevate your glass as if you were going to stand it inverted on your nose, as some do. Bring the glass perpen dicularly to the lips and then lift it to a slight angle. Do this easily.

POWER P. O.

Little Thoming Horn, was one of the worst spoilt babies that I ever saw; and yet he grew up to

make a first-rate man, and he is a

first-rate man yet. In the spring of 1877, Thoming went to Oconee County to peddle in washing ma-chines. He was a young man, but little passed his majority, and he had given his horse and buggy and what money he could raise, for the right to sell machines in Oconee county. The kind of machine that Thoming represented, was the little tin funnel, so familiar now to many people in this County, and, by the way, the best washing machine ever invented. But Thoming was, perhaps, not a good agent, or perhaps the people of Ocenee have been bitten by somebody; at any rate, they didn't take hold worth a cent. But Thoring thought he must get his money back, so he continued to ride day after day, with a dozen tin funnels hanging to the horn of his saddle, and barely mak-ing enough sales to pay expenses. He at length reached a point bordering on despair, but determined to make one more effort. In this frame of mind he approached another residence, and saw the old gentleman plowing in a field, near the house. The old man stopped and walked slowly towards fence. When he had approached near enough, Thoming began in his usual style. "Old gentleman, I want to sell you a washing machine this morning?" The old man walked several steps nearer, without appearing to notice the remark. Then he stopped suddenly and raised his head and eye , in attitude of prayer 'Lord! Lord! Lord! what is the for Hampton, or any body else, to try to do any thing for this Country, and the like of that going on?" Thoming determined that he would not be baffled at the first word; so he began to explain the nature of invention, and at the same time to untie one of the funnels. But the old man stopped him. "Now, don' untie them things, for I tell you it's no use. I would give you five cents for a thousand of them, and, if you were to give them to me they shouldn't stay on my plantation." Then, looking the young man straight in the eye, continued: "Young man, have you got any home?" "Yes," says Thoming, I have." "Well, for the Lord's sake go to it, and stay there! I'll tell you what I'll do. It is now nearly dinner time, and I'll give you your dinner and feed your horse, and not charge you a cent, if you'll promise me you'll go home and go to work and never engage in these sort of things again." Well, it is needless to say that Thoming was in no humor to trade; so he accepted the old man's offer and he kept his promise too. But the right to sell washing machines in Oconee county still belongs to Thoming .. I was led to think of this little joke from present surround-This, so far, has been the worst year that our farmer's have ever seen. Look which ever way you will, the prospect is gloomy in the extreme. In some parts of our State the people are calling for help and actually gazing at starvation while every where else the people are gone crazy on Base Ball! Ne-

ro's fiddling while Rome was burning need not be quoted any more. .... A man who expects to make money out of politics, had better insist on a cash system. I have been keeping a running account with the old gentleman for over thirty years and now he is a bankrupt and so 2. Modesty is the ground on am I. ... I wish to call the atten-

the Editor-in-Chief is a single man seat. But it will not always be so. We had good rain yesterday. Base Ball, I desire to offer a subchange. You needn't to laugh. Just

stitute; I think "Leap Frog" will come in very well now just for a let it get started from some city, and I'll assure you it will take like hot cakes.

## State of South Carolina.

County of Laurens, IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Noah Cannon, Plaintiff aggalus Naoma Noah Cannon, Plaintiff aggalus Naoma Patterson, Lewis W. Patterson, James E. Patterson, Joseph E. Patterson individually, and as administrator of the estate of E. S. Patterson, dec'd., and as executor of will of D. A. Patterson, dec'd Caroline Shields, Martha Cash, Hester McAbee, Elizabeth Bullington, Mary Cole, Oscar F. Cannon, Flora Cannon, Johah Bryant, Della Brooks, Ella Lanford, Alice Quin, Emma Pope, E. P. Goodwin, Scaborn Parks, Defendants.—Summons for Relief. Complaint Not Served.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the effice of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Aug. 2d, 1886, for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers at their office at Laurens C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such 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.

Dated Aug. 2, A. D., 1886. [L. S.] G. W. SHELL, C. C. C. P.

HASKELL & DIAL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To Caroline Shields, Martha Cash, Hester To Caroline Shields, Martha Cash, Hester MoAbee, Mary Cole, Jonah Bryant, Ivella Brooks, Ella Lanford, Alice Quinn, Emma Pope: Take notice that the complaint in the above stated caso was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, State of South Carolina, Aug. 2d, 1886.

HASKELL & DIAL, August 2d, 1886. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

#### NOTIOE.

The repairs on the Milton Bridge across Little River, will be let at the lowest bidder according to specifications presented at said letting on the 12th day of August next, at 12 o'clock A. M., at said bridge. J. L. CRAWFORD,

52 C. C. L. C. July 29, 1886

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## FLEMING & BOWLES,

AUGUSTA, GA.

## ⇒ State \* of \* South \* Carolina, \* COUNTY OF LAURENS,

Long Credit,

Spot Cash.

PERSONALLY appeared Long Credit,

and on due examination affirmed that on this as on former dates, Spot Cash has fully demonstrated to the public, the econemy of buying Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery of him.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON SENSE.

Secondly, And is verified by by his offering his Spring and Summer Stock at 25 per cent below the market vulue.

This is therefore to cite you to the fact in the foregoing case.

Take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Thirty days will be allowed for answer.

## W. H. Gilkerson.

SPOT CASH, Attorney,

Office at the Emporium.

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Having established the above Agency, with head-quarters at Lauens Court House, we are prepared to do a General Real Estate Brokerage business This week we offer four valuable Tracts of Land in Sullivan's, Jacks,

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Very Handsome Walnut Marble top suit, ten pieces, for only \$45.00. Mohair Plush Parlor Suit, Walnut frame, for only 32.50. Rockers, with Carpet seat and back, for only \$1.75. Neat set Chairs for only \$2.75.

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