J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR,

LAURENS December 1st, 1886. Subscription Price--12 Months,

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J. C. GARLINGTON & CO., Proprietors

PROHIBITION IN LAURENS. An election on the question of license or "no license" for the town of Laurens, takes place to-day. Few elections of this kind have occurred heretofore with so little interest manifested by the friends and oppoments of prohibition. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the town will go for license. We have siways advocated temperance, indeed until recently we have belived that much good would be accomplished by witholding license in this town, but so far as Laurens is concerned, it is a miserable failure. We say this not because it is right to sell liquor or to drink it, but because the prohibition act does neither stop nor; decrease either to any appreciable extent. If this matter can ever be determined by experience our town furnishes the best example to be had. We have tried prohibition several times and during this time we have frequently elected members of counsil, and in each instance when a the field against an anti-prohibition overwhelming defeat. Yet it is an easy matter to vote the town dry. Now how is this? Why is it that we can, under the Local Option law, make the town dry, and yet, it is not possible to elect any man to enforce the law, who is known to be in sympathy with prohibitiou? The whole trouble is this, those who sell whiskey vote for no license in order to save the tax,-to save the license fee. They know that the sentiment of the town is not so strong for prohibition as to carry it without their votes, so that they can always elect men who wink at violations. Until we can elect a prohibition Council a prohibition law is a farce. Let temperance reformers practice and teach temperance, and whenever the town contains a sufficient number of real prohibitionist to elect a counci tol enforce the law then will be the time to cut off license. As it is when everybody knows that liquor is sold here at a dozens places openly, it is nonsense to place the town is such a condition that the streets are veritable mud-holes and the property is taxed to the utmost limit. But we might well submit to an impoverished exchequer, if by it we might stop the sale of whiskey. This result has not been accomplished in the past and we

hope that in the present state of affairs it would be improved. A writer in the Herald last week who sign himself "The Country" criticises the Laurens papers for not booming prohibition. He says; "We did expect the Past Grand "Chief Templar on the one hand, "and the eloquent young quondam "temperance lecturer on the other "to stand by their guns and defend "the public morals"-and adds; "perhaps it isn't popular." Whatever else may be said against this "young quondam temperance lecturer there is no ground whatever for the charge that this paper advocates only the popular issues. But we will say that if a majority of the voters in the town of Laureus were as zealous in the cause as the writer who signs himself "The County," prohibition in Laurens would not be a failure. Unfortunably we can make the town dry only in name. While it may be the duty of citizens it cannot be expected that they will leave their business to act as public informers. The duty of prosecuting these offenders is with the Council and Grand Jury and not seeing any reason to expect them to do more in the future than they have in the past we see no good to result from a continuance of the prohibition law. We always stand by our gun, and are willing to shoot off a temperance lecture on short notice, but if it be a prohibition "bomb," we pray have us excused. We are for temperance, first, last and all the time, and can say that in some regards this "young quondam temperance lecturer" is different from other temperance lecturers. Having never yet tasted liquor, we do not find a drink necessary before lecturing.

have not the slighest reason to

Even though it comes from such heretical source, Bob Ingersoll was not far wrong when he said; "If it were possible to bottle the air, there would be a great American air bottling association before sundown tomorrow, and millions would be allowed to die for want of a breath if they were unable to pay the the monthly air bills."

The legislature which is now in session, will have many matters of grave importance before them. They will probably make a change in the law in regard to the liability of married women upon contracts. This is a matter that affects all business men. As the law has been prior to 1882, married a woman who owned a separate estate could not only alienate her property at will, but it was liable for her contracts in the same manner as the property of the husband was liable for his contracts. But in 1882, the legislature doubtless intending to give greater protection to married wogreater protection to married wo-men, inserted an amendment to the effect that she could only con-party to which we belong, but by a the effect that she could only contract concerning her sole and separate property. It was generally believed that the legislature only meant that the intention to bind herseparate estate should be expressed. Nearly all banks and business men placed this construction on the statute, and operated business accordingly. The Supreme Court however, has decided differently. It is now law in this State, that a married woman, having a separate estate, can only bind that estate in contracts that effect her property, and although her intention to bind it in other cases be clearly expressed, it will not have that effect. Now we submit that since this is the true construction of the act of 1882, that act should be changed. If married women are allowed to own property as our constituprohibitian candidate has been in tion declares, it i contrary to pullie policy and the dqmands of comman, the prohibitionist has met an merce to remove the liability of her property for ber debts, especially when she not only expressly intends to bind her separate ostate, but for which she intended and expressed that her separate estate

A BAD LAW.

But whatever may have been the intention of the legislature in making the amendment, the construction of the Supreme Court is law, and we think bad law, which should be changed immediately, so that when a woman with property gives a note, and says that it is her intention to bind her sole and separate property, it should have that effect.

should be liable. It is a great hard-

ship that one of the parties to such

contracts should lose, for they have

acted upon a construction of the

statute which is certainly not unrea-

sonable. All this loss and manifest

injury which may be occasioned is

the result either of carelessness or

imbecility in legislating. The

trouble is, the statute, as ameded

did not bear conclusively on its

face the construction which the

Courts have declared should be

It has fallen to the lot of a member of the Senate to devise the means of establishing an Agricultural College. His estimate shows that there are one million dogs in this State, including course, of "yaller dogs," and he suggests that a tax of one dollar on the head would raise the amount required. At all events this Senator is entitled to a hearing. He does not deal in visionary schemes of reduction on this that any the other, but shows how the money can be raised in a very few words. Give that man a showing, he is on a hot trail.

GOVERNOR SHEPPARD has presented to the legislature of South Carolina a valuable paper by way a message Many reforms and improvements are suggested besides givieng a full and accurate statement of the condition of the State.

is suggestions in regard to Trial Justices, are especially worthy of consideration at the hands of our law-makers.

THE TARIFF.

No. VIII.

DESPITE THE DEFEAT OF MORRISSON AND HURD TARIEE REFORW HAS MADE GREAT GAINS IN THE LATE ELECTIOFS.

Reasons For Anticipating Still Further Gains in Future. The news of the defeat of Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, and Hurd of Ohio, as naked facts, and the small of the country. But it is in the majority by which Speaker Carlisle New England States—the very o: Kentucky was re-elected, were stronghold but a year or two ago of calculated to throw a damper over protectionism—that tariff reform the feelings of all friends of either has had its most singular success. Free Trade or Tariff Reform. But | In Massachusetts, for example, the following soon after these Tele- rejection of the tariff partizans has graphic dispatches, came the de-tailed facts which showed conclu-ine rout. It is in this unmistakable sively that Morrison and Hurd change of feeling in districts which were the victims of a conspiracy on the part of Tariff Protectionists, who had singled out those men as specially calling for decapitation. It is now well known that one John of those engaged in protected in-Jarrett of Pensylvania, was sent as dustries." special agent of a syndicate of Pensylvania Mannfacturers, into Mr. Morrison's district with an almost of tariff reform has, in the late elecunlimited amount of funds to be used in compassing Mr. Morrison's defeat. It is equally well settled that Mr. Hurd was likewise the recipient of the marked hostility of tectionists to compass the defeat of the protectionists. Mr. Speaker those champions will serve to

ever and anon happen in politics

ers an unmistakable "warning" to lists in the speech already quoted,

desist from his tariff reform pro- "no matter who may desert or who gramme, let us hear what Speaker Carlisle himself says since the election, and in speaking on this identical subject. In Chicago, on the 17th of November, at the annual banquet of the famous Iroquois club, the leading Democratic club of the Northwest, in response to a toast in opposition to trying to build up American industries by unequal taxation, Speaker Carlisle in concluding an able argument in harmony with the toast said:

"While free trade is impracticable, industrial and commercial emancipation can and will be accomplished by wise and moderate measures of reform without interfering with any private enterprise or injuring any public interest. To this some of us are irrevocably ense of personal and official duty which cannot be disregarded without betraying the confidence reposed in us by the people. Whether in public or in private life, I shall stand by that pledge, and to the erlightened and conscientious men extent of my abilities and opportunities contribute in every way to licans the early and complete triumph of while differing amongst them revenue reform."

This would indicate that the distinguished Speaker did not take "Tax Payers" "warning" much to

Mr. Morrison has likewise delivered himself on the situation, and scouts the idea that the cause of and active public opinion, unhamp-Tariff Reform has been checked or its leaders remanded to "back seats" by reason of the late election. He says that his defeat is attributable to the bribery of veters by Jarrett and protectionist agents who went into his district for that purpose, and who are known to have spent money freely during the ten days next preceding the election. He (Morrison) also declares that Tariff Reform is "steadily growing."

Mr. Hurd, in an address to his constituents, since his defeat, says: "The condition of Tariff Reform was never better in this district. There are more earnest, determined fariff reformers in this dis-trict than ever before. * * * * Arrangements are nearly completed to begin the publication here of a weekly journal, which it is designed to make a national organ of Tariff Reform,"

In other portions of the Northwest, in Minnesota and Nebraska, where Tariff Reform was urged as a prominent part of the Democratic creed, great gain by the Democrats have resulted. Three Democratic Congressmen were elected from Minnesota and one from Nebraska-said, by the newspapers, to be the first ever elected from either of these States.

In Pennsylvania that might be set down as most completely under the influence of Protectionists, and from which State there were three members which refused to follow the lead of Mr. Randall and who voted to reduce the tariff taxes, the cause of Tariff Reform held its own. Two of these Tariff Reform Democrats were succeeded by men of like views and principles, while the third, Mr. Scott, whose exposure of the Steel Railroad Bar robbery we ublished last week, succeeded himself by an increased majority. Furthermore, in that State, where Mr. Blaine and Senator Sherman c'aimed that the Tariff was the great issue, the Republican majority was reduced from 80,000 in 1884 to about 40,000 in

Then, again, take the State of New York, of the ten D mocratic Congressmen from that State who Tariff Reform only four escaped the popular vengeance, while the New York Democratic Congressmen who stood by their flag were either returned to Congress, or succce led by other Democrats.

In New England, these (New England) States now have but four Democratic members; in the next Congress they will have eight—a gain of two in Massachusetts, one in Connecticut and one in New Hampshire. In a recent interview of Congressman Collins, of Massachusetts, with a reporter of the Washington (D. C.) Post, that gentleman (Collins) in speaking of the recent election, said:

"It is a great Tariff Reform vicfory. And the Democratic gains trade. do not half express the desire for Tariff Reform which exists in Massachusetts.'

The New Orleans States, in summing up the results of the late elecexpresses its conclusions, viz,:

While the cause of revenue reform has suffered in the Ohio centre, it has made advances in every other district of the Union. In the South it has more than held its own. In the Northwest and West it has enlisted Republicans as well as Democrats in its ranks, and promises soon to be the universal creed of the agricultural interests have long been overridden by protection that tariff reformers find their chief ground of comfort. The scales are dropping from the eyes

We think the foregoing facts justify us in saying that the standard tions, peen advanced notwithstanding the defeat of those two champions, Morrison and Hurd. Indeed, the methods resorted to by the pro-Carlisle's close rub seems to have arouse the people of the whole Unibeen one of those accidents which | ted States, and as in religion, the "blood of the Martyrs becomes the when expert gunners manage seed of the Church," so the defeat "masked batteries." But in order of Morrison and Hurd by such neto see how Speaker Carlisle re-ceives and creats what our critic, "Tax Paxer," of the Herald consid-

may falter, the great fight for re-

form will go on. The friends of tariff reform are not endeavoring or desiring to abolish customs duties" as "Tax Payer" of the Herald erroneously assumes. The grand army of tariff reformers is composed of two parties—the tariff reformers who would effect a "discreet tariff reform," and the free traders, who favor the abolishing of "customs duties" and a resort to a direct tax. The writer cannot go so far as to favor free trade. I am in favor of a "discreet tariff reform," not, however, to be confined to "imported articles" as "Tax Payer" proposes. A great work has been achieved

throughout the North in the last

few years in the way of dissemina-

ting useful information, on not only the tariff, but taxation generally and all economic subjects. An efficient and well organized society, with headquarters in New York City, has been in operation ever since 1881 for political education. This society was organized by the of all parties-Democrats, Repuband Independents-who, selves as to parties, believing that all parties are but means to an end, not themselves an end, and that all parties need to be restrained within the bounds of morality. The cardinal principle of this society is that a wholesome ered by "bossism" and party "ma-chine" is the true safeguard of popular institutions. This society is managed by an executive committee of twenty-five persons, selected from different sections of the United States. The society works by publishing from time to time, in cheap form, standard books of sound economic and political literature. These books, pamphlets. tracts, ve., are selected and printed by the managers above mentioned, and sold to members, and others, at the smallest possible advance beyond actual cost. In addition to the importance of a wholesome and active public opinion, unhampered by "party bossism," another prominent principle of said society s, that "trade has the right to the freest scope unfettered by taxes except for Government expenses. This, it will be seen, is plainly against protection. The president of this society is the Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, a Republican of national reputation. Besides the chief publishing house of this society, located in New York City, the society has two other publishing houses, one in Chicago and the other in Boston.

Without going further into particulars, the reader can see a very good cause for the recent tariff re form triumphs in the North. I must add here, that one of the most active and ardent workers in tariff reform is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher (of Sharpe Rifle notoriety), who has for years been president of a Free Trade club in Brooklyn. Further, the New York Times, one of the most influential Republican papers of the Union, is an active par izan of free trade. So of a large number of Republicans. Indeed, many manufacturers are ardent tariff reformers, and even free traders, because the present rate of tariff taxes are so high that they restrict the importation of raw materials of many kinds necessary to successful manufacturing. The division thus caused among manufacturers themselves and the regular, persevering organized effort of the society above spoken of, is telling upon the public opinion of the North. And it will not be many years before the monstrosities of the present tariff will be numbered with the pastnot by abolishing the customs houses, I would say for the satisfaction of "Tax Payer," but by a discreet tariff reform, reducing the present rates down to a revenue

standard. At the risk of being thought by "Tax Payer" "voluminous" and "consuming a good deal of time and space," I must ask leave to recur to this subject again next week, when we will give some reasons for not accepting "Tax Payers" recommendation of an effort "to repeal the Internal Revenue Tax." We repeat, as we have said in a previous communication, we are for tariff reform, but not for free trade, "We can join hands with "Tax Payer" in "a discreet Tariff Reform" without "abolishing cus-

toms duties. But we must insist that "Tax Payer" tell us what amount in tion as affecting Tariff Reform, thus tariff taxes the people of Laurens county annually pay to the Federal Government? This is the ques-tion he promised to have "Perry or George Tillman, our Congressmen" to answer. We would be very much pleased if "Tax Payer" would keep his word.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

20 Acres of valuable land for sale, suitable for Building purposes, also, for cultivation, eligibly situated in Jersey City For further information apply at

the Store of

A. P. SULLIVAN.

Petham's Certain Chill Specific hamet with such extensive popular favor, and has proven so acceptable to the public, that others have been induced to imitate the Genuine. Avoid all these Take that which bears the endorsement of tire people.

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many that are constantly brought to the notice of the public.

The advantages in taking Pelham's Certain Specific are numerous. Robust men and women daily testify to its efficacy. These were formerly thin and emaciated. It restores the nerves. It builds up where there is waste and degeneracy from prolonged diseases.

The best medicine for females. For sale by B. F. Posey & Bro., J. E. Wilkes, Laurens, S. C., Culbertson & Smith, Waterloo; Sullivaud & Gray, Dorrah's.

Call and examine a bottle.

The State of South Careling, Laurens County, Probate Court.

A. S. Nichols as Administra-tor of Sarah Bryson, deceased. Plaintiff.

Nancy Bryson, Eliza A. Tnompson, Wm. Bryson, Margeret Blakely, Elizaboth J. Fleming, Martha Sloan, John T. Fleming, Saltie J. Jackson, Ida Baukmght, Lou M. Chumblain, Eliza Gibson, L. C. Fleming, R. F. Fleming, E. J. Gar ment. ing, R. F. Fleming, E. J. Gar-lington, Corrie Jones, J. O. C. Fleming.

Defendants.

Whereas it appears to my satisfaction that John T. Fleming, Sallie J. Jackson, Ida Bauknight, Eliza Gibson, R. F. Fleming, reside without and beyond the limits of this State, and that the said parties are distributes of Sarah Bryson, deceased.

Now it is or leved, that the said parties, and that the said parties, and the said parties are the said parties and the said parties are said parties.

Sow it is or leved, that the said parties, non residents of this State, be and are hereby summoned and required to be and appear at a Coart of Probate to be holden at Laurens C.H., in and for said County and State, on the 31st day of January, 1887, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of the estate of Sarah Bryson, accessed, not be had and a decree thereon given, or their consent, on failing to answer will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office

Given under my hand and seal of office the 20th day of November, A. D. 1886, A. W. BURNSIDE, declt6 Judge of Probate.

Insurance Eigense.

Executive Department,
Office of Comptroller General,
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 26, 1836.
I certify, That Jno. A. Barksdale, Laurons, Agent o. the Sun Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated by the
State of Lousiana, has complied with
the requisitions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate
the Agencies of Insorance Companies
not incorporated in the State of South
Carolina," and I hereby license the said
Jno. A. Barksdale, Agent atoresaid, to
take risks and transact all business of
Insorance in this State, in the County
of Laurens, for and in behalf of said
Company. OF EARLY, Company, Expires March 21st, 1887. W. E. STONEY, Comotroller General.

NOTICE

The undersigned has this day sold all his interest in the firm of J. A. Crisp & Co., to Jno D. Sheahan.

J. A. CRISP.

Laurens, S. C. Dec. 1st, 1886.

tents obtained through Munna Co. are noticed of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has

understands.

This large and eplandidly illustrated newspaper is published WEDELY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science mechanics, inventions, engineering or the property of the contains the names of all patenties and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four mouths for one dollar.

id week. Try it four mouths for one domain for ind by all newstoslors. If you have an invention to patent write to unn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, I Broadway, Sew York Handbook about patents mailed free.

State of South Crrolino. COUNTY OF LAURENS. IN PROBATE COURT.

Whereas G W Shell, CC C P, has applied to me for Letters of Administra-tion on the estate of Sallie Rodgers, dereased
These are therefore to cite and admon-

ish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and ap-pear before me, in the Court of Probat-to be holden at Laurens C II, on the 22d day of December 1886, to show cause, it

day of December 1896, to show cause, if any they can, why said Letters should be granted All persons having claims against said estate will present the same on or befor that day or be forever, barred Given under my hand and seal this, loth day of November, 1886 AW BURNSIDE,

Probate Judge

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR HOMESTEAD. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF LAURENS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Ex Parte Lethe Odell In Re Estate of Abram Odell.

Notice is hereby given that the peti-Notice is hereby given that the petitioner Lethe Odell has made application to the undersigned as Master, by petition to have a homestead appraised and set off, to her in the real and personal property whereof her late husband, Abram Odell, died, seised, and possessed.

C. D. BARKSDALE,

Nov 17 1886.

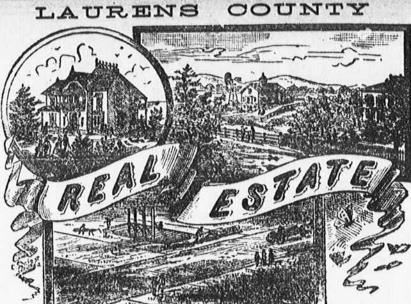
Master L. C. 4t

ISIT

GOODS*SO*GHEAP?

"A customer don't want but little money to buy all the goods he wants, at your prices. And your goods always give sat isfaction" Well, when I sell a customer a good bar gain, he will call again, and I am determined to offer all my goods at as low prices as they can be 'ought this side of N. V.

Garrett



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e particulars known as the Hunter Place. 800 acres near Dorroh P. well timbered and watered, will be sold on easy terms, Cheap-

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ure a bargain. A neat cottage in Jersey, will be sold at a bargain. Call at once for

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That valuable House and lot on

We have several of most centraly

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Laurens, which we are offering for

A new cottage near G. L. & S.

hepot recently painted and improv-

Main Street in the town of Laurens

Price low, Terms easy.

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ed, for rent-

All person who desire to buy can Located 6 miles find property on our list to suit both

from Clinton and 10 from Laureas. as to location quality and price Call on or address

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or J C Garlington, Attorney.

JNO. E. WILKES,

(UNDER the BENDELLA)

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Christmas and Fancy Goods.

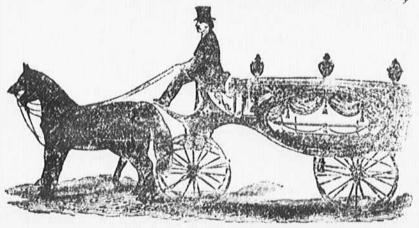
Goods were bought in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets at bottom prices. The selection is varied and complete and will be exceedingly lower than former prices, to meet the hard times and scarcety of money

Always Something New!

A full line of Blank Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Letter, Note, Fools Cap, Legal Cap and Bill Paper, Law Blanks, Paper and Envelopes in boxes, in large variety. Come and see me.

J. E. WILKES.

J. M. ROBERTSON.



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WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

Which we propose to sell at FACTORY PRICES. Appreciating

the demand for strong and durable farm wagons, we have been careful to select the very best in the market, the Clebrated

Old Hickory Wagons.

By purchasing in car-load lots, and selling at the shortest profits, we are enabled to offer superior advantages to our enstomers.

Hiram W Davis Buggy,
Is the best on earth for the money. Every vehicle guaranteed

Respectfully, → MARTIN * & * FULLER, * LAURENS, S. C.

Call and examine our stock and prices.