The Advertiser

J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.

LAURENS December 8th, 1886.

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J. C. GARLINGTON & CO., Proprietors.

THE OFFICE OF MASTER.

No word in the English language has greater flexibility than that little word "reform." Indeed it appears to be losing its individuality, and "in the future it will have no especial meaning, but will be used as a generic term to denote legislative changes, whether for better or worse. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to abolish the office of Master for Laurens County, and inasmuch as it starts out with the word "abolish," some one might suppose that this is "reform." In order that any fair-minded man may be thoroughly satisfied that it is not reform, no high flown rhetoric nor philosophical array of argument is needed, but a bare inspection of the cost of litigation before and since the office was established will suffice. This is the easiest question to solve imaginable. An inspection of the records is all that is necessary, but it is wrong to conclude that simply because there was a time when we had no Master in Equity, that the cost of litigation has been increased by making this new office.

In the first place bear in mind that the Master does *not receive one cent from the county!* So far as your taxes are concerned, the office has nothing to do. Not a dollar of taxes is handled in any way by the Master, but he is paid solely by parties who litigate claims. The Judges, Solicitor, Jurors, Witnesses, Constables, etc., are paid by the County, but the Master is not. For holding a reference and taking testimony the Master receives $3.00 per day for the time actually engaged, and on monies that come into his hands he gets a commission. This is the way his salary is paid. Now, if the office is abolished let us see what must be done. Say in a case the testimony of ten men is necessary. This will require at least one day, but in most cases more. There are three ways [illegible] can be taken [illegible] special Referee, or [illegible] No sane man will contend [illegible] [illegible] when he [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible]

How shall it be done? [illegible] [illegible]

If the legislature passes this bill, and it is the opinion of those we have found to whom we have spoken, the members from this County will favor the bill, and inasmuch as it only affects this County, it will likely pass without opposition.

THAT "UNFOUNDED SLANDER."

For several days immediately preceding the recent general election we noticed the most severe, and as we thought unjust criticism of some of the nominees of the democratic party, in the Greenville *News.* Several hundred of these papers were scattered here before and on election day. Three weeks ago, in commenting on the course which several of our "esteemed contemporaries" had pursued,—in lamenting the fact that they had chosen what we considered an inopportune moment to censure the democratic nominees and arraign the democratic party, we mentioned the above facts, which brought forth an explanation on the part of the *News* to the effect that the extra copies were bought by an advertiser who distributed them, having no reference to the editorials, not knowing indeed what editorials would appear when the purchase was made. The explanation we clipped, headed it, "Those Extra Copies," and placed it on our hook. By some mischance it did not appear in the paper, and at this time cannot be found. If by this unfortunate omission we have done our neighbor the slightest wrong, we are truly sorry, and will gladly do anything to make *amende.* This correction about the extra copies, which we merely glanced at and clipped, is the only correction we have noticed. On the 3d inst., however, we find in the *News* the following notice:

The attention of the LAURENS ADVERTISER is respectfully directed to the fact that it printed three weeks ago an injurious and unfounded slander against *The News.* The facts necessary for correction have been given with the request that they be made public, but no correction has been made. The ADVERTISER knows well the [illegible] an injurious statement that it has been given good reason to believe was untrue.—*Greenville News.*

Now, the *News* certainly knows we had no desire to publish an "injurious and unfounded slander" against that paper. We simply stated facts—facts which would not be denied. We imputed no motive to the *News* whatever. We had no desire to make it appear that the *News* was not true to the democratic party. We did not even think this, but attributed this denunciation of the nominees and arraignment of the party on the eve of the election more to the rather foolish desire to write sensational articles. This course which the *News* and other papers saw fit to pursue, had, we thought, a tendency to produce dissatisfaction with the ticket and would result, if indeed it had any effect, in keeping some democratic voters from going to the polls. We believe in a full turnout even when there is no contest, and however much we may kick against the nomination of certain men by the democratic party, *before the nomination,* we conceive it to be the duty of every democrat to vote for the nominees. Inasmuch as we did not believe that criticising the nominees on the eve of the election had a tendency to draw men to the polls, we said so—that is all.

THE TARIFF.

No. IX.

THE CHEAPENING OF FOOD AND CLOTHING MORE TO BE DESIRED THAN THE CHEAPENING OF WHISKEY AND TOBACCO.

Laurens Pays Annually in Tariff Taxes not Less Than $355,144,30, [and] Probably Much More.

Editor Advertiser:

One talented and able "Tax Payer" of the *Herald* in his last communication, declares himself as "in favor of a decided Tariff reform *upon certain imported articles.*" (The italicising is our own.) This implies and suggests an error into which not a few have fallen, to wit that if one buys an article of domestic manufacture, i. e. manufactured in the United States instead of being manufactured abroad and imported to the United States; he does not pay any import duty and consequently does not pay any Tariff Tax. The question whether or not Import Duties (Tariff Taxes) on a given class of articles imported raises the price of the same class of articles that may be manufactured in the United States is readily resolvable by either observance or reflection. Take for instance Steel Rails for Railroads, which as was shown in No. VIII of last week's issue, sell for $33.00 per ton under the influence of the Tariff Tax, whereas were it not for the Tariff Tax they would sell for $17.00 per ton; yet these steel rails were manufactured in Pennsylvania and did not have to pay any import duty. Suppose a law provided that all beef brought into the corporation of Laurens should pay a certain tax, is it to be supposed for a moment that persons who might live within the Corporation and have beef to sell, would sell it any cheaper than the former kind of beef was selling for? How much cheaper can anyone buy rice that is grown on the coast of South Carolina or Georgia, than he can buy that brought from across the waters? And let it be remembered how all these tariff taxes are collected, first from the importing merchants who advance the taxes, at the time of importation and charge it as part of the price at which he sells to the country merchant who make it at last out of his customers. And these customers even the poorest laborer, be he white or black, pays in these tariff taxes, on food and on clothing as shown in No. V., in issue of Oct 27, not less than $14.00 annually, though he may not own a particle of property and may not pay one cent towards State Taxes, which at most can only be 5½ mills or between one half and three fourths of 1 cent on the dollar, yet such a man is vehement in ascribing these hard times to the UNIVERSITY or CITADEL or the Governor's *tallowing* or the so called "Oligarchy of Lawyers" at Columbia.

As for "Tax Payer's" belief that our time and labor would be better spent if directed against the "Internal Revenue Tax" we have only to say that we agree with him in [illegible] that the "Internal Tax" [illegible] a war measure" and their continuance is "cruelly unjust." But so was our present tariff a war measure, and it is as "cruelly unjust" as "the Internal taxes." Both are alike "cruelly unjust." But the "Internal taxes" on whiskey and tobacco can be avoided by any who choose to avoid them by simply not using them, while no one can conveniently dispense with clothes and food—how much so ever so inclined! And this difference is doubtless in great part the cause of so much more effort being made throughout the United States to reduce tariff taxes than to reduce the internal taxes. It will not do to ascribe the greater interest in reducing tariff taxes over reducing the "Internal Taxes" to the influence of the "Whiskey Ring" as has sometimes been given out in certain quarters. The preference for reducing tariff taxes instead of reducing internal revenue taxes, is simply the preference of cheap food and clothing over cheap whiskey and tobacco! And thank God for such a preference on the part of the people of the United States.

Since "Tax Payer" has done us the honor of suggesting that in writing about the Tariff, we desire to lead the the people's minds and attention from "State and home affairs" to "the jungle of national affairs," we would remark without intending any personal application that the shrewd managers among the "Protectionists" often maneuvre to get up a diversion in the minds of Tariff reformers on this idea of the internal revenue taxes (on whiskdy and tobacco) so as to draw off some of the Tariff reformers from making war against the Tariff taxes to warring against the whiskey and tobacco tax, and occasionally a good hunting dog is thrown "off the right scent." But such devises do not amount to much at last. Since writing our communication for last week's paper we see the statement going the rounds of the press to the effect [illegible] out of the 35 Democrats in the House of Representatives, [illegible] Protectionist) was defeated in a contest for [illegible] we say, that [illegible] Morrison of Illinois and Hurd of Ohio, the cause of Tariff [illegible] has been advanced by the late elections.

But "Tax-payers" closing sentence of his first communication was as follows;

[illegible] Government that keeps the [illegible] know." In response to a little reminder to him of not having fulfilling his [illegible] George [illegible] to [illegible] not [illegible] annually in taxes to the United States. But we too have heard from Mr. George Tillman, and on the very point at issue, the amount our County pays in taxes annually to the United States. Now we want it distinctly understood that Mr. George Tillman is not our witness and we do not coincide with his opinions on many subjects. But since "Tax-payer" has introduced him so prominently on this subject, and since he [George Tillman] has expressed himself pointedly on this identical subject, we will give "Tax-payer" the benefit of what he [George Tillman] said on this subject. My authority is a speech delivered by Hon. George D. Tillman at the Democratic State Campaign meeting in Edgefield County in Johnson, on the 21st day of October last, and reported in the *News & Courier* of the 22nd Oct. At this meeting Capt. B. R. Tillman was present and as County Chairman presided and introduced the several speakers. But not having the fear of Capt. B. R. before his eyes, the Hon. Geo. D., among other things, many of which we could not swallow, said that "the election of our several Congressmen and two Senators, is often a thousand times more important than the election of your representatives to the State Legislature." And in the progress of his speech he said;

"That where they paid (people of South Carolina) $1,000,000 to South Carolina, in taxes they paid $7,000,000 to the Federal Government."

Now instead of paying to South Carolina $1000000 the people of the State only pay $800000. But the proportion 1 to 7 is easily ascertained. All that is necessary to be done to find out how much in Mr. George Tillman's opinion South Carolina's Tariff taxes amount to, is to multiply our State taxes, $800,000 by 7, which would give $5,600,000, five millions six hundred thousand! Applying the same rule to the State taxes of our County, our County's State tax including polls, being $50,734.90 we have as our County's annual payment in Tariff taxes, $355,144,30—Three hundred and fifty five thousand, one hundred and forty four dollars and thirty cents!

What says "Tax-yayer" now? Does he still claim that, "It is for want of retrenchment in our State Government more than the taxes we pay to the National Government that keeps the tax-payer poor?"

Can this be so when the State tax is never more than 5½ mills on the dollars, or between ½ and ¾ of 1 cent on the dollar? If the whole State tax was abolished it would relieve us but a feather weight. But our National taxes which come through the Tariff and which average $14.00 per head to every man woman and child in the country,—these are the taxes which grind the faces of the poor and filling the coffers of the rich richer and poor poorer! And for all this the State democracy is held responsible with vehemence and violence that could only be justiable in the prosecution of a notorious criminal under overwhelming evidence of guilt. And tax-payers shouted their selves hoarse in praises of their veiled prophet, their great Mohanna! while he belabors the alleged leaks from a 5½ mill State tax in undertaking to tell the cause of our grievances and yet says not a word about the National taxes, which his own elder brother (himself not above suspicion of a weakness towards Protective Tariff Monopolies) declares to be seven times more than our State taxes, the stock in trade of the "great Mokhanna!"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we have read Gov. Richardson's inaugural address in which he refers to tariff taxes as a great burden to the people of the State. He estimates the quota of South Carolina's share of tariff taxes at the lowest calculation at not less than six millions of dollars; and he expresses the opinion that the whole of South Carolina's tariff taxes is somewhere from fifteen to eighteen millions of Dollars—"From 15 to 18 millions of dollars!"

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

INFORMATION

MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the Blood of all Impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the assimilation of the food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by enlivening and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puny and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete [illegible] Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

"I am travelling for

D. M. PATTON'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

LAURENS, S. C.

And think I will [illegible]

State of South Carolina,

LAURENS COUNTY,

IN PROBATE COURT.

Whereas, G. W. Shell, C. C. C. P., has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John T. Duncan, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be holden at Laurens C. H., on the 8th day of Dec., 1886, to show cause, if any they can, why said Letters should not be granted.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same on or before that day or be forever barred.

Given under my hand and seal this, 27th day of October, 1886.

A. W. BURNSIDE, Probate Judge.

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Land for Sale!

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.

Pelham's Certain Chill Specific has met 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 *live* people.

It is no quack medicine, like the 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; Sullivan & Gray Dorrah's.

Call and examine a bottle.

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

A. S. Nicholas Administrator of Sarah Bryson, deceased, Plaintiff.

vs.

Nancy Bryson, Eliza A. Thompson, Wm. Bryson, Margeret Blakely, Elizabeth J. Fleming, Martha Sloan, John T. Fleming, Sallie J. Jackson, Ida Bankhight, Lou M. Chamblain, Eliza Gibson, L. C. Fleming, R. E. Fleming, E. J. Garlington, Corrie Jones, J. O. C. Fleming. Defendants.

Petition for Final Settlement.

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

Now it is ordered, that the said parties, non residents of this State, be and are hereby summoned and required to be and appear at a Court 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, deceased, not be had and a decree for the sum given, or their consent on failing to answer will be entered of record.

Given under my hand and seal of office the 29th day of November, A. D. 1886.

A. W. BURNSIDE, Judge of Probate.

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State of South Carolina.

LAURENS COUNTY.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Whereas, G. W. Shell, C C C P, has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Polly Powell, deceased.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear before me in Court of Probate, to be holden at Laurens C H, on the 23d day of Dec, 1886, to show cause if any they can, why said Letters should not be granted.

All persons having claims against said estate will present the same on or before that day or be forever barred.

Given under my hand and seal this, 10th day of November 1886.

A W BURNSIDE, Probate Judge

6t

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After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequaled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

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Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

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If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

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. 2t.

State of South Carolina.

COUNTY OF LAURENS.

IN PROBATE COURT.

Whereas G W Shell, C C C P, has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Sallie Rodgers, deceased

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased, to be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate to be holden at Laurens C H, on the 22d day of December 1886, 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 before that day or be forever barred

Given under my hand and seal this, 10th day of November, 1886

A W BURNSIDE, Probate Judge

6t

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. — Petition for Homestead.

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, Master C. C. 4t

Nov 17 1886.

HOW IS IT

THAT YOU SELL YOUR

GOODS SO CHEAP?

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

W. H. Garrett

LAURENS COUNTY

AGENCY

FOR SALE—

13,00 acres of valuable land in upper potion of Laurens County. see particulars

800 acres near Dorroh P. O. well timbered and watered, will be sold on easy terms, Cheap—

FOR SALE—

A splendid, new, five room house and two acres land in the town of Laurens on Jersey side.

Call at once for figures and secure a bargain.

A neat cottage in Jersey, will be sold at a bargain Call at once for the figures

800 acres of land suitable for farming purposes and stock raising—will be sold in lots to suit purchaser on easy terms. Located 6 miles from Clinton and 10 from Laurens.

FOR SALE—

That valuable House and lot on Main Street in the town of Laurens known as the Hunter Place.

Price low, Terms easy.

FOR RENT

We have several of most centraly located store rooms in the town of Laurens, which we are offering for rent.

A new cottage near G. L. & S. depot recently painted and improved, for rent—

Beside the above we have elegant residence in town and country in this and adjoining Counties for sale and to rent

All person who desire to buy can find property on our list to suit both as to location quality and price.

Call on or address

J. M. HAMPTON, MANAGER, or J C Garlington, Attorney.

JNO. E. WILKES,

(UNDER the BENDELLA)

BOOK AND DRUG STORE

Will open Decembr 1st, a handsome and extensive line of

Christmas and Fancy Goods.

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

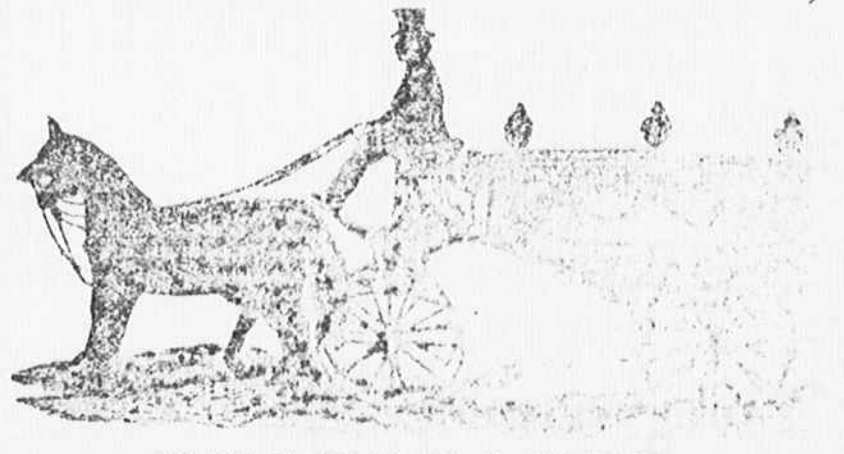
Always Something New!

A full line of Blank Books, Pocket Books, Purses, Letter, Note, Fools Cap, Legal Cap and Bill Paper, [illegible], Paper and Envelopes in boxes, in large variety.

Come and see me.

J. E. WILKES.

J. M. ROBERTSON,



UNDERTAKER,

North Side of Public Square, - - - - Laurens S. C

Kees constantly on hand a large assortment of

COFFINS and CASKETS,

Also Coffin handles, Screws, Tacks and other trimming for sale at Moderate Prices. Furnished at any hour, day or night. Hearse sent when desired. J. M. ROBERTSON, Successor to B. B. Hunter

A NEW DEPARTURE:

IN addition to our stock of heavy groceries and plantation supplies, we have received a CAR-LOAD of

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 customers.

Hiram W Davis Buggy,

Is the best on earth for the money. Every vehicle guaranteed Call and examine our stock and prices.

Respectfully,

MARTIN & FULLER, LAURENS, S. C.