

COOPER & BURNSIDE BROS.' SPACE,

But Still Too Small to TELL HALF The Story.

We are Determined to LEAD in the Grocery Business of Laurens. SPOT CASH Tells the Tale, So

NOTE OUR PRICES:

FLOUR:

15	Barrels Flour at	\$3.00 per barrel
20	" "	\$3.75 "
25	" "	\$4.00 "
35	" "	\$4.50 "
45	" "	\$4.75 "
50	" "	\$5.00 "
65	" "	\$5.50 "
85	" "	\$6.00 "

No use in talking **COOPER & BURNSIDE BROS.** sell the Flour. No other such stock to be found in this market.

Crockeryware, and Glassware, Tin toilets Sets, and lamps, Ginger, Spice, Clover, Pepper and in fact everything to be found in a first class Grocery Store. Highest prices paid for High and County produce. Some are astonished at the volume of our business, but low prices will bring the customers.

COOPER & BURNSIDE BROS.,

☀️ **Coffees** ☀️
 ORDINARY, Pair, Good, Roasted, At Prices Below Competition.
 PRIME, Choice.

☀️ **SUGARS** ☀️
 Will be sold at the Lowest Market Price.
 Granulated, Standard White Extra C.,
 Yellow Extra C, Vacuum Pan, Prime,
 Vacuum Pan Good, New Orleans N O.)

Teas, Syrup, Molasses of All Kinds.
 Cooper & Burnside Bros.' Style of Business:
 ✨ Short Profits and Quick Sales ✨

CHEESE!

1 more Cheese
 Than any House in town.

SEED CATS, R E, BARLEY.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars and Cigaretts of all Grades at lowest market prices. Soap! Soap!! Soap!!! Don't fail to examine our stock of Soap, as we will save you money.
 We have Canned Goods, of every description. Candles. Crackers a Specialty.

The Advertiser

J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.
 Subscription Price—12 Months, \$1.00
 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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 Liberal reduction made for large Advertisements.

LAURENS, S. C., Oct. 12, 1887.

THE ADVERTISER has given as much editorial space to a personal controversy as it can afford. Henceforth whatever we may have to say in reply to Mr. T. B. Crews, of the Herald, will be printed on our unammoth supplement, which we send out with the paper; so that those who desire to read further can do so, while those otherwise disposed can discard the supplement. It is sent out free of charge.

DO WE NEED IT?

Whether we have a preliminary canvass or not, one issue at least, for years to come, and until it is decided by voters of the State, will meet them at every primary election. That issue is the question of a separate and distinct agricultural college. Last week we gave a three column article from Captain Tillman, in favor of this separate college, without comment. This, like all other questions which involve the expenditure of the people's money, should be calmly and intelligently viewed by the people before action is taken.

It appears to THE ADVERTISER that the question involves no great principle, but is more a matter of expediency. It is but just and proper to have a separate and distinct Agricultural College if the people of the State are willing to bear the burden. It will, at a reasonable estimate, cost \$300,000 to build the college, and not less than \$30,000 per annum afterwards. Is the college worth the price to those who pay the tax? This after all is the question to be decided. Of all the colleges in the United States, that of Mississippi is sought out by the friends of the measure as the model. If all that is said of the Mississippi College be true, it is undoubtedly a good institution. But we have scores of other separate and distinct Agricultural Colleges in this country which are as barren of practical results as a college which makes no pretension towards an agricultural education. Why do these institutions not copy from the great model set up for this State to follow? Why are they not as good as the Mississippi College, or what assurance have we that when established ours will not belie the hundred barren schools and not like the one which is found to bear fruit?

To take the history of manual labor schools from the earliest date to the present time, we find that those which have been deserving of praise have derived success from the man who directed its course—the president. We find that in nearly every instance, when the president of a flourishing manual labor school has resigned or died, the usefulness of the school was gone.—Not having a Stephen D. Lee in sight to take charge, we think this college would be a costly experiment, which, from present indications, would be more likely to prove

absolutely worthless than otherwise.

While we say this, we do not in the least undervalue the importance of a thorough training for farmers. It is well for them to study agricultural chemistry to be able to analyze the soil and the like; but we have in this State a tax to support two colleges, one of which gives a thorough agricultural education to all who may desire it. We do not believe the people of South Carolina will sanction a measure which will impose still another tax to support a college. The part of wisdom is, if the State has surplus funds to invest in education, improve the schools we have instead of building other colleges, which the poorer classes cannot reach. Let the country schools be improved.

NO LEAPS IN THE DARK.

This is "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." Office-holders are public servants. They have no other right to the positions they occupy. Their first duty is to their constituents. They should be held to a strict accountability for the discharge of their official obligations—"public office is a public trust."

No public officer is above criticism or superior to censure. But while this is the case, it is also equally true that there are office-holders in this State and elsewhere who do not represent any well defined political issue, and who are in the eyes of the people the loose-jointed way in which the people have elected their representatives. It is necessary that there shall be no leap from the position of a public officer to that of a candidate for office. We are pleased that there is a growing demand in this State for an open and free discussion of political issues—for an exchange of confidence between the candidates for office and the men who cast the ballots. Several of our contemporaries have adopted the view entertained and frequently expressed by the *News and Courier* in past political campaigns, and demand that candidates shall meet the people and discuss the leading issues of the day before they shall be nominated for office. There must be an end to back-door politics, and the time has come when the people must make their own states, irrespective of the wishes and designs of personal favorites.

The above, which we take from the *News and Courier* of the 4th inst., sounds well. It is undoubtedly correct as far as it goes, but the *News and Courier* does not touch upon the practical point.—How would you have this "free and open discussion" to take place? In the newspapers, as is suggested by one contemporary, or in a canvass of the State by candidates for the Democratic nomination before the meeting of the convention? We are in favor of this latter plan of discussing issues.

It is admitted on all sides that the time for "back-door politics" is past, and that personal caucuses ought to give place to the will of the people, but the question is as to the mode of effecting this. When the next Democratic Convention assembles, and a proposition is made to postpone nominations until this discussion takes place, we doubt very much if some of the lower counties will vote for such a measure. Charleston, for instance, knows too well her present strength in Democratic Conventions, where the delegates are composed of men who are comparatively ignorant of the views and sentiments of prospective candidates, to sanction a measure that would weaken this power.

We trust, however, the Democracy of the State may take a more liberal view of this matter and take steps to put in effect the sentiment expressed by the *News and Courier*. We shall see what we shall see.

South Carolina has just as much use for a State Superintendent of Education and a County School Commissioner at a salary of \$70

per annum, as a wagon has for five wheels, and no more.

E SKINIBUS UNIUM.

A Man Who Wears 100 Pieces of Other Men's Skin.

A curious case of skin grafting is reported in the San Francisco Examiner. On the 31st of last May Peter McIntyre, who possessed a local reputation as a sprinter, was severely burned in a fire at Central Park. The burns on his feet healed rapidly enough, but the flesh on his shoulder and arms was so scorched that the ordinary process of nature was insufficient to restore it to its former condition. It was determined by the physicians to graft skin taken from other people on the exposed surface, and thus hasten the cure. Six weeks ago the operation was begun, and since then over 100 pieces of skin have been fastened on raw parts. It will be several weeks before the last graft shall have been attached and the bandages removed. All the skin was taken from the friends of McIntyre, who willingly contributed the required portions of their cuticle. Each graft was a small circular piece about an eighth of an inch in diameter. It was taken from the arm. Each subject rolled up his sleeve in McIntyre's room, and the surgeon raised the skin with a fine pair of forceps. Then, with circular scissors, he clipped the skin off, leaving a round red mark on the arm, and immediately placed the graft on McIntyre's wound. These grafts have been taken from about forty men. Usually four were supplied by each, but some of the sick man's friends have more than that number of pink marks on their left arms.

The grafts were planted about an inch apart, as each little piece grows about that distance from the flesh and unites with the other skin that it meets. It is transferred immediately, from one body to another, as the tissue must be imbued with vitality when placed on the raw flesh, and it would lose all life in a short while. The foreign character of the skin may be detected after the healing process is over, as it does not change its particular hue, and is also devoid of hair and sweat-glands. Its advantage is great, inasmuch as when such burns cicatrize the muscles are drawn up and not only is movement restrained, but deformity follows. The grafted skin is elastic and obviates all such unpleasant results. McIntyre looks anything but an athlete now. He has been a sick man since the fire, and has fallen away very much. During the past three days, he said yesterday, he has eaten nothing. The Caledonian Club will give him a benefit on Thursday evening.

Instances of the grafting of many pieces of skin, as in this case, have not been common here. The process itself is comparatively new, having been discovered in 1859 by Riverden a Parisian surgeon. He noticed little bits of skin growing on raw surfaces, found that they had proceeded from little germs of skin that had not been destroyed, and concluded that transplanted skin would thrive in the same manner. It had been previously supposed that it would take a covering of cuticle as large as the wound or sore itself to make a successful grafting, and such large areas of skin could not be obtained. Since then the various kinds of skin—the tissue of chickens, frogs, young pigs and other animals—have been experimented with, but for successful transplanting human skin has been found necessary.

NOTICE.

A new bridge across Indian Creek, J. rks Township, known as Mason's Bridge, will be let out to the lowest bidder on the 29th day of October, 1887, at 12 o'clock M. Specifications presented at the letting of said bridge with the right to object to bids.
 JAMES BELL,
 Chm'n, B. C. C. L. C.
 Oct 27 296, 1887.

EMPORIUM.

GILKERSON and STAFF:

- Madam GHAIL, of New York,
The Boss Hat Trimmer.
- Miss Leila Wilkes, of Laurens,
Fancy Goods Department.
- Miss Sallie Elliott, of Laurens,
Dress-Goods and Notion Department.
- Capt. John W. Watts, of Laurens,
Gent's Furnishing Goods Department.
- John N. Hudgens, of Pendleton,
Boots, Shoes and Hats Department.

We are prepared to offer inducements in each of these departments to all who will favor us with a call. Our prices are as low as we can possibly sell these goods and do the fair thing.

AT GILKERSON'S EMPORIUM,
 oct5
 LAURENS, S. C.

Probate Judge's Sales.
 State of South Carolina,
 County of Laurens,
 COURT OF PROBATE.

Pursuant to judgment of sale in the following stated cases, I will sell at public outcry, at Laurens C. H., on Sale Day in November next, being Monday, the 7th day of the month, the property described in each case, upon the terms specified, to wit:

In the case of Melmoth Fleming, as Administrator of George M. Fleming, dec'd, vs. Mary Simon's et al.

The Homestead, Tract No. 1, containing Two Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Lanford, T. A. Deshaides and others, lying on both sides of Greenwood, Laurens and Spartanburg Railroad, within two miles of Mountain Shoals. Upon this tract is two good tenant houses.

Tract No. 2, containing One Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of A. Y. Thompson, estate of Wm. Mills and Tract No. 1, lying on both sides of said Railroad, near Mountain Shoals, and within one mile of Ora Station. These lands are well watered, fine bottoms and in a high state of cultivation.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises to secure credit portion, and to pay for papers.

In the case of Irby D. Putnam, as Adm'r of Elizabeth Putnam, deceased, vs. Peyton Putnam et al.

The following described property, lying being and situate 1) the County of and State of said, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, containing Twenty-eight Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Martin Riddle, J. M. Leake and Lanson Owens.

Terms—One-half cash, and balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, with leave to the purchaser to pay the entire bid in cash. Purchaser to pay for papers.

In the case of David C. Smith, as Executor of Joel W. Anderson, deceased, vs. Jane Maria Smith.

The following described property of the estate of Joel W. Anderson, deceased, lying, being and situated in the County and State aforesaid, to wit:

Tract No. 1, Homestead, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, lying between Long Lick Creek and Rabun Creek, and bounded by said creeks and by lands of Mrs. Jane M. Smith and Tracts No. 2, 3 and 4.

Tract No. 2, containing Two Hundred and Ninety-eight Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Rabun Creek, and bounded by lands of

Samuel R. Todd, John H. Wharton, Jane M. Smith and by Tracts No. 1 and 3.

Tract No. 3, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, lying on Rabun Creek and Reedy River, and bounded by lands of Samuel R. Todd and by Tracts No. 1, 2 and 4.

Tract No. 4, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, lying along Long Lick Creek, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Jane M. Smith, John H. Wharton, B. A. Anderson, B. P. Willett, Mrs. H. I. Dunklin, Anderson and by Tracts No. 1 and 3. Plats can be seen in Probate Office.

Terms—One-half cash, balance on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises to secure credit portion, and pay for papers.
 A. W. BRIDGES,
 Judge of Probate.

Executors

By virtue of authority vested in us we will sell, on Monday, the 6th day of the month, at Laurens C. H., at 11 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as possible, the following described property belonging to the estate of L. G. Williams, deceased, to wit:

One tract of land, containing One Acre, more or less, situated in the County of Laurens, containing 217 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of J. O. C. Fleming, S. M. Nabors and tracts No. 2 and 4.

Tract No. 2, containing 184 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of J. O. C. Fleming, estate of J. H. Fleming, deceased, and Nos. 1 and 3.

Tract No. 3, containing 178 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Rutherford Bramlett, Austin W. Bramlett, Wm. Bryson and tracts No. 1 and 2.

The land herein described is on the line of the G., L. & S. Railroad and the Spartanburg dirt road, about four miles from Laurens C. H., known as the L. G. Williams place. Each tract has tenement houses and is well improved.

Terms—One-half cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date, secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to pay for papers.

Parties desiring to purchase at private sale should call on the undersigned before Sale Day in November.

Plats can be seen at the office of Probate Judge.

G. F. MOSELEY,
 L. R. BROOKS,
 JOHN W. LITTLE,
 Ex'r's estate of L. G. WILLIAMS.

The Best College IN THE WORLD FOR A Liberal Education

The Commercial College of Practical Velocity, teaches Business and Commercial Law, Penmanship, and all the details of a successful career. It is the best preparation for a successful career in any of the professions, and is the best preparation for a successful career in any of the professions, and is the best preparation for a successful career in any of the professions.

Michael Reese and Cold Metal are the only Colleges that teach the details of a successful career in any of the professions, and is the best preparation for a successful career in any of the professions, and is the best preparation for a successful career in any of the professions.

Nov 14, 1887 Jan 1888

MIMNAUGH!

A Household Word in the Land,
 From the Mountains to
 the Seashore.
 PIONEER OF LOW PRICES.

Our mammoth Establishment Filled with the most Elegant Goods from the Best Manufacturers in the World—American and Foreign Goods. The masses which crowd our store daily, eagerly purchasing bargains, and go away delighted, is truly gratifying. We have to-day the most complete establishment in South Carolina, in Ladies' Fine Goods and Gent's Clothing and Furnishing Goods. We will display to the purchasing public \$100,000 Stock, which is worthy of their attention. We have doubled our sales this season for the month of September, and purpose doing the same for the month of October.

BARGAINS!

We are in the Dry Goods and Clothing Business to stay. We would rather be at the head of our establishment than of any other business in the State.

5,000 yards Dress Goods, in different styles, at 5c.
 4 pieces Crepe effects in Dress Goods at 10c., half wool.
 27 pieces half wool Dress Goods 32 inches wide, at 15c., worth 18c. and 25c.
 21 pieces 36-inch Flannels, at 25c.
 40 pieces 40-inch Tricots, at 40c.
 19 pieces 54-inch Flannels, one week only, at 50c. per yard,
 33 pieces 54-inch Tricots, all the new shades, 80c.

\$5,000 WORTH OF SILK

27 pieces Black Silk, from an importer's forced sale, 49c., 77c., 92c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.50.
 Now, if you intend buying a Black Silk this season, examine this line. If you live out of the city send for samples.
 3 pieces Black Mole Silk, at \$1.12
 61 pieces Black and Colored Velveteens

Black Goods

To this stock we will give special attention and our lines are complete. We will display Monday 40 pieces Black Cashmores. Lublin's all wool, 48 inches wide, worth \$1.00, at 60c., 69c., 69c.

HOSIERY.

In this department our stock is very attractive, 300 dozen Misses' Hose, regular made 12c., worth 25c.
 A special sale Monday 25c. No. 6 to No. 8, worth more money. See our line at 40c., and 50.
 74 dozen Ladies' Hose, solid colors, white feet, regular made at 25c., 25c. They would be cheap at 3 pairs for \$1.00.
 We propose doing business and will make the price to do it.

J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.,
 Columbia, S C

NEW

FOR LAURENS.

Wholesale and Retail

This space belongs to MINTER & JAMIESON, who have bought a very large stock to supply their wholesale trade, and having bought largely to supply their wholesale trade, it of course, enables them to give inside prices to their friends who buy at retail. If you will examine their prices you will be convinced that they can save you money

MINTER & JAMIESON,
 LAURENS, S. C.

Nov 14, 1887 Jan 1888