

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

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VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES.

UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 23, 1877.

NUMBER. 46.

Foster & Wilkins

ARE Now opening their Fall Stock of goods, which is complete in all departments, viz:

Ladies Dress Goods.
Shawls, Cloaks, Fancy Goods.
Hosiery and Gloves.
Goods for Men's Wear.
Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c.

Boots and Shoes.
in Every Variety, and of such quality as we can guarantee to give satisfaction for Men, Women and Children.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The largest and most complete stock that we have ever brought to this market.

HATS AND CAPS OF ALL STYLES.

HARDWARE, WOODWARE.
ROPE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

We feel confident that we can please all parties in want of goods, both in quality and prices.

We keep Good GOODS and are willing to sell them, for Cash, as low as they can be bought in any of the surrounding markets.

Oct 5 39 14

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

MT. TABOR STORE.

I AM now fully prepared with a full and well selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—TO BE—

SOLD FOR CASH,

—AT—

BOTTOM FIGURES.

My old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with their patronage, will find my prices as low as goods can be bought for forty miles around.

Some who have spent time and labor to go to Spartanburg to buy, for supplies, after carefully examining goods and prices, acknowledge they could see no difference.

I AM DETERMINED

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD,

BY ANY ONE.

These indebted to me must make immediate payment. I will give them more for the ton than they can get for it in Union, Spartanburg, Chester or even Charleston, in payment of their accounts.

MONEY,

As every sensible person knows, keeps the wheels of business turning.

EXAMINE MY STOCK

and you will be satisfied that I can and will do what I say.

W. A. MOORHEAD,

Oct 26 42 4t

J. E. Adger & Co.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

JOBBERS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, GUNS, and SADDLERY.

BAR IRON AND PLOW STEEL.

CUCUMBER PUMPS.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Agents For South Carolina

For the Celebrated

FARMERS' FRIEND PLOW,

ONE, TWO AND THREE HORSES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LIBERAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

LARGE ASSORTMENTS OF

Agricultural Implements.

AGRICULTURAL STEELS, A SPECIALTY.

Bull Tongues,

Turn Shovels,

Scissors,

Sweeps,

Heel Bolts, &c.

STATE AGENTS, TREDEGAR

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.

Orders receive prompt and Careful Attention.

J. E. ADGER & Co.,

Charleston, So. Ca.

Aug 31, 1877 34 3m

B. F. RAWLS & CO.

Drugs and Medicines.

FULL supply at

B. F. RAWLS & CO'S.

July 20 28 No. 1, East Union. 14

Patent Medicines.

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator, Simmons' Hepatic Compound, Sarsaparilla, and Yellow Dock, at

B. F. RAWLS & CO'S.

July 20 18 No. 1, East Union. 14

Pure Medicinal Wines.

AND Liquors, for sale at

B. F. RAWLS & CO'S.

July 20 28 No. 1, East Union. 14

French Candies.

FRESH supply of Fancy Candies, at

B. F. RAWLS & CO'S.

Aug 20 28 No. 1, East Union. 14

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Richard C. Thomson, as Administrator of Wm. P. Thomson, against John P. Thomas, as Administrator of L. B. Jeter, deceased, Jas. T. Jeter, John C. P. Jeter, R. G. H. Jeter, Harriet C. Jeter, Mary L. C. Jeter, Nancy S. Jeter, Edward W. Jeter, Robert G. A. Jeter, Wm. O. Jeter, Edward C. Jeter, and Traversa B. Jeter.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. T. J. Mackey, Judge presiding at the Court of Common Pleas for October Term of the Court, 1877, for Union County, South Carolina, I will sell before Union Court House door, on the first Monday in December next, within the legal hours of Sheriff's Sales, the tract of land, containing about five hundred and forty acres, conveyed by L. B. Jeter, deceased, to Harriet C. Jeter, situate in the County of Union, and bounded on the South by J. T. Jeter's land, on the East by J. T. Jeter's and Meador's land, and the North by James Thomas' land, and on the West by L. B. Jeter's and J. T. Jeter's land, on the following terms:

One-third cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from the day of sale; purchaser to give Bond and a Mortgage of the premises, to secure the balance of the purchase money.

It is further ordered, that the Deed of Conveyance, made by L. B. Jeter, deceased, to Harriet C. Jeter, described in the complaint, conveying the land above mentioned to said Harriet C. Jeter, be and the same is hereby declared to be void and of no effect, and said deed is hereby directed to be delivered up to the Clerk of this Court to be cancelled.

It is further ordered that I sell all that tract of land known as the _____ tract, on the first Monday in December next, containing about _____ acres, being a part of the lands conveyed by said L. B. Jeter, to Mary L. C. Jeter as described in the Complaint; to be sold by the Sheriff of Union County at the time and upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned in the Sale above mentioned.

The State of South Carolina,

COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG.

In the Court of Probate.

Martha Sumner, Francis C. Linder, Cornelia Linder, Wm. H. Lancaster, John A. Lancaster, Gordon Lancaster and Wofford, against Samuel Lancaster and Jena Lancaster.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. George W. Nichols, Judge of Probate of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, I will sell before Union Court House door, on the first Monday in December next, within the legal hours of Sheriff's sales, all that tract of land lying in Union County, belonging to the Estate of Sumner Sumner, deceased, containing _____ two acres, more or less, lying on Haynes Branch, waters of Sugar Creek, bounded by lands of B. A. Gregory, Jasper Gibbs and others; sold for partition among the heirs at Law of Sumner Sumner, deceased.

TERMS, CASH. Purchaser to pay for titles.
R. MACBETH, S. U. C.
November 8 1877 45 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

H. L. Goss, W. T. Thomson, Judgment for Foreclosure vs. William M. Stewart, of Mortgage.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. J. L. C. Northrop, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of South Carolina, I will sell before Union Court House door, on the first Monday in December next, within the legal hours of Sheriff's sales, all that tract of land located in Union County in Cross Keys Township included in Judgment for foreclosure of the Mortgage in the above stated case, containing two hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Ray, James M. Johnson, B. T. Bishop, Ross Alexander, and J. Frank Smith, being the place whereon William M. Stewart, the defendant, now resides, and sold as the property of William M. Stewart, to foreclose a Mortgage in the above stated.

TERM OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond and a Mortgage of the Premises, to secure the purchase money, and pay for titles.
R. MACBETH, S. U. C.
November 10 1877 45 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of South Carolina,
COUNTY OF UNION.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Benjamin H. Rice, et al, against Daniel Griffin, et al.

PURSUANT to an order from the Hon. T. J. Mackey, Presiding Judge, at Union Court House, for Union County, at the Court of Common Pleas, at October Term, 1877, I will sell before Union Court House door, on the first Monday in December next, within the legal hours of Sheriff's sales, all the land heretofore set apart to Mrs. Mary Griffin, widow of Anthony Haney, deceased, as her dower, under order of this Court filed _____ day of _____, on the following terms, to wit:

One-half Cash, the balance on a credit of one year, with interest from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond and mortgage of the premises to secure the balance of the purchase money, and pay for titles.
R. MACBETH, S. U. C.
November 9, 1877 45 3t

WE MUST COLLECT.

OUR Notes and Accounts are in the hands of Messrs. Shand & Munro for Collection.—We had the misfortune to lose heavily by the fire of June 23, and must have money to commence business again.

OUR FRIENDS will come up promptly and give us a shove up the hill.
GIBBES & Co.
Nov 2 48 2m

PLOUGHING CROPS UNDER.

To what extent have the evidences favored the plowing under of green crops, and how do the advantages of manuring in this way, compare with barn yard manure? I would like to hear from the *Farm Journal* on this point.

J. T. S.

It is easy to answer that the growing of green crops—clover more generally than any other—has saved many a farm, not blessed with extra strong soil, from hopelessly running down, ensuring good crops at the same time. Some otherwise sensible men, go so far as to say that a green crop plowed under renders a soil too acid, while it cannot be said to add materially to its productive capacity. These conclusions are jumped at, and should not have weight, because the experience of years, not bringing out mere opinions arrived at by guessing, as men are apt to do, has shown conclusively that the plowing under of green crops is one of the means at our command for ameliorating a soil which needs artificial aid.

The claim that these green crops, turned under, afford only a little woody fibre at best, and that the gain made must necessarily be very small, is not sustained by past experience, nor does it agree with cases which may be declared to be analogous. For instance, most men are familiar with the wonderful effect which the burying of decayed woody fibre has upon the growth of vegetation occupying a site over or near where such deposit has been made. We credit the results secured by planting any crop on the site of decayed stumps. A portion of this advantage—and, by the way, no inconsiderable portion—comes of the porous condition secured to the soil, by the decay of roots beneath the surface. The turning under of green crops secures this same porosity, and there is scarcely any room to doubt that the advantages to vegetation from turning crops under, comes largely from the friable and mellow condition in which the soil is placed by this agency. It is with a plant as with a horse or an ox, the food should be placed within easy reach. We aim to do this with the latter, as by this mode we expect to secure the greatest gain to the beast, with the least expense of feed. To place obstacles in the way, such as are calculated to annoy the beast and render him restless, in place of eating his rations in the utmost quiet, or placing the plant in hard impacted soil, will interfere with the object, no matter how good the feed or how rich the soil.

So in the case of the plant, as much depends upon the ease with which the roots can permeate the soil in search of nutriment, as upon the mere richness, chemically considered, of the soil itself.

As to the comparative merits of green crops and barnyard manure, it is not easy to state, because of the many things to be taken into account. These do not come up, nor are they suggested by your enquiry.—This it is safe to say, that it is better to make your own manure in your barnyard, by keeping all the stock you can consistently carry, than to depend upon growing clover to turn under.—If you grow stock profitably, you can count your manure as barn-gain, whereas, you hardly need to be reminded that in growing the clover to turn under, you not only appropriate the growing crop, but the use of the land for the current year also. Your manure counts as waste, and you make it available without delaying any crop, and further than this, you select your own time, when no other work is in the way, for hauling it out.—*Western Farm Journal*

FAIRS THE FARMERS' SCHOOLS.—Hundreds of letters come to us yearly, asking about matters and things which are very fully exhibited at the Agricultural Fairs every fall. A farmer who observes the live stock, implements, machines, and other interesting objects at these exhibitions, and makes a study of them, will gain much valuable information. Those who attend the fairs, with their goods and live-stock, are pleased to have them seen and examined. It is their business to show that they have on exhibition, and we never yet knew one of them to give an impatient or churlish reply to any civil inquiry made of them; but on the contrary, have always found them eager to impart information. Now this information is precisely what every farmer wants. He needs to be instructed about the differences in character and value of live-stock, the uses and working of implements and machinery, the value of improved grains and other products, the kinds of artificial fertilizers offered by the manufacturers, and scores of other matters, not only of great interest, but of value in his daily business. Then, farmers need to meet together and talk with one another about these things, and compare views. It is hardly possible for any two farmers to discuss matters relating to their business without mutual benefit. The County or State Fair, is the place of all others, for farmers to meet with one another, and also to meet those who provide them with implements and various other supplies. By all means let every farmer not only attend the fairs, but use all his faculties when there, in the effort to learn everything that is possible. A fair is a great school for the farmer and his family.—*American Agriculturist*.

WINTER PASTURES.

It is desirable to avoid as far as possible, an annual expenditure for labor in the management of our lands. We require a certain amount of forage for winter. Pulling fodder is one of the operations of the farm.—Well cured fodder is the most palatable forage which can be given to horses. So is champagne the most agreeable of fluids to man. But the fodder is too expensive for the farmer's horse, and the champagne too expensive for the farmer man. Just think of a farmer going into a hundred acre corn-field, with a gang of hands, and hauling every separate blade of every corn stalk.—Contrast this with a mow, cutting down eight-acres of grass a day, say sixteen tons, raked up by a horse rake, teddered by horse power, loaded into the wagon and thence into the barn by a hay lifter untouched by human hands in the whole process.

But there is a cheaper process than this. It is one that cannot be adopted at the North because the climate will not allow of it. This cheaper plan is to provide winter pastures for mules, horses, colts and cattle, thereby enabling them to mow and save their own hay without cost to us, either in the way of negroes, mower, hay stacks or barns.

The way to obtain a good winter pasture is simple and not expensive. Take a piece of wood land, thin out the worthless timber, leaving rail trees and most bearing trees.—The exact distance cannot be given, because trees differ very much in the amount of shade which they produce. The Kentucky rule is to thin timber, so that the ground shall get sunlight, at least a portion of the day, otherwise the grass will be sour, and rejected by live stock. The ground should be well sprouted; grubbing is not necessary, though it is best. The tree tops and brush should be piled and burned, and the ashes scattered. Except for appearance, the logs need not be piled and burned. The ground should not be plowed; grass seed should be sown. The available live stock of the farmer should be turned upon it to trample in the seeds. Hogs are excellent for this purpose, feeding them shelled corn, scattered as widely as possible, and feeding in a different place every day.

The seed sown, should consist of orchard grass, herd and meadow oat grass, if the soil is not too rich.—One bushel of this mixture to be sowed to the acre—one-half orchard grass, and the other seeds in equal proportions.

Persons wishing an immediate use of this pasture, may plow or harrow the surface, and sow rye with grass seeds. In such a case the logs must be burned. The rye will not make good grain, but will give excellent winter and spring feed. This operation must be performed in August or September. But most persons will prefer the cheaper plan, and sow in February grass seed alone. As soon as the native grasses and weeds will appear, live stock should be turned in to eat them down. They will not hurt the young grass, but benefit it by consolidating the soil. So long as these weeds and native grasses springs up they must be fed down. In the fall they cease to grow, and sown grasses should be left ungrazed until New Year, when they should again be put upon them. In a year or two the native grasses and weeds will disappear by close grazing and tramping and a good sward of artificial grasses will be formed.—*Grange*.

GRASS, CLOVER, TURF.—The Great and Good once told the young man, feed my sheep, and repeated it the third time.

The English statesman, the third time, said to the young student, who wished to develop eloquence, "action, action, action."

Three times, Daniel Webster said, "read the Dictionary," to the young aspirant for legal fame.

So, the *Maryland Farmer* urges, and has urged, that the farmer who would make his land fertile, and keep it so, that he should make turf, grow clover and grass; and when he has got a turf he can make grain, or any other crop; a good sod of clover or grass, or both, plowed under, makes a soil that will grow all others.

Undoubtedly, it is better to sow timothy or other grasses with fine, narrow leaves, in the fall—September or October—as they need time to get sufficient growth to stand the winter and hot sun; and an application of five to eight bushels of plaster to the acre, to be harrowed in at the time of seeding, will give benefits much more than the cost; and later in the fall five to ten bushels of common salt will also pay.

But we believe that it is better to sow clover early in the spring, followed up with plaster and bone, or other phosphatic fertilizers.

And in both cases, fall or spring sowing, there is great benefit in sowing plaster immediately after the grain is harvested, and after the first mowing.—*Maryland Farmer*.

REMEDY FOR CEREAL DISEASES

With respect to smut, the prevention of that disease by pickling the seed seemed so well recognized by all that very little evidence was taken as to its nature and cause, all the evidence being directed to the best agents to be used for pickling. Dr. Meucke, who has had considerable experience of the disease in agricultural districts, considered that instead of the usual pickle of bluestone, sulphate of iron should be used, at a strength of four ounces to the bushel dissolved in hot water, the water to flow half a foot over the wheat. Mr. Ey, analytical chemist, recommended the seed to be steeped in sulphuric acid, then dried in a sieve and dusted over with fresh or quicklime. A coating of sulphate of lime is thus formed over the seed, which will protect it in the soil. From the evidence of the practical witnesses, bluestone appeared to be most generally in use as a pickle; but all appeared to be of opinion that it had a tendency to weaken the plant unless the solution was supplied very weak. Several had tried sulphur and quicklime, with more or less success; but, on the other hand, all the scientific witnesses were of the opinion that unless dissolved, as in the form of sulphuric acid, sulphur would be almost valueless as a pickle. All the practical men concurred in the opinion that the addition of quicklime to the seed after the application of the pickle was of very great advantage. On the question as to the length of time the seed should remain in the pickle, it was given in evidence that it was the practice with many farmers to let it remain in soak only a few minutes, in most instances never exceeding two hours. The chemical witnesses, on the contrary, considered that nothing less than eight or ten hours, according to the state of the weather, would be sufficient. Dr. Meucke said eight, if the weather be wet, and twelve if dry.

The various pickles recommended are:

1. Bluestone, 4 ozs. to the bushel, soaked eight hours, then dried with quicklime.
2. Sulphuric acid, 4 ozs. by weight to each bushel of seed, diluted with as much water as the seed will take up, then dried with slacked lime.
3. Flower of sulphur mixed with twice its weight of fresh slacked hot lime, ten gallons of water to each pound of sulphur. This forms a sulphuret of lime with which the wheat is to be well moistened and afterwards dried with fresh slacked lime.
4. Sulphate of iron dissolved and applied as above, recommended by Dr. Meucke.—*Queenslander*.

BLUNT BUT TRUE.—There is said to be a young man in the Missouri penitentiary whose parents at their death, left him a fortune of \$50,000. There is where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that sum in a small dog, and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack plane or a wood saw, with printed instructions how to use it, the chances are, that instead of being in the penitentiary, he would to-day have been gradually but surely working his way into a handsome competency and an honorable old age. But ever since the days of Adam and Eve, parents have made it a point to toil and struggle all their lives in order to realize a sufficient sum of money to purchase, when they are dead and gone, their sons each a first class through ticket to the devil, and it is not much to be wondered at that so many of their sons, reared in vice and idleness, as too many of them often are, have no higher ambition than to invest their inheritance in just that sort of transportation.

PLEASANT FOR HARD DRINKERS.—The Louisville Courier Journal, which is published in a State where whiskey ought to be good, if anywhere, confirms the statement that probably nine hundred and ninety-nine gallons out of every thousand that are sold as brandy are made from a vile compound of whiskey swill, distilled spirits and chemical abominations, and adds: "And as it is equally true of whiskey, what in the name of goodness are we all to do for something to drink? It looks as if we are to be driven to the pump in spite of us. If the world at large knew of what villainous stuffs brandy and whiskey and wines are made of, the present crop of drunkards would be about the last—or, at any rate, all future crops would be small. Nearly all, or quite all, the liquors that are retailed nowadays are undoubtedly a slow but sure poison, and to drink them habitually is simply a roundabout way of committing suicide, and unless you guard yourself carefully, the way is not very roundabout either.

CLEANING THE HEN-HOUSE.—If the careful poultryer will look to the under portions of his perches, and as faithfully apply the saturated kerosene brush to this part of the premises as he does to the top and sides and crevices, once in a while, he will find it profitable for the removal of vermin.

Lice brood and breed and live under the roosts, in great numbers. In the day time they are thus partially secreted. In the night, when the fowls settle down to their roosts, these millions of parasites crawl up, and nestle themselves comfortably among the bird's soft feathers—where they subsequently stick to their new warm quarters until they are carbolated or sulphured out again.