

GIRLS' NAMES; THEIR MEANING.

(From Eastern and Western Review) Susan is Hebrew, a Lily. Guy is French, the Leader. Alma is Latin, the Kindly. Margaret is Greek, a Pearl. Rachel is Hebrew, the Lamb. Edwin is Saxon, a Conquerer. Paul is Latin, the Sharp One. Clara is Latin, the Bright One. Lionel, Latin, is the Little Lion. Jacob is Hebrew, the Supplanter. Hugh is Dutch, the Lofly Man. Gilbert is Saxon, Bright as Gold. Ernest is Greek, the Serious One. Martin is Latin, the Martial One. Lucius is Greek, the Fair Victory. Sophia is Greek and means Wisdom. Sarah, a Hebrew name, means Princess. Peter is of Latin origin, the Rock. Leonard, German name, is Lion-like. Arabella is Latin, the Beautiful Altar. Rosamond is Saxon, the Rose of Peace. Caesar, Latin name, means Hairy Man. Agatha is a Greek name, the Good One. Isaac, a Hebrew name, means Laughter. Oliver is of Roman origin, an Olive Tree. Lucy is the feminine of the Latin Lucius. Edith and Editha are Saxon, Happiness. Douglas is Gaelic, signifying Dark Gray. Daniel is Hebrew, meaning God is Judge. James is of Hebrew origin, the Beguiler. Ruth is Hebrew and means Beauty. Harold, the Champion, is of Saxon origin. Meredith is Celtic, the Roaring of the Sea. Moses, a Hebrew name, means Drawn Out. Agnes is of German origin, the Chaste One. Eugenia and Eugenie are Greek. Well Born. Constatine is Latin, signifying the resolute. Roxana is a Persian name, the Day Dawn. Huldah, from the Hebrew, means a Weasel.

What Constitutes Soil Fertility.

What is soil fertility? What does the term mean to you? What is your standard of measurement? What are the conditions or factors which control or constitute soil fertility? It appears that, to some, the quantity of the so-called plant foods, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, which are applied to or contained in the land, is the most important factor in measuring the fertility of productive power of a soil. To others the proper amount of humus, or decaying organic matter in a soil, is the measure of its fertility, or at least, is the first essential of soil fertility. Still others believe that tillage determines more largely than any other factor the productive capacity of soils. And still others, even certain scientists and investigators, have claimed that soil fertility is almost or entirely a question of a proper supply of moisture in the soil, independent of its chemical composition, except as this chemical composition affects its power to furnish a proper water supply. That all soils contain sufficient plant foods for the production of large crops, or that the supply of water is the sole measure of soil fertility, will be accepted by few; but if any one factor could be singled out as the most important in determining the fertility of any soil, it would certainly be the one of a proper supply of water. The lesson which must first be learned is, that soil fertility is dependent upon many different factors, and that if we neglect any one of the factors, or if we greatly exaggerate another, we shall most likely fall short of that full grasp of the subject necessary to the best soil management. If we admit that good tillage, sufficient plant foods, organic decay and bacterial life and a properly regulated supply of moisture are all essential to large crop production, or maximum soil fertility, it is not quite proper or accurate to state that any one of these is, in the true sense, the most important; but since all others depend upon one, water, it may be placed first in consideration. Most soils contain much more plant foods than would be required to produce scores of maximum crops; but these are useless for crop production until dissolved in the soil water. Organic matter decays through bacterial activities, which break down and render soluble plant foods in the soil; but an equally important function of decaying organic matter in the soil is its value in preserving a proper water supply. If, then, sufficient plant foods in soil, decaying organic matter and proper water supply are three most important factors in soil fertility, it is entirely proper to place the water supply as first in importance. Organic matter would be placed second because its decay tends to render the plant foods already in the soil available to crops and to regulate the water supply in which the plant foods are dissolved and carried to the growing plants. These, then, are our problems: (1) To control the water supply by drainage and the introduction of organic matter, and (2) to furnish soluble plant foods by introducing organic matter which in its decay will supply substances to dissolve the plant foods already in the soil, and by the addition of other supplies of plant foods in commercial fertilizers.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer.

AIRSHIPS OF HISTORY.

The first birdman of whom there is any definite record was Sir Otto Magus, who, according to Antonius Byerlink, flew high in the air over Rome during the reign of Nero from 54 to 68 A. D. The account of the adventure is very brief, but not more so than was this pioneer's career as an aviator, for it is recorded that his evil genius became displeased with him when he was aloft and suffered him to fall and dash out his life. The fate of this first martyr of the air seems to have discouraged experimenters for many centuries, for we must turn over a thousand years of history before putting our finger on the next birdman to be definitely mentioned. This was Elmerus, a Thirteenth century monk. Taking the flying squirrel for his model he gave successful exhibitions from a tower, soaring sometimes above a furlong through space. The first birdman to fly a considerable distance appears to have been John Baptiste Dante, a Fifteenth century mathematician, who lived in Perugia. He framed a pair of ingenious wings with which, it is narrated, he amused his fellow Perugians. One of the most successful flights was over Lake Trasimene, that body of water with no outlet, on whose northern shore Hannibal annihilated the Romans. But the aerial career of Dante or Perugia was cut short one day when "he fell on the top of St. Mary's Church and broke his thigh." That the great Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was a birdman as well as a painter, sculptor, musician, architect, engineer and mechanician, is stated by some authorities. While making the careful observations on which he based his "Treatise on the Light of Birds" he so thoroughly fathomed the secrets of flying as to be able to build a pair of mechanical wings with which, according to Cuperus' "Excellence of Man," he practiced flying successfully. Soon afterward came an "artificial eagle," which Johann Muller, bishop of Ratisbon and a noted German mathematician and astronomer, built at Nuremberg during the generation just preceded Columbus' discovery of America. This aerodrome is reputed to have been down to meet the Emperor Charles V. and to have accompanied him back to town. In 1510 an aviation exhibition was arranged for the amusement of James IV. of Scotland and his court, the Tongland. After the court had all assembled the prior mounted one of the lofty battlements of Stirling castle and donned an elaborate arrangement of wings and feathers. Then he leaped forth and fell indignantly onto the dunghill. A daring flight from the Steeple of St. Mark's cathedral, Venice, is mentioned by the Lord Bishop but history does not perpetuate the name of the aviator who performed the feat. The same authority mentions another unnamed man who made a flight at Nuremberg, the same city from which Bishop Muller's artificial eagle went out to meet the emperor. One of the most noted birdmen of this time was Alard, a tightrope performer who appeared in France about 1660. Wearing wings he made a number of flights from various heights. But while performing before Louis XIV he got a bad fall, and seems to have thereupon quit the flying business. The most successful birdman of these times appears to have been one Besnier, a locksmith, who succeeded in flying at Sable, France, a few years after Alard's aerial career had ended so painfully in the presence of the great Louis. According to the Journal des Savants of Sept. 12, 1678, Besnier flew with wings consisting of four rectangular surfaces, one at the end of each of two rods passing over his shoulders. With these he would raise himself from one height to another until he reached the top of a house, from the roof of which he would pass over the neighborhood houses. Finally working himself up to a great height he would make a downward swoop and cross a river of considerable breadth. Successful flights were made at the same time by one Baldwin, of Guibre, who built Besnier's first pair of wings. He and his disciple were birdmen indeed. They flew only by their God-given means of locomotion. The monoplane is first met with in a picture from Faustus Veroutius, 1605, showing a flying man supported by a rectangular fabric stretched upon a frame from whose four corners depend ropes passing under his arms. During these latter years of the Seventeenth century Francis Lana, a Spanish Jesuit, designed an airship, which was to consist of a boat-shaped body from which rose a mast and sail surrounded by four globes of very thin copper, each containing a vacuum. Needless to add this contrivance never worked. A generation later (1736) a Portuguese named De Gussman is said to have "made a wicker basket of about seven or eight feet in diameter covered with paper, which basket elevated itself as high as the Tower of Lisbon." This "basket" is believed by some authorities to have been a wicker frame supporting a paper vessel filled with heated air. If so, the apparatus probably was the first balloon. However this may have been, the introduction of the balloon in this same century caused experimenters generally to abandon the man-flight problem for more than 50 years, or until Dr. Miller and one Pensen, both Englishmen, resumed experiments. It was early in the last 40's that England excitedly awaited Henson's "aerial steam carriage," whose great bat-like wings were to be waved by a steam engine of extreme lightness. An inclined plane was devised for the launching gear, but was never needed. And meanwhile Dr. Miller was at work on his "aerostat," with

NOTICE OF ELECTION

State of South Carolina, Executive Department, To the Commissioners of Election for the County of Orangeburg: WHEREAS a vacancy exists in the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Orangeburg caused by the resignation of R. E. Copes, who was elected at the General Election for 1908: AND WHEREAS the unexpired term is for a longer period than one year and can only be filled by election: NOW THEREFORE, you are hereby required to order an election for Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County to serve the remainder of the term for which R. E. Copes was elected: "The polls to be opened the sixth day of April, 1911, and the election to be conducted according to the laws regulating the General Elections. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1911, and in the 135 year of the Independence of the United States of America. Cole L. Blease, Governor. By the Governor, R. M. McCown, Secretary of State. Pursuant to the foregoing order of Honorable Cole L. Blease, Governor, notice is hereby given that a special election for Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County to serve the remainder of the term for which Hon. R. E. Copes was elected will be held at the voting precincts fixed by law in the County of Orangeburg, on Thursday, April 6th, 1911. The qualifications for suffrage are as follows: Residence in State for two years, in the County one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable. "Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, if otherwise qualified. Managers of elections must require of the voter the production of a registration certificate and proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof. Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe to the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk. Polls at each voting place must be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at four o'clock, p. m. The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy; and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint, from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election. At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of the election, the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election. The Managers of Election—The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County: Ayers—John F. Barton, B. F. Ayers, and W. S. Barton, Jr. Bowman—L. J. Smith, R. F. Slimmons and J. S. Cook. Branchville—W. P. McAlhoney, A. F. Fairry and T. O. Edwards. Cedar Grove—John Demme, J. T. Antley and S. B. Smoak. Cope—J. C. Hayden, G. E. Griffith and R. K. Henery. Cordova—H. A. Gibson, L. G. Way and N. N. Hayden, Jr. Dantzler's Postoffice—T. M. Dantzler, J. O. Shuler and Dr. J. F. Wamsnaker. Ebenezer—W. H. Patrick, J. M. Whetsel and F. D. Bell. Ellmore—J. W. Berry, W. G. Shuler and J. A. Dantzler. Estaville—J. D. Wiggins, P. C. Rest and W. P. Stroman. Holly Hill—W. D. Gilmore, T. P. Jackson and J. W. S. Breland. Jamison—W. A. Antley, W. H. Beckwith and T. J. Jackson. Livingston—T. J. Pogle, T. J. Poul and F. M. Livingston. North—J. A. Livingston, E. H. Salley and W. G. Poul. Norway—L. W. Jeffcoat, J. R. Hebrard and R. D. Davis. Orangeburg—J. P. Blanche, W. B. Martin and W. L. Izlar. Phillips—T. J. Murden, G. S. Kirkland and D. J. Griffith. Raymond—S. H. Inabinet, W. H. Oliver and J. G. Smith. Rowesville—E. C. Crum, B. C. Funches and C. H. Hopkins. Sawyerdale—J. M. Knotts, O. S. Corbett and J. L. Layton. Springfield—H. Inabinet, Tom Gleaton and W. C. Mobley. Stokes—J. L. Dukes, J. S. Earley and G. E. Stroman. Vance—E. W. Avinger, S. F. Dantzler and F. K. Norris. The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to deliver to the Managers for State Election for Orangeburg County, South Carolina, which he made futile efforts to re-discover the lost art of the ancient birdmen, the lost art of really flying with wings waved by human muscles the lost art that still remains lost.

TWO PATHS.

You ask for line, ah, lady mine, I answer to thee, line on line, Precept on precept, make them thine. And in each line is breathed a prayer That, as thy face is fresh and fair, So may thy soul be free from care. As thy young life is in its bloom, I pray no mortal stroke of doom May bow thy beauty to the tomb. But, that long coming years may bring To thee the brightness of the spring. When little birds in gladness sing. I look upon thee, thou art fair, Youth lends a glory to thine hair, And beauty loves to linger there. You cannot move but it is grace, Time leaves no token on a face Where only purity we trace. And now a precept I would bind Upon thy brow, that it may find A deeper dwelling in thy mind. There is a blossom pure and bright, Slender and beautifully alight With silver, 'tis the lily white. The puritan of all sweet flowers, The meekest bud 'mid beauty's bowers, She lifts her patience through the hours. There is a blossom ruby red, Through all the world her blush hath spread, The royal rose with crimson head. We view her in the dewy dawn, A fragrant benediction born To bless us, ere we find the thorn. There are two paths in life's rough way, The one all roses, bright and gay, The other where the lillies lay. Before thy feet both paths unfold, Look to the guidepost grim and old, Only the lillies' hearts are gold. TWO VERSIONS. (From the Postal-Record.) To Phyllis. (As he dictated it.) Phyllis, up in the morning, Spirit of love and spring: Phyllis, lithe as the willow, Voice like the birds that sing, Phyllis, full of the sunshine, Sparkling like drops of dew; Phyllis, Phyllis, O Phyllis! This is a song for you. Phyllis, why do you linger? Why do your feet remain? Phyllis, we wait your coming Over the bloom-decked plain Phyllis—a brimming beaker Now your health we quaff Setting our hearts all leaping Lighter than wind-blown chaff. Do Fill Us. (As the stenographer took it.) Fill us up in the morning, Spirits of loving spring! Fill us tight as a pillow— Boys like the birds that sing, Fill us full of moonshine, Sparkling like dropsy dew— Fill us, fill us, oh, fill us! This is too strong for you. Fill us! Why do you linger? Why are your feet in pain? Fill us! We wait your cunning Over the gloom-necked plain Fill us a brimming beaker Now to your healthy graft, Sending our heartshorn leaping Light as a ringbone calf. Working for Others. Stephen Girard said: "If I knew I were to die tomorrow, nevertheless, I would plant a tree today." John Wesley was asked what he would do if he knew that he would die that night, and replied thus: "I would fill my appointment to preach at a certain place in the afternoon and again at night and then go to bed expecting to wake up in heaven." Both these men believed that the present duty, whatever it was, rose superior to any consideration of life or death. Mr. Girard's sole purpose was to benefit others who were to come after him, and if planting a tree would furnish shade to the weary or fruit to the needy, it was his supreme duty to plant a tree. Mr. Wesley placed the duty of teaching, preaching and warning above every consideration. These examples should encourage young people, clerks, stenographers, apprentices, all men who work with hand or brain, to stick so close to their work that nothing can draw them away from it. Another lesson taught is that the opportunity for doing good, for arousing thought in others, for encouraging the despondent, for relieving suffering, is always near at hand, if our vision is clear enough to see it. Plant a tree, a flower, say a pleasant word, comfort a crying child, scatter smiles around, make the world better and brighter by your presence and let your example be such that you will never be ashamed if some one walks in your footsteps. rate one of their number to secure the boxes and blanks for the election at Orangeburg Court House on or after Saturday, April 1, 1911, and before the date set for the election. J. W. Mack, W. M. Warren, J. A. Berry, Commissioners for State Election for Orangeburg County, South Carolina. J. L. Dukes, Clerk. March 11, 1911.

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