## POETRY.

# Remember Thy Mother.

Lead thy mother tenderly Down life's steep decline; Once her arm was thy support, Now she leans on thine. See upon her ioving face, Those deep lines of care : Think-it was her toil for thee Left that record there.

Ne'er forget her tireless watch Kept by day and night, Taking from her step the grace, From her eye the light. Cherish well her faithful heart Which through weary years, Echoed with its sympathy All thy smiles and tears.

Thank God for thy mother's love. Guard the priceless boon ; For the bitter parting hour Cometh all too soon. When thy grateful tenderness Loses power to save, Earth will hold no dearer spot Than thy mother's grave !

#### THE CHILDREN.

Grandpa's Saturday Afternocus.

Saturday afternoon was the time of all the week looked forward to with pleasure by Grandfather Cherily's little folks. Then they were all invited to spend the afternoon with him. It was a standing invitation, so nobody needed to be expressly invited from week to week. Grandpa was greatly "given to hospitality;" so they were sure of a warm welcome and good cheer in plenty. Nothing he loved better than to gather about him a company of hearty, romping, loving boys and girls. There was a beautiful "out doors" to the house, with great barns to romp and swing and hunt hens' nests in. There were tall trees to climb, and fruit in abundance to gather in its season. Then when all were tired and hungry, they were sure to be tinge may be supposed to be due to the called in by aunt Annie, just as the clock struck five, to wash and brush up neatly for tea.

Then all comping was laid aside. Grand pa expected each one to take his place in a quiet, orderly manner, and after the blessing of God was asked, to enjoy their excellent supper as only well-bred, happy children can.

After tea came the children's hour in grandpa's large and airy sitting room, where every thing was more for comfort than show.

"How nice it always seems here," said little Nelly. "How is it, grandpa, that you are always so pleasant and like to have us around. Some grandpas can't bear the children about.'

"It's because I've kept my heart young, I suppose, deary." "I should like to keep my heart young too, grandpa," said Frank. "Can you tell me how? I don't want to grow crusty and disagreeable when I am old."

"Fight hard with a hasty temper, my heart grow wrinkled and old like anger. It is a grand thing to master such a spir-

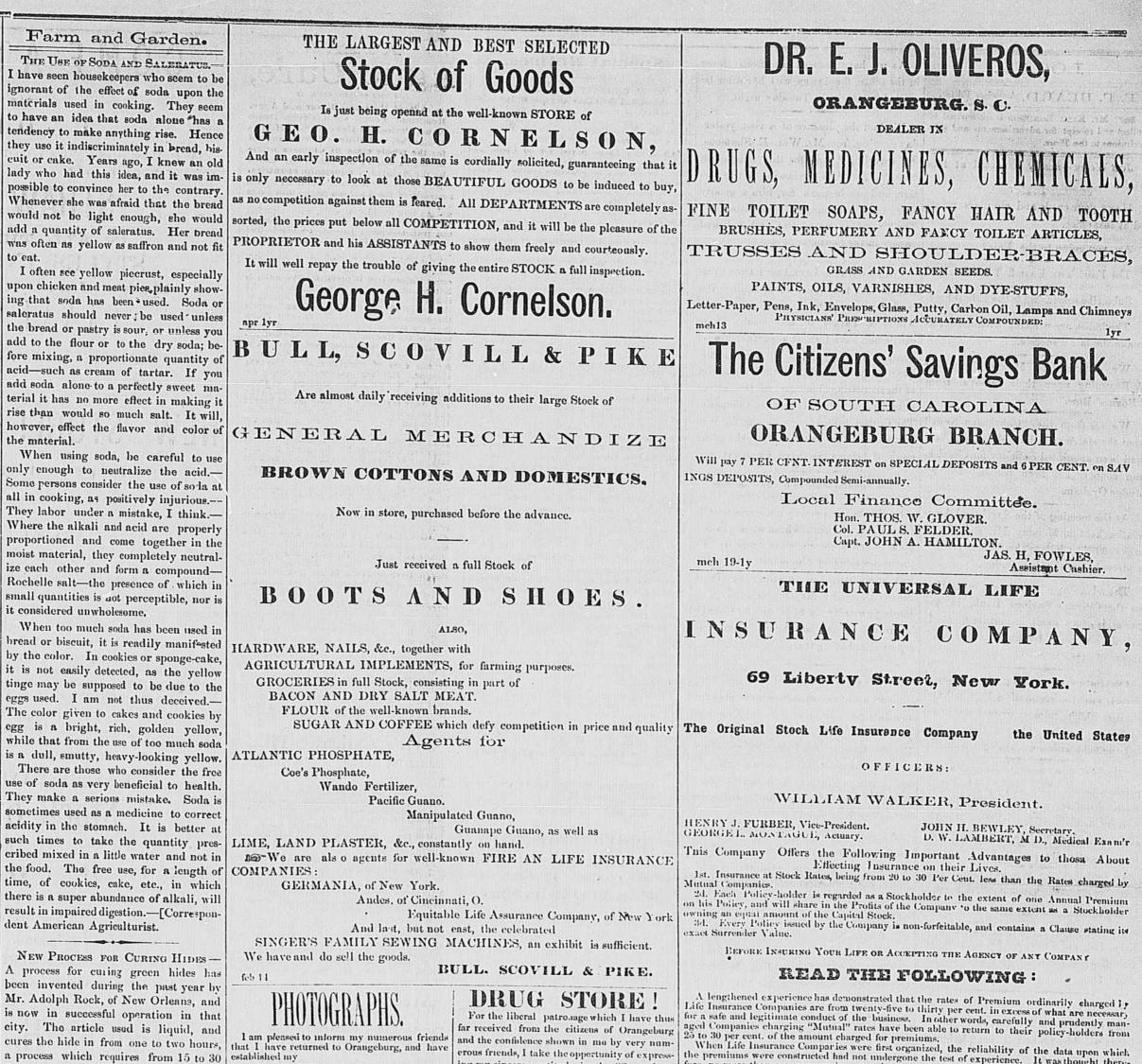
Farm and Garden. THE USE OF SODA AND SALEBATUS. have seen housekeepers who seem to be ignorant of the effect of soda upon the materials used in cooking. They seem to have an idea that soda alone "has a tendency to make anything rise. Hence they use it indiscriminately in bread, hiscuit or cake. Years ago, I knew an old possible to convince her to the contrary. Whenever she was afraid that the bread add a quantity of saleratus. Her bread was often as yellow as saffron and not fit to eat.

I often see yellow piecrust, especially upon chicken and meat pies plainly showing that soda has been + used. Soda or saleratus should never; be used unless the bread or pastry is sour, or unless you add to the flour or to the dry soda; before mixing, a proportionate quantity of acid-such as cream of tartar. If you add soda alone to a perfectly sweet material it has no more effect in making it rise than would so much salt. It will,

When using soda, be careful to use only enough to neutralize the acid .-Some persons consider the use of so la at all in cooking, as positively injurious .---They labor under a mistake, I think .---Where the alkali and acid are properly proportioned and come together in the moist material, they completely neutralize each other and form a compound-Rochelle salt-the presence of . which in small quantities is not perceptible, nor is it considered unwholesome,

When too much soda has been used in by the color. In cookies or sponge-cake, it is not easily detected, as the yellow eggs used. I am not thus deceived .-The color given to cakes and cookies by egg is a bright, rich, golden yellow, while that from the use of too much soda is a dull, smutty, heavy-looking yellow. There are those who consider the free use of soda as very beneficial to health. They make a serious mistake. Soda is sometimes used as a medicine to correct acidity in the stomach. It is better at such times to take the quantity prescribed mixed in a little water and not in the food. The free use, for a length of time, of cookies, cake, etc., in which there is a super abundance of alkali, will result in impaired digestion .- [Correspondent American Agriculturist.

NEW PROCESS FOR CURING HIDES -A process for curing green hides has been invented during the past year by Mr. Adolph Rock, of New Orleans, and is now in successful operation in that city. The article used is liquid, and cures the hide in from one to two hours, boy. There is nothing which makes the a process which requires from 15 to 30 established my days by salting, and it at the same time does away with all offensive smell in the hides. To cure a hundred pounds of hide, about a gallon of liquor, worth say sixty cents, is used, and in the process be had anywhere in the State. the gelatin is fully coagulated and protected from destructive action when the .hide is limed. It is claimed that this process retains in the hide everything requisite to make merchantable leather, that they will keep any length of time and in any climate without injury, and have better affinity for tannic acid, thus giving better gains.



PICTURE GALLERY at Glen's old Gallery; where I am prepared

ing my sincere gratitude in the "Orangsburg Times." The encouragement of past patron-

When Life Insurance Comparies were first organized, the reliability of the data upon which the premiums were constructed had not undergone the test of experience. It was thought, there-fore, no more than common prudence to adopt a scale of premiums which would, in any event, meet all the presumed and unforseen contingencies of the business. As long as the matter was involved in some doubt, it was better to fix the rate too high then to

it. Can any one give me a text of scripture to that effect?"

"He that ruleth bis spirit is better than he that taketh a city," said Claude.

"Very well remembered, my son. Now let us all put it in practice this week This is only one of the points I would like to speak of, but we will take this for our motto this week. Grandpa thinks another thing that has helped him keep his heart young, is his drinking only cold water. He is seventy-one years old, and has never found it necessary to take a

SAD AFFAIR .- On Saturday night last, the up-passenger train, on the N. E. ence.

It seems that Mr. Summerford was in Reporter. a state of intoxication, and was on his way to his home-about two miles from Florence-in company with a colored taken a little too much, or rather mere 11 o'clock train came along the engineer discovered something on the track, and did everything in his power to stop the train, but was unable to do so until it had passed over the body of the unconmanner.

tising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You one else docs.

This is the first move ever made to glass of strong drink, even for medicine. simplify and shorten the processs of cur-

ing hides, and, if successful, will produce a perfect revolution in the green hide market; and, if the leather made is as R. R., ran over the body of Mr. Noel good as is claimed by tanners who have Summerford, about a mile below Flor- used these hides, the process will be a benefit to the trade .-- [Shoe and Leather

nen. The sweet potato vine may be saved during the winter and used the man who was, also, in liquor. Having following spring in propagating a new crop. I have tried the experiment durthan he could "get along with," Mr. ing this year to my ertire satisfaction. Summerford lay down on the track it is In the fall (at any time before frost) the supposed, but not known, and went to vines may be cut in any convenient sleep; the colored man also went to sleep length and placed in layers on the suroff on the side of the road. When the face of the earth to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches. Cover the vines while damp with partially rotted straw (either pine or whert will answer) to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with a light soil about four inches deep, scious victim, mangling it in a frightful In this way the vines will keep during winter, and in the spring they will put out sprouts as abundantly as the potato Trying to do business without adver- itself when bedded. The draws or sprouts can be planted first, and the vine itself can be subsequently cut and used may know what you are doing, but no as we generally plant slips .- [Corrrespondence Georgia Telegraph.

execute work in the latest and most improved

style. 1 have just received instruments with which I can take as good and perfect a picture as can A trial is all 1 ask. Perfect satisfaction guaran-

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future success, and, while thanking my friends for past favors, I can assure them that nothing will be left undone to deserve their continuing patronage. My store is essontially a Drug Store; where will be kept such Drugs and Medicines alone, as I will warrant genuine and Pure. I have arranged to supply my customers with Medicines of the very best quality afforded in the market. I avoid all cheap useless articles, and yet my prices shall be as reasonable for valuable, good, fresh Medicines as anybody's. I invite the Physicians of the District to call and examine for themselves. They are judges to whose opinion I submit. Send your orders and they will be filled to your satisfaction.

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age and kindness induces a strong faith in incur the risk of making it too low; because, in the former case, the error could be easily remeot, it was better to fix the rate too high than to died, at least in part, by returning to the policy-holders, at certain intervals, such portions of the premium charged as was found unnecessary for the purposes of the business and the complete security of the Company.

Experience, however, having satisfactorily demonstrated that these rates are excessive, what

Experience, however, having satisfactority demonstrated that these rates are excessive, what possible excuse can there be for maintaining them? Availing themselves of this experience, the Directors and Managers of the Universal Life Insurance Company at its organization, adopted a scale of premiums in accordance therewith, and which has proved to be fair and adequate, and all that was necessary to meet the requirements of the business. These premiums are about twenty-five per cent, lower than those charged by Mu-

It also appeared, inasmuch as the rates so established were as near as could, possibly be deter-It also appeared, mashider as the rates so estatished were as near as could possibly be deter-mined *fair* rates, and not in excess of what Insurance has previously cost the policy-holders in *Mutual* Companies, that any profits arising from prudent management justly and properly be-longed to the stockholders of the Company, for the risk incurred by them in undertaking the

business. Experience has shown that there are sources of profit in the *practice* of the business which theory will not admit of being considered as elements in the calculation of the premiums. These result from a saving in the mortality of the members of a Company owing to the medical selec-tion of good lives, a gain in interest on the investments of the Company over that assumed in the calculation of its premiums, the profits derivable from the lapsing and surrender of Policies by the members, and from other minor sources.

by the members, and from other minor sources. Profits from these sources, in a company possessed of a capital of \$200,000, and doing a fair amount of business, would give to the stockholders dividends largely in excess of what were counted on by the Directors of the Universal at the time of its organization. They have, there-fore, determined to divide among the policy holders of the Company a large part of the profits accruing from the sources named, all of which have heretofere been divided among the stock-holders

holders. The plan adopted for such dividends is as follows: Every person who may hereafter issure with the Universal will, for the purpose of division, be treated as a stockholder to the extent of one Annual Premium upon his Policy; and will share in the profits of the Company to precisely the same extent as a Stockholder owing on equal amount of the capital stock. By this system of Insurance, original with the Universal, the policy-holder secures the follow-

ing important advantages: Finst. Insurance at the regular "Stork" retes, requiring a primary outlay of about twenty to thirty per cent. less than that charged by Mutual Companies, and which is equivalent to a yearly "dividend" paid in advance of that amount on mutual rates. This low cost of insurance is worthy of attention. Since its organization this company has received in premiums from its policy-holders the sum of \$1,517,000. To effect the same amount of insurance in a Mutual Com-pany would have cost them an initial outlay of \$2,000,000. By allowing its policy-holders to re-tain in their own possession this excess of \$483,000, the Universal has virtually paid them a "dividend" of \$483,000, and paid it, too, in advance, instead of at the end of one or more years. It is impossible to find any example of a Mutual Company furnishing insurance at so low a cost by returning to its policy-holders an equal amount upon similar receipts. SECOND. Participation in the legitimate profits of the Company, upon a plan which secures to the policy-holders the same treatment which Directors and Stockholders award to themselves. This system of participation, in connection with the low "stock" rates of premium, most necessarily secure to

policy-holders the same treatment which Directors and Blockholders award to themselves. This system of participation, in connection with the low "stock" rates of premium, most necessarily secure to the policy-holders every advantage to be derived from prudent and careful management. The low rates of premium compel economy, and, independent of participation, guarantee to the policy-holder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual policy-holder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual

postcy-holder his insurance at a rate which is not in excess of the cost in well managed mutual companiesr while, by the proposed plan of participation in what may be considered the *legiti-mate profits* of the business, the cost will be still further diminished. Thus by the combined advantages arising from low stock rate and participation in the profits it is confidently believed that the UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY offers in-

surance at its lowest practicable cost.

and Those of the existing Policy-holders who desire to participate in the Profits under the new Plan can do so by making application to the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Com-

pany. The company is in a sourd financial condition.

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Columbia, S, C., April 11th, 187L