

Orangeburg Times.

April 6, 2
" 13, 3
" 20, 4
" 27, 5
" 4, 6

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME VI

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1878.

NUMBER 8

FREE WAGON YARD

AT
MULLER'S OLD STAND!

Where can be found a full supply of
FRESH GROCERIES
AND
FINE LIQUORS,
PURE
MOUNTAIN DEW
AND
ROCK CANDY
FOR WEAK LUNGS constantly on hand by
JAS VAN TASSEL, Agt.
mar 16 1878

GIN GEARING
SHAFING AND BOLTS
CHEAPER
THAN EVER BEFORE

AT THE
FOREST CITY FOUNDRY
AND

MACHINE WORKS,
[GEO. R. LOMBARD & CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA.]

COTTON SCREWS,
MILL GEARING
And Machinery of Kinds Made and Re-
paired.
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TO RENT.
That large and commodious Brick Store,
formerly occupied by Mr. C. R. Jones.
For terms apply to
MRS. M. E. MCNAMARA.
aug 11

DR. TUTT'S
SARSAPARILLA
AND
QUEEN'S DELIGHT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
KNOWN FAR AND WIDE FOR
ITS WONDERFUL VIRTUES.
Thousands of victims of Scrofula, Rheumatic pa-
thology who have cast aside their crutches, suffered
from erysipelas, and neuralgia, and all over the
land, bear witness to its efficacy.
The seat of these diseases is in the blood,
and impure blood causes unhealthy secretion,
which develop eruptions of the skin; Sore
Eyes, foul Discharges from the Nose, Ears
and Throat; White Swellings; Scald Head;
Night Sweats; Whites; Sallow Complexion;
Kidney Diseases; Nocturnal Emissions, and a
long train of direful ills.

DR. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA
Is a concentrated extract of the curative properties
of roots and herbs which act on the blood, coming in
direct contact with the germ of disease, extending
its influence to every part of the system. It is a
powerful alterative, and literally

A RENOVATOR OF THE BODY.
Under its influence the eyes grow sparkling, the
complexion clear, and unsightly blotches rapidly
disappear.
The value of this compound in general debility can
not be overestimated. It arouses the flagging energies
of life.

TO THE LADIES.
If you are suffering from what is familiarly known
as "Female Weakness," use TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND
QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It will cure Leucorrhoea, Speme-
torrhoea and other foul discharges, when all other
medicines fail.
Sold by Druggists. Price, \$1 a bottle, or six for
\$5. Sent by express on receipt of price.

TUTT'S
PILLS.

For ten years Tuttle's Pills have been the recog-
nized Standard Family Medicine in the United
States. Scarcely a family can be found from Maine
to Mexico that does not use them.
A SINGLE TRIAL WILL ESTABLISH THEIR MERITS.
DO THEY CURE EVERYTHING?
NO.—They are for Diseases that re-
sult from MALARIAL POISON
and a DERANGED LIVER, such as
Dyspepsia, Bilious and Typhoid Fevers, Chills,
Colic, Stomach, Chronic Diarrhoea,
Nervousness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the
Heart, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney Dis-
eases, Chronic Constipation, Piles, &c.

NATURE WARNS YOU
THAT YOUR LIVER IS DISORDERED
When you have a
Dull pain in Shoulders, Coated Tongue, Con-
stipated Bowels, Weight in the Stomach after
Eating, Sour Eructations, Aversion to Exertion
of Body or Mind.

BE ADVISED, and AT ONCE
TAKE TUTT'S PILLS.
The first dose produces an effect
which often astonishes the suf-
ferer, and in a short time fol-
lows an Appetite, Good
Digestion,

SOLID FLESH AND HARD MUSCLE.
THE WEST SPEAKS.
"BEST PILL IN EXISTENCE."

Dr. Tuttle—Have used your Pills for Dyspepsia,
Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I never had any-
thing to do me so much good in the way of medicine.
They are as good as you represent them. They are
the best Pill in Existence, and I do not think I can
acquaint others with their good me-
J. W. THURMAN, Dakota, Minn.

Sold by Druggists. OFFICE, 35 Mur-
ray Street, New York.
May 6 1877

Warranted Hams only 12 1/2 cts
per lb. Sold by A. FISCHER.

Coast Lands.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH
CAROLINA ON COAST LANDS.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]
[Continued from last week.]

These experiments with rice lands
are on an ample scale, and will be
conducted to the end with care and
exactness. If no accident intervenes
to thwart the development of their
legitimate results they must be of
great practical value to our planters.

It is said that our rice planters
make now, under the most favorable
circumstances, only a new for an old
dollar, and if a storm, or a freshet, or
a salt river comes, or a break in the
bank occurs, they do not even this.
Now, Mr. Daniel Heyward, of Savan-
nah River, a practical, observant and
a successful planter, has told us that
the production of rice land may be
raised from forty to seventy bushels
per acre by fertilizing it with the cow
peas, under ordinary cultivation. Can
any one conjecture what it may attain to
on land after peas with the ash ele-
ment? There will probably be some
light on this material point from
Laurel Spring next autumn.

Dr. J. B. Barton, of Rowesville,
Orangeburg County, writes under
date of the 20th of February: "I
cannot as yet give you any definite
result from any experiment I am
now making with the ash element.
In June last I sowed broadcast on
eight acres five hundred pounds ash
element per acre, and peas sufficient
to give a thick stand. The peas grew
luxuriantly, and made a heavy crop
of vines. When matured I sowed
two bushels of the red oat, and turned
peas and oats under with a two-horse
plough. It gave a good stand, and
the oats are now looking extremely
well. From present appearance they
will double my former crops."

"I have not as yet made any ex-
periment with the vetch, but have a
few plants, and intend getting seed
and sowing the coming autumn."

"I shall try ash element and peas
in June, let the peas mature and die
on the land, and plant cotton on same
land in the spring of 1879. I shall
be pleased to give you the result of
any experiment I may make with the
ash element, peas, &c., &c."

Mr. D. Lynch Pringle writes from
Kithfield, Georgetown on the 19th
February: "In June last I prepared
two acres, as follows: On one simply
sowed two bushels of cow peas; on the
other I applied four hundred pounds
of the ash element and then sowed
the peas. The difference was very
marked between the two acres. The
one on which I applied the ash ele-
ment producing the most luxuriant
crop of peas I have ever seen. The
other produced only a poor crop. I
allowed the vines to remain untouched
upon the land until the middle of
November, when I turned them under
and sowed oats. The difference in
the growth of the oats is as marked
as it was in the peas; and, in fact, one
I consider a beautiful crop; the other
poor. I sowed perhaps a little more
oats on the one acre than on the other,
but not enough to make the differ-
ence as marked as it now is."

Mr. Pringle also kindly offers to
aid your committee by giving them
any information within his reach and
by experimenting.

Mr. Paul S. Felder, agent of the
"State Grange of South Carolina,"
has obligingly furnished the following
notes of experiments begun on his
plantation in Orangeburg:

"About ten acres of land, dry and
rather sandy, with a gradual slope
of about one foot to the hundred feet,
planted one year in cotton, the next
in corn, and in the fall of 1876 in
oats, made about fifteen bushels to the
acre. Oats were cut in June, calves
and hogs pastured on land until lat-
ter part of July; then a mixture, two
parts calcined marl and one part each
ground phosphate and German
kainit, was sowed, with cow-peas,
broadcast on eight acres at the rate
of four hundred pounds of the former

and one bushel of the latter to the
acre, and were turned under. The
peas grew luxuriantly, the vines cov-
ered the land completely, fruited well,
and it was necessary to drag the wood-
en side of the harrow over the field in
November in order to level them be-
fore turning under.

"The remaining two acres were
sown in peas, without the mixture, at
the same time with the eight, and the
crop was not good on them by one-
half at the least.

"In November, without picking
the peas, the ten acres were sowed
down, about a half acre in barley, one
acre in wheat, and the rest in oats, and
peas, and vines, barley, wheat and
oats were turned under with a Watt
plough.

"About two or three weeks after, a
part of a cotton field manured for cot-
ton with two hundred pounds Georgia
State Grange Fertilizer to the acre
was planted in wheat. The result so
far is that the barley, wheat and
oats planted with the ash element
(as the above mixture is called) and
peas turned under are far ahead of
the rest.

"To sum it up. I have eight acres
of oats, barley and wheat planted
with ash element and peas, two in
oats after peas alone, four acres of
wheat and twenty-five of oats in the
cotton field manured with two hun-
dred pounds Georgia State Grange
Fertilizer per acre when the cotton
was planted, and about forty acres of
oats on rested land."

Mr. John Stoney Porcher, of Wal-
worth, upper St. John's, writes: "I
had three-fourths of an acre in peas,
with two hundred and fifty pounds
ash element last spring, for wheat in
the fall. Owing to some mistake the
wheat was not planted until the 5th
of February. It looks very well now,
but is too small to conjecture any-
thing about it."

"The ash element was used on
peas that were planted, invariably
to feed to mules in the summer, with
good results. On six acres I put
200 pounds per acre, applying it to
every other row. The effect was
quite apparent, both in color and in
quantity of vine and peas. They
were cut in August as needed. The
vines with ash element put out again,
and made small fruit. But for the
drought they would have made a
good second crop. The vines with-
out the ash element put out a few
leaves, but made no fruit. The land
was quite poor."

"One of my neighbors planted
three acres of peas with the ash ele-
ment, (the quantity of this used I do
not know) last spring. Hogs were
allowed to eat off the peas. Two acres
were put in wheat and one in rye, the
last week in January.

"These are the only experiments in
progress here. Several will be under-
taken this year, using the five hun-
dred pounds of ash element per acre
with peas, preparatory for small
grain and cotton."

It is understood that Mr. W. G.
Hinson and other planters on James
Island will begin experiments this
spring. Mr. Joseph T. Dill will do
the same.

These experiments by Messrs.
Adger & Warren, Dr. Barton, Mr.
Pringle, Mr. Felder and Mr. Porcher
have been made under one formula;
they have been uniform in their
course and results, and though incom-
plete have progressed sufficiently to
establish through their remarkable
coincidence, beyond a peradventure,
one material fact in the A. L. and
T. S. system, namely, the effective-
ness of the ash element, its capacity
to stimulate wonderfully the growth
of the pea, and in the same degree,
therefore, increase its fertilizing pow-
er. And they foreshadow, besides,
through a comparison of crops grown
with and without the element, the re-
sult in June and September, a great-
ly larger production through the use
of the element; therefore, so far so
good.

Your committee will report from
time to time, the progress of these ex-
periments, and when the harvest is

ended, the results. And they trust
that this paper will incite planters
everywhere on our alluvial lands,
having the means, to test for them-
selves and for the benefit of their less
fortunate neighbors the practicability
and utility of this system of cultivat-
ing cereals and meadows.

Your committee are indebted to
Mr. James G. Holmes, Jr., for a re-
port of very interesting experiments
with wheat and grass on the rice
lands of Cape Fear River, North
Carolina, prepared when on a visit to
Wilmington last November. Mr.
Holmes assures your committee that
the statements may be relied on as
they were obtained from gentlemen
who planted the crop, and as he
places the report at the disposal of
the committee, it is introduced entire:

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Character.

The great hope of society is indi-
vidual character, because it not alone
effects the individual himself, but also
the society in which he lives. Em-
erson says that the character of
men make the conscience of society in
which they live. Benjamin Franklin
attributed all his success among men
to the character he established for
himself and not to any brilliancy of
intellect. Character is capital in it-
self. It is a victory organized, and
does not depend upon birth, fortune
or influence. There is no capital
goes so far or pays so well, and bank-
ruptcy in character is seldom repaired
in a life time. To establish charac-
ter, feelings have to be disciplined,
habits moulded and controlled in
obedience to reason and moral con-
science, and when properly fashioned
make the surest passport through life.
We find in everyday life that when a
person of doubtful character circu-
lates a piece of news it is received
with suspicion, whereas when it is at-
tributed to a man of character people
listen with eager interest and convic-
tion. The best time to test a man of
character is when the tide is against
him. George Washington was a true
example of a man of great character,
who sowed in times of danger and
difficulty a force of will, a tenacity of
purpose that have never been sur-
passed. It is loss of character that
has filled prisons, poorhouses and
lunatic asylums, and only when
people appreciate the true worth of
character—how jealously it should
be guarded and transferred as a pre-
cious heritage to their offspring—will
the world furnish fewer causes of hu-
man misery, sorrow and degradation.

A Beautiful Idea.

I cannot believe that earth is man's
abiding place. It cannot be that our
life is cast up by the ocean of eternity
to float for a moment on its waves
and sink to nothingness. Else why
is it that the glorious aspirations
which leap like angels from the temple
of our hearts are forever wandering
about unsatisfied? Why is it that
the rainbow and the clouds come
over us with beauty that is not of
earth, then pass off and leave us to
muse upon their faded loveliness?
Why is it that the stars who hold
their festivals around the midnight
throne are set above the grasp of
limited faculties, forever mocking us
with their unapproachable glory?
And finally, why is it that the bright
forms of human beauty presented to
our view and then taken from us,
leaving the thousand streams of our
affections to flow back in Alpine tor-
rents on our hearts? We are born
for a higher world than that of the
earth; hear is a realm where rainbows
never fade—where the stars will be
but before us, like isles that slumber
on the ocean; and where the beings
that pass before us like shadows will
stay in our presence forever?

"He's filling his last cavity," said
the dentist, as he saw a fellow crea-
ture lowered into the grave.

The hangman's vegetable—The
art o' choke.

A Woman of Influence.

"I want to know if this is a steam
injun or a boss car!" yelled a woman
with a complexion like an old boot,
as she hooked the conductor in the
coat collar with the handle of her
umbrella, and pulled him back with
a jerk that came very near stretching
him out on the hay.

"Really, mum, I don't understand
you," stammered the young man.

"You don't, hey? No, I'll be bound
you don't; but if you don't stop this
car, and that mighty sudden too, or
I'll give you a taste of this umbrella
over your wooden head that you will
understand. Here I've been motion-
in' to you and shakin my fist at you
for the last two minutes but there
you stand grinnin' like a chesny cat
at the gals on the sidewalk and never
once shippin' your eyes around to see
how your passengers are comin' on.
There now, help me out with my
basket, an' look sharp about it. You-
ve carried me five blocks further'n I
wanted to go, an' I want you to tell
the man what runs that car comin'
yonder to pass me back free. I'm a
patient woman, an' I ever say much,
but I've got lots of influence, young
man—for my man is fireman in a
printin' office down town—an' if you
know which side of your bread has
the butter on you'll attend to busi-
ness a little sharper the next time
I'm aboard. That's all. You hear
me."

Too Beautiful to Leave.

We have it from a gentleman of
undoubted veracity, says the Colum-
bia Register, who conversed with
McEvoy a few days before his execu-
tion, that the unfortunate man, while
talking with his counsel on the day
alluded to, said that he had always
been indifferent about being execu-
ted, and more especially since his last
escape—even upon the day on which
he was respite by the Governor, at
which time he expected to be in pris-
on within an hour after the arrival
of the respite. "But now, sir, life is
very sweet to me. Never, before did
the world look so beautiful to me.
The songs of the birds sound sweeter,
the leaves on the trees look greener
and fresher, the (sun which I have
never seen anything particularly
beautiful,) breaks through my cell
window, and, for the first time in my
life, I see beauty in that, too."
Lancaster Ledger.

The First Step.

There is no step so important as
the first step in any direction, espe-
cially a wrong one. Having once
taken it, you are very likely to go
farther. One who steals a penny will
remember it when he thinks of steal-
ing a sovereign. If he steals the
sovereign first, when he is tempted by
thousands he will remember he is al-
ready a thief. A perfectly innocent
person dreads the soil of any sin upon
his soul, but after the slightest smirch
he cannot say, "I am clean." The
vulgar proverb, "One might as well
be hung for a sheep as for a lamb,"
means a great deal. Often the lamb
was stolen years before, and why not
take the sheep?

HONESTY.—Two young men, twins,
of Hart county, Ga., worked out their
fathers debts, in compliance with his
death-bed request. They were thir-
teen years of age when they began,
and obtained their maturity before
finishing. Although frequently told
that they were neither legally nor
morally bound to do so, they persis-
ted until the last cent was paid.

"Do you see any grapes, Bob?"
"Yes, but there is dogs." "Big dogs,
Bob?" "Yes, very big." "Then
come along—these grapes are not
ours, you know."

The United States utilizes in agri-
culture ten per cent of its area;
Great Britain, fifty-eight per cent.
and Holland, seventy.
Mollusks are out of season.

The Goslin.

John Billings says: The goslin is
the old goose's young child. They
are yaller all over, and as soft as a
ball of worsted.

There foot is wove hole, they can
swim as easy as a drop of kastor oil
on the water. They are born annu-
ally about the 15th of May, and was
never known to die naturally. If a
man should tell me he saw a goose
die a natural death, I wouldn't be-
lieve him on oath after that, not even
if he had swore he had told a lie
about seeing a goose die.

The goose are different in one re-
spect from the human family, who are
said to grow weaker and wiser, where-
as a goose always grows tuffer and
more phoolish.

I have seen a goose they said was
99 1/2 years old last June, and it didn't
look an hour older than one that was
only sweet sixteen.

The goslin waddles when he walks
and paddles when he swims, but
never dives like a duck out of sight in
the water, but only changes ends.

The food of the goose is rye, corn,
oats and barley, sweet apples, lassy
puddings, succutash and biled cab-
bage, cooked potatoe, raw meat, wine,
jelly and turnips, stale bread, kould
hasb, and buckwheat cakes that are
left over.

They ain't so particular as some
pholks what they eat, won't get mad
and quit if they can't have wet toast
and lamb chops every morning for
breakfast.

A Husband Market.

A strong minded woman married
a man not noted for activity of body
or energy of character, and before the
honeymoon was over, upon awak-
ing one morning, he found his spouse
in tears.

"My love," said he, "what is the
matter?"

"Oh I've had such a dreadful
dream."

"Why, what was it?"

"I thought I was going out Wash-
ington street when I saw a sign,
'Husbands for Sale.' So many wo-
men were rushing in that I followed,
and just then they were selling a
splendid specimen for \$1,000."

"But did they all bring as much as
that?"

"Oh, no. They went at \$1,000,
\$500 and so on down."

"Well, did you see any that looked
like me?"

"Yes, indeed. But they were tied
up in bunches like asparagus, and sold
for ten cents a bunch."

Keeping Up Appearances.

A member of the sanitary police
came across a boy the other day who
was wheeling home a load of oyster
cans and bottles, and curious to know
what use the lad could put them to,
he made a direct inquiry.

"Going to throw them over into
our back yard," replied the boy. "I
took two loads home yesterday."

"But what do you use 'em for?"

"It's a trick of the family," grin-
ned the lad.

"How trick?"

"I'd just as lief tell," continued the
boy, as he spit on his hands to resume
his hold of the barrow. "We're going
to have some refreshments come in from
the country. We may not have much
to eat, but if they see these cans and
bottles and boxes the'll think we've
had isters, champagne, figs and nuts
till we've got tired of 'em, and are
living on bread and taters for a heal-
thy change!"

The officer scratched his ear like a
man who had received a new idea.

False friends are like our shadow
—keeping close to us while we walk
in the sunshine, but leaving us the
instant we cross into the shade.

A Tennessee paper has a poem en-
titled, "Smile when ever you can.
Whiskey is cheap in that State!
Difficult man to divorce—one wed-
ded to his own ideas.