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#### NEW PATENT." DR. PATRICK'S COTTON PRESS

The undersigned Agent for Orangeburg County begs leave to call the attention of COTTON PLANTERS to the same, and would advise every one in need of a COT-TON PRESS to purchase a patent at once. For CHEAPNESS, SIMPLICITY, and POWER, it has no equal.

Any one desirous of seeing the "modus eperandi" of said Press, can do so by calling at the Store of J. W. Patrick & Co., Russel Street Orangeburg C. H., S. C., where a model can be seen, or address Capt. Jeff ing to replenish his stock, meekly asks STOKES Gen'l Agent Midway S. C.

J. W. PATRICK, Agt. Orangeburg County S. C. July 26 1 1878

The Farmer and Merchant.

WHO NEEDS "BACKBONE"-VIEWS OF A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

Editors Milwankee Journal of Commerce :- I notice in your issue of October 22d, an interesting column called "Good Reading for Farmers." It contained several letters from the files of Milwaukee merchants, showing that Club of New Subscribers, will receive an ing their accounts because the farmers and all because he is afraid of offending this. The farmer is, after all, to some of the West won't pay their store bills his backless a bankrupt, or near it, creditor who adopts a manly course like the country are slow in meet and all because he is afraid of offending this. The farmer is, after all, to some of the West won't pay their store bills his backbone constituents by insisting until they can sell their wheat at a price on what is only his just due. that will suit them. One letter, addressed to the M lwaukee Journal of Commerce, and signed "Country Merchant," appeals eloquently to the farmers to sell a portion of their crops, even at a sacrifice, and pay the country dealer for the sugar, tea, coffee, pork and dry-goods that they have been cat ing up and wearing out all summer and that he owes for. That letter is so full you so privileged and favored a class of Contract Advertisements inserted upon the of truth and sound suggestion that I hope you will let me quote it here in of yourselves are expected to be prompt full. I will here say that I wish that in their dealings and honorable in their every one of the fifteen hundred news papers of the northwest would place the contents of this letter before their read ers. There is not a word in it that any honest and reasonable farmer, who pays his debts (like every other class of busi ness men) exactly when they fall due nd whether it is entirely convenient. for them or not could object to. And I believe that it would make a great many farmers who are unbusiness like to be so, reflect a little and see how mean they are in this matter and how ness interests of the whole country from Sun Prairie to New York City, and how much they are injuring themselves. It every one of your exchanges in Wiscon sin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, would copy this letter of your Granges and talk about elevating save millions of dollars this winter to Milwaukee, Chicago and New York. It would prevent innumerable failures, and take the teeth out of the wolf, "hard has to say to the farmers, and I hope times," that is abroad in the land farmers will read it and heed it. Now deranging the machinery in finance stopping manufacturing industries, lower ing the market for produce, and threate . ing the very homes of farmers them elves. Here are

VIEWS OF A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

SUN PRAIRIE, WIS., Oct. 14, 1873.

Editors Milwaukee Journal of Com merce :- We have at all times been told that the agricultural communities, which mean the farmers, are the great bulwark and backbone of the country. We willingly concede that it is true. In politics they say who shall rule and they send who they will to fill our halls of legislature, seats in congress, pre sidential and judicial chairs; and when they move in organized bodies, as they now are doing, they create an influence that intimidates and frightens our great railroad kings. They say, thus far have your land grabbing schemes, subsidies and theft of the public domain gone, but they shall go no farther. We do not say they are wrong. So far, so good! But let us look a little farther

Where ought we to look for the com mercial honor of our country? Most assuredly in the backbone of our country. We look for it; do we find it where, more than any where else, we ought to

and see what is the duty of the hour.

What is the course pursued by large majority of our farming commun

find it? In the spring the country merchant goes into the market and buyshis stock of goods, fills up his store; and Messrs. A., B., C., and perhaps a hundred more of the backbone of the country, come and make their purchases through the summer for themselves and their fami lies, with the distinct understanding that when they get in their crops they will pay their accounts. Some of these farmers are well off-rich! worth four times as much as the man whose sugar, coffee, pork, tea, &c., they are eating through the season! In the fall they harvest their bountiful crops. Their bius stacks and barns groan with their well filled contents; and the poor country merchant who it may be is "hard up" to pay his creditor, and want for his money according to agreement. customer who is richer than he won't In nine cases out of ten what answer pay his just dues. Let him not be does he get? Here is where the "com "afraid of offending." Let him inform

merciai honor" of the backbone com es Squire Cornerib that he shall not get in. He is told that wheat has gone off another yard of goods or a gallon of advances the farmer will hold his wheat. old account. Let him tell Squire Corn The agreement to pay when he "got off crib to go to Joves, or any other place his wheat" meant when he sold it, &c,; to do his trading until he can walk up that he was able to pay interest, &c., and pay his little bills like a respectable and the merchant must wait. As the business man. Let him place his ac poor merchant who owes in Milwaukee, count, if need be in the hands of young Chicago, New York or Boston cannot sustain himself on his kind of commer cial honor, he goes to protest, loses his

We venture to say that of all our farmers, mechanics, manufacturers and professional men, the least commercial honor is to be found in the agricultural communities of the country. If you do not believe it ask almost any of the country merchants doing a credit busi ness. Now, farmers of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, what is your duty? Are community that all of the world outside engagements, while you can flout to the winds every sentiment of integrity and fair dealing, because, for sooth, the price of wheat is not satisfactory and you are able to hold your wheat, or can go to another store to buy your goods, because the merchant needs what you owe him.

Gentlemen, pay your debts! Pay your country merchants! Give him the means to keep his credit good. Don't let him go to his bed night after night and really dishonest without meaning to toss on his pillow thinking where the money is coming from the next few days to keep him from being driven to much harm they are doing to the busi the wall. Aye ! with your bins full of cash wheat, even at a sacrifice, pay your and are wearing out, that he owes for ! And then, gentlemen, you will have a right (and not till then) to stand up in "Country Merchant," I know it would the position, socially, of the agricultural community of our country.

Yours, COUNTRY MERCHANT. This is what "Country Merchaut" I have a word or two to say to "Country Merchant," He talks of "backbone. How much "backbone" has he? Let us see. He says :

As the poor merchant who owes in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York or Boston cannot sustain himself on this kind of commercial honor, he goes to protest, loses his credit becomes a bank upt, or near it, all because he is afraid of offending his backbone constituents by insisting on what is only his just

Right here is the trouble. The ountry merchant is "afraid of offend ng" his farmer customer, so he lets him drag in his payments, while he goes whining to his ereditor because he can't collect what is Jue him. Does Country Merchant try to collect? Does he nsist upon getting what is his just due. ust when it is due? Does he crowd Squire Cornerib, and tell him he must come to time or have the lawyers and the sheriff after him? In short, does Country Merchant himself show the least particle of "backbone" in his deal ings with his well-to do obstreperous farmer eastomer? No, sir. Mr Country Merchant is "afraid of offend ing." He begs and whines for pay from Souire Cornerib, and goes on sell ng more goods to that lonest yeoman who was never known to sell a bushel of wheat on a raising market because he always expects it is going higher, and who never pays Country Merchant until he gets ready. When absolute want and commercial dishonor stare him in tle face. Country Merchant perhaps whines so hard that Squire Cornerib gets mad and says: "Well if Smith don't want to trust me, Jones will.' What does Country Merchant do then ! He sits down and writes an eloquent plea to his city creditor, placing all the blame upon his farmer customers. I sell you, Mr. Editor, Country Merchan is just as much to blame for the bad business habits of the farmer as the far mer himself. The farmer never expects to pay his debt at a definite time because he has never been obliged to. Coun'ry Merchant assert his rights. Let him fight for them. Let him determine not to go to the wall because the farmer

Law Calf.

If Squire Cornerib is the man we take him to be, he will respect and honor a credit, becomes a bankrupt, or near it, creditor who adopts a manly course like extent a rational being. He is not much worse, if not much better, than the rest of mankind. He will bully and despise his creditor if his creditor will let him, and he will respect him if he won't. The farmer is slow and irregular and business like about paying his debts because he has never been taught any better. It is the business of the country merchant to teach him that a debt is a debt, and that it must be paid when payment was promised, whether wheat is two dollars or a dollar five. The country merchanis, in my opinion, the man who stands most in need of "back bone."

Yours Respectfully, CITY MERCANT. MILWAUKEE, Oct., 30.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

The general agent of the American Emigrant Company gives the follow

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing. Never let them stand or lie in

mud or snow.

2. Take up land rams early in the ber 1st, following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest b.rs. thus saving broken limbs.

4. Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at

6. If a ewe lose her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, in

8. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning. 9. Never frighten sheep if possible to

avoid it. 10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold

weather if you can. 31. Separate all weak, or thin, or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch, it at once and wash the wound; and if it is fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily and always wash with something heal ing. If a limb is broken bind it up with splinters, tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on

24. Do not let the sheep spoil their

wool with chaff or burs. 15. Cut tag locks in early spring.

16. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking care in changing dry for green feed,

17. If one is lame, examine the foot clean out between the boofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with

blue vitrol, boiled in a little water 18. Shear at once any sheep commend ng to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

19. Have at least one good work by you for referrence. This will be money in your pocket.

### Immigration,

Captain Frank Melchers, of Charles ton, publishes the following card:

"The Rey. Mr Robert Neu:nann, mi ionary of Castle Garden, New York having come to the South, under the direction of the commissioners of immi gration of New York, for the purpose of seeking a new field for the immigrants arriving daily, is desirous of placing a few hundred families in South Caroli

"Under the auspices of the German Society of Charleston, the undersigned therefore, calls upon the planters, farm ers and others who desire to have some of these laborers, to write immediately and designate what kind of laborers they wish whole families, or single labo rers, Germans or Italians, craftsmen

"Planters who have land for sale at low prices or whe desire to give a por five to ten cents and that till the price kerosene on credit until he squares his tion of their land free to immigrants, will also please state it, as a por tion of the immigrants have money enough to start a farm if they get the land gratis or on a long credit.

"An opportunity presents itself here to draw the long desired immigrants to our State, and if all act promptly, sever al thousand good men may come here. "The undersigned is ready to devote

his time for the purpose, and only de sires the cooperation of the citizens of "FRANZ MELCHERS,

"Editor Deutsche Zeitung." All the papers in the State are respect fully, requested to copy the above as of ten as their liberality will dictate.

#### The Value of a Newspaper.

A mechanic tells an interesting story of how he was induced to take a news paper, and what came of it, as fol

Ten years ago I lived in a town in Indiana. Un returning home one night -for I am a car penter by trade-I saw a little girl leave my door and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Harris had sent after their newspaper, which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea my wife said to me:

"I wish you would subscribe for the newswaper; it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home.' "I would like to do so,' said. I, "but

you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet

She replied: "If you take this pa per I will sew for the tailor to pay for

I subscribed for the paper; it came in due time to the shop. While readeng one noon and looking over it I saw an advertisement of the County Commis sioners to let a bridge that was to be built. I put in a bid for the bridge, and the job was awarded to e.e. on which I cleared \$300, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper. If I had not subscribed for lips: the newspaper I should not have known anything about the contract, and could not have met my payment on my house and lot. A mechanic never loses any thing by taking a newspaper.

### German Domesticity.

"The simplicity of domestic life in Germany," says a writer, "has not been overstated. My respect for the staff of life' has wonderfully increased since the introduction, for, with a bread and butter diet from morning till night, I find myself at the end of each meal ooking forward with avidity to the next. To hear over bountiful American tables of the five daily German meals is somewhat satiating, but when one gets here he finds it is not a question of times of cating, but how to get enough every time. And so to dyspeptice and cloyed American appetites I say, Throw away your drugs and tonics and take the first steamer to Germany. The intellectual longings for a mastery of the language will be quenched in the more impera tivo cravings of a lower order of nature. But with this simple fare, which seems sometimes hardly a fair exchange for your generous supply of thalers, you are treated to a good deal of affection, introduced to all the relations of the family, and at the end of a few weeks you find yourself with quite an exten sive circle of acquaintances.'

### Manners.

Manners are more important than money. A boy who is polite and pleasant in his manners will always have friends, and will not often make enemies Good behaviour is essential to prosperity. A boy feels well when he does well. If you wish to make everybody pleasant about you, and gain friends wherever you go, cultivate good man ners. Many boys have pleasant manners for company, and ugly manners for

We visited a small railroad town, not long since, and were met at the depot by a little boy of about eleven or twelve years, who conducted us to the house of his mother, and entertained and cared for us, in the absence of his father, with as much polite attention and thoughtful care, as the most cultivated gentleman could have done. We said this to his

mother when we left her home. "You are greatly blessed in your son, he is so attentive and obliging."

"Yes," she said, "I can always depend on Charley when his father is absent. He is a great help and comfort to me." She said this as it did her heart good to acknowledge the cleverness of her

The best manners cost so little, and are worth so much, that every boy can have them.

#### The Wanderer's Prayer.

On a cold, dreary evening in autumn, a small bey, poorly clad, yet cleanly and tidy, with a pack upon his back, knocked at the door of an old Quaker in the town of S\_\_\_\_. "Was Mr. Lanmen at home?" "Yes." The boy wished to see him, and he was speedily ushered into the host's presence.

Friend Lanman was one of the wealthiest men in the County, and President of the L-Railroad. The boy had come to see i he could obtain a situation on the road. He said he was an orphan-his mother had been dead only two months, and he fully together. Therefore, hegin lat lad was too small for the filling of any place within the Quaker's gift and he was forced to deny him. Still he lsked the looks of the boy and said to him:

phia, to whom thee may apply with as am sorry I have no employment for

went the rounds of his spacious mansion, lantern in hand, as was his wont, to see that all was safe, before retiring for the night. As he passed the door of the so lightly in common talk, and its estate little chamber where the poor wandering often entered upon as though it were orphan had been placed to sleep, he heard a voice. He stooped and listened and distinguished the tones of a simple. earnest prayer. He bent his ear nearer. and heard these words from the boys Of all the desirable qualities in a pig b

me to help myself. Watch over me as me as deeds shall merit! Bless the a pig will eat in proportion to his size, good man in whose house I am sheltered, provided he can digest and assimilate it, and spare him long, that he may con tinue his bounty to other suffering and needy ones. AMEN!

And the Quaker responded another AMEN as he moved on; and as he went his way he meditated. The boy had a true idea of the duties of life, and pos sessed a warm, grateful heart. "I veri

Quaker had changed his mind concern ing his answer to the boy's application. "Who learned thee how to pray?" asked Friend L.

"My mother, sir," was the soft reply. And the rich brown eves grew moist. "And thee will not forget thy mother's counsels ?"

"I cannot, for I know that my success in life is dependent upon them,"

"My boy thee may stay here in my house ; and very soon I will take thee to my office. Go now and get thy break

Friend L. was gathered to the spirit harvest shortly after the breaking out of the late war; but he lived to see the ill bre'l mongrel hog will requirer only poor boy he had adopted rise, step by one sixth more food than a quiety refined; step, until he finally assumed the responsible office which the failing guar dian could no longer hold. And to day there is no man more honored and re spected by his friends, and none more feared by gamblers and evilminded speculators in irresponsible stock, than is the once poor Wanderer-now presi dent of one of the best managed and most productive Railways in the United

Whiq of a recent morning tells the fol lowing story : "A great number of per sons who are known as "tramps" are at present wandering about the city. A part of these are undoubtedly seeking antoroom; the husband soon followed employment, while others are vagrants from preference and habit. On Monday afternoon one of these wanderers accosted a dress maker, came in, and procested

want to go to the poor house, but I am afraid there is no help tor it. I have traveled every step of the way from Utica, and asked for work at every town, and of every person, and begged my lodging and my food. I kept up my courage, for I had heard that Troy was a large manufacturing place; and I was sure, sir, that I could get something to do so that I could earn an honest living. My dear mother lives near Buffalo (here the man began to weep), and she is expecting money from me to pay the few dollars she owes for rent, and to buy coal and wood for the winter. My Godo sir, I wish I was dead." .. Hundreds of men who have been thrown out of che ployment by the recent money panie will, we fear, be obliged, like this mani to seek the shelter of the county poer house." at blrew salt opnis and

#### Right Kind of Matrimony of les A salt to omegaly est avglers.

We advise all, of every condition, to marry. It is no excuse to say the times are hard. They have a saying in Ireland that two can pull better and stronger than one, particularly if they pull cheer was now a homeless wanderer. But the once. The harder the times the greater uecessity for companionship comfort and consolation. Consider the reserve no T

The Christain Intelligencer, treating of "Suitableness in Marriage," remarks "Thee may stop in my house to night | that the marriage which is based on a and on the norrow I will give thee the fair, mutual estimate of character; which name of two or three men in Philadel is the unison of kindred minds, the concurrence of two natures suited to each surance of kind reception, at least. I other; the interbleading of two hearts. made one by pure and holy affections is indeed the nearest approach to hear Later in the evening the old Quaker en that can be made on earth through any human relationship. Marriage does, indeed, involve so much, that the wonder is that it should be treated so but a lottery, with a few prizes and many blanks. (a) they and to glimerites

DESIRABLE QUALITIES IN A PIGvigorous appetite is of the first imper-"O, Good Father in Heaven! help tonce. A hag that will not eat is of an more use than a mill that will not grind: watch over my conduct; and care for and it is undoubtedly true that the more the more profitable he will prove. and I

The next desirable quality is, perliape, queitness of disposition. The blood in derived from the food, and flesh is derived from the blood. Animal force is derived from the transformation of flesh: The more of this is used in unnecessary motions, the greater the demand on the ly believe the lad will be a treasure to stomach, and the more food will there his employer !" was his concluding reflec be required merely to sustain the vital function-and the more frequently flosh When the morning came, the old is transformed and formed again the tougher and less palatable it becomes!

> This quality, quietness of disposition. combined with a small amount of usoful parts, or offal, has been the aim of all modern breeders. Its importance will readily be perceived, if we assume that seventyfive per cent. of the food is ordin arily consumed to support the vital function, and that the slight additional demand of only one sixth more food, is required for the extra offal parts and un necessary activity. Such a coarse rest less animal would gain in flesh and fat, in proportion to the food consumed, only half as fast as the quiet, reflaced animal. To assume that a rough, coarse, savage. well bred Berkshire, Essex or Suffolk, is not extravagant, ive a diger the forther

An American officer played a provok ng practical joko ru a newly married Peruvian officer at Callao, who, with his wife, was the most devoted and realous of lovers. He sent a note to the wife that the husband was in the habit of going to see a certain lady at a certain time and place; he also wrote to the husband that his wife was in the habit THE STORY OF A TRAMP .- The Troy of going to the same place at the same hour to to meet a certain gentlemen. Maddened by jealousy each went to the appointed place at the same time. The wife went first, and was shown into an Mutual recriminations ensued, in the midst of which the lady of the the house a Whig representative on First street, she had never seen either of the parties and said : "Can you tell a fellow where before. Having found out the author" he can get work?" Receiving a nega of the joke, they visited him with such tive reply, the miserable man related his effect that he kept his hed for a week. woes as follows: "Stranger, I do not and his eyes were closed for a fortnight,