

Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 10.

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NUMBER 25

A CARD.

Dr. J. G. WANNAMAHER is in possession of the Receipts and Prescription Books of the late Dr. E. J. Oliveros. All persons desiring to get any of the above Preparations or Renewal of Prescriptions can do so by calling on

Dr. WANNAMAHER,
At his Drug Store.

aug 21-3m

REMOVED TO THE REAR OF

A. FISCHER'S STORE

Where I am prepared to serve the Public at the shortest notice in my line of business. Thanking the Citizens for their liberal patronage in the past, I beg a continuance of the same in the future.

MOSES M. BROWN, Barbar.

DENTISTRY.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL.

BY

A. M. Snider, L. S. WOLFE & T. J. Calvert.

Office open at all times.

The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Is characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions, constipation, scanty and high-colored urine, with an excessive and often profuse secretion of mucus from the brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well-defined business. There is a fixed idea upon any one thing, at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a "whiffle-minded" or "flickie-minded" man. This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may with a certainty be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivaled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustules, Pimples, Tetter, Fever, Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scald-head, Barbers' Itch, Scoury, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blotches, Glandular Swellings, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most powerful Alternative ever originated by man, removing morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia and melancholia

Sold by all Druggists, and will be sent by express to all parts of the country by addressing the proprietor, G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D., 143 Court Street Boston, Mass., who may be consulted free of charge either personally or by mail. Send 25 cents and get a copy of his Book on Nervous Diseases.

aug 14 1875 1y

ORANGEBURG.

IN COMMON PLEAS.

Oliveros vs. Oliveros, et al.

For Sale, the Lot, and Residence on Russell Street recently erected, between Mr. Pike's and Mr. Scovill's; with the ornamental material for finishing the piazza, &c., in handsome style. The house has French roof, three bay windows, and kitchen extension, and has eleven Rooms in all. The Lot extends back to Glover Street in the rear, has outbuildings and a fine Well of water. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Rosa Oliveros, Executrix, or the undersigned, who will receive proposals for the purchase of the same.

The time for proof of claims against the Estate of the late Esdras I. Oliveros has been extended to August 1, 1876.

By Order of the Court

C. B. GLOVER,

Referee.

June 3 3m.

ARTHUR H. LEWIN

DERMATOLOGIST AND PRACTICAL HAIR CUTTER,

If you want a good and easy Shave or an Artistic Hair Cut or a delightful Shampoo, go to

ARTHUR H. LEWIN'S

Hair Cutting Rooms, No. 3 Law Range opposite Court House Square. Special attention paid to Children Hair Cutting. Extra Rooms for Ladies.

sept 4 1875 1y

Nobody's Dog.

Will nobody pity nobody's dog?
Will nobody hide me away?
Or give me at least one meal in a year,
And that on a July day!

For hunger tempts to an evil course,
And if I've no soul to be saved,
Why should I shrink from stealing a bone,
Or try to be better believed?

True, nobody's dog, no wisdom affects—
He feels he's a vagabond thing,
With a hang-dog look and a tail depressed,
Always prepared for a fling!

Never surprised by a blow or a kick—
Yet, if he were somebody's own,
Not a tail would be carried with loftier air,
Not a truer dog be known.

Farm, Garden and Household.

A BILL OF FARE.

A correspondent, says the Times, has sent us a complete bill of fare for a week, which may be used for months with slight variations. She makes the statement that it has been used by a family of eight or nine persons at about twenty-five dollars per week. It certainly is substantial and not easily criticised by dyspeptics. It is as follows:

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—Tea or coffee, beefsteak, fried potatoes, fried hominy, French rolls, toast.

Dinner—Roast chickens, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, lettuce salad, with dressing, ice water and claret, bread.

Supper—Bread, canned fruit or strawberries, cheese, tea or coffee.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Tea or coffee, mutton or lamb chops, fried mashed potatoes, corn meal muffins, bread or rolls.

Lunch—Cold chicken, boiled hominy, potatoes, tea and rolls.

Dinner—Roast beef, peas or canned corn, mashed potatoes, lettuce salad, bread, tea, pudding.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Fried eggs, fried potatoes; rolls, toast and coffee.

Lunch—Cold corned beef, boiled hominy, tea, rolls or bread.

Dinner—Cold roast beef, clam fritters, potatoes, tomatoes, pickles, tea or coffee, corn bread.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast—Beefsteak, hominy, cakes or muffins, tea or coffee.

Lunch—Scrambled eggs, boiled potatoes, sliced, raw tomatoes rolls and tea.

Dinner—Soup, lamb or mutton, potatoes, pickles, hominy, croquettes, lemon pie.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Lamb or mutton chops, potatoes cut up and stewed in milk, rolls and toast, tea and coffee.

Lunch—Cold lamb, strawberry short-cake, tea and rolls.

Dinner—Roast veal, mashed potatoes, fresh peas, pickles, tea or coffee.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Omelette of eggs, boiled hominy, corn meal muffins, tea and coffee.

Lunch—Cold roast veal, potatoes, sliced tomatoes, tea and rolls.

Dinner—A fresh fish, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, cottage pudding and sauce, tea and coffee.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Beefsteak, fried hominy, bread, rolls or toast, coffee.

Lunch—Fried eggs, raw fried potatoes, tea and biscuit.

Dinner—Corn beef, spinach or asparagus, potatoes, corn bread and coffee, boiled hominy.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A Cheap Blueing—Quarto: of an ounce of oxalic acid, half ounce prussian blue, dissolved in a quart of soft water.

First Rate Salve—One and one-quarter pounds of lard, twelve ounces of rosin, four ounces of beeswax, one ounce oil of spike, one ounce oil of amber; heat, and stir in the oils while warm.

Drink for the Sick—Two teaspoonfuls arrowroot in a quart pitcher, with a little cold water; three tablespoonfuls white sugar, the juice of one lemon, and part of the rind; stir all quickly while pouring boiling water until the pitcher is full. Drink cold.

Children's Drink—Arrowroot made into a pap, with fresh milk and some water, is the best thing for a baby. It is as good as the best breast milk. Oat meal is better for larger children. Sweeten the arrowroot with powdered sugar, not too sweet.

Self-Improvement.

There are many young working men who are anxious to improve their minds by reading and study out of business hours. But too many grow discouraged and fail in their efforts for self-improvement, although they begin with the best intentions.

A want of thoroughness in whatever is undertaken is, perhaps, one great cause of such failures. A practical writer on that topic gives the following good direction: "Never leave what you undertake to learn until you can reach your arms around it, and clench your hands on the other side." It is not the amount of reading you run over that will ever make you learned; it is the amount you retain. Dr. Albernethy maintained that "there was a point of saturation in his mind," beyond which it was not capable of taking in more. Whatever was pressed upon it afterwards crowded out something else. It is probable that few of us have minds more spongy like than that of the great doctor.

Every young man should endeavor to perfect himself in the science of the business he has chosen. Without this, he must always content himself in the lower walks of his calling. The cost of a few cigars will buy all the books he requires, and his own diligence may be made to well supply the place of a tutor. Without such diligence, the best teacher in the world could not manufacture him a scholar. If once going over a point will not master it, he must tackle it again. Better give a week's study to a page than conclude that you cannot comprehend it. But though it is wise to give your main strength to your own specialty, you should not confine yourself to such studies exclusively. The perfection of all your powers should be your aspiration. Those who can only think or talk on one subject may be efficient in their line; but they are not agreeable members of society in any of its departments. Neither have they made the most of themselves. They become one-sided and narrow in their views, and are reduced to a humiliating dependence on the branch of industry. It costs nothing to carry knowledge; and in times like these, to be able to put his hand to more than one branch of industry often serves a man a good turn.

Do not attempt too much in the way of study to begin with; you will surely lose heart if you do. Be humble and modest in your aspirations, and if you are diligent never fear but that you will hear a voice saying: "Come up higher." Be content to gather the precious gold of learning grain by grain; you will soon be able to see the pile growing, and will learn from it the wonderful power of the little, which is felt and shown in mental as well as in golden grains.

Some people are always poor. In the very midst of plenty they have nothing. A rainy day is sure to find them in want, and a sunshiny one leaves them no better prepared for the next storm. Why is this? Those who are better favored cannot understand it. They wonder how men can go hungry in a land flowing with milk and honey. They are almost constrained at times to deny the statement, and declare it foolishness. Still the fact stares them in the face, as the pitiful cry for bread goes up from hords of hungry souls in every land. Like the wrecked mariner dying of thirst in mid-ocean, so these pitiable creatures famish in a world that is liberal with its bounties.

One great cause of the poverty prevalent around us, is the prodigality among the laboring classes. Not that they are more wasteful of their funds than other people, but they are sooner

made to suffer the effects of their folly. How many fail to appreciate the value of small things. They think it is useless to attempt a saving of pennies, and consequently never have an opportunity to experiment upon pounds. They squander a nimble sixpence and trust to luck for a slow shilling. If the common people of this country would have greater prosperity they must practice a closer economy—men and women alike. The former should abandon the grog-shops, and turn from the paths that lead to bodily excesses and poverty, that may become frugal and prosperous. The latter might perhaps exercise a wiser prudence in the management of household affairs, and thus check numerous little bills of expense, which form a very noticeable aggregate in the course of a single year. Industry and economy may not guarantee us all colossal fortunes, but they will insure lives of independence and adequate homes. Comforts, and plenty of them, are within the reach of every man. All that is needed to secure them is honest labor and a wise economy. Why will hundreds of people persist in making themselves objects of pity, out of food, out of money and out at the elbows, when it can easily be avoided by a policy of working and saving?—*Lumberman.*

A STUBBORN SUICIDE.—The London Court Circular says: They are not very lively people in Suffolk, but it appears that when one of the natives contemplates suicide the resolution is carried out in a very thorough manner. I read that a small village the other day a tradesman's wife got up in the night, and, having proceeded some distance from her house, placed half a pound of gunpowder in a circle around her and set fire to it, but it did not injure her. She then proceeded to her shop, obtained a pound canister of gunpowder, placed it in a bucket, and held her head over it and set fire to it. The result was that the outhouse was blown to pieces, and the woman frightfully burned about the face. She next procured a shoemaker's knife, and stabbed herself in the throat. Strange to say this energetic female is still living; but, as she is under medical care, she need not give up all hopes of extinction, for the doctor will probably finish the work for her which she seems to have commenced so vigorously.

A TRAMP MANGLLED BY DOGS.—William Harris was sent to the Baltimore hospital to receive medical attention for a number of ghastly wounds upon the head and neck inflicted by the teeth of dogs. Harris says he is a native of New York, and was on his way to Baltimore looking for work. He had arrived about five miles of the city, and feeling very hungry and tired stopped at a house to ask for something to eat. Upon entering the yard he was attacked by two large Newfoundland dogs, and being greatly fatigued from his long tramp, could only make a feeble resistance. Two more dogs, attracted by the noise, joined in the attack, and after throwing him down, they all continued to bite ferociously at various parts of his body, but particularly his head. The owner of the dogs was finally attracted by the noise, and running out, drove the dogs off, and rescued the unfortunate man from his terrible position. It is doubtful if he can recover.

A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.—Some one asks why there is not a morning prayer for children corresponding to the evening petition, "Now I lay me down to sleep." The New York World replies that there is such a petition, and this is it:

"Now I wake and see the light,
'Tis God has kept me all the night,
To Him I lift my voice and pray
That He will keep me all the day."

"You come well recommended, I suppose?" said a gentleman to a boy who wanted an easy place. "O, yes, sir: the man I was with last recommended me; he recommended me to leave and get work more congenial with my disposition."

The Light-House Which Stood.

The famous Eddystone light-house, of the coast of Cornwall, England, was first built in a fanciful way, of wood, by the learned and eccentric Wistanley. On its sides he put various boastful inscriptions. He was very proud of his structure, and from its lofty balcony, used boldly to defy the storm, crying:

"Blow, O winds! Rise, O ocean!
Break forth, ye elements, and try my work!"

But one night the sea swallowed up the tower and its builder. It was built a second time of wood and stone by Rudgard. The form was good, but the wood gave hold for the element, and the builder and his structure perished in the flames.

The next great Smeaton was called in. He raised a cone from the solid rock on which it was built, and riveted it to the rock, as the oak is fastened to the earth by its roots. From the rock of the foundation he took the rock of the superstructure. He craved upon it no boastful inscriptions like those of Wistanley, but on its lower course he put, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it;" and on its key-stone above the lantern, the simple tribute, "Laus Deo!" and the structure still stands, holding up its beacon light to the storm-tossed mariner.

AN HONEST CONVICT.—At Des Moines, Iowa, a few months ago, in a moment of passion, a young man of upright character, named Morris Spangler, killed a mate with whom he had hitherto been on friendly terms. It was believed there extenuating circumstances which would prevent a verdict against him, but he was convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He asked leave of the sheriff to visit his parents, who lived a few miles from the city, promising to return so as to go with the other prisoners on the day when they were to be removed. The sheriff accepted his promise. He went home, and bade all his friends and schoolmates farewell, leaving with them various keepsakes, gathered together his school books, and returned promptly, and was conveyed to prison. He took his books, saying he should make a man of himself while he was there.

A man recently died in Zurich who, for thirty years made a remarkably big fool of himself. When young he fell in love, and then became jealous. While in this condition he offended his sweetheart, who to punish him made him swear that he would not speak for twelve months. He swore. But she died before the twelve months elapsed, and the lover concluded to remain dumb until he rejoined her in the next world. He kept his word, and for thirty years was never heard to speak.

A clergyman was "turned down" at a fashionable spelling bee for spelling drunkenness with one n. Shortly afterward he returned to his parish, and found himself very coldly received by his parishioners. He sent for the parish clerk and asked him what was the cause. "Well, sir," replied the man, "a report has come down here that you was turned out of a great lady's house in London for drunkenness."

A medical authority says that a man loses one per cent. of vitality every time he is waked suddenly from sleep. This is what makes a druggist look so pleasant when he is rung up at two o'clock in the morning by a fellow citizen, who wants to know if he keeps postage stamps, and who would like to borrow one until morning.

Two Chicago girls, who took a solemn vow lately never to be separated, have played their first game of croquet for the season, and are not now on speaking terms.

Dan Rice, the showman, is again in trouble. The appurtenances of his new circus were seized for debt in Catlettsburg, Ky., a few days ago, immediately after a performance.

Fashion Notes.

Hats, as a rule, are altogether larger.

The last thing is, apropos—one pocket in the center.

Solid colors, unbleached and white stockings for ladies.

Cream shades find favor in wash dresses, as in everything else.

Fringes are brought out in handsome patterns and are more popular than ever.

According to Paris papers the Oxford faced shoes in French kid are worn indoors and out.

Very broad leather or velvet belts, with silver plated and nickel buckles, continue to find favor.

The coolest possible dress for deep mourning is either barege or black worsted (not silk) grenadine, trimmed with crape.

It is better taste to wear perfectly plain black silk for the first month after leaving off crape, when lace will be appropriate.

The bright, gay parasols and sunshades seen in Paris are no longer confined to red ones, but pink, green and yellow figure conspicuously.

Shoes with the so-called Wurtemberg heels, cut in one piece with the sole, and wider and higher under the foot, are much worn just now in Paris.

The watch protecting pocket is another novelty, designed to protect the watch from pickpockets. It is made of kid, lined with wash leather, and bound with metal like a portemonnaie.

The newest dust cloaks are of silk and alpaca in the form of Ulsters. They are showerproof. Some have jelly-bag hoods. Others are of the round form or have capes forming sleeves.

A Hint to Fault Finders.

Find fault, when you must find fault, in private, if possible, and some time after the offense, rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist when they are blamed without witnesses. Both parties are calmer, and the accused person may be struck with the forbearance of the accuser, who has seen the fault, and watched for a private and proper time for mentioning it. Never be harsh or unjust with your children or servants. Firmness, with gentleness of demeanor and a regard for the feelings, constitutes that authority which is always respected and valued. If you have any cause to complain of a servant, never speak hastily; wait, at all events, until you have had time to reflect on the nature of the offense.

The journey of honor lies not in smooth ways.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

While we are reasoning concerning life, life is gone.—*Ilumc.*

Managing mammas at watering places are managing daughters.

In 1776 it took about three days to go from New York to Philadelphia. In 1876 it takes less than three hours.

What is the difference between the average man of the period and a pillow? One is hard up, and the other is soft down.

An original poem is never too long. A considerable income in some newspaper offices is derived from the sale of waste paper.

Spilkins says there are two ways in which "fair, fat, and forty" makes itself conspicuous, viz: Its waste of sighs; and size of waist.

Irascible gent (to waiter)—"They say there's nothing like leather, don't they?" "Yes, sir." Then it's a lie, for this steak is!" (Waiter evaporates.)

FOR SALE

ONE N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW Turbine 9 inch Water Wheel, and Gearing. I have gained two crops with it, about 100 bales, giving entire satisfaction. Any one about to put up a Water Gin, will do well to see my Wheel, with a 12 foot head on Wheel—I will warrant that the Wheel will run a Forty Saw Gin, and Gin 4 Bales of Cotton per day. Also set of 30 inch Mill Stones.

J. K. HANE.

Port Motte, S. C. July 15 3t