

Orangeburg News & Times.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 11.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1877.

NUMBER 18

FOR SALE

A very desirable HOUSE and LOT, now occupied by Chas. S. Bull. For further particulars, apply to

J. W. MOSELEY.

June 2

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Knowlton & Wannamaker, ATTORNEYS

AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Orangeburg C. H., S. C. Aug. B. Knowlton, F. M. Wannamaker, Orangeburg C. H. St. Matthews, may 5 1877

ABIAL LATIROP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Orangeburg, S. C. 152^d Office in rear of Masonic Hall. March 3

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. MUCKENFUSS Dentist Rooms over Store of Mr. Geo. H. Cornelson's. Charges Reasonable.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Will cure or prevent Disease. No horse will die of Colic, Hots or Lungs Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time. Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Cholera. Foutz's Powders will prevent Gales in Cows, especially Turkeys. Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter rich and sweet. Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease that horses and cattle are heir to. FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold every where. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Dr. A. C. DUKES, may 19 1877

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Indigestion and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Constipation and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Sick Headache & Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Chills, Fevers and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE The Great Cure for Bilious Attacks and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE For Sour Stomach, Headache and Liver Disease.

TAKE HEPATINE For Female Weakness, General Debility and Liver Disease.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A state of the Stomach in which its functions are disturbed, often without the presence of other diseases, attended with loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, sour stomach, rising of food after eating, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, acid or fetid eructations, a fluttering or sinking at the pit of the stomach, palpitations, indigestion of the senses, morbid feelings and uneasiness of various kinds, and which is permanently cured if you take HEPATINE

WHAT IS Constipation or Costiveness? A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as designed by nature and are inordinately hard and expelled with difficulty, caused by a low state of the system, which diminishes the action of the muscular coat of the stomach. This disease is easily cured if you take HEPATINE

WHAT IS INDIGESTION A condition of the Stomach produced by inactivity of the Liver, when the food is not properly digested, and in which condition the sufferer is liable to become the victim of sinking at the pit of the stomach, palpitations, chilliness, fevers and general prostration. It is positively cured if you take HEPATINE

WHAT IS Sick & Nervous HEADACHE? It was at one time supposed that the seat of the brain was in the stomach. Certain it is a wonderful sympathy exists between the two, and what affects one has an immediate effect on the other. So it is that a disordered stomach invariably is followed by a sympathetic action of the brain, and headaches all arise from this cause. Headaches are easily cured if you take HEPATINE

WHAT IS Sour Stomach? Heartburn? The former is the primary cause of the latter. A sour stomach creates the heat and burning sensation. The contents of the stomach ferment and turn sour. Sick stomach, followed by griping, colic and diarrhoea, often occur. When the skin is yellow, TAKE HEPATINE

When the tongue is coated, TAKE HEPATINE

HEPATINE DEATH TO DISEASE! For bitter, bad taste in the mouth, TAKE HEPATINE

HEPATINE A teaspoonful in a wineglass full of water, as directed on bottle, and you never will sick. This is saying a great deal, but we

MAKE NO MISTAKE! TAKE HEPATINE

FIFTY DOSES IN EACH BOTTLE. FOR SALE BY A. C. DUKES, Druggist, may 19 1877

The Full Text of the Appropriation Bill.

The Measure in the Amended Form in which it became a Law—Interesting Details of State Expenditure under the Reform Government.

An Act to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the sum of \$143,100 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the salaries of the executive and judicial officers of the State, and the clerks and the contingent expenses of the executive and judicial departments for the fiscal year commencing November 1st, 1876, that is to say:

First. For the salary of the Governor, \$2,500; for the salary of the Governor's private secretary, \$1,275; for the salary of the Governor's messenger, \$300.

Second. For the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, \$2,500.

Third. For the salary of the secretary of State, \$2,100; for the salary of the clerk of the secretary of State, \$1,275; for the porter in the office of the secretary of State, \$100.

Fourth. For the salary of the comptroller-general, \$2,100; for clerical services in the office of the comptroller-general, \$2,550; if so much be necessary.

Fifth. For the salary of the State treasurer, \$1,875; for clerical services in the office of the State treasurer, \$2,475.

Sixth. For the salary of the adjutant and inspector-general, \$1,200; for the clerk of the adjutant and inspector-general, \$900.

Seventh. For the salary of the attorney-general, \$2,100; for the salary of the clerk of the attorney-general, \$1,200.

Eighth. For the salary of the State superintendent of education, \$1,875; for the salary of the clerk of the State superintendent of education, \$900.

Ninth. For the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$4,000; for the salaries of the two associate justices, \$7,000; for the clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall perform the duties of librarian of said Court, \$1,000; for the State reporter, \$1,000; for the attendant upon the library and the rooms of the Supreme Court, said attendant to be appointed by and removable at the pleasure of said court, \$100; for the purchase of books for the library of the Supreme Court, \$300, to be paid on the order of the Chief Justice.

Tenth. For salaries of the eight circuit judges, \$28,000; for the salaries of the eight circuit solicitors, \$12,000.

Eleventh. For the salary of the keeper of the State-House and State Librarian, \$509; for the salaries of two watchmen for the State House and grounds, \$300 each.

Twelfth. For the salary of the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, \$2,000; for the salary of the superintendent of the State Penitentiary, \$1,600; for the salary of the physician of the State Penitentiary, \$500.

Thirteenth. For the salaries of the county auditors, \$20,300.

Fourteenth. For the salaries of the county school commissioners, \$9,750, if so much be necessary.

Fifteenth. For the salary of the health officer of Charleston, \$1,000; for the salary of the health officer of Georgetown, \$400; for the salaries of the health officers of Hilton Head and St. Helena Sound, \$500 each; for the expenses of maintaining quarantine, \$1,000; for the keeper of the Lazaretto, \$400.

Sixteenth. For the contingent fund of the Governor, \$10,000; for the contingent fund of the State treasurer, \$200; for the contingent fund of the secretary of State, \$200; for repairing

and rebinding certain books in the office of the secretary of State, \$300, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise disposed of; for the contingent fund of the State superintendent of education, \$200; for the contingent fund of the attorney-general, \$200; for the contingent fund of the comptroller-general, \$200; for the contingent fund of the adjutant and inspector-general, \$100; for the contingent fund of the State Librarian, \$200; for the contingent expenses of the Supreme Court, \$450; for the expenses of litigation in the office of the attorney-general, \$5,000, to be paid upon the warrant of the comptroller-general, upon the application of the attorney-general; for printing books and blanks for the county treasurers, county auditors, and all other papers necessary for the collection of taxes, \$2,000, to be disbursed upon the order of the comptroller-general; for the payment of accounts for publishing the State treasurer's monthly statement for the fiscal year 1876, 1877, \$500.

SEC. 2 That the sum of \$101,300 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the support and maintenance of the penal, charitable and educational institutions of the State, exclusive of common schools, for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1877, as follows:

First. For the support of the State Penitentiary, \$25,000, if so much be necessary, to be paid on the warrants of the comptroller-general, on the application of the superintendent, approved by the board of directors.

Second. For the support of the State Lunatic Asylum, \$50,000, if so much be necessary, to be paid on the warrants of the comptroller-general, on the application of the superintendent, approved by the board of regents.

Third. For the support of the State Orphan Asylum, \$1,500, in addition to the amount already paid for the present fiscal year, to be paid on the order of the board of trustees; for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, \$5,000, to be paid out on the warrants of the comptroller-general, upon the application of the chairman and secretary of the board of commissioners of the deaf and dumb and blind.

Fourth. For the Catawba Indians, \$800, payable on the warrants of the comptroller-general, on application of the agent.

Fifth. For the salary of the librarian of the State University, who shall have charge of the buildings and the grounds, \$500; and for insurance and repairs of the buildings, \$1,000, to be paid on the warrants of the comptroller-general on application of the librarian.

Sixth. For the payment of interest on bonds of the State Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute, \$7,500, to be paid in accordance with the law establishing the same.

SEC. 3. That the sum of \$10,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the public printing of the two houses of the General Assembly for the regular session of 1876 and the special session thereof that was begun to be holden April 24, 1877.

SEC. 5. That \$100,000, inclusive of the amounts of the proceeds of the poll tax, for the support and maintenance of public schools, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, \$1,000 (if so much be necessary) of which shall be expended in printing blank forms for the use of said schools, to be disbursed on the order of the State superintendent of education; and the State superintendent of education is hereby authorized and directed to apportion the amount so appropriated upon the basis of school attendance, in the several counties of the State, for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1876; and the school commissioners of the several counties are hereby instructed to apportion the school funds of their respective counties upon the basis of school attendance in the several school districts of their respective counties. Provided, This act shall not be construed to repeal an act to provide for the pay-

ment of past due school claims in the several counties in this State, approved March 3, 1874. Provided further, That no other tax shall be levied or collected for the maintenance of free school in any county or township in this State. The county treasurers of the various counties are hereby authorized and required to pay school claims arising from deficiencies out of any surplus funds in their hands in the order in which said claims arise.

SEC. 6. That the sum of \$1,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purchase of one hundred copies of each of the sixth and seventh volumes of the new series of the Supreme Court Reports; for furnishing stationery for the Executive departments under an act relative to contracts for the Executive departments of the State Government, and for the General Assembly, the sum of \$2,385, if so much be necessary; said sums to be paid up on the warrants of the comptroller-general.

SEC. 7. That the amounts appropriated for the payment of salaries, in the first and second sections of this act, shall be payable monthly; and the amount appropriated for counting the funds as required on the warrants of the comptroller-general on the application of the various officers entitled to the same: Provided; That the amounts and vouchers upon which such applications are made shall be filed with the comptroller-general, before he issues his warrants upon the State treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 8. That the moneys herein appropriated to be used as contingent funds, and for other purposes, by the various officers of the State Government, shall be duly accounted for by said officers, who shall make a detailed statement of the disposition made thereof, to the General Assembly, at the next regular session, on or before December 1, 1877: Provided, That no officer authorized to make contracts or draw funds from the said appropriations, shall expend or make contracts expending more than has been appropriated for any purpose by this act.

SEC. 9. That the sum of \$4,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the balance of per diem compensation and mileage due the members of the last General Assembly for the regular session of 1875-76. For payment of warrants of the comptroller-general issued for stationery for Senate committee rooms and clerk's office, regular session 1876, \$800, to be paid out of the phosphate royalty, or any other funds not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 10. That the sum of \$6,000, if so much be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the balance of per diem and salary compensation of officers and employees of both houses, due for the regular session of 1875-1876, to be paid out of the phosphate royalty or fees of the land commission.

SEC. 11. That any balance of specific levies heretofore made and not needed for the same, shall be subject to the draft of the comptroller-general by the approval of the Governor, to be used in payment of deficiencies in appropriations.

SEC. 12. That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A Parisian showman, whose daughter was lately married, endowed her most characteristically. He gave her for her portion an elephant who knew how to dance, a dog that could reckon on accounts, two canaries skillful at card playing and a camel so pious that it went down on its knees at sunset, with its head to the East.

An irrigating ditch five miles long, costing \$4,200, has just been finished by an Italian rancher near Sutra, Nevada.

Fence Law Bill.

To authorize County Commissioners to submit to the qualified electors of their several Counties a proposition to alter the Fence Laws, and to erect such fence thereon, without being guilty of any trespass whatever. And the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to construct fences across any public or private road: Provided, that proper gates are established on such public or private roads; and to levy and collect a tax upon the real property of said township or county to defray the expenses of erecting and maintaining said fences, said tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other State and county taxes are levied and collected. And the county Commissioners are authorized and empowered to make such arrangements with the owners of property contiguous to and on either side of the township or county lines as may accomplish the object of protecting the county or township from the incursion of cattle or stock.

SEC. 1. That upon the written application of fifty of the taxpayers of any township in any County of this State, who may desire to substitute the fencing of stock in lieu of fencing the fields, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said County to order an election in said township between the 10th and 20th of August or the 10th and 20th of December in any year, sixty days' notice thereof being given in one or more of the newspapers published in said County, specifying the time and place or purpose of such election, and the form of ballot to be used at such election, and to appoint three managers of election, who shall, without compensation, hold and conduct it; and immediately upon the close thereof make return thereof to the Commissioners of the County, who shall declare and publish the result of said election in one or more of the newspapers published in said County; and if a majority of the qualified electors of said township voting at said election shall have voted for the adoption of this Act, then the same shall be and become of force in said township; on the first day of January next succeeding such election, and from and after that date, all laws now existing in regard to the election and maintenance of fences in said township shall be null and void: and it shall not be lawful for the owner or manager of any horse, mule, ass, goat, swine, sheep, goat or neat cattle of any description to permit the said animals, or any of them, to run at large beyond the limits of their own lands in said township.

SEC. 2. That upon the written application of fifty tax payers in each township in any County in the State, it shall be duty of the Commissioners of the County to order an election to be held in each township in the county on the same day, in the manner, and under the regulations of the foregoing Section; and if a majority of the townships in said county shall adopt this Act, then the same shall be of force in said county on the first day of January next succeeding said election, and all the provisions of this Act, applicable to townships, shall apply to the county; but if a majority of the townships shall not adopt the Act, then the same shall be of force in the townships in which the same shall be adopted by a majority of the votes cast at said election in said township.

SEC. 3. If any of the animals enumerated in foregoing Section shall hereafter be found at large, or upon the lands of any person other than the owner, in said township, the manager or owner of said animals shall, if he be a citizen of said township, be liable for all damage done by the said animals to the owners of the crops on the lands upon which they trespass.

SEC. 4. In case of trespass, as aforesaid, the aggrieved party may make complaint to a Trial Justice, or Justice of the Peace, of the county in which the trespass was committed, who shall issue his warrant immediately, returnable within five days from the date thereof, and at the time and place named in the warrant the case will be tried and the amount of damages sustained by the complaint be ascertained, and judgment given for the same with legal costs as in the case of other warrants.

SEC. 5. Whenever any township or county shall adopt the Act, and it shall become necessary to protect the lands in said township or county from the incursion of stock or cattle from any adjoining township or county, the Commissioners of the county are authorized to erect fences along such

lines of the township or county as are exposed to such incursions, and for that purpose to enter upon the lands of any person in said township or the adjoining township or county, and to erect such fence thereon, without being guilty of any trespass whatever. And the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to construct fences across any public or private road: Provided, that proper gates are established on such public or private roads; and to levy and collect a tax upon the real property of said township or county to defray the expenses of erecting and maintaining said fences, said tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as other State and county taxes are levied and collected. And the county Commissioners are authorized and empowered to make such arrangements with the owners of property contiguous to and on either side of the township or county lines as may accomplish the object of protecting the county or township from the incursion of cattle or stock.

SEC. 6. That laws now in force in regard to the erection and maintenance of fences shall apply to any fence erected in pursuance of the foregoing Section; and all persons disturbing or injuring said fences shall be punishable as provided in said laws, and all cattle breaking said fences shall be dealt with as provided in said laws.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of any person or persons driving stock, such as cattle, horses, mules, sheep, or hogs, through the public roads of any county, to so heed and drive the same that they shall not be allowed to enter upon or work injury to the lands or crops of the citizens of said county.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each and every employer in any county or township which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, to furnish each and every employee hired by him with good pasturage for the stock owned by such employee, not exceeding two head of cattle to every field land in amount.

OATMEAL DIET.—A Philadelphia experimenter has been emulating the example of Dio Lewis in respect to economical living and a vegetable diet, and communicates to the public the result of his effort to feed a family of three on a dollar a week. He tried corn meal and found it insipid. Buck wheat soon followed, and potatoes also failed to sustain bodily strength. The oatmeal was tried, and, at the expiration of two weeks, says the experimenter, "I found myself four and a quarter pounds heavier. My wife had gained three pounds, while the lad had gained over five pounds. Our food outlay for fourteen days was exactly \$2.80, or less than seven cents per day for each person. We are now pursuing the same course, with an occasional mixed meal."

The Liverpool banker, Mr. T. P. Heywood, who died recently leaving an estate of \$12,500,000, bequeathed \$5,000,000 to his nephew, Arthur Lonsdale, besides making him his residuary legatee. This is said to be the largest legacy ever left to a nephew. Mr. Heywood had no child ren.

A church in Berlin made of paper is octagonal without and circular within. The material is made waterproof by saturating it with vitriol, lime water, whey and the whites of eggs. The building has fine relief work on the outside, and papier mache statues adorn the interior.

At the performance of the oratorio of "Elijah" in Boston last week a majority of the audience got angry, and vigorously hissed the vaudalists who put on their hats, great coats and water proofs, and with squeaking boots accompanied left the hall during the final chorus.

Krupp is prepared to manufacture a 124-ton gun, if need be. The charge would be 500 pounds of gunpowder and the weight of the projectile would be a ton.