## **VOLUME V**

# FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1879.

JUST OPENED ONE DOOR

EAST OF

Dr. A. C. Duke's Drug Store,

BY

P. G. CANON

Who will keep Hardware,

constantly on hand a FULL and COMutlery, nuns. Pistols, And Sporting Goods of every description.

Also all kinds of Repairing done on the shortest notice to Guns, Pistols, Locks, Umbrellas, and

SEWING MACHINES

Done up and Adjusted. All goods and work warranted to give entire satisfaction in quality work

manship and price.

Thanking my friends for past patronage I hope to merit a continuace of the same P. G. CANNON. in the future,

CARRIAGES BUGGIES

WAGONS

ATTENTION to my Business of ARBRAGE MAKING

And will guarantee that my work in the future shall be as GOOD as in the past forty years that I have been in the business.

REDUCED MY F PIES To SUIT the TIMES, and if you will call work will give full SATISFACTION I am now prepared to manufacture the

celebrated DEXTER SPRINGBUGGY Which for comfort and ease cannot be ex-

lled. ALSO Constantly on band ROSE WOOD and BURIAL CASES

Of all sizes. Give me a call. HARPIN RIGGS. sept 31

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
For the speedy Cure of sendind Weakness, Lost
Manhood and aid desorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingrelents. Dr. W. JAGPES & CO., No. 130
Yeot Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

THE GREAT : AUSE

H UMAN MISERY. Just Published in a Scaled Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoa, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervovs Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.— By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bongies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or

two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELLIMEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4686



## DENTISTY

DR. B. F. MUCKENFUSS has moved his Office over store of Wm. Wilcock, formerly occupled by Dr. Fersner where he will be glad to serve his friends on the most reasonable terms.

DR. B. F. MUCKENFUSS, Dentist. sept 23

# TAKE NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Citizens of the Town and County that he is prepared to do up and make Mattresses on the shortest notice. Also will conduct an Upholstery business. Prices will be as low as possible. Orders solicited.

JOHN ORGEN.



# P. A. LEFVENDAHL

Has opened a

SHOE SHOP two doors below

W. M. SAIN'S

Where he is prepared to make to order BOOTS and SHOES on the

shortest notice. Also Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted and prices moderate. Give me a trial.

1878

W. F. Robinson WATCH MAKER And Jeweler, RUSSEL ST., Orangeburg, S. C.

A fresh supply of Landreth's Seeds

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandogrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huff-man, is a well-known business man in this place, baving one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

## **OUR MINISTER'S WIFE.**

Mp. H. R. STEVENS. MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Day Nr.—Three years rgo I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Venering. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully.

1811 West Jefferson filtrati.

### SAFE AND SURE.

Mn. H. R. STEVENA.

In 18:2 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was auffering from general debility and norrous prostration, superinderful and the state of the state of

# VEGETINE.

ark, and at present actied in Lovell, must savery one who reads his letter of the won-rative qualities of Vrozting as a thorough and purities of the blood. HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

Ma. H. R. STEVENS.

manufactory, noting the a gredients, &c., by which your receives a produced.

By what I we such heard I gained source confidence in You'ris.

Leommenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still persevered, and soon felt is was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not soe the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for mine months I have snjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty, five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was nover more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a serofulous swelling as large as my fix gather on another part of my body.

swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its offects. your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney as understand that it takes time to cure chronic ase; and, if they will patiently take VEGETIME, i, in my judgement, cure them; the great obligators I am Yours very truly.

Pagtor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### VECETINE Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggis\* april 16

MARRIED DR. BUTTS No. 12 N. Elghth St. Who has had greater experience in the treatment of the sexual troubles of both male and fenole than any physician in the West, gives the results of his long and successful practice in his two new works, just published, entitled

The PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIACE The PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER

Barham's Infallible PILE CURE.



For the Orangeburg TIMES. Mr. Editor,

In accordance with a resolution passed by Pomona Grange No. 17 at a regular meeting held January 4th 1879, I send you the above Essay which was read by Dr. J. W. Summers before l'omona Grange 1st Saturday in October 1878 at Cooper Swamp.

D. W. CROOK, Secretary Pomona Grange No. 17. January 13th 1879.

The Pea as a Fertiliz r. DR. SUMMERS ESSAY BEFORE

POMONA GRANGE.

Worthy Master,

The "Pea as a Fertilizer" was assigned the as a subject for an Essay to be read before Pomona Grange at its July meeting, by our worthy Secretary.

I have been largely indebted for much valuable information on this important subject, to a 'Report of the Committee of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina on Coast Lands." Also to the successful experiments of our worthy Bro. Dr. W. F. Barton; together with such facts as have come under my own observa

The great object to be attained by the cultivation of the soil, is the production of the largest crops with the least labor and expense. In the cultivation and production of no single article of agriculture have such in, id s rides been made ni any country in the last decade as that of oats in these Southern States; indeed, in some sections even of our State it has entirely supplanted corn as a feed for work animals, and the day is now upon us when it is cheaper and more profitable on our light lands to ra'se oats in sufficient quantities to feed work stock the year round, than to raise the corn for that purpose.

To those who have been planting this crop for the past two years, this assertion needs no detailed illustrations or explanations to prove the

They are satisfied on this point. The question of most importance then arises, as the oat is a gross feeder, and a great exhaus er of the soil, how are we to raise this crop and keep up the tertilizing of our lands? In the pea as a fertilizer we have the answer to this question. Recent experiments at the Atlantic

and Stone Phasphate works, as well in on . wn County by Dr Barton and others, prove that not only can the present fertility of our lands be maintained and grow annual crops of small grain on them, but their product ve capacity can be wonderfully increased by a judicious system of manuring with the pea. What think you of an old field thoroughly exhaus ted, and growing nothing but broomsedge, by this system of fertilization being made to yield 51 bushels of oats to the acre? This was not done by peas alone; it is not to be supposed that land so poor as this could of it e'f produce peavines sufficient to make such a crop of oats; but by the aid and assistance of what is known as the ash element applied to the land in the spring at the time of planting the peas, and in the fall when the eats are planted, turning in the vines with a two-horse | low. This ash element is composed of groun l Phosphate rock, Kainit or German Potash salt, sulphate of I ime, and perhaps some other ingredient. I am inclined to believe it owes its principal virtue to the Potash salt, as I know from experience it is an excellent fertilizer for the pea. Also instance the vigorous growth of peavines where a trash or log heap has been burnt, showing the value of

Potash as a manure for the pea The plan recommended by this Committee is as follows: In the spring sow down 500 lbs. of ash ele ment and 2 bushels of peas to the acre; when the peas die down, or in the fall when you are ready to put

by repeating the experiment with the peas and ash element. We have one of 50 bushels of oats from land previously so poor that without manure it would not make above 5 bushels of corn and 8 of oats, of wheat grown at the rate of 40 bushels per acre and of 9000 lbs. of hay produced by the pea and ash element. We cannot doubt these statements however wonderful they may appear, for they are borne out by simifar experiments nearer home and by parties we all know. The following is from Dr. W. 1 Barton: On the first of July 1877 I took a piece of land, 5 acres, which had been planted in oats the two previous years without manure, yielding from 16 to 18 b. shels per acre. On part of the 5 agres I sowe i broadcast 500 lbs of ash element per acre, and on the the whole 5 acres two bushels of cowpeas per acre turning all under with a Watt's turning plough. The result was a luxuriant growth of vines, the more especially where the ash element had been sown, no fruit was matured by the pea. On the first of October I sowed broadcast two bushels of the red rust proof oats per acre, turning pea and oats under, with a two horse Watt plough and smoothing off with a heavy drag From an acre manured with the ash element and cowpea, thrashed and cleaned, by weight yielded 54 bush els 3 pecks and 7 quarts; from an acre manured with peas alone, yielded 30 bushels, 3 pecks and 6 quarts, a difference in favor of the ash element of 24 bushels and one quart, and a difference of about 36 bushe's between the neoural land without any minure and that manured with the ash element and pea. The land experimented on was about equal in productive ness."

The following experiments were made at the Atlantic and Stono Phosphate Companies farms near Charleston. "In the month of June ordinary sandy land, which had been of mineral matter, was sown broadcase with cow peas. When the peas were nearly ripe a measured quantity of the land was mown and the vines dried. The dried vines were at the rate of 4,000 pounds to the acre, and were proved by analysis to contain nitrogenous matter capable of producing two and a half per cent

of am monia, and ten per cent of mineral matter or ashes. To determine whether it were necessary to turn in the green vines (always a difficult and troublesome operation) some of the dried vines were washed on a filter with water the water te-ted and found to cont in all the valuable constituents of the vine; showing that no loss of fertil i. zing material had been occasioned by the plant dying on the surface of the land, and proving the turning which has greatly pre-ented the general adoption of this mode of fertilizing, to be unnecessary. Therefore, upon the remainder of the lan I the vines were allowed to die upon the surface, and in November oats and wheat were planted upon it. Both grew vigorously and produced more than double the crops or linarity obtained in this part of the country.

In the above you see the analysis of the pea-vine, 2 and a half per cent of amonia and ten per cent of mineral matter or ashes. The want or absence of this mineral matter in the soil accounts for so much of our poor lands failing to grow peas. We have proof of this in our own experience.

and turn all in together, or turn in grow among corn manured year after the vines, and harrow the oats in year with cotton seed. Now, it is afterwards with a neavy harrow. The not from any injurious propriety or following spring or summer when the principle of the cotton seed, but beoats are harvested, the land is pre- cause it fails to supply the necessary pared for replanting in the autumn mineral matter, chiefly potash. Supply this deficient mineral element by application of this ash element, or account of 45 bushels of Indian corn, any of the Charleston Phosphates, or by the German Phosphate alone, or ashes, and we have a healthy luxuriance of vines, and an abundant crop of peas.

The pea is also an excellent fertilizer for corn, and yet we act in total disregard of this knowledge; how common the pactice among farmers of pulling up the vines to gather the peas. You all know what fine corn grows about these heaps where the peas were threshed; this of itself is sufficient evidence of their value as a fertilizer; instead of this ruinous practice, they should be left on the land to be turned in the next spring. The best fruited cotton I had last year was on a piece of land I had in corn and peas the year before. The vines were left to rot on the land, and not turned in until spring. In 1873 I applied 20 bushels of cotton seed to the acre for oats, made 37 bushels of oats per acre; (the land was very poor,) as soon as the oats were gathered, sowed down about 2 bushels of peas; had a rank growth of vines; the second week in October sowed down about 11 bushels of red rust proof oats to the acre, and turned all in with a two horse plow. I did not measure this oats when gathered, but was satisfied the yield was greater than the preceding year. The oats did not fire at all, and kept green near the ground until the heads commenced ripening. In every subsequent crop you can tell to the row as far as the peaswere turned in , the land producing better corn, better peas and a heavier coat of grass. In the fall of 1875 I wanted to plant oats on some land I hal in corn; as there was some rice in the field unripe, I could not turn my stock on In the above experiment you have the land to eat off the peas; so I cut the whole subject in a nut shell, you down the corn stalks and chopped see that the cow pea alone nearly them into two or three pieces, sowed doubled the yield over the natural my oats and with my two horse plow land, and with the addition of the t rned in corn stalks, pea vines peas, ash element the yield was three cockle burrs-and all the vagetable times as great, and at a cost of not matter on the land. That more than seven or eight dollars per was the best crop of outs I ever made.

The fertilizing capacity of peas being in proportion with the growth and luxuriance of the vine, they should be planted immediately after the cereal crop is harvest al, in order supplied with the requisite quantity to secure the greatest growth of vine possible and the utmost fertilization to the land."

We can greatly improve our corn lands by sowing broalcast from on e to two bushels of peas to the acre at our last plowing of co-n.

On lands too much worn or deficient in this mineral element, by supplying this deficiency we can make a heavy crop of vines and pais. The latter can be gathered or fed off The vines remaining on the land as manure for the next corn crop; anl on lands when peas die out, when planted in hill, if sown broadcast at the last plowing, some of them will live and produce a fair crop, leaving the land in better condition for a succeeding crop of any kind. Mu h more can be said in favor of the pea as a fertili zer, but is it necessary? We here present to you within the reach of every one, the farmer's "heat all and cure all." No more can the cry come up from us that our lands are too poor to raise good crops, and we cannot afford to buy the necessary manures. Nature has bountifully supplied the remely. We have it in our hands Will we use it?

[For the Orangeburg Times.] Our Fire Department.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.,

Edi.or Orangeburg Times: The time for levying taxes to run our city government for the next fiscal year beng at'hand, we would venture, with your permission, to say a in your oats, sow down on the vine | You are all aware that peas will not few words through the columns of

your paper, in reference to appropriations for the Fire Department, which we consider one of the most important matters with which Council have

We do not propose that any words we may use should be construed as a charge of improper conduct against any who have had or now have the honor of representing us in Council, for we do not intend anything of the kind; but we do say that the Fire Department of Orangeburg has been, and is truly independently philanthropic. Using their own engines and apparatus, required to keep them in repair, find shelter for them, work at fires and risk their lives and all this for no pay. If this is not true patriotism then what is it? We say keep them in repair, and we believe we are correct. True we do not belong to all the companies forming the department, but of one thing we are certain, that the one to which we do belong has received from Council in the e ght years of its existence, the sum of fifty dollars and a set of water buckets, (and we have no right to belive we are discriminated against); the said sum of fifty dollars was specifically appropriated, i. e. to purchase a new ladder, and in order to make the appropriation of use, the company was compelled to expend in further repairs over sixty dollars, a part of which it had to borrow.

The Pepartment is admitted to be in a bad condition, and this can be traced to the little apparent interest taken in it, not ouly by the privat. citizens, but by the officials of the town. Five or six years ago Orangeburg could boast of a spirited Department, (even if small.) Then a fireman had some encouragement, by the presence and interest of the people, if not by appropriations, and so much money was then necessary as now. Then on their Annual Festivities were to be seen the Council and Board of Firemasters, encouraging them by their presence and words to renewed efforts in their laudable undertaking. Now, with a few exceptions, they are never seen, in any wany, likely to stimulates the fire-Crangeburg has a great many

young men who should be members of the Fire Department, and why are they not? Small salaries are paid, and they cannot afford to support public institutions from which they, of all others, receive the least benefit. They should pay their share but should they be expected to pay all? True, if the business man is burnt out he (the young man) man co lose a situation, but does not the business man sustain a loss as great, if not greater? And further, it is often the case that those who do make the sacrifice, are kept from attending to the necessary duties of a member by employers. The consequence is a fine by the company or discharged from employment. Can they stand this? No! We sometimes wonder if the people desire a Fire Department, and if fires are not fought against the wishes of the interested parties. Supprse you hear a drowning man say to the party who would recue him, "Don't use my rope if you wish to save me, furnish the rope yourself!" Would you call that foolishness or a desire to be lost?

That is the position the property holders of the town seem to occupy in reference to maintaining a Fire Department. "The taxes are already too high," they say. They forget that a Fire Department, efficient in machinery and, properly manned would save them enough in the one item of insurance to pay the higher rate of taxes and more too; and the amount that may be otherwise saved by this efficient Department we cannot of course estimate.

We understand that the present Council have levied a tax of 5 mills which is all the law allows; this, however, is only on the valuation of real estate. Why do they not tax personal property also, which we believe would

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]