

# Orangeburg Times.

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GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

VOLUME V

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1878.

NUMBER 51

## DeTreville & Heyward

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
AT LAW  
Orangeburg C. H., S. C.  
Will practice in the various Courts of the State.  
W. J. DeTreville, James S. Heyward  
June 2 if.

**W. B. TREADWELL**  
DENTIST  
Will attend to patients at their residences either in Town or Country. Address through Post Office or call on me at residence—Corner Russell and Treadwell Streets. Prompt attention will be given and satisfaction guaranteed.  
W. B. TREADWELL.  
nov 3 if.

## 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 if.

## HORSESHOEING

AND  
BLACKSMITH WORK  
BY  
**THOMAS RAY,**  
(Russell St. Opposite Harley's Corner.)  
All manner of Smith work and Horse-shoeing properly done.  
Fancy Scroll work. Railing for Grave Lots. A trial solicited.  
THOMAS RAY.  
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## DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is the most genial balsam ever used by sufferers from pulmonary diseases. It is composed of herbal preparations, which have a specific effect on the throat and lungs; detaches from the air cells all irritating matter, causes it to be expectorated, and at once checks the inflammation which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing paroxysm, soothes nervousness, and enables the sufferer to enjoy quiet rest at night. Being a pleasant cordial, it tones the weak stomach, and is especially recommended for children.

**What others say about  
Tutt's Expectorant.**  
Had Asthma Thirty Years.

Baltimore, February 1875.  
"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."  
W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

**A Child's Idea of Merit.**  
New Orleans, November 11, 1876.  
"Tutt's Expectorant is a familiar name in my house. My wife thinks it the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is 'nicer than molasses candy.'"  
NOAH WOODWARD, 101 N. Poydras St.

**"Six, and all Croupy."**  
"I am the mother of six children, all of them have been croupy. Without Tutt's Expectorant, I don't think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."  
MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

**A Doctor's Advice.**  
"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, diphtheria, etc."  
T. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.  
Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

## TUTT'S PILLS

**"THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT."**  
"Tutt's Pills are worth their weight in gold."  
REV. I. R. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.  
"Tutt's Pills are a special blessing of the nineteenth century."—REV. F. R. OSGOOD, New York.  
"I have used Tutt's Pills for torpor of the liver. They are superior to any medicine for bilious disorders ever made."  
I. P. CARR, Attorney at Law, Augusta, Ga.  
"I have used Tutt's Pills five years in my family. They are unequalled for constiveness and biliousness."  
F. R. WILSON, Georgetown, Texas.  
"I have used Tutt's Pills with great benefit."  
W. W. MANN, Editor Mobile Register.

"We sell fifty boxes Tutt's Pills to five of all other."—SAYRE & CO., Charleston, Ga.  
"Tutt's Pills have only to be tried to establish their merits. They work like magic."  
W. H. BARRON, 98 Summer St., Boston.

"There is no medicine so well adapted to the cure of bilious disorders as Tutt's Pills."  
JOS. BRUMMEL, Richmond, Virginia.

AND A THOUSAND MORE.  
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box. Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE

INDORSED.  
HIGH TESTIMONY.  
FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.  
"A GREAT INVENTION  
has been made by Dr. W. W. Mann, New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye which imitates nature to perfection. Old baldheads may now rejoice."  
Price \$1.00. Office 35 Murray St., New York. Sold by all druggists.

may 6 1877 if.

**FOR SALE.**  
A house and lot at Jamison's Turn Out bounded on the East by the S. C. Rail Road. Will be sold cheap. Apply to  
MRS. H. M. ANEREWES.  
aug 11 if.

**Sour Kroot** sold Low Down  
by  
A. FISCHER.

## The Chufa or Earth Almond.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The analysis of this plant and its practical use for a series of years establishes conclusively its great value as a field crop, and none other known in husbandry can surpass it as an auxiliary to the great grain crop of this country. It is extensively used by the Spaniards as food both for man and animals, and will be as profitably employed in this country, when its value becomes known and appreciated. The tubers, when pounded into a paste and mixed with water, make a remarkable emulsion, resembles milk in appearance, and when strained, the fat rises to the surface and looks like cream. This emulsion, when prepared and sweetened to the taste, is a most nutritive ingredient, and may be used as a valuable substitute for milk—the remaining cake forming a rich, nutritive food for all domestic animals.

The cultivation of the Chufa is the same as cotton or corn, and may be planted at the same time and grown between the rows of the latter crop, like the ground or field pea. The largest yield, however, is realized by planting the crop to itself upon three foot beds, as for cotton—dropping one or two tubers twenty inches apart on the bed, and covered with the foot, or cotton board; or the crop may be planted on checks two feet nine inches square, with one or two seeds to the hill, covered with foot or hoe, and cultivated entirely with the sweep, running two furrows each way at the same time. One bushel of tubers will plant from five to ten acres. The harvest is easy and expeditious—a thrust with a manure fork on opposite sides of the hill and thrown up, presents a quart to a half gallon of tubers the size of a post or white oak acorn, and may be gathered from one to two bushels per day to the hand.

When harvested for market, the tubers must be well washed and dried in the sun, or spread on a floor and not bulked, as heat or fermentation will injure them. The seed are better for planting, taken fresh from the field in spring; after remaining all winter in the ground.

The Chufa is a plant of more vitality and can be transplanted in any stage of its growth with more facility than any garden or field crop, to the missing spaces which are "few and far between," and is far more reliable and productive, requiring less labor in cultivation, maturing in one-half the time of the potatoe or ground pea, and yields three times as much per acre. It luxuriates upon all poor or silicious soils, endures the most intense drowths, never withering under burning sun, its deep green leaves resembling a luxuriant field of rice, always presenting a cheerful promise, and never failing to return the reward of a full fruition when the cultivation has been generous and complete. During the most fatal seasons we have ever experienced upon a field on which every other species of crops have rusted and "dried up" during the first days of dry weather in May or June, and from which we have not gathered, without its specific manure five bushels of corn, nor three hundred pounds of seed cotton per acre in thirty years, an average of eighty two bushels of tubers per acre have been obtained. Other planters have reported over two hundred bushels per acre on a more generous soil. What plant known to the enlightened husbandman will yield so much nutritive food per acre for the same labor? None of which we are informed! How much happier the present condition and future prospect of the country, had this crop been grown extensively for the past five years. Let the hunger and scarcity now presenting such heart-rending results answer the short comings of a misguided economy.

The comparative value of the Chufa, with other auxiliary crops for feeding and raising swine, is conclusive to all practical and experienced breeders, being ready for feeding in July and August, when other auxiliaries are

struggling with most effort for maturity.

The nursing sow when turned in autumn upon the potatoe, ground or field pea, takes on fat rapidly, milk dries up, offspring dwindles and perishes for its natural aliment. The result of this stimulated condition of the sow is known to all practical breeders. Not so when feeding upon the Chufa; both sow and pig find in the tubers those ingredients essentially united for the life-giving secretion of the dam, and the rapid development of the offspring; no vegetable food is so much relished by wild and domestic fowls nor contributes so much in savory flesh to the inmates of the poultry yard.

All practical breeders of swine concur that the most trying period with this animal are the months of February and March—after surfeiting all winter from gleanings of the fields, his condition becomes deranged and requires an alternative by a change of food; without it, he sickens, nauseates and sleeps, and repeats the same symptoms from day to day until disease terminates his fate. Nothing in the form of vegetable food can be presented him more acceptable at this season than a *recovered field* of earth almonds.

Even with the above facts as developed by the analysis of this plant, agriculturists who pass currently as intelligences in their vocation, are to be found who doubt and dread some *goblin daemon* may haunt their fields and render "nut and Bermuda grass" as a plea for the want of "hog and hominy," not realizing the truth that these enemies can be extirpated by marshaling this crop and hog upon the same field. When reason and experience prevail, a more enlightened economy will congratulate the country upon the acquisition of one of the most valuable crops known to civilized man.

## THE FENCE LAW.

BY HON. B. F. CRAYTON.

Progress and improvement is the order of the day. We see it at every turn. We neither sow or reap as our fathers did. Change is seen in everything save the fencing around our fields. This alone is practiced as it was 200 years ago, and there is no change that has been made by an agricultural people where change is so imperatively demanded and so easily pointed out. To state it would seem to be all that were necessary; to argue it, would only be to confound. The proposed change in the fence law consists in this, and this only—fence or enclose stock and turn out crops. The arable or cultivated lands is about ten times as great as is necessary for pasture. My observation is that one acre is sufficient for each head of cattle, and that hogs pay best when confined in small pens. I find, by the returns in the Auditor's office of this county, that the average farm is forty acres. This is just ten times as much as is necessary for the pasture, as no farm of that size should keep more than four head of cattle.

Assuming these returns to be correct, and to enclose the farms of the country in ten acre fields, which I believe is above the average size, it would require, estimating rails at \$1 per hundred, near \$400,000 to pay for the fencing of this county. I believe it is generally conceded that ten per cent. annually is required to keep them in repair. Think of this—\$40,000 annually spent in repairing fences; a sum sufficient to pay our State and county taxes. If so, can farmers prosper under such management? Prudence and economy cry aloud for the change. With our forest lands reduced more than three-fourths in forty years, and our population increased five-fold in the same time, how long will it require, at this rate, to destroy the balance of the timber? I think we should leave some to posterity—at least enough to show the kind of timber that formerly grew in this country.

It is argued by some that this change in the fence law is demanded alone by the large land owners. I contend that the reverse is true. A prudent man, with a tract of fifty acres, will retain one-half in forest, whilst a tract of 100 acres will require one-third. A tract of 1,000 can be kept up with 100 acres, or ten per cent. As you will readily perceive, the larger the fields—the smaller number of rails per acre will be required to enclose them. This being the case, the poor man, on fifty acres, has one-half locked up or dead capital; the middle man on his 100 acres has but one-third non-productive, and the party with 1,000 can bring all into cultivation but 100—thus reserving but ten per cent.

It may be urged that the change will reduce the number of cattle. If so, good will be accomplished, as this is not a grazing country, and as you diminish the number you improve the quality. Far better they kept on small pastures and soiled, thus improving the manure heap and saving time, by having them at hand, instead of coursing them by the bell, to be driven up at night; or, what is worse, suffering them to remain out.

Again, it is argued that by the proposed change we lose the gleanings of the field. I think it is generally conceded that more injury is done the land and subsequent crops than benefits derived by the stock. All good farmers know the great injury done to our fields by the hog in wet weather, and yet how few keep them off. I cannot see how any sane man can insist upon the present custom when everything cries aloud for the change.

## A Lady's Strange Pets.

Two Lions in a House Living at Peace With the Inmates.

Ladies choose a dog, a cat, a canary or pony for a pet, and often "set their lives upon them," but rarely does one hear of a lady's attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions, twenty-one months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street since last September, and until within a month have had the "run of the place," going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a measure of caution the police thought the creatures should be restrained, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe out-door run and a room adjoining the kitchen, with only a strong wire door separating the apartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them; feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, etc. Before the police restrictions were placed upon them, the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown too large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation.—Boston Herald.

In a free government the safety of the State may be in more peril from the well informed, unscrupulous classes, than from the ignorant rabble.

Watch for opportunities of usefulness. Every day brings them, and once gone they are gone forever.

## Why it Pays to Read.

One's physical frame—his body—his muscles—his feet—his hands—is only a living machine. It is the mind, controlling and directing that machine, that gives it power and efficiency. The successful use of the body depends wholly upon the mind—upon its ability to direct well. If one ties his arm in a sling, it becomes weak and finally powerless. Keep it in active exercise, and it acquires vigor and strength, and is disciplined to use this strength as desired. Just so one's mind, by active exercise in thinking, reasoning, planning, studying, observing, acquires vigor, strength, power of concentration and direction.

Plainly then, the man who exercises his mind in reading and thinking, gives it increased power and efficiency, and greater ability to direct the efforts of his physical frame—his work—to better results, than a man who merely or mainly uses his muscles. If a man reads a book or paper, even one he knows to be erroneous, it helps him by the effort to combat the errors. The combat invigorates his mind.

Of all men, the farmer, the cultivator, needs to read more and think more—to strengthen his reasoning powers, so that they may help out and make more effective, more profitable, his hard toil. There can be no doubt, that that farmer who supplies himself with the most reading, the most of other men's thoughts and experiences, will in the end, it not at once, be the most successful.

"The mind makes the man," is a trite but very true adage. How much above the brute that toils with him is the man who merely works, eats, and sleeps, and cares for his progeny? The brute does all this. The man rises in dignity, in self respect, in the respect of others, just so far as he rises in intelligence. We have a certain regard for the ant, or colony of ants, that by long, hard, patient labor, gathers a fine, large, showy mound of earth—yellow earth it may be, or of silvery white. In what is that man superior to the ant, who spends his life wholly in scraping together a mass of land, and a pile of yellow gold or white silver, and a large house, lives in it, and dies there? He may be called a successful man, a rich man, but what does that amount to after all. If he be rich in good deeds, if he be an intelligent man, if he be able, by the superior cultivation of his mind, his thinking and reasoning powers, not only to plan successfully for himself, but to give wise counsel to others, he commands our real respect.

Farmers, think of these things. Now, and for a few coming months, while the field work does not press, devote some time each day or evening to mind development. Loaf off, if need be, a dollar or two here or there, and with it buy one or two books, especially those treating of your own business, of the character and nature of the soils you till, of the crops you raise, of the animals you have to do with, their differences and character, etc. This will lead to further thinking and reasoning; it will develop mind-power; it will make you more intelligent; it will raise you higher in your own estimation, and higher in the estimation of your family, and of your neighbors. It will aid you in planning better for the future, and will thus really pay in dollars and cents. Subscribe for some good paper devoting a whole or a part of its space to agricultural subjects, and select some book, first one that will interest both yourself and family. Let it be read and studied well. When its thoughts become your own, lend it to a neighbor and get him to read it. Then choose another book, and do the same with it. Next summer's toil will be more cheerful, you will have more to think of while following the plow, the harrow, etc.; and we firmly believe that a year from now you will have more dollars in your pocket.

The population of Africa is about 100,000,000.

## Memory.

O Memory! thy voice is sweet, and the low murmurs of thy speech fall on the heart like perfect music. Thy power is marvelous—stronger than death's, more potent than the grave's. All generations have known thee, and thy empire stretches backward to the beginning of the world. At a word, a motion, of thine, the past, which until then was blank and black, is made luminous with glowing deeds and radiant faces, and all manner of bright things. Thy hand passes over their blackness, and makes the over-vaunting and far-reaching years like a starry sky. Thy voice is never silent. The language of the heart is thine; and songs, and the voice of greeting, and tremulous farewells, sadly sweet, come floating up to us; nor is laughter wanting, or the low murmur of prayer. In thy right hand is wisdom, and in thy left, consolation. Hope springs out of thee as a flower out of its native soil; and faith itself finds support by leaning on thy arm. Memory, that findeth her perfect love in God, and in man, according to the measure of his days, a life not less perfect—what should we do without her? Amid our failures she recalleth some autedating triumph, and the bitterness of our cup is made tolerable to our lips. When pierced with human bereavement, she bindeth up our wounds with recollected mercies; and God seems dearer and nigher to us because of her power.

## A Devout Life.

Devout life has untold power. Like the forces of nature, it is often hidden or obscure, but it holds and shakes the world. Men may refuse to hear your preaching; they are not able to evade the argument of a blameless and holy life. The aroma of it fills all the atmosphere; its doctrine distills like the gentle dew, or like the rain on the mountain, its lines go out through all the earth; its words to the end of the world; there is no speech or language where its voice is not heard. Your religion, to be of any worth, must be such a life. Profession is well, but it is only the gateway to the life—only the sign of the inward substance. The Gospel was not proclaimed to give you a creed, but to render possible to you a devout life. You will be a power among men, not in proportion to your knowledge, or your natural endowment, but in proportion to the sanctity and fullness of your religious life.—Zion's Herald.

In the mild climate of Rome, fires are rarely needed in winter, and on chilly days braziers with charcoal are placed in rooms. The pope has a horror of fire, and will not allow it in his presence in any form. He sometimes suffers from cold hands, and in that case orders his "palletta." This is a small hollow ball of silver, filled with hot water. The pope holds it until the cold ceases.

"Why didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home?" called out an impertinent young fop to an omnibus-driver. "Cause your mother hadn't sent home my washing," was the extinguishing reply.

Eighteen hundred revolutionary ladies have been flogged in Russia, and whole cities of the province of Kowono have been banished to Siberia.

The boy who grows up with an overwhelming fear of dogs will not develop into a book agent in after life.

The imports of France during 1877 amounted to \$751,273,600, and the exports to \$695,864,600.

Great Britain has expended \$59,000,000 in twelve years in building ships of war.

Every cloud, and every prosperous pocket-book, has a silver lining.

Most horses have bridle tours.

A cow belle—the milk maid.