

H. G. SHERIDAN, Proprietors.  
JAMES L. SIMS, Proprietors.

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ORANGEBURG, S. C., NOVEMBER 21, 1879.

Ourselves.

In the DEMOCRAT of November 7th an article appeared from a correspondent making certain enquiries respecting the conduct of the Orangeburg Times in the recent municipal election with reference to Mr. Geo. Boliver, and also that paper's mild treatment of the Boliver-Byas scandal. We stated in the same issue that we knew nothing of the business of one cotemporary and could not, therefore, answer the questions. At first we declined to publish the article of our correspondent, believing it could answer no good purpose; but its publication being insisted upon by the author and his friends, and the DEMOCRAT being "a paper for the people," in which every citizen, however humble could have a hearing, we determined to give the article to the public. It is not our design to say one word relative to the editorial management of our neighbor either in these particulars, or upon any other subject where we are not personally concerned. If the reply given in the last issue of the Times, in relation to the matters enquired after, be satisfactory to our correspondent, it certainly is to us. In that reply, however, the Times goes out of its way to make an attack upon us personally by unwarrantably drawing public attention to our connection with that paper last year. The animus of this attack, its justice and the motive that prompts it we leave to the judgment of an impartial public, after making this candid and final statement of facts as they exist.

At the beginning of the present year when we entered upon the publication of the ORANGEBURG DEMOCRAT, we published a card which we thought would be satisfactory to the public. Mr. Boliver the next week published the card alluded to in the last issue of the Times, upon which the editor of that paper bases his charge of our receiving wages of Mr. Boliver. This card left the matter as a question of veracity between ourselves and Mr. Boliver, and not wishing to enter into a controversy with Mr. Boliver about the matter, we suffered it to rest with the public, which to believe.

The editor of the Times sees fit to repeat the charge and boastingly informs the public that he "never edited for a Radical and never will," notwithstanding his editorial connection with the Clarion under Mr. T. C. Andrews. We shall not attempt to decide who owned the Clarion, but this we do know, that the material upon which the DEMOCRAT is printed was purchased from the Rev. Alonzo Webster, and it is the same material upon which the Clarion was formerly printed. This alone makes it necessary for us to impose upon the public again the following statement of facts:

In December, 1877, we bought of Mr. Geo. Boliver the Orangeburg Times, who then claimed it as his individual property. It was a genuine sale and we had not the slightest doubt of the legal right of Mr. Boliver to sell the paper until the News Company sued out an injunction and stopped its publication. We immediately applied to Gen. J. F. Izlar, our legal adviser in the whole matter, for counsel, who instructed us, as we were already under contract to purchase the paper, not to accept titles from Mr. Boliver, but to go on and run the Times in the interest and for the good of the Democratic party. A motion was consequently made to dissolve the injunction which was successful, and we entered upon the duty of editing the Times as an organ of the Democratic party, and with the view of ultimately becoming its owner when the suit was ended. This was done with the approval of many staunch Democrats and personal friends.

During the entire year the paper was in litigation—various parties

claiming an interest in it by reason of purchase and otherwise; indeed, it belonged to no one man but to a company, a part of whom were praying that an accounting be had and their portion of the assets be paid up. We, at the same time, frequently urged our counsel to push matters that the suit might be closed and our purchase of the paper consummated. While the paper, including its finances, was thus in the hands of the Court, we received seventy-five dollars for our services, not from Mr. Boliver as the Times charges, but from Gen. J. F. Izlar, our legal adviser in every step we took. We had nothing to do with Mr. Boliver, never made any agreement with him about pay and never designed to do so. The paper being in litigation, of course, we had no control of its finances, nor could we make any arrangement of the kind with Mr. Boliver or with any other member of the company who had a claim upon the concern. It was a matter between Gen. Izlar and himself exclusively. The suit is still pending, and no legal disposition can be made of the paper until the Court decides who owns it. With this statement we dismiss the subject.

**That Mortgage.**  
We dislike very much to parade our private affairs before the public, but inasmuch as the editor of the Times has seen fit to publish the fact that A. Webster holds a mortgage on our paper, for the purpose, no doubt, of trying to injure our business, we feel assured we will be indulged while we make a short statement in regard to this matter: When we first came to Orangeburg one year ago we purchased the material, upon which the *Idisto Clarion* was being printed, from A. Webster. Not being able just at that time to collect some money that we had out, we asked and received one year's indulgence on the purchase money, \$1,200, for which indulgence we paid ten per cent. interest. The mortgage matures on the first day of January, 1880, about six weeks hence, when it will be promptly met and taken up by us. As our readers can see there is no particular harm in this mortgage. The giving of this instrument was simply a business transaction, and its being unwarrantably dragged before the public by the editor of the Times, only shows to what extent some people will go in their wild attempts to injure their neighbors.

**Another Mortgage.**  
If there is one characteristic of our nature more fully developed than another, it is in being unselfishly devoted to our friends and in practicing a forgiving charity towards our enemies. We fully and freely forgive the editor of the Times for any injury that he intended to do us in dragging our private affairs before the public, but we would embrace this opportunity of reminding him that a man who lives in a glass house should not throw stones, as they might do him more harm than the parties for whom they are intended. The editor of the Times with a great flourish of trumpets announced that his title to that paper was recorded. We suppose that is true so far it goes. But while prating about the mortgage that is over our paper why did he not go on and tell about the mortgage that Geo. Boliver has hanging over the Orangeburg Times. Strange as it may appear Boliver does hold a mortgage over that paper, and to make the matter worse he will hold it for two years to come as the last payment is to be made sometime in 1882, unless Boliver should see fit to accept the money and release it before that time. We invite the attention of the public to the accommodating terms upon which the Times was sold to its present owners. It was bought by them in January, 1879, yet the first payment is not to be made until January, 1881, two years after, and the last payment in January, 1882, three years after its purchase. We were not in such high favor with the Radical from whom we bought our material as to get such accommodating terms. Our obligation must and will be met on the first day of next January, while the proprietors of the Times have until January 1882 to meet theirs. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

**The Supreme Court.**  
We clip the following paragraph from the Beaufort Crescent: "Think of Governor Simpson on the Supreme Bench with a telephone from the Broad-street Clique to whisper in his ear the law and the gospel. Where would small-sized attorneys be if they happen not to be regarded as necessary factors towards making a place on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina what it once was—a place of private station." Gov. Simpson would be as far above the influence

of this dreaded Broad-street Clique, we hear so much of, as any man in the State. It is immaterial to us who is elevated to the Supreme Bench, as we feel assured the Legislature will elect no one who is not worthy and competent to fill the office, but we must enter our protest against the above paragraph as it does a great injustice to a gentleman whose private life is pure, and whose integrity is above reproach. Oppose Governor Simpson if you want to, but do it in a legitimate way, or it may rebound and kill your candidate, whoever he may be.

**Meeting of the Agricultural Society.**  
The Orangeburg Agricultural Society held its annual meeting in the Fair Building on Saturday, November 15th, 1879. After the reading, correcting and confirmation of the minutes, the President called for the Secretary's report which was read. This, being the annual meeting, was the proper time for the election of officers to serve the Society the ensuing year. The President, Dr. W. F. Barton, having served the Society for eleven years as its presiding officer, desired to be relieved, and asked the members to select a younger and more active man to this responsible office. The Society, however, needing his valuable counsel and experience, decided to re-elect him and did so by a unanimous vote. Dr. J. C. Holman, Capt. J. L. Moore and Mr. J. J. Salley were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Kirk Robinson, the present incumbent, and Mr. J. E. Vose were put in nomination for the Secretary and Treasurer's office. Both gentlemen declined, but a ballot was taken and Mr. Robinson was elected.

The President desired to know the names of those members who were engaged in the grape culture, and the following gentlemen responded: Dr. W. F. Barton, Harpin Riggs, T. H. Zimmerman, W. S. Robinson, and J. J. Salley.

Dr. W. F. Barton made a report of three experiments he made during the past season with flour of bone, German meal and cotton seed. Dr. Ravencroft, during a visit to the Doctor's house, gave it as his experience that this bone was greatly improved by composting with a salt, as Kanite, and cotton seed. He thought that more of the members should make experiments in order that the Society, by the combined experience of all might arrive at more definite conclusions.

Mr. J. J. Salley made three experiments with Atlantic phosphate, salt and dissolved bone. The cotton was planted in the same quality of land and the same number of hills gathered from each section. The salt gave the best return. The cotton grew off slowly at first but yielded the most satisfactory results in the end.

Mr. J. W. Dukes said that he used salt on his crop at the rate of one sack to the acre, and the yield was most satisfactory on his place. It paid better on his land than any other manure. He had caused two rows in a negro's field to be salted and these rows yielded as much as six rows not salted.

Mr. Vose used salt with litter at the rate of one sack per acre. At first the cotton grew slowly and was behind the rest of his crop but later it caught up and yielded as well as any and two or three times more than where litter was used alone.

Mr. J. J. Salley's experience with salt is the same as that of Mr. Vose. The cotton would not grow off well at first but was very satisfactory in the long run.

Dr. Holman said that salt was no manure at all and contained no manurial properties, not even potash. Its office was to prepare the vegetable matter already in the soil for plant food and only in this way was it beneficial.

Mr. Dukes said whether it was a manure or not it makes very fine cotton for him. He was an old farmer and he thought as successful as the rest of his neighbors and he had used salt a long time and never failed to realize the best results. He had used it in every way, with stable manure, litter etc., and his experience was that hickory and black-gum leaves were the best to use with salt.

Dr. Holman said, used with litter salt would pay. Its office as a preparer of plant food was known in ancient times for the Bible speaks of it in connection with crops.

hour contact but a reminder that a gap has been made. Smiles are dispelled for tears, the companionship of tried and trusted souls is exchanged for a life-long parting and the light of our cherished joys is mellowed by the coming fall. This reflection is induced by the decease of our brother, William M. Hutson. Dr. Foe truthfully and cynically says that "headstones tell of virtues known never before." Our friend was a splendid exception to a conventional sentimentalism. He was a gentleman of Carolina's old school. He was bred and had adopted its severest requirements. Gentle, courteous, considerate, noble, he sacrificed his comfort too often in obedience to that of persons who had no claim upon him. In his family he was all that home could require; in society, its favorite guest; in public life, reproachless; and in the church, a faithful Christian. Therefore he it

**Resolved,** That this Society bow reverently in humble submission to the decree of Almighty God, which takes from our number one of the worthiest and most respected members.

**Resolved,** That in the recent death of the Hon. W. M. Hutson, this Society is called upon to mourn the loss of one who for a long series of years occupied a high and controlling position in the community of Orangeburg County, and who, during that time, was loved and respected for the sterling virtues he ever manifested in life.

**Resolved,** That a blank page in our Minute book be devoted to commemorating among the members of this Society the virtues of our esteemed brother.

**Resolved,** that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished his family, and also be published in our county papers.

E. J. FELDER,  
JAS. STOKES,  
Committee.

**PEARL MILLET.**  
Mr. Hadley said he wished to try this millet as a forage crop for horses, sheep and cows, and desired the Secretary to read an article upon its cultivation and yield, from a paper he received from New York. This article gave a glowing account of its rapid growth, ease of cultivation, enormous yield and value as a forage crop. Mr. Hadley said all the papers spoke of this millet in similar terms and he desired the Secretary to write on for some seed for distribution to the members.

Mr. Irwin Dukes said he had planted this millet and had some of the seed for sale. It was a different plant from the common horse millet. It grows about six or seven feet high and produces a head similar to the horse millet but longer and twice as large. One acre mowed as cotton would make as much as five of corn fodder and all kinds of stock were fond of it.

**CLEMENT ATTACHMENT.**  
Dr. Barton said he received a paper with an account of one of these machines. There was one in operation on a small scale at Westminster in this State. It required five or six children and one skilled operator to manage the machinery. He thought it was destined to revolutionize the world—increasing the value of the farmers' cotton crop at least 30 per cent. Yarn made on this machine was worth from 2 to 3 cents more per pound than ginned cotton. It was the gin wedded to the spinning machine and required five hundred pounds of seed cotton to keep it at work for one day. The price, \$3,500, he thought was too high, which was against its general introduction. One thousand dollars would be its worth in two years. Dr. B. desired to know if it would pay three or four farmers living near together to get one. He was willing to go into it and go in largely.

Mr. Riggs, while at Anderson this summer, saw one of these machines at work. The cotton in the seed was thoroughly dusted before it entered the gin, which having very small teeth, cleaned the seed perfectly. From the gin it entered the carding machine after which it was separated and entered tin tubes, where it was twisted into thread. The thread was one-third stronger than other thread

and the ladies preferred to use it. He thought it would be better to get four machines as one skilled workman could attend that many and twelve boys or girls could manage two machines.

**More Mention.**  
Editor Orangeburg Democrat:  
We had the pleasure of listening to a most excellent sermon, delivered by Rev. J. Hawkins, editor of the  *Lutheran Visitor*, on the 2nd instant, at St. Matthews' Church, from 2nd Corinthians, 13th chapter, and 5th verse. He had been previously solicited to deliver a sermon on the Great Lutheran Reformation, this being its 362nd anniversary. Fears were entertained that we would have disagreeable weather, but the day was all that could be desired, calm and pleasant. Long before the hour for divine service had arrived, a large anxious and interesting congregation assembled. We feel our great inability to make any comments on the sermon, and will therefore leave it for a more able pen. It is not enough to say he fulfilled our expectations, we were highly pleased, and not only we, but a good many others who heard. He is looking remarkably well and in fine spirits. His daughter accompanied him. Sound in doctrine, whole soul Lutheran, efficient pastor, full of Christian piety, and as an editor he has few equals. His highly appreciated and welcome *Visitor* shall always claim a place in our heart and home circle. How any Christian households can get on without their church paper we are at a loss to know. We felt ourselves honored to have so distinguished a guest with other friends to dine with us on Monday. May he long live to serve his church and his Creator.

**Danger Ahead.**  
An Albany correspondent of the *New York Sun* says that "the Robinson Democrats are not only astonished but paralyzed by the result of the election." He attributes the defeat of Robinson not to the lack of votes, for he had a surplus of fifty thousand to spare and could then count on a majority, but "because more than two hundred thousand stayed away from the polls." The same writer says that this defeat will "have a most damaging effect on the prospects of Democratic success. I can see no way out of the present dilemma. Mr. Kelly has proved himself strong enough to ruin the party if he is not permitted to rule it. Our Presidential candidate must be acceptable to him, or he will repeat his performance of this year. But a candidate acceptable to Mr. Kelly may, on that very account, be obnoxious to other Democrats in New York. Bolts are very apt to beget bolts. There is danger ahead."

**A Desperate Lover's Doom.**  
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOVEMBER 10.—Charles F. King, who shot and killed Mrs. Dora Braesmer, a married woman, with whom he was desperately in love, on July 4, 1875, withdrew his plea of not guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years by Judge Louglin. When sentence was pronounced King made a strong protest, saying that his lawyer told him if he would take this course he would receive light punishment, and stating that he would rather take the chances of conviction under the original pleading than to be subjected to so long an imprisonment. He asked the Judge to withdraw the sentence, which request was refused, and a motion to set it aside will probably be made.

**More Emigrants for Liberia.**  
At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society held Tuesday a warrant for \$2,000 was issued to defray the expenses of colored emigrants to Liberia. The expedition sails from New York on the 15th of December, and the emigrants are to locate at Brownsville, not far from St. Paul's River, and near where the Mandingo traders stop on their way from the interior. It was announced at the meeting that Mr. E. S. Morris had secured \$2,700 toward the proposed \$5,000 for a school to educate the sons of native chiefs in Liberia.

**Calhoun Monument.**  
Mr. Tilman R. Gaines, Col. T. Sibbo Farrow, Col. G. J. Forencro, Col. W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, Gen. A. C. Garlington and Col. R. Pope, are nominated as a committee to inaugurate a plan for the erection of a monument to John C. Calhoun. It is suggested that a handsome bronze statue of Calhoun, on a granite pedestal, be erected on the west side of the Seneca river, near the Calhoun mansion, immediately on the Air-Line Railroad.

Our Democratic contemporaries of prominence readily agree with us that Horatio Seymour would be the best Presidential candidate the party could name, but they are inclined to seriously doubt whether he could be induced to make the race. We believe such fears to be groundless. Gov. Seymour could not, would not refuse to respond to his party's call were he to be nominated. He is too much a statesman, too much a patriot, to allow his personal wishes to hinder the consummation of a great national good. We know he does not seek the executive office, but that is not the question. The Democratic party and the country itself are seeking him.—*Washington Post, Dem.*

"The negro at the South is ignorant, pliant and dependent; it is not natural that he should be permitted to go on misgoverning South Carolina and Louisiana in order to furnish the Republican party at Washington with a few more votes in Congress. We have no apologies or excuses for Southern terrorism but it is vain for the Republicans to expect that the colored race, making a failure of local government, can be held together to vote the Republican ticket to keep the party in power over a distant nationality."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

ATLANTA is suffering from a Grant boom. Col. R. A. Crawford starts it in the *Atlanta Constitution*. He served in the Confederate army, was twice wounded, and claims to have "done as much for the Democratic party as any life-long Democrat of his ability," and to have lost "two hundred and forty one negroes, a plantation and other property in proportion, with Confederate bonds and paper enough to paper the capitol." He comes out for Grant and praises him generally. He wants him to run on his own platform.

**Notice.**  
I will sell at Auction the Saleyard in December, 1879, the lots belonging to the estate of W. M. Hutson, lying on both sides of Amelia Street, and running back to the Fair Ground on the North side of Amelia Street and 440 feet deep on the North side of Amelia Street. They will be sold in separate parcels if wished. The terms are one-half Cash, balance in one year, bond and mortgage from date, and purchaser to pay for papers and recording. They will be treated for at private until Saleday.

M. M. HUTSON,  
Nov. 21st, 1879—2t  
Executrix.

**Estate of Lewis H. Zimmerman, Dec'd.**  
BY order of the Probate Judge, I will sell at auction for cash, in front of Orangeburg Court House, on Monday, December 1, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., crosses of the estate of LEWIS H. ZIMMERMAN, against J. D. Hickenbacher, Jack Bantzler, Citizen's Savings Bank, J. Riley, A. P. Stroman and D. W. Shuler.

Notice is hereby given that in one month from the twenty-second of November, 1879, I will, as Sheriff and Administrator of said Estate, with the Probate Judge, and apply for a final discharge.

THOMAS E. RICKENBACHER,  
Att'y Est. L. H. Zimmerman.  
Nov. 21, 1879—2t

**Great Attraction**  
IN  
CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
Dec. 3rd to 13th, 1879.  
**GREAT**  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION  
of the  
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Splendid display of the resources of the State. Varied attractions each evening. The Main Hall and Machinery Hall will be lighted with the  
**ELECTRIC LIGHT.**  
Railroad fares reduced to enable all to visit the Fair.  
Grand Lodge A. F. Mason, South Carolina Press Association, Association Graduates South Carolina Military Academy, all meet during Fair weeks. All are cordially invited to visit the city. Exhibits of the products, manufactures and resources of South Carolina specially desired. For further information address,  
E. L. ROCHE,  
Nov. 21, 1879—3t  
Sec'y A. S.

**Notice to Teachers.**  
IN consequence of a deficiency in the number of teachers for public schools in some sections of the county, there will be one more public examination of applicants for Teacher's Certificates, to be held at Sheriff J. H. School Rooms, on Saturday, November 29, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of School Examiners.  
D. L. CONNOR,  
Nov. 7—2t  
School Commissioner.

**Estate Sale.**  
THE lands of the late W. M. Hutson can be treated for at private sale on a liberal credit. They consist of the OFFICE LOT, which will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchaser.  
THE RESIDENCE, on Russell Street, with out-buildings.  
TWO Lots on same side of Amelia Street and fronting it.  
ONE Lot on opposite side of Amelia Street.  
Rev. J. D. A. Brown, at the residence, and W. F. Hutson, at the Office lot, will give every information in relation thereto.  
M. M. HUTSON,  
Sept. 26-tf  
Executrix.

**Wool**  
Wanted; Wool in the burry state, washed and unwashed. The subscriber will buy it in lots of any quantity at fair prices.

**JOHN A. HAMILTON.**  
Orangeburg, S. C., Oct. 10, 1879—3m  
**JAMES VAN TASSEL**  
is agent for the sale of the celebrated BALD MOUNTAIN GORN WHISKEY, the purest brand in the known world.  
CALL! CALL!! CALL!!!  
and sample for once in your lives a pure MOUNTAIN WHISKEY.  
It has no equal. Also on hand the cheap-est brands of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO in the market.

A full line of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES, Cheaper than the Cheapest. Give me a call and be convinced that this advertisement is no humbug.  
JAMES VAN TASSEL,  
At Muller's Old Stand.

**Something New!**  
In addition to the large and elegantly assorted stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., &c. also  
**Groceries**  
of the best quality, cheaper than can be bought any where else. The finest and best stock of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Gin, Rum, &c., &c., The prices of which have just been reduced 25 to 50 cents per gallon.  
D. E. SMOAK & CO.  
Have fitted up their up-stairs, and laid in a stock \$5,000 of the finest, best and cheapest assortment of  
**CLOTHING**  
to be found between Columbia and Charleston. If you are in need of a suit at any price, Pants, Coat or Vest, don't fail to see them before buying. Just received, 150 barrels of  
**FLOUR;**  
Which will be sold cheaper than the same quality can be bought in Charleston, make room for  
**200 Barrels**  
to be in by the first of November.  
The Best  
**RUST PROOF WHEAT & OATS**  
on hand.  
D. E. SMOAK & CO.  
Orangeburg, S. C. June 27 if

**J. I. SORENTTRUE**  
Late of the firm of Sorrentro & Lorey, thanks the public for their liberal patronage of the past while connected with the late firm, and having now bought out the entire stock will continue the business at the same place. He invites the public to call and examine his stock of  
**DRY GOODS!!**  
**NOTIONS!!**  
**Staple and Fancy GROCERIES!!**  
**SHOES!!**  
of every quality and price.  
**SEGARS and TOBACCO,** which he will sell at the lowest prices possible. All goods subject to exchange or money refunded if not satisfactory.

**J. I. SORENTTRUE,**  
Proprietor of the  
**CALIFORNIA STORE.**  
N. B.—Mr. Benj. P. Izlar and Mr. A. L. Stroman, who are now in my establishment, will be pleased to serve the many friends and customers.  
Orangeburg, S. C., Oct. 31, 1879—4t