

Dr. Tanner, who started out in New York to fast forty days, has accomplished the task. His forty days was up last Saturday, and since that time he has been making up for lost time by eating nearly all the time.

A sale of the S. C. R. R. has been ordered at the suit of the Bond Holders of the Second Mortgages. We trust this may result in much good financially to the road and that it may continue to prosper as it has done under the management of Receiver Fisher.

A man by the name of McLane is stumping the upper part of the State in the interest of the Greenback Party, and may visit Orangeburg County before he concludes his pilgrimage. Some one ought to inform Mr. McLane that he is not on the ticket with Weaver.

"We must take Southern Democracy and Southern society as they are," remarks the New York Tribune. Exactly, only you do not honestly try to find out what they are, but you deliberately lie about them, and if pushed you try to give color to the lie by swearing to it.

Why should any colored man in Orangeburg County, not an office-holder or an office-seeker, be a Republican? What have the Republican party done for you except to rob you, and make you the dupes of as unprincipled and low a set of white men as ever cursed any community with their presence?

We have received a communication advocating the claims of a candidate for a certain office, which we must decline to publish, as it infringes upon a rule which we established at the opening of the campaign. While we have our individual preferences, we are not disposed to use our columns for the advancement of any particular candidate, but propose to treat all alike.

We learn from the Northern Republican papers that in spite of the South Carolina bull-dozers, Messrs. Taft and Mackey, taking their lives in their hands, will stump the State for Garfield and Arthur. What courage! What devotion to the interests of the poor colored man! Alas, that they will have to look for their reward in another and better world, because after the next election the Republicans will have no officers with which to reward them for their deeds of heroism.

The forty acres of land and a mule, the Freedman's Bank and various other frauds against them have not sufficed to teach the colored people that the Republicans are not their friends. They will learn it after a while. The last lesson comes from Kansas, the haven of refuge held out to them by the Republicans. This is a Republican State, governed entirely by Republicans, yet a few days since an armed mob of white Republicans were allowed to drive the colored hands from their work at two of the largest establishments in Atchison. If this had occurred in South Carolina, and one or two colored men had been killed, the Radicals at the North would dance for joy, but as it happened in Radical Kansas it is all right.

The colored Republicans in New Jersey in plain terms demand of the Republican party representation and recognition proportionate to their voting strength, and also their due share of political patronage. The demand is a just one. How important the colored vote is to the Republican party is not as well understood as it should be. Take away the colored contingent in Pennsylvania and she is Democratic. It is so in all the close Northern States. In the last Presidential election, of the white men's votes cast Mr. Tilden had at least 1,000,000 majority. It was the colored vote that reduced his majority to 250,000. Colored men of Orangeburg assert your rights by retiring the few carpetbaggers and scalliwags who now hold nearly all the offices in the county having Republican incumbents. Will the colored people never learn any sense?

The Day They Mean to Play. The profound quiet and apparent inactivity of the radical party in our county, up to the present time, have been the subject of general remark. While they may have been secret in their movements, they have by no means been inactive, as the various organizations in different sections of the County abundantly attest. Their leaders have been very reticent heretofore as to the policy and plans to be adopted and pursued in the approaching campaign, but it has partially come to light, and is pretty generally conceded that they mean to run what may be called a "fusion" ticket, composed of the most prominent members of their own party and such white Democrats as they may induce to accept a place on the ticket by promises of position, and political preferment.

Whatever changes in the programme may be deemed necessary when the startwants meet, the policy indicated above, is certainly in accordance with their present intentions. To this end, several of our white citizens have been approached, and offered places on the ticket, with the assurance that they will undoubtedly be elected, if they will but consent to the use of their names. The object in putting forth such a ticket is for the sole purpose of giving strength, which they hope to secure from two sources. First, if they can secure the names of men of intelligence and influence, these men, thus secured, will certainly carry some white votes, from among their friends. Secondly it is well known to members of their party that a large number of the better class of colored citizens intend to vote with the Democratic party, and they hope to effect a compromise with this class of voters by bringing forward a mixed ticket, and thus induce these colored citizens to support it, rather than incur the censure and ostracism of their own race.

Under these circumstances the question naturally arises, can they secure the names of men of sufficient intelligence and influence to benefit the party materially? A certain radical politician has boasted that he is positively certain from his own knowledge, that there are numbers of white Democrats who are willing and waiting for an offer of position. This is a question, the contemplation of which causes every patriot's bosom to swell with emotions too big for utterance. After the bitter experience of the fourteen years, previous to the inauguration of the Hampton Government, can men be found who are willing to turn their backs on their party and on all that our hearts hold dear, for the sake of what, merely a position among thieves and robbers? Can it be that there are men in our ranks who will prove traitors to the splendid heritage bequeathed us by our fathers and assist in the overthrow of our institution, both civil and political? We would gladly say no, such men are not to be found among us, but the experience of the past forbids. When we recur to the days of 1878 while the grand struggle to free our County from the dominion of this corrupt horde, was going on, we remember that there were traitors among us then. Men who accepted a place among our enemies, and who deserve all the disgrace and infamy that can be heaped upon them by a patriotic people.

We call upon our citizens to beware of this movement, and to join us in frowning down and consigning to everlasting disgrace and ignominy the man who dares to oppose us in our efforts to perpetuate good government and reform, by allowing his name to be used by the other party. There are many reasons why you should support the regular nominees. Briefly, you owe it to your party, your country, your homes and families, yourselves and your God.

The State Convention of Georgia has adjourned, after a long and tedious session, and continuous balloting without making a nomination, under the two thirds rule. After the thirty Second ballot the matter was referred back to the people, and the majority recommend Gov. Colquitt.

A Republican paper says: "Gen. Garfield has been fighting for the Union ever since the war ended." Exactly. Gen. Hancock fought for the Union during the war, and when the war closed, he quit fighting. Just about that time Gen. Garfield began to get properly mad.

A Bad Record. The connection of Mr. Garfield with the Credit Mobilier swindle was made known in 1872, when a Committee of Congress was appointed to investigate the charges against different Congressmen. A majority of the Committee were Republicans. Mr. Garfield went before the Committee on June 14, 1873, and, under oath, testified as follows: I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

The Committee in their report as to Mr. Garfield say: The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield as found by the Committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock. The evidence taken by the Committee was published, and the published extracts from articles in the New York Times and New York Tribune represent correctly the dominant opinion in Republican circles. The Times of February 19, 1873, said: Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

The Times, on February 20, 1873, commented further, as follows: The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly reject the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath, if not legally, is, morally perjury. It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames. The Tribune on February 19, 1873, said: James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful.

And the next day the same paper said: Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him. This is Republican testimony, and convinces Mr. Garfield not only of bribery, but of perjury also.

Correction. Editor Orangeburg Democrat: In your last week's issue, in alluding to a conflict between two talented persons, you stated that the row occurred in our church. Please permit me to say that the fight took place outside, and after the congregation had been dismissed. A publication of this card will greatly oblige, Yours Respectfully, E. M. PINCKNEY, Pastor.

A Card. Editors Orangeburg Democrat: Owing to my continued ill health, I withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and cheerfully yield the field to Mr. A. McQueen Salley, of Pine Grove Township, in whose behalf I bespeak the influence of my friends. With many thanks for kind expressions from you and others during my candidacy, I am very respectfully, J. W. MOSLEY.

FOR CLERK. Messrs. Editors: Mr. Joseph F. Robinson is hereby announced by his many friends as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court, and his claims are submitted to the County Democratic Convention, by the result of which he will abide. Should he receive at the hands of the people this office, it will be but what they intended to confer in 1868 and again in 1876. Let him not be deprived of enjoying what in '68 was taken from him by force and in '76 by corruption and fraud. We believe him to be the choice of the people, and know him to be honest, zealous and efficient.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER I announce myself a candidate for School Commissioner of Orangeburg County subject to the nominating convention. JOHN S. ROWE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Messrs. Editors: Mr. A. S. Dukes, of Branchville, is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject of course to the action of the nominating Convention at its next meeting. We think Branchville is entitled to a position on the Board and respectfully present the name of A. S. Dukes for it. MANY VOTERS.

THE WORKING PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. Messrs. Editors: Mr. Harpin Riggs is announced as a fit candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court for Orangeburg County. He has been tried in office and was never found wanting in his duty. THE WORKING PEOPLE.

FOR CLERK. Editors Democrat: Please announce me as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Orangeburg County at the ensuing election. I subject myself to the will of the delegates of the County Nominating Convention. WILKES SAWYER.

FOR CLERK. Messrs. Editors: Please announce Mr. ROBERT COPES as a candidate before the Democratic Convention for the office of Clerk of the Court. It is not necessary to say anything in his praise, or of his peculiar fitness for the office. His services to country, state and county are well-known by MANY DEMOCRATS.

FOR CLERK. Messrs. Editors: Please announce Capt. F. M. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, a candidate for Clerk of the Court, subject to the action of the nominating Convention. It is useless to say much for Capt. Wannamaker as his services in the past are well known and we think appreciated throughout our county. Upright, honest and fully competent will merit the trust reposed in him. "Honor to whom honor is due." MANY CITIZENS of Upper Orangeburg.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. Messrs. Editors: Please announce Rev. John E. Penney as a candidate for the office of School Commissioner. He has ever been a Democrat, and on his platform is willing to stand, rise or fall. He will submit to the County Convention. MANY VOTERS.

For Sheriff. With the consent of H. H. Salley his friends announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Orangeburg County, subject to the approval of the Democratic Convention. FRIENDS. July 31

FOR SHERIFF. The many friends of Mr. J. M. Berry, of Branchville, respectfully announce him a candidate for Sheriff of Orangeburg County, subject to the action of the nominating convention. Mr. Berry is a young man of excellent habits, business qualifications and undoubted integrity. If elected would fill the office honorably with credit to himself and constituents. MANY VOTERS.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE. Messrs. Editors: Please announce MR. CHARLES B. GLOVER as a candidate for the above office. It is useless to say anything in his favor, as his abilities are already displayed by the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that position during his term of service. We further urge our claim in his behalf on the ground that the incumbent of that office ought to have considerable experience in the practice of law, as the office is not "judicial," but is beyond a doubt "judicial." Any persons desiring to satisfy themselves on this point can do so by referring to the Constitution of our State, Article 4, Judicial Department, Sec. 20. Also revised Statutes, pages 572 to 578. "Title 4, Probate Court," and to the "Rules of Court." In nominating Mr. Glover through your columns, we pledge him and ourselves to abide by the decision of the Democratic County Nominating convention. MANY VOTERS.

The State of South Carolina, ORANGEBURG COUNTY. By C. B. Glover, Esq., Probate Judge. WHEREAS, A. D. FAIR hath made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of MARY D. FAIR, deceased. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said MARY D. FAIR, late of Orangeburg County, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Orangeburg Courthouse, on the 21st of August next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

A NEW STORE. F. A. SCHIFFLEY, RUSSELL STREET, (One door above Dr. Patrick's.) CHOICE GROCERIES. I HEREBY INFORM MY FRIENDS that I have on my own account, commenced a Grocery Business—will keep only the best goods, and sell cheap for Cash, and any patronage bestowed will be appreciated. Respectfully, F. A. SCHIFFLEY, ORANGEBURG, S. C. May 11, 1880—3m.

The Sensation of the Period! Strange but True! HARD TIMES BE GONE! HAVING been watching for some time past the financial pulse of the country and the ever varying events of the trading world with a view to the increase or decrease of our weekly purchases, we are prepared to announce to our numerous patrons that our investigation of these subjects has been perfectly satisfactory and that we have as a consequence forwarded larger orders than ever before to our New York agency.

The year 1880 therefore begins with flattering prospects for farmers, mechanics and all other laborers alike. The financial pulse of the country is steadily improving and having returned almost to a hard money basis, we shall gradually but surely recover our former prestige and the long declining prosperity of our beautiful Southern land. Being firmly impressed with the fore-shadowings of these approaching events we have made arrangements commensurate with the demands they will disclose. Our Agent in New York is already in receipt of our instructions directing him to be on the alert for every sale and failure as well as every house tottering on the brink of bankruptcy, so that he, with cash in hand may take in every bargain and thus enable us during the present year not only to increase our own resources, but to become also a never changing source of assistance to our friends by selling them goods far below the wholesale market of New York.

It was the credit system that paralyzed our industries in the past, and caused so many interests to droop and wither while every article needed for family consumption doubled in value. Thus while labor was inadequately compensated, goods of every description approached almost fabulous prices and the daily sweat of a man's brow barely obtained for himself and family the commonest necessities of life. Too much credit will always create demands greater than the sources of supply will satisfy, hence everything takes an upward tendency under its operations. On the other hand cash transactions will make the supply larger than the demand and consequently goods fall to bottom prices when this rule prevails.

We pay cash for all our goods before they leave the place bought from. Hence our ability (independent of our unrivalled facilities for buying) to outstrip and undersell all our competitors. The merchant who buys on time, (and who of them does not?) not only has to pay the highest prices for what they get but also the additional percentage added on all credit sales. Now all this comes out of the consumer, the man who patronizes the time merchant at home. It will at once be perceived that the difference between us is vast indeed, and that the buyer on credit system cannot purchase goods at market prices, while we, by paying cash, get the most extraordinary bargains at a large discount on wholesale cash prices. It is therefore quite easy for us to sell below other merchants and guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case.

Our system is one of our own, and has many advantages which we shall not explain, but let it suffice that the larger portion of the benefits arising from here reaped by our friends and patrons, and by it we have established a reputation near and dear to us. With honesty, fair dealing, quick sales and small profits as our watchwords we have conquered the demon of high prices and forced from him the acknowledgement that he has been systematically swindling and defrauding the people.

We have demonstrated to thousands in this and other counties that it is possible when dealing with a fair and honorable merchant who buys strictly for cash, to purchase goods at prices which were current before the war. To buy and sell goods does not necessarily imply that to be successful one must either be a conscienceless extortioner or a grasping Shylock, as in every other calling the merchant can dignify and ennoble his profession or he can sink it into iniquity and trail its costly garments through cesspools of deceit, dishonesty, fraud and double distilled misrepresentations. He can be a blessing or a curse to his country. As for us we prefer a good name with a slow but steady increase in business to the gouging process which makes one merchant rich to-day and a thousand poor farmers penniless and breadless tomorrow.

Our system is the true plan, by adopting it you avoid the Scylla of credit on the one side and the Charybdis of a lean execution on the other. To trade with us is to insure satisfaction, increase your wealth and general prosperity. Week after week during the present year we shall spread daily upon our counters a stock of goods as varied as the leaves of the forest. A cordial invitation is extended to every one who reads this circular to give us a call, no trouble to show goods or answer questions.

We will sell for one dollar cash what you will pay three for in October if you buy on credit. We buy direct from the cheapest markets in America for cash less the large discount, and can and will sell as low as the wholesale merchants of Charleston, New York or Baltimore, and to those who favor us with their regular custom we offer as rare inducements as were ever offered in this or any other community. Our goods arrive weekly and must be sold, look to your interest and call on us when you visit town.

Farmers, look to your own welfare, you who have sunk low and lower each succeeding year while the middle men around you have grown rich in comforts and wealth, you have barely lived by working from sun to sun the year round, while others have added thousands to their already plethoric treasures, by selling on credit to you in the spring and collecting in October and November the sweat stained profits of many a merciless bargain. Let our farmers eschew this in future and learn to watch as well as pray—let them break from the old beaten paths of credit and ruin, and demand an equivalent for their money. Let them aspire to higher and greater achievements.

C. D. KORTJOHN, Auction and Commission Merchant, Orangeburg, S. C. There are two lines through Mercantile life. One is a straight and splendid as a ray of light, leading to triumphs and achievements, that make this bright and beautiful earth a heaven itself. The other burdened with sorrows and miseries and cares, struggling through broken water and defeat, tearing its broken hearted victims into a premature hell away this side of Jordan. On the Cash line we offer you the following inducements, Shoes 75 to 1.50, Iron Bound Measures, 1.50,

Best Hyson Tea, 40. Best Soap, 50 per lb. Dress Goods 5 to 20. Cottons, 15 to 50. Monarch Baking Powder, 25. Town Talk, 25. Pocket Knives, 5 to 75. Knives & Forks, 50 to 1.50. Homespun, 5 to 8. Choice Hams, 8 to 10. A. S. Grooms, 10. Fly Traps, 45 to 50. Buggy whips, 25 to 75. Balance of Crate Crockery low down to close out.

C. D. KORTJOHN, Orangeburg, S. C., May 7, 1880—3m. Cotton Gins and Presses. WE still have the Agency for the Old Reliable Winship Gin, which we are prepared to furnish, either with or without the Self-Feeder and Condenser, Also the Winship Patent Cotton Press all of which are THE BEST IN THE MARKET

and need no recommendation from us. We are selling them under the guarantee of the manufacturers, and at their prices and terms; parties in need of Gins or Presses will find it to their interest to call and see us, or send for our Circular and prices before placing their orders elsewhere.

BULL & SCOVILL, ORANGEBURG, S. C. June 25th, 1880—6m

FLAGG'S IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PADS. NEVER GETS HARD. CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG. Diseases cured without Drugging the System. Cures Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache. These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centre, also the Liver and Stomach. A Gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS 8¢ AND 25¢ EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail, on Express. Manufactured at 89 & 41 North Liberty St., BALTIMORE, MD.

For Sale by S. A. REEVES. Jan. 30, 1880—1y

CORSET JEANS, best quality at 10¢ per yard worth 12-1-2 cents at J. I. SORENTREUE'S.

TABLE LINEN, Bleached and Unt bleached, 50 and 60 cents per yd. at J. I. SORENTREUE'S.

SEVERAL pieces of Bleached 84 Sheet, superior quality, to be closed out at 25 cents per yard at J. I. SORENTREUE'S.

UNBLEACHED Linen Diaper at 12 1-2 cents per yard; also White and Brown Paper Cambrics at J. I. SORENTREUE'S, Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, LAMPS, ILLUMINATORS, &C., &C. ORANGEBURG, S. C.

W. B. THOMPSON, Corner of Russell Street and Railroad Avenue, Offers to the public a well selected stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c. He guarantees satisfaction to all who will favor him with a call.

W. B. THOMPSON, ORANGEBURG, S. C. June 11, 1880—1f

ANDREW C. DIBBLE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Corner St. Paul and Church Sts. ORANGEBURG, S. C. April 23—3mos.