

DEMOCRATIC TICK ET.

FOR CLERK OF COURT,
W. H. KERR.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
R. E. ELLISON, SR.,
JOHN A. HINNANT,
CORNELIUS R. MEANS.

THE DEMOCRACY of Fairfield should learn a lesson from the discussions still going on in other counties. There should be no split here.

IN THE days of independent action, the people of Fairfield used to pay an annual tax of about \$75,000 dollars. Since the incoming of a Democratic administration, the result of united Democratic action, there is a saving of nearly \$25,000 in a single year.

A negro politician was heard to say a day or so ago, that the Radicals "have the white people just where they want them." That is, the Radicals are rejoicing over what they consider a split in the Democratic ranks. Let the Democracy of the county show at once that there is no such split. Everybody should lay aside preferences, and work for unity and harmony in the party.

IN THE midst of the cry for the re-adoption of the silver dollar as a legal tender, it is shown that between 1794 and 1873 only eight million silver dollars in all were struck off. The silver dollar was once worth more than the gold dollar, but the value of silver has depreciated and it is now worth only seventy-nine cents and a quarter. These reasons and the additional one of inconvenience—ten thousand dollars weighing five hundred and eighty-nine pounds—are advanced by the opponents of the re-monetization of silver.

The Agricultural Fair.

A determined effort is making to revive the State Agricultural Society so that it may prove an actual benefit to farmers. The past history of the Society has not been satisfactory. Under the horrible government we had, nothing could prosper. But the political regeneration of the State has succeeded by a general awakening in all branches of business; and the time, we trust, is not far distant, when prosperity will return to take up a permanent abode. As agriculture is the staple pursuit of the State, every effort should be made to improve its system and increase its profits—an end which can best be reached by inaugurating State and county fairs, and giving them abundant patronage. Fairfield has always taken a prominent stand at these fairs, and we trust our farmers will not be asleep if a fair be agreed upon this fall.

The Great Strike.

The country has been put into a state of alarm over the railroad strikes, which, beginning in West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, have extended through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana, as far as St. Louis. Riot and bloodshed mark the progress of the strike, and the town of Pittsburg, Pa., was for several hours a perfect pandemonium. Federal troops have been found necessary to restore order. Great damage has been done to railroad property. This strike is the most serious that has ever occurred, and it has more than once seemed likely that the scenes of the French Commune might be revived on this side the sea. The danger now appears over, but nothing is certain. A strange feature of the riots has been the apparent sympathy evinced by the citizens of the different towns in behalf of the strikers. This argues that the railroads had rendered themselves

obnoxious, by reason of their want of liberality. It should serve as a warning to the roads to have some respect for the public with whom they deal, and not to grind them down with onerous freight discriminations. The South Carolina railroads may well pause and consider. Their past course has not been such as to inspire any affection in the breasts of the people. They should mend their ways.

Our Agricultural Interests—An Important Letter from Senator Butler.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. July 23, 1877.
To the Editor of The News and Courier:

I do not know that I can better subscribe the purposes of the enclosed letter than by making it public through the columns of your paper. It was, perhaps, not intended for publication; but I cannot conceive that I am violating confidence by doing so, relating as it does to a public interest in which all of our people are deeply concerned. I beg especially to call the attention of the officers of our various agricultural societies, State and county, and of the officers of the Granges, to the suggestions and inquiries of the letter, and to request them and all parties interested in the agricultural development of the State to supply me with such information as they may deem appropriate, in order that I may, in proper form, lay it before the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, as indicated by his letter, is manifesting a most commendable interest in the agricultural advancement of our State, and I trust that his requests will be fully complied with. I can only promise to do the best that I am able in that direction, and shall be largely dependent upon the parties above indicated for satisfactory data. Very respectfully,
M. C. BUTLER.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1877.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Edgefield, S. C.

DEAR SIR—Desiring to further extend the operations and benefits of the Department of Agriculture throughout the Union, it is deemed of great moment to invite the active co-operation of Senators and Representatives from the various States and, through them, effect the assistance and sympathy of leading and thinking agriculturists of their respective sections. I have the honor, therefore, to respectfully request that you will, at your earliest convenience, furnish this department with such information as may be in your power as to the character and diversity of the crops of your section of the State; their quantity and quality, the character and possibilities of the soil and climate, and any data of interest on the subject. I would esteem it a favor also to receive from you any suggestions regarding in any way the agricultural interests of your State, its peculiar wants, and the names of leading farmers who would receive and experiment with such seeds and plants as, from time to time, might be sent them.

Very respectfully,
WM. G. LEDEE, Com., &c.

A Story of General Breckenridge.

A few evenings since some gentlemen were in conversation upon the character of the late General John C. Breckenridge, and how the Democracy of Madison county, Kentucky, were bound to, and how many of them almost worshiped him. A lawyer then related an anecdote going to prove this fact. He said shortly after the battle of Shiloh a client came into his office, depositing two bushel baskets which had contained some spring chickens, and asked the news. "Nothing, I believe," replied the lawyer. "Why, haven't we had some late fighting down about Shiloh?" "Yes," "Well, how did we (rebels) come out?" "The rebels got the advantage the first day, but the next day the Yankees were reinforced and whipped the rebels." "That ain't the way we her'n it down our way." "Well how did you hear it down your way?" "Well, we her'n that they fit two days in and two days out, and along late in the evening of the second day came John C. Breckenridge, and he just asked for the privilege of the field for fifteen minutes, and they do say he slew a hundred thousand of 'em!"

They were sitting together and he was ardently thinking what to say when finally he burst out in this manner: "In this land of noble achievement and undying glory, why is it that women do not come more to the front and climb the ladder of fame?" "I suppose," said she, tying knots in her handkerchief, "it's on account of their pull backs."

THE STATE GRANGE.

The Summer Meeting at Anderson—8th of August.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE, POMARIA, NEWBERRY CO., July 23.

The members of the State Grange and the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society are respectfully referred to the arrangement with the different railroad companies for a reduction of passage to Anderson. Sale of tickets to commence Monday, the 6th of August, and good to return within ten days from date upon which ticket is sold, viz:

From Charleston to Anderson and return, \$5 50.

From Columbia to Anderson and return, \$3 75.

Intermediate points, about three cents per mile.

The W. C. and A., and C. C. and A. R. R., three cents per mile.

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line, full rates to point of destination, Greenville, to be returned free upon certificate.

From Walhalla and Greenville to Anderson \$1 for round trip.

THOMAS W. HOLLOWAY, Sec'y.
Papers friendly to the cause of agriculture will please copy.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, STATE GRANGE, POMARIA, NEWBERRY CO., July 23.

The low rates of passage offered by the various railroad authorities to those wishing to attend the meeting of the State Grange and State Agricultural and Mechanical Society at Anderson, on the 8th of August, bringing together agriculturists from all parts of the State to one of our mountain counties, noted for the intelligence of her people, and, perhaps, foremost in a diversified agriculture, will be beneficial to the farmers of the State.

The meeting is intended for the general good of the country, the essays to be read on subjects of vital importance to our farmers, the display of the products of the country including live stock, orchard, vineyard and dairy. The discussion of the fence and usury laws will add greatly to the interest of the occasion. Besides, it is earnestly desired that the meeting will be graced by the presence of many matrons and maidens from every part of the State, thus largely augmenting the pleasure of the convention. At this meeting secretaries of Pomaria Granges will be furnished blanks and information of the status of the subordinate Granges in their respective counties.

THOS. W. HOLLOWAY,
Secretary.
County papers friendly to the meeting will please copy.
Farmers.

The time is at hand when the turnip patch should be prepared, and this means a great deal. Farmers who have stock, (cattle and sheep), and who have penned them nightly since about the middle or last of April, have now a spot of ground upon which they can sow (drill) turnips with almost a certainty of making a fine crop. These pens should have been ploughed and cross ploughed after the first rain that put an end to the dry spell in June, and at least once a week ever since.

To prepare any other piece of ground, not stock penned, so as to secure from it a heavy yield of turnips, the land should be or must yet be, ploughed sufficiently to thoroughly pulverize the soil and free it from every vestige of a weed or tuft of grass. This done, the land should be laid off in thirty inch rows by running a twister back and forth in the same furrow, and then partially filling this up by running a sub-soil plough in it, and then fill it completely with the best manure on the premises and throw two furrows on it. Then on this ridge sprinkle from 250 to 400 pounds of superphosphates, and with a twister complete the beds.

As soon as the land can be ploughed after a rain, subsequent to 20th July, or in anticipation of a rain when the land is dry, which is preferable, open the beds, drill in the seed, and cover very lightly with a hand rake. One pound of seed to the acre is said to be enough. We oftener sow over two pounds; it is easier to thin out than to replant. Some recommend the use of seed drills or bottles with a quill in the mouth; we use our fingers, and can drill them evenly and as fast as we can walk, never failing to put down enough seed.

Sow Ruta Bagas first. Follow in their order with yellow Aberdeen, white Globe, Norfolk, flat Dutch and Seven-top. Any of these turnips will do well sown in August, but better if sown in July. When up about a week, chop out as you do cotton. Then thin out by hand, eating and feeding away until a single turnip is left at a place. If August and September are favorable months and prepared as above should yield from six hundred to one thousand bushels per acre, worth as food for man or beast at least ten cents per bushel, and produce next year a bale of cotton without manure.—*News and Courier.*

THE NEWEST PARIS NOTIONS.

The turban has at length been exhibited. It is a very unpretending one as yet, but the days will shorten, and turbans will grow to the dimensions admired by Mme. de Staël.

As to scarfs, instead of remaining where they began this season—that is, under the stomach—they have left even the waist, and now are spanned right over the shoulders, rising an inch every morning.

Much distress is caused by an undisguised avowal from corseteers that there are no more whalebones to be got. The lavish use made of this article for corsetbodies has exhausted the supply.

The new color erapaud covert de mousse is as great a mania as tillen; it is greenish yellow, the lead color. A new lace for bonnets has appeared. It is called searabee. It is a blonde embroidered by hand in the tints of the Egyptian fly, a golden green.

The most tasteful novelty of the season is the pretty, glossy, gray raised embroidery on dead tints, called "mule." On pale blue and pink it looks like pearl fresh washed by ocean waves. Then how coy and shell like all the *coquilles* of lace tinged with pink and blue!

Colored lace has assumed an undisputed claim to adorn night and under linen. A little, bordered with pink and white, renders it difficult to say where the cap begins, and where the bloom of a round cheek ends, and a fringe of blue on a morning peignoir distinguishes this garment from a negligé breakfast wrapper.

The two other greens are remarkable. They are *absinthe pur* and *absinthe mole*. The former is not unlike olive leafage. The latter is a purplish shade—exactly that of the beverage taken, mixed with rum, by *cale habitues*. Both are very becoming, and when used on hats are ornamented with reversible satin strings of the two shades and a gold or silver absinthe leaf.

A letter from Paris says an incredible quantity of fruit covers ladies' new attire. There is official and demi-toilette fruit. Peaches are full dress, apples and pears are for smaller occasions. Mme. P. lately wore small white and pink Montreuil peaches on amaranth velvet bows; Mrs. G. at the same fête wore black currants on very pale rose satin; Mme. de F. wore small birds on dangling cherries; her daughter had prunes on lemon gauze; strawberries are for white; apples go well with faille, and pears with chenille leaves.

As to hats they are all bonnets, for they are made with curtains behind, strings and have caps inside. The only real hats are Gainsboroughs; but what irresistible hats! Only no one knows how a Gainsborough ought to be put on, and their fault is, when not bought at the proper place, that they cannot be put on properly. The turn up on the left side should be a gentle undulation; the turn to the right should be almost flat; the hair should be waved; the whole that faced with myrtle velvet and adorned with a shaded myrtle plume that drops down behind, very light green at the tip. A silver snap in front is the chief ornament. Any English speaking party who is dying for a Gainsborough must make her wishes known in manner peculiar to the French milliner. These ladies are consistent in their errors; in the same way as they call Marlborough Mallbrook, they say Gainsbrook, and no English or American has the slightest chance of being understood if the name is properly pronounced.

At Ilfracombe, England, a Capt. Carr released a sailor who had been imprisoned for threatening the life of a comrade. On getting free the sailor rushed at his messmate and killed him. The Captain gave him up to the authorities and, overcome by excitement, fell down and died. An hour later the sailor who attended the Captain became ill and also died, and as the sailor in prison stands a first-rate chance of being hung, it makes altogether a tragic day for that crew.

The Parisians have some thrifty habits which are calculated to surprise the most economical of Americans. One of their customs is that of hiring meat. Big pieces of meat, ham or poultry, are ordered from the shops, and good care is taken that, in carving, the pieces are not disfigured. What is not eaten is returned to the shops and weighed, the loss being charged to the housekeepers. The returned joints are then retailed in slices.

A FRENCHMAN, having heard the word press made use of to signify persuasion, as "Press that gentleman to take something to eat," took occasion at a party to use a term which he thought synonymous, and begged a friend to squeeze a young lady to sing.

Publishers and Printers

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"THE ANSON HARDY PAPER CUTTER is by far the best machine which can be obtained for a less price than one hundred dollars. It is of great strength. These machines have always taken the highest stand. It is the only machine to which is applied the Patent Movable Cutting Board. This device has a reputation of itself; by it, the cutting board can be instantly and accurately moved, so that a perfect cut is insured. This is a very important point in the machine, and one that is possessed by no other. It greatly reduces the labor of preparation in working the paper backward and forward. We cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of this patent movable board. It is worth the price of this machine, and purchasers should fully understand how highly it is to be valued."—*Geo. T. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Reporter and Printer's Gazette.*

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None genuine but those having my full address lettered in the casting. Newspaper men in want of advertising from first parties should send for my circular.

F. A. HARDY,
Auburndale, Mass.

I will buy of those that buy of me.
Dec 14—

Hurrah for Hampton!

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—AT THE—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Millinery Bazaar,

Of a beautiful and full line of latest novelties in Spring and Summer Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting in part of Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, Nets, &c.

A large lot of Ladies' Collarettes, Fichus and other fancy articles. Inspection of the Ladies and public generally solicited. We will endeavor to please the most fastidious. All we ask is that you call, and see for yourselves, and give us a trial.

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S. B. CLOWNEY.

For County Commissioners,

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HENRY JACOB,
JAS. R. HARVEY.

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The Automatic Fly Brush.

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