

R. MEANS DAVIS, Editor. JNO. S. REYNOLDS, Associate Editor.

THE TELLER COMMITTEE will examine E. W. Mackey, J. B. Campbell and Marshal Wallace in Washington. Won't they spin yarns?

INGALLS HAS BEEN re-elected Senator from Kansas. All the opposition combined against him, but he beat them by four votes, a tight squeeze. The best thing that has been said of him is that he is not quite so bad as the Republicans who ran against him.

THE BALTIMORE American got up a very pretty story of the way in which the dusky Mrs. Bruce was being lionized by Washington society. But now come ruthless truth-tellers to say the article is a pure invention, that none of the Cabinet ladies or Senators' wives have called on the beautiful octoroon, and that they don't intend to. Bruce seems to be a very quiet, well behaved fellow, and it is a pity that Radical correspondents will not suffer him to remain in the obscurity he seeks, and which he so creditably adorns.

IT WILL BE remembered that when Blaine sent out his traveling circus and menagerie with Teller as chief clown, through the South, the House sent a committee to investigate the antics of little Johnny Davenport who by prostituting his office of chief supervisor intimidated, insulted or imprisoned naturalized citizens in New York to the number of seven thousand or more. The investigation reveals the most arbitrary conduct, on a par with the acts of Federal marshals in the South for the past eight years. A large number of witnesses, whose naturalization was perfectly regular, testified to the manner in which they had been treated. Several soldiers who had fought through the whole war were thrust like hogs in prison on election day, because they intended to vote the Democratic ticket. Out of the thousands kept away and hundreds arrested, not one Republican has been found. The Davenport investigation has discovered much more fraud and intimidation than the Teller Committee did. The South has yet to learn a good deal in the way of intimidation from Northern Radicals.

A Fight Over Fertilizers.

When the fertilizer manufacturers held their meeting in Augusta and raised the price of their wares to five hundred pounds of lint cotton to the ton they hardly realized the storm they were raising about their heads. But it has come, and without being very long about it either. Not in any one section, nor any one State, but from all directions curses both loud and deep are pouring in volleys from farmers who protest that they will not submit to this swindle, as they term it. About half the counties in Georgia have spoken out, and the farmers of South Carolina are also moving solidly up in line. The resolutions passed at Ridgeway, on the 1st inst. are the mildest and most temperate of any we have seen. They strike the keynote when they declare that they will become self-producers, and by manufacturing their own manures, be able to dictate terms to sellers, or, at least, not to be dependent on combinations and rings. The change proposed in Georgia is to raise the price from four hundred and thirty-three pounds to five hundred, and it is done on the plea that the fertilizer cannot be manufactured and sold at less than forty dollars a ton. On the other hand it is contended that cotton does not now bring the cost of production, and that any increased proportionate expense will only result in still greater loss. This reasoning seems sound. The application of manure increases the yield in a certain proportion; and it is merely a question of arithmetic what the increase is, and consequently what proportion of the crop can be devoted to purchasing the stimulants. If four hundred and thirty-three pounds last year was a just proportion of increase, then it must be just this year or for any year. A lower price for cotton does not, as farmers know to their sorrow, make an increased yield per acre. There is some logic in allowing the money price of fertilizers to fluctuate with the money price of the crop, but the proportion of the crop expended on fertilizers should be a constant quantity. As the justest rate for labor has been found to be a fixed share of the crop, great or small, so the proper price for the manure, that enters along with labor as a factor, ought to be regulated in the same manner. Let the landlord demand a higher share of the crop, the laborer a higher share

and the manure man a higher share, also, and where would the poor farmer be? We see no reason, if cotton, which regulates the price of everything, has come down, why the cost of manufacturing fertilizers should not also be less. Injustice should be done to no one, and the proper course would be for the consumers and producers to agree upon some price, with mutual concessions instead of coming to a deadlock. Whatever, however, may be the outcome of this war, if it results in leading the farmer to increase his store of farm-yard manure, it will have accomplished much good.

THE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS.

Views of a Fairfield Agriculturist on the Recent Action of the Phosphate Companies.

To the Farmers of Fairfield: Five years ago, in an agricultural address before the Darlington Agricultural Society, I said that since the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln no greater curse had been entailed upon the agricultural interests of the South than the discovery of the phosphate beds of Charleston. A reporter of the News and Courier, having reference to this portion of my speech, said that it was "visionary and was exceedingly impracticable." Was he correct, or have results verified my prediction? Is it not a fact that the introduction of these phosphates has immensely curtailed the efforts to make domestic manures, and greatly diminished the supply of them? Has not the cotton belt been extended one hundred miles north, and are not the very large crops now being grown attributable solely to the introduction of phosphates? To argue the truth of the first two of these propositions would be to affront the intelligence of our farmers: they are—even disregarding the truth of history—axiomatic, whilst whoever pretends to attribute our large crops of cotton to the superior advantages of free labor, and to more scientific efforts of our farmers, convicts himself of narrow-mindedness and bigotry. But, say capitalists and manufacturers, the more that is made and the greater the reduction in price, the more largely does your staple enter into the commerce and the consumption of the world: therefore, large crops are best, and hence it advantages the farmers to purchase our manures, for here are admissions, in fact, assertions, that to them alone is to be attributed the increment in cotton crops. Admitted these many conflicts of opinion and theories of individuals, and difficult problems in political economy, upon which columns might be written, I will only pause long enough to make the common place plantation remark that "all signs fail in dry weather." This, practically rendered, means that we are living in abnormal times, and have no right to expect that natural results will follow, or that a speedy solution of our agricultural and other difficulties ensue, or that usual remedies will apply. We do know that cotton is now below the cost of production, and if we lose one-fourth of a cent in producing one pound, we are of course out twenty-five cents on one hundred pounds or \$112.50 on one hundred bales. This, it seems to me, should deter us from paying old rates, and make us much more chary of the increased exorbitant demands recently exacted at the meeting in Augusta. The very large increment in the cotton yield, the result of the application of phosphates, has solely benefited the seller and impoverished the buyer—benefitted the seller, because the entire excess of crop has been appropriated to the liquidation of remunerative phosphate bills; and impoverished the buyer, because it has exhausted his lands and caused a reaction in the price of cotton, which has now put it below cost. But, say some, our lands have been improved by its use. This may be so; I shall doubt no man's statement, for I am aware that in some sections and under some circumstances good results have been attained by using it as a generator for manure, but this I put upon record, and defy successful contradiction—more lands have been injured by its application than have been benefitted by its use. Now, if it is really a manure, then the reverse of this proposition should prevail, for any one making the same charges against compost would be deemed an idiot. That paying results have at some times and under special circumstances followed its use cannot be denied, nor does this admission militate against any position heretofore taken, for I have argued generally, not specially; and yet numerous instances can be adduced to prove that no visible benefit resulted from its application, but that positive injury has been done to crops by the use of "Acids." Four years ago I purchased six tons of Acid Phosphate at a cost price of forty dollars per ton, and applied it to land full of vegetable matter, for which it was considered peculiarly appropriate. My

own judgment, and that of other farmers, pronounced the phosphated cotton inferior to that immediately adjoining upon land of the same texture and age.

But why, men of the plow, shall I multiply evidence? Are you not conscious that you are growing poorer and poorer each year? Do you need anything other than the evidence of the senses to tell you that you must stop the purchase of all but necessities of life, eschewing all luxuries, especially phosphates? And yet these manufacturers, who have dealt in rotten fish and marsh mud until their original exorbitant natures have been metamorphosed into veritable cormorants, are not satisfied with that surplus which has heretofore been the result of the use of their manures, and are now demanding more pay.

I suggest that each Democratic club assemble at an early day, or that we have a public meeting in the courthouse for the double purpose of resisting this ring which has been formed against us, and to form anti-phosphate societies. T. W. WOODWARD.

Notice for Final Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Probate Judge of Fairfield for a final discharge as administrator of the estate of Mary Lathan, deceased, on Monday, the 3d, of March next, A. D. 1879. WM. B. WOODWARD, Adm'r.

Notice for Final Discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I will apply to the Probate Judge of Fairfield county, on Tuesday the 4th of March, 1879, for a final discharge as Administratrix of the Estate of J. G. Rabb, deceased. MRS. N. K. RABB, Administratrix.

Citizens of Fairfield.

WE have recently purchased for cash the entire stock of Dry Goods formerly owned by Sol. Wolfe, and have made considerable additions to it in staple goods; and we are now offering the entire stock at prices in keeping with the dull, hard times that are upon us.

The stock contains many valuable goods, consisting of Gents' Clothing, Underwear, Fine Hats, Shawls, Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, &c.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Children's Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, in great variety, Notions and Staple Goods generally.

We also offer special inducements in 100 pairs Gents' Gaiters, at 50 cents. 100 pairs Women's Shoes, at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.00. 100 pairs Children's and Boys' Shoes at one-fourth their value.

We mean what we say, and all persons in want of bargains will do well to call and examine the stock, as we intend to verify our promises by actual proof. There is also a lot of good substantial Table Cutlery, Pad Locks, Stock Locks, Steelyards, Double-Barrel Guns, &c., Which we will give great inducements in, to clear out.

Remember to call at the old stand of Sol. Wolfe. MR. FLEMING is in charge, and will take pleasure in waiting upon all who may favor him with a call; and should you not find all you may want there, just step down to

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in the Gerig Building, and that agreeable and polite young gentleman, A. W. BROWN, will take special pleasure in showing you the large and complete stock under his charge, from which you can supply all your wants, at prices that will astonish you.

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nov 9 D. R. FLENNIKEN.

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