

The Republican.

Some Crop Statistics.

WAMONTOX, July 16.—Returns to the department of agriculture of the cotton crop show that the condition of June, which was 95, has not been maintained, and is for July, 1, 93. The figures indicating the condition compared with the June figures, are: North Carolina, 104, a gain of 6; South Carolina, 81, a loss of 13; Georgia, 86, a loss of 7; Florida, 91, a loss of 4; Alabama, 90, no change; Mississippi, 82, a loss of 7; Louisiana, 93, a loss of 2; Texas, 90, a loss of 4; Arkansas, 103, a gain of three; Tennessee, 101, a gain of 7.

Corn.—The area planted in the whole country exceeds that planted last year. North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee show the largest gain in the South. Ohio and Indiana show some decrease, while Illinois increases 7 per cent. The states west of the Mississippi river make the largest gains as a section, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all ranging from 104 to 118. The condition in all of the southern states is low on account of the drought. In Texas not over half a crop. The northern states show a fair condition, while those west of the Mississippi river show a very high average—over 100.

Tobacco.—The acreage for the whole country shows a decrease. In the four states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, in which the bulk of seed leaf tobacco is grown, there is an increase of acreage of about 13 per centum as compared with 1878. Of the states producing the shipping, manufacturing and smoking tobacco, which constitutes nine-tenths of all the tobacco grown in the United States, North Carolina alone shows a increase in the area planted, all others indicating a material decrease from the acreage of 1878. Of the states producing the shipping, manufacturing and smoking tobacco, which constitutes nine-tenths of all the tobacco grown in the United States, North Carolina alone shows a increase in the area planted, all others indicating a material decrease from the acreage of 1878. Massachusetts alone, of states bordering on the Atlantic, shows an increased condition; and Tennessee, to the west, places her condition at 94 against 89 last year.

Spring wheat.—Returns for July give an average condition for spring wheat of 92 against 89 last July 1, 1878.

The northern New England states range nearly up to the average. A few counties in Northern New York average 87. Texas, the only southern state producing it to any extent, reports but 61. In the northwestern states spring wheat ranges from 92 to 98, but Iowa falls to 83. The spring wheat crop of Kansas is but 68. On the Pacific coast most of the California crop is returned as spring wheat, and averages 82. The small spring wheat crop of Oregon is a full average. The condition of the crop in the southwest and northwest was largely affected by the drought. In some sections the Hessian fly was injurious. In the northwest local storms were more or less destructive.

Winter wheat.—July returns show an average condition of winter wheat of 91 against 101 in July, 1878. In the New England states the average is 98; the crop here was small and late, but promising; middle states, 86; complaints of drought, mildew, the Hessian fly, and storms. South Atlantic states, 95; stands thinned by winter killing and growths stunted by drought in many northern counties, but further down the coast the condition is materially improved. This section would be full average but for injuries to Virginia, bringing the state average to 85. Georgia reports 108, with an excellent quality of grain. Commercial authorities quote an almost entire cessation of movement of northern wheat to Georgia, the local mills finding materials sufficient in their home growth. Gulf states 75; the small crops of Alabama and Mississippi are in high condition, but the crop in Texas is a third below the average, from the drought and local storms. Southern inland states, 98; grains remarkably fair quality generally. States north of the Ohio river, 101; straw short but heavy, greatly improved by recent rains in these states. States west of the Mississippi, 89; injuries by chinch bugs in the southern parts, and by storms in northern portion. Pacific states, 108. Winter wheat in Oregon averages 112.

Antique Tea-Breaking Habits. Queer stories are told of the advent of tea in the fashionable market. The ignorance of its preparation was illimitable, and fine ladies, determined to tread closely on the heels of fashion, were compelled to take lessons in the art of brewing it. One lady, before consenting to become a candidate for culinary honors, boiled several pounds and served it as a vegetable. Another, equally stupid, set forth her table with it as dried fruit, and naturally failed to relish it. At the tea parties in the seventeenth century the leaves from which the tea had been drawn were handed around to be eaten as a great delicacy with bread and butter. To refuse was to affront the giver of this odd entertainment and to stamp yourself an "outer barbarian" in the realms of gentility. Not so very long ago it was the custom to carry to New England tea parties one's own cup or tea dish. The latter curious vessel, by the way, (from eight to ten inches square and an inch deep), gave rise to the phrase, "a dish of tea." There is one veritable tea dish in this city to-day which has descended in a direct line to its present owner, a lineal descendant of Governor O'Reilly, on whose table it rested hundreds of years ago, through many high tea and official frolics. This whin of

carrying one's own tea cup to "tea fights" had its oddities and inconveniences—for how did these guests dispose of their soiled china? The chronicle is as mute as a fish on this point, and we are left to infer that they either carried the sticky articles home in their pockets, or dispensed with the cups before the reign of crockery-breaking Biddies began. No guest of the nineteenth century "kettle" would invite annihilation by his cherub-like heirloom through the muscular mauling practiced particularly in our modern kitchens on iron pots and china pans.—*Philadelphia Times*.

Start Right.

"Take nothing for granted," is a golden rule for all travelers. That is, we must see things for ourselves, and find out all about our journey. We must not depend upon the opinions of others as to hours and trains.

I remember two boys some years ago in Philadelphia, who grew tired of going to school and minding their own parents. So they made up their minds to run away.

They packed up their clothes, each one, in a red silk handkerchief, and put their bundles over their shoulders on a stick, in a true pilgrim style, and sailed forth from the back gate of their father's house very early in the morning of July 4th. They chose this day because they thought it was a good day on which to assert their independence. They thought they would be like the American Colonies and would strike for freedom. So they went on to the West Philadelphia Depot to take the train for Washington. It was in the war times, and they thought they would go and see President Lincoln. They wanted him to give them commissions in the army as drummer boys. They felt sure he would do this, for they had always heard that he was very kind. They thought he would invite them to dinner, at the White House, and would very likely take them out for a drive in his own carriage.

So when they arrived at the rail way depot, they saw a train headed south for Baltimore, and they got on the rear platform. They had no tickets, and as they wanted to save their little money they had, they thought they would steal a ride to Washington. But the conductor found them, about an hour after the train had started, hanging onto the steps on the rear platform. He landed them at the next place he came to, and, lo and behold! it was Trenton, N. J. They were on the train to New York instead of the train to Washington. They were going north instead of south; they had entered the wrong train by the wrong gate; and were started all wrong.

So those boys who wanted to be so independent upon the Fourth of July, and strike out for themselves, like the American Colonies, had the pleasure of spending their money in going home by steamboat on the Delaware River back again to Philadelphia. And that very night, at eight o'clock, just fourteen hours after they had passed out of their father's back gate, they passed in again and went to bed. And their father, who was a very kind and wise man, let them have abundant time, for the next three days, each one in his own room, to meditate upon the great lesson of getting started right whenever we go on a journey.

And to this day those boys, who are now grown-up men, are very careful when they want to go to Washington to be sure and not take the train for New York.

For it is not enough to want to get started right; we must first find out for ourselves that we are right before we go on our way.

You know the old motto says, "Be enter ye in at the straight gate;" or, as our Lord says in another place, "Strive to enter in at the straight gate," the right gate.—*Rev. Mr. New-ton's "Wicked Gate."*

Death of a Man in Ohio of a Nameless Disease.

A man named John Coleman was buried at Washington, Ohio, Wednesday, of a disease wholly unnameable by the medical men, who were unable to treat it with success. Less than a year ago he commenced itching about the neck, and shortly after the skin commenced to thicken, and by the middle of last winter the man's flesh and every part of his body had become thick and hard, appearing about one-half inch thick, and assuming a bright yellow color. All the time he suffered untold misery—an insufferable itching sensation that never left him. He consulted all the physicians in Washington, and none could tell him what the name of the disease was or could do him any good. He then consulted with one of the most eminent physicians of Cincinnati, who told him that the disease was a remarkable one. They prescribed for him, but nothing could alleviate the man's sufferings. Three weeks ago he was taken down, he before being able to be about and do some work. He seemed to die an easy death. The medical men are completely at sea for a diagnosis for the disease.

A Virginia lady writes: And a few words to the girls who read this. Be careful to whom you write. Many a loving, trusting letter is sent by a true hearted girl, and is read by a receiver to a crowd of laughing men, and various remarks are passed about the "silly girl." I can conscientiously say, on the other hand, that I have never seen or heard of a girl showing the letters promiscuously, even from a man she did not care for, though they are often shown to one dear friend in strict confidence.

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Items for the Women.

Cut jet is worn more than ever. Thick silks keep better by hanging; thin dresses are better folded.

Hair nets, with large meshes and bead designs, are becoming popular.

Silk pocket-handkerchiefs will not fade if dipped in salt and water while new.

Black lace embroidered in old gold flowers and figures are used for hat scars.

Of course women can keep a secret, but it takes a good many of them to do it.—*Hartford Sunday Journal*.

Black French cambric, with gay flowered borders, are to be made up in walking dresses for morning wear. They are exceedingly stylish.

The greatest depth yet discovered in the Atlantic ocean is 3,875 fathoms, at a point north of the Virgin Islands, between St. Thomas and the Bermudas. The mean depth of the Atlantic is a little over 2,000 fathoms.

Flour is imported duty free into Germany, England and Austria. In France, wheat flour pays a duty of 1 franc 20 centimes per 100 kilogrammes (220 pounds); in Italy the duty amounts to about 70 cents per sack of 280 pounds; in Russia the duty is about 50 cents per 280 pounds.

The average price paid per day for convict labor is as follows: In Iowa, 43 cents; New York, 34; Indiana, 48; Nebraska, 35 to 40; Kansas, 45; Michigan, 40; Maryland, 40; Illinois, 40; West Virginia, 25; Missouri, 40; Vermont, 35; Rhode Island, 40; Connecticut, 40; Ohio, 45; Pennsylvania, 40; Minnesota, 40; California, 45 and 50.

The public debt of Europe was divided as follows in 1876: France, \$4,687,921,400; Prussia, \$229,852,375; Italy, \$2,000,000,000; Russia, \$1,254,810,000; Spain, \$2,65,000,000; Turkey, \$927,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,984,852,720. These are the heaviest debts, and they bear hardest on Turkey, Italy, Russia, and Spain. While some of the debts may have slightly decreased in the last two years, others have greatly increased, as in the case of Russia and Turkey.

The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. In order to have this area, the pieces of land must be of such length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus, an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by one foot broad; 21,780 feet long by two feet broad; 14,520 feet long by 3 feet broad, and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 238 feet 53 1/4 in. The nearest you can come to an exactly square acre with an even number of feet in the side is to make it 223 feet long by 193 broad.

Brie-a-Brae.

Said Dr. Cuyler, in an address to the girls at Cuyler Institute: Let woman do whatever she can do well. Let her follow every path of usefulness wherein she can walk gracefully and without stumbling. Can she set type or make a telegraphic instrument talk in electric speech? Then let her do that with a happy heart and to the music of a merry voice.

Many citizens are starting cooking clubs. That is a move in the right direction. Good cooking is better than poor poetry. It is a solemn fact, that the girl who knows how to grease the frying-pan is worth more about dinner time than the one who can fluently conjugate all the French verbs, and who can begin with Omega and sing the Greek alphabet backwards.—*Quince Argo*.

Sensational Farming.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks that some injury is done to plain, simple-minded folk by the reported statements of enormous agricultural enterprises in California, Minnesota, and Dakotah, with vast profits growing out of the fabulous operations. One California farms, or rather skins forty-five thousand acres yearly by sowing wheat. His harvest is said to have produced nine hundred thousand bushels of wheat, netting him seven hundred and sixty five thousand dollars in one year. One would suppose this man would have realized a moderate competence at least out of his one year's operation; but we now learn that after ten years' exciting business he owes about a million dollars and is practically a bankrupt; "land poor," with a white elephant, which he can neither keep nor let go. So in the Northwest we have reports of great tracts of land sown to wheat, and large sums of money realized. But we are slow to think of the expenses and waste of this sort of agriculture, of the large capital required to produce a crop; of the enormous interest on loans required to carry on the business and meet current expenses, or of the inevitable final result of ruined land, barren fields, wasted opportunities and a general wreck which alone is left behind of the baseless fabric of a grand vision. It is a great gambling transaction; the weather, season and the markets being the largest which are risked, and possible success, barren at the best; a cheap notoriety, or final ruin are the alternatives. It is well that the facts should be known, and that these glittering stories should be understood, as mere speculative ventures in which there is but one ending, and that a grand crash, a mountain of debt toppling over and crushing the whole fabric; speculators, farms, crops, armies of laborers, troops of horses, parks of machinery—all of this involved in one general ruin. This has been, will be, and must be, the end of this illegitimate use of the bountiful soil which is made to pour out its life in a few short years of wasteful, riotous agriculture.

New Fisheries.

A recent report of Special Agent of the Treasury Morris, who has spent two years in examining the coast of Alaska, conveys the information that in the cod fisheries on the banks of that coast, the United States has a store of wealth that is almost inconceivable. There are no finer fishing grounds in the world than those extending along the coast of Alaska, from the peninsula of Ushuaia to Behring straits. The fish are equal to any in any ever caught. There is a bank extending about 700 miles along the coast, and it abounds with cod-fish and halibut, and including the islands, there is more than 2,500 miles of fishing ground. It is to be far superior to the Newfoundland fisheries in every way. If this is true, there would seem to be no longer any necessity of paying exorbitant awards to England for the privilege of fishing off the Newfoundland coast.

The Winona *Greenback Journal* says: "Sam Cary has sold out, body, boots and breeches, to the Democrats, and will sweep Ohio for Ewing and the bondholders. But he will carry no true Greenbacks with him. Like a certain gentleman at the head of the National ticket in this state a few years ago, who attempted to betray the Nationals into the hands of the Democrats, Cary cannot deliver that character, stand without a rival."

In Paris and its suburbs there are more than 18,000 people who live by rag-picking or rag-selling. There are 10,000 children who go about collecting scraps of rags or paper, and 3,000 old clothes dealers who buy rags, and who again employ 2,000 workmen.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conductive to a man's rising as a bachelor as staying for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*ET.*

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Facts and Figures.

There are 3,450 Roman Catholic bishops, priests and chaplains in Ireland.

Ten years ago Americans hardly knew there was a foreign market for anything but their raw materials; but last year our exports of manufactured articles reached \$136,500,000.

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