THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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TIMELY TOPICS FOR FARMERS.

HOW TO DO PAYING WORK AT THIS SEASON.

Suggestions of Interest, from an Authoritative Source.

(W. L. Jones in the Southern Cultivator.)

The fight with grass and weeds has now fairly begun. If the first working is properly done, success is easy; if not, the struggle is apt to be long and hard. Because the little grass is hardly visible, the farmer's fears are not fully aroused, and he is tempted to go over his crop hastily and perhaps carelessly. A little loose dirt from hoe or plow hides but does not smother the young grass, and the first rain uncovers it and stimulates to rapid growth. Where is the farmer of any experience who has not felt the power of "May" grass? It comes up round the cotton plant and hugs it closely; it sends its roots down quickly into the manure intended for the cotton, and grows with amazing rapidity. In hoeing it, the dirt is apt to be taken from the cotton and the latter falls over, or the hand is delayed to hill it up again. The time to strangle the demon is at its birth—kill it by the time or before it reaches the surface. The lightest, slightest stirring of the soil will then destroy it. Hence the excellent work of the harrow if started in time. It will kill the grass but not the cotton. But it must be started in time—just as the cotton is coming up; it must strike the grass just as the latter is also coming up; later than that, it will only help to cultivate it and make it grow faster. But the work may also be well done with a sweep properly set and started in time. The wing must run so flat as to throw little dirt; this allows the siding to be very close, and all the grass to be cut, except a very narrow strip of it along the drill. Now if the work is done early, when the grass is just coming up, enough dirt may be thrown upon it to kill that on this strip without covering or mashing down the young cotton. But everything depends on doing the work at the proper time.

Another mistake often made is to follow the plow immediately with the hoe; the result is the dirt thrown on the grass by the plow is removed by the hoe and the grass thereby uncovered. Follow the plow with the hoe at an interval of a week, and if possible, let the plows follow closely on the hoes so as to smother again any uncovered, uncut grass. Observe: the plows are to be started the first time very early, just as the cotton fairly begins to come up; if this is done, the hoes can afford to wait a week. But if the plowing is delayed till the cotton is one or two weeks old, the hoes cannot be held back because the cotton will need thinning too badly. As stated before, everything depends upon doing work at the proper time; this is equally important as doing it in a proper manner. It has always seemed to us that the "blocking" out of cotton was labor lost. It can be brought to a final stand about as easily before it is blocked as after. Early and frequent plowings are needed to break crusts and keep the plants healthy and growing, but do not start the hoes till the proper time to bring the cotton to a final stand. If the seed have not been sown too thick, or if the plants have been judiciously thinned out by a harrow, two plowings may be given before the first hoeing. The plow ought to do everything but the thinning of the cotton. We rely too much on hoe work; it is too expensive and eats up too much of the profits; never lose sight of the great problem of reducing the cost of production; never forget that horse-power is cheaper than human power, and machines than human hands.

Cotton calls for frequent working in its early stages; it is important to push it rapidly beyond the point where it suffers from "sore shins" and lice. In the olden time it was thought best to side cotton with scooters, shovel or other deep running plows. Ample experience has shown that this is neither necessary nor desirable. The crop is best cultivated from beginning to end with sweep or shovel, set to run quite shallow. A soil deeply broken before planting, but allowed to settle and become somewhat compact, (provided that the surface is kept stirred,) seems most conducive to fruiting. Aside from the matter of root-cutting, there seems to be a decided advantage in shallow culture to a cotton crop. It makes the growth steady and uniform, and nothing contributes more than such growth to fruiting and the holding on to fruit. Rapid growth, followed by a sudden check, is the chief cause of shedding. We cannot always prevent the check, but we may do something towards putting the crop in condition to receive it with least injury. The object of the farmer should be to keep his cotton growing steadily, but not too rapidly. Rapid growth is always dangerous; it makes a sappy, tender plant, extremely sensitive to every adverse influence.

During the next three months dry weather may be looked for, in the natural course of things, in our climate. How to ward off its effects should be kept steadily in view in all the operations of the farm. How best to keep the reservoir under in the soil is the great question. That cultivation stands first and foremost among the means for accomplishing this. Evaporation is directly proportional to surface and surface is greatly increased by ridging. High beds increase the surface at least one-sixth, and increase evaporation to the same extent. The only point gained by throwing dirt to plants is to cover up grass, but if grass is killed just as it comes up early in the season, very little dirting will be needed. There is no benefit to a plant in hilling it up; nature provides properly what part of a plant should be above and what below the surface. Horticulturalists will tell you that fruit trees are often injured by setting them out deeper in the ground than they naturally grew. Now, hilling a plant is virtually setting it deeper in the ground. If dirt has been taken away from a plant in hoeing it, as a matter of course, it should be returned; beyond that, the probabilities are that injury instead of good follows. Let the wings of the sweep then be set flat and kept flat all the time. Drag beds down with harrow before planting; start with them as low as possible and never increase their height afterwards.

Next to flat culture, and perhaps of equal importance, is frequent, light stirrings of the surface that a crust may never form. Deep plowing by loosening up the soil and exposing it to the air dries it up rapidly; some farmers think that deep plowing in dry weather brings moisture up from below and benefits the crop. It does bring moist dirt from below to the surface, but this only gives the moisture a better opportunity to escape into the air. Plants do not derive any benefit from its transfer to the surface. Light surface plowing, on the contrary, keeps the moisture in the soil, only a thin skim at the surface is made dryer by the plowing. The water from below rises up to the layer of pulverized soil, but cannot pass through it into the air. It acts like a mulch; every one knows that a covering of leaves or straw keeps the soil below damp, but mulching with leaves on a large scale is impracticable—not so mulching with pulverized earth, it is cheap, practicable, effective. Keep the sweep wings flat, but keep them also moving. Go over the crop one in every ten days, or oftener if rain falls and a crust is about to form. Plowing at long intervals makes spasmodic growth of a crop—first fast and then slow. Plow frequently and a steady, uniform growth ensues.

The first of May is a favorable time to start many of the crops, generally esteemed side crops, but which deserve decidedly more prominence. All the sorghums should now be planted. We urge the cultivation of these crops upon our readers with great confidence. We have fully tested the matter on our farm, and know these plants to be admirable for certain purposes. We do not propose to say that they are wonderful, excelling anything that was ever heard of. But that, like corn, they are useful, and fill a certain place on the farm most admirably. Every one knows that syrup sorghum is hardy, productive, a certain and a cheaply raised crop. Every farmer can raise enough of it to supply his laborers with syrup at very little expense. For besides the syrup he gets a good yield of fodder and grain. Mules can be fed on these in place of corn and fodder, and it is not extravagant to say that as much stock can be fed from an acre of sorghum as from an acre of corn. We have been in the habit of looking at sorghum simply as a syrup-producing crop. Why not rank it as a regular food crop? The whole heads fed to mule are well chewed; the grains are thoroughly masticated, and we have never a whole seed pass undigested through an animal. As a change from a continuous corn ration it is highly relished by stock, and is apparently equally nutritious. Now here is a crop which pays for its cultivation in two distinct products—syrup and grain and fodder. Either of these products will more than pay the cost of cultivation; the other remains as clear profit. It is both a money and a food crop. But we desire to call attention to sorghum particularly as food for hogs.

The early amber cane planted the first of May, will be ripe by the first of August, and through successive plantings, a continuous supply of it may be had from the first of August well into November—nearly, if not quite, four months. Now, as every observant person knows, hogs eat this plant with avidity. They extract all the juice from the stalks, in addition to eating the grain, and fatten upon it with great rapidity. Many object, and very properly, to raising pork because of the drain on the corn-crib. Here is a substitute, here is a remedy—a hardy, easily raised, productive crop, one that stands drought well, that will grow on poor land and never fails entirely. Could a cheaper, better hog food be found? Almost every one knows this, but how few take advantage of it. We go on from year to year in the same old ruts, confining our efforts to corn and cotton production. Cannot the force of mere habit be overcome? Why not cut down the corn crop a little and plant sorghum in place of it? Plant enough to supply your laborers with syrup, the seed and blades to be used as stock food; plant still more to feed green to hogs and milch cows. Three acres of sorghum will feed and fatten ten hogs from August to November. Compare the cost of raising three acres of sorghum with the value of ten hogs whose weight has been increased fifty to one hundred per cent. With hardy fruit trees, like plums, seedling peaches, wild cherry, mulberries, horse and June apples, with Bermuda grass, red and burr clovers, with early productive varieties of sweet potato, like the St. Domingo, with pea patches, and finally sorghum, what hinders a Southern farmer from raising pork as cheap as anybody? Nothing but not making up his mind to do so and arranging for it. He can do it if he wills to do it.

But the syrup sorghum is not the only variety which might be profitably cultivated. The white seeded varieties, like millo maize and Kaffir corn are very nearly, if not quite, equal to corn as horse-feed. We have fully tested the millo maize; horses eat it with relish, and can do as much work when fed upon it as upon a corn ration. Neither is it at all inconvenient to handle. The whole heads are put in the manger, and the grain, eaten with the brush of the head, is thoroughly masticated. The blades are pulled and cured like fodder. In above respect it stands on the same footing as corn. What are its advantages? It stands drought better and will make something of a crop when corn would utterly fail. If a drought strikes corn just as it "shoots," it fails—it can not wait for future rain. These sorghum on the contrary, will wait quite patiently. If the main head fails somewhat, shoots will spring from the joints as soon as rains set in, and make a second crop of heads. It is next to impossible for a crop of them to fail entirely; but care must be had to get a strain of millo that matures early; there is no difficulty on that point with the Kaffir, it is one of the early maturing varieties. The grain of this and of millo maize makes a very pretty looking fine meal. We have never tested their value in bread. They have one decided advantage over syrup sorghums—there is less tannin in the coverings of the grain. As poultry food these sorghums are most excellent; the grains can be eaten by comparatively small chickens.

Parents whose sons are inclined to be fast should counteract this tendency by procuring for them positions as messengers.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

All the Powers Anxious for Peace, but Adventurers Likely to Cause War.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Baron Tavera, the new minister from Austria, has submitted to an interview of some length with a representative of the Post, in the course of which he touches upon the Keily affair, the war agitation in Europe the Bulgarian situation, and Austria's apprehension about it, and the probability of war between France and Germany. In regard to Keiley's rejection by Austria, he said, in response to a suggestion that Austria's desire to be on friendly terms with Italy had caused it: "It had nothing to do with Italy. We thought his social position would not be a pleasant one in Vienna. There are certain prejudices that cannot be overcome, and it is useless to discuss them. Of course you understand me. I do not and I cannot enter into any long argument with you about this matter, because to do so would be to invite papers in America and papers in Austria to take it up and continue the discussion, which would be a very profitless thing to do. There has never been any question at issue between the two countries. We have been represented here by a charge d'affaires because Baron Schoeffer has been very ill. He came near dying, and I had to remain in Russia."

Everybody in Europe, he says, is anxious for peace, but there may be war, "because outside of the Cabinets there are adventurers who are unscrupulous and who want war for their own private ends. These people may force a conflict, although their Government may be doing everything that is possible to avoid it. Who could have foreseen the deposition of Prince Alexander? That was something that no one calculated on, and yet is just such a thing that disarranges all of one's calculations. It is like a lot of people pulling at both ends of a rope. It is all right as long as the rope holds, but it may part." The Czar and M. de Giers want to avoid war, he says, but M. Katkoff, the editor of the Moscow Gazette, a man of great influence with the Czar, speaks the desire of the Pan-Slavists for war. In regard to Austria's apprehensions about Bulgaria, he says, in answer to the inquiry whether trouble is expected: "I cannot tell, but it is certain Austria will not be the aggressor. We are as absolutely masters of the situation in our country, as Bismarck is in Germany, and no outburst of popular feeling among the Hungarians, who, of course, remember the events of 1848 and the part Russia took in them, or any of the nationalties that comprise the empire, could force the Government into war unless it was fully resolved to take that course. With Russia, however, it is different, because of Nihilism, which might drive the Czar and his advisers into war against their will; and in France the national feeling might be so strong as to produce the same result. Austria would offer no objection to Russia putting a candidate on the Bulgarian throne provided it was done legally and by an election by the Grand Sobranje. We have no objection to Russian influence in Bulgaria. The treaty of Berlin will not allow any one Power to disturb Turkey, and if Turkey is attacked the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin will probably defend her; while, as long as her rights are not violated and the statu quo ante is maintained, it is immaterial whether a German or Russian prince is on the Bulgarian throne. Undoubtedly, Prince Alexander was treated very harshly, but it was done, I am sure, by those agents who are always seeking to make trouble. Neither the Czar nor his ministers authorized it."

"You say Austria is master of the situation. Do you place so much stress on the triple alliance—Austria, Germany and Italy?"

"It is more than an alliance," said the Baron quietly, "it is an agreement."

"Suppose one of the signatory Powers tears up the treaty of Berlin, as Russia, for instance, did in regard to the closing of Batoum?"

"Well, said the Baron, slowly, "nations don't go to war unless they are forced to. They try to avoid it as much as possible."

"Baron," was asked, "what about France, is it war or peace with her?"

"France," replied the ambassador, meditatively, with a smile as significant as his words. "France! General Boulanger is ambitious."

John Sherman's Manners.

Among the pre-convention rumors of the day may be noted that which tells of the remarkable change in Senator Sherman's manner toward all those who come in contact with him. For years the average man, unless an Ohioan, could approach the Ohio Senator on ordinary occasions only with fear and trembling. In and out of the Senate he was cordially disliked for his forbidding manner, which often degenerated into rudeness, and on more than one occasion won him the appellation of boor. Worse even than his unspoken rudeness was the frigidity which he now and then displayed, and which won for him the reputation of having a lump of ice in lieu of a heart. He was charged with caring for no one but himself; with playing upon men and then trampling them under foot; with turning his back upon friends who had never forsaken him at moments when he should have been most loyal. All this, the rumor says, is changed now. Callers upon Mr. Sherman are cordially met and welcomed, their business questioned and the welfare of their friends inquired for. "I never in all my life witnessed such a departure," said a Democratic friend of his in one of the departments, "and I am more than glad to see it, too. Mr. Sherman gives evidence of being in the race to stay, and he will beat Blaine at his own hand-shaking game if he only makes up his mind to try." Perhaps.

The Strongest Man in Ohio

Is said to be George O. Arnold, of Cleveland, O., who less than one year ago, owing to chronic liver trouble and Bright's disease of the kidneys, weighed less than ninety-five pounds, but by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has gained in strength and weight until now he is admitted to be the giant of Ohio.

A new religious sect holds that a husband should confess his sins once a week to his wife. What an upheaval of our social system there will be if this society grows.

THE INTER-STATE ENCAMPMENT.

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED FOR THE MEETING AT SPARTANBURG.

Details of Interest to all the Farmers of South Carolina—What Has Been and What Will be Done.

The first annual meeting of The Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment will assemble at the Encampment Grounds, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, at 8 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, August 2nd, 1887, and continue until Saturday, August 6th.

The Inter-State Farmers' Encampment is the result of the combined efforts of the friends of Agriculture, in all its departments, to fill a want long felt by those most heartily interested in the material progress of our Southern States. It is under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The prime object of this Exhibition is, that the producing classes all over the country may meet annually in friendly rivalry and competition, for the purpose of displaying what each has wrought during the year. Such gatherings are highly beneficial, not only because they afford to all an opportunity of beholding what has been done, but rather because it is amid such surroundings that the flagging energies and drooping aspiration of the multitudes are quickened into activity, and they return to the quiet of farm and shop determined to equal, and, if possible, surpass the triumphs they have witnessed. Several of these Inter-State Encampments are, and have been for years, in the most successful operation in other parts of the United States, at which there attend annually hundreds of thousands of visitors from all the various occupations of life. They go away benefitted, and for this purpose mainly was this Encampment inaugurated.

The location of the Encampment is central and easily accessible from every county in the States above-mentioned. It is directly on the line of the Atlanta and Charlotte Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, with direct connections at Spartanburg (one mile from grounds) with Charleston and the Sea Coast, Augusta and the South, Atlanta and the Southwest and West, Asheville and the Northwest and West, and Charlotte and all points beyond to the East, North and Northeast. It lies at the foot of and in clear view of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The City of Spartanburg, S. C., was chosen by the committee charged with the selection of a location on account of the many advantages and facilities afforded to such a grand enterprise.

1st. The Railroad facilities of the location at Spartanburg are unsurpassed for easy and speedy access from every part of the whole country.

2nd. The City is the first and only one of any importance directly in the Piedmont region and having direct and short Railroad line across the Blue Ridge Mountains into East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and beyond to the great West.

3rd. It is in the direct line of all summer travel from the low counties of South Carolina and Georgia, and from Florida to the mountain resorts of Western North Carolina.

4th. The health of the City and County of Spartanburg is unsurpassed by any locality in the whole Southern States.

5th. It is also easily accessible to the celebrated Health Resort of Glenn Springs; besides many resorts of minor importance within easy reach.

6th. The whole City and County is alive to any and every enterprise that looks to the upbuilding of the South and the bettering of the condition of the Agricultural and Producing classes.

The grounds are thirty acres in extent, facing the railroad, where there will be double side tracks with handsome and convenient depots. Water will be abundantly supplied from wells and from the City Water Works. Streets and Avenues surround and intersect the Grounds at convenient distances.

There has been a mammoth Pavilion erected near the centre of the grounds, in which public addresses will be delivered by prominent Agriculturalists at various hours in the day and evening. One of the States above named is now erecting a handsome and commodious structure for the exhibition of its resources, to be under the management of State Department of Agriculture. The other four States will, in all probability, make provision at the next sessions of their respective Legislatures for the erection of similar State buildings. Every effort is being put forth by the management to give the occasion every possible convenience and facility for the successful accomplishment of the Encampment's object and aim.

Many persons will erect small plank tents on the grounds for permanent use; many others will bring cloth tents, quilts and blankets with them, while the management will endeavor to have a sufficient number besides, so that all visitors desiring to do so can "camp out" on the grounds.

There will be, however, abundant hotel accommodations at Spartanburg, one mile away, at very reasonable rates, for those who prefer hotel quarters.

There will be an adequate number of Eating Houses and Restaurants on the grounds to accommodate all visitors, and charges for meals and lodgings will be exceedingly low.

Arrangements will be made with all the railroads to get excursion rates for visitors, to cover the entire time the Encampment remains in session. Also special transportation rates on Machinery, Agricultural Implements and all other exhibits, will be secured, from the various lines, so that Manufacturers and Producers all over the country will be enabled to exhibit their products at a very small cost.

The expenses of the Encampment will be met by levying moderate charges on exhibitors for space, and also by charging eating houses, restaurants, &c., &c., for privileges. There will be no admission fees to the grounds; but for all sales of articles on exhibit, or for orders taken by exhibitors, there will be a small commission collected.

Agricultural and Scientific addresses by prominent Farmers, Scientists and Statesmen, will be delivered each and every day the Encampment remains in session.

Newspaper men in general are specially invited to be present, and to them will be extended all the courtesies and conveniences at the command of the managers.

We hereby call upon all Manufacturers of Agricultural and Domestic Machinery and Implements of every description, and Breeders of Fine Stock, to make a note of this Exhibition, and be present.

Members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, of Agricultural Societies, of Farmers' Clubs, with their families and friends, are earnestly solicited to be present, and to take early and determined steps to display the products of their farms, their dairies, their pastures, their poultry yards, their cattle pens, &c., &c., and to assist in every way possible to advance the interests of Agriculture, and to give to the "Order of Farmers" a proud prominence in the display at this Exhibition. In order to do this, work must be entered upon without delay.

Amusements in the way of Music by Bands, Base Ball, Military Parades and Reviews, Bycicle Races, Tournaments, Legitimate Scenic Shows, Balloon Ascensions, &c., &c., will be provided.

There will be strict Police regulations to govern the conduct of all persons while on the grounds, and violations will be severely punished. Local rules and regulations will be posted throughout the grounds for the information and guidance of all.

Easy and speedy access from the City of Spartanburg to the grounds (one mile away) will be possible either in regular line of Omnibusses, Hacks and Carriages; or by Passenger Trains running at short intervals from the Depot in the City to the Encampment Depot.

The managers anticipate that the display of Farm and Domestic Machinery and Implements, Agricultural and Horticultural Products, and fine Stock and Poultry, will be superior to any exhibition ever held in the Southern States.

Prominent members of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, from all parts of the United States, leading Agriculturalists, eminent Statesmen, and Governors of States, will be in attendance.

Remember that no admission fee is charged to the grounds, or to witness any of the features we advertise.

It is specially desired that localities in every portion of the South which have mineral deposits, such as Coal, Iron, Gold, Silver, Mica, Soapstone, Limestone, Manganese, &c., &c., send large and varied specimens to this Exhibition. Let there be Geological surveys made of such localities, and maps, showing details of deposits, outcroppings, &c. Remember, it is expected that Capitalists from the money centres of the country will be present, for the purpose of making investments in these industries.

There will be State and National exhibits of the processes of Fish culture, by means of the incubators. Also, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators will show the advantages of these crops to our Southern farmers. Besides, many other practical tests and displays of a similar character will be given.

It is suggested that this Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment is a great field for the successful operations of Emigration Agencies, Land Improvement Companies, Railroad Lines, Mining, and Manufacturing Schemes, to advertise their various advantages.

In view of all the above facts, and to the end that our glorious Southland may make still greater advance towards the head of the column of progress and development, now so phenomenal to the whole civilized world, we call upon every State, Territory, Railroad, Steamship, Land Improvement, Mining, Manufacturing Company, Agricultural Societies, Granges, Cities, Towns and Communities, Families and Individuals, to send to the Inter-State Farmers' Summer Encampment, at Spartanburg, S. C., a line of Agricultural, Horticultural, Manufacturing and Mineral samples and displays, and with such exhibit send a live man who can give the people all desired information.

Every person reading this prospectus will please give the subject matter his early attention; or, if not sufficiently interested please pass it over to the proper person.

Let all exhibits be forwarded and arranged by Monday noon, August 1st, so that everything will be in order by opening hour of the 2nd of August.

For any further information, address

CHAS. H. CARLISLE, Secretary,
Spartanburg, S. C.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, Chairman,
JNO. W. WOFFORD, Secretary,
Of the Inter-State Encampment Commissioners.

DR. C. E. FLEMING, Chairman,
CHAS. H. CARLISLE, Secretary,
Of the Local Board of Trustees.

To Perpetuate Grant's Memory.

A large number of the friends and admirers of General Grant met in New York on Wednesday to form a permanent organization, that shall annually honor the birth day of the illustrious general. There were present Gen. W. T. Sherman, ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, ex-Senator Alex. McDonald, &c. General Sherman, the chairman, said that although his heart was with them, as they all knew, he thought the older men should be excused from the labors which the organization necessarily involved, and that the work should be done by the younger men. He was a personal friend of General Grant for more than forty years, and loved him as a brother. Ex-Congressman Potter's letter was a mild sensation. He said: "I think we are too prone to concentrate the honor which belongs to many and to others of equal degree upon one man and one name. I would not have our children and children's children taught that this nation was saved by General Grant nor any general. Rather, that the immortality of the strength in the Union itself made General Grant and saved him as it made and saved for immortality a host of other great soldiers and great and good men."

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* * * Nervous Debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE CROPS IN THE STATE.

Encouraging Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the First of May.

The State Department of Agriculture has received 239 reports from Special County and Township correspondents, regarding the area and condition of the crops.

The spring seasons have been unusually favorable for preparation of land and planting. It is estimated that in average years 78 per cent. of spring planting is finished by May 1, but for the present year 85 per cent. has been completed, owing to the unusually favorable seasons. Vegetation has been somewhat retarded by cool, dry weather, and such crops as are up have been injured by high winds. Rain was very general throughout the State the last week in April, causing decided improvement in the condition of all the crops.

COTTON.

The reports indicate that the area in cotton will be decreased 3 per cent. This estimate, however, is subject to future revision, as the entire crop had not been planted on the first of May. Early germination of seed has been prevented by cold weather following planting, but more favorable seasons later have partly overcome any injury that may have resulted to the crop from the cause mentioned.

The correspondents report that 87 per cent. of the crop has been planted, and estimate that 37 per cent. of this is "up," against 31 per cent. last year and 34 per cent. in 1885. The general condition is reported as good as last year. The reports show that there has been a decrease of 13 per cent. in the amount of commercial fertilizers used on cotton as compared with last year, while 32 per cent. of the crop has been fertilized with home-made manures. Some damage has been done the crop by cut worms, but the injury is not serious except in a few localities.

CORN.

For several years past the farmers have given more attention to the preparation and fertilization of corn lands, and the reports show that this plan has been pursued the present season more closely than in any previous years. Last year the corn crop was destroyed on bottom lands by spring freshets, and to avoid such disasters the present year planting on such lands has been delayed until this danger has been, in a measure, passed. Anticipating a partial loss of the crop on bottom lands and a short crop of oats, the farmers have increased the area in upland corn. The reports show that the area has been increased 5 per cent. over last year's crop; the condition is reported at 96, the stands at 93. Fifty-five per cent. of the entire crop has been fertilized, and 52 per cent. of this with home-made manures. Stands have been injured by birds and worms in some sections to such an extent as to make replanting necessary.

RICE.

The area already planted in rice in the lower counties has been decreased 2 per cent.; in the middle counties increased 8 per cent., and in the upper counties decreased 3 per cent., showing an average decrease for the State of 1 per cent. The greater part of the crop in the lower counties is usually planted in June, and this planting has not been, of course, included in this estimate. The total area will probably, therefore, not be less than last year. The condition is reported at 92.

WHEAT.

The reports show that wheat was not so badly winter killed as was feared, and the correspondents report a decided improvement in the condition of the crop, which is reported at 87, against 80 for the same time last year.

OATS.

Fall sown oats were badly injured by the severe winter weather, and spring oats have needed rain, but the yield will exceed last year's crop, as the condition is now reported at 87, against 72 on the 1st of May, 1886.

SUGAR CANE AND SORGHUM.

The reports indicate an increase of 13 per cent. in the area planted in cane, and 16 in the area planted in sorghum. The condition of cane is reported at 110 and sorghum 102.

TOBACCO.

The reports show a decrease of 16 per cent. in tobacco below last year, although several counties report an increased area, and one correspondent says that almost every farmer in his section has devoted a small area to the crop.

FARM LABOR.

Farm labor is reported as efficient as usual. Laborers employed by the year are paid $7.88 per month, and board or rations, a decrease of 95 cents per month below the wages paid last year.

Chinese Reciprocity.

The worst thing about the Chinese is that they imitate us so readily, as witness this little incident in a California city last year, when excited meetings were held to devise means for getting rid of the Celestials: Among the most violent of the agitators was Mr. B——, a tolerably well-to-do native of the Emerald Isle. One Saturday evening he was unusually loud and eloquent in his denunciations, declaring vehemently that the "Chinee must go," and depicting in glowing colors the evils he was bringing upon us poor Americans by doing all our work, and taking the bread out of the mouths of the poor. Monday morning Mrs. B——, the wife, prepared her clothes for the wash, but John did not come. Tuesday he did not come, Wednesday she told her husband to stop on his way to his business, at the wash house, and send John after the clothes. He did so. "All right," said John, dropped his iron and went to his duties. Mrs. B—— greeted him with: "Why you no come for my clothes?" John stepped back, folded his arms over his chest, and said: "Me no washee for you; me boycott you," turned on his heel and left.—Harper's Magazine.

——George Francis Train says that when he stopped eating meat thirteen years ago, and began living on fruit and grains, he weighed 210 pounds and was uncomfortably stout. His change of diet caused him to drop to 160 pounds within a year and he has held about that weight ever since. He has not been sick a day since.

AN UPRISING IN 1889.

BLOODY PLOTS OF THE RED AND BLACK SOCIALISTS.

They Rely Upon a Tremendous Business Panic to Aid Them in Obtaining Control of Affairs—Chicago the Hot Bed.

A few days ago press dispatches contained a report about a projected combination of the three principal socialistic organizations in this country—the Red International, the Black International and the Socialistic Labor party. While the aims and designs of the so-called Black International, or the International Working People's Association, thanks to the anarchists' trial, have become widely known, nobody knew or hardly ever heard of the Red International, or the International Workmen's Association, as being a specific organization of socialists along the Pacific coast. The organization was founded in San Francisco in 1885. It was organized in all the principal cities throughout the Western States after the mode of the Knights of Labor assemblies, and is by far more secret than that organization. It is now authoritatively announced by an organ of the socialists that the leader of the "Reds" proposes there shall be an uprising in 1889. What would occur, were the uprising he counts on successful, is thus outlined: "The circumstances which may permit decisive action will probably be these: In 1889 the present panic approaches a climax. It will be widespread and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioting and the use of military force. It may even, complicated by a bitter class feeling, result in a suppression of the rights of free speech, meeting and press. Until then, unless the whole people are aroused, it is the duty of the wise socialist to hold aloof from riots in special localities.

"The time is not yet ripe for success; we have counted our heads, and we know it. To strike this year would be to slaughter our best people and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be as wise as serpents but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education only. We must speak much and act not at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of panic means a trebling of our forces at the very least. And while, with our present 100,000 socialists, forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely) we hold the game in our own hands.

"We have, perhaps until 1889, time in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will gladly bring grave results. In America, if figures lie not, another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceding will be upon us. Then, and not till then, may we take a card of the Iron Six. Then may we strike to win."

The article states that they expect to have in the United States in 1889 at least 500,000 earnest adherents, divided somewhat as follows: Chicago, 20,000; New York, 20,000; in the New England factory States, 100,000; in the central coal and iron region, 100,000; in Colorado and the Western States, 50,000; on the Pacific coast, 50,000; in the Atlantic and Southern cities, altogether, 100,000, and scattered at various points in towns and villages, 50,000 more.

"The panic comes, the public are excited, outbreaks occur, the large centers revolt, the places where but a few socialists exist are made public for the rallying of the centralized element.

"In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there residing, secretly and with all the aid of science in destructive warfare, to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home. Meanwhile in large centers bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt; should seize the places of power; should lay hands upon the machinery of the government. Once installed in power, the revolutionary committee should follow this course of action. The decree should at once be promulgated and enforced."

It is proposed to make Chicago the headquarters of the uprising in 1889, which is to follow the combination of the different branches of the internationalists, and quite an elaborate programme is outlined of the manner in which the style of government will be changed after the revolt has proved successful. The year 1889 is also the one decided on in 1886 by the National Federation of Trades as the one in which the eight hour rule should go into effect.

An Exploded Rumor.

The daily exploded rumor that Mr. Watterson was in destine editorial direction of the New York Herald is followed by another of a somewhat wider import, affecting, however, three other prominent Southern editors. These are Messrs. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution; A. T. Belo, of the Galveston News, and Major Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and the project they are said to be considering is a daily paper in New York devoted to the interests of the South, and making a specialty of Southern news. Their idea is that there are enough Southern men in that vicinity to make such a paper profitable, with the Southern support and patronage which it would be certain to receive.

A Monument to St. Paul.

One of the latest projects proposed by a number of gentlemen in this country is to build a monument to St. Paul in his native city of Tarsus, Asia Minor. There are a great many people who think that such a monument would be a fitting one to St. Paul, but there are others who think that it would be a waste of money to build such a monument to a man who, they say, knew little about what he was talking about when he wrote about the "unknown God." Paul himself, they say, would be the first to condemn such a waste of money.