

# LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

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## The Liberal Republican

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P. C. SULLIVAN PROPRIETOR.

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Attention is called to description of property for sale in the WEEKLY STATEMAN, Feb 19 73 1y

## GOOD NEWS!

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Mar 8 73 3m

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## HEALTH AND FARMING.

There is no employment more conducive to health and long life than farming. And at the same time there is no class of persons more regardless of the rules of health and the means of its preservation than farmers and their wives. Exercise, fresh air, abundance of fruit, pure milk and its products, an opportunity to have a variety of food, early hours, the sleep that comes after honest toil, all these are within the reach of the farmers, and yet it is a fact that great numbers who enjoy all these advantages are subjects of disease. Dyspepsia, and fevers, and consumption, and many other diseases very frequently make their home upon the farm, and insanity numbers many especially of farmer's wives among its victims. It is easy to account for this apparent anomaly. Farmers are very often inattentive to the simplest requisites towards the preservation of health. Their exercise becomes too frequently an overtasking of the system. Farmer's wives, as a general thing, are overworked, worn down with labor. We do not mean that it is involuntary service. They are equally ambitious with the men to get ahead; they are too ambitious, and hours that should be devoted to sleep or rest are given to toil. The saying that "a woman's work is never done," is literally true on the farm, where she rises with the lark and continues her work late into the night.

But we intended rather to speak of sanitary matters more general in their character. Sickness is often brought into a household by the neglect of very simple precautions. A cellar that contains decaying vegetable or animal matter may breed a pestilence. One of the first things to be done in the spring is to thoroughly cleanse the cellar, to remove everything that is offensive or that may become so. If a cellar is damp, owing to a want of drainage, this should be attended to. Fevers have been generated, and have gone through a whole family, originating from no other cause. The exhalations of a damp though clean cellar may be deadly.

Sufficient attention is not paid to the removal of everything in the shape of standing water or hidden cess pools in the vicinity of the dwelling. We have often seen such pestilence breeders within a few yards of the farm house when they have been removed by a little grading of the surface of the ground, or by draining. A regard to appearances should be enough to lead any farmer to abate such nuisances, but the health of the whole family may be involved.

The effect of surface and under drainage upon the water of wells is discussed very forcibly, in connection with other kindred topics, in a volume on health recently published in Massachusetts. Judge French, in a paper on "Drainage for Health," shows how wells become impure, and a cause of disease.

"Common soil is one of the best deodorizers. It will absorb and retain a great amount of corrupt and decomposing matter, depending much on the character of the soil. It may, therefore, be a long time before the deposits in the soil, however foul, will extend even twenty or thirty feet. Bearing in mind, however, that the clouds give us three and a half feet in depth of water annually on every foot of our land; that, in addition to this, all that falls on our buildings is poured down upon the soil near them, and that all that is used in kitchens and wash-rooms is added thereto, and we see that there is a flood of water which goes somewhere. The water in the well stands ten to thirty feet below the surface. We know that drains in our fields, four feet deep and fifty feet apart, carry off all the water of the heaviest rain in forty-eight hours,

merely because the water, by gravitation, seeks the lowest outlet. It is a general rule in drainage that drains draw water from distances in proportion to their depth. A well, therefore, operates as a very deep drain. No water will be found near it, without digging to the level of the water in the well. The well drains all the soil in its neighborhood. Whatever fluid permeates the soil tends toward the well, and the problem is whether the soil through which it passes from vaults and sinks and stables, has capacity to purify it on the way, so that it is fit for daily family use."

No person of any sense will erect a new dwelling without attending to those important matters, and no one ought to occupy an old one a single season without making a thorough examination into its sanitary condition, and removing all probable or possible causes of disease. Health is worth a great amount of care for its preservation; and a thorough investigation of the condition of one's home should be made every year. The Spring is the time to do it, and to remove all causes of disease.—N. Y. Observer.

## THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP OF '73.

The San Francisco Bulletin reviews the prospect for the coming harvest in California, and asserts that the yield for the present year will exceed that of '72, which was estimated at ten million cents for export. Notwithstanding the prolonged drought in some of the most fertile valleys of Southern California, it regards the wheat crop throughout the State as beyond the point of danger from rust, blight, etc., and notes a steady improvement in most of the stands of grain, nearly up to the point of harvesting. We give a part of the article referred to. It seems to be carefully prepared, and as nearly authoritative as may be. The tabulated statement annexed is an epitome of information useful to our farming community. It is taken from the latest report of I. N. Hoag, Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society. Which totals are as follows:

for the year 1872 there was 2,114,000 acres which was 12,701,000 yield cents; for 1873 there was 2,418,000 acres which was 11,184,000 yield cents.

The harvest prospects in Oregon are very favorable. There is a largely increased acreage sown to wheat in that State, and there has been no lack of moisture. The amount of wheat exported from the Pacific coast during the present harvest year, will not, according to this showing, fall behind the amount exported last year. A difference of twenty shiploads, or putting the case with the greatest possible extremes, say 300 cargoes last year and 300 cargoes this year exported from this State, is now a very serious one; and it is quite possible that this difference may be bridged over financially by stiffer prices for wheat in '73.

A hazardous tendency in the foreign wheat market has been observed for some time. The condition of the crops in various parts of Europe indicates a falling off in production this year. England alone will draw on other countries for not less than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. This coast can only supply a small part of this demand. On the whole, diminished production of breadstuffs in Europe this year will probably have the effect to stimulate prices, so that the returns realized by farmers here will be nearly as great as last year. The difference then would be in the greater amount of labor bestowed and the cost of seeding a much larger area. While the wheat growers are not coming out at the point anticipated at the setting in of the rainy season, they are coming out a long way ahead

of a failure. There is not a State on the Eastern side of the Rocky mountains which would produce a fair wheat crop with so small an amount of rain as that which has fallen this year on the wheat fields of California. This dry season has served further to demonstrate the fact that with all drawbacks this is the best wheat State in the Union.

We note in this connection a probable increase in the loyal consumption of wheat, barley and oats, growing out of the fact that the pastures dried up earlier this season than usual, and that even now the pinch is felt among graziers who are hunting for pastures in the mountains and in all the remote valleys of the interior. More than the usual amount of grain will be consumed this year in order to carry the cattle over in a tolerable condition to the next rainy season. The prices of sheep and cattle are falling rapidly. Even fat cattle have touched a low figure, while the owners of stock cattle, whose pastures have failed, will be at the mercy of buyers, or must make considerable outlay to carry their stock over.

All these facts tend to harden the local Market for grain, while the effect of an increased foreign demand would be even more palpable. There are no evidence just now of a weak and falling grain market.

## THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

Pending the end of one and the beginning of another harvest year, it is in California beginning to be far more natural to take a review of the situation than to the end of the calendar year, for during many seasons past the hopes of the merchant have been bound up with those of the farmer, and during the coming year they will be still more so. The Spring trade having proved unsatisfactory the hopes of all are centered in the Fall trade. We believe that there will be a good Fall trade and for the following reasons. In 1872, the good Wheat crop came after a period of unwanted ill luck for the agriculturalist, one too, that had lasted for two or three years. During that time the money in the farmer's pockets had been continually draining out of it, and 1872, found the majority of them in debt—many with their farms, etc., mortgaged. The year of plenty, 1872, came to them like a Godsend—it showed an unusual yield and it was on all hands expected that no business year had ever been seen like it in California before.

In anticipation immense quantities of goods were ordered, and it was expected that they would sell like hot cakes. They did not, hence the reaction came. The speculators forgot that the farmers had to clear off their old indebtedness before they would incur any new, and that having paid up old scores for a couple of years, they would not have much ready money left with which to make new purchases. This however was so, and taught by the experience of a few years they did not incur many new debts. Nevertheless the imported goods were landed, paid duties, and were distributed to country merchants on the usual terms. The latter were not able to dispose of them, or disposing of them could not be paid sufficiently soon to settle up accounts regularly with the merchants of this city. The latter finding this to be the case thought it much better to keep their goods in a warehouse than to sell them without a return. This combined with the large export of gold and silver coin and bullion has produced an usual depression in business which has now lasted for well nigh half a year. Will it pass away? This is the question that hundreds of thousands are now asking themselves. We have before stated our belief that it will. The crop this year, predictions to the contrary, notwithstanding, will be fully as large as it was last year, and a much better

price will be obtained for it. Last year farmers could not have received on an average more than \$1.25 for their wheat, out of which had to be taken the cost of culture. The coming harvest year they will obtain at least 40 cents per cent more for it. This will be equivalent to the sum of \$5,800,000 added to their annual profits, and will nearly double the profits of last year. They will consequently be in a position to buy, and their purse strings being opened, to buy freely. The addition of six millions to the yearly amount of purchases may not look very large, but it makes a greater difference than at first apparent, besides it will be really more than doubled, inasmuch as the money which was spent last year in paying old debts, will be appropriated this year to the purchase of new goods. The improvement will extend through every branch and channel of trade, money will flow more freely, industries and manufactures be revived, and the work of building up this city will proceed more briskly than ever. It is satisfactory to be able to predict a prosperous trade year, more especially when it is recollected that prospects were never more gloomy than a fortnight ago.—San Francisco Commerce.

## THE SPANISH CONSTITUENT CORTES ASSEMBLED IN SESSION.

The new Cortes of Spain met in the character of a Constituent, or Constitutive, Assembly, in Madrid, on Saturday the 31st of May. The President of the Ministry; Senor Figueras, opened the session in a formal manner by the delivery of a speech. He set out with an executive pronouncement of the right of the Spanish people to choose their own government—a very important declaration of principle, not only for the Spaniards, but for the people of universal Europe, despite the fact that the President added, almost immediately, that the Republic has no concern with revolution in other States. A policy of order will be observed at home. The Republic is not ambitious of territorial aggrandizement. Slavery will be abolished in Cuba and Porto Rico. The government is in favor of a separation of Church and State. When the President of the Ministry concluded his address the Cortes organized by choosing Senor Orence President of the legislative body. The public career of the as named gentleman is sketched in the columns of the Herald. It will be seen that he is a remarkable man—active, versatile and recuperative, even in the kaleidoscopic history of modern Spanish politics. The absence of opposition in the Cortes makes the work of the Madrid Ministry apparently easy. It will become so in reality if the Spaniards, or a majority of the people's representatives, can arrive at a common accord as to the nature and conditions of the national federation. This is, just at present, a little doubtful. One-fourth of the deputies elected are Catalans by birth, and these, it is alleged, will immediately commence to agitate for the removal of the capital from Madrid to Barcelona. Cadix, with others of the great cities, will object, so that Senor Figueras and the members of the Ministry may perhaps soon again experience very many of the difficulties of office. They promise prudently, however, as Spaniards, territorial integrity, freedom from slavery and freedom of conscience. Carlism has sustained another heavy blow in the field, so that the Spanish governmental case is now before the nations, fully and completely, for adjustment.

Boston papers report the price of refined sugars lower than at any time during the past ten years.

Western conundrum: Why should whisky be fifteen cents a glass when corn is so cheap?

The Taintor of commercial confidence—the defaulting cashier.