2

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

The Dairy on the River Bottoms—The Best Corn for Ensilage—Early Vegetables—Taking Risks.

Of all the specialties in farming, the dairy has proved in all countries and in all ages among the most profitable. The dairymen of Germany are and have always been among the most substantial and solid men of the country. Even in France, where the vine and the mulberry tree have given most lucrative employment to a large portion of the rural population, and where these industries have contributed so much to make French agriculture the most wonderfully recuperative of the world, the dairy has ever kept those engaged in it among the most prosperous and well-to-do of the agricultural population. Of the Atlantic States, New York takes the lead in general prosperity among her farmers, and in this great State no portion is so prosperous and contains so many wealthy agriculturists as the counties where dairying has been the leading industry from an early day. The dairy in Ohio has given that State more certain and general success than wheat culture or wool-growing, notwithstanding she has been a leading State in both these great industries. In whatever country we find the dairy, its home has ever been on the deep, rich soils of the river bottoms. Other localities may for a time seem to take the lead in this specialty, as have the hilly lands of Sonoma and Marin, and other coast counties in this State, but in the long run the low flat alluvial river lands will show their superior adaptation to this rich industry, and the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin in fifty years from now will be the acknowledged home of the dairy interest in California. The test of adaptation of lands to the dairy is found in their ability to produce an abundance of food for dairy stock, so that the cows can obtain it with no more traveling than is necessary for their healthy condition. The test applied as between the river bottom and hilly lands of the coast counties, or those of the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, is about as ten to one in favor of the river lands. That is, 100 acres of the river bottoms will, if properly managed, support in good condition about as many dairy cows as 1,000 acres of the hilly lands. The natural products of the soil, however, must not be depended upon for the highest production. Cultivation is a necessary factor in large production, whether on good or poor lands. The Hollanders, who make their lands pay by the dairy an interest on one thousand dollars an acre, do not allow a foot of those lands to go to spontaneous production. Every acre is made to do its best in the product to which it is best adapted. Some is devoted to grasses which by fertilizers and irrigation produce four and five crops of hay or greed fodder to the acre. Some they put down into roots, and on others they plant corn for a summer crop, and sow rye for a spring crop. Our river bottom lands must be made to do duty in the same manner. No lands will do their best for the dairy devoted to the pasture. Cows should not be required to gather their own food, except to a limited extent. One acre of land in alfalfa or rye grass, if cut and fed to stock, will produce about the same as two acres where the cow is allowed to harvest her own food as in pasture. With the present condition of the river bottoms, subject as they are to annual overflows, in which the water remains on the land for a month or more, neither alfalfa or rye grass can be depended upon except by annual sowing. By annual sowing with alfalfa three crops of green hay can be obtained and good pasture in addition for four or five months in the year. This, with the higher lands on the immediate banks of the river. The lands farther back from the banks or near to and in the tule, must be devoted to other crops, as beets and corn planted later in the spring, and fed green or preserved in the silo. In corn these lower lands can be made to produce from thirty to fifty tons per acre of good fodder, This fodder, cut up and preserved in the silo, as we have heretofore directed, may be kept any length of time and fed as wanted. Thus by proper management every acre of the river bottom lands devoted to the dairy, can be made to do full duty and to produce an abundance of food for a cow the year round. Stated in other terms, one hundred acres can be made to keep through the year 100 cows. This may seem like an extravagant statement, particularly when it is taken into consideration that on account of the floods, that often come so late in the season, much of the river-bottom lands cannot be cultivated until late in June or July, and that then it is too late to produce and mature any valuable crop. But it must be remembered that corn will grow to full size of stalk, and generally mature a fair crop of grain, even after July 1st, in the mild climate of the interior of this State. It must be also remembered that to secure the greatest amount of fodder from corn to preserve in the silo, it may and should be cut at the full tassel, or at any time between this stage and the formation of the ear and the milk in the kernel. It is very seldom that any of the tule lands adjoining the higher borders of the rivers can not be plowed as early as July, and very few of these lands under proper cultivation at that time will fail to produce forty tons of green fodder or ensilaged food for cows to the acre. Sixty pounds a day of this food will keep a cow in first-rate condition while giving milk. At sixty pounds a day, a cow will consume in a year, or 365 days, 21,900 pounds, or a little less than eleven tons. Thus in the light of these figures the statement above that every acre of the river bottom land can be made to keep a dairy cow, or one hundred acres for one hundred cows, does not appear extravagant.

MOUNDS NECESSARY.

To make these low lands a safe place to carry on a profitable business in the dairy line, it becomes a necessity to build mounds on which to locate the residences, stock barns, storehouses, silos, and all other buildings necessary to be used in times of high water. As a general thing these mounds can be built at comparatively little expense, the material being obtained from the bars formed in or along the banks of the rivers. These mounds may be built from the river bank back, so that the levee becomes a part of the mound, or the mound becomes simply an extension of the levee. A mound covering a quarter of an acre would be sufficient for a large dairy farm supporting say two hundred cows. Such a mound would cost comparatively little, when its value is considered in connection with the great value of the lands, the use and occupation of which it renders safe in the highest of floods. With mounds to keep the cows on in high water, and silos to preserve late crops of corn-fodder in, the river bottom lands may be lifted fully out of the quagmire into which they have sunk from a want of preparation to make them useful and rendered the most valuable and best paying lands in the State.

The Best Corn for Ensilage.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to the kind of corn to plant for ensilage. Some have planted Blunt's prolific because while it gives large and high stalks it also ears very full, and thus it is claimed it makes a greater amount of weight and of better quality. Others prefer the Kentucky or Southern white, because it has less sugar in the stalk and produces less acid. The large Southern varieties we notice are generally preferred to the Northern kinds, as they produce a greater weight of fodder to the acre; and as the ensilage comes out of the soil all in a soft condition and is all consumed by stock the advantage is in favor of the larger product.

Early Vegetables.

Those who would have early vegetables should lose no time in planting the seed. Early Rose potatoes may be planted now, and will be in but little danger of being delayed or set back by frost. So beet seed, lettuce and peas, for an early garden, should be planted at once. In planting potatoes it would be a good idea to cover them with half-rotted straw or stable manure. Such a covering will protect the vines in case of frost, and at the same time stimulate growth during the continuance of cool weather. To produce the best results plant in the warmest or protected side of the garden, on light soil, or ridge up the soil so that it may feel the heat of the spring sun, and not be rendered wet and heavy by rains that may yet fall.

Taking Risks.

We notice that quite a number of farmers on the Sacramento river banks have already commenced sewing barley and alfalfa. Some are sowing on land that on the 3d day of last February was ten feet under water. It is said that "nothing risked, nothing made," but we think sometimes this doctrine may be carried beyond the line of prudence. It is hardly possible to fail to get a good crop on the river lands if the seed is sown as early as the middle of February, and we do not know of a season when good crops have not been harvested after seed sown as early as the 1st of March, while we have known many a field that had to be sown the second time, when the first sowing was in February. Our high waters in the Sacramento valley have occurred more frequently in February than at a previous date in the season. We would take all the advantage of the season in preparing the soil, but we would keep the seed out of the ground a little longer and watch the weather in the valley and the snow on the mountains. During our cold weather in the valleys the mountains have been covered with snow, and we cannot tell how soon a warm rain, or even warm weather without rain, may precipitate that snow in the form of water down upon us. But little water now overflows the banks and may destroy the growing crops.

The Probabilities of Rain.

Within the past ten days rain has fallen to a greater or less extent all up and down the coast, from Alaska to Mexico, and the prospects of good crops and a prosperous season in this State have become as bright as they have been at this date during the past ten years. We have had our annual scare during the months of December and January for a number of years back, and have as often had a plenty of rain before the end of February to insure good crops and a prosperous season. Since 1873 we have had but one season in which December has brought us more rain than the December of the present season has given us, and up to the present date in January of this season we have had just about an average of the corresponding period for ten years, and the prospect now is that before the month is ended we will have more than an average amount of rain than has fallen in January for ten years past. Up to the first day of January, 1878, we had for the season but 3 1 inches of rain, and yet on the 20th of February we had the highest water in the Sacramento valley ever known, except in the month of January, 1862. In the month of December during the last thirty-two years we have had a fall of rain amounting in total to 152 89 inches. In the corresponding month of January the total rainfall has been 125.45 inches. In the months of February during the same period the total rainfall has been 99.77 inches, and in the months of March of the same period of time there has fallen 89 34 inches. Taken in any way we may say the history of the past would indicate that we will have an abundance of rain during the balance of the season to produce good crops. The probabilities are highly favorable, and the possibilities to those on the rivers are decidedly alarming for too much.

MAN'S MORTALITY.

[The following poem is justly considered a poetical gem of the highest order. The original was found in an Irish MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. There is reason to think that the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian bards in the reign of King Diarmid, about the year 554, and was sung and chanted at the last grand assembly of kings, chieftains and bards, held in the famous Halls of Tara. The translation is by Dr. Donovan. A manuscript copy of the poem was sent by Professor Stewart, of Trinity College, to the person who furnished it for publication in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.]

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun or like the shade,
Or like the gourd which Jonah made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out, and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flowers fade, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearled dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the singing of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubble's out, the look forgot,
The shuttles flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from the bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time 'twixt flood and ebb,
Or like the spider's tender web,
Or like a race or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of a dole;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dole soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth hie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear, or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day, and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

THE MATCH-MAKING NAPOLEON.

Napoleon could be liberal for his own sake to those who could help him, always on the condition of their absolute subserviency. But he appears to have been almost destitute of real generosity of soul; he took a positive pleasure in wounding sensitive natures, and he was given to indulging in outbursts of brutality which sometimes passed from rough language into actual violence. As for that match-making mania of his, there are two instances among many which are strikingly suggestive. One was his actually proposing, after the divorce from Josephine, that she should bestow her hand on the Prince of Wurtemburg, who, having come to Paris on political business, had been greatly taken by the fascinating Empress. Though the proposal was certainly made, it could scarcely have been serious; at all events the Prince would have had reason to repent the match, for Napoleon was in love with Josephine to the last, and proved his capricious love by his irritable jealousy.

In the second instance to which we refer, a marriage was really brought off, in a style that reminds us of the Eastern seraglio or the guard-room, and one of the victims was no less a person than Davoust. Napoleon suddenly announced to his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, that he, Leclerc, was appointed to the command of the St. Domingo expedition, and must sail immediately. Leclerc remonstrated against the hasty departure. A sacred tie bound him to France. He had a sister who would be left alone in the world.

"We must have her married directly—to-morrow, for example."

"But I have no fortune to give her."

"Am I not here? To-morrow your sister shall be married. I don't know exactly to whom."

Shortly afterward Davoust entered to inform Napoleon that he was about to be married.

"To Mademoiselle Leclerc? I find the match very suitable."

"No, General; with Madame—"

"To Mademoiselle Leclerc."

And Davoust was sent off to Madame Campaiu in quest of his future bride.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bonset tea, that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right, try Hop Bitters.—[Nunda News.

A pack of blood-hounds is on the way from Europe, consigned to Barnum, together with a cargo of precious and high-priced animals for the menagerie.

THOSE that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is the best remedy known for the kidneys and liver.

THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

In response to inquiries concerning the personality of the present (the Forty-seventh) Congress, we publish herewith a complete list of the members, with explanatory notes, as given in the "Tribune Almanac."

THE SENATE.

David Davis, of Illinois, President pro tem. and Acting Vice President.

Francis E. Shober, of North Carolina, Acting Secretary.

Republicans (in Roman), 37; Democrats (in *italics*), 37; Readjusters (in SMALL CAPS), 1; INDEPENDENT, 1. Total, 76.

Term ex.	Home Postoffice.
ALABAMA.	
1883 *John T. Morgan*	Selma.
1885 *James L. Pugh*	Eufaula.
ARKANSAS.	
1883 *Augustus H. Garland*	Little Rock.
1885 *James D. Walker*	Fayetteville.
CALIFORNIA.	
1885 *James T. Farley*	Jackson.
1887 †John F. Miller	San Francisco.
COLORADO.	
1883 Henry M. Teller	Central City.
1885 Nathaniel P. Hill	Denver.
CONNECTICUT.	
1885 Orville H. Pratt	Meriden.
1887 †Joseph R. Hawley	Hartford.
DELAWARE.	
1883 *Eli Saulsbury*	Dover.
1887 *Thomas Francis Bayard*	Wilmington.
FLORIDA.	
1885 *Wilkinson Call*	Jacksonville.
1887 *Charles W. Jones*	Pensacola.
GEORGIA.	
1883 *Benjamin H. Hill*	Atlanta.
1885 *Joseph E. Brown*	Atlanta.
ILLINOIS.	
1883 DAVID DAVIS (Ind.)	Bloomington.
1885 John A. Logan	Chicago.
INDIANA.	
1885 *Daniel W. Voorhies*	Terre Haute.
1887 †Benjamin Harrison	Indianapolis.
IOWA.	
1883 †James Wilson McDill‡	Afton.
1885 William B. Allison	Dubuque.
KANSAS.	
1883 Preston B. Plumb	Emporia.
1885 John J. Ingalls	Atchison.
KENTUCKY.	
1883 *James B. Beck*	Lexington.
1885 *John S. Williams*	Mt. Sterling.
LOUISIANA.	
1883 William Pitt Kellogg	New Orleans.
1885 *Benjamin F. Jonas*	New Orleans.
MAINE.	
1883 †William P. Frye‖	Lewiston.
1887 †Eugene Hale	Ellsworth
MARYLAND.	
1885 *James B. Groome*	Elkton.
1887 †Arthur P. Gorman	Laurel.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1883 George F. Hoar	Worcester.
1887 *Henry L. Dawes	Pittsfield.
MICHIGAN.	
1883 Thomas W. Ferry	Grand Haven.
1887 †Omar D. Conger	Port Huron.
MINNESOTA.	
1883 ¶William Windom	St. Paul.
1887 *Samuel J. R. McMillan	St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.	
1883 *Lucius Q. C. Lamar*	Oxford.
1887 †*John Z. George*	Jackson.
MISSOURI.	
1885 *George G. Vest*	Kansas City.
1887 *Francis M. Cockrell	Warrensburg.
NEBRASKA.	
1883 Alvin Saunders	Omaha.
1887 †Chas. H. Van Wyck	Nebraska City.
NEVADA.	
1885 John P. Jones	Gold Hill.
1887 †*James G. Fair*	Virginia City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1883 Edward H. Rollins	Concord.
1885 Henry W. Blair	Plymouth.
NEW JERSEY.	
1883 *John R. McPherson*	Jersey City.
1887 †William J. Sewell	Camden.
NEW YORK.	
1885 †Eldridge G. Lapham**	Canandaigua.
1887 †Warner Miller**	Herkimer.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
1883 *Matt W. Ransom*	Weldon.
1885 *Zebulon B. Vance*	Charlotte.
OHIO.	
1885 *George H. Pendleton*	Cincinnati.
1887 †John Sherman††	Mansfield.
OREGON.	
1883 *Lafayette Grover*	Salem.
1885 *James H. Slater*	Le Grande.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1885 J. Donald Cameron	Harrisburg.
1887 †John L. Mitchell	Wellsboro.
RHODE ISLAND.	
1883 Henry B. Anthony	Providence.
1887 †Nelson W. Aldrich†‡	Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1883 *Matthew C. Butler*	Edgefield.
1885 *Wade Hampton*	Columbia.
TENNESSEE.	
1883 *Isham G. Harris*	Memphis.
1887 †*Howell E. Jackson*	Jackson.
TEXAS.	
1883 *Richard Coke*	Waco.
1887 *Sam Bell Maxey	Paris.
VERMONT.	
1885 Justin S. Morrill	Strafford.
1887 *George F. Edmunds	Burlington.
VIRGINIA.	
1883 *John W. Johnston*	Abingdon.
1887 †WILLIAM MAHONE (Readjuster)	Petersburg.
WEST VIRGINIA	
1883 *Henry G. Davis*	Piedmont.
1887 †*Johnson N. Camden*	Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN.	
1885 †Angus Cameron‖	La Crosse.
1887 †Philetus Sawyer	Oshkosh.

* Re-elected. † New Senators. ‡ Appointed by Governor of Iowa to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Samuel J. Kirkwood as Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1881. ‖ To fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. James G. Blaine, appointed Secretary of State, March 5, 1881. ¶ Alonzo J. Edgerton was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. Windom, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 5, 1881. The Legislature, October 25th, re-elected Mr. Windom. ** Elected to fill vacancies caused by the resignation, May 16, 1881, of Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. Thomas C. Platt. †† Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the renunciation of office of James A. Garfield, who was elected a Senator by the Legislature of Ohio January 13, 1880. ‡‡ Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Ambrose E. Burnside. ‖‖ To fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Speaker.
Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

Republicans (in Roman), 147; Regular Democrats (in *italics*), 133; Readjusters (in SMALL CAPS), 2; Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 9. Total, 293; majority, 147. Members of the XLVth Congress marked with a *; those of a preceding Congress with a †.

ALABAMA.	KENTUCKY.
*Thomas H. Herndon.**	*Oscar Turner.**
Hilary A. Herbert.	*James A. McKenzie.*
William C. Oates.	*John W. Caldwell* *
*Charles M. Shelley.**	*J. Proctor Knott.**
Thomas Williams *	*Albert S. Willis.**
Goldsmith W. Hewitt.†	*John G. Carlisle.**
*William H. Forney.**	*Jos. C. S. Blackburn.**
Joseph Wheeler.	*Phil. B. Thompson, Jr.**
ARKANSAS.	John D. White.†
*Poindexter Dunn.**	*Elijah C. Phister.**
James K. Jones.	LOUISIANA.
*Jordan E. Cravens.**	*Randall L. Gibson.**
*Thomas M. Gunter.**	*E. John Ellis.**
CALIFORNIA.	Chester B. Darrall.†
William S. Rosecrans.	*Newton C. Blanchard.*
Horace F. Page.*	*J. Floyd King.**
*Campbell P. Berry.**	*Edward W. Robertson.**
Romulado Pacheco.*	MAINE.
COLORADO	Thomas B. Reed.*
James B. Belford.*	Nelson Dingley, Jr ‡
CONNECTICUT.	Stephen D. Lindsey.*
John R. Buck.	GEORGE W. LADD.*
*James Phelps.**	THOMPSON H. MURCH.*
John T. Wait.*	MARYLAND.
Frederick Miles.*	*George W. Covington.*
DELAWARE.	*J. Frederick C. Talbott.**
Edward L. Martin.'	*Felter S. Hoblitzell.*
FLORIDA.	*Robert M. McLane,**
*Robert H. M. Davidson.**	*Andrew G. Chapman.*
Jesse J. Finley.†	Milton G. Urner.*
GEORGIA.	MASSACHUSETTS.
George R. Black.	William W. Crapo.*
Henry G. Turner.	Benjamin W. Harris.*
*Philip Cook.**	Ambrose A. Ranney.
Hugh Buchanan.	*Leopold Morse.**
Nathaniel J. Hammond	*Selwyn Z. Bowman.*
*James H. Blount.**	Eben F. Stone.
Judson C. Clements.	William A. Russell.*
*Alexander H. Stephens.**	John W. Candler.
*Emory Speer.**	William W. Rice.*
ILLINOIS.	Amasa Norcross.*
William Aldrich.*	George D. Robinson.*
George R. Davis.*	MICHIGAN.
Charles B. Farwell.†	Henry W. Lord.
John C. Sherwin.*	Edwin Willits.*
Robert M. A. Hawk.*	Edward S. Lacey.
Thomas J. Henderson.*	Julius C. Burrows.*
William Cullen.	George W. Webber.
Lewis E. Payson.	Oliver L. Spaulding.
John H. Lewis.	John T. Rich ‖
Benjamin F. Marsh.*	Roswell G. Horr.*
*James W. Singleton.**	Jay A. Hubbell.*
*William M. Springer.**	MINNESOTA.
Dietrich C. Smith.	Mark H. Dunnell.*
Joseph G. Cannon.*	Horace B. Strait.†
Samuel W. Moulton.†	William D. Washburn.*
*Wm. A. J. Sparks.**	MISSISSIPPI.
Wm. R. Morrison *	*Henry L. Muldrow.**
John R. Thomas.*	*Van H. Manning.**
*Richd. W. Townshend.**	*Hernando D. Money.**
INDIANA.	*Otho R. Singleton.**
William Heilman.*	*Charles E. Hooker.**
*Thomas R. Cobb.**	*James R. Chalmers.**
Strother M. Stockslager.	MISSOURI.
William S. Holman.†	*Martin L. Clardy.**
Courtland C. Matson.	*Thomas Allen.*
Thomas M. Browne.*	*R. Graham Frost.**
Stanton J. Peele.	*Lowndes H. Davis.*'
Robert B. F. Pierce.	*Richard P. Bland.**
Godlove S. Orth.*	IRA S. HAZELTINE.
Mark L. De Motte.	THERON M. RICE.
George W. Steele.	Robert T. Van Horn.†
*Walpole G. Colerick.**	NICHOLAS FORD.*
William H. Calkins.*	JOSEPH H. BURROWS.
IOWA.	*John B. Clark, Jr.**
Moses A. McCoid.*	*William H. Hatch.**
Sewell S. Farwell.	*Aylett H. Buckner.**
Thomas Updegraff.*	NEBRASKA.
Nathaniel C. Deering.*	Edward K. Valentine.*
Wm. G. Thompson.*	NEVADA.
Madison E. Cutts.	*George W. Cassidy.*
John A. Kasson †	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
William P. Hepburn.	Joshua G. Hall.*
Cyrus C. Carpenter.*	James F. Briggs.*
KANSAS.	Ossian Ray.
John A. Anderson.*	NEW JERSEY.
Dudley C. Haskell.*	George M. Robeson.*
Thomas Ryan.*	John Hart Brewer.
*Miles Ross.**	William Ward.*
Henry S. Harris.	William Godshalk.*
John Hill.†	*Daniel Ermentrout.*
Phineas Jones.	A. Herr Smith.*
Aug. A. Hardenbergh.†	*William Mutchler.*†
NEW YORK.	*Robert Klotz* *
Perry Belmont.	Joseph A. Scranton.
William E. Robinson.†	CHARLES N. BRUMM.
J. Hyatt Smith.	Samuel F. Barr.
*Archibald M. Bliss.**	Cornelius C. Jadwin.
Benjamin Wood.†	Robert J. C. Walker.
*Samuel S. Cox.**	Jacob M. Campbell.†
Philip H. Dugro.	Horatio G. Fisher.*
Anson G. McCook.*	*Frank E. Beltzhoover.**
John Hardy.¶	*Andrew G. Curtin.*
Abram S. Hewitt.†	*Morgan R. Wise.**
*Roswell P. Flower.***	Russell Errett.*
*Waldo Hutchins.**	Thomas M. Bayne.*
John H. Ketcham.*	Wm. S. Shallenberger.*
Lewis Beach.	JAMES MOSGROVE.
Thomas Cornell †	Samuel H. Miller.
Michael N. Nolan.	Lewis F. Watson.†
Walter A. Wood.*	RHODE ISLAND.
John Hammond.*	Henry J. Spooner.††
Abraham X. Parker.	Jonathan Chace.
George West.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Ferris Jacobs, Jr.	*John S. Richardson.**
Charles R. Skinner.††	*Samuel Dibble* ‖‖
Cyrus D. Prescott.*	*D. Wyatt Aiken.**
Joseph Mason.*	*John H. Evins* *
Frank Hiscock.*	*George D. Tillman* *
John H. Camp.*	TENNESSEE.
James W. Wadsworth.††	Augustus H. Pettibone.
Jeremiah W. Dwight.*	Leonidas C. Houk.*
David P. Richardson.*	*George C. Dibrell.**
John Van Voorhis.*	*Benton McMillin.**
Richard Crowley.*	*Richard Warner.*
*Jonathan Scoville.**	*John F. House.*
Henry Van Aernam.*	*Wash. C. Witthorne* *
NORTH CAROLINA.	*John D. C. Atkins.**
Louis C. Latham.	*Charles B. Simonton.**
Orlando Hubbs.	William R. Moore.
John W. Shackleford.	TEXAS.
William R. Cox.	*John H. Reagan* *
*Alfred M. Scales.**	*David B. Culberson.*
Clement Dowd.	*Olin Welborn.**
*Robert F. Armfield.**	*Roger Q. Mills.**
*Robert B. Vance.**	GEORGE W. JONES.*
OHIO.	*Columbus Upson* *
Benjamin Butterworth.*	VERMONT.
Thomas L. Young.*	Charles H. Joyce.*
Henry L. Morey.	James M. Tyler.*
Emanuel Schultz.	William W. Grout.
*Benjamin Le Fevre.**	VIRGINIA.
James M. Richie.	*George T. Garrison.*
John P. Leedom.	John F. Dezendorf.
J. Warren Keifer.*	*George D. Wise.*
James S. Robinson.	Joseph Jorgensen.*
John E. Rice.	*George C. Cabell.**
Henry S. Neal.*	*John Randolph Tucker.**
*George L. Converse.**	JOHN PAUL, *Re.*
*Gibson Atherton.**	*John S. Barbour.*
*George W. Geddes.**	ABRAHAM FULKERSON, *Re.*
Rufus R. Dawes.	WEST VIRGINIA.
Jo athan T. Updegraf.*	*Benjamin Wilson.**
William McKinley, Jr.*	*John Blair Hoge.*
Addison S. McClure.	*John E. Kenna.**
Ezra B. Taylor *	WISCONSIN.
Amos Townsend.*	Charles G. Williams.*
OREGON.	Lucien B. Caswell.*
Melvin Clark George.	George C. Hazelton.*
PENNSYLVANIA.	*Peter V. Deuster.**
Henry H. Bingham.*	*Edward S Bragg.**
Charles O'Neill.*	Richard Guenther.
*Samuel J. Randall.**	Herman L. Humphrey.*
William D. Kelley.*	Thaddeus C. Pound.*
Alfred C. Harmer.*	

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Granville H. Oury.* *Dakota*—Richard F. Pettigrew. *Idaho*—George Ainslie * *Montana*—Martin Maginnis.* *New Mexico*—Trangilino Luna. *Utah*—(Contest.) *Washington*—Thomas H. Brents.* *Wyoming*—M. E. Post.

‡ In place of William P. Frye, elected U. S. Senator. ‖ In place of Omar D. Conger, elected U. S. Senator. ¶ In place of Fernando Wood, died February 13, 1881. ** In place of Levi P. Norton, appointed Minister to France. †† In the places of Warner Miller and Eldridge G. Lapham, resigned August 1, 1881, having been elected U. S. Senators. ‡‡ In place of Nelson W. Aldrich, elected U. S. Senator. ‖‖ Elected June 9, 1881, in place of M. P. O'Connor, died April 26, 1881.

[The pay of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House is $8,000 a year; of the Senators, Representatives and Delegates, $5,000 a year. Mileage is allowed at the rate of 20 cents a mile; and there is an allowance of $250, for the Congress, for stationery and newspapers.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26, 1882.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Wheat Bags are quoted at 8¾@9c for s ot lots and 9¼@9½c for May and June delivery; Wool Bags, 43@45c for 3½ lbs, and 47½@50c for 4 lbs; Potato Gunni s, 18½@19c apiece; Burlaps, 7½@7¾c for 45-inch and 12½c ⅌ yard for 40, 45 60-inch; Hop Cloth, 11@11½c.

BROOM—The price-list of a local manufacturer is as follows: Common, $1 75, $2 and $2 25 for the three numbers; Extra Patent, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 for the four styles; Eureka, $2 75, $3, $3 25 and $3 50 for the four styles; Mill and Stable, $3, $3 50 and $4 for the three styles; Ship, $2; Whisp and Toy Brooms, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 14-oz, 15c; Stearic Acid, 14-oz, 14c; Star, 14-oz, 13½c; Eagle, 12-oz, 11½c; Hoffman's, 12-oz, 11c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14-oz, 16½@18c: Solar Sperm, 14-oz, 14@14½c; Adamantine, 11½-oz, 11@11½c; Globe, 10½-oz, 9½@10c; Bay Improved Wax, full-weight, 16@16½c; Stearic Acid, full weight, 14@14½c; Solar, light weight, 11½@11½c. Eastern brands vary from 8c to 18c; Sperm, 25@28c; Paraffine, 28c ⅌ lb.

CASE GOODS—Following is the price list of leading local canneries: White and Black Cherries, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Strawberries, Raspberries and Currants, each $3 ⅌ dozen 2½ lb tins; Table Apricots, Bartlett Pears, Quinces, assorted Apples and Blackberries, each $2 50; German Prunes, Plums and Grapes, each $2 25; Apples, Pie Peaches, Pie Strawberries and Pie Currants, each $2; other Pie Fruits, $1 75 ⅌ dozen 2½-lb tins. In 3-lb tins, Table Peaches and Cherries are quoted at $9; Table Apricots and Pears, $8 50; Table assorted Plums, $8; Pie Currants, $6 50; Pie Strawberries, $6; Pie Apricots, Peaches, Cherries and Blackberries, $5 50; Pie Grapes and Plums, $5, and Pie Apples, $4 50 ⅌ dozen 3-lb tins; Jams and Jellies, $2 75 ⅌ 2-lb tins; Succotash, $2; String Beans, $1 50; Peas and Corn, $1 75; Asparagus, 2½-lb tins, $4 25; Pork and Beans, $2, and Tomatoes, $1 25.

CEMENT, PLASTER AND LIME—Rosendale, $1 75@2; Portland (foreign), $3 75@4; Calcined Plaster and Golden Gate Plaster, $2 50@3; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bbl.

CHICORY—California, 4½@6c; German, 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California-made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $30@125 ⅌ M.

COFFEE—Pending arrivals of new crop Central America, the market is quiet at 11@13c for old crop.

DRUGS—Alum, 3½@4c; refined Borax, 10@12c; Blue Vitriol, 8@8½c; Brimstone, 4c for roll and 3½c for California refined; Cream Tartar, 40@45c; Nitric Acid, 12½@16c; Tartaric Acid, 55@60c; Sulphuric Acid, 2½@4c.

DRY GOODS—Brown Shirting is jobbing at 6@7½c; Sheeting, 9½@10c; Brown Drilling, 8½@9½c; Prints, 5½@7c ⅌ yard.

FISH—Sacramento River Canned Salmon, fall pack, is quotable at $1 20@1 25; Oregon Canned Salmon, $1 30@1 35; Pacific Codfish, 5c in 5-lb bbls, 5½c for selected in 100-lb cases and 6½c for boneless; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ⅌ lb; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@1 80 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits and $3 25@4 for Mess in 15-lb kits.

LEATHER—We quote: Sole, 25@30c; Harness, 32@37c; Skirting, 34@40c; Calf Skins, 75c@$1 ⅌ lb; Wax and Buff Leather, 16@2c ⅌ foot; Bridle, $4@7 ⅌ doz; Kip Skins, $50@60 ⅌ dozen.

LUMBER—Cargoes—Pine, rough, $18; rough clear Pine, $24; Pine flooring and stepping, $27 50; Redwood, $18 for rough and $28 for surfaced. Retail—Pine, common rough, up to 40 feet, $22 50 ⅌ M feet; No. 1 flooring, 6 inches and over, $32 50; 4 do and under, and 4x4 and 4x6 floorings and stepping, $33; rough clear for flooring, $1 less than above rates; Laths, $3 75 ⅌ M; Shakes, $12 ⅌ M; Redwood, rough merchantable, $22 50 ⅌ M; surface No. 1, $35; T. & G. Redwood, 1¼x4 and 4x6, $35; do 6 inch, 12 feet and over, $32 50; do beaded, 12 feet and over, $35; half-inch surface, $30; Pickets, fancy, $27 50; do rough, pointed, $20; do do square, $17 50; Siding, ½ inch, $25; Shingles, $2 50 ⅌ M; Battens, ½ inch, clear, 1c; Posts, 17½c each.

MALT LIQUORS—English Ale and Porter are quoted at $2 75@3 75 for quarts, and 25c advance for 2 dozen pints.

METALS—A few carloads of Pig Iron from Clipper Gap arrived during the week. Consumers are buying only as absolutely needed to keep business in operation, but holders are unyielding in their demands, feeling confident, that for the present at least, they have the market under control. The circular of J. W. Harriso, quotes Pig Iron to arrive as follows: Clay Lane, $25 50; Eglinton, $26; Glenarnock, $27; Shotts No. 1, $28, and American, $31. Spot lots of Pig Iron are well concentrated, and quoted at $30@35 for all descriptions. We quote other Metals as follows: Sydney Pig Tin, 25c ⅌ lb; Tin Plate, $6 15@6 50 ⅌ box for Coke, and $7 25@7 50 for Charcoal; Yellow Metal, 20@21c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 12@13c; Pig Lead, 4½@5c; Bar Lead, 6c; Lead Pipe, 8c; Sheet Lead, 9c ⅌ lb.

NAILS—100 keg lots are quoted at $4 25