AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Co-operation and Incorporation for the Farmers—Advantages of Association—Want of Confidence.

For many reasons the farmers labor under peculiar disadvantages in a business light. The farmer's occupation is the original occupation of man. The cultivation of the soil and the production of food for man is undoubtedly the first thing that occupied the primitive human beings. Perhaps man passed through numerous stages of development and improvement before he had risen above the methods of the brute creation for obtaining a living. Centuries may have elapsed before man occupied a position in the scale of animal existence above that occupied to-day by the monkey. Evolution and improvement are written on every page of natural history as far back as we can gain any knowledge of that history. The natural history of man is undoubtedly much older than his civic history, but his civic history carries us back to a civilization that begins very low down—next to the brute creation. From the beginning experience has been the teacher and civilizer of the human race. As mankind have become more and more civilized their mutual dependence one upon the other has come more and more to the front. In a state of nature the individual is comparatively independent of his fellows, and individual rights have not been given up or surrendered for the purpose of securing those benefits that come from association and co-operation. The association of two or three individuals for a specific purpose, however limited as to time or object, is the first step towards modern civilization. When two or more of the primitive members of the human race were attacked by wild beasts, and united in their efforts for self-protection and for mutual protection against such attack, then in this act of association is to be found the first principles of co-operation—the first step towards civilization and civil improvement.

The institution of marriage and the formation of the family circle is a step in the same direction. The man and wife and members of the family by mutual consent co-operate with each other for the benefit of the members of the family—for maintaining the good name of each member and the good name of the whole family circle. The family is one of the first co-operative associations known in the history of mankind. The principles which hold the family together—that call upon man to love, cherish and protect his wife and children, and that call upon woman to love, cherish and protect her husband and children—comprehend and embrace all the principles that enter into every co-operative association known to civil society and to the civil laws. Governments—town, county, State and national governments—are but extensive and complicated forms of co-operative association. Every partnership for business purposes, every incorporation for the conduct and management of any particular business, or of business in general, as the mercantile business, manufacturing, steamboating, railroading, insurance, incorporations for any purpose, are but particular forms of co-operation. The laws authorizing incorporations and regulating them are simply rules and regulations to encourage and protect these forms of co-operation—the same as the laws authorizing marriage and regulating the marriage relations are rules and regulations to encourage the formation of families, and to protect these forms of co-operation. There has grown up in the public mind an unwarranted and mischievous distinction between the term co-operation and its true meaning and purpose and the term incorporation and its meaning and purpose.

The term co-operation, as we have seen, has a very broad and general meaning. It embraces all sorts of associations by or through which mankind unite for mutual benefit or mutual aid. It simply means helping one another in its broadest sense. All civilization is the result of co-operation. All religious denominations are co-operative associations. All charitable institutions are co-operative associations. All educational systems are co-operative associations. All missionary enterprises are co-operative associations. The Grange is a co-operative association. The organizations of Free Masons and Odd Fellows and Red Men and United Workmen and Chosen Friends and Good Templars are all co-operative associations. Co-operation is indeed at the root of all modern improvement and civilization. Now for the meaning of incorporation. The term has a Latin origin, and is from corpus, meaning a body, and in—and when united to form the English term incorporate, means to unite or put into one body. Several parties or persons desiring to co-operate with each other in the management of any business, or in gaining of information, or in spreading religious sentiments, or in doing any lawful thing or carrying out any purpose, by complying with certain rules and forms may incorporate or unite in one body—become in law one person, an incorporation. When incorporated the law regards them or the corporation into which they are formed as an individual person. Incorporation is the most effective mode by which the co-operation of a few or many individuals for any purpose may be accomplished. Incorporation is simply union for co-operation. It is the legal form or mode of co-operation. Corporations are of two kinds under the law—corporations with stock and without stock. Stock corporations are those in which individuals take shares and put in money. As for instance, when ten or more men desire to carry on wheat-growing, grape-growing, or wine-making on a scale so large that anyone of them has not the money to carry on the business with, they may unite their capital or money and place the business under certain of their number who may be selected to carry it on. So where ten or more or less individuals desire to open up mines and carry on mining business, or manufacturing, or merchandising, or steamboating, or any other kind of business on a scale too extensive for any one of them, they may incorporate and unite their energies and means. Incorporation is an invention to assist and facilitate civilization, to enable the most extensive co-operation. The greater facilities for carrying on commercial operations the world ever possessed by mankind of to-day, or those possessed by the people of one hundred years ago, are principally due to the laws authorizing and regulating incorporations. Nearly all the clipper and steamship lines that traverse the oceans and bring the continents together, and nearly all the railroad and telegraph lines that span the continents and bring the oceans together, are operated by incorporations.

Individual means and individual capacity and enterprise are unequal to the demands of civilization. Associated minds and associated capital through corporations are doing for the world what can be done in no other way, and what but yesterday was considered impossible. Without incorporated capital the world would never have been encircled with telegraph and ocean-cable wire, to transmit news from every commercial center to every other business point on the earth, thus virtually annihilating time and space. Without associated capital the continents would never have been covered with networks of railroads, bringing all peoples and all products together. Co-operation is the spirit of the times, and those who do not take advantage of co-operation must fall behind in the race for success. Of all classes of people on the earth the farmers have been behind in availing themselves of the advantages of association and co-operation. While others associate themselves and their capital together to learn the demand and supply the world over for every article the farmer produces, and buy and sell those products and transport them from the points of greatest supply to the points of greatest demand, thus reaping the reward of their knowledge and enterprise, the farmer alone plods on in his individual capacity, alike ignorant of markets and of supplies, and allowing the world to rob him in one way and another of the lion's share of everything he produces. The time was when the farmer was the most independent of all classes of the communities; but associated knowledge and associated capital in the hands of other classes have enabled them to completely transpose the situation, making themselves independent and reducing the farmer to a condition of absolute dependence—hewers of wood and drawers of water for all other classes.

At this late day, when it seems almost too late to better the situation, the farmers' eyes are being opened to the real position of things, and they are inquiring of each other what is to be done under the circumstances. The Grange is an outgrowth of this inquiry. The farmer caught at the Grange as a drowning man catches at a straw. But while the Grange has been a great benefit to the farmers as a means of a certain kind of education; while the Grange has brought the farmers into nearer social relations, and has helped to relieve somewhat the drudgery of the farmer's occupation, the Grange has been a conspicuous failure as a means of counteracting the oppressions which the farmer is suffering from associated knowledge and associated capital in the hands of other classes. The Grange as a business association lacks compactness. It is too unwieldy. The individual Granger is not protected by his connection with the Grange from the demands and exactions of other classes, coming through superior business organizations. The Grange is no match for a business corporation, and every farmer and Granger should, to himself at least, acknowledge the fact and act upon it. The Grange has not lifted the farmer out of the condition of dependence to which he has been reduced. The best-informed Granger is still compelled to apply to the dealer in his produce for advices that help to regulate prices. The wheat-raiser is still dependent on the commission merchant or dealer in wheat for information as to what price he ought to ask for that wheat, and so of the producer of every farm product. The farmer is as completely at the mercy of the dealer and transporter as he was before the Grange was installed, and for all the Grange is calculated to help him, is likely to remain so. The farmer wants a business organization equal in effectiveness with that which other classes have availed themselves of. The farmers must incorporate. It is useless to cry out against the soullessness of corporations. They are a power in the land, and if the farmers would ward off their encroachments they must put themselves in the only condition to do so. They must meet power with power.

Want of Confidence.

It is said with too much truth that farmers have no faith in the business capacities of farmers. This condition of things arises from the fact that every farmer knows that his brother farmer is outside of the business ring that brings knowledge. It is not because farmers suspect the integrity of their brother farmers, but because they question the means of information possessed by their brothers. Knowledge is necessary to business success. Farmers know that business men have facilities for information which farmers do not possess. Hence they trust business men more than they do their associate farmers. Transfer an intelligent farmer from the field to office, and he will gain the confidence of his old associates in a degree that he never could command while on the farm.

How New Varieties of Potatoes are Produced.

We must in the first place state that the potato is not a root at all, but a short, thick, underground branch of the plant. We have several times seen, and no doubt many of our readers have also, the branches of the potato vine developed as potatoes above ground. We must start with the idea, then, that the potato is really a branch or stem. It is a well-established fact among fruit-growers and florists that a shoot or branch of a plant may produce very different fruit or flowers from the rest of the plant, and this occurs without any assignable cause, and without any human agency. These cases, by horticulturists called "sports," are very numerous. A late peach produced a branch on which all the fruit was early. Other peach trees have formed branches which bore only nectarines—merely a sport of the peach. Certain branches on yellow plum trees have produced red plums, and shoots on purple grape vines have borne white grapes. In flowers, especially roses, these variations are very numerous. We only cite these to show what may take place, indeed, has taken place, in the potato. The tuber being really a branch, it may, like a branch of peach, plum or grape, vary. A notable example of this is the "Late Rose." In a field of "Early Rose," a single plant was found to be green, and still growing long after the vines in the rest of the field were dead and ready for the harvest. The owner had the good sense to save and perpetuate the product of this vine, and now, as the "Late Rose," it is one of our valuable kinds. Other varieties have been produced in a similar manner. We cannot cause this variation to take place, but as it may occur anywhere, the careful cultivator should take note of any marked differences in the vines that may appear in his potato field. As to raising new varieties from seed, we doubt if much actual cross-fertilization has ever been done. To refer to fruits again—the seeds of the apples or the peaches from any one tree, taken as they are, without any attempt at fertilization, will give a great variety of seedlings, and we know it to be the same with potatoes. That greatest of all modern potatoes—greatest in itself and in the varieties it has given rise to—the Early Rose, came from a chance seed ball of the coarse but prolific Garnet Chili. A grower had picked this seed ball from his patch without selection, and pinned it against his window to ripen, and finally gave it to Mr. Breese—of blessed potato memory—who sowed the seeds. From the seeds in this chance ball, picked without any selection, came Early Rose, Breese's prolific and several others, all of excellent quality, but all very different—some long, others round, some early and others late; indeed, from that one, and now famous seed ball, were raised potatoes differing among themselves as much as potatoes can differ. In view of the results from this single seed ball, we doubt many of the stories of direct crossing. Still if one wishes to experiment in this, the flower of the potato affords an easy subject, as the anthers do not shed their pollen early, and if removed as soon as the flower opens, the pollen from another flower can readily be applied to the pistil. As to raising potatoes from the seed, the balls are kept until the time for sowing, when the seeds are removed and treated precisely as tomato seeds. They are started in boxes in the greenhouse, the hotbed, or in the kitchen window (Mr. Breese followed the last-named method), and the plant treated exactly like tomato plants, save that it may be set in the open ground somewhat earlier. Mr. Breese informed us that the original plant of Early Rose gave him several good-sized tubes the first year, and stated that in his experience, if a seedling potato did not do the first season, it was not worth while to continue to grow it.—[American Agriculturist.

THE CARE OF HOGS.—No animal is so extensively distributed over the globe, or increases so rapidly as the hog. It is a mistake to allow sows to breed before they are a year old, as they are not then sufficiently matured, and pigs from such are sometimes too weak to live. Hogs ought not to sleep under old houses or in a bed of dust. If one has a dozen hogs, a pen ten feet square, closely walled up on the east and north side to break off all the raw, cold winds, dry in all kinds of weather and good roof overhead, is the best sleeping place for these animals. Put in leaves with clean litter a foot in depth, and sprinkle on these every week or two kerosene oil from a common garden watering-pot. If there are signs of lice or mange, put a little carbolic acid with the kerosene oil. By having an open pen for hogs to sleep in, one may go into and examine it and see that it does not get foul, and can clean it out and put fresh clean litter in place of the old, and mix sulphur, kerosine oil, carbolic acid and other things to keep the litter from becoming foul and unhealthy. This cannot be done when hogs sleep under old houses or in shelterless nests of their own making in the woods.—[Rural Record.

A silver dollar with a bit of concave mirror set into one side is by gamblers called a shiner. By laying it among his pile of coin and dealing over it, the operator can know what everyone holds for that deal, the cards being reflected in miniature. A member of the Mining Club of Leadville has been caught using a shiner. By means of it he won $2,500 in a night at poker.

BAY GOSSIP.

DECORATION DAY—ABOUT LUNCHEONS AND EMPLOYERS.

A Story About Ralston—High School Girls—What Became of Some of Them

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1882.

The day after a holiday always seems like the still stream below the waterfall. It is contrast that makes the light and shade of life. Therefore, after yesterday, to-day is quiet and sleepy enough. It is impossible not to have a sentiment for Decoration Day; it is so proper and so patriotic to remember the country's dead, and the fingers must thrill as flowers drop from them upon the graves. Every grave seems then like a soldier's breast. But to have the war come home to you, it needs something more. It needs the story of the man, yet alive, and alive in spite of the horrors of Andersonville; it needs an intimate acquaintance with the woman whose

LAST LETTER FROM A LOVER

Told of the battle at Shiloh, and contained a little cluster of blue and pink grass flowers plucked from the field and pressed. The writer did not live for another letter, and the woman has faded away into old maidenhood, with her past locked away like a tear in her heart. It needs the story of another woman who guards sacredly, as others keep graves green and headstones white, a portion of a flag, soiled, blood-stained, frayed, which was carried into the fight at Antietam by the son, who was killed at Antietam. Knowing people such as these, you cannot fail to realize that there was a war! It seemed to me I never saw such a wealth of flowers as was furnished yesterday, but it seemed greater, probably, because our spring this year has been so late, and we have not had such quantities of flowers till just now. But they blossomed for Decoration Day, and as they came in by the basketful and were turned out upon the tables, the room was filled with their fragrance. What should be the ambition of a rose—to lose its petals, one by one, with the face of a beautiful woman shining above it, or to wither on valor's grave with the dead soldier's face beneath it? Many poems have been written about the rose that was destined to be plucked and worn by beauty. Artificial roses come so near to natural ones now, it is hard at short distance to tell

ONE FROM THE OTHER,

And some are perfumed, but no parfumeur ever yet caught the strange sweet scent of the real flower. In the window of one of our large dry goods establishments was placed the other day a huge bouquet of artificial roses in a vase, and to make it seem more real, a few natural green leaves were scattered below as if fallen from the cluster. Hundreds of passers by stopped at the window and admired it, and many passed on evidently failing to suspect the roses of being other than they seemed. A pretty custom prevails in some of our schools. The children bring from day to day to the teachers such flowers as they can, and these are collected regularly and sent to the Flower Mission. It is one way of making the children know of and help toward charity. The G. A. R. sent out a request for flowers for yesterday, and also for assistance in their arrangement, furnishing a lunch to the ladies who responded. Everyone knows how sociable a cup of tea is on ordinary occasions, but to realize how positively friendly the bite and cup together can make people, hitherto unacquainted, you must attend some such extraordinary occasion and contrast the frozen politeness of the beginning with the thaw of the close. The well-known hardware business of Baker & Hamilton has been transferred to one of the new buildings on Market street, paying, by the way, a rentage of $1,500 per month, and all hands have kept at work till near midnight for the past week.

THE LUNCH

That came in to cut the evening in two, albeit but crackers and cheese, served with "a beer," became an enlivening moment, and was the pivot upon which good-fellowship turned. During the reign of Ralston—peace to his ashes—suppers to his employes in the Bank of California were not an infrequent occurrence, and the presence of the chief himself was an insurance of jollity. The wonderful hold Ralston had upon the friendship of men fastened to him the devotion of even his clerks, and on these occasions not one but looked up to him as to a prince with admiration and affection. Yet when he chose he could stamp out a man as effectually as he could blow out a candle. Toward the close of one day at the bank it was discovered that the accounts would not balance—$5,000 could not be found—and each man bent himself to his books to hunt the deficiency. The work was smilingly glanced over again at first, and then impatiently, and finally, as the order came sternly from headquarters that no man was to leave until the figures were found, there was consternation and a stir as the small army of bookkeepers began the search in earnest. The arithmetic of columns went on till dark, and again and yet again each man announced a balance; 8, 9, 10, the hands of the clock went round and still they were at the books, hungry, tired and perplexed. At 11 a message came in that sent a ripple of rejoicing through the room. "Tell the boys they've worked long enough," it said, "we'll all have supper." The books

SHUT WITH A BANG

Then, office coats were changed and the "boys," laughing and talking, went out to a champagne supper with Ralston. Lee Kan, the Chinese accountant in spectacles, failed to rise to the occasion. There was I. P. Allen and O. P. Allen, Charlie Gummer and Charlie Stincen, Henry Pitcher, Lewis, Daniels, Fox, Kingstrom, little Melville, Hutchison, Rourke, Clark, Morrison, Brown, Gottschalk and the rest, and the supper was a jolly one indeed. One of the book-keepers had been recently married, and hence, woe. He had been a bachelor for so many years that he didn't know how women in suspense worry and fret, and it never once crossed his mind that anyone should cry because they didn't know where he was. But the bride at home spread the supper-table, and made the tea and waited. By-and-by she put more coal in the stove, and began to feel anxious, and then she kept on waiting. By 9 o'clock she left the front window, buried her face in the sofa pillow and abandoned herself to misery. She couldn't eat a mouthful; she knew he was murdered, or he would have come home to his own little wife. And there she sobbed all by herself in the dark till that jolly Ralston supper down town was over and her husband, with a post-prandial conscience and satisfaction with himself, did finally come home. No old bachelor, newly-married, was ever more astonished than that one when he received the swollen face of his wife upon his shoulder and invited her humbly to sob it out there. "My darling," was all the excuse he made for himself, "I might have called a messenger boy easily enough, but I never thought. You never shall be tried this way again." It were well, perhaps, could all husbands have such a lesson at the beginning of their matrimonial career; at any rate this one never offended again. As for the original $5,000, you may imagine Charlie Gummer's feelings when he found it on his books. One of the most harmlessly convivial of scenes is that of

LITTLE KINDERGARTNERS

At a picnic lunch. The unusual country air excites an appetite they are too young to care to conceal, and they become stuffed and happy as soon as possible. The general interest always has been concentrated and probably always will be, upon the classes which graduate latest from the seminaries, the universities and the colleges. These depart into the past, and are soon succeeded in popularity by other classes whose prominence in turn yields to time. We have just witnessed the graduation of a large class of girls from the High School. Following close upon these public exercises a private reunion was held of the class of ten years ago, on the picnic grounds of Berkeley. From young, inexperienced girls the class had grown into that number of women—some the heads of families; some as teachers, building up candidates for that same High School; others still learning on at life in the old home. The number, as the old class gathered, was felt to be incomplete—the gayest of them all was somewhere in Oregon; the prettiest member was beyond reach, and the name of Lizzie Barton was mentioned as friends always mention the names of the dead. Miss Laurie Hawley was the last married, and beside her on

THE MARRIED LIST

There was May Anderson, now Mrs. Heath; Addie Chapin, now Mrs. Sleeper; Minnie Harris, now Mrs. Hollis; Emma Healey, now Mrs. McKenzie, and Mary McMillan, also a Mrs. McKenzie; Nellie Kelsey, now Mrs. French; Carrie Pinkham, now Mrs. Pardow; Abbie Hillman, now Mrs. Studley; Josephine Miller, now Mrs. Tantace; Pauline Raphael, now Mrs. Meyer; Anita Sack, now Mrs. Weiland; Kittie Simmons, now Mrs. Heare; Effie Quint, now Mrs. Diggins; Alice St. John, now Mrs. Smitten, and Carrie Gave, now Mrs. Merrill. Still unmarried are Fannie Hare, Tillie Lipman, Marie Kaplan, Franc Stuart, Georgie Traver, Ella Clark, Sue Kelley, Theresa Herman, Lizzie Hutchinson, Hannah Phillips, Gertrude Gallagher, Mary Donnelly, Mary Connell and Bessie Breuner. It was, perhaps, more fortunate as a class than others will be ten years after graduation, yet as those in attendance gathered about their lunch table there was a flavor of old memories in the viands that made the feast something beside a feast for the palate.

KATE HEATH.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to Correspondents

Myrtle—The list was received then. At least we have it on file, and it claims 400 words.

Rose asks Mollie S. if she saw No. 7 in the *Pacific Home Journal?* She says also to Augusta Blake that she is not contributing to the San Francisco paper. A. B. has a puzzle in for her, Rose. She prefers to answer it through the RECORD-UNION Quiet Hour. It is Coxamarca. Rose protests against the *Examiner* using her name as a contributor. She answers 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1356 (wrong), 1358, 1360 (nearly), 1363.

Answers to May 20th.

1349. Clambake.

1350. M, cur, Janet, capital, municipal, retiped, taper, lad, L.

1351. Sparsim, Parian, Argol, riot, Sal, M, M.

1352. Telegraph.

1353. Bar, bard, barded.

1354. Mass, mast, master.

1355. Tea, ate, eat.

1356. Carpet.

1357. Counderstanding (obsolete).

1358.
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1359. Sparable, parable, etc.

New Tangles.

1364. Square for F. M. S., by (?):

An East Indian tree; a fragrant oil; a man's name; the time of greatest brilliancy.

1365. Diamonds by Quiz, for Quest:

(1.) In Chico; a peculiar mode of ringing bells; weariness; a boy's nickname; in Sibyl.

(2.) In Chico; a very wicked man (rare); a small onion; one who holds out for higher wages in a strike; in Sibyl.

1366. Enigma, by Gus:

I am a word of 9 letters. My whole describes a reptile. My 9, 3, 4, 7 is a name. 1, 2, 6, 8, 5 is a woman's name.

1367. Puzzle, by Evelyn:

My first is a precious stone; my second perfume, odor or scent; my whole is a word which, spelled somewhat differently from the two put together, still retains the sound of both and means a reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

1368. Word-dissecting, by L. T. S.:

(1.) Cut off my last three syllables and I mean "through;" cut off my last four letters and I describe an elaborate discourse; cut off my first two syllables and I am an allowance; my 6, 7, 8 is a rodent. My whole eleven letters and four syllables describe a hole or aperture.

(2.) A word of two syllables. The first is "by means of;" the second, the Latin for night. Both denote falsehood.

(3.) My first syllable is a tone of the diatonic scale; my second, to protect; my whole, to esteem.

1369. Charade, by Hattie Heath;

As yourself your neighbor love,
Is the mandate from above,
Truly with him next;
When the world upon you smiles
First the tempter tries his wiles,
Remember, then, this text:
Life has many a bitter whole,
But they who keep the golden rule
Need not fear or quail;
Safely through every whole they pass,
While those who heed it not, alas,
Fall by the way, or fail.

1370. Charade, by Augusta Blake:

One half the top or summit find—
A lyric poem call to mind.
The whole in union then will show
A bootless animal you know.

1371. Riddle, by Rose:

In stupid idleness I live;
To wine a richer glow I give.
I encircle the arm of the lady fair,
And overlook her sunny hair.
I find a home in some shady lane,
And oft unruly beasts restrain.

OLD DAMASCUS.

Damascus was the residence of a rich and extravagant court, with its train of high officials. Hither came crowds of strangers, merchants and caravans from all parts of the East. Her bazaars were filled with the artificial and natural products of three hemispheres, and frequented by a picturesque and busy crowd. Here groups of Syrians, in their purple cloaks, ornamented with arabesque patterns, with baggy trousers and red sandals, in their full turbans of white or blue, drove their asses and mules laden with the produce of their country. Bedouins, in their woolen mantles of brown and white stripes, their heads bound with "kufijes" of red and yellow, stood gaping and puzzled in the crowded streets; here on a prancing steed passed a haughty chief, shaking his long lance. Descendants of the Prophet, with sharply cut features, slowly paced toward the mosque counting their rosaries. Trains of women, their figures completely concealed in their long white cloaks, bargained and haggled in the shops; black slaves and beggars pushed and wrangled in the mob; water-carriers, selling iced lemonade and sherbet, clinked their metal cups; on all sides were heard the cries of the vendors. "Raghyf ja shibab," "Bread, good youths," cried the bread-seller; "Goods from Halbun," called out the peasant with his splendid figs, grapes and promegranates; "Eddaim Allah," "God is the imperishable," was the cry of the salad-seller, wishing to win the custom of the devout by praising the eternity of God in drawing attention to the perishable quality of his goods. And all this bustle and turmoil took place within the narrow streets shaded from the sun by straw mattings or under the stone arcades.

If Nearly Dead

After taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

Acrobats stand on their heads; so do carpet tacks; and, as a general thing, both are accompanied by music.—[Punch.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A HOUSECLEANING NOTE.—When the careful housewife takes all the bedsteads apart at this season for a thorough washing, those that were cleansed a year ago with concentrated lye are found perfectly clean still. The slats should be washed off well in cold water and the lye applied in a paste to all seams and joints. It will look like a fine cement and is the best preservative for old bedsteads that can be found.

EMERSONIAN APHORISM.—The law of the table is Beauty—a respect to the common soul of all the guests. Everything is unseasonable which is private to two or three or any portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the orders of the house, the vices of the absent, or a tariff of expenses, or professional privacies; as we say, we never "talk shop" before company. Lovers abstain from caresses, and haters from insults, whilst they sit in one parlor with common friends.—[Social Aims.

PARSNIP STEW.—The parsnip stew of our mothers is still, to many, the only true way to serve this vegetable. To make it, take thin slices of pork (fat streaked with lean), let it boil for an hour, then add five large parsnips washed, scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise; let these boil for half an hour, then add some potato, also cut in pieces. When the potatoes are done, all will be. Remove the vegetables and thicken the gravy in the kettle with a little flour; add pepper and salt and a small lump of butter. Put the pork and vegetables on a large, deep platter, and pour the gravy over them.

A BOSTON RECIPE FOR KOUMISS.—Use milk quite fresh. To about a half-pint of it add half a yeast cake (compressed yeast), and stir in a teaspoonful of sugar, mixing it well with the milk. Let this stand where the temperature is 70° to 75° till the fermentation is well established, as will be seen by the gas forming a froth at the top, and then mix with about two quarts of milk in a jar or pitcher. If any cream has formed upon the milk it should be previously stirred well. Leave the mixture an hour at about 70° temperature, covering with a cloth. Then remove to a cellar, or where the thermometer will mark about 60°. At the end of nine or ten hours bottle, adding to each pint one teaspoonful of granulated sugar. If corks are used they must be well tied. It is very convenient to use beer bottles with patent stoppers. Put the bottled koumiss in the coolest part of the cellar, laying bottles on sides, and after twenty-four hours it is fit for use, but better after forty-eight hours. It should have no acid taste or smell, and show no separation of whey. Thus made it is delicious.

CRUMB CLOTH.—Procure a piece of burlap, the size desired. Make a two inch hem and define the hedge of the hem with one straight line of chain-stitch in heavy red crewel or yarn. Yarn will look as well and wear better. About an inch and a half within this red line begin and pull out the threads quite around the piece. The threads must not at any place be drawn to the red line, but at the corners must be cut when within an inch and a half of that line. An inch in width all round must be so drawn. Now cut a strip of closely-woven red flannel, the same width and weave it in and out, leaving one inch and one-half of the flannel above and one-half inch below. Repeat the line of chain-stitch in exact imitation of the first one. In each corner chain-stitch an initial of a member of the family, and in the center outline some dogs. These figures, of course, may be varied, or a sentence may be added, such as "The dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from the master's table," or "Give not that which is holy to the dogs."—[Art Interchange.

TONGUES AND CABBAGE.—Use small fresh or salted sheep's tongues for this dish; if salted tongues are used they should be soaked over night in cold water; fresh ones should be washed in cold water. When the tongues are ready and boiling, place them over the fire in boiling water, and boil them slowly about an hour or until they are quite tender, adding a tablespoonful of salt to the water if the tongues are fresh; if they are salt they should be put over the fire in cold water. After the tongues are placed on the fire wash a medium-sized cabbage in plenty of cold water, and cut in thin slices; put in a large saucepan two tablespoonfuls of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, quarter of a spoonful of pepper, and the sliced cabbage; place the saucepan over the fire and cook its contents slowly for half an hour; then add to it a cup of milk thickened with a teaspoonful of flour, and stir the cabbage until the milk boils; then mix in a tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, and serve the cabbage until the milk boils; then mix in a tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, and serve the cabbage immediately on a platter, with the tongues laid on it.—[Juliet Corson.

GEMS FROM EMERSON'S WORKS.

Our life is an apprenticeship to the truth that around every circle another can be drawn; that there is no end in nature, but every end is a beginning; that there is always another dawn risen on midnoon, and under every deep a lower door opens.—[Circles.

It only needs that a just man should walk in our streets to make it appear how pitiful and inartificial a contrivance is our legislation. The man whose part is taken, and who does not wait for society in anything, has a power which society cannot choose but feel.—[New England Reformers.

The restraining grace of common sense is the mark of all the valid minds—of Æsop, Aristotle, Alfred, Luther, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Franklin. The common sense which does not meddle with the absolute, but takes things at their word—things as they appear.—[Poetry and Imagination.

The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrote in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew,
The conscious stone to beauty grew.
—[The Problem.

The perception of the comic is a tie of sympathy with other men, a pledge of sanity and a protection from those perverse tendencies and gloomy insanities in which fine intellects sometimes lose themselves. A rogue, alive to the ridiculous, is still convertible. If that sense is lost his fellow-men can do little for him.—[The Comic.

For the world was built in order
And the atoms march in tune;
Rhyme the pipe, and time the warder,
The sun obeys them, and the moon.
Orb and atom forth they prance,
When they hear from far the rune.
—[Monadnock.

Every ship that comes to America got its chart from Columbus. Every novel is a debtor to Homer. Every carpenter who shaves with a foreplane borows the genius of a forgotten inventor. Life is girt all round with a zodiac of sciences, the contributions of men who have perished to add their point of light to our sky.—[Representative Men.

We are natural believers. Truth, or the connection between cause and effect, alone interests us. We are persuaded that a thread runs through all things; all words are strung on it as beads; and men, and events, and life come to us only because of that thread; they pass and repass, only that we may know the direction and continuity of that line.—[Representative Men.

There is always the best way of doing everything, if it be to boil an egg. Manners are the happy ways of doing things; each once a stroke of genius or of love—now repeated and hardened into usage. They form at last a rich varnish, with which the routine of life is washed and its details adorned. If they are superficial, so are the dew-drops which give such a depth to the morning meadows.—[Behavior.

Know'st thou what wove yon woodbird's nest
Of leaves and feathers from her breast?
Or how the fish outbuilt her shell,
Painting with morn each annual cell?
Or how the sacred pine tree adds
To her old leaves new myriads?
Such and so grew these holy piles,
Whilst love and terror laid the tiles.
—[The Problem.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPRING RACES!

—AT—

Sacramento, Cal

The Capital Turf Club

WILL HOLD THEIR SPRING MEETING

—ON—

JUNE 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1882.

$3,000 IN PURSES AND STAKES.

Trotting and Running

FIRST DAY.

1. RUNNING STAKE, free for all, three-quarters of a mile dash; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit; $100 added; second to save stake.
2. RUNNING STAKE, free for all, mile dash; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit; $150 added; second to save stake.
3. RUNNING STAKE, half mile dash, for two-year-olds; $20 entrance, $10 forfeit; $75 added.

SECOND DAY.

4. TROTTING—Purse, $250; for three-year-olds; mile heats.
5. TROTTING—Purse, $250; three minute class; for horses in the district.
6. TROTTING—Purse, $400; 2:30 class.

THIRD DAY.

7. RUNNING STAKE, for three-year-olds, mile and a quarter dash; $40 entrance, $20 forfeit; $150 added; second to save stake.
8. RUNNING STAKE, free for all, dash of two miles; $50 entrance, $20 forfeit; $200 added; second to save stake.
9. RUNNING STAKE, free for all, one mile and repeat; $25 entrance, $15 forfeit; $150 added; second to save stake.

FOURTH DAY.

10. TROTTING—Purse, $300; 2:45 class.
11. TROTTING—Purse, $500; 2:25 class.
12. GENTLEMEN'S BUGGY STAKE, free for all horses actually used as roadsters, to be driven by owners; $10 entrance; $50 added; two miles out; winner to receive whole amount.

All the above trotting races are three-in-five, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start; National Association rules to govern. Pacific Coast Bloodhorse Association rules (old weights) to govern Running Races. In Trotting Races, 10 per cent. entrance to accompany nomination.

Entries to all of the above Races close June 1, 1882.

Trotting Purses divided at the rate of 60, 30 and 10 per cent.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; LADIES FREE.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, President.
W. P. EMERY, Secretary. m16 SteodTuThS

—GRAND—

Entertainment and Social Dance!

WILL BE GIVEN BY

SACRAMENTO PARLOR, NO. 3, N. S. G. W.,

In honor of GRAND PARLOR, at

TURNER HALL,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1882.

TICKETS (admitting gentleman and ladies), FIFTY CENTS. je2 td

COKE.

300 TONS COKE FOR SALE CHEAP, AT THE Capital Gas Works, Sacramento.

A first-class Fuel for Smelting Purposes. m27-2ptf

IMPORTANT SALE.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY—Must be sold. The substantial three-story Brick Building, No. 53 Front street, adjoining store of George M. Chesley, and know as "Legget's Ale House." One of the best locations in the city for Wholesale or Manufacturing Purposes. Lot, 150 feet deep to the alley in rear. Building, 21x100 feet; lately provided with new basement floor and metal roof. Also, Lots 1 and 2, F and G, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, upon which is a Frame Dwelling renting for $10 per month. These lots are high and dry, and located in a fast improving and desirable neighborhood. Proposals for the purchase of the above will be received for 30 days by CADWALADER & PARSONS, Third and J streets, Sacramento, or CHARLES STEWART, 1421 Hyde street, San Francisco. No reasonable offer will be refused. If not sold at private sale, it will be offered at public auction and sold to the highest bidder. m13-2plm

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY OF THE

DAILY RECORD-UNION,

—AND THE—

SACRAMENTO WEEKLY UNION

IN SAN FRANCISCO

—IS AT—

No. 8 New Montgomery Street,

PALACE HOTEL.

m15-2ptf

Union Brewery,

Twentieth and O streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THE BUSINESS OF THIS BREWERY HAS increased rapidly during the past year, owing to the FINE QUALITY OF BEER manufactured and the LOW PRICES maintained. New and improved machinery has been purchased, the proprietor does his own brewing, and gives the business the benefit of his personal experience, which enables him to outstrip all competitors. He invites the public to come and sample his Beer, and satisfy themselves that he sells a better article for less money than any Brewery on the coast. "Large sales and small profits" being his motto, together with "CASH ON DELIVERY." Beer delivered in any part of the city at the following prices:

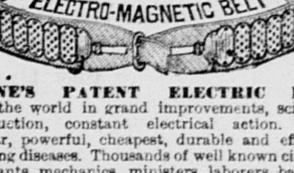
FIFTEEN-GALLON KEG..................$3
TEN-GALLON KEG..................2
FIVE-GALLON KEG..................1

m3-3ptf JACOB GEBERT, Proprietor.

THE CROWNING TRIUMPH

—OF—

ELECTRIC SCIENCE.



HORNE'S PATENT ELECTRIC BELT leads the world in grand improvements, scientific construction, constant electrical action. Most popular, powerful, cheapest, durable and effective in curing diseases. Thousands of well known citizens, merchants, mechanics, ministers, laborers, bankers, physicians, editors and Senators cured of diseases which defied all medical skill. This BELT received the highest **Award and Medals at the California State Fair,** 1880 and 1881. The only medals ever awarded by the State to Electric Belts. Send for HORNE'S ELECTRIC HERALD. Testimonials of highest character and valuable information free. **W. J. HORNE, Proprietor and Manufacturer, 702** Market street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents wanted. m16 3p3m&sw3m8

HEALTH BATHS!

A GREAT LIST OF DISEASES CAN BE CURED or prevented, without medicine, by proper use of HEALTH BATHS, at the

Water Cure and Eclectic Health Institute,

Northeast corner Seventh and L streets, Sacramento, Cal. This Institute has been entirely refitted and furnished with health and pleasure baths of all kinds, including Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Electric, Spray, etc. Charges very moderate.

m12-4ptf M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL LANGHAM,

CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAMENTO—Strictly first-class, on the European plan. T. D. Scriver's Carriages will take all passengers free of charge from Depot to Hotel.

je1-4plm TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL.

SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS,
je1-4plm Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

K STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, Sacramento, Cal. Street cars from all trains pass the door. Elegantly furnished rooms for families and single. Table first class. Board, with rooms, $1 to $1 50 per day. Meals, 25 cents.

m26 4ptf MRS. JAMES LANSING, Proprietress

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE!

LOUIS PAYEN,

FORMERLY PROPRIETOR OF THE Hotel de France, corner of Second and L streets, has

REMOVED

To 427 K STREET, Adjoining Metropolitan Theater,

Where he will be pleased to welcome and serve all patrons old and new. Handsome Private Rooms for Parties. OYSTERS cooked in every style.

m19-4plm LOUIS PAYEN, Proprietor.

A. J. RHOADS. ISADORE TOWNSEND.

RHOADS & TOWNSEND HOUSE,

Southwest Corner Second and J Sts.

THIS HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN OPENED AND fitted up with a magnificence which makes it second to no establishment of the kind on the Pacific coast. Attached to the saloon are handsomely furnished READING AND CARD ROOMS, and on the second floor are elegantly arranged

ROOMS IN SUITES AND SINGLE.

—ALSO—

Sample Rooms for Traveling Agents,

Of which a specialty will be made. Only the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Will always be kept in stock and on sale.

m16-4ply

HELVETIA HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO—Good board and lodging.

X. HOLDENER and
J. GEMSCH,
Proprietors.

Farmers and Dairymen can always find good milkers and butter-makers at this house. m16-4plyr

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

Third Street, Between J and K,

NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night.

A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.
a19-4plm

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS SACRAMENTO.—First-class in every respect. The Largest, Finest and Best-Ventilated Hotel in the city. RATES—$3, $2 50 and $2 per day, according to room. Free Bus to and from the Hotel.

J. McNASSER (late of Denver),
fe4-4plm Proprietor.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS

Nos. 116 and 118 K street, between Front and Second, Sacramento. m25-4plm

INTERNATIONAL SALOON,

324 K STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND Fourth, Bailey & Inghram, Proprietors.—We have just refitted and opened the above saloon, and have put in a new stock of the finest wines, liquors and cigars in the market, and ask a liberal share of the public patronage. Come and sample.

a24-tf BAILEY & INGHRAM.

PICNIC GOODS.

POTTED MEATS, CHICKEN, TURKEY, HAM, and Tongues. SARDINES, Boneless and in Mustard. Blue Grass, Pickles, Cream Cheese, Lemon Sugar, Jellies, etc., etc.

P. H. RUSSELL,

NO. 719 J STREET....[fe22-1m]....SACRAMENTO.

MRS. G. N. LEVY,

FORMERLY OF 1008 EIGHTH STREET, IN this city, begs leave to inform her Sacramento friends and acquaintances who contemplate visiting San Francisco during the summer season, that she is prepared to accommodate them with the best of table board and lodging, at 1403 Van Ness avenue, between Bush and Pine. a30-2ptfTuThS

REREGISTRATION.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE BOARD of Supervisors of Sacramento county, made in conformity with Section 1094 of the Political Code, and entered of record on the 9th day of December, 1881, canceling all names then on the Great Register of said county, and requiring a reregistration of the voters therein, all persons entitled to be registered as voters in said county are hereby notified to present themselves at the office of the County Clerk, in the Court-house at the city of Sacramento, for such registration.

Sacramento, December 10, 1881.
THOMAS H. BERKEY,
d10-tf County Clerk.

L. C. MONTFORT. R. C. IRVINE. A. A. VAN VOORHIES.

A. A. VAN VOORHIES & CO.

(Successors to R. STONE & CO.),

322 AND 324 J STREET,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND Jobbers of all kinds of

Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

—AND—

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of imported and domestic Harness, Saddles, Collars, etc. Our manufactures warranted unsurpassed by any house on the coast. a2-4plm

McCREARY'S PATENT

ROLLER FLOUR!

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

C. McCREARY & CO., SACRAMENTO MILLS, now manufacture a grade of ROLLER FLOUR fully equal to the WASHBURNE, or any other Minnesota High-grade Patent Flour. Also, the whitest, strongest and best Bakers' and Family Flour in the market. m8-4plm

Hardware House

—OF—

CHAS. ZEITLER,

NO. 512 J STREET,

South side, bet. Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento.

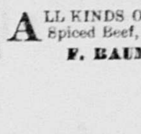
JUST RECEIVED BY RAIL, FROM THE Eastern Markets: A Fine Line Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Knives, Ladies' Scissors and Shears, Corn, Budding and Pruning Knives; Kitchen, Table and Carving Knives; Mechanics' Tools, House Builders' Hardware, Mosquito Bar Wire Cloth, Rubber Hose, Lawn Mowers, Haying Tools, Grindstones, Novelty and Eureka Clothes Wringers, Manila and Sisal Rope, Twines, and a general assortment of FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE, all of which I will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

m11-4plm CHAS. ZEITLER.

Grand Victory Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Victory Mining Company, for the election of five (5) Trustees to serve during the succeeding year, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at I and Seventh streets, in the city of Sacramento, on MONDAY, JUNE 5, A. D. 1882, at 4 o'clock P. M. S. C. DENSON, Secretary.

E. HAMMOND, Vice-President.
Sacramento, May 22, 1882. m22-td



COAL OIL STOVES.

ALL SIZES FOR COOKING. Send for Circular and Prices.

WIESTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery st., San Francisco. m27-4ptf

PICNIC LUNCHES!

ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES, BONELESS HAM, Spiced Beef, Cheese, etc., at BOTTOM PRICES.

F. BAUMLE, 426 J street. m5 4p6m