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AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Fluctuation in Production—Saving Seeds of Vegetables—Increase of Acreage of Potatoes.

One of the great drawbacks to steady and reliable prosperity among agricultural classes is the frequent fluctuation of production and consequent inflation and depression of prices. Every country, of course, has its favorable and unfavorable seasons; seasons in which nature seems to be in accord with itself and with the best hopes and wishes of man; seasons in which all that grows from the earth seems to germinate and grow in the greatest abundance and perfection. Such seasons the farmer is the happy man among all his fellow-men. Sometimes this favorable condition seems to be quite general over the face of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof, in the enjoyment of their great abundance, forget that there has been, and may be again, an opposite extreme. Sometimes one half of the earth seems favored by nature, while the other half is at the same time, by the same great cause, suffering from seeming neglect. Then one half the people enjoy plenty and prosperity and grow rich upon the necessities of the other half, and while they would not exactly like to admit that they are glad that nybody is suffering from want and privation, still they are glad that the situation is not reversed, and embrace the opportunity to advance their own interests and improve their condition to the best of their abilities. But this is a kind of fluctuation in production over which man thinks he has comparatively but little control, and does not, in his opinion at least, come from his neglect, and cannot be fully provided against by his prudence and forethought. Nevertheless, we have records of instances where whole nations have been saved from extreme suffering and destruction by the forecast and sagacity of a single individual. Commerce is the modern equalizer and distributor of the products of the earth. Commerce seeks out the places of scarcity and the places of plenty and draws from the latter to supply the former. Commerce to a certain extent equalizes the products of the earth among the nations and people thereof. Commerce, however, cannot equalize production or prevent fluctuations in the same, whether these fluctuations be caused by the smiles or frowns of nature or the prudence or ignorance of man. Nature is no respector of nations or parts of the earth. Nature smiles and frowns on the just and unjust alike. Nature is the same on the Eastern and Western continents. Nature is governed by the same universal laws, whether in the African desert or the dense forests of America. Nature is ever ready to come to the assistance of man in increasing the products of the earth, and with the same readiness and certainty. Nature seems to second and assist the efforts of man in rendering the earth barren and unproductive. Nature does not fluctuate, but is the same in all times and in all countries. The same circumstances that produce plenty in one country this year and scarcity in another, will, when the circumstances are reversed, produce exactly the opposite condition of things. Man, after all, has much, and we may say almost everything, to do with the face of the earth. Man makes the desert places, and man makes the rich and productive countries. Man makes the Saharas, and man makes the gardens of Eden. Nature plants the trees and the forests, and the dews and the rains moisten the earth, and the springs flow from the mountain sides, and the rivers carry the waters to the sea. And the countries through which these rivers run become the favored spots of earth. Their people grow in numbers and rejoice in prosperity, and the nations advance in civilization and in power, and commerce covers the seas in transporting their products to less prosperous people everywhere. But man, blinded by avarice, becomes forgetful of the causes that has made his the favored spot of earth, and cuts down the tree that nature planted and lays waste the forest that nature had nursed and produced, and anon the springs cease to flow from the mountain sides and the river beds become deserts of sand. Then the nations, once the glory and the honored of earth, in turn begin to grow less prosperous and less powerful, and as the country's productive capacity lessens, so the glory and power of the nation grows less, and the decline of the one follows rapidly the decay of the other. Thus man, in his collective capacity, makes and destroys whole sections of the earth, and produces fluctuations and changes which he, in his ignorance, is pleased to charge nature with.

But we intended to call attention to fluctuations in production on a smaller scale—fluctuations produced none the less by man's ignorance and avarice, and which affect in no small degree the prosperity of the producing classes. This year, for instance, in California, beef and all kinds of meat are scarce and high. So are potatoes, and many other of the necessary foods of man and beast. A few years ago beef was very plentiful and low; so was pork and mutton. Because plentiful and low farmers at once ceased production, and began to sell off all the cattle and hogs and sheep they could spare. In fact they felt burdened with any more than barely enough cows on their farms to supply their families with milk, and hogs enough to consume the slops from the kitchen. When farmers begin to sell it seems as though the desire is contagious, and one bids down lower than his neighbor, and the next goes lower still, and the result is all sell out. And while they are desiring to sell no production goes on. The same way with pork and all other domestic animals. Hence by sheer ignorance farmers produce a scarcity, selling at the lowest figures. Then when no one is producing cattle, or swine, or sheep, consumption keeping right along, the market is soon found bare of supply, and all at once prices go up to the highest notch. Then farmers begin to see there is money in cattle, hogs and sheep, and they begin to inquire of each other for cows and breeding hogs and sheep, and the fact flashes into their minds that there is but few in the country, and the butchers are looking after these. So each farmer resolves to be ahead of his neighbor in getting into stock—he will give any price for just a few to start with—and his next neighbor is actuated with the same motive, and each vies with the other in getting a good start in stock again at any cost. Thus production fluctuates, and prices follow a plenty or scarcity in the supply. For two or three years back potatoes, for instance, were plentiful, and as a consequence prices were low, and farmers all over the country ceased production to a certain extent. And production got down so low that it was found that there were not potatoes enough in the country to supply the demand for actual consumption. As a consequence America has been drawing on Europe for potatoes for a whole year past. And we have had a scant supply of very small potatoes at very large prices. This fact has become generally known, and farmers are now rushing into potatoes again at any cost. Merchants and lawyers and doctors are buying land and planting potatoes. Italians, Portuguese and Chinese have caught the mania, and all the low moist land in the country is being occupied and planted to potatoes. The result will be an overproduction, and flat, unremunerative prices. And this is but an example of the manner in which farmers, through ignorance of the demand and supply of any product of the farm, are constantly injuring themselves and injuring the business of farming by alternating between non-production and over-production. If we had a thorough system of collection of statistics of acreage annually planted or sown to any product, and a system of returns by which the condition of the crops could be collected and disseminated—say monthly during each season—all this uncertainty and all this loss to farmers could be avoided, and the country would be relieved of alternate inflation and depression of prices—a constant drag and hindrance to prosperity.

Saving Seeds of Vegetables.

Vegetable-raisers should always be on the lookout to improve the quality of their products. Every kind of vegetable is susceptible of great improvement by care in the selection of seed and in cultivation. As a rule, those engaged in raising vegetables for market should not attempt to raise the seed they desire to plant, for the reason that they have not the facilities for isolating the different kinds sufficiently to keep them from mixing. It is well known that corn of every variety will mix if the different kinds are grown near each other. Hence, if one would save his own seed-corn of any kind, he must sow that kind entirely away from all other kinds; then he should only save the seed from the earliest and best formed ears. To prevent these ears from becoming mixed with inferior specimens of the same kind growing near the stalks bearing these ears, inferior stalks should be cut out before the tassel blooms, leaving none but well-grown and thrifty stalks to fertilize the seed-ear. Then the highest and strongest ear on a stalk should be selected, and no seed should be saved from stalks bearing but a small ear. If possible, find stalks bearing three or more ears to select seed from. Corn is susceptible of greater changes than most any other of the plants grown for grain. You may, by selection, shorten or lengthen the stalk, enlarge or lessen the size of the ear, change the color or form of the kernel, or produce almost any conceivable change desire or fancy may suggest. It is evident that a plant so susceptible of change may be greatly improved by selection. Then, again, vines, as squash, pumpkin, and the various kinds of melons, as water melons, musk melons, cantaloups, are all liable to intermix if grown near each other. If the seed of any of these are to be saved for replanting they must therefore be entirely isolated from all other vines that grow and bear fruit in a similar manner. The only true way to produce good vegetable seeds is to grow the particular kind of vegetable by itself or away from every other vegetable that may or can mix with it, and then save the seed from the best specimens of the product. If facilities are not at hand thus to isolate the plant and select the best product for seed, then it is better to buy your seed from those who make seed production a specialty. Never plant seed that you know are not of the best of its kind. Professor Blount, of Colorado, who has become world renowned for his experiments with different grains and his successful improvements of the same, read a paper before the recent Convention of Agriculturists at Washington, in which he stated that 206 bushels of corn had been produced on a single acre of land; 64 ounces had been produced from one kernel and 63 ounces from one stalk. Of wheat, 102 bushels had been produced on an acre sown broadcast and 108 bushels by special culture. As high as 1,800 pounds of wheat had been produced from a single grain of wheat. After stating the above and other similar facts, Professor Blount significantly asked if the farmer could double his crop of grain, and answered his own question by asserting that he undoubtedly could. But he must begin with the seed. There are about 350 varieties of wheat sown in the United States. The first step towards getting a pedigree wheat is for the farmer to select from his field a few heads of large, long and evenly-ripened heads of the same characteristics and save the seed, to be sown separate and cultivated well on good land. Continue to select the best heads, and plant and cultivate in a similar manner until enough of the best of each year be produced to sow the field. Then continue on the same way, only sowing the very best, and giving good cultivation. By this mode of selection and cultivation you can get a distinct variety, of uniform appearance and habits of growing, and bring the same to the highest perfection. You can only get new varieties by crossing from established varieties. The best of any vegetable crossed with the best of a different variety often makes an improvement on either, the same as crossing the different breeds of cattle or other live stock.

Increase in Potatoes.

The reports on the crop for July to the Department of Agriculture show that there is an increase in the acreage of potatoes in nearly every State in the Union. This increase amounts to 7 per cent. over last year. The increase is attributed to high prices. The condition of the potato crop is good also, the average being 102.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Answers to July 15th.

1404. Segar, Rages.
1405. Cerebus, Erebus.
1406. (1)

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 TOT
YOJAN
 TAT
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(2)

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 TAG
TAKEN
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1407. Oregon.
1408. (Reserved.)

New Tangles.

1415. Double acrostic, by H. H.:

(1) A first we have at Santa Cruz,
When winds the ocean beat;
(2) Next a musical collection,
Or a dish of meat.
(3) Second may contain a third,
It oft is soft and sweet;
(4) Fourth is first, or long ago,
Primal I'd like to meet,
Final we often eat;
Combined a plant whose last
Has the odor of the first.

1416. Square word, by Amy (five letters each):

Stairs descending to a river; a boy's name; Scripture name; settle rash; novitiates.

1417. Star, by Amy:

A complication of combustible matter. Reversed—Hated by all.
My 3, 4, 2, 1, profession.
My 2, 3, 4, to provoke.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, sallies.
My 2, 3, 4, 2, to twist.
My 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 1, a terrace.
My 3, 2, 2, 3, 4, a perfume.
My 3, 1, 1, 3, 4, 2, a piece of land cleared.
My 3, 1, 3, name of a gum.
My 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 3, a book of institutes.
My 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, a species of smilax.
My 1, 3, 4, 3, Scripture proper name.
My 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, a mountain.
My 3, 4, 3, a constellation.
My 2, 3, 4, 3, 1, a classical name.

1418. Riddles, by Gus:

(1.) My first is through, or by; my second points on high; my whole in heat, we do, and sigh.
(2) My first is part of machinery; my second means a name; my whole is the sane.
(3) A nick-name; an organ of the body; a part of speech; the name of a county in Nevada; a letter. My whole names the best part of the Union.
(4) A nick-name for a man; a tempting charm in woman; the cause of indignation. My whole is the name of a city mentioned in the New Testament.

Answers to Correspondents.

Gus.—The fifth would not do.

F. C. S.—Yes; twenty-one of the lists have been examined.

Amy—You forgot to inclose the answer for the star. Send it.

THE MYSTERIOUS VOLCANO OF APO.—The Governor of Davao, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, recently ascended a remarkable volcano called Apo. An expedition to the mountain had often been contemplated before, but had been prevented, partly by the unexplored and difficult character of the country, partly by the opposition offered by the natives, who, though nominally Mohammedans, believe that the summit of the mountain is inhabited by a demon to whom they are accustomed to make offerings when they think he is angry with them, or when they wish him to allow them to collect sulphur. The crater of the volcano was found to be 9,970 feet above the sea, extinct, and covered with vegetation within, although the temperature of the air was but little above the freezing-point. A wide chasm on the southern slope of the mountain was the seat of numerous solfataras, which, furiously spitting out sulphurous vapors with a fearful smell and roar, might well inspire fear in the minds of an ignorant populace. The Tagalaya stream, which rises on the mountain, and in the rough bed of which the ascent was made, brings down lumps of sulphur. A sharp cold prevails in the crater and on the mountain for 3,000 feet below it, but the lava and ashes still radiate enough heat to be perceptible, and make one warm who lies down upon them; and, perhaps, to keep up the vegetation which manages to subsist there. Two petrified tree-trunks, which were noticed during the ascent, indicate that a very different vegetation formerly existed there.

Dr. David W. Cheever, of Boston, who has been nominated for the Professorship of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, is a son of the late Dr. Charles A. Cheever, of Portsmouth, N. H., and was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1858. He has since won a very eminent position in his profession, and in some respects is unexcelled by any New England physician or surgeon.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE RACE COURSE — THE BREEDING FARM—THE FIELD.

Quail—Chess—Piscatorial—Horse Notes—Training—Palo Alto.

QUAIL.

Morn with a roseate bloom hath fleck'd
The eastern sky with spangled gold,
The red October sun displays,
O'er purple hills and lonely bays,
And wood paths where the dun deer strays,
His flag of ruddy gold
The gauzy mists, that all night threw
Their veil athwart the pure lake's breast,
In wreaths ascend heaven's dome of blue,
Or twine around each mountain crest
The silvery crowns of dew.

Sweet now at morn and eve the quail
Repeats his plaintive, whistling note,
And softly fall the answering cries
That over wood and cornfield float.
Now, sportsmen, with your gun and dog,
Forth in the early morning pass,
While yet the air is fresh with blooms,
And wet with pearly dews the grass;
For now the bevies are abroad
To seek in stubble fields their feed,
Or where the bushy covert drops
Its juicy wreath, its ripen'd seed.
Seek, then, where grassy tussocks bend
By sheltering hedge or thorny glade;
But best where sweet buckwheat was reap'd,
Or where the oats in swaths were laid.
Be cautious, silent in your tread,
For close, unseen, the coveys lie,
And when arous'd, on hurrying wing,
Straight to some briary hedge they fly,
Where hid in thick impervious swale,
The hunter's skill may naught avail.

Be cool and steady when they rise,
Let no weak tremors shake thy nerve,
For swift and steady is their flight,
Their speedy wings may never swerve;
Sure be the eye, the finger true,
For never swifter victim flew.

First seek in open stubble field,
Or where in grassy clumps they lie,
For then, alarm'd, in scatter'd flocks
To safer, denser coverts fly;
Then, singly rising from their lair,
"They leave their little lives in air."

Go forth—all nature welcomes thee!
Now is a sweet, fresh autumn morn;
The blood-red sun shines thro' the haze
That veil'd the coming of the dawn.
The silver fretwork of the frost
Still glitters white on grass and fern,
The air is balmy in its breath,
The woods with autumn colorings burn.
The painter's palette may not catch
The scarlet o'er the maples spread,
Vie with the russet of the oaks,
Or purple o'er the dogwoods shed.
All nature with benignant hand,
Beckons thee forth with magic wand.
—[Isaac McLellan.

Fifteen years ago, or thereabouts, a bright faced youngster "established himself in business," as he was fond of telling his customers, on board the Fulton ferry-boats. His business was selling the morning and evening papers. In time he had a list of regular customers, who waited till they were on the boat to buy papers from him. The youngster's name was James Mason. In those days Otis Field, well known to New York billiard players, kept a billiard room in the basement at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. On the Nassau street side he had tables for chess and draughts. The newsboy had to pass the place four times a day, and, as the windows were open in warm weather, could not fail to see the chess games with their curved men. One day, while he was watching the pieces with boyish interest, an old gentleman at one of the tables beckoned him down stairs. He had observed the boy's interest in the game, and offered to teach him the moves. The boy learned rapidly, and in a few days was able to cope with his instructor. In a fortnight he could give the old gentleman the odds of a queen and beat him. The "boy phenomenon" began to be talked of. The best players that came into Otis Field's were pitted against him and beaten. Finally, when he was scarcely fifteen, young Mason's fame spread among the up-town players. With two years he improved so greatly that none but the best players would engage him, and before he was twenty his admirers were anxious to match him against Capt. McKenzie, then the acknowledged champion of New York. They played no public game, so far as known, but it is stated that Mason held his own with McKenzie in frendly encounters. He is now second in the Vienna match for the championship of the world.

There is nothing like going away from home for news. Ex-Governor Stanford returned a few days ago from the East, and while there learned from *The Turf, Field and Farm* that "he strengthened the Palo Alto stud by a select purchase from Joseph Harker, of New York. Lulu is by Alexander's Norman, out of Kate Crocket, by imp. Hontoon. She trotted a trial at Rochester in 2:14¾, and has a record of 2:15. The produce sold with her were a filly one year old by Governor Sprague, and a filly by George Wilkes dropped last spring. Gazelle is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Hattie Wood, by Harry Clay, and her record is 2:21. Two of her daughters go with her—a four-year-old by Hambletonian Prince, and a suckling by Governor Sprague. Brunette is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Major Morton's famous Kate, and she was a great pole mare. Mattie is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, out of Lucy Almack, by Young Engineer, and her record is 2:22½. A few days ago she trotted at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, a half mile in harness, in 1:07¾, and Charley Green will handle her this summer with the view of lowering her record. Mr. Harker will ship the above-named mares and fillies to California in the fall, and they will be bred in due season to Electioneer and Piedmont. There can be no mistake in breeding to blood as thoroughly tried on the track as that in the veins of Gazelle, Lulu, Mattie, Brunette, George Wilkes and Governor Sprague. Mr. Harker has retained May Queen, a yearling colt out of her, and colts out of Gazelle and Brunette."—[Breeder and Sportsman.

There are probably double the number of trotting horses in training in California over what there was two years ago. There are so many at work on private tracks that the fact is only apparent to those who are familiar with the changes which have been made in the last few years. From the letters which have already appeared it is evident that there are lively times on the public tracks, and that as a rule the horses are doing well. To those who have paid much attention to the training of trotters it is palpable that casualties are not nearly so frequent. Trainers have acquired more skill, and the boot-maker has had a good deal to do with the immunity from injury. Then there have been changes in shoeing, though to note even the most prominent will require columns. To give anything like a fair account of the progress which has been made in the past decade will occupy a great deal of space. This space can be well afforded, and after the very busy season is over our readers shall have no reason to complain of any lack.—[Breeder and Sportsman.

The steamer France, of the National line, which arrived in New York July 2d, brought 197 French Percheron horses, consigned to Mr. Dunham, of Chicago, Mr. Cook, of Charleston, Ia., and others. This is said to be the largest consignment of horses ever imported by one vessel at New York. An officer of the vessel said that the animals, which are of very large frame and great strength, were imported for breeding purposes. A large number of this importation will be transported several hundred miles beyond Chicago. They were kept in separate stalls and arrived in good condition.

H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wis., has bought the Messenger filly Bronze, which won the third and fourth heats in the four-year-old race on the first day of the Chicago meeting, for $7,500. It is stated that Robert Bonner was negotiating for her by telegraph, offering $15,000. Horsemen pronounce her the best four-year-old of the year, but she has yet to meet such horses as Sweetheart and Phil. Thompson.

On the first day of August next, the stakes of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association, the embryo stakes and the purses and stakes at the California fairs will close.

At the ninth annual summer meeting of the Mosely Harriers, held at Birmingham, England, on June 10th, there was some good running, although on a damp, disagreeable day. C. S. Johnston lowered the 300-yard record, of which we have the following account: Three-hundred-yard handicap run (members)—C. S. Johnstone, scratch, 3 1-5; S. Ingerthrop, 5 yards, 2, by half a yard; L. Ball, 8 yards, 3, by 1 yard; E. Cumming, 9 yards, 0; J. S. Doughty, 13 yards, 0; Herbert Reeve, 14 yards, 0; George H. Ryall, 16 yards, 0; W. E. Breakwell, 18 yards, 0; J. L. Jones, 22 yards, 0; W. J. Gregory, 22 yards, 0; W. R. Davis, 22 yards, 0. This beats the best previous performance, which was 31⅘ seconds. These are the same grounds on which, July 16, 1881, Myers made the fastest amateur quarter-mile record in the world, and Johnstone was beaten by Myers the same day in the first trial heat of the 100-yard run. The course is hardly a fair one for short distant races, as the final 250 yards is down hill.

The San Bernardino *Index* says: "From the days of the disciples in Gallilee to the present hour, there has been found no human amusement so exhilarating, so exciting, and so restful to tired brains and bodies. Let those who will lay in the shade at fashionable summer watering places, read yellow-backed literature during the day, and hop at night to the soft strains of music; but if strength of body and mind are desired, our advice is to hunt some purling stream, where trout are idling and birds are singing, in the deep woods or the placid waters of some inland lake, where the black bass and pickerel will make such strikes that it will send life and vigor to body, brain and mind. A man who loves to fish and practices the art never swindles, he is never a defaulter, he is full of generosity, he loves his home, he is patriotic, and as a rule has but one fault, and that is, he will lie a little about the size of his catch. But as everybody expects it, as Joe Jefferson would say, 'It don't count.'"

A salmon was caught at Bay Point, Contra Costa county, the other day, that weighed 187 pounds. This is supposed to be the largest caught on the coast this season, and being placed on exhibition attracted considerable attention from the professional fishermen. This fish was caught in a net in the usual way the Sacramento fish are taken. If these fish would only take the hook, what a jolly chance for some expert with an 8 ounce rod to distinguish himself, by going up and heading off one of these big fellows. The 8 ounce rod man always takes the biggest fish, if his stories are to be believed, but this 187 pounds would give a split bamboo all the work it wanted. It will be well to remember this weight, for an expert fisherman can speak of having caught such fish without having to go outside the record. Hereafter 187 pounds is the limit.

We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that there is a prospect that at no remote day a race-course surpassing in beauty and completeness of appointments anything of the kind in this country will be established on the South Side, in the vicinity of Jackson Park. It is proposed to devote the new enterprise exclusively to running meetings, and in the course of an informal talk concerning the matter at the Chicago Club one night, a few gentlemen connected with that organization pledged themselves to take $250,000 worth of stock in the enterprise. The estimated cost of the land and buildings is $400,000, and the gentlemen interested claim that this amount can be secured in twenty-four hours.—[New York Sportsman.

There is very good rock-cod fishing in the bay of San Francisco at certain points. There are places along the Angel Island shore, especially in Raccoon straits, where they may be taken in abundance. The points of Hospital cove, the tank, the quarry, Tiburon point, etc., all offer good fishing-grounds. If one can strike the reef off Point Blunt, Angel Island, and get the right stage of tide very large rock-cod may be taken. When fresh from their element and properly cooked, these fish are very good. Half dried and poorly cooked they have no flavor.

To become good anglers, the ladies are generally lacking in one essential element, and that is patience. In England and Scotland there are several very expert amateusr, among them the Princess Louise, the Ladies Lennox, and the late Countess of March. Our ladies are not much addicted to the "gentle craft," but there are exceptions, and Mrs. John Fifield, of Galt, who is on a visit to Boston, to the astonishment of her friends, recently landed from the Merrimac, in fine style, a gamey black bass of two and one-half pounds.

The enormous value of first-class trotting stock is almost beyond belief. Thus it is estimated that the produce of Miss Russell, dam of Maud S., consisting of nine sons and daughter, would readily command upwards of $160,000 cash if offered for sale in open market. Her daughter, Cora Belmont, gained a record of 2:24½ at Hartford recently, and it is said she can beat 2:20.

It is not generally understood, but it is a fact, that the American cup when won does not belong to the owners of the vessel winning it, but to the club she represents, and the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by all organized yacht clubs, of all foreign countries, is forever attached to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.

The brown trotting-bred stallion Jim Scott, by Rich's Hambletonian, dam by Stubtail, belonging to Jacob Perkins, Cleveland, O., died suddenly July 13th at the stable of his owner.

Seth Green, the famous fish culturist, asserts that an acre of water can be made to pay as much as an acre of land.—[City and Country.

One of the ichthyologists in the West stated that there are 278 different species of fish in the waters of California.

NAVIGATION ON THE RHINE.—The Rhine, which in February shrunk to the lowest level it has known during the present century, rose steadily during the month of June, and has now attained a very high point. At the dangerous spot where the Loreile is supposed to have cut her capers, the mid-river channel has now a depth of more than eight feet, and as the largest vessels on the river do not draw more than about seven feet, navigation is perfectly free from Mannheim to Rotterdam. The first steamboat on the Rhine arrived at Coblentz in 1817 from London, during high water, creating great excitement. Some years later the Netherlands Steam Navigation Company inaugurated regular trips between Rotterdam and Cologne; in 1827 the Cologne company began to send boats from Cologne to Mayence, and ten years later the Dusseldorf company was established, with regular trips from Rotterdam to Mannheim. At present the Rhine is navigated by a fleet of nearly 300 steamers and about 2,800 sailing vessels and freight barges.

SANDED AMERICAN COTTON.—In repelling the charge brought by Colonel Albert D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester, that sanded American cotton has recently appeared in the English market in considerable quantity, certain Southern newspapers have seen fit to discredit the Consul's knowledge and motives. In taking this course they have been unwise, as well as ungenerous. Colonel Shaw's report was made after careful investigation, and his sole purpose was to serve American cotton-producers by advising them of the faults and needs of the existing system of putting their cotton upon the English market. Whether sand and moisture are admitted to American bales through carelessness or design, the result is equally disadvantageous to the reputation of American cotton and to the pockets of American growers. The best thing which Southern producers could do would be to admit that clean, bright cotton is more than worth the labor it requires, and to see to it that their product is of that description.

Blue pond-lilies are now "the rage" at Newport.

HOUSE INTERIORS.

Madras drapery for cottage curtains is only 31 cents a yard, while the real Madras curtains may be considered novelties, with their unique designs and Oriental colors, in rich combinations on tinted grounds. They are half transparent and have the effect of lace with Persian tapestry figures. They cost from $5 to $25 a window.

Quaint and attractive shades for country houses are of the figured Hollands, in bright-colored or tinted grounds, with vines and clusters of flowers over the neutral surface. These shades are finished with linen fringe, in one, two or more colors, or with ficelle or other linen laces.

The most appropriate for various uses in summer furnishing of bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, and even parlors, are the cretonnes that come in such wonderful varieties in coloring and designs; in light, dark, and neutral grounds, with gorgeous large flowers or country field blossoms, and all manner of figures over the surface. Some of these momie cloths or cretonnes are in reps or crepe surfaces, with grounds in rich hues, covered with pictures in bright colors. One style portrays three scenes—a picnic party at lunch, loading the wagon, and gathering flowers. Pictures of rural love scenes and country festivals are cut out of these materials and used for screens and panel pieces, and they are really very pretty, but most exquisite are those with delicately tinted grounds, covered with rosebuds, daisies, pinks and morning glories.

Cretonne dados are sold by the yard, and one style shows so many color combinations and such a variety of flowers that it can be used with a half a dozen different patterns of cretonne. In furnishing bed-rooms the dados are not only used to trim curtains, but they are pleated and arranged about dressing-cases, tables and chairs, the upper portion being of cretonne of smaller figures.

A novel and very pretty room for a young lady had curtains, dressing-case, draperies, cedar case for holding dresses, chairs, lambrequins for mantel and bookshelves all of cretonne, in most original pattern. The ground was in wood color, and over its surface, on broken limbs of trees and green leaves and gay flowers, were eighteen different kinds of tropical birds, in all colors. Two cages—one containing a mocking bird, the other a canary—were hung in the windows.

Fancy chairs add much to the appearance of a parlor, sitting or bed-room, and these may be as plain or as elegant as one's means will allow. Some specimens, in rosewood and mahogany frames, have backs, seats and arms covered with Velours de Gene, in bois ground, with most exquisite velvet flowers in sprays and clusters, en relief, in blue, maroon, pink, cardinal, and white, with leaves of spring and summer green. Others are covered with damasks, brocades and tapestries, while many pretty and comfortable chairs are made in odd shapes, and covered to order with back, arms, and seats of Arabian saddle-bags, while others are embroidered at home by members of the family circle who are to enjoy rest in the well-cushioned and luxurious depths.

Charming ornamental lambrequins may be made at home for easels, brackets and mantels, of bronze kid, by having the kid cut the desired size, the edges pinked and then stamped for the embroidery on the right side. The outlines for the embroidery are pierced with a coarse needle, and double lines of gold cord are sewn on in overcast stitch with brown silk. The space between the lines is filled up with the same silk in point Russe. The upper part of the work is put in chain stitch of blue silk. Another design is made of plush, with the pattern stamped on the wrong side, and stitched so that the chain stitching comes on the right side. Use E sewing silk and let the colors be neutral tints on dark red plush.

Ladies may also employ their leisure moments making draperies for floral stands. Rich materials in Oriental designs are favored for such purposes, and they are trimmed most effectively with metal lace. Novelties in sofa cushions are made of plush and satin, with applique embroidery worked on them; also in cretonnes, with figure in center and perhaps a border in another color.

Waste-paper baskets are prettily draped and form ornamental features of a room. A skirt of colored silk, plain or embroidered, is stitched round the top, and then looped up at intervals with bows of ribbon or tassels. This drapery is frequently embroidered in colored silk or gold cord or bead-work, and is edged round with a fringe. Old scarfs may be easily converted into use for this purpose. Oriental designs are particularly effective. The basket should be lined with a corresponding color, and the visible basket work should be tinted with gold. A pretty gilt work-basket is lined with red cotton with a drapery of Turkey red silk looped up with gold tassels and ornamented with initials, embroidered in gold and pearls on one side.

Boston people are beginning to talk about the drought, and continue to complain of what water they have. In fact, their drinking water is so bad that they pay $500 or more a day for spring water, which is sold by the glass from wagons on the leading thoroughfares.

"NEW TYPE, GOOD WORKMANSHIP, low rates and fair dealing" will tell. LEWIS & JOHNSTON, Printers, 410 J STREET, are crowded with orders, in proof of their motto. jy7-2ptf

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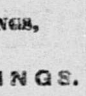

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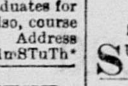

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CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins SEPTEMBER 14th. The Register for 1882 contains a list of the graduates for the past 55 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director. jy15-4plmSTuTh*

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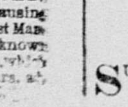

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
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CANDIDATES.

For Senator.

W. A. ANDERSON,
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STATE SENATOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy12-islm

J. ROUTIER
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
STATE SENATOR,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REpublican County Convention of Sacramento county. jy24-td

For Assemblyman.

R. S. LOCKETT,
CANDIDATE FOR THE
ASSEMBLY,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jl24-1m*

For District Attorney.

S. SOLON HOLL,
CANDIDATE FOR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy10-islm

HENRY L. BUCKLEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

ROBT. T. DEVLIN,
CANDIDATE FOR
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy12-td

For Sheriff.

J. W. WILSON,
CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy8-islm

T. H. BERKEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

A. HEILBRON,
CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy12-islm

For County Clerk.

W. B. HAMILTON,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY CLERK,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy10-islm

CHAS. M. COGLAN,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY CLERK,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

For Auditor.

WM. E. GERBER,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

J. H. MILLER,
(of the Capital Hotel,)
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY AUDITOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy13-1m

For Assessor.

FRED. A. SHEPHERD,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy8-islm

J. W. HOUSTON,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

N. J. TOLL,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

J. T. GRIFFITTS,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy12-istd

For Sup't. of Schools.

CHAS. E. BISHOP,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY SUP'T. OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-islm

JOHN C. MEDLEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY SUP'T. OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy12-islm

J. E. BLANCHARD,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy13 islm

S. H. JACKMAN,
CANDIDATE FOR
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy20-istf

For Supervisors.

JOSEPH WISEMAN,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR SECOND DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REpublican County Convention. jy14-istf

W. D. STALKER,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, SECOND DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REpublican Convention. jy-istf

OTTO WALTHER,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy26 td*

EZRA PEARSON,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR THIRD DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy24-td

SAMUEL BLAIR,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy25-istd

M. BARBER,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy25-td

ANDREW AITKEN,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy28 istd

H. D. RODE,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REpublican County Convention. jy19 islm

A. H. POWERS,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF REPUBLICAN County Convention. jy21-islm

PHILIP OYER,
CANDIDATE FOR
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBLIcan County Convention. jy28-istd*

For Justice of the Peace.

I. S. BROWN
WILL BE A CANDIDATE
BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION for nomination for Justice of the Peace. jy24-tf

For Public Administrator.

H. S. BEALS,
CANDIDATE FOR
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy11-istd

CANDIDATES.

For Coroner.

A. J. VERMILYA,
CANDIDATE FOR
CORONER,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy10-islm

R. W. PARKER,
CANDIDATE FOR
CORONER,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REpublican County Convention. jy18-istd

JOHN MILLER,
CANDIDATE FOR
CORONER,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC County Convention. jy20-istd

J. FRANK CLARK,
CANDIDATE FOR
CORONER,
SUBJECT TO DECISION OF THE REPUBlican County Convention. jy22-istd

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN

Primary and Convention

NOTICE.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBlican County Committee, Sacramento county, California, held in Sacramento city, California, JULY 24, 1882, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved—1. That a Republican Primary Election in and for the county of Sacramento, be held on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1882,

And that the delegates thus elected assemble in Republican County Convention, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1882, at Turner Hall, in Sacramento city, California, at 11 o'clock A. M.

2. That the object of said Primary Election is to elect delegates to said County Convention, and that said County Convention is called to nominate candidates for the various county offices, and to select delegates to the Republican State, Congressional and District Conventions; to select a Republican County Committee, and to transact such other business as may come before said Convention.

3. That the hours between which the polls are to be kept open at said Primary Election be from 2 P. M. to 7:30 P. M.

4. That the qualification required for voters at said Primary Election, in addition to those prescribed by law, shall be as follows: To have voted for the Garfield and Arthur Electors at the Presidential election in 1880, or to have intended so to vote had the voter been able to vote at that time, and a pledge to support all the Republican nominees.

5. That said Primary Election shall and will be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law.

6. That the time and manner of the publication of notice of said Primary Election shall be by publication in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION and the "Sacramento Daily Bee," commencing on the 25th day of July, 1882, and continuing to and including August 5, 1882.

7. That the places for holding said Primary Election, and the names of the persons constituting the Election Board at each of said places, and the number of delegates allowed each of said places, are as follows, viz.:

First Ward—Seventeen delegates. Polls at Stevens' Saloon, J street, between Second and Third streets, Sacramento, Cal. Inspector, K. F. meyer; Judges, J. F. Slater, F. J. Kearney.

Second Ward—Nineteen delegates. Polls at Leslie's Saloon, corner of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento, Cal. Inspector, Charles T. Jones; Judges, Addison Sage, Samuel Gale.

Third Ward—Twenty-nine delegates. Polls at William Tell House, corner Ninth and J streets, Sacramento, Cal. Inspector, Richmond Davis; Judges, C. V. Kellogg, W. B. Davis.

Fourth Ward—Twenty-six delegates. Polls at Toubey's, corner Tenth and M streets, Sacramento, Cal. Inspector, George Murray; Judges, J. M. Tenbrook, J. S. Miller.

Guthrie's, Sutter Township — Four delegates. Polls at Guthrie's saloon. Inspector, Alfred Briggs; Judges, E. J. Beckley, John Olson.

Sutterville—Four delegates. Polls at Oak Hall. Inspector, F. H. Slack; Judges, C. Munger, W. Leman.

Pockman's—Two delegates. Polls at Jones' saloon. Inspector, W. H. Robinson; Judges, Wm. F. Neely, C. Towle.

Brighton—Three delegates. Polls at Perkins' saloon. Inspector, P. H. Murphy; Judges, S. G. Foster, R. S. Lockett.

Routier's Station—Two delegates. Polls at Patterson's saloon. Inspector, J. Routier; Judges, H. Cronkite, John McDermott.

Couch's, American Township—One delegate. Polls at Scott's saloon. Inspector, D. Hausor; Judges, Herman Stumme, A. F. Raymond.

Antelope—Three delegates. Polls at Astell's Hall. Inspector, Joseph Heintz; Judges, F. McMillan, John Parsons.

Howell's, Lee Township—Four delegates. Polls at Howell's Saloon. Inspector, S. A. Howell; Judges, S. B. Moore, George Taverner.

Michigan Bar—Two delegates. Polls at Charley Romer's Saloon. Inspector, C. L. Romer; Judges, John W. Heath, Albert L. Lamb.

Live Oak—Two delegates. Polls at the store. Inspector, George Atkinson; Judges, Fred. Struckman, ———.

Ashland—Two delegates. Polls at Lawton's store. Inspector, John T. Cardwell; Judges, H. C. Lawson, George Little.

Folsom—Seven delegates. Polls at Fireman's Hall. Inspector, Jacob Miller; Judges, Hartford Anderson, J. H. Sturges.

Mormon Island—Two delegates. Polls at Stevenson's store. Inspector, John Nuttall; Judges, Thos. Stephenson, J. H. Hoke.

Half-way House—Two delegates. Polls at Butler's Hotel. Inspector, August Tappan; Judges, John E. Butler, William Sayles.

Florin—Three delegates. Polls at Sugden's store. Inspector, L. H. Fassett; Judges, D. Reese, Thomas Jenkins.

Elk Grove—Five delegates. Polls at Davis' Hall. Inspector, J. Everson; Judges, Delos Gage, A. Woodard.

Union House—Two delegates. Polls at Union House. Inspector, N. M. Fay; Judges, H. W. Johnson, Vet Tryon.

Freeport—Three delegates. Polls at Riehl's store. Inspector, D. T. Lufkin; Judges, J. W. Lee, Phil Riehl.

Franklin—Three delegates. Polls at Korn's store. Inspector, J. E. Hall; Judges, H. Erhardt, J. B. Bradford.

Richland—Two delegates. Polls at School-house. Inspector, William Johnson; Judges, Charles Gammon, Isaac Bryan.

Courtland—Three delegates. Polls at Myers' store. Inspector, Dwight Hollister; Judges, M. H. Myers, J. R. Olsen.

Walnut Grove—Three delegates. Polls at Sharp's Hotel. Inspector, Joseph Wise; Judges, B. Westfall, William Jackson.

Isleton—Three delegates. Polls at Hotel. Inspector, Hart F. Smith; Judges, P. H. Gardiner, L. Webb.

Hicksville—Two delegates. Polls at Arno House. Inspector, J. O. Kane; Judges, H. S. Putney, A. Randolph.

Galt—Four delegates. Polls at Harvey's Hotel. Inspector, A. Whitaker; Judges, John Brewster, O. Harvey.

Clay Station—Three delegates. Polls at Steele's Hotel. Inspector, Thomas Fowler; Judges, Thos. Steele, C. Bolton.

Emmaton—Two delegates. Polls at Upham's. Inspector, J. M. Upham; Judges, D. L. Perkins, ———.

Lincoln School House—One delegate. Polls at school house. Inspector, Wm. Counsman; Judges, John Coyle, ———.

Saulsbury's—One delegate. Polls at Saulsbury's Station. Inspector, J. H. Martin; Judges, Charles Nuttall, Isaac Nuttall.

Dated Sacramento, July 24, 1882.

N. L. DREW,
Chairman Republican County Committee Sacramento county.
A. J. RHOADS,
Secretary Republican County Committee Sacramento county. jy25-

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