AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Fall Planting for Bulbs; Proper Manner of Cultivating—Good Fruit for Canning or Drying—Yield of Eggs.

The *Ladies' Floral Cabinet* for September, in answer to numerous inquiries, gives a very full description of the proper manner of cultivating the most common bulbous flowering plants. For the benefit of our lady readers who delight in flowers, and who are willing to undergo the trouble and labor attending their cultivation, we make a synopsis of the description referred to:

The bulbous flowers are among the most appreciated of anything that beautifies the garden for the season. They are the first to make their appearance in the spring, and yet they are of all other flowers most likely to be neglected. They require planting or transplanting in the fall, and this is so long before they are expected to make their appearance above the ground with their delicate and laughing flowers, that even their greatest admirers are apt to neglect them till too late. When we see in a neighboring garden beds of these beautiful spring flowering bulbs, we at once resolve that another year shall not pass till we have a like bed. But the time for planting comes and goes, and we forget our resolve till the flowers in the spring again remind us of our broken resolve. In the Atlantic States, September is the time for taking up the bulbs and replanting. In this State it will do at any time after the bulbs have fully matured, and before the rainy season sets in. September or October will do here. If the planting is delayed till the rainy season has set in the plants will be weak and the flowers comparatively few. If delayed till late in the rainy season but very little success will attend your efforts. The *Cabinet* says:

First among the spring bulbs suited to any place are crocuses and snowdrops. These are cheap and universal favorites that will grow in almost any kind of soil, and are not particular as to situation. For good effect, when only a small quantity is to be planted, it is best to plant them in separate colors, a clump each of blue, yellow, white and variegated. They are sometimes used in lines; but unless the lines are broad and rich, and very skillfully managed in relation to other details of planting, they look poor and weak. Although they will grow well in ordinary garden soil, they will amply repay good culture. Make the soil deep and rich, plant the bulbs at least three inches deep, and no further trouble will be required at their hands for the next five years. A very pleasing effect is produced by planting crocuses in small clumps, or singly on the lawn. With a small trowel, make a hole deep enough for the bulb, without disturbing the grass roots; planted in this manner, we have known them to do well for ten or more years; they are always in flower before the grass is sufficiently long to hide their flowers; cutting the grass in no way injures the crocus. Snowdrops are best planted in some warm, partially shaded border, where they can have complete possession, and in a few years they will entirely cover the earth with their flowers, the first in spring.

The hyacinth is the choicest of the whole tribe of welcome spring flowers, its exquisite beauty and delicate perfume make it the very emblem of cheerfulness and promise. Hyacinths are of the four principal colors, red, white, blue and yellow, and of all the various shades that the mixtures of those colors will produce. The yellows are not in great variety; in fact, there are but few that produce really fine spikes of bloom. Hyacinths should be planted six inches deep in soil made very rich by well rotted manure from the cow stable; if planted in poor soil, they will flower well the first year, but ever after they will be worthless, as the bulb is exhausted, and in a poor soil it will not recuperate. The general impression is, that the bulbs in this country deteriorate. This opinion is strengthened by the experience of nearly every grower; nevertheless it is an error, as, with the same treatment, the bulbs can be preserved and increased in the same manner and as successfully as in Holland. The way to preserve their character is to feed them liberally. In Holland the ground is well trenched to a depth of two feet; at the bottom there is a stratum of well-rotted manure six inches deep; then eighteen inches of soil, composed of leaf-mould, manure and sand in equal parts; in this soil the hyacinths are grown. It is a question whether in this country it will pay as well to take so much trouble, and go to such an enormous expense, when by buying good bulbs every two or three years, as good flowers can be obtained, and at much less expense.

The tulip needs no description at our hands, having long held a prominent position in the flower-gardens. The best soil for the culture of the tulip is a rich, rather light loam. A bed of sufficient size for planting the bulbs should be dug at least twelve inches deep, and good drainage secured. The tulip should then be planted six inches apart each way; pressed deep enough to keep them in their places, and covered with mould to the depth of three inches on the sides of the beds, and five inches in the center. This precaution is necessary, that the water may not stand on the bed during winter. When the bed is planted and covered, it may be left to the weather until the tulips come up, on or about the first of March. A slight protection of litter is then required, as the frost has a tendency to check the bloom. Our climate is so variable—cold at night and hot at mid-day—that it will well repay the cost to cover at night, and remove in the morning. Leaving them covered during the day has a tendency to draw them up, and otherwise weaken them. When the flowers appear, if they are protected from the sun by a light canvas, the period of bloom may be kept up three or four weeks. The colors are generally better if not shaded at all, but in that case the bloom would soon be over. Sometimes a single day's hot sun will completely spoil them. When the flowers begin to fade they should be cut away, and removed from the bed; this precaution is vital to the bulb.

The selection of tulips must depend altogether upon the taste of the grower. For our own grounds, we plant in about equal quantities mixtures of single early parrot, and single late byblœmens, roses, and bezarres, always avoiding the double varieties. Tulips can remain some years without disturbing, and, after flowering, the beds can be raked off and annuals sown, or bedding plants put in, which will keep in flower the entire summer. Once in three years the bulbs had better be taken up soon after flowering, and stored in some dry, cool room until after the frost has killed the summer-flowering plants, the places of which the tulips are to occupy.

Crown Imperials and narcissus require the same treatment as is to be given the tulip; and they well repay all the care that is given them. The narcissus makes a beautiful border plant, and does much better if not disturbed for many years after planting. It makes an elegant edging to a bed of geraniums, petunias, or in fact any plant that is grown in masses; as its leaves can be cut away soon after flowering, it does not mar the beauty of the summer-flowering plants.

Good Fruit for Canning or Drying.

One of the lessons of experience is that if you would have good canned or dried fruit for winter use, you must select the best green fruit to can or dry. Canning fruit can in no way improve the fruit canned. The flavor or acid of the fruit cannot be improved by the process of canning. On the contrary, it is almost impossible to keep the quality of fruit from deterioration while going through the several processes necessary to canning. The same is true of drying fruit. There is a little loss of freshness in either process, and no care or skill in management has yet been able to prevent this loss. How absurd then the practice of selecting indifferent fruit for canning or drying. The very best, on the contrary, and none other, should be selected. If we have but a limited quantity of fruit to carry the family through the year, and some of it is superior, and the balance only medium in quality, then by all means use the medium fruit while in a green state, and can or dry the best, the very best. There is always more or less labor and expense in preparing fruit to can or dry, and always more or less expense in the curing process, whatever it may be. Therefore it is bad economy to put that labor and expense upon the inferior article, when it only makes its inferiority more observable. And it should make no difference whether the canned fruit is intended for use at home in the family or for sale. Somebody will find out the inferiority when it is put on the table to be eaten, and somebody will be the loser by the bad selection. The intimation in Matthew Cooke's interview, published in this paper a few days since, that wormy fruit promised to canning establishments greater profits than sound and clean fruit, and that this fact may have had something to do with the refusal of a canning establisment in San Francisco to disinfect boxes as required before returning them to the producer, is a terrible indictment and a terrible blow at the motives that actuate those who are running that establishment. We hope there are not many canneries or drying establishments actuated by so sordid and base motives. The man that would help to spread the insect pests among the orchards of this State, with a view to destroying the fruit for shipping purposes, and thus destroy the competition that helps to keep up prices, ought to be spurned by every fruit-grower in the State. He would impose loss upon the whole producing industry, and contribute to the destruction of that industry, that he may put a few dollars additional into his own pocket. No baser business motive could find a lodgment in the human breast, and such a motive, and business men who act upon such motives, cannot be exposed too soon or too often.

Yield of Eggs.

A Dutchess county, N. Y., correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that the comparative yield and average standard of eggs laid by the different breeds is as follows:

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, seven eggs to the pound; they lay, according to treatment and keeping, from 80 to 100 per annum, oftentimes more if well kept. Dark Brahmas, eight to the pound, and about 70 per annum. Black, white and buff Cochins, eight to the pound; 100 is a large yield per annum. Plymouth Rocks, eight to the pound; lay 100 per annum. Houdans, eight to the pound, lay 150 per annum; non-sitters. La Fleche, seven to the pound, lay 130 per annum; non-sitters. Black Spanish, seven to the pound; lay 150 per annum. Dominiques, nine to the pound; lay 130 per annum. Games, nine to the pound, lay 130 per annum. Crevecœurs, seven to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Leghorns, nine to the pound, lay from 150 to 200 per annum. Hamburgs, nine to the pound, lay 170 per annum. Polish, nine to the pound, lay 150 per annum. Bantams, sixteen to the pound, lay 60 per annum. Turkey eggs, five to the pound, lay from 30 to 60 per annum. Ducks eggs vary greatly with different species, but from five to six to the pound, and from 14 to 28 per annum, according to age and keeping. Geese, four to the pound, lay 20 per annum. Guineas, eleven to the pound, lay 60 per annum.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FROGS' LEGS.—Frogs' legs may be broiled, but they are very nice made into a fricassee and seasoned with tomato catsup.

TEN-MINUTE CAKE.—One-fourth of a pound of butter, a little less than a pound of flour, the same of sugar, six eggs beaten separately; flavor with mace, or other flavoring to taste, and bake in muffin rings.

PRESIDENT'S PUDDING.—Cut some slices of stale bread and dip each one in a custard made thus: Beat up one egg with a wine-glass full of milk and one-half ounce of powdered sugar, fry the bread quickly in butter, pile on a dish with layers of jam between the slices, pour a thin boiled custard over and sift some sugar, then serve.

SUCCOTASH.—Take a pint of shelled Lima beans (green), wash, cover with hot water, let stand five minutes, pour off, place over fire in hot water, and boil fifteen minutes, have ready corn from six good-sized ears, and add to beans; boil half an hour, add salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Be careful in cutting down corn not to cut too deep; better not cut deep enough, and then scrape; after corn is added watch carefully to keep from scorching.

TOMATO SALAD.—Take the skin, juice and seeds from nice, fresh tomatoes, chop what remains with celery, and add a dressing made of two hard-boiled eggs, rubbed fine and smooth, one saltspoon of English mustard, the yolk of one raw egg beaten into the other. Add the very best salad oil, poured in by very small quantities, and beaten as long as the mixture continues to thicken, then add vinegar till as thin as desired. If not hot enough with mustard, add a little cayenne pepper.

POTATOES IN SEVEN WAYS.—Sunday, peel, steam, mash, add milk, butter and salt, and then beat like cake-batter—the longer the better—till they are nice and light; keep hot. This steaming and beating will be found a great improvement. Monday, baked potatoes in their jackets. Tuesday, peel and bake with roast beef. Wednesday, fried raw potatoes. Thursday, peel, steam and serve whole. Friday, "potatoes a la pancake," peel, cut in thin slices lengthwise, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and fry in butter, turning like griddle cakes. Saturday, potatoes boiled in their jackets. And so on through as many days more in as many different ways, *ad libitum*.

SATURDAY BEAN SOUP.—Baked beans and brown bread form a Sunday breakfast for so many who feel like Sunday penance, that the following will be a useful and economical soup for Saturday dinner: Boil a small soup-bone in three quarts of water until the meat can be separated from the bone and the juice of the meat is all extracted; then strain. Add a coffee cup or more of white beans—soaked over night, or for two hours—with more water if necessary, and a slice of salt pork; parboil until the beans are soft and ready to be put in the oven. Take out the pork and part of the beans, leaving enough for a bean soup; place the pot on the back of the stove and keep hot. Three-quarters of an hour before dinner, heat soup, sprinkle in a few dry bread crumbs, or bits of fried bread, season with salt or pepper, if needed, and serve with raw onions sliced very fine for those who like them.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Now that the grape season is on, cut out this recipe for grape catsup and try it when your grapes ripen. Any variety will make the catsup, and it will be nice, but the Catawba or tart grape are preferred to the Concord or Delaware: Let five pints of grapes simmer till they are so soft that you can rub all but the seeds through a colander with ease. After this is done add two pints of brown ugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of allspice, cloves and cinnamon, one teaspoonful and a half of mace, one of salt, and half a teaspoonful of red pepper. Put them all in a porcelain kettle, let them boil slowly till they are as thick as you like catsup to be. The grapes must first be picked from the stems, and be washed thoroughly, or they will be gritty, and the catsup be spoiled.

BOILED DINNER.—Put meat on, after washing well, in enough boiling water to just cover; as soon as it boils, set kettle on the stove where it will simmer or boil very slowly; boil until almost tender, then put in the vegetables in the following order: Cabbage cut in quarters, turnips of medium size cut in halves, and potatoes whole, or, if large, cut in two. Peel the potatoes and turnips and allow to lie in cold water for half an hour before using. The meat should be well skimmed before adding vegetables; boil together until thoroughly done (adding a little salt before taking out of kettle), when there should be left only just water enough to prevent burning; take up vegetables in separate dishes, and lastly the meat. If there is any juice in the kettle pour it over the cabbage. Boil cabbage an hour, white turnips and potatoes half an hour. Parsnips may be substituted in place of cabbage and turnips, cooking them three-quarters of an hour. A saucer turned upside down, or a few iron tablespoons, are useful to place in the bottom of the kettle to keep the meat from burning. Most persons like a boiled dinner once a month, or oftener.

An honest bourgeois is entertaining his wife at dinner at a restaurant, and at the conclusion of the meal treats himself to a cigar. "One franc," almost screams the woman, looking at the box; "well Alfred, I hope you are enjoying yourself." "My dear," says the husband majestically, "nothing is too good to be ordered when one invites a lady to dinner."

THE GOTH AND THE ROMAN.

[George P. Marsh, an American author and diplomatist, was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1801, graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, and became a lawyer. He has been a close student through life, although largely engaged in public affairs, having been in Congress from 1842 to 1849, Minister to Turkey, 1849-53, and Minister to Italy from 1861 to 1881 Died July, 1882. Mr. Marsh's principal works are "Lectures on the English Language" (1861), "Origin and History of the English Language" (1862), "Man and Nature" (1864), reissued in 1874, with additions, as "The Earth as Modified by Human Action." Mr. Marsh's philological studies were extensive; he annotated a reprint of "Wedgewood's Etymology," besides making other contributions to lexicography.]

I shall do my audience the justice to suppose that they are to well instructed to be the slaves of that antiquated and vulgar prejudice which makes Gothicism and barbarism synonymous. The Goths, the common ancestors of the inhabitants of northwestern Europe, are the noblest branch of the Caucasian race. We are their children. It was the spirit of the Goth that guided the Mayflower across the trackless ocean; the blood of the Goth that flowed at Bunker's Hill.

Nor were the Goths the savage and destructive devastators that popular error has made them. They indeed overthrew the dominion of Rome, but they renovated her people; they prostrated her corrupt government, but they respected her monuments; and Theodoric the Goth not only spread but protected many a precious memorial, which Italian rapacity and monkish superstition have since annihilated. The old lamentation, *Quod non fecerunt barbari, fecere Barberini*, contains a world of truth, and had not Rome's own sons been her spoilers, she might have shone at this day in all the splendor of her Augustan age.

England is Gothic by birth, Roman by adoption. Whatever she has of true moral grandeur, of higher intellectual power, she owes to the Gothic mother; while her grasping ambition, her material energies, her spirit of exclusive selfishness, are due to the Roman nurse.

The Goth is characterized by the reason, the Roman by the understanding; the one by imagination, the other by fancy; the former aspires to the spiritual, the latter is prone to the sensuous. The Gothic spirit produced a Bacon, a Shakespeare, a Milton; the Roman an Arkwright, a Brindley and a Locke. It was a Roman that gathered up the coals on which St. Lawrence had been broiled; a Goth who, when a fellow disciple of the great Swiss reformer had rescued his master's heart from the enemy, on the field where the martyr fell, snatched that heart from its preserver, and hurled it, yet almost palpitating with life, into the waters of a torrent, lest some new superstition should spring from the relics of Zwingli.

Rome, it is said, thrice conquered the world; by her arms, by her literature and art, by her religion. But Rome was essentially a nation of robbers. Her territory was acquired by unjust violence. She plundered Greece of the choicest productions of the pencil and the chisel, and her own best literature and highest art are but imperfect copies of the masterpieces of the creative genius of the Greek. She not only sacked the temples, but removed to the imperial city the altars, and adopted the gods of the nations she conquered. Tiberius even prepared a niche for the Christian Saviour among the heathen idols in the Pantheon, and when Constantine made Christianity the religion of the state, he sanctioned the corruptions which Rome had engrafted upon it, and handed it down to his successors, contaminated with the accumulated superstitions of the whole heathen world.

The Goth has thrice broken her scepter. The Goth dispelled the charm that made her arms invincible. The Goth overthrew her idolatrous altar, and the Goth is now surpassing her proudest works in literature and art.

The cardinal distinction between these conflicting elements, as exemplified in literature and art, government and religion, may be thus stated. The Roman mistakes the means for the end, and subordinates the principle to the form. The Goth, valuing the means only as they contribute to the advancement of the end, looks beneath the form, and seeks the indwelling, life-giving principle, of which he holds the form to be but the outward expression. With the Goth, the idea of life is involved in the conception of truth, and though he recognizes life as an immutable principle, yet her perceives that its forms of expression, of action, of suffering, are infinitely diversified, agreeing, however, in this, that all its manifestations are characterized by development, motion, progress. To him truth is symbolized by the phenomena of organic life. The living plant or animal, that has ceased to grow, has already begun to die. Living truth, therefore, though immutable in essence, he regards as active, progressive in its manifestations; and he rejects truths which have lost their vitality, forms divorced from their spirituality, symbols which have ceased to be expressive. With the Goth, all truth is an ever-living principle, whence should spring the outward expression, fluctuating, varying, according to the circumstances which call it forth; with the Roman, its organic life is petrified, frozen into inflexible forms, inert. To the one it is a perennial fountain, a living stream, which murmurs and flows and winds "at its own sweet will," refreshing all life within the sphere of its influence, and perpetually receiving new accessions from springs that are fed by the showers of heaven, as it hastens onward to that unfathomable ocean of divine knowledge, which is both its primeval source and its ultimate limit. To the other it is a current congealed to ice by the rigor of winter, chilling alike the landscape and the spectator, or a pool, that stagnates, putrifies, breeds in countless swarms of winged errors.

In literature and art the Goth pursues the developmant of a principle, the expression of a thought, the realization of an ideal; the Roman seeks to fix the attention, and excite the admiration, of the critic or the spectator, by the material and sensuous beauties of his art.

Thus, in poetry, the Roman aims at smoothness of versification, harmonious selection and arrangement of words, and brilliancy of imagery; the Goth strives to give utterance to "thoughts that breathe, in words that burn."

In plastic and pictorial art, the Roman attracts the spectator by the grace and the voluptuous beauty of the external form, the harmony of coloring, the fitness and proportion of the accessories, the excellence of keeping; the Goth regards these but as auxiliaries, and subordinates or even sacrifices them all to the expression of the thought or passion, which dictates the action represented.

The Goth holds that government springs from the people, is instituted for their behoof, and is limited to the particular objects for which it was originally established; that the legislature is but an organ for the solemn expression of the deliberate will of the nation, that the coercive power of the executive extends only to the enforcement of that will, and that penal sanctions are incurred only by resistance to it as expressed by the proper organ. The Roman views government as an institution imposed from without, and independent of the people, and holds that it is its vocation not to express but to control the public will; and hence, by a ready corruption, government comes to be considered as established for the private advantage of the ruler, who asserts not only a proprietary right to the emoluments of office, but an ultimate title to all the possessions, both of the state and of the individual citizen.

To the same source may be referred the poor fiction of divine indefeasible right, and that other degrading doctrine which supposes all the powers of government, legislative, judicial and executive, to have been originally lodged in the throne, allowing to the subject such political rights only as have been conceded to him by the sovereign; and hence, too, that falsest and most baneful of errors, the incubus of the British constitution, which consolidates or rather confounds church and state, conceding to the civil ruler supreme authority in spiritual matters, and ascribing temporal power to religious functionaries and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. So in spiritual things we find a like antagonism.—[George P. Marsh.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

What is bric-a-brac? our readers may well ask us. Of this combined word the popular interpretation we believe to be, in auctioneer's parlance and that of curiosity-dealers, in fact, Wardour-street language, "objects of art"—every vendable article, of ancient or modern manufacture which can be dubbed as such, whether it be a tin trumpet once belonging to, and played upon by, some crowned and afterward dethroned monarch of any past age, from Tarquin the Superb down to Napoleon III—the pipe on which Hamlet vainly desired Guildenstern to try his skill—some armless, headless, or otherwise dilapidated group of old Dresden china yclept Corydon and Phyllis—some old suit of engraved armor worn by a nameless knight, perchance a crusader and companion of Richard the Lion-hearted—a damascened cimeter which was wielded by Saladin in the Holy Wars.

Coming down to later periods we meet with strange Japanese ware, monstrous-looking animals in bronze, of Eastern invention, but which never came out of Noah's Ark; elegant Japanese vases, splendid clocks of the Louis Quatorze period by Robin; buhl cabinets and marqueterie writing-tables and other furniture by Reisener, exquisitely ornamented with ormulu gilding chiseled by Gonthiere, once the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, and sold the other day for the fabulous sum of 15,000 guineas in that great dispersion of bric-a-brac and objects of art which formed the Hamilton collection, the sale of which is the wonder of the season, and is in process of consummation by the little ivory hammer which, suspended in the fingers of either Christie or Mansor, keeps an audience of connoisseurs on the tiptoe of excited expectation till the rap comes on the desk at the last bidding of some well-known and popular purchaser.

The great sale of the Fonthill Beckford collection, that of Bernal, followed by the omnium gatherum formed by Horace Walpole, the treasures of Stowe, are all eclipsed by the present regretted breaking up of the Hamilton Palace gathering together of much that is finest in painting, sculpture, books, furniture—in a word, in every element of all that is most remarkable and recherche in the history of bric-a-brac.

The sales of the collections we have named created great sensation when they took place, but none caused the stir and animation among the purchasers of curiosities or objects of art, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, which the sale now going on has excited.

Many have expressed regrets on the several occasions of the breaking up of great collections, forgetting that while they existed they were generally almost exclusively enjoyed by their possessors and perhaps a few of their friends. No doubt the inspection of them was attainable by appreciative persons under regulations sometimes annoying, and upon permission not always easy to obtain, or as favors ungraciously accorded, all rather tending to show that the treasures were gathered together under the dog-in-the-manger principle, as a delight for the few to the exclusion of the many.

During these later years, however, the love of objects of art has been so disseminated among all classes of people that thousands are now anxious to study and appreciate them in place of the few who formerly had any desire or would take the trouble to arrive at the means of securing them. The South Kensington Museum and many of the provincial exhibitions of similar character have done so much to educate the public that a vast change has taken place in these matters, and the regrets of some at the dispersion of great collections is replaced by the pleasure of the hundreds who feel that now they are enabled to indulge a taste which was so long believed to be the sole perquisite of a small and narrow-minded set of educated admirers. Time and circumstances have changed all this. The impecuniosity of many of the aristocratic and higher classes, and the increase of wealth among the middle and trading members of the community have caused a remarkable transfer of art treasures from the great mansions of the one to the more humble, but not less comfortable, houses of the other, and those things which were considered caviare to the million have become in their more modest dwellings a daily source of enjoyment, "a joy and a beauty forever."

We cannot leave this subject without the reflection that all is not gold that glitters, that many of the curios that come from Wardour street and other mines of bric-a-brac at home and abroad are nothing but plausible and cleverly manufactured forgeries, copies or imitations of the things their venders pretend them to be, foisted on the inexperience of the self-sufficient vanity of credulous purchasers, and which for a moment could not stand the test or deceive the probably dearly bought knowledge of any one who has suffered from the tricks of the trade—a trade that is thriving successfully wherever confiding flies are to be caught by the honeyed words or impudent assertions of the curiosity dealer.

We have only to add that should any of our readers fall victims to the epidemic and be seized with a bric-a-brac mania, we give them this advice—"Caveat emptor." [Continental Times.

HOW A WOMAN SWEARS.

There is in the sudden and energetic slamming of the door at the conclusion of a debate a forceful emphasis which punctuates argument and clinches as with the pounding of the fist the word which has been spoken. A shrewd writer calls the slamming of the door in this style a "wooden oath." The definition is a well chosen one. The person who thus violently closes the door is laboring under an accumulation of pent-up exasperation which, if she were a man, would find its way out in a torrent of harsh expressions uttered with angry inflections. A man does not generally close the door with a bang, to indicate that he is in a state of wrathfulness; neither does a woman swear.

The condensed volume of eloquent expression which is packed into the petulant closing of the door would, if expanded, make several large pages of type, most of which would be interjections and exclamation points. When the door slams relief follows, just as after the explosion of a steam boiler. The pressure is off. There is an opportunity for a breathing-spell. With the portiere which is now such a substitute for the hinged door, and which is made of dry goods, there is a difficulty. She who would use it as a means of vengeance against her fellow-being must tie the end of it into a knot for assault. As to shutting him out with it, that is as impossible as to hold water with an ordinary sieve

It must be admitted that the slamming of the door as an act of argument or an expression of disapproval is not graceful or ladylike. Still there are occasions when opinions must be expressed, and even anger and contempt must have their little say. Sometimes the door slamming is all there is of argument or debate. The object of contempt or scorn happens to approach the door with a view either of entering or passing by. Its sudden closing in his face is an intimation that if he values his peace of mind he will do well to pass by. In such a case he is not a wise man who vengefully kicks the door open. That only prolongs the argument, wears out the door and settles nothing. Better be content thankfully and placidly to remain outside, and be glad things are not as bad as they might be.

They were looking at the painting. "It's perfectly lovely," said she; "but what makes the animals look so queer? They don't look natural one bit." "Oh," said he, "they look right a little way off. They are foreshortened, you know." "Yes," she replied; "they do look short, but there aren't four of them, George; at least I can see but three." George says Clara doesn't know much about art, but she is such a sweet girl.

ELECTRICAL RESISTANCE.

By electrical resistance is meant the opposition offered by every constituent part of the circuit to the passage of a current. There is first the resistance of the generating battery itself; in a chemical battery the aciduliated water, or electrolyte, offers a very high resistance; then come the resistance of the leading wires, and in addition the resistance of every constituent portion of the circuit, be it electric machine, resistance coil, electro-magnet, telegraph machine, or the carbons of a series of electric lights; in fact, any retardation of the current, caused by material impediment or by work to be performed, is known by the name of resistance, which can be tested and measured; but whatever obstacles a current may have to encounter, its way must be continuous and unbroken by the smallest interval. It will be seen from this that resistance is merely a relative term. Every substance can be electrified, some with greater and some with less difficulty. The metals, for instance, such as German silver and copper, can be electrified almost instantaneously. Other substances—glass, carbon, shellac, and gutta percha—take a very long time, and require persistent electric excitation to become so. Generally speaking, substances which can be very easily electrified are known as conductors, and those which are slowly electrified are called insulators. Neither term is strictly accurate. It is only a question of degree. Even the best conductor offers a certain amount of retardation, and the worst conductor known is permeable in time, and does not afford perfect insulation. To be sure, the limits of variation in this respect are wide enough. An uncovered wire of copper will allow a current to move along at the rate of 288,000 miles a second, and it would take minutes, and perhaps hours, to creep over an inch or two of gutta percha. Still, as a mathematical fact, neither insulators nor conductors are perfect. The two properties are reciprocals. If we take 100 as the standard of conductivity or absolute non-resistance, pure copper wire would show, perhaps, 96 or 98 of conductivity and 4 or 2 of resistance. Gutta percha, at the other end of the scale, might show less than 1 of conductivity and more than 99 of resistance. I have not at hand the exact figures, but these will serve as an illustration of the meaning. The mathematical formula known as Ohm's fundamental law states electrical resistance to be inversely proportional to the strength of the current. An illustration of this is seen in the case of a lightning conductor. A small copper wire will carry away a moderate current without disturbance, because the current and the resistance of the wire have some manageable relation to each other. But, if a flash of lightning were to pass along the same wire, it would fuse the wire; because, although the resistance would be the same, the proportion borne by the electro-motive force of the lightning to the conductivity of the wire, would have no manageable relation to the current. One the same principle a piece of carbon introduced into a circuit stops the passage of a feeble current, being a bad conductor. It, however, allows a strong current to pass; but, before doing so, it offers such vigorous resistance that the energy necessary to overcome the resistance is sufficient to heat the carbon white hot, or, if there be a break in the carbon, to cause an electric arc at the point of fracture. This is the principle of the electric light.

Texas paper: They were raised here in Austin, but she did not know much about gardening; at the same time, she did not care to expose her ignorance to her husband. They had only been married a short time when he said: "I notice the asparagus is about ripe; don't you want to go out into the garden and get some?" She replied: "I'll tell you what we will do. We will go out together. You climb up and shake the tree, and I'll catch them in my apron as they fall."

Dairy, Grain and Fruit

RANCHES FOR SALE

—BY—

Sweetser & Alsip

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

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Dairy, Fruit or Grain Ranch of 400 Acres; nice Dwelling; good Barn, 40x112; Fruit of all varieties; 40 acres in Alfalfa; 9 acres in Red Clover, which can be increased to 100; one half of land is tillable, balance timber and pasture; a good Milk Route in the town of Plymouth. There goes with the place 19 head of Stock, 6 Horses, 3 Wagons, a lot of Hogs, all Farming Tools, Milk Route, Dairy Implements, etc. There are three good Carp Ponds on the place. Situated 1½ miles from Plymouth, Amador county. Will be sold at a bargain.

—ALSO—

Dairy or Grain Farm of 300 Acres, with good Buildings of all kinds for Dairy purposes; Plows, Harrows, etc; will all produce Alfalfa; 7 miles from Sacramento; will give easy terms of payment; price, $15,000.

—ALSO—

160 Acres, with small Orchard and Vineyard; well timbered; spring of living water on the place; Dwelling and small Barn; price, $3,200.

—ALSO—

160 Acres (Homestead Title); Dwelling, small Barn; 600 fruit-bearing Trees; Vineyard of 300 Vines; being the key to a good Stock Range; price, $300. Tools, Stock, Harrows, Plows, 30 head of stock Cattle, can be purchased with place if desired.

—ALSO—

160 Acres Near Auburn, Placer county, well improved. Has Good Orchard—all varieties of Trees, Vineyard; Small Dwelling, Barn, Farming Tools, etc. Price, $4,000.

—ALSO—

A Farm of 160 Acres near Auburn; Good Building; small Orchard, vineyard, etc.; price $2,500.

—ALSO—

A Farm of 40 Acres on Lower Stockton Road, four miles from Sacramento; price $1,600.

—ALSO—

A Fine Fruit Ranch of 162 Acres, near Sacramento, consisting of 10 acres in Vineyard, 8 acres in Strawberries, 6 acres in Blackberries, 6 acres in Orchard, with fruit of all varieties; 10 Windmills and Pumps, horse-power; good buildings; well fenced; price $10,000.

SWEETSER & ALSIP, Sacramento.

Texas Lands.

FORD & KELSEY HAVE ON HAND large bodies of CHOICE FARMING and GRAZING LANDS in Taylor county and the adjoining counties in Texas. They represent a large quantity of well-selected state school lands, and can afford to sell these lands on very reasonable terms and on twenty years' time. Their lands vary in price from $1 10 to $3 per acre, according to location, quality of land, etc. They would respectfully request all persons making investments in that portion of Texas to call on them. They already have gained a large share of California patronage from Californians who have visited northwest Texas, and the reason for it one can readily imagine. E. M. Ford has been a resident of Taylor county for five or six years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the county and all the counties immediately surrounding Taylor. F. M. Kelsey has been a resident of that county for somewhat over a year, and has made the soil and peculiarities of Texas a study. Any information desired will be gladly furnished. Address FORD & KELSEY, Abilene, Taylor county, Texas. au19-3p1m*

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY,

1012 I Street, Sacramento, Cal.

The Twentieth Year will begin

Wednesday..................August 2, 1882

MRS. HERMON PERRY,
MISS KATE V. DARLING,
Principals.
au18-3p1m

BLACK DIAMOND COAL AND SCREENINGS.

THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN SUPERIOR MONTE DIABLO COAL, the most economical that can be used for steam, is for sale in lots to suit, at Black Diamond Landing, Contra Costa county, and at the office of the Company, southeast corner of Folsom and Spear streets, San Francisco.

P. B. CORNWALL,
President B. D. C. M. CO
m7-tf

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NATIONAL GOLD BANK

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This Bank has correspondents in Mexico, South America, West Indies, Australia, Honolulu, and all parts of the world, and special facilities for making collections. se12-4ptf

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MONEY TO LOAN.

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☞ Commercial and Savings Deposits received, and a general banking business done.

Exchange on San Francisco and the East.

Interest was paid on Savings Deposits in this Bank, for the Semi-Annual Term ending JUNE 30th, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. s1-4p1m

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

GRAIN

IN WAREHOUSE, OR OTHER APPROVED SECURITY,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

California State Bank,

SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA.

au6-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, county of Sacramento.—In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM A. WHITE, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court room of said Court, at the Courthouse, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said WILLIAM A. WHITE, deceased, and for hearing the application of A. C. SWEETSER for the issuance to him of letters of administration with will annexed thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1882.

[SEAL.] THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.
By CHAS. M. COGLAN, Deputy Clerk.
WHITE & GEORGE, Attorneys for Petitioner.
s7-td

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,
County Clerk
jy10-tf

PROPOSALS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE county of Sacramento will receive proposals to raise the track and approaches of the wire bridge known as the McCracken bridge, said bridge to be raised two feet, or as high as can be done without interfering with the main cables; the bridge to be well secured by proper blocking at the abutments, and the wires sustaining the track to be shortened and made secure.

Also, bids for strengthening the Michigan Bar bridge, by putting a new bent under the bridge or a truss on the top; the bent to be made of Oregon pine timber, 12x12 inch mudsill, 8x12 redwood; truss to be of Oregon timber, 10x10, with proper bolts and rods. Separate bids will be required on each proposition. Bids will be opened TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M.

s6-td THOS. H. BERKEY, Clerk.

PROPOSALS

—FOR—

FURNISHING PAPER

—FOR THE—

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING,
SACRAMENTO, August 30, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until OCTOBER 1, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., for FURNISHING PAPER for the State Printing Office for the coming year, in qualities and quantities as per schedule, to be furnished on application to the Superintendent of State Printing.

Bidders will please furnish samples, with price per pound or per ream, for the different weights, and also names of makers whose stock they propose to supply.

Bidders will state their prices on the basis of ninety per cent. in gold coin, and ten per cent. in silver coin.

Paper to be furnished in such quantities, more or less, as may be needed and ordered from time to time by the Superintendent of State Printing. Payments to be made in warrants upon the State Treasury.

Section 532 of the Political Code provides that "No bid shall be considered unless accompanied by a certified check in the sum of two thousand dollars, gold coin, payable to the Governor, for the use of the People of the State of California, conditioned that if the bidder receives the award of the contract he will, within thirty days, enter into bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor of the State, that he will faithfully perform the conditions of his contract. All bids must be for the furnishing and delivery of the paper at the State Printing Office, in the city of Sacramento, so that the State shall not be charged with any cost of transportation or delivery."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept all or any portion of any bid.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Paper for the State Printing Office."

Bidders are invited to be present at opening of bids.

J. D. YOUNG,
au31-1m Superintendent of State Printing.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

READING OF THE PAST, PRESENT and future. Mrs. I. C. Andrews, the well known Character Reader, Fortune Teller and Clairvoyant, Seventh street, between G and H, next door to A. M. E. Church. Also, Trance Medium, consultation upon business, etc. au16-4p1m

SPIRITUALISM.

MRS. EMMA A. MAYER, TRANCE MEDIUM, 626 I street, near Seventh. Consultations daily. Communications given from departed friends. au10-1m

Friend & Terry

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COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

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At Wholesale and Retail, and

Manufactured to Order at the Mills of the Company.

Also Doors, Windows, Blinds, Shakes, Shingles, Bolts and Ties.

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BRANCH YARD,

Corner Twelfth & J Sts., Sacramento, Cal.

au19-4p6m

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jy24-3p3m&sw3m

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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.

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BONELESS COOKED HAM.

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au22-1m

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Boys' Bicycles, $15 up.

Mechanics' Tools

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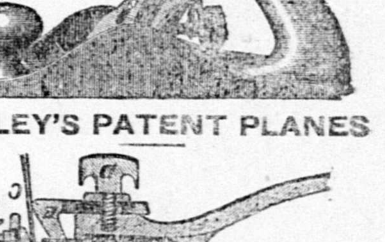

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No. 5 Swings 9 inches..........................$125 00
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SCROLL-SAWS, MORTISER,
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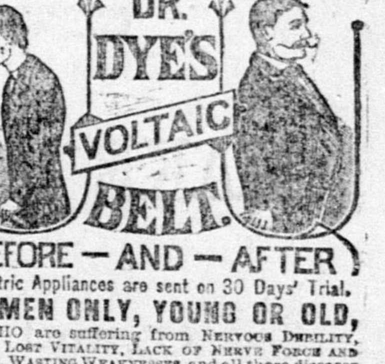

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