AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

Increased Interest in Jersey Stock—Agricultural Journals and their Surroundings—September Rains.

Those who examined the cattle exhibited at the late State Fair were struck with the large exhibit of Jersey cattle as compared to the exhibit of other breeds of stock and compared to the exhibits of Jerseys in former years. We are not prepared to state the number of either breed on exhibition, but we think there were more than double as many Jerseys as of any other breed. Only a few years ago the first Jersey made its appearance at the State Fair, and at that time it was regarded as a curiosity, and was almost the subject of ridicule. The idea that animals like those could become popular as milch cows was considered impossible. A great many regarded it as but a little, if any, improvement on the old Spanish stock of the country. The color was similar, and its loose build and peaked points were quite suggestive of the wild animals that roamed the plains of the State before the settlement of the country by Americans. The Jerseys were smaller than the Spanish cattle, and to a close observer had no other resemblance except in a general ground color. Within a few years they have become the most popular cattle in the State for the dairy and for the use, as cows, of private families. No one now thinks of buying a shorthorn for a family cow, and few use them in the pure blood for the dairy. The cross between the Jerseys and the shorthorns makes a good-bodied, short-legged cow, of mild disposition and a good milker. Her hair is fine and soft and generally of solid colors. She gives rich milk, and a good quantity of it, and will give milk just as long as she is well fed and carefully handled. That is, she gives milk from the time she comes in one year till the time she comes in the next year. We do not approve of milking so long as this, however. The calves are not large, but they are strong and hardy and feed well. Of course the thoroughbred shorthorns are more valuable for beef cattle, but for the dairies give us the cross. We have had no experience with the cross between the Jerseys and the Ayrshires. We see no reason why they should not make good milch cows, but they would be too small for general use, and the quality of the milk would not be as good. Both the Durham and the Jersey give rich milk, and the Jersey, being the older and more thoroughly fixed breed, transmits its characteristics, including the richness of the milk, to the mixed progeny. The people of the State are right in giving encouragement to importers and breeders of Jersey cattle, and we are satisfied that their continued use in the dairy will be kept up. In numbers, the stock exhibition, so far as horned stock was concerned, was not up to the exhibitions of many former years, but we asked a prominent Jersey breeder how it compared with the exhibitions of former years, and received the reply that it was better than ever before, and for the reason that there were more Jerseys on exhibition. The Jerseys are becoming much more generally distributed than any other imported thoroughbred stock, for the reason that so many are purchased and kept in the towns and cities for family use. These are generally well cared for, and are bred to bulls of their own breed, and the calves are all raised and go into the hands of neighbors and friends, to be kept in the same way and for the same purpose—for family cows. Thus they are becoming introduced everywhere and are increasing rapidly.

Agricultural Journals and Their Surroundings.

All agricultural journals should be published in the country, where their surroundings are such as are likely to inspire love and enthusiasm for agriculture. They should also be published by men who have had experience as practical agriculturists, and they should be edited by men of the same class. Otherwise they are apt to become agricultural journals only in name. Man is a creature of circumstances. He sympathizes with and becomes a part of his surroundings. He imbibes the ideas and sympathies of his associates and associations, and in his writings and publications he reflects those opinions and sympathies. If surrounded by commercial and mercantile men he becomes a part of such men, in one sense. He becomes acquainted with their transactions, with their successes and losses, with their hopes and fears, with their aspirations and ambitions, and naturally and sympathetically partakes of all these feelings, and reflects these feelings in his conversation and communications. Thus it is that those agricultural journals that are published in large commercial cities become in reality more commercial than agricultural journals. They seek out and obtain commercial patronage, and in return for this patronage and support are compelled to listen to and advocate commercial interests. This would be all right, if commercial interests always ran parallel with and corresponded with agricultural interests. But this is not the case, but quite the contrary. It is true that when agriculture of any country is prosperous the commercial interests of the same country are apt to be in a prosperous condition also, just as when we have an abundance of snow and rain in the mountains, the rivers run full of water. But commerce, to a great extent, depends on agriculture for its prosperity, and the men engaged in commerce and general trading make their profits, to a great extent, on handling agricultural products and agricultural supplies. They therefore resort often to doubtful shifts and shams to reduce prices of agricultural products in first hands, and the frequent repetition of these shifts and shams, and the great number of persons engaged in their perpetration, leads each individual interested in them to smother any conscientious scruples he may have as an individual and shift all responsibility from himself to the shoulders of others, whom, he says, would go to the same extent even if he were not engaged with them. In other words, he satisfies his own conscience by spreading out all responsibility till it rests on him so lightly that he does not feel it. The journal that exists in the midst of this atmosphere necessarily draws its life and inspiration from its surroundings, and can not well be true to the best interests of the farmer at all times. Hence we find it often occupying doubtful positions on important questions as between the agricultural and commercial interests, and very seldom squarely on either side of such questions. We would not have an agricultural or commercial journal on either side of the interest of either industry to the exclusion of justice and right, but we would have both true to the interest they represent, and fair to the opposite interest. We do not believe a commercial journal could exist in a purely agricultural community from which it drew a large share of its support and inspiration, and at the same time be true to the interests of commerce. And we do not believe the converse of this position. All our commercial journals are located in commercial centers, and so should all our agricultural journals be located in agricultural centers. The commercial journals are expected, and it is demanded of them, that they forward the best interests of their clients, under any and all circumstances; and so it should be expected and required that agricultural journals should at all times forward the best interests of their clients under any and all circumstances. We hold they cannot do this when their surroundings and inspirations are not agricultural.

The September Rains, Etc

September rains are not uncommon in this State, and yet we cannot say they are common or usual. Nor do we think they can be considered as indicating anything as to the succeeding winter or rainy season. We have had very wet winters following Septembers in which we had heavy rains, and we have had very dry winters following Septembers in which there was not a drop of rain fell. We do not, therefore, think the recent showers and cold weather have any significance as to the weather for the coming winter. Nor do we think they give us any indication of the probable early setting in of the rainy season, or the contrary. About all the significance that we can gather from the late rains is that for this September we have had an early rainstorm or succession of showers, and we may or may not have them repeated, or have similar ones at any time. There are other facts and circumstances, however, that may be taken as indicative of the probable weather during the coming winter. We have not the rain-tables by us for the last thirty-two years, and will therefore only state them from recollection and in general terms. Since 1849 the seasons, so far as amount of rainfall is concerned, seem to have been divided into periods or clusters of six or seven years each. During this period, or during each seven years, we have had one season of maximum rainfall and one season of minimum rainfall, and the other seasons in each period have been characterized by gradations, or ascending or descending scales, making the full amount of rainfall of each period, or cluster of years, very nearly equal. Following out this idea, or seven-year period, the present year is the one, or in which we should have the minimum of rain for the period ending in 1882. Now there may be nothing in the above observations, but a careful study of the tables will certainly attract the attention of a thoughtful mind, and tend to fasten a conviction that there is some significance in the uniformity of the recurrence of the same general result.

California Bermuda Grass.

There is in California a grass which seems to be indigenous here, and which is extending rapidly over the low river bottoms, that very much resembles the imported Bermuda grass. The manner of its growing and spreading over the soil by runners, which, at each joint, have roots penetrating the soil, seems to be very similar to the Bermuda grass. The leaf and the seed, head and blossom, are the same as those of the common Bermuda grass, but the seed is larger and of different shape and color. The habits of this grass are very similar to those of the Bermuda grass proper. Both retain life under water, however deep and however long covered. Both come forward late in the spring, and both are cut short in growth early in the fall upon the occurrence of cold weather. Both are very tenacious of life under cultivation—a division of roots only seeming to stimulate growth and rapid extension. By some this grass is called butter grass, from the fact that cows feeding on it give such rich milk that makes so much and good butter. It is barely possible that it is indentical with the imported Bermuda grass, and only grows coarse in consequence of the richness of the soil which it finds on our rich bottom lands. Whatever may be the true name or class of this grass, it is one of the most valuable native grasses we have, and about the only one that is perennial.

A Splendid Peach.

One of the finest clingstone peaches we have ever seen was placed on exhibition at the State Fair by the well known nurseryman and orchardist of Washington, Yolo county, C. W. Reed. We understand that Mr. Reed discovered the peach growing on a seedling tree in Sacramento, and seeing at once its superior value secured all the buds from the tree with which to bud a portion of his seedling trees he has raised from seed this season. The peach is very large, highly colored, and has every appearance, in form and otherwise, of being a freestone. The pulp is a rich yellow, and of very fine grain and flavor. Mr. Reed regards his find as worth thousands of dollars to him and a great acquisition to the State. If no name has already been given this peach, we suggest as very appropriate the name "Sacramento."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Thin slices of bread dipped in tomato sauce, and then fried in butter until they are brown, take the place of an omelet. This is a good way to utilize stale bread.

The rind of a lemon is recommended by a noted cook as giving a delicate flavor to tomato catsup. It should not be put in until the catsup is done and is cool. Cut it in small pieces.

When about to broil fish it is a good plan to grease the gridiron well with a little lard. You will not be troubled then by having about half the fish sticking to the gridiron when you attempt to remove it to the platter.

If you wish to clean your spice-mill, you will find that by grinding a handful of raw rice through it this can be accomplished. The particles of spice and pepper or coffee will not adhere to it after this rice is ground through it.

A handsome and yet simple, easily-made sofa-cushion cover is made of one square of satin; on this embroider a spray of flowers; it may done with Kensington stitch and crewels or with the popular ribbon embroidery. Finish the edge with a cord or fringed silk.

Pretty and odd chairbacks are made of squares of linen and of satin. This seems at first a strange combination, but the effect is excellent. Where the squares are joined cover the seams with fancy stitches. The satin squares may be left without ornamentation, and all the work be put on the linen ones. Embroidery, or painting, or etching are the favorite methods employed.

Sometimes the mackerel intended for breakfast is not fresh enough in the morning to be eatable; it is then a good time to serve boiled mackerel. Wrap the fish in a cloth securely, so that you can lift it from the kettle when it is tender without breaking it. If you change the water two or three times, it will freshen in a very few minutes; do not change from boiling water to cold, but pour from the teakettle each time.

Lemon shortcake requires a rich and very light crust; it must not be too thick, either; when baked, cut it open and spread butter on the upper and under parts; then put in a filling made of the rind, juice and pulp of two lemons, one heaping cup of sugar, and cup of cream; if you cannot procure cream, make the filling as for lemon jelly cake, with water thickened with cornstarch, in place of cream; cook in a basin set in a pan of boiling water.

Blackberries need to be cooked a long time in order to expel the air from them—a much longer time is necessary for raspberries. Let them cook slowly, until the berries have shrunk at least half; unless you do this there is likely to be enough air left in to start fermentation. If there is more juice than you like to have in the cans, you can boil it down and pour over the berries, or strain it and boil for jelly.

Tomato salad is an agreeable entre, and goes exceedingly well with almost any dinner, but particularly well with fried or roast meats. To half a dozen medium-sized tomatoes, with the skins removed and the tomatoes sliced, add the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, also one raw egg, well beaten and mixed with a tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of sugar, with cayenne pepper and salt to suit the taste. When all these are mixed thoroughly, add half of a small cupful of vinegar.

Good plain gingerbread is made of two pounds of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of cinnamon and ginger, one pint of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half a cup of sweet milk; if you have sour milk, use that, and a half a teaspoonful of soda. Bake in very thin layers; mark each layer with a fork in lines an inch apart. The oven should be hot when the gingerbread is put in.

Jelly made from unripe grapes, just before they change from green to purple, is very delicate. Wash the grapes, after picking them from the stems, in several waters, then put them in a porcelain kettle; wash them before putting them on the stove, as then you will not need to put any water with them, and of course the less time it will take to boil the juice. Put the grapes when sufficiently cooked in a bag made of firm flannel, and let the juice strain out without squeezing, if possible.

When a newspaper writer is in doubt about the spelling of a word he gives an indefinite dab at it and leaves the compositor to figure it out. Some physicians must have a similar habit when in doubt as to the particular drug they want—or else some druggists are unreliable.—[Philadelphia News.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE LATE MAGAZINES — SELECTIONS FROM NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Beauty in the House—Ancient History—Slaves of Paris—Law Publications—Minerals and Stocks—Etc.

"They were Married" is the title of the last romance from the pens of Walter Besant and James Rice. It is a pleasant novel, not deep, not thrilling, but very companionable. It is issued in cheap and convenient form in Lovell's library series, by the John W. Lovell Company, New York.

Professor Asa Mahan has issued a treatise on "Mental Philosophy," which is published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. It is intended to furnish guides for college classes, academies and high schools, and it is claimed for it that it is a complete system of mental science. We have not been able to accord to this work the time that is its due, for it is not merely to be read, but to be studied. However, the examination given it leads us to the conclusion that it is well adapted to the purposes stated. Most works of this character have been too voluminous for the student in the seminary and high schools, and the great mass of them treat of but one department of the mind—the intellect. In Professor Mahan's work he has certainly given us a book that presents a sufficiently ample and clear elucidation of the whole subject, yet it is concise, and will not discourage or overburden. Those who enter upon a study of this octavo volume, if they will first and thoroughly master the preliminary definitions and elucidations, will pass through the other portions of the work with pleasure as well as profit.

From Henry Carey Baird & Co., Philadelphia, we have "The Practical Steam Engineer's Guide in the construction and management and design of stationary, portable and steam fire-engines, steam pumps, boilers, injectors, governors, indicators, etc." It is by Emory Edwards, author of "A Catechism of the Marine Steam Engine," etc. It is rated at $2 50, and is a large octavo, which the publishers announce they will mail at their own cost to any part of the world. Thus much of detail, because we believe there are very many engineers, firemen and steam users who will be desirous of possessing this admirable work. It comes indorsed by the best authority and has been published in England, and met with the heartiest reception. It is illustrated by 119 clear and excellent engravings. The evidences adduced in favor of this work warrant the judgment that it will prove to engineers and firemen a book of valuable reference, and those who own or use steam-power it will enable to exercise an intelligent supervision over it and those whom they employ to manage it. It is undeniable that very many who run steam engines are men of rather limited education. For such a book of this character must be written in very plain language, and this is just what Mr. Edwards has done—he has employed no symbols beyond their comprehension.

For private reading, as well as for use as a manual for instruction, P. V. N. Myers has presented to the public an octavo volume bearing the title "Outlines of Ancient History," from the earliest times to the fall of the western Roman empire, A. D. 476. It is from the press of Harper & Bros., New York, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Manuals of history that are placed in the hands of students are too often dry and uninteresting because of the method of treatment. They are too often mere inventories of events, and hence fail to awaken a proper interest in what should be one of the most engaging of studies. Often, when this fault is avoided in the attempt to make the narative interesting, the perspective is found to be false and misleading, in the effort to compress the history of the earliest times into a small space. The avoidance of these errors seems to have been the aim of the author of the volume under notice—and that he has had a fair measure of success, those who examine his book with care will be lead to confess. For instance, in this introduction to what should follow—full reading—he has avoided too much consideration of dynastic and political annals. He has preferred to let ethnological rather than chronological methods govern. In the latter system all the streams that go to make up the historical river are treated at the same time—that is to say, the effort is to bring them all along together, by constantly going back and bringing up the connections. In the ethnological method, however, the system is to trace separately each tributary from its source to its union with the main stream. The author has acted upon another idea also, and that is that, as he expresses it, "the character and work of a Moses, a Solon, or a Lycurgus, have been far more potent elements in the formation of the complex product that we call civilization, and are therefore more worthy of a place in our thoughts, as students of a growing humanity, than the petty wars and intrigues of kings and emperors, whose only claim upon our attention is that the accidents of history have made them titled personages." We are pleased with the author's work, and can recommend it to be placed in the hands of first readers of history—by which we do not mean, however, mere juveniles, but those who are preparing for a serious study of ancient history, and those who are so circumscribed by time and circumstance that they must be content with condensation and treatise.

Decidedly one of the most attractive novels we have read in these latter days is from the pen of Emile Gaboriau, and is published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. It is entitled "The Slaves of Paris." It is a complete unveiling of the system of blackmailing that is practiced by certain classes in Paris, put in the form of an absorbing romance, with a plot of the most intricate character. But the novelist at no time so involves the reader as to lessen the interest, or to confuse or weary the understanding. Gaboriau is at once one of the most adroit and most tantalizing of novelists. He wins the attention, and before the reader is well aware of it he has him interested in the most intricate of mazes, that calls for all the thought and consideration of the reader, and that does not allow him to speculate in the least as to the probable outcome of the story. Withal, he is critical, and his powers of analysis of human motives show him to be a student of men, and leads one to believe that he would make an admirable detective. It cannot be considered an objection that he prefers to deal with the lowest types—they exist. They are vital factors in our social system, and he presents them in their strongest lights and deepest shadows, and if they are at times revolting they are none the less true to the originals. Among modern French writers we know of none more fruitful, vigorous or interesting than Gaboriau. This is also to be said of him; there is not a line—however low the character pictured, or however vile the subject treated—but may be read without a shock to modesty or a blush. The book is for sale by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

Mrs. T. W. Dewing was the author of a neat and very interesting little volume recently, entitled "Beauty in Dress." We noted it at the time with much favor. Mrs. Dewing has now given us, however, a book of far greater value, and which should be in the hands of every housewife in the land. It is entitled "Beauty in the Household." If the reader is not convinced by the text, or sees in his or her experience reason to disagree with the author, yet the volume will be found full of suggestion, and in the discussion of the subject there is profit. But we incline to the belief that Mrs. Dewing has given the matter much consideration, and that she has presented a book that will meet the experience and judgment of the great mass of people who have established homes. If there is a criticism to be made, the ground for it will be found in the fact that she has not given sufficient attention to the modest home—the home of few dollars. The book is for sale by Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, and is from the press of Harper & Bros., New York.

"The Californian" for October is at hand from the San Francisco publishers. This magazine comes to us with a double head, it having taken unto itself the title of the old "Overland Monthly." The publishers inform the reader that with the next number, or the next after that, the magazine will be known by the latter title only, and will be numbered as a new series of that once popular monthly. Miss Milicent Washburn Shinn is now the editor of the magazine. For the month of October the contents are, in addition to the editorials and reviews: "The Doctrines of Ralph Waldo Emerson," by E. R. Sill; "The College of California Water Plan," by S. H. Willey; "Thorns," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Japanese Bonze's Story," by William Elliot Griffis; "Reminiscences of the Gold Period," by James O'Meara; "Too Late," by Carlotta Perry; "Thaloe," Chapters IX and X, by Leonard Kip; "Civilization in South America," by Charles A. Washburn; "The Baby on the Wall," by J. W. Gally; "The Signor American," by James B. Marshall; "Wendish Customs and Superstitions," by John P. Peters; "Is Color-Blindness a Survival?" by E. Pontoppidan; "A Sunset Song," by B. P. Wall; "The Music-Teacher's Sweetheart," by W. C. Morrow; "The Vigilantes of Montana," by Henry Gannett; "Among the Basques," III, by Edward Kirkpatrick; "Nanette," by M. L. Pipes; "Modern Ethics and Egotism," by Milicent Washburn Shinn.

From Harper & Bros., New York, we have "Harper's Magazine" for October. It is one of the most brilliantly illustrated numbers that the firm has issued in many a day. In addition to the usual departments and reviews, there are these leading papers: "Autumn," from a picture by E. A. Abbey; "In Surrey," by Mrs. John Lillie; "Flash: The Fireman's Story," by Will Carleton; "Medical Education in New York," by William H. Ridding; "Certain New York Houses," by M. E. Sherwood; "Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by Mary Robinson; "Old Miss Todd," a story, by Rose Terry Cook; "Southern California," I, by W. H. Bishop; "Changing Skies," a poem, by Annie Fields; "The Spanish Discoverers," by T. W. Higginson; "Symmes and His Theory," by E. F. Madden; "The Railway Invasion of Mexico," by John Bigelow; "Passages from the Journal of a Social Wreck," by Margaret Floyd; "In the Wahlamet Valley of Oregon," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Chief Justice Marshall's Eulogy upon his Wife," by Rev. D. Stevenson, D. D.; "The History of Yankee Jim," by Samuel Adams Drake.

"The Railway Review," Chicago, has published a very interesting and useful little work, written by Frederick H. Smith, consulting engineer and chemist. It is a treatise on rocks, minerals and stocks. Mr. Smith has in a brief way conveyed to his reader a great deal of information about these subjects. The better part of the work is that devoted to the geological subjects. But the treatment of them is not geological in a technical sense; it is rather a book of information for the general reader concerning all kinds of minerals and precious stones, where found, their distinctive characters, their composition, gravity, hardness, etc. But the writer has not belittled the geological branch for all that, and gives a brief and readable account of world-building, fossils, prime minerals, formations, etc. The volume is certainly a brief on several very interesting topics that will find a place.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, we have the October number of the "Atlantic Monthly." The leading papers are: "Two on a Tower," by Thomas Hardy; "Among the Sabine Hills," by Harriet W. Preston; "Storm on Lake Asquam," by John Greenleaf Whittier; "An English Interpreter," by Horace E. Scudder; "Cicada," by John McCarty Pleasants; "Fallow," by Lucy Larcom; "University Administration," by W. T. Hewett; "Pilgrim's Isle," by Thomas Williams Parsons; "The House of a Merchant Prince," by William Henry Bishop; "The Nation of the Willows," by F. H. Cushing; "A Shadow Boat," by Arlo Bates; "The Red Man and the White Man," "The Salon of Madame Necker."

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, we have the latest "Quarterly Review." Its contents are as follows: "The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.;" "Italian Literature of the Renaissance;" "Matthew Arnold on Wordsworth and Byron;" "Mrs. Fanny Kemble's Records of her Life;" "Chinese Literature: Its Connection with Babylonia;" "Natural Scenery;" "State and Prospects of English Agriculture;" "Mediæval Hymns;" "Mozley's Oxford Reminiscences;" "The Paralysis of Government."

A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, have received the latest issue of Harper & Bros.' series of Shakespeare's Plays, as edited by Professor Rolfe. The number contains the drama of "Troilus and Cressida." The historical notes and commentaries to this play are very extended, and are perhaps the fullest that Professor Rolfe has yet given us. No more convenient form of the plays of the great dramatist and poet has yet been adopted than that in which this series is presented. The volumes are small, printed in the clearest of type, and are very convenient for the reader.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have received the thirty-seventh volume of "American Decisions," a work that we have had frequent occasion to remark upon in terms of warm commendation, and that is now a recognized and indispensable series in every well-selected law library. The period embraced by the cases quoted is that covered by the years 1841 and 1842.

The October number of Frank Leslie's "Sunday Magazine" is fully up to the standard attained by this excellent journal. The contents are altogether too voluminous to be recapitulated here. The illustrations are very numerous, and the text embraces a great variety of general miscellany and religious news.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia publications, a novel by Emanuel Gonzales, translated from the French by George D. Cox. It is entitled "A Russian Princess," and is a strong and absorbing romance.

Those who desire to know the tricks that are and can be practiced in card-playing can secure all the desired information on that subject in a little work just issued from the press of John W. Lovell & Co., New York, and for sale by most booksellers. It is entitled "The Tricks of the Greeks Unvailed," and is from the pen of that prince of conjurers Robert Houdin.

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Quiet Hour has had its summer rest and vacation, in common with the great bulk of its contributors. It opens its tangled skein for the new season with a selected list. The award of the "Mexican" prize will be made at an early day, as but a few of the three-score-and-ten of the lists remain to be examined and checked off. A number of communications on the subject are filed for consideration and answer at the proper time. From our host of "tanglers" we now solicit the submission of words of from eight to ten letters each, from which one or more may be selected for a new word-building contest. It has developed that this exercise has proved of value as well as of interest to our contributors, and has increased very much their store of knowledge concerning our language.

Answers to July 29th.

1415. Roar, olio, solo, erst. Rose—root.

1416.
G H A U T
H A R R Y
A R V E R
U R E D O
T Y R O S

1417. Star.

1418. Perspire, cognomen, California, Philippi.

Answers to August 5th.

1419.
C I P O L I N
I S U T I S
P U V I D
O T I S
L I D
I S
N

1420. (1) H (2) C
B O A C A D
H O P P O C A D I S
A P E D I E
O S
C (2) B
C A B B Y E
C A A B A B Y A R D
B B L E R R
A D

1408. (July 15th, reserved) Almanac.

1422. S M O T H E R I N G
M O T H E R I N G
O T H E R I N G
T H E R I N G
H E R R I N G
E R R I N G
R I N G
I N G
N G
G

New Tangles.

1423. Enigma, by H. S. C.:

My 1, 2, 3, the little one cries.
My 4, 5, 11, 6, 7, the printer drives.
My 12, 8, 11, 9, shelters me.
For 10, 13, 14, no word I see.
In all I a late visitor name,
Not wholly unknown to fame.

1424. Enigma, from the *Inter-Ocean*:

There dwelt in England once a man—
1, 2, 3, 4 his title ran;
My 6, 7, 4 he had twice over,
And 5, 1, 2, 3 was his cover;
2, 5, 6, 7 they called the land,
Whereon firm-built his house did stand.
By 5, 1, 8 'twas overhung,
And poets of the place have sung.
(And here—'tis proper you should know it—
I have to say my whole's a poet).
Some said this man was 5, 6, 8,
And some said not and raised debate.
But this is sure, that 5, 2, 3
Was cause to him of misery.

You ask his name, and ask in vain,
Though 2, 3, 1 can it explain.

1425. Square words for Augusta Blake, by Amethyst:

A man's name; a kind of nose; a man's name; a dish; dull.
A title; to vary; old; a girl's name; a field of action.
The first words of each square connected give a prominent Eastern man.

1426. Charade for Rose, by Amethyst. [This is to be solved by sound, and not by spelling.]

One sunny, summer, Sabbath day,
My first walked slowly on my second;
He mused on fair Amanda's eyes,
And future joys and hopes he reckoned.

He failed to hear behind him close,
A low and threatening bovine bellow,
Till suddenly tossed o'er the fence,
And thrown into the plowed ground mellow.

A peal of mirth, like silver bells,
And near his fair Amanda standing;
She could not whole with his sad plight,
So ludicrous his sudden landing.

Love laughs at locksmiths, it is true,
But can't survive the loved one's laughter;
He turned and fled that rural spot—
Amanda never saw him after.

1427. Conundrums (selected):

Which is the best way of retaining a woman's affections?

Why is a young lady just from boarding-school like a building committee?

Why ought a woman to prefer a brewer's drayman for a husband?

What is the process by which twenty women, assembled in one room, can all be made equally handsome at the same moment?

Why is a lover who composes a pretty sonnet to the features of his "object" like a soldier?

1428. Eleven hidden rivers:

Dear Miriam: Your letter was read with much pleasure. I have received my new piano, and Carrie Ogles gave me a beautiful cover, dark red, embroidered with white silk. I visited the "Old Sem." last week; had a grand time. Zemast Lawrence and Lem Racket are still there. One afternoon while Miss Green and myself were out walking we saw a fox, and you don't know how frightened we were. Charity Adkins' address is 2506 Madison street. John is going to camp meeting, or that is what he told me. I am going to Rockford next week, and from there to Prospect Park. Can you and Dan go to England with us in the fall? It is 7 o'clock, and I have got to take my painting lesson. Give my regards to Ford and Regmault. Yours, with best wishes, MYRTA HUNT.

Answers to Correspondents.

Gus—1412, 1416, 1415 (no, sir).
Amethyst—1404, 1405, 1407, 1408, 1417.
Julius—Send the MS. back.
Evelyn—The decision was correct, and review proves the criticism to have been justified; 1411, 1413.
L. C.—Try it again; 1415, 1418.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is probably the simplest and purest perfume ever made, being absolutely nothing more than the delicious fragrance of rare flowers, preserved and made permanent, and it is doubtless to this purity of composition that its immense popularity is in a great measure to be ascribed. s23-1t

It Toughens.

SOZODONT toughens the gums and makes them healthy, so that they hold in the teeth firmly. It removes the tartar, gives comfort, is economical of health and money, and when once used will never be given up. Try SOZODONT. s19-3tTuThS

Forty years' experience of an old nurse. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother. Price, 25 cents a bottle. o31-1 MWS

Pierce Bros., corner of Eleventh and J streets, will make a specialty of Poultry for Fair week. Our yard is always stocked with the finest Hens and Chickens. Dressed at short notice. s9-1m

For the Ladies.—Please ask your physician his opinion of PURE CALIFORNIA PORT WINE, PEPSIN AND CALISAYA BARK combined, as a Tonic and Cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion. If satisfactory, try HALL'S PEPSIN WINE BITTERS. au24-6m

Ichi Ban, San Francisco, doubled in size, is the largest Japanese sale exhibition in the world. SHATUCK & FLETCHER export their printing inks to Japan, receive Japanese goods in return, and this is why Ichi Ban survives on low prices. Logical, isn't it? Wholesale and retail. Goods for every branch of retail country trade. jy4-tf

Dairy, Grain and Fruit

RANCHES FOR SALE

—BY—

Sweetser & Alsip

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

No. 1015 Fourth street,

BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO.

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, $900. 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.

SACRAMENTO Business Training School of the Pacific Coast. Graduates assisted in obtaining employment. Send for the College Journal. Address, E. C. Atkinson, Sac'to, Cal. Bushnell's College. jy24-3p3m&sw3m

The People's Photographic Gallery,

No. 627 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

THIS GALLERY HAS JUST BEEN OPENED, and is producing every variety of Photographic work known to the Art. "Good Work and Reasonable Prices," is my motto. Many thanks for the liberal patronage thus far. F. H. GAINES. au26-1s1m

TO THE PUBLIC OF SACRAMENTO.

ENCOURAGED BY THE SUCCESS OF THE first series of the Germania Building and Loan Association, which has netted 15¾ per cent., and the Directors having also been requested by numerous parties to commence a new series, it has therefore been resolved to start the third series.

By the aid of the Association many a mechanic has been enabled to procure himself a home at but very little more than he would actually have had to pay for rent.

The rate of interest to borrowers shall be 10 per cent. per annum, the Society paying all taxes, which is virtually loaning the money at 6 per cent. per annum.

The subscription list of the third series now lays open at the office of the Association, No. 1005 Fourth street. All those desiring can avail themselves of the opportunity of subscribing. The payments of the third series commence from the third Monday in October, 1882.

C. WEISEL, President.
H. J. GOETTIS, Secretary. s22-10t

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

State of California, Executive Department.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL Election will be held throughout the State on

TUESDAY, THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER,

A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two, when the following officers will be elected, to-wit:

Governor,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Two Justices of the Supreme Court,
Secretary of State,
Controller,
Treasurer,
Attorney-General,
Surveyor-General,
Clerk of the Supreme Court,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Six Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to be elected as follows:

First Congressional District—Composed of the City and County of San Francisco—One Representative.

Second Congressional District—Composed of the counties of Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Tuolumne—One Representative.

Third Congressional District—Composed of the counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba—One Representative.

Fourth Congressional District—Composed of the counties of Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura—One Representative.

Two Representatives at large.

Three Railroad Commissioners — To be elected by districts, as follows:

First District—Composed of the counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba—One Railroad Commissioner.

Second District—Composed of the counties of Marin, San Mateo, and the City and County of San Francisco—One Railroad Commissioner.

Third District—Composed of the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne and Ventura—One Railroad Commissioner.

Four Members of the State Board of Equalization, to be elected as follows:

From each Congressional District, One Member.

State Senators—In the following Senatorial Districts:

First District—Composed of the counties of San Diego and San Bernardino—One Senator.

Second District—Composed of the county of Los Angeles—One Senator.

Third District—Composed of the counties of Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo—One Senator.

Fourth District—Composed of the counties of Tulare, Inyo, Fresno, Mono and Kern—One Senator.

Fifth District—Composed of the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—One Senator.

Sixth District—Composed of the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito—One Senator.

Seventh District—Composed of the county of Santa Clara—Two Senators.

Eighth District—Composed of the county of San Mateo and the city and county of San Francisco—One Senator.

Ninth District—Composed of that portion of the city and county of San Francisco bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point where the southerly line of the United States Military Reservation, known as the "Presidio Reservation," intersects with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; thence meandering along the waters of said ocean and the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, northerly, easterly and southerly, to the point where Washington street intersects with said bay; thence westerly along said Washington street to its intersection with First avenue; thence northerly along said avenue to its intersection with the southerly boundary line of the said "Presidio Reservation;" thence westerly, and along the southerly boundary line of said "Presidio Reservation," to its intersection with the Pacific Ocean and the point of beginning—Two Senators.

Tenth District—Composed of that portion of the city and county of San Francisco, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point where the southerly boundary line of the "Presidio Reservation" intersects with the waters of the Pacific Ocean; thence easterly and along the southerly boundary line of said "Presidio Reservation" to the point where First avenue intersects with said boundary line; thence southerly along said First avenue to the point where Washington street intersects with said First avenue; thence easterly along said Washington street to its intersection with the waters of the bay of San Francisco; thence southerly along the line of said bay to the point of intersection of Market street with said bay; thence westerly along said Market street to the point where Geary street intersects with said Market street; thence westerly along said Geary street to where it connects with the Point Lobos toll road; thence along said Point Lobos toll road