UNITED INTERESTS.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

Plan of Organization — By-Laws—Trustees Elected—Stock Subscribed, etc.

A large number of fruit-growers assembled at Grangers' Hall at 1 P. M. yesterday to complete the organization of the California Fruit-Growers' Association, which was commenced on Tuesday last. The meeting was called to order and presided over by Dr. W. A. Hughson, R. D. Stephens acting as Secretary. Representative fruit men were present from Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Placer, Napa, El Dorado, Sacramento and Tulare counties, as were also three of the largest fruit-shipping firms in the State. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, that of uniting for the purpose of securing the low rate of freight on consignments East.

James Holland wanted to know what was the matter with the "Fruit Union."

Senator Routier replied in brief but satirical remarks, in which he handled the Union Trustees and their "king shipper, Porter," as the speaker was pleased to call him, without gloves. He said in the Union under the present management the shipper and producer had no voice, was at the mercy of Mr. Porter. Under the present proposition every man was allowed to take all the risks himself, handle his own goods, consign to whoever he pleased, and save to himself the princely percentage that it was proposed to give to Porter. Several other gentlemen spoke briefly in the same strain. All owned stock in the Union, but do not propose to have anything to do with it or their "favored shipper," Mr. Porter, this season.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to draft by-laws reported the same, and they were read, approved and the committee discharged.

They proposed an incorporation, to be known as The California Fruit-growers' Association; capital stock $20,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of 20 cents each, with headquarters at Sacramento, each share of stock, except in case of shippers, to represent one acre of land bearing fruit or producing vegetables.

The books were opened, and in a very few moments 3,695 shares were subscribed and 50 per cent. of the price of the stock paid up. Some present could not speak for others with whom they were interested, but were positive that the entire fruit acreage in this section would join the Association.

Stock was taken as follows: Weinstock & Lubin, Sacramento, 100 shares; C. W. Reed, Sacramento, 500; W. J. Wilson & Son, Newcastle, 200; Gregory & Barnes, shippers, Sacramento, 500; Lyon & Curtis, shippers, Sacramento, 500; W. R. Strong & Co., shippers, Sacramento, 500; H. H. Plate, Natoma, Trustee, 100; Newcastle Fruit-Growers' Shipping and Preserving Association, John C. Boggs, President, 500; J. Routier, Routier's Station, 100; W. A. Hughson, Sacramento, 75; A. Mouton, 30; Joseph Hahn, Napa, 50; J. B. Bradford, Franklin, 30; R. D. Stephens, Sacramento, 100; James Holland, Sacramento, 10; M. M. Harding, Tulare, 75; L. H. Fassett, Sacramento, 20; E. P. Figg, Sacramento, 10; E. Greer, Sacramento, 25; John Studerus, Routier's, 100; Webster Treat, Davisville, 100; P. W. Butler, Penryn, 10; A. F. Abbott, Marysville, 10; H. E. Parker, Penryn, 5; R. B. Blower, Woodland, 25; George Kerr, Elk Grove, 10; S. Lavenson, 10.

The stockholders elected the following Trustees: R. D. Stephens, Sacramento; J. Routier, Routier's Station; E. Greer, Brighton; J. C. Boggs, Newcastle; Webster Treat, Davisville; A. F. Abbott, Marysville; E. P. Figg, Sacramento river; H. H. Plate, Natoma; R. B. Blowers, Woodland.

The Trustees will meet at Grangers' Hall on Tuesday next, at 1 P. M., to organize, elect a Secretary, Treasurer, etc.

The meeting was harmonious, enthusiastic, and an association starting off with such strength and unanimity of sentiment cannot fail, but must necessarily result in the accomplishment of much good.

Below are given the by-laws in full:

BY-LAWS OF THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

We, the undersigned, owners of the number of shares of stock in the California Fruit-Growers' Association set opposite our respective names, hereunto attached, which number of shares constitutes a majority of all the subscribed capital stock of said Association, do hereby adopt and publish the following by-laws for the management and control of the California Fruit-Growers' Association:

TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The powers and authorities necessary for the full management and control of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, nine in number, who shall be elected by the stockholders annually, on the third Wednesday in January of each year. No person shall be eligible for the office of Trustee who shall not hold, at the time of his election, five shares of the stock of the company. And the office of any Trustee shall become vacant whenever he shall cease to hold said minimum quantity of stock, associated with equivalent producing acreage. At the first meeting after their election, which must be held within ten days thereof, the Board of Trustees must organize by the election of one of their number as President, and a second as Vice-President, for their term. They shall also elect a Treasurer, who may or may not be of their number, and may be a corporation. They shall also elect a Secretary, who may or may not be one of their number, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and perform such duties as the Board may, by vote, prescribe. They may also appoint a General Manager, who may or may not be one of their number, to hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and to perform such duties as the Board may prescribe. They shall fix the salaries and amount of bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer, and see to the proper filing of such bonds, and their maintenance in unimpaired sufficiency of security. They may fix their own times and places of meeting, for the transaction of the business of the corporation, and may adopt such rules and regulations for their government and for the management of the affairs of the corporation as they may deem desirable, and not inconsistent with the provisions of these laws. Trustees shall receive no compensation for their services to the corporation as such, but shall be paid their actual traveling expenses in attendance upon any meeting of the Board of Trustees.

THE PRESIDENT.

Section 2. The President shall be the executive officer of the corporation, and shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Trustees; shall sign, with the Secretary, all certificates of stock, deeds, contracts, leases, and generally exercise all other authorities and perform all other duties connected with the affairs of the corporation requisite and appropriate to such office. He shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed actual traveling expenses in attendance upon any business appertaining to the affairs of the corporation.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Section 3. The Vice-President shall, in the absence or other incapacity of the President, perform his duties and exercise his power, being subject to the same rules as to compensation and expenses when acting as such President.

MEETINGS.

Section 4. Special meetings.—The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall call special meetings of the stockholders of the corporation, or the Board of Trustees, whenever, in his judgment, the interests of the corporation require, or at any time on the written request of the stockholders representing a majority of the subscribed stock of the corporation; causing, in the case of the stockholders, two weeks' notice of the meeting and its objects to be published in some paper in the county in which the corporation's principal business house is situated; and in the case of the Board of Trustees, at least three days' notice to each member of the Board, personally or in writing, addressed to his last known place of abode; provided, that when all the stockholders of the corporation, or all the members of the Board of Trustees shall be present at any meeting, however convened, and shall sign a written consent thereto in the minutes thereof, business of any nature may be transacted thereat, in like manner and with like effect, as if such meetings were formally called. At each annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held as before provided on the third Wednesday of each year, the President shall submit a report of the operations of the corporation for the year preceding, accompanied by detailed reports from the Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKS.

Section 5. Subdivision 1. The capital stock of this corporation shall be evidenced by certificates duly signed by the President and Secretary, consisting of 100,000 shares, of the par value of 20 cents per share; and certificates may be issued prior to the full payment of the par value, subject to the provisions of this by-law. Each subscriber must, upon the issuance of his certificate, pay to the Secretary 50 per cent. of the par value, and thereafter, on the call of the Board of Trustees, must pay 25 per cent. of such par value until the whole is fully paid.

Subdivision 2. No person shall be admitted as a stockholder in this corporation, either by original subscription or by purchase, transfer or otherwise, nor shall any certificate of stock be issued to any person, unless such person is the owner of, either one acre of orchard, or one acre of vineyard of shipping grapes, or one acre of small fruits or vegetables, suitable for shipping beyond the limits of the State of California, for each share of stock which he claims to have issued or transferred to him; *provided* that persons or firms engaged in fruit shipping may become members without being growers of fruit, by subscribing for 500 shares of stock each, and paying the regular assessments prescribed in these by-laws for payment by all other stockholders.

Subdivision 3. The Secretary may require from any person claiming the issuance of transfer of a certificate of stock, an affidavit, showing that he is qualified to own the same under the provisions of Subdivision 2 hereof.

Subdivision 4. If any person to whom stock has been issued in accordance with the provisions of Subdivision 2 hereof, shall cease to possess the qualifications required by said Subdivision 2, he shall *ipso facto* to the extent to which he shall so have ceased to possess such qualifications, cease to be or to have any right as a stockholder of this corporation, *except* that he may transfer his stock to any person qualified to be admitted as a stockholder, or may surrender the same to the corporation, in accordance with the provisions hereof; *provided, however*, that the representative of the estate of a deceased, insolvent or bankrupt stockholder may exercise ownership of the stock of such deceased, insolvent or bankrupt stockholder, so long as his estate shall continue to own the orchard, vineyard or vegetable land necessary to qualify the original owner to hold such stock; *and provided*, that persons or firms who are not fruit-growers shall cease to be qualified or eligible to hold stock when they cease to be shippers of fruit; and *provided farther*, that any stockholder, while still qualified as such, may at any time surrender and deliver to the Secretary his certificate of stock for cancellation, and the same shall thereupon be cancelled, provided it is fully paid, or he then pays it up fully. From the time of such surrender of such stock he shall no longer be a stockholder in said corporation, and by such surrender he shall forfeit whatever he may have paid on such stock.

Subdivision 5. These by-laws shall be printed in full on the back of each certificate.

SECRETARY.

Section 6. The Secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the corporation. He shall keep full minutes of the proceedings at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Trustees. He shall, jointly with the President, sign all certificates of stock, always strictly in accordance with Section 5 hereof, regulating stock issue and transfers, keeping proper books of record hereof; shall make in due form, in accordance also with Section 5 hereof, all transfers of stock, whenever required, carefully cancelling all retired stock certificates; shall keep an accurate account of the stockholders of the corporation; shall countersign all contracts, deeds and leases signed by the President under the direction of the Board of Trustees, keeping an accurate record of the same. He shall collect of the subscribers to stock in this corporation the amounts of the contribution to its capital and pay the same over to the Treasurer of the corporation. He shall keep accurate accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation, and full and detailed books of account with the various individual subscribers. He shall cause to be prepared and periodically issued to the Trustees for the exclusive benefit of the corporation, reports and estimates of the probable fruit yield of each season, and reports on Eastern consumption markets; in fact, establishing and maintaining, in the highest possible efficiency, a department of statistics, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, where everything calculated to promote the interests of the stockholders of this corporation may be carefully collected, digested and periodically published to the members of this corporation. He shall issue the proper notices of all meetings of the stockholders and Board of Trustees. He shall, in all other respects, perform such other duties as may be appropriate to the office of Secretary, and be required by the Board of Trustees.

TREASURER.

Section 7. The Treasurer shall have charge of the finances of the corporation; shall receive from the Secretary, as hereinbefore provided in Section 6, all avails from disposal of stock and proceeds from assessments of stock of the corporation, depositing the same in a bank or depository, to be selected by the Board of Trustees, to the credit of the corporation, thence to be drawn only on the order of the President and Secretary. He shall collect and receive moneys belonging to the corporation from whatever source derived. He shall furnish a good and sufficient bond for the safe custody of the same on the call of, and to the satisfaction of, the Board of Trustees. He shall also keep proper books of account, at all times open to the inspection of stockholders, and at each annual meeting of the stockholders he shall submit a report, accompanied by proper vouchers, of the corporation for the preceding year. He shall also make such partial reports as may be called for by the Board of Trustees at any meetings of the Board, or of stockholders, other than the annual meetings. He shall make all necessary disbursements for the current transaction of the affairs of the corporation, in accordance with whatever system the Board of Trustees may direct.

QUORUM, VOTES, PROXIES.

Section 8. Stockholders representing a majority of the outstanding stock of the corporation and a majority of the Board of Trustees, respectively, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of their several bodies. All questions at meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be decided by the vote of a majority of the members present; all questions before meetings of the stockholders shall be decided by voting of shares, one vote to each share of stock actually owned by an owner of an equivalent acreage of orchard, and no stock shall be recognized as entitled to a vote, unless so voted by an owner of such equivalent acreage as before mentioned. Voting by proxy shall only be allowed when the proxy is of his own right an actual owner of stock in the corporation, with an equivalent ownership of orchard and vineyard. The majority of votes cast in accordance with the foregoing shall decide all questions at meetings of the stockholders.

Section 9. Any stockholder of the Association shall have the right to ship fruit or vegetables grown by himself, and may purchase fruit or vegetables of any or all stockholders thereof, and ship the same in carload lots by the trains chartered by the Association, to any point of destination and to such consignee as desired; *provided*, a satisfactory guarantee is first given to the Association for prompt payment of all costs for transportation, upon demand; and, *provided further*, that neither said Association, its officers nor agents, shall have power to purchase, or sell, on account of said corporation, any fruit or vegetables; but the business of the corporation shall be confined exclusively to a shipping and commission business, and that of collecting and furnishing information for its members.

LOCAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 10. Local corporations, associations, co-operative unions or other bodies, corporative or otherwise, which are already organized or which may hereafter be organized, which represent and which are duly empowered to act for a community, or for the fruit-producers of a special locality or localities, acting in unison, may subscribe to the capital stock of this corporation as an organization, to the extent of the number of shares equivalent to the acreage of the individual owners or producers composing such organization, and such stock subscription and the issue thereof shall be subject to all the rules and regulations for stock issue, transfer, voting, etc., hereinbefore prescribed for individual stockholders.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

Section 11. These by-laws may be amended at any regular annual meeting of the stockholders by a vote of two-thirds of the subscribed stock, upon which all calls shall have been paid in; *provided*, that due notice of such amendment shall have been given at a previous meeting, or a notice through the mail, by the Secretary, at least ten (10) days prior to date of meeting, shall have been addressed to each stockholder of the corporation at his last known residence.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The Shoemakers' League has forced Secretary Gallagher to resign, for wearing Chinese-made shoes, and other offenses.

The report telegraphed from Washington that $7,000 of the missing $10,000 had been found in the Sub-Treasury vaults, is denied by Sub-Treasury officials.

The Immigration Association has been notified that a colony of twenty-two families from northern Alabama are en route to California, and will arrive probably early in the week.

The newsboys have for a day or two past been collecting money to aid the parents of Joe Doyle, their comrade, who was killed last week by being run over by a dummy, and have secured already $100.

In the United States Circuit Court Friday morning the habeas corpus cases in which persons who were arrested for driving Chinese out of Nicolaus are concerned, were called for hearing, which was postponed until Friday next, owing to the absence of Judge Sabin.

The Civil Service Commissioners in Washington have ordered a special examination to be held in this city on April 18th, for applicants to the positions of weighers, assistant weighers, examiners of merchandise, appraisers, gangers, assistant gangers and foreman of laborers.

A contract has just been made between the Triennial Committee of Fares and Transportation and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the transportation by special trains, if called for, of the Sir Knights going by the way of Chicago to attend the Conclave to assemble at St. Louis in September next.

In the matter of the habeas corpus proceedings by which it was sought to obtain the release of recalcitrant witnesses in the Prewett murder case, Judge Maguire dismissed the application of Richmond Stice and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff of San Bonito county, holding that he was properly held for contempt.

Efforts are being made to build up a regular trade in Havana bananas in this market. Our supplies are now largely drawn from the Hawaiian Islands, with occasional consignments from Mexico and Panama by steamer. A sample shipment of bananas that came direct from Havana by way of New Orleans arrived in excellent condition, and passed into the hands of retailers at a fancy figure.

AN INDIAN STUDENT'S LETTER.—The editor of the Carson *Free Lance* the other day received the following letter from an Indian boy who is going to school at the Pyramid Lake Reservation, where Uncle Bill Gibson holds sway as agent: "*Dear Sir*: Mr. Profs Youn come here to see all Boys and Girls. I like him. We think him my friend. He say you man you write good deal all same this letter. I learn to write every day. My Teacher say you write all you wanto. Good school here now plenty Boys and Girls. Mr. Gibson all our Father. He is good. We have plenty of clothes plenty of all we want. We sing all the time. Washington Day all Boys and Girls pray to Mr. Gibson. Sing plenty all the time. He pretty good man. You come see us some time names profs Young. Good-by, DAVE GIBSON."

Drunkenness is now said to be a contagious disease. This is no new discovery, however. It has long been known that a man returning home perfectly sober after doing the town with some boon companions is pretty sure to catch it from his wife when he gets into the house.—[Somerville Journal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Icaria" is a chapter in the history of Communism. It is by Albert Shaw, Ph. D., is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, and is for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. We have not space in which to notice this admirable monograph as it deserves. We commend it to all readers who have the slightest desire to inquire into Communism. A great deal has been written on the subject, but nothing more direct or incisive than this. It is a study of facts in history, not mere speculation. The origin and history of a single Communistic enterprise is in this volume exhausted. The purpose of the author was that single one and no more. He begins with the genesis of the scheme, follows on its unfortunate and varied career, and gives a life-like picture of its internal, social and political organism, showing what are, in actual experience, the difficulties which a Communistic society encounters, and what manner of men the enterprise enlists. The Icarian movement began with Etienne Cabet in France in 1840; to-day, in southwest Iowa, a forlorn-looking hamlet of a dozen cottages grouped about a larger wooden building is the humble survival of a movement that thirty years ago numbered its adherents by the hundreds of thousands. The Cabet party first chose Texas for their promised land. The advanced guard of 69 picked men left France in February, 1748. Cabet believed these pioneers were to regenerate the human race. They settled in Texas, after many difficulties were overcome, but within four months they retreated to Louisiana in a deplorable condition, although a second body had come out from France to reinforce them. There finally gathered at New Orleans some 400 of the colonists, and among them Cabet himself. The second location was made at Nauvoo, where the Icarians succeeded the Mormons and occupied their property. Up to 1853 the colony was measurably prosperous and the inhabitants had doubled. But the internal economy of the communists developed weakness and dissensions arose, and finally the community broke asunder violently and finally a portion settled at Cheltenham, near St. Louis. The colony grew and prospered, and was apparently happy. But within two years, on the reformation of the political and social constitution, the group fell apart again, and it was formally dissolved. Prior to this, however, forty-two persons had left the group. The Nauvoo contingent struggled on a few years, and then removed to Iowa, locating in Adams county, where the branch of the Icarians prospered and acquired property, and grew in the esteem of the Iowans. But in 1878 the community was wrecked on the rock of disagreeing opinions as to what is true communism. A new faction went off, settled near by, reorganized in what is known as New Icaria, where the community still maintains its peculiar existence—one in many respects attractive and rational. But the fateful disagreement as to methods of government sent off from New Icaria in 1883-4 a group to California in 1881 and it located in Sonoma county, near Cloverdale, and still exists there. The New Icarians in Iowa arranged, in 1883-84, to join the California branch as soon as the Iowa property could be disposed of. The new title of the California group is Icaria-Speranza, intended to perpetuate the memories of Cabet and Leroux, who respectively gave those names to ideal communities. A closing chapter of this deeply interesting history is devoted to glances at some kindred social experiments. Mr. Shaw has conferred a benefit on his fellow men by this simple, concise history, which has illustrative value disproportionate to the mere numerical importance of the Icarians.

"Mechanics and Faith, a Study of Spiritual Truth in Nature," is the title of an octavo volume by Charles Talbot Porter, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. He considers matter as force itself manifested in endless diversity of adaptation to our nature and wants. This conception of identity of matter with force he regards as fundamental in true philosophy. Force, truth, beauty and love he ranks as the four spiritual realities which, in their unity, "interpenetrate," if, indeed, they do not constitute all material forms of being. Love he designates as the single primary reality, and force, truth and beauty, in nature, are the manifestations or expressions of love. "These spiritual realities are revealed directly to the spirit of man, while the forms within which they are contained are made known to him through his physical organs of perception." Our perceptions, he holds, are first those through which we are made aware of the existence of material forms of being, and secondly, those through which we are made aware of spiritual realities which are manifested to us through these forms, or by which these forms are to us sensible of expression. If these spiritual realities exist they must be apprehended by all, equally at least with physical forms, which then appear only as the media of their expression adapted to our partial and superficial conclusions. "By recognition of these truths," he holds, "the mind becomes able to perceive the harmony that exists between reason and faith." In this volume he aims to show this harmony by aid primarily of mechanical science and the analogies it affords. In the introduction of this book, and which we estimate as one that will awaken very considerable interest, owing to the novel and forcible method of reasoning employed, the author defines his effort to be to show the existence of such a relation between mechanics and faith—between faith and any reality indeed—as demonstrates that everything has been adapted to promote the growth of faith in the soul of man; that while mechanical science deals with matter, it is not itself material, but is spiritual in all its influences, and is therefore corrective of visionary speculations. Hence, he concludes it is admirably adapted to meet the fallacies of materialism. We are so impressed by the novelty and strength of Mr. Porter's methods of proof to establish truth that we shall treat his philosophy at a subsequent date more extensively.

From Cassell & Co., New York, and C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have four more of the volumes of Cassell's National Library, edited by Professor Henry Morley. This library is composed of small volumes—pocket companions, indeed—of about 200 pages each, in clear type, leaded, thus rendering them easy to the eye. They are issued weekly at $5 per year or 10 cents a volume. They will embrace standard works, and thus place it within the ability of any man for an insignificant sum to secure a great variety of choice books. The scheme is novel and commendable, and will certainly become a most popular one. The volumes issued to date are seven in number, as follows: "The Complete Angler," by Isaak Walton; "The Human of Feeling," by Henry Mackenzie; "The Rivals" and "School for Scandal," comedies, by Sheridan; "Sermons on the Card and Other Discourses," by Bishop Hugh Latimer, Chaplain to King Henry VIII.; "Childe Harold," by Lord Byron; "My Ten Years' Imprisonment," by Silvio Pellico; "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin;" "The History of Europe during the Middle Ages," by Henry Hallam.

"The Magazine of Art" (Cassell & Co., New York and London) for April, has for its frontispiece "Susi," a head painted by Franz Defregger; "Slyfield, Surrey," by Basil Champneys, with seven illustrations; "Franz Defregger," by Helen Zimmern, with a portrait and two engravings; "A Chapter on Fireplaces," by J. H. Pollen, with five illustrations; poems and pictures, with a drawing by Boucher by Cosmo Monkhouse and T. B. Wrigman; "The Romance of Art" ("Youth of Holbein"), by F. Mabel Robinson; "The Tiber," by Wm. Davies, with seven illustrations; "The Annunciation in Art," by Julia Cartwright, with four engravings; "American Embroideries," by S. P. Koehler, with three engravings; "Forward," a full page engraving from the picture by De Neuviel; "Art in Phœnicia," by William Hunden, with four illustrations; "Boydell's Shakespeare," by Alfred Beaver; "The Melon-Eater," from the picture by Murillo; "Chronicles of Art," and "American Art Notes."

From C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have "A Captive of Love," founded on Bakin's Japanese romance "Kumono Tayema Ama Yo No Tsuki," by Edward Greey. It is from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and is fully illustrated, the designs being from the original work. The Greey's Japanese previous books have met with a cordial reception, and this one will augment the popular favor with which they have been received. Bakin was one of the famous novelists of Japan, and a most prolific writer. His books are historically correct, and are regarded as classics. The present volume gives an insight into the thoughts and methods of the Japanese about 500 years ago, and describes superstitions not unknown to our ancestors. The Buddhistic belief of the masses is clearly set forth in the recital of the loves of Saikei and Hachisuba. The volume is an octavo, and sells at $1 50.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for April (Cassell & Co., New York and London) is a very superior number, replete with interesting matter and bright with illustrations. The "Gatherer" department is especially attractive, and full of useful scientific information. The serials, "A Wilful Young Woman" and "Lyndon of High Cliffe," continue. The leading papers are: "How Kid Gloves are Made;" "The New Docks at Tilbury;" "Our Co-operative Housekeeping, and How it Succeeded;" "What to Wear;" "The Art of Singing an English Ballad;" "On the Decoration of a Bed-room;" "What Can We Do, or a Chapter on Accidents," by a family doctor; a prize story, entitled "In Roth Chester's Honeymoon."

The "Open Letter" (San Francisco) for March 20th is the most fully illustrated of any issue for a year. Mr. Browne has been very happy in his cartoons on the late Anti-Chinese Convention. There is wit and humor in them all, and while there is no offense in any, there is a deal of wisdom and thoughtful suggestion in them. One full-page cartoon very neatly takes off the demagogical attempt made in the Convention to rebuke Senator Stanford. It meets the sentiment of the day, which is not disposed to tolerate attempts to coerce an influence that has stood the friend of California in every hour of her trial. Another half-page cartoon very humorously illustrates the radical and conservative anti-Chinese elements. There is an admirable likeness of C. F. McGlashan, the President of the Anti-Chinese State Executive Committee. One full-page gives a view of the Convention in session with a dozen members simultaneously shouting "Mr. President." All in all, it is a striking and witty number.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for April (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) has these leading papers: "Gouverneur Morris," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Hidden Forces," by A. M. Libby; "Reformation of Charity," by D. O. Kellogg; "The Dulham Ladies," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "Shylock vs. Antonio," by Charles Henry Phelps; "Problems of the Scarlet Letter," by Julian Hawthorne; "Before Sunrise in Winter," by Andrew Hedbrook; "Children, Past and Present," by Agnes Repplier; "Revelation," by John Greenleaf Whittier; "Responsible Government Under the Constitution," by Woodrow Wilson; "Madame Mohl's Salon;" "Some French Illustrations."

"Pelvic and Hernial Therapeutics" is the title of a medical work issued by John Balden, New York. It is from the pen of Dr. George H. Taylor, and treats of the trunk, including processes and methods for remedying chronic affections of the lower part of the trunk, including processes for self-cure. A very large portion of the volume is devoted to the massage and kneading process and "movement cure" methods and stimulating muscular and nervous action. The illustrations of mechanical massage treatment of the trunk and limbs are very clear and numerous, and the explanations full of novel interest.

From C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, we have an octavo volume, "A Woman's Inheritance." It is by Amanda M. Douglas; is from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and Charles T. Dillingham, New York, and retails at $1 50. The author is gifted among novelists. She has a vigor and freshness in her methods of delineation that commands respect and admiration. Her plots are dramatic in action and thoroughly original, and as a rule are perfectly probable. There is a tendency to be prolix, and to unduly extend recital, but these and some others are minor defects for which general merit compensates.

Of Harper's Classical series we have "The Sixth and Seventh Books of Thucydides," with an introductory essay and explanatory notes and indexes, by W. A. Lambertin, A. M., Professor of Greek in Lehigh University, Pennsylvania. (New York: Harper & Brothers. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.) The Greek text is in very large, clear type. It is in the main that established by Poppo." Where his readings seemed to unnecessarily depart from the MSS., Professor Lambertin has made changes. The work is especially adapted for use in schools and colleges.

Of The Wonders of Science Series, published by Scribner's Sons, New York, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have "The Phenomena and Laws of Heat," by Achille Cazin, translated by Elihu Rich. It is replete with fine illustrations, and presents in a summary the principal phenomena of heat, as viewed from the stand-point afforded by recent discoveries in physics. The simplicity of the accounts and the clearness and pamstaking of the explanations made, it is a specially valuable volume for the general reader.

"Macmillan's Magazine" for March (Macmillan & Co., London and New York,) has these articles: "William Lloyd Garrison," by Baldwin Smith; "The Province and Study of Poetry," by Francis T. Palgrave; "Sebastian von Storck," by Walter Pater; "The Office of Literature;" "Victor Graham;" "A Century of Books;" "In George Sands' Country," by Miss Betham Edwards; "The Socialistic Tendencies of Modern Democracy," by Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Warden of Merton College.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have a Harper & Bros. (New York) new volume, entitled "As We Went Marching On." It is a graphic story of the late war, written by Dr. G. W. Hosmer. It involves adventure, love, marriage, divorce, law and rascality, and it is altogether a dramatic tale, rather loosely put together, however.

"Germinal" is the title of Emile Zola's novel, the dramatization of which was made by Zola, and recently refused reproduction on the Parisian stage. Zola's agents are now negotiating to produce the play in England and America. The volume is published by Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago and New York.

From R. Worthington, New York, we have that publisher's issue of Adam Badeau's Cuban romance entitled "Conspiracy." It is at once a tale and a recital of recent history of insurrection among the Cuban creoles. It is not only a thrilling romance, but its tragic intensity is almost painful.

"Roselyn's Fortune" (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.,) is Christian Reid's latest and probably one of the author's best efforts. We recall no romance by the same hand that is stronger in character sketching nor of greater activity in the working of the plot.

Big Bend Tunnel Nearly Completed.

The mining enterprise known as the Big Bend Tunnel, located on the Feather river, sixteen miles above Oroville, is one of the most gigantic schemes undertaken in the State for many years. Superintendent N. A. Harris, who was in the city Tuesday, states that the tunnel lacks but 200 feet of completion, and the work is carried on with the Burleigh drills at the rate of 100 feet per week. The company expect, therefore, to have "daylight" through the mountain by the 4th or 5th of next month. The tunnel will be 1,200 feet in length, 16 feet wide and 9 feet high. At the upper end it will be 32 feet wide, gradually narrowing to the 16-foot width, in order to start enough water in to force the 16-foot tunnel full, when necessary, to carry all the water of the Feather river. The tunnel has thirty feet fall to the mile. Its capacity for carrying water will, therefore, be enormous. The tunnel is cut across the bend in the main Feather, and will free the channel from water for a distance of fourteen miles. This channel is the bottom of an immense canyon, and is believed to be exceedingly rich in gold deposit. What few bars have been worked have been found rich, and the river above and below has paid its millions. The nature of the ground has heretofore prevented working in this canyon, as the river could neither be wing-dammed nor flumed. When the tunnel shall have been completed a dam will be built across the Feather 16 feet in hight by about 100 in length. This will turn all the water into the tunnel that it can carry, and whenever all the water in the river is sent through it, the fourteen-mile bed of the river will be open for mining operations. In stages of high water the surplus will flow over the dam, and mining operations below will necessarily cease. The company has been three years and four months in building the tunnel, at a great expense. The Superintendent is of the opinion that better and quicker work was never done under similar circumstances. The rock passed through is of such nature as is believed to be proof against serious erosion by the waters, and will not be damaged by the great rush which will pass through it. There are places however, which will be cemented and ironed to guard against mishap. Several fine quartz lodes have been cut in running the tunnel, some of which are gold-bearing. A six-foot lode was cut at a depth of 1,200 feet below the surface. Nothing will be done toward working these lodes until the river channel is worked out, which will take years to come, except they may be worked in the winter season when high water prevents working the channel.—[Marysville Appeal.

United States Consul Lyell, at Geneva, advises American cheese-makers to make sugar of milk from whey, as is done in Switzerland profitably.

SICK-HEADACHE and costiveness relieved at once by "D. D. D.," at J. Hahn & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, March 26th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $5 50@6; Limes, $13; Bananas, $2 50@3 ₱ bunch; Pineapples, $5@6 ₱ dozen; Cocoanuts, $5@6 50; California Oranges, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box; Navel Oranges, $4@4 50; Riverside Oranges, $2 25@2 50; Apples, $1 50@1 50; Cranberries, $8 50@9 ₱ bbl.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 20@1 30; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2-½lb cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ₱ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 2@3c ₱ lb; do quartered, 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 5@6c; Peaches, 6½@7½c; do peeled, 12@13c; Prunes, German and French, 5@6c; Blackberries, 12@13c; Figs, California, 4@5c ₱ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 85@2; Peaches, $1 90@2; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $2 20@2 50; Strawberries, $2 50@2 60; Apricots, $1 70@1 75; Muscat Grapes, $1 75@2; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 55@2 40.

VEGETABLES—Early Rose Potatoes, 70c; Nevada, $1@1 05; Onions, $3 50@3 75; Cabbage, $1 50; Carrots, 50c ₱ sk; Turnips, $1@1 25; bunch vegetables, 12½c ₱ doz; Parsnips, $1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 8@9c ₱ lb; Garlic, 18c; Artichokes, 40c ₱ dozen; Green Peppers, 4@5c ₱ lb; Sweet Potatoes, $1@1 25; Asparagus, 7c ₱ lb; Peas, 5@6c; Rhubarb, 8@10c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 10 ₱ bbl; Oatmeal, $3 50 ₱ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $1 85 in 25 lb sacks, $2 in 10 lb sacks, ₱ 100; Cracked Wheat, $2 40; Hominy, $3 25 ₱ cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, 11@13c; gobblers, 10@12c ₱ lb; Dressed Turkeys, hens, 13@15c; goblers, 12@13c ₱ lb; full-grown Chickens, $4 50@5 ₱ dozen; young Roosters, $5@6 ₱ dozen; Broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $4@5 50; Geese, $2@2 25 ₱ pair; Eggs, choice California, 15@16c; ₱ dozen; Mallard Ducks, $2 50; Canvasbacks, $2@3; Snipe, $1 50@1 75; small Ducks, $1 ₱ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 19@20c ₱ lb; ranch butter, 18@20c; pickled, 25@26c; packed in firkins, choice, 22@24c; common, 12@15c; Cheese, California, 10@12c; Western flats, 13@14c; Martin's Eastern, 16c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $14@17 ₱ ton; Alfalfa hay, $12@14 ₱ ton; Bran, $15 ₱ ton; Middlings, $19 ₱ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 25, selling $1 45; cracked, $1 50; Wheat, $1 25 ₱ cwt; White Wild Oats, $2 35@2 50; Tame Oats, $1 40@1 50; Corn, $1 25 ₱ cwt for choice.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 11½@12½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ₱ lb; Oregon, 6@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c; Red Clover, 14@15c; Red Top, 9@10c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, 7½@9c; California Walnuts, 8¾@9½c; Almonds, 10@12c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 11¾@12½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 9c; heavy steers, 9c; dry, 18c. Tallow, 4c. Hops—Sales of Pacific coast in New York, 10c; market value here, 8c.

MEATS—Beef, 6@7c; Mutton, 6c ₱ lb; Lamb, 8c; Veal, 8@9c; Hogs, 3½@4¼c; Dressed Pork, 6c; Hams, Eastern, 13@14c; California, 12@13c; Bacon, medium, 9½c; selected, 12c; extra light, 13c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26th.

FLOUR—In good demand. We quote: Best city extra, $4 25@4 50; medium, $3 50@4; shipping superfine, $2 75@3 75 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT—Activity is not a feature of the market, though there is good and steady tone to values. While apparently indifferent as to sampling stocks, shippers promptly accept all parcels of No. 1 quality that are offered at $1 30 ₱ ctl. Lots that will grade higher than standard sell at $1 31½@1 32½ ₱ ctl.

Call Board sales at the morning session of the San Francisco Produce Exchange were as follows:

Buyer season—400 tons, $1 32⅛; 1,400, $1 32¼; 700, $1 32⅜.

Buyer 1886—100 tons, $1 33; 1,400, $1 33⅛; 1,300, $1 33¼.

Seller 1886—2,400 tons, $1 32¼; 1,000, $1 32½ ₱ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 32⅛; 1,000, $1 32¼; 200, $1 32⅞; 400, $1 33; 400, $1 33⅛.

Buyer 1886—100 tons, $1 33⅛; 600, $1 33¼; 200, $1 33⅞; 600 $1 34; 200, $1 34⅛; 1,400, $1 34¼.

Seller 1886—100 tons, $1 32⅞; 1,000, $1 32¾ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Trade is wholly of jobbing nature. Holders are satisfied with the volume of this class of custom, and meet all requirements for feed purposes at a range of $1 25@1 27½ ₱ ctl for good product. The concentration of stocks helps