THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Fool's Errand. By One of the Fools. Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. 8vo., cloth, 1 vol W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.

The reader of this remarkable book must not take it up with the expectation of opening a sensational novel, or an entrancing love story; but he may expect to read of some thrilling adventures, not in wilds and on frontiers, but in the heart of our common country. There is a fringe of romance about the story; there is a silver thread of love running through it, but these are merely incidental. The heart and soul, the pith and essence, of the volume involve grave political problems. In brief, at the close of the war a Union officer removes with his family to a Southern State, where, by his independence of thought and expression, his hatred of slavery, his love for the Union, his unwavering defense of the freedman, he becomes a mark for the assassin's bullet, is ostracized, driven from society, and is made the butt and sneer of nearly the whole people of his community. He went South, thoroughly in love with what he believed the wisdom of the reconstruction policy of the National Government, but in a brief time became convinced of its defects, its hollowness and its cruel injustice, not only to th negroes, but the whites of the South, and that its effect was to make cowards of the freedmen, martyrs of Unionists, and tyrants of Confederates. The bitter incisiveness, the vigor and power of the text in dealing with "the policy," are remarkable, and evidence not a practiced pen, but one of rare and trenchant quality. The narrative rises at times to a philippic full of passion—almost rage—and glows with the honest indignation and helplessness of one persecuted and bound. Yet the writer does not lose his sense of right judgment, of exact justice, nor does he for a moment fail to recognize the good and true in Southern character. There is no effort to belittle our people below Mason and Dixon's line, or to present them to the world as worse than others of mankind, or less virtuous, honest or high-minded. He deals with their educational beliefs, and their political creed, which is so interwoven with their social system as to be inseparable from it. He believes that the Government wholly misconceived the temper of the people and their characteristics, the rooted growths of a century; misapprehended the truth with regard to the caste and clannishness of the Southern people, and wholly failed of its duty toward the millions of slaves it set free. He dissipates utterly the glowing political ideas concerning the amicable relations which Washington statesmen would fain have the people believe to have been legislated into existence, and presents as plain and unwelcome truth what he claims to be the real sentiment of the South toward the Government, in unmistakable language, and with all the force of honest and deep-seated conviction. It is a book written from one side of the question, of course, despite the effort to be impartial, and to commend the better elements in Southern society. It should be read with a constantly clear view of its passionate character and its warm opposition to every plan of reconstruction yet attempted. Thus considered, the reader will derive from it much of value and find it brim full of texts for profoundest thought. It is a book which will be widely read, bitterly attacked and quite as hotly defended. It cannot be said to be a second "Uncle Tom's Cabin," yet since the issuance of that phenomenal volume no work has approached it so nearly as this in its treatment of those vital questions which brought on the war and still involve the Government. It is a noteworthy publication from a fresh and brilliant pen; a book which will take no mean place in the literary and political annals of the country.

Another of Appleton's Handy-volume Series is entitled "Lord Macaulay—His Writings," by Charles H. Jones. (W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.) In this work Mr. Jones treats of Macaulay's childhood and youth, next of the *Edinburgh Review* essays, the first of Macaulay's writings which attracted much attention, although he had served an apprenticeship as a magazine writer before he became connected with the *Review*. He then takes up his Parliamentary career, where Macaulay was the great advocate and interpreter of Whig principles, though he was not reared in the Whig faith, his father's house being the very center of consultation of uncompromising Tories. The next division of the work is given up to "The India Episode," and opens with letters clearly explaining the motive and object of Macaulay in going to India. The next division treats of Macaulay as a Cabinet Minister, and the next is devoted to his "History of England." Then come chapters on his closing years and his personal traits and character, concluding with a consideration of his qualities as a writer. Mr. Jones says that the chief authority for the biographical portions of the work is Trevelyan's "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." He adds: "That work is so copious, so comprehensive, and so excellent that it might well be regarded as excluding all other biographers from the field; but though no one who has actually read it ever wished it shorter, yet there are very many readers interested in Macaulay who could never be induced to read so voluminous and costly a work. Indeed, Mr. Trevelyan himself, in giving the *raison d'etre* for his own work, gives also what appears to be a sufficient excuse for this. He says: 'There must be tens of thousands whose interest in history and literature he (Macaulay) has awakened and informed by his pen, and who would gladly know what manner of man it was that has done them so great a service.' We may say with equal confidence that 'there must be tens of thousands' who 'would gladly know what manner of man' Macaulay was who will never make for themselves the opportunity of reading Mr. Trevelyan's elaborate 'Life.'" And this gives the key to the motive for the present work, which omits nothing essential to a compendious biography, but does omit all else. There is just sufficient of critical interpretation in Mr. Jones' work to make it a very satisfactory guide and inducement to a more thorough study and a better appreciation of Macaulay as a writer.

"American Ballads," by Thomas Dunn English, M. D., LL.D., is the title of another of Harper's Half-Hour series. (Harper Bros.: New York. A. L. Bancroft & Co.: San Francisco.) Dr. English is the author of the familiar ballads "Ben Bolt," "The Three Kings," "The Battle of Cowpens," "Out in the Streets," "Song of Fire," etc. No collection of Dr. English's poems having been published, the materials for this little volume had to be sought for in various periodicals issued during the last thirty-seven years. Such only have been given by the publishers as have met with marked popular favor. Many more, as purely American in their subject, character, or mode of handling, might have been had, but the size of the volume must have been much increased. Those chosen are characteristic. Dr. English's style is peculiar, his metres at times bizarre, and his work—notably the historical ballads—marked by vigorous and bold treatment, and a marvelous faithfulness, in his incident and description, to the truth of history. The ballads are, in fact, as much historical as they are metrical studies. It is possible that the admirers of Dr. English may miss some of their favorites. A number of poems of more pretense, and possibly of more merit, were rejected as being incompatible with the title. "Kallimais" and "Akeratos," for instance, may be thought to afford a fairer measure of Dr. English's power than some of those selected; but, as is claimed, they are in no sense American in nature or treatment, and therefore have no place here. Those given serve to show the style of the poet, and present fairly his directness of purpose and power of execution.

From W. C. Bartlett we have a copy of the author's private edition of "A Breeze from the Woods." It is made up of papers originally published in the "Overland Monthly." A small private edition was issued some years ago. In the present form no material revision has been made. One of the best commendatory remarks that can be made concerning these papers is, that they wear well, grow better with age and are reread with almost new interest. Mr. Bartlett's literary labors are familiar to Pacific coast people and have a reputation also abroad. His scholarly diction, the finish of his style, his descriptive powers, and the originality and force of his method in composition are of a high order.

"Labor-making Machinery" is the title of a pamphlet edition of an essay by Fred. Perry Powers, read before the Philosophical Society, Chicago. It is from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and is for sale by Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco. It is No. XVIII. in the series of "Economic Monographs." The essay is suggestive, concise, and contains much valuable statistical information. Mr. Powers holds that the history of machinery points to the conclusion: "Machinery has reduced the cost of food, or at least prevented its rising with the increase of population, and has also reduced the cost of clothing and other manufactured goods—conferring two benefits upon the laboring classes. The introduction of machinery has increased the demand for labor. The result has been the increase of the number of persons employed in excess of the increase of population, and an increase in the rates of wages beyond the increase in the cost of living. Machinery has effected a marked reduction in the length of the working day and has reduced the amount of muscular exertion requisite in many branches of industry. In so far as machinery has conferred less benefit on American laborers than might have been anticipated, it is attributable chiefly to the fact that European laborers have poured into this country in a flood, especially since 1845, since which time the greatest advances in the introduction of machinery have been made."

A Ragged Register. By Anna E. Dickinson. New York: Harper & Bros. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co 1 vol.; 8vo, cloth.

This is a volume by Miss Dickinson, a goodly portion of which is devoted to an account of her trip across the continent, her reception in San Francisco, her experiences in California and Nevada, and her "heroism" in facing a San Francisco audience of Chinese haters, who hissed her. The remainder of the book consists of random papers on various places she has visited, and of sketches in and about Washington. The book is full of self and self-laudation. It gives a glimpse of Anna as viewed by herself, and the result is not gratifying. She writes upon many good themes and has a number of happy stories to tell, but whatever good effect may be produced upon the reader's mind is neutralized by the extremely bitter and half "injured tone" of the writer which runs through so much of her text. She does not by these papers add to her literary reputation, or inspire greater respect for her undoubted boldness and advocacy of worthy reforms. In short, Anna Dickinson should not have given to the world this ragged register. She is equal to better things, and they who can do well should never consent to do less.

Camp and Cabin: Sketches of Life and Travel in the West. By Rossiter W. Raymond, late United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics. Little Classic style; $1. New York; Fords, Howard & Hurlburt. Sacramento: W. A. & C. S. Houghton.

This is an attractive volume. It gives the results of Dr. Raymond's close observation, ready intelligence and faithfulness in narrative. The Doctor is a good story-teller. He can be technically accurate without being technically abstruse, and detailed without being wearisome. The books opens with the story of "Thanksgiving Joe," and is located in Nevada. "Agamemnon" is a story of California, and "Widow Baker" is a New England sketch. The remainder of the volume tells us of the wonders of the Yellowstone region, the ice caves of Washington Territory and the ascent of Gray's Peak, made in April, 1871. The book is a charmingly pleasant and refreshing one, and full of naturalness and spirit.

The Art of Speech: Studies in Poetry and Prose. By L. T. Townsend, D. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sacramento: W. A. & C. S. Houghton. Two volumes, 60 cents each.

Volume 1 of this work is at hand. It is an admirable analytical study of the history, theory and laws of speech. This is divided into considerations of diction and idiom, syntax, grammatical and rhetorical rules, style, figures, poetic and prose speech, etc. The work is one of the most concise imaginable, and in the way of illustration is one of the very best extant of all the compact books upon the art of composition. It should be in the hands of every young person, while even skilled writers and speakers may derive much benefit from its perusal.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have issued another of the new Handy-volume Series, entitled "Great Singers—Faustina Bordoni to Henrietta Sontag," by George T. Ferris. For sale by W. A. & C. S. Houghton, Sacramento. No originality is claimed by Mr. Ferris in this work, except such as is involved in a picturesque presentation of the facts, and this he has accomplished. His method of presenting these sketches is admirable in all respects. The compiler has drawn freely from a great variety of sources, and has been evidently guided by the desire to give such a digest of the more important incidents in the careers of the celebrities treated of as should be at once compact, racy and accurate. To serve this purpose the opinions and descriptions of writers and critics contemporary with the subjects have been used by him at length, and the sketches have that atmosphere of freshness which is the outcome of personal observation. All that a compilation of this kind can hope to effect is best gained in preserving this kind of vividness, instead of revamping impressions and opinions into second-hand forms.

"Wide Awake," for February (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston), has an interesting historical frontispiece, illustrating an incident in the life of Queen Charlotte, for which Jennie M. Burr has written a poem entitled "A Crown and a Letter;" M. E. W. S. follows with an excellent story, "Granny Luke's Courage;" Amanda B. Harris has a well-illustrated article concerning "A Chinese Mission School in Boston;" Lizzie W. Champney has a story about "Silver Bonbright and her Rubber Baby;" L. J. L. has an after-Christmas story; Mary Wagner-Fisher tells about "Nannette's Live Baby," and Kate Lawrence gives "The Other Side of the Story," for which Palmer Cox has made some funny pictures; "The Jeweled Tomb," by Mrs. Curwen, gives an account of a famous structure in India; the two serials, "Five Little Peppers" and "Two Young Homesteaders," are full of interest, and the "American Artists" paper on Quartley, the marine painter, has a fine Isles of Shoals picture. The number is bountifully illustrated, and is choice, good and fresh in every part, making up a magazine for boys and girls of the highest rank.

"Temperance Jewels" is the title of a new collection of temperance, reform and gospel songs, duets, quartets, solos and choruses, by J. H. Tenney and Rev. E. A. Hoffman. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, publishers. Temperance musical literature has not, on the whole, attained a high rank, perhaps because of the homely subjects, on which poets do not care to sing. In this book, however, everything seems to be of a much higher order than is common, and the words are full of encouragement to the reformed and the reformers. It required much tact, good judgment and research to make so good a collection. A decidedly religious character pervades the text. The music for four parts accompanies each song. The book is compact, neat and cheap.

From A. L. Bancroft, & Co., San Francisco, we have several numbers of Harper & Bros.' "Franklin Square Library" volumes, a cheap and convenient form of presenting standard literature. The numbers at hand are: "A Doubting Hart," a novel, by Annie Keary; "A Few Months in New Guinea," by O. C. Stone; "The Bells of Pen Raven," a novel, by B. L. Fargeon, and one of the best from the pen of that accomplished novelist; "The Egoist," a comedy in narrative, by George Meredith; Miss Braddon's "Mistletoe Bough," a Christmas story; and "Little Miss Primroe," a novel, by the author of "St. Olaves."

"How She Won Him; or, the Bride of Charming Valley," is the title of a new novel by D. A. Moore, which is issued from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. Much of the action of this novel has California for its stage. We cannot commend Mr. Moore's style, though there is much of merit in his descriptive paragraphs. The novel, however, is too evidently the work of a mere tyro in the art of composition, and a novice in the greater art of novel-writing.

From Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York and London, we have the "Magazine of Art" for January. It is unusually replete with fine illustrations. The principal papers in this number are "Our Living Artists," "Favorite Sketching Grounds," "Reuben's Homage to Ceres," "Wood Engraving, No. VI," "Italian Monumental Sculpture," "Wiertz, the Belgian Painter," "Decorative Art," "Pictures in Trains," "Artistic Iron Work," "St. Mark's, Venice," "Pictures of the Year."

From the Leonard Scott Publishing Company (New York) we have the "British Quarterly Review" for January. The following are the leading papers: "The Lords of Ardres;" "Glimpses of the New Gold and Silver Mines;" "Modern Greece;" "Practical Æsthetics;" "Why is Scotland Radical;" "The Christian Idea of God;" "Early Nonconformist Psalmody;" "Mr. Gladstone and the Nation;" "Contemporary Literature."

From Billings, Harbourne & Co., San Francisco, we have T. B. Peterson & Bros.' edition of "Hyde Park Sketches," by A. R. Western. The author has taken Hyde Park as the center of metropolitan, in contradistinction to commercial London, and using his eyes to see and his ears to hear, has produced some very pleasant sketches of original characters, which are described with much force and vigor.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have D. Appleton & Co.'s pamphlet edition of Henry Hall's essay on "American Navigation; with some account of the causes of its recent decay, and of the means by which its prosperity may be restored."

From M. Gray, music publisher, San Francisco, we have a new piece of sheet music, "Waltzes Bric-a-Brac," by James B. Redding, arranged for the piano and written in six pages.

IN AN IRISH CHURCHYARD.

Amongst these graves where good men lie,
Mute, ozier-bound, in dreamless sleep,
Above whose heads the browsing sheep
And careless painted butterfly
Pastures and sports in summer grass,

Brown as the blasted Dead Sea fruit,
As banned to barrenness and dearth,
Behold yon patch of rusty earth,
Whereon no turf has taken root,
No summer shadows flit and pass.

Whilst here a garden neat and trim,
All fuschia-fringed and pansy starred,
With gilded gateways locked and barred,
And double-daisies for a rim
Surrounds a tomb, with foot and head

Guarded by angel forms that weep
In marble from Carrara's mines,
Whilst Fame a laurel chaplet twines,
And golden letters, graven deep,
Blazon the honors of the dead.

He died as clarions smote the air
To tell of vict'ry and renown;
They brought him to his native town,
Near which the lands and lordships were
That owed him fealty in the west.

She died in those despairing days,
Bowed down by all the grief she had,
And only that they deemed her mad,
They buried her by no crossways,
And drove no stake into her breast.

She sleeps beneath yon rusty peat,
Withered as by avenging fires;
Amongst the noblest of his sires
He lies with angels at his feet,
And golden gates to keep secure.

And 'twixt the two, all ozier-bound,
Half melted into mother earth,
Scarce two feet long by one in girth,
A little nameless baby-mound
Pleads for the sins of rich and poor.

—[London World.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Maclear has found out for himself that the crystals he obtained are not diamonds after all.

The great building for the exhibition at Dusseldorf, which is to be opened this year, is nearly finished. Every branch of German art and industry, manufactures and commerce will be represented in the exhibits.

One of the most compact magneto-electric machines yet devised has lately been built on the German principle by M. Niaudet for Prof. Stefan, of Vienna. Its distinctive features are the form of the soft iron cheeks which hold the rotating armature and the circular, instead of the elongated horseshoe, shape of the permanent steel magnets.

Red printing-ink, according to the *Engineer*, may be made in this way: Boil linseed-oil until smoke is given off. Set the oil then on fire and allow it to burn until it can be drawn out into strings half an inch long. Add one pound of resin for each quart of oil, and one-half pound of dry, brown soap cut into slices. The soap must be put in cautiously, as the water in the soap causes a violent commotion. Lastly, the oil is ground up with sufficient pigment on a stone by means of a muller. Vermilion, red lead, carmine, Indian red, Venetian red, and the lakes are all suitable for printing inks.

A paper by M. Bequerel was read recently before the French Academy of Sciences on the temperature of snow-covered ground. The authors maintain that snow of itself does not protect from frost the bodies covered with it. It acts, indeed, as a screen preventing radiation, and gives water, at O° C., which filters through the ground; but below that temperature it undergoes, like other bodies, variations of temperature which may be transmitted. If, however, straw or similar substances had been laid on the ground before the snow fell, there would be a greater probability that organic bodies in the earth would remain uninjured by subsequent frosts.

M. A. Guebhard says that if the gray pellicle formed on the surface of impure mercury is carefully swept away, a surface is obtained the brightness of which is for the moment as great as, and the mobility less than, those of pure mercury. The moisture of the breath produces upon such a surface magnificent systems of colored bands. More striking results are obtained on substituting for the breath the vapors of certain volatile substances, such as the common essence of petroleum. Collodion diluted with ether gives pellicles which may be detached from the mercury after the color and thickness are regulated.

Three points on the coast of the Mediterranean have been proposed for the commencement of the line of railroad across the Desert of Sahara. Morocco, Algeria and Tunis have each special recommendations, but there is a perfect unanimity of opinion regarding the expediency of making the route, from whatever place it is to be started, strike Insalah, a town which commands the whole line of traffic between the North and Timbuctoo. It is situated on the verge of the desert at the southern boundary of the French possessions in Northern Africa, and it is healthy and well supplied with water. The inhabitants have advanced far beyond the nomadic stage of civilization, and they are desirous of more intimate communication with still more civilized society.

Joseph W. Swan, of Gateshead, England, publishes in the *Nature* of January 2d a letter, of which the following is the essential portion: "Fifteen years ago I used charred paper and card in the construction of an electric lamp, on the incandescent principle. I used it, too, in the shape of a horseshoe, precisely as you say Mr. Edison is now using it. I did not then succeed in obtaining the durability which I was in search of, but I have since made many experiments on the subject, and within the last six months I have, I believe, completely conquered the difficulty which led to previous failure, and I am now able to produce a perfectly durable electric lamp by means of incandescent carbon." What is mainly remarkable about this letter is the strange fact that it was allowed publication unsupported by any references substantiating the claims made by Mr. Swan.

From lately-published returns it appears that the growth of the woolen trade in France has been large and rapid. In 1851 there were only 850,000 woolen spindles in that country, but now they number 2,270,000, thus distributed among the departments: Nord has 1,350,000; Marne, 160,000; Somme, 125,000; Ardennes, 120,000; Aisne, 140,000; others, 275,000. The value of the woolen yarns exported amounted to 32,200,000 francs; of manufactured goods, 464,200,000 francs; of combed wool, 30,900,000 francs; of woolen waste, 36,700,000 francs, making a grand total of 564,000,000 francs. About 147,632,000 francs were paid for wages annually. But there is considerable dissatisfaction in the trade. The principal cause of complaint is alleged overproduction. Whatever may be the real cause, the growth of the industry cannot be said to be healthy when it is seen that in Nord alone 42 of the 90 factories in that department changed hands, and 22 were sold for the benefit of creditors, at a loss of 64 per cent., during the last five years.

NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

THE WEATHER UP IN OREGON AND THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Orchards and Cold Weather—Changing Crops—Resting the Soil—Money—Politics—Etc.

Portland, February 7, 1880.

At last we have a touch of spring and a gleam of sunshine, after weeks of frost and clouds that gave us all things by turns but pleasant weather through the entire month of January. There was little farm-work done in the month just past; there was a forbidding course of storm and twice as much rain as in January, 1879, but since the beginning of February the word from far and near is, that farmers are plowing with all their might, and should they get their spring work done early, there is not much to be feared from recurrence of rust, which is certainly an incident of climatic conditions, and only attendant upon growing grain that is late in growth, in an abnormal season. Last year we had two abnormal seasons, for the winter and early spring months were so consecutively rainy that farmers did little plowing and less sowing in February or March, and it was May before the greater portion of spring wheat was sowed, a great deal of it being put in all through the month of June, and on very low and wet land some was sowed late in June. Everything was for a while favorable to the growth of this late-sown grain, and no season could have been more propitious had the rains not continued into the middle of July, which the memory of man had never known before. The warm rains and succeeding very hot weather of the middle of July gave the conditions most favorable to rust, and half the wheat in the valley was ruined. The fall-sown wheat did not suffer, nor did wheat I myself sowed on high land in March and April meet with any disaster, but all the wheat sown in May and the latter part of April was quite or nearly a dead loss. One week I traveled through three counties and saw such a prospect as never was known, and the next the land was smitten with a blight that made one's heart sick to look upon. In the columns of your paper I saw it stated that California also suffers much from rust-blight, but with us the fall wheat never meets with loss from rust, probably because our spring months never furnish weather warm enough to produce the conditions. It is hardly probable that the State of Oregon will soon again furnish the same conditions of backward spring and wet summer that caused the rust-blight of 1879.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

As the Record-Union circulates so much more than any other journal among the farmers of your State, I generally take pains to give particulars of farming operations in Oregon, which I have some insight of, as my own business is intimately connected therewith. It is a habit I have to tell the truth, and not gloss over facts that show the disadvantages of our State. We are blessed in many particulars, and in no need of apologists, but the fact seems to be that when the world was turned over to the present race of man the Garden of Eden was left out. There is no country without its disadvantages, but Oregon has enough good points in its favor to far overbalance those that are objectionable. It is true as gospel that in 1878 the wheat-growers of the Willamette had a partial failure of crops, so that their expectations were disappointed, though the crop could not be called a failure; and in 1879 we were afflicted with rust, so that many were ruined. But while the two worst harvests ever known came on us consecutively, we have no cause for discouragement. It simply shows that we boasted too much when we said there were no failures here; for the spring crop of 1879 was an utter failure. At the same time there were unexampled harvests all over Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, a region ten times as extensive as this valley, and that will soon make the surplus for export, of the Columbia, equal to that shipped from San Francisco. There is much discouragement felt just now, because people are financially embarrassed and so much humiliated, but we have splendid indications of a good crop for 1880; the area of fall-sown wheat is larger than ever known before, for every farmer made the most of a propitious season and secured all the fall sowing he could. It now looks well, not having suffered the least from frost, as, when the heavy frost came, it was preceded by snow, and the wheat was rather profited thereby. The danger from frost is about over, and the wheat spreads and grows finely this pleasant weather. So, with the further prospect that spring wheat can be sown this month, there is no reason why the farmers of this valley should not keep up courage and hope for the best. But it does not seem as if any of us had a right to anticipate very good prices for the next crop, as Europe can hardly be expected to have poor crops continuously, and the American wheat grower is more apt to extend than curtail his operations.

THE ORCHARDS.

About Christmas time, as you know, we had a touch of arctic weather, and "they say" that one night the thermometer went down 8° below zero, and the mischief of it was that immediately after the sun came out warm, and the cold spell was a thing of the past, but it left its mark upon the orchards, for the sun's rays infringed upon the frozen trees and directly melted the frozen sap, and it is unfortunately true that the trees here are now destitute of sap in winter, and the consequence is the south bark of many orchard trees is dead, or there are dead spots on that side that will materially affect the trees, though the frightened fruit-growers finally conclude that the trees possess vitality enough to overcome the difficulty. Abut here the consequences were much feared for a time.

THE STORM.

I have correspondence from a wide range of territory, showing that the storm of the 9th of January was no narrow-minded affair, but prevailed over a great extent of sea and land. One friend writes me from far up the Columbia that the storm reached there in the night, and made a fearful howling and some tribulation through the dark hours. Far south, at the border of Klamath lake, it was seriously felt. The destruction of timber was something remarkable, and many cattle were killed near here that had sought refuge in the woods. The great fear now felt is that if the summer is very dry fires will get out and sweep over the timber lanes, in which case great destruction of property must ensue. One thing about the storm was noticeable, that it rolled in waves, sometimes mostly above the earth, and elsewhere doing devastating work on the surface. An instance was told me to-day of a flock of ducks that were sailing along above the gale, unconcernedly, when it suddenly took hold of them and swept them out of sight. Indications remain of some distant period when such another wind upturned great forests, for mounds of earth show where the great roots were upheaved, but it was so long since that the fallen trees have all decayed, not a sign being left. A century or more has passed since any previous great storm of magnitude was here.

RAILROADS.

All indications point to very active operations in the spring, and already hundreds of men are at work on the grading and other preparation for the western division of the North Pacific. The north side road that goes south through the Willamette from Portland has been extended to Corvallis, and there is great rejoicing over the fact. It will probably be carried next year through to Junction, in Lane county, where it will meet the east side road. What the Villard Company will do is to a considerable extent matter of conjecture as yet, but it is positive that they will lose no time to push the enterprise they have in contemplation.

MANY THINGS.

Money is more abundant here than was ever before known, I believe, not because it grew here, but because it came here seeking investment. The Dundee Scottish Loan Company (though that is not its name) has loaned immense sums to the farmers of Oregon this fall, and unfortunately they were very glad to borrow it. This company loans money at 10 per cent. on long time, and as they get all they want in Scotland at 5 per cent., or less, there is evidently a handsome thing made out of it, especially as it is the custom to loan it so that the borrower pays the taxes. Money can be had here on good real estate security at ten per cent., but the average borrower is skinned remorselessly by money brokers, who charge him fearfully for their commission.

The people in the country are becoming excited over small profits on farming and heavy rates of interest, and there is a popular feeling growing up in favor of establishing by a law a lower rate of interest.

There is also a growing feeling in the minds of intelligent farmers that they must find some other use for their land and their time than raising wheat year after year, and despoiling the soil of its virtues by the cargo. They realize that they will soon have little left, and are casting about for methods of mixed farming, and indeed there is need of some diversity, or else the soil won't long repay for cultivation. While we have strong soils, they cannot raise wheat forever without rest or recuperation.

Politics is becoming mighty again. The co-ordination of the Democratic and Republican forces has not been as perfectly demonstrated in past years as some would like, and the machine men are inclined to work out the political problem without the aid of the people; but all through the State the people are more or less inclined to think and act on reason more than on political or rather partisan, instinct. C.

CURRENT NEWS.

The sportsmen's clubs in Maine are making a combined effort to introduce quail into that State.

Mrs. Laura Chedill Williams, of Auburn, lately deceased, bequeaths $2,000 to various religious societies.

A little boy who attempted to jump upon a passing sleigh in Glen's Falls, was thrown to the ground violently and broke his neck.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Every Evening* says that the last season's peach crop amounted to 3,981,233 baskets, and that the Peninsula received for them over $1,500,000.

Two men, in their eagerness to be the "next gentleman," ran to a barber's shop in Kingston, one night recently, and the one who came in second sank into a chair and died of heart disease.

Mrs. Mary Wetmore, of Holland Patent, Oneida county, who died recently, bequeathed $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, in Utica, and $3,000 to St. Paul's Church, Holland Patent.

A woman has been committed to the Middletown (N. Y.) Asylum apparently sane upon all points except that she must kill her fifteen-months-old child. She begged the Superintendent a few days ago to allow her to go home and kill her baby, promising to come back and stay contentedly.

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* says: "The daughter of Sandy Faulkner, the man who wrote the 'Arkansas Traveler,' was recently turned out of a house in this city because she was unable to pay the rent. At one time she was the belle of this town. With her since then there have been several sad changes."

Chicago's Derivative.—At the recent annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Professor Babcock, commenting upon a recent communication to the Chicago *Tribune* in regard to the origin of the city's name, remarked that it was the best showing yet made for the "garlic derivation" of the word "Chicago," though he was still disposed to question the derivation. An examination of the flora about Chicago showed three species of garlic. They were not found along the banks of the river, however, but over the prairies, and two or three species out near Grand Crossing. Hence, in his opinion, the name "Garlic river" could not have been applied by the Indians to what was now known as the Chicago river. But along in June and July a plant with large green leaves, resembling a cabbage, and very odorous, was found growing along the banks of the north branch. The Indians called it "Shokee," and the English of it was "Skunk's Cabbage." Shokee, by an easy transition, had probably passed into Chicogee, and Chicogee into Chicago. In his opinion the present name of the river had not been received by calling it "Garlic creek," but Shokee or "The Skunk's Cabbage-leaf."

It is often difficult to protect cheese from mold, especially those that have cracked. The *Wiener Zeitung* gives Dr. Engilug's plan. He dissolves or digests a spoonful of bruised pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and the same quantity of boracic acid, in a quarter of a pint of brandy, for a few days, then filters the fluid through a cloth, and dilutes with an equal quantity of water. Some of the preparation is introduced into the cracks of the cheese by means of a feather, or, better, with a small glass syringe. If places which have been nibbled by mice are rubbed with this liquid no mold will form. This will put "jumpers" to flight, and greatly assist in preventing any decay.—[Live Stock Journal.

Poisoned by Hair-dye.—However mistaken an idea of personal comeliness the use of hair-dye may imply, it is not to be supposed that any one would choose that method of committing suicide. Several physicians who attended the late Cyrus Morrison, of Lancaster county, Pa., believe that the dye which he applied to his hair, whiskers and mustache killed him by poisoning his system. Since nature agrees to furnish gratis every man, woman and child with more or less abundant hirsute adornments, it might be just as well to allow her a monopoly of the coloring material.

"Holds the Age."—An Australian newspaper of recent date contains an extraordinary advertisement, in which Eliza Wohbrook, of Ravenswood, gives her husband notice that if she does not hear from him within three months from date she intends to get married again. Any one familiar with the popular game of drawpoker will at once perceive that Mr. Wohbrook "holds the age," for if he wants his wife he can have her upon application within three months, and if he doesn't want her he has only to keep still for the same space of time.

Young lady to a recently-married friend: "Is he all you hoped for?" "Why, of course." "Fine fellow—genteel?" "More than that—elegant; he talks like a book." "Well, when you come to volume second, send him to me."—[Ex.

Dr. George M. Beard, of New York, has been studying the comparative excellences of English and American women. The former, he says, endure longer; the latter bear a closer inspection. The English face is molded, the American chiseled.

The silver twenty-cent piece is a nuisance, and ought to be got rid of. You are always taking it for a quarter.—[New York Express. But the fellow who is always passing it for a quarter—does he consider it a nuisance?

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

[Reported for the Sacramento Daily Record-Union.

San Francisco, February 12, 1880.

Trade is still at a dead calm. There is no vitality in it as yet. It is suffering in every wholesale line. When this dullness shall give way to activity, none can tell, and there are no indications on which to base a conjecture as to the duration of the torpidity. There have been some heavy purchases of wheat, mainly to send abroad, and the prices have slightly advanced under that influence. Barley holds its own, oats dull, corn the same, potatoes a drug, beans low. Hides declined three cents. Wool out of the market pending the income of the spring clip, and the prospect for high figures is good. In the money market there is little or no activity. Convertible securities command most investments, though those with these collaterals, as the *Herald* put it, "are not overdesirous of changing, except at a round profit. Interest seems not to be so much the question as the roundness of securities in which the ready funds are seeking placement. The semi annual reports of the California savings banks give a good indication of the monetary inactivity at present prevailing here. The deposits have been declining for several years past, now aggregating $51,864,900, showing a decrease of fully $6,000,000 within the past year, and notwithstanding this decrease the cash on hand has been augmented to such an extent that deposits have been refused, the reason being that they find it very difficult to make satisfactory loans under the general dullness of all business circles."

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Bags and Bagging—There is some inquiry for Wool Bags and Potato Gunnies for forward delivery, the latter at 13½c.

Bread—We quote leading descriptions as follows: Assorted Crackers, 10@12c; Boston and similar kinds, 8; Soda, 7@6c; Pilot Bread, 4@4½c; Ship Bread, 3½c ₩ lb.

Brick—English Bath, 40c ₩ dozen; English Fire, $35@37 50; California hard burnt, $7@10 ₩ thousand.

Brooms—The price list of the Vallejo Broom Factory is as follows: Common, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1; Common Braid, $1 75, $2 and $2 50; Vallejo Favorites and Little Beauties, $2 50; Prize, $3, $3 50 and $4; Shield Extra, $2, $2 50 and $3; Shield Extra Braid, $2 50, $3 and $3 50; Ship, $1 75; Mill and Brewery, $3, $3 50 and $4.

Candles—Following are quotations for Eastern brands in round lots: Grant's Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 14c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz, 13½@14c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 19½c; Mitchell's Adamantine, 17c for 14 oz and 1 c for 16 oz; Proctor & Gamble's Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 17c; Rope's, 10@14c for the two styles; Schaeffer's Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 16c, and 12 oz Star, 11c; U. S. Candle Company's 11 oz, 10c; Werk's Stearic Acid, 18@18½c for 16 oz and 16½c for 14 oz; W. H. Woods & Co.'s Shield, 14@14½c, and Solar Wax, 16@16½c, both full weight; Woods & Conihan's 12 oz, 10@10½c; Paraffine, 2 @2 ½c; Sperm, 25@30c. The three local factories report a good demand at unchanged prices.

Case Goods—Following are approximate quotations: Eastern Oysters, $1 75@2 50 ₩ dozen 2-lb cans; Clams, $2 50@2 75; Lobsters, $2 50@3; Turkey and Chicken, $3 50@4; Eastern Green Corn, $2 @2 25; Eastern Green Peas, $2@2 25. The Cutting Packing Company quote as follows: Tomatoes, 2½-lb cans, $1 25; do, gallon cans, $4; Table Fruits, 2½-lb cans, $3; Pie Fruits, 2½-lb cans, $2; Jams and Jellies, $3 50; Beans, 2-lb cans, $1 60@1 75; Peas, 2-lb cans, $1 90@2 ₩ dozen.

Cement—Lawrenceville and other Eastern brands, $2@2 25; Portland (foreign), $4@4 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 25@1 50 ₩ bbl.

Coffee—Central American grades are quiet at 16@18c.

Coal—Cargo lots of Wellington are quoted at $9.

Cordage—The latest quotations are as follows: Manila, 1¼-inch and upward, 15½c; 12-thread, 16c; 6 and 9-thread, 16½c; Bale Rope, 15½c; Tarred, 15½c; extra lengths and sizes, 15½@17½c; Sisal Rope, 13½@14½c. A discount of 1c ₩ lb is allowed for bills of 10,000 lbs and upwards.

Drugs—American Bi-Carb Soda, in bulk, is quoted at 3½c; Sal Soda, 1¾@1.80; Nevada Soda Ash, 1¾@2c ₩ lb; domestic Blue Vitriol, 9@10c; Bleaching Powder, 2c; Brimstone, 3½@4; Sulphur, 4¾@5c.

Dry Goods—Brown Drills 30-inch goods, are jobbing at 9½@10½c; Brown Sheetings, 36-inch, 9@11½c; Brown Shirtings, 30-inch, 6@7½c; Apron and Furniture Check, 16@22c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 6@6½c; heavy Denims, 28-inch, 15@24c; Cotton Flannel, 8@12c for light, and 14½@25c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 12½@13c; Prints, 7@7½c; Kentucky Jeans, 18@40c.

Fish—Oregon Canned Salmon, $1 35@1 45 ₩ dozen 1-lb cans; Pacific Codfish are jobbing at 3½@4½c and 4½@5c respectively for bds and selected in cases; Eastern Codfish, 7½c ₩ lb; Smoked Herring, 65@75c for Eastern and 40@55c for Puget Sound; Dutch Herring, $1 90@2 25 ₩ keg; Mackerel, $1 65@1 75 for No. 1 in 15-lb kits and $3 25 for Mess in 20-lb kits.

Leather—California Sole, 28@33c; Harness, 32@40c; Skirting, 32@37½c; Calf Skins, 70c@$1 10 ₩ lb; Wax Leather, 18@2 c ₩ foot; Bridle, $4@7 ₩ side; Kip Skins, $35@60 ₩ dozen.

Lumber—Following are the wholesale rates: Redwood, $14 for rough, and $24 for surfaced; Rustic, $24; Oregon Pine in a rough state, $17@21 ₩ M ft; Laths, $3 50; Shingles, $1 75; Redwood Shakes, $8 50 ₩ 1,000; Redwood Posts, $10 ₩ 100.

Malt Liquors—Leading brands of English Ale and Porter are selling at $2 75@3 75 for quarts, and $3@4 for 2 dozen pints.

Matches—Local block descriptions are selling at $1 85@1 90; Eastern Parlor, $2 75 ₩ gross.

Metals—The quotations for Pig Iron in this market have been nominal for some time, and accurate values are difficult to give. A leading broker names $ 8@45 ₩ ton as the extreme for all kinds; Pig Tin, 21@24c; Pig Lead, 5¼@6c; English Cast Steel, 14@16c; Bar Iron, 4½@5c.

Nails—The jobbing rate appears to be firm at $6 ₩ keg.

Oil—California Castor, $1 25 for No. 1 and $1 20 for No. 2; California Linseed, 90c for raw and 95c for boiled; China Nut, 71@72c; the various brands of Petroleum in tins, 15@35c, according to fire test.

Paints—Owing to increased cost of material, the price of Atlantic White Lead, as per advertisement, has been advanced to 9 . We have not been advised of any change in California White Lead, which has been selling at 6½c ₩ lb.

Paper—California Straw Wrapping is steady at 80c ₩ ream.

Powder—California Blasting, $3 25 ₩ keg; Giant, 50c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1; Vulcan Blasting, 75c for No. 1, 50c for No. 2 and 35c ₩ lb for No. 3, with the usual discount as to quantity.

Rice—Mixed China has been nominally advanced to 5c; Hawaiian Table, 6½c.

Salt—Warehouse lots of Liverpool fine are held at $22@22 50; Carmen Island, $14 for coarse and $19@26 for fine; California, $8 50@13 for coarse and $16@22 for fine.

Soap—Castile is firm at 9@10c; White Castile, 11@11½c; local makes of Pale and Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; fancy kinds, 7@8c ₩ lb; Washing Powders, $12@15 ₩ gross.

Spices—By auction on the 10th instant 8 cases Nutmegs sold at 87c and 10 cases Cassia at 19c.

Starch—W. T. Coleman & Co. have been appointed resident agents for Kingsford's Oswego Starch. All kinds are quoted at 6@10c.

Sugar—From January 5th to the close of that month prices for refined sugars in this market were steady at 12c for Crushed and 10c for Yellow C. Yesterday the proprietors of the California Refinery issued two price lists, each showing a reduction of ½c all round, or a total of 1c ₩ lb. The second list is as follows: Patent Cube in bbls, 11c; (A) Crushed, 11c; Extra Powdered, 11¼c; Fine Crushed, 11c; Dry Granulated, 10¾c; Extra Granulated, 10½c; Golden C, 9c; D, 8½c; Extra C, 9¼c for lots in bbls; hf bbls ¼c more, and bxs, ½c more. No orders received for less than the equivalent of 40 bbls.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Capital Colonnade, No. 1017 Tenth street. Private rooms for families. The best of wines, liquors, cigars, etc. JOHN HECTOR, Proprietor. d18-1m

"Consomme, at the Forrest!" every evening from 8 to 12 ja17-1m

Distance lends Enchantment!

Maud had a fine figure, good face and pretty name. One should see her at a distance. When she began to talk, you realized that she never used SOZODONT. Her breath was unlike the breezes of Araby the blest. f12-3tThSTu

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City. f3-MWS1y

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANOS!

No. 246 J Street..................Sacramento.

New Warerooms, No. 31 Post street,

Mechanics' Institute Building......San Francisco.

L. K. HAMMER,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Pianos sold on installments, if desired, and for rent. Old instruments taken in exchange for new. Orders for tuning carefully attended to. d20-1p1m

G. GRIFFITH'S

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GRANITE WORKS

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THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

Granite Building Stone

Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. jy11-1p6m

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NEUBOURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO. dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc., Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. d17 1ptf

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SITUATED ON THE CORNER OF FRONT and K streets, Sacramento city, directly opposite the steamboat landing, and near the railroad depot. The best location in the city for a hotel and business property. Will be sold low, with favorable terms as to payments, or leased for a term of years at a low rental. Inquire of E. CADWALADER, No. 61 J street, Sacramento; or S. P. DEWEY, No 308 Pine street, San Francisco. d22-3ptf

AMUSEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

LAST APPEARANCE

Of the Celebrated Pianist,

HENRY KETTEN!

Saturday, February 14th.

MATINEE..................AT 2 O'CLOCK.

EVENING RECITAL.....AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission, Matinee..................50 cents.

Admission, Evening..................$1.

☞ Tickets can be had at L. K. HAMMER'S and JELLY'S Jewelry Store. f11-4t

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MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in every kind and variety of BUILDING and FINISHING TIMBER and

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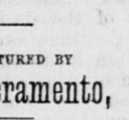

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. d9-2p1m

HEWES'

OLEA BALSAMIC INHALANT.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. Hewes, Sacramento, Cal.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE NASAL CAVITIES, THROAT AND LUNGS,

Viz.: Pneumonia, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Diphtheria and Croup. Will also cure Miasmal Fever, and any disease which arises from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

The vapor of the Inhalant being volatile, fills all cavities of the lungs, thus permeating and cleansing the blood. This vapor, through the circulation reaches all parts of the system, thus removing diseases of organs with which it does not come in immediate contact. In many cases, it has removed diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

CURES GRAVEL.

The inhaling exercise is invigorating; increasing the force of circulation, while the medicinal properties of the Inhalant are freely absorbed throughout the system.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Can in no way be treated with such success as by applying the remedy directly to the parts diseased, viz., BY INHALATION.

NAMES OF SACRAMENTANS CURED OF the Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Miasmal Fever, Diphtheria and Pneumonia, by the use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant:

A.S. Hopkins, Fifteenth and M streets, bronchitis; Grace Hopkins, catarrh and diphtheria; S. F Hopkins, gravel and diphtheria; E. C. Hopkins (salesman in Houghton's book store, 75 and 77 J street), diphtheria; Mrs. Frazer, corner Fourteenth and Q streets, asthma (a chronic case of 40 years' standing, cured in two months); J. Hatch, Third street, between L and M, pneumonia; A. Conner, alley, between Second and Third, L and M streets, asthma; M. Barber merchant, corner Eleventh and J streets, intermit, tent fever; Robert Hornbach, corner Fourth and M catarrh; Miss L. Kerr, Sixth street, between L and M, miasmal fever; Mrs. S. Emory, corner Second an K streets, consumption; J. L. Blitch, Pastor o Baptist Church, clerical sore throat; Mary Thompson, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth pneumonia; Nellie Thompson, M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, croup; Mrs. Haven, Washington, consumption; W. H. L. Haven, Washington, catarrh (a chronic case of nine years).

TO THE PUBLIC.

After a faithful trial, and upon a full investigation, I state with confidence that I have used the Inhaler of Mr. Hewes, and find it a sure and speedy remedy for any throat troubles, and I believe it is valuable in many of the complaints of humanity. Let all sufferers try it.

J. L. BLITCH, Sacramento, Cal.

I had a severe attack of Miasmal fever, which was broken up in twenty-four hours, by the free use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant.

MISS L. KERR, Sixth street.

My right lung had been badly affected for a year—had become ulcerated, when by the use of Hewes Inhalant two months I was entirely cured.

MRS. E. M. HAVEN, Washington.

Having had the catarrh for three years I made use of Hewes' Balsamic Inhalant. In two months had become much better; in four months I find mysel effectually cured.

ROBERT HORNBACH, Fourth street, near M, Sacramento.

HEWES' ECLECTIC EYE SALVE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF!

☞ **For Sale by Sacramento Druggists.** ☜

Inhalant and Eye Salve manufactured by J. HEWES, Fifteenth and M streets, Sacramento. Country residence, Ophir, Placer county, Cal. oc14-1awStf

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

It imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

SOUPS,

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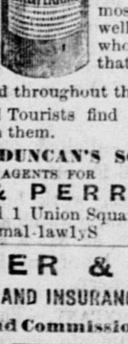

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Sold and used throughout the World.

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