THE UPPER COLUMBIA.

CONTINUATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF A TRIP UP THE COLUMBIA.

Story of a Railroad—Walla Walla—The Wheat Region—Immigration—Towns and Villages.

WALLA WALLA, August 24, 1880.

This place is reached by a narrow-gauge railroad about 32 miles long, that connects Wallula on the Columbia with the rich farming region that lies close under the Blue mountains. Wallula is a miserable looking spot, that owes its entire importance to its availability as a landing-place for steamers, which led to the construction of the railroad two years ago by a wealthy and enterprising citizen, Dr. D. S. Baker, an enterprise that added nothing to the importance of Wallula, but greatly enriched the projector, who is one of those men under whose manipulations the commonest things in life some way turn to gold or its equivalent. I knew Baker thirty years ago at Portland, where his capacity for accumulation was only partially developed. He was one of the few individuals who left that place in its infancy and achieved success elsewhere. As a general thing the wealth of this region centered in the hands of the wise men who stuck to the metropolis and levied tribute on supplies and products as they passed through. Baker went where he pleased and put to naught the old proverb that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Finally he drifted against the current, up the Columbia, became a banker and land monopolist, and culminated his career by building the shabbiest rattle-trap of a railroad that was ever made available for commercial uses. It climbed over ridges it ought to have gone through; its schedule was only to be followed when the train was unusually light, but such as it was it held the ground against the world and carried away the wheat from a region that was productive, and is said to have easily paid for itself in one year's operation, which may not be strictly true, but is not impossible.

IT COINED MONEY

For the doctor, and when he found it advisable to sell out to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company he did so to great advantage. This road, under new management, has been greatly improved, the grades mended, the track graveled and relaid, so that there was not such a "heavy sea on" as before, and soon again it will be transformed into a standard-gauge road and connected with Dallas City by continuous rail. Wallula is bleak and desolate. Here the winds spend their breath telling of the drifting sand and the rocky cliffs along the river. They howl over what little civilization they cannot blow away from the place, and when the railroad connection is complete, so that it will lose its importance as a forwarding point, it may as well all blow away. The Walla Walla river empties a small stream here and threads the surrounding desert with a braid of green willows and sometimes a border of grass that occasionally widens to a meadow, but except the verdure that follows the narrow bed, and that sometimes fades entirely, the railway winds only among greasewood plains and barren hills for twenty miles directly east, though occasional cattle may be seen cropping the scattering bunch-grass; but a few miles before reaching Walla Walla the sight of farms gladden the eye, even orchards are to be seen, meadows and gardens smile along the river, and we find that we are entering upon the rich, fertile belt that skirts the Blue mountains for 200 miles, and give importance to the beautiful town of

WALLA WALLA.

This place has a business quarter that is building up substantially; the streets are wide, and in any ordinary season are thronged with country teams and even with pack trains, though they are not near so frequent as when the distant mining regions had to be supplied from here. The plain on which Walla Walla is located is naturally supplied with water from the spreading branches of the Walla Walla river; the residences are many of them quite charming, and some even elegant. The quick soil responds to irrigation, and where was originally a treeless plain now are beautiful streets and clustered homes, all bowered in rapidly thriving poplars, maples, box elders, or locusts, while occasionally cottonwoods, or rather balm of Gileads grow beside the little streams. The place is attractive and rapidly thriving; has many stores, lots of minor shops, business establishments of all degrees, including three banks, some really good hotels, three live newspapers, one of them a sprightly daily that gives the latest news in brief dispatches, and in general trade and population is, and probably will remain, the most important point in the upper country, because the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (that now controls all transportation, by steamboat or railroad, on the Columbia river, and also the steamers to San Francisco that are as fine as any that float the ocean) seems to intend to have Walla Walla as the center of its railway system for the entire upper region. So Walla Walla has a good prospect for the future, and as time grows will spread more and improve and beautify, until perhaps its poplar lines and various shade trees will make us forget the dust from the light soil, that is a cloud in summer by day as well as by night.

About a mile out from the town is the garrison and the extensive grounds of the military reservation. Here are barracks and quarters for infantry and cavalry, and as this is a popular station with officers and a general rendezvous for the military business of the upper country, of course the garrison adds no little to Walla Walla social life. The Twenty-first Infantry band happens to be one of the finest connected with the army, and it is as fashionable as it is delightful to drive out of an evening, see the dress parade, the sunset gun and the furled flag, and afterwards listen to as choice music from the band as heart can desire. The leader is a professor who is almost music mad, they say, and the band gives many of the choicest classical selections with exquisite effect, so that I shall always remember with delight the summer twilights at Walla Walla that saw night come down and day forgotton, while strains of music served to make one forget the sordid things of earth and dream of Elysium.

THE WHEAT REGION.

The Blue mountains extend for about 200 miles in a northeast and southwest direction, on a parallel with the Columbia and Snake rivers, distant 40 to 50 miles, and while the land along the river is in general fit only for grazing, and much of it not even valuable for that, there is a great deal of land along the base of the range, and especially in the foothills, that is wonderfully productive as a wheat-producing region. Thus we find all the pleasant little towns situated about twenty miles in direct line from the river, midway between river and mountain range, located on the different streams within reach of the wheat-growing districts, each town being a natural center of trade, and each having its natural outlet at some landing-place on the Columbia or Snake river. The wheat-growing region may be said to commence in the center of Umatilla county, Oregon, and while west of the Umatilla river the principal resource of the people is stock-growing, eastward the country is more universally fertile, hills and valleys alike are unrivaled in wheat production, and except in portions where the hillsides are too steep for plow or harvester, the plow and harvester are converting the face of nature into one vast harvest of wheat, oats, barley and corn. I estimated that near one-fourth of the land in cultivation was summer-fallowed—probably plowed too late for the present season and turned over for early fall seeding. While in the western valleys it is possible to sow wheat every month in the year, the climate and soil of the so-called "upper country" more nearly resembles the conditions you realize in California, though the winters there are far more severe than with you.

North of Snake river, again, is a region skirting the base of the Cœur d'Alene mountains, which may be considered as an extension of the Blue mountains, northeasterly, the range having been in ages past disrupted by the forces that resulted in the creation of the Snake river. Here again is an extensive wheat-producing country. Like the other, a rolling earth surface, sometimes in level reaches, but more often a hilly region; but the soil is blacker and actually richer than the fertile stretch to the southward. It is claimed that these eastern wheat-growers can produce wheat at 50 cents a bushel with as much profit as the western Oregon farmer has when he gets $1, because the production is double. They claim 30 to 45 bushels per acre as a common thing, and say they can prove many instances where over 60 bushels has been realized as the average for a whole farm, and talk of 75 to 85 bushels per acre as proved in exceptional cases. The present crop in most of Eastern Oregon and Washington has been greatly injured by a week of terribly hot weather in July, that prematurely cooked all grain, much of which was hardly out of the milk. The straw is not over 15 to 20 inches high, and many fields of barley and oats are lower yet, but while some fields are not cut at all, and while much grain is shrivelled, still they claim an average of 20 bushels per acre in the injured districts, and the shrivelled wheat is said to weigh heavy and grind well. The best farms are in the foothills, and there the yield is good and the grain plump. Riding over the hills and looking towards the mountains we see the foothills gleaming with harvests or shadowed with summer-fallow, and where an outlying spur presents a bold face the farmer has climbed there and pushed his work close to the summits.

IMMIGRATION.

A constant stream of travel and emigrants comes here and scatters to the different regions of development. The choicest lands in the Blue Mountain country are claimed, so the travel tends across Snake river to the Palouse region, and above there to the Spokane country. They come across the plains as they did in the beginning; they come from Utah, Nevada and California, and not a small proportion of those who are settling the new districts come from the Willamette valley, preferring to make a new start in a new country in preference to remaining in the older settled valley, battling with fortune at a disadvantage. The stream of emigrants is constant, and they seem to fit in among the hills and hollows and go to work for themselves. They take a homestead and a pre-emption and a timber-culture claim, and soon have more cares than they know what to do with. Besides this region I have described there are spots further eastward that invite settlement, and without pushing thus far up the Columbia the emigrant can find land to pre-empt in the counties of Oregon and Washington nearer the Cascade range. On the north of the Columbia river are the Klikitat and Yakima regions, that are rapidly settling up with practical farmers, and cattle men have great herds of stock there. Few sheep are kept north of Columbia and Snake rivers on account of the cold weather. The eastern flocks turn out 6,000,000 pounds of wool, nine-tenths of which is grown south of the Columbia and most of it in eastern Oregon, east of the Umatilla river. No doubt there is a great deal of good farming land on the upper waters of John Day and Deschutes rivers, in Oregon, and in Klikitat and Yakima counties, Washington, but it does not lie in as large tracts, and as available, as in the Palouse and Walla Walla regions.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Goldendale, in Klikitat county, is a thriving place and has its newspaper. Further north Yakima is another thriving town with another newspaper. East of the Columbia is a great plain that is considered bare and dry of streams, and passing this we come to the Palouse region, and north of it is the Spokane country. The enterprises of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company contemplate a railway system that will satify all the Palouse farmers, and the Spokane country, 125 miles from the confluence of Snake and Columbia rivers, is already reached by the graders of the North Pacific road. Spokane Falls, to the north, promises to be a good point, Colfax is the live center of the Palouse region, and far north is Colville, where settlement has not yet greatly invaded. South of Snake river, still in Washington Territory, Walla Walla is the leading town; Dayton, thirty miles east, is a charming place of near 1,000 population, and Waitsburg lies between, while still further east are Marengo, Potaha, Alpowa and Pomeroy, surrounded by thriving agricultural communities. Leaving Walla Walla and going south, half an hour's sharp drive brings you into Oregon. You first come to a village with several stores and the inevitable saloons, called Milton, then to Weston, a town of considerable pretension and active trade; quite near there is Centerville, that has grown up rapidly with the rich country around it; twenty miles further and you are at Pendleton, older than the others, on the Umatilla river, a county seat, thrifty and progressive, with two newspapers. If you go on around the mountain wall you reach Heppner, in the grazing region, and south of the Columbia, 150 miles, on John Day and Deschutes rivers, you find thriving towns and a good agricultural population.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The wide interior region is being rapidly prospected and developed. There is abundant room, and the emigrant finds it difficult to choose his location. The resources of the country are but dimly understood, agricultural land is scattered, and rich valleys exist in isolated localities. What is called the "Eastern Country" extends from the British line to the California boundary, and reaches from the Cascade range to the Rocky Mountains, occupying an extent of country five hundred miles square. Two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of territory lies here, with a population averaging about one person to over one thousand acres. There is plenty of room for millions; there are rich mining fields to develop and multitudes of resources to unfold, and though not yet noted for agricultural products, it is certain that the future will show that in the present its capacities for production are but dimly understood.

Henry Villard, a man of broad enterprise, came here a year ago and made a bid for controlling the transportation of all this great region that could be held tributary to the Columbia river. He was backed by capital, and succeeded in acquiring for his company the river steamers and portage roads of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and the railway from Wallula to Walla Walla, which has now a branch into Oregon, and will soon be pushed, by complicated lines, through the regions I have described, and the track will shortly be laid along the Columbia river from the Dalles to Wallula. Another season will see railroads continuous from Portland to Walla Walla and all points above there, and reaching to the Palouse country, and Villard's scheme includes a line south that shall seek through connection with some available route to the Eastern States. It is a grand scheme, and has been pushed with wonderful energy and skill. The Northern Pacific is also pushing its work vigorously, and soon the "upper country" can be reached in a few hours and its products will be quite close to a market. C.

Garden concerts and public dancing are patronized in Berlin by high Government officials and society leaders.

EASTERN MAGAZINES.

THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Dead Monthlies Once Famous—Peculiarities of the Galaxy—Harper's Success—Fitz-James O'Brien.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1880.

Strictly literary monthlies have not, as a rule, been palmy in the Metropolis. Most of them have died early without achieving any distinction, having had very little intellectual or financial capital to sustain them. The number that has succumbed to suppressing fate is larger than is generally thought; but so little impression have the majority made upon the public mind that, if their names were mentioned, they would not be recognized except by the few persons who tax their memory with all sorts of literary ventures, and therefore remember the liberal proportion of failures. The literary standard has risen greatly here and in the country at large during the last twenty years, and the critical faculty has been much developed. Magazines, such as *Sartain's*, *Graham's* and the like, that used to be thought very clever, and were entirely acceptable, would have no excuse for existence to-day and would not and could not be sustained. They were admired and read with avidity in their time, which shows that they were as good as their public demanded. Literary taste and execution have advanced remarkably in this country within twenty-five or thirty years. We now have something we can call our own, though it is not very long since we were, in the main, a nation of imitators and reproducers. True, we have had Irving and Paulding, Halleck and Poe, Dana and Hawthorne, Bryant and Emerson, Longfellow and Whittier, and some of these we have still. But some of them have not been appreciated until recently, and others were esteemed beyond their merit. The comparatively young writers like Stedman, Howells, Harte, Helen Hunt, Aldrich, De Forest, Henry James, Jr., Constance Fenimore Woolson, Rebecca Harding Davis, Charles Dudley Warner, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Joaquin Miller, Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, Mark Twain, Edward Eggleston and many others have gained distinction since the civil war, and these represent the republic in letters more nearly than the older heads. When Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes and Whittier have gone, we shall have their natural successors in younger men who have already demonstrated that they are legitimate heirs. It is these who are the chief and most frequent contributors to the leading magazines, and who are fairly and fully abreast of the time.

DEPARTED MONTHLIES.

The monthly which in its day—in the early part of its life, at least—best represented the literature of the land was the *Knickerbocker*, begun in December, 1832, by Charles Fenno Hoffman, once a popular poet and novelist, who is still living, though he became insane some eighteen years ago, and has since been an inmate of an insane asylum. It passed for a short time into the hands of Rev. Timothy Flint, and then into those of the late Louis Gaylord Clark, who for nearly a quarter of a century conducted it with marked ability. The cleverest pens of the day filled its pages, and the editor's relation to his contributors was of the most genial and satisfactory character. They shed a luster on him that yielded him renown out of keeping with his talent; but he was so amiable and pleasant that it was impossible not to like and in some manner overrate him. In 1855 the principal writers for the monthly published a handsome octavo volume containing original sketches by them, along with their portraits. It was named the "Knickerbocker Galaxy," and was sold for the purpose of buying a cottage for the kind editor at Piermont, on the Hudson, where he lived plainly though comfortably at the time of his death. The magazine continued too long for its fame. Other monthlies, like the *Atldntic* and *Putnam's*, were started, and drew off many of the *Knickerbocker* contributors, so that the older periodical existed for some years on its past reputation, and at its decease was scarcely missed.

The rightful successor of the *Knickerbocker* was *Putnam's*, the best magazine we ever had here, one that has not been surpassed since, so far as its first issue was concerned. Founded in 1852 by the late George P. Putnam, the publisher, a most estimable and widely-cultured man, though not of a practical turn, it had for editors Parke Godwin, George William Curtis and Charles F. Briggs, and the ablest native authors for its contributors. Excellent as it was, Putnam failed, and consequently the magazine was disposed of to Dix, Edwards & Co., who also failed, and, after an earnest effort to carry on the periodical, it expired in the sixth year of its age. Some of Godwin's best political essays, Grant White's "Shakespeare's Scholar," Curtis' "Prue and I" and "Potiphar Papers," and other literary works that attracted much attention, and sold largely in book-form, appeared originally in *Putnam's*. George P. Putnam revived the magazine after the war, but it was feeble and uninteresting with the former, and naturally did not last very long.

The last defunct monthly of note was the *Galaxy*, by many ranked as the highest of our periodicals, and at times certainly brilliant. It was the most independent of the magazines, allowing writers more latitude in expression of opinion than is common with publishers. It was very uneven, some numbers being particularly good and others in no wise remarkable. The *Galaxy* was not hoary with age. It flourished, or endured, twelve years, never having made or lost any money to speak of. Its demise was wholly unanticipated, even by the publishers who had put the next (the February number) partly into type when they suddenly decided to give it up. They assumed to turn it over to the editors, Wm. C. and Frank P. Church, who were its founders, and they sold it—that is, the subscription list—to the *Atlantic*. The explanation is that Sheldon & Co., having been looking over the accounts of the year, and making a general review of their affairs, found that the *Galaxy* had not been profitable, and that it was not likely to be. Hence they relinquished it all the more willingly, as it had caused them first and last no little trouble. They and the editors had never agreed; they being orthodox and the editors inclined to heterodoxy, and holding also very different views on other subjects. The death of the *Galaxy* is regretted by a good many people, though they do not pretend that it should have been continued for their pleasure at the cost of the publishers. Magazines are precarious property at best, and they are generally unremunerative. Those who want to set them up are commonly men more hopeful than discreet or experienced.

A QUEER PERIODICAL.

No monthly ever issued here has occasioned authors more vexation and trouble than the *Galaxy* did. Most of the time it had no system; MSS. were allowed to accumulate; letters were left unanswered; payment was delayed, and irritation and indignation provoked among the bulk of its contributors. The result was that most of the writing was, after a few years, done by a few persons, who had learned how to manage so as to get checks. Save in isolated cases, payment was never made on acceptance, and publication was extremely uncertain; so that working for the *Galaxy* was signally unsatisfactory. In many instances articles were mislaid, and their authors, after trying in vain to recover them, abandoned all further effort. An example of the way in which the magazine was managed or mismanaged is furnished by a printed form sent to contributors. It ran thus:

"NEW YORK, ——, 18—.

"The editor of the *Galaxy* has read your MS. and thinks favorably of it. He hopes to be able to use it some time. But if you should wish it returned at any time, you can have it by mentioning the name, date of sending and number of your article as herein stated. EDITOR OF *Galaxy*."

Was not that explicit and encouraging? It seems like a satire, but it is literal fact. The form exactly illustrated the editor's peculiarity. He appeared to be incapable of arriving at any decision and unwilling to assume any responsibility. The author was not told that his paper was accepted or rejected. The editor hoped to use it "some time" (inspiring assurance), but if the author should want it back "any time," he could get it, which was supremely kind. I have heard of persons waiting year after year, anxiously expecting, meanwhile, their poem, essay or story to appear, and then abandoning expectation altogether. Authors have actually been lost sight of by death, change of residence and condition, while tarrying for the tardy *Galaxy*. It used to be a current joke here that a man who wrote for it must be independent in circumstances and certain of longevity. Otherwise, he would not be qualified. A young litterateur sent, a few months after the first issue of the monthly, a contribution of less than two pages. It was not published for nearly three years. He saw the editor a week or two later, and asked, "Is the *Galaxy* usually so slow in publishing contributed matter as it has been with my little article? I should be glad to know; for I have thought of sending you an article that will make ten or more printed pages, and though I come of a long-lived family, I have doubts if I should last to so venerable an age as might be required. However, I'll try it, and mark it 'posthumous.'"

Surely no American monthly was ever so original as the *Galaxy* in its editorial mismanagement. The number and intensity of curses that have been cast upon its head would have equipped superabundantly the proverbial army in Flanders. Readers of the magazine it was who regretted its death, not its outside contributors, who must have rejoiced that it had lost its power to annoy and wrong them further.

When the *Galaxy* was discontinued the MSS. on hand were transferred to the *Atlantic*. Most of them had, I understand, been accepted by the Churches two or three years before; but the transfer rendered them subject, it is claimed, to the decision of the editor of the Boston monthly, so that they are liable to be returned to their authors, who have already waited years for their money. Hardly any of the articles have been or will be likely to be used by the *Atlantic*, as it has articles enough, and to spare, of its own. A number of them have been sent back, and many more will be; and this gross injustice will have to be borne by writers, as numberless injustices are constantly borne by them. I have heard that two or three authors have determined to test the matter in the Courts; and I sincerely hope they will, merely to show whether authors have any rights that publishers are bound to respect. These authors have applied to the Sheldons, still in business and financially responsible, for payment of articles accepted by the *Galaxy* and declined by the *Atlantic*. The Sheldons say they sold out to the Churches, who say in turn that they sold out to the *Atlantic*. Thus the responsibility is evaded, and the poor devil of a scribbler is left to whistle for the money which he has laboriously and justly earned. The *Atlantic*, of course, denies that it agreed to accept any MSS. which its editor had not seen and passed upon; and thus a former contributor to the *Galaxy* may spend the remainder of his days going from the Sheldons to the Churches, from the Churches to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to the Sheldons again, and so on interminably. If writers and publishers are not natural enemies, they ought to be. The former, as a rule, hate the latter bitterly, and with plenty of cause. The sole reason they do not make war on them is because they feel that they can't afford to; publishers having every natural and acquired advantage. The tricks and positive swindles practiced by publishers on authors are innumerable. Authors have grown so accustomed to them that they are amazed when they are fairly treated. Publishers are not always unjust. There are many exceptions, and honorable exceptions; but it is still true that the average publisher rarely imagines the author to have any ground for complaint, however ill he may be treated. The publisher is perfectly aware that the author quarrels with his own bread and butter, as the phrase is, by quarreling with him; and it must be conceded that he profits by his clear understanding of the situation. A few suits in which writers were plaintiffs would establish precedents that would be beneficial to them; and I wish most heartily for the sake of the guild that such precedents will be established. The *Galaxy* cases will be capital ones to begin with.

THE OLDEST EXTANT MAGAZINE

In this city or in the country is Harper's, which may be the reason why it is called Harper's New Monthly. It is, too, almost the only one that has proved handsomely profitable, having made money, it is said, from the initial number. It is well nigh thirty-one years old, having been founded, if I remember, in December, 1849. One can trace the progress of periodical literature here by examining the different volumes of this monthly. The early numbers are almost entirely made up of republications from British periodicals, and the illustrations are very poor, compared with those it has now. Gradually the engravings improved, and original matter began to appear, until Harper's has been completely transformed. To-day its contents are either original or are taken from advance sheets, and as a popular magazine it has not probably its equal on either side of the sea. Its circulation is set down at 140,000, nearly twice that of any other monthly; and yet it is not so large, I am told, as it was before the war. You may remember that Harper & Bros. were quite friendly to the South anterior to the breaking out of the rebellion, and that, subsequent to the firing on Sumter, they were ardently Northern, a very natural change. The magazine had a big circulation in the slave States, which was eventually cut off by the civil strife; and when the strife ended, the Southerners had much of the feeling toward the firm that usually exists toward persons whom we have regarded as friends, and who have become our enemies. The feeling has worn away a good deal now; but the South has not the money it once had to spend for periodicals, and the magazine has been obliged to seek its main field in the North. Formerly it had among its contributors many writers in the slave States, professors of colleges, clergymen and professionals who had no general reputation, but who were locally regarded as fine minds and rare scholars.

Not a few of the contributors to *Harper's*, especially to the earlier numbers, are names that seem to belong to a past generation. These are J. T. Headley, Benson J. Lossing, Andrew A. Lipscomb, J. Ross Browne, T. B. Thorpe, Henry T. Tuckerman, James Jackson Jarves, T. S. Arthur, John Esten Cooke, Elizabeth F. Ellet, John S. C. Abbott, Maunsel B. Field, Thomas Francis Meagher, E.gG. Squier, Herman Melville, Alice B. Haven, Frances Anne Kemble, J. R. Gilmore (Edmund Kirks), Caroline Cheesebro, Wm. Gilmore Simms, Alice Carey, T. Addison Richards, Wm. Allen Butler and others, many of them alive, and yet they appear to have a hollow echo of antiquity, so rapidly does the age and the country move. There are other names more contemporaneous in sound, like Moncure D. Conway, Louise Chandler Moulton, Charles Nordhoff, Harriet Prescott Spofford, J. W. De Forest, Elizabeth Akers Allen, Richard Henry Stoddard, Justin McCarthy, George M. Towle, D. H. Strother (Porte Crayon), Fred B. Perkins, Richard Grant White and Nora Perry.

A TRUE BOHEMIAN.

Fitz-James O'Brien appears there as the author of near seventy papers, mostly short stories, the majority of them published before he gained his reputation by writing the very clever "Diamond Lens." O'Brien was one of the original Bohemians, who, in the days before the war, used to quaff beer and brandy-and-water, and smoke pipes in Pfaff's Broadway cellar. He was a brilliant and erratic fellow, abounding in generous impulses and feeble resolves, always in some financial strait, periodically flashing into prominence, and destined never to succeed. Fine mind, robust body, weak will, flexible principle, convivial habits, intense egotism, ardent passions, total lack of practicability summed him up, and made him at once very attractive and very untrustworthy. He was one of the shining lights of the Bohemian circle; his jests, epigrams, anecdotes and tales have delighted it many a night until the small hours came. An Irishman, of course, but thoroughly American by adoption, he was one of the first to go to the war (he belonged, I believe, to the Seventh Regiment), when troops were summoned for defense of the Union. He proved, as may be inferred, a gallant soldier, gaining the rank of Major, and was mortally wounded in one of the engagements in West Virginia. His body was brought home and buried with military honors, his memory was mourned, and his friends said sadly: "A gifted, fearless soul; what a pity he had not lived longer, lived to get rid of the dross of his nature, for he was yet young and full of promise." Perhaps it was better; certainly it was lucky that he should have died in the field (men can but seldom serve their country with their life); for now his recollection is embalmed, and Fitz-James O'Brien would not have mended with years.

CHAUBERT.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION FOR THE FARMER AND THE ORCHARDIST.

This Department is prepared for the SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION by its Agricultural Editor. All matter relating to the agricultural interest will be found under this head.

The Farmers and the Fairs.

There is no question that so far as the production of crops is concerned the farmers of the State are in a better condition than they have been for years before. The wheat crop is better and larger than ever before. The State is literally full of wheat. The wool crop has been good, and prices have been fairly satisfactory. Hops have been fair in yield, and prices way up. Grapes have never been better or the crop more full in quantity and quality, and prices are remunerative. The general fruit crops have not been large, but sales have been quite satisfactory. Taking the agricultural industries all in all, the State, so far as production is concerned, has seldom had so good a season, and we think we can say never better. The hop and wool men have realized upon their crops, and among them money is comparatively easy, but the wheat farmers are not in so good a condition, because, on account of unsatisfactory prices, they have not sold their crops to any extent. We would like to see prices come up, but we cannot say the prospects are bright in this direction. Even at present prices the aggregate sales of the wheat crop will be very large, and the wheat farmer will be in better circumstances than in many years before. Many of the farmers are storing grain, and making loans on it. Whether this is good policy or not we will not express an opinion.. However, we may say if we had wheat to sell we should think twice before storing, paying storage and insurance and interest, once. The grape-growers can sell their grapes on the vines, to be delivered, at good rates, and in this case the question of storage, insurance and interest does not come into the account. Taking in the whole situation, there is no reason why money should not be in circulation plentifully in a very short time—say ten days or two weeks. The money is now in the banks ready to be handed over to the farmers upon a day's notice—waiting only upon their decision. The fair season will not begin till the 13th—ten days from date—when the Golden Gate District Fair will be opened. This district will not be affected so much by the want of money among the wheat farmers as those more remote from the cities and the centers of population in the State. The State Fair will follow the Golden Gate Fair one week later, and by the 20th, the opening day of the State Fair, it is now probable that a large amount of wheat will be sold, a larger amount stored and money advanced, and that money will be well in circulation. Then when the San Joaquin, the Chico, the El Dorado, the Humboldt, the Monterey and the Los Angeles fairs are held the farmers will be in the full realization of the proceeds of their immense crops and will doubtless turn out and patronize the fairs both by exhibits and by their presence, as they have never done before. There is one feature in connection with the State Fair that more especially interests the farmers and that should receive their unqualified support. We refer to the camping accommodations provided by the Board for all who may desire to camp out, have a good time and save expenses. There is no better—we will say more—not so good and favorable a climate in any other State in the Union as we have in California, at Sacramento, for a general camping out at the State Fair. Richmond Grove, the grounds selected for the State Fair camp, is within the city limits, within easy distance of both the Pavilion and the Park, the street railroad can communicate with it and run to both places of exhibition. It is well shaded, a magnificent grove covering the whole place, is well supplied with good water and all other conveniences necessary to render campers at home and comfortable. In many other States, where the weather is uncertain and treacherous, the larger portion of the people attending State Fairs come with their teams, tents, household fixtures and kitchen furniture, and bring the whole family along, and the expense attending the week's entertainment in this way is reduced down to a mere nominal sum. But the consideration of expense is one of the least—though itself a big item—advantages to be gained to the farmer by the adoption of the camping plan. The camps may be so arranged that whole neighborhoods of people may camp side by side, and thus the female members of the families will be brought together in close social intercourse and enjoyment, such as they cannot enjoy at home, on account of distances that separate them. Then all male and female can meet together and talk over house and farm management and general industrial economy, the lessons of the exhibition and all matters of mutual interest, and thus make the occasion a real school, to be accompanied and followed with practical and useful results. Old friends and acquaintances that have not seen each other for years are thus brought together face to face and an opportunity afforded to live over again the days when perhaps in their boy or girlhood they enjoyed the fleeting hours. We might enumerate the many advantages to be realized by the farmers in taking advantage of the camping facilities offered at the State Fair, but a beginning is all that is wanted to illustrate it practically and render it fashionable and popular. At the late State Fair held in Oregon the camping grounds were the most interesting and instructive scenes in connection with the whole exhibition. The custom has become fully and permanently established in our sister State, and is there recognized as not only an important but a necessary feature of the occasion. The reason why the practice was more fully enjoyed and appreciated at the last fair than heretofore is that before this season the fairs have been held in the fall, after the rains have set in and the weather become uncertain; but this year the fair was held in July, when they were sure to have good weather. Now, we in California always have good weather, and are always prepared for the best features and fruits of the camping plan. Why will not our farmers embrace our climatic advantages socially as well as industrially? Pack up and come out and make the occasion of the fair one of real enjoyment and pleasure, as well as one of instruction.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, September 2, 1880.

Trade shows signs of greater activity. Nevertheless there is considerable dullness in this city. Wheat goes out but slowly, and the price still declines, reaching now to $1 32½@1 35 per ctl. The Produce Exchange has not yet announced the schedule for grades for this year's crop of wheat. It is expected soon, and the delay calls for excuse of some kind. Barley is dull; corn and oats without activity; hops are light in arrival; dairy products are active; potatoes are plentiful; beans and rye without action; fruit is not varied, and good peaches rate very high. One British iron ship has been chartered for U. K. at 65s, and an American hull for 61s 6d. The ship-owners have things pretty much their own way, with the decline of wheat continuing. The warehouses are filling, and it looks as if another holdover was to be attempted. Nevertheless good ships are in demand, and good rates are certain to be paid. The money market is more active, and money, while still plentiful, is loosening from the vaults and finding good local investments. This has stimulated trade considerably, and relieved an otherwise oppressive dullness, amounting at one time almost to stagnation. The commercial banks afford discount facilities at from 8 to 10 per cent., and on first-class paper at even lower rates.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—The Wheat Bag trade is far from satisfactory to the principal holders, who are asking 11c for local made and 11½c for Calcutta made, while outside lots are freely offered at 9¾@10¼c. Despite all the favorable circumstances supposed to make for the combination, it is far from being a success. The unusually large wheat crop seems to be of little avail; the alleged comparatively small stock is equally powerless; the stoppage of the Oakland bag factory, on account of small-pox quarantine, which diminishes the local product by 2,000,000, is of no use; the advance reported at Calcutta fails to bring out buyers; the reported passage by the House of Commons of a bill to require increased use of bags in bulk cargoes makes no impression. Something will have to be done by the combination soon, either in the lowering of rates to meet the market or in taking in outside lots to give it better control. Wool Bags are quoted at 47½@52½c; Potato Gunnies, 13½@14c; Hop Cloth, 13¼@14½c.

BREAD—Assorted Crackers, 10@12c; Boston and similar kinds, 8c; Soda, 5@6c; Pilot Bread, 4c to 4½c; Ship Bread, 3½c ⅌ lb.

BRICK—English Bath, 37½@40c ⅌ dozen; English Fire, $32 50@35; California hand-burnt descriptions, $8 50@11 ⅌ thousand.

BROOMS—Common, $2 25, $2 75 and $3 25 for the three numbers; Common Braid, $2 50, $3 and @3 50; Extra, $3, $3 50 and $4; Extra Braid, $3 50, $4 and $4 50; Little Beauties, $4; Star Extra, $3 50, $4 and $4 50; Mill or Stable, $4, $4 50 and $5; Ship, $2; Toy, $1 75; Whisks, $1 50@1 75; do hull handle and velvet top, $2, $2 25 and $2 50 ⅌ dozen.

CANDLES—Following are quotations for Eastern brands in round lots: Grant's Stearic Acid, 14-oz, 14c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz, 13@14c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 19c; Mitchell's Adamantine, 17c for 14 oz and 18c 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, 15c, and 12 oz Star, 10c; U. S. Candle Company's 11 oz, 10c; Werk's Stearic Acid, 17½@18c for 16 oz and 16c 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, 20@22½c; Sperm, 25@30c.

CASE GOODS—Following are approximate quotations: Eastern Oysters, $1 50@2 50 ⅌ dozen 1-lb cans; Clams, $2 50@2 75; Lobsters, $3@3 25; Turkey and Chicken, $3 50@4; Eastern Green Corn, $2@3 25; Eastern Green Peas, $2@2 25.

CEMENT—Lawrenceville and other Eastern brands, $2@2 75; Portland (foreign), $4@4 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Cargo after cargo of foreign is now quietly dropping into port. These have been generally sold before arrival, and therefore make no impression on prices. We quote foreign cargo lots at $5 50@8 ⅌ ton. No change in Eastern or domestic coast kinds.

CORDAGE—San Francisco laid Manila, 1½-inch and upward, 14½c; 12-thread, 15c; 6 and 9-thread 15½c; Bale Rope, 14½c; Tarred, 14½c; La hyarn, 14½c; Sisal rope, 1½-inch and upward, 11c; 12-thread, 11½c; 6 and 9-thread, 12c; Sisal bale rope, 3 and 4-thread, 11c ⅌ lb.

DRUGS—Several invoices of English chemicals have arrived during the week. Some of the kinds were much needed. Bi-Carb Soda is quoted at 4c for American and 4½c for English; Caustic Soda, 60 per cent strength, 4¼@4½c; do, 70 per cent, 5¼@5½c; Soda Ash, 2½c for spot lots and 2¼@2½c for lots to arrive; Sal Soda, $1 60 for Pacific and $1 60@1 65 for English.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drills 30-inch goods, are jobbing at 8¼@9½c; Brown Sheetings, 36-inch, 8¼@9½c; Brown Shirtings, 30-inch, 6@6½c; Apron and Furniture Check, 16@20c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 6@7c; heavy Denims, 28-inch, 16@21c; Cotton Flannel, 8¼@12½c for light, and 14@25c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 12@13½c; Prints, 7c; Kentucky Jeans, 19@55c ⅌ yard.

NAILS—Since August 1st the local jobbing price has been $4 25 for 100 keg lots and $4 50 ⅌ keg for smaller quantities.

OIL—China Nut is weak at 64c; California Castor, $1 for No. 2 and $1 10 for No. 1; California Linseed, 75c for raw and 80c for boiled; Lard, 70c in bbls and 75c in tins; Petroleum, 110 degrees, 16@20c; do, 150 degrees, 26@32½c.

PAINTS—Various brands of White Lead sell at 6½ to 13c ⅌ lb.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Give me sound reasons for taking a medicine or I will not try it, says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND PILLS, therefore, as specifics for scrofula and all the types of ulcerous and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one-third of a century, they have been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. s4-1t

Notice.—Seats at the Synagogue for the ensuing HOLIDAYS can be procured by calling on the undersigned, until SUNDAY NEXT, at 2 P. M. No seats will be disposed of at the door. S. MORRIS, Secretary Congregation B'nai-Israel, No. 406 J street. s3-2t*

Rub the Gums Well

With SOZODONT when they become spongy or detached from the necks of the teeth. Let them bleed freely, and so recover their tone and health. This SOZODONT is the best remedial agent for diseased gums and teeth. Try and learn. s2-3tThSTu

Dr. La Mar's Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Nocturnal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous and Physical Debility, and all that class of complaints arising from Excess, Indiscretion or Abuse. The old find in this remedy A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH, and the young a safeguard and protection. DR. LA MAR'S SEMINAL PILLS restore the Sexual Organs, debilitated from whatever cause, to their pristine vigor. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent C. O. D. by express to any address, secure from observation. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1,952, San Francisco. au6-tf

SWEETSER & ALSIF,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS
Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.
Houses rented and rents collected.

Agents for the following Insurance Companies:

IMPERIAL	of London
LONDON	of London
NORTHERN	of London
QUEEN	of Liverpool
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE	London and Edinburgh
ÆTNA	of Hartford, Conn

Aggregate Capital, $54,716,353.

No. 47 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, corner of the alley. au23-1ptf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAS MONEY TO loan, in sums of ten thousand dollar and under, at lowest current rates, upon improved real estate.

All communications addressed to the SACRAMENTO BANK will receive prompt attention. au18-2plm

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.
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. New Grain Bags for sale. au17-1ptf

NATHAN'S CIGAR STORE,
K STREET, NEAR CORNER SECOND.
HAVANA, KEY WEST AND NEW YORK CIGARS.

A Complete Line of Yankee Notions and Smokers' Materials. The Key West Cheroot, 5 cents—the best in the town. AARON NATHAN. A Specialty in Photographs of all Leading Actresses. s2-4plm

HORSE-SHOEING.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE TO MY FRIENDS and the public, that hereafter I will charge only $2, Cash, for LIGHT SHOEING. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bring on your cripples. JOHN FARREN, Practical Horse-Shoer, K street, between Eighth and Ninth. au28-4plm

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.
Doors, Windows, Blinds.
Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER. au29-4plm

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY
Still Ahead of all Competitors
COOKE & SON
CORNER OF
Front and M streets............Sacramento
jy2-4ptf

J. FRANK CLARK,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 1017 Fourth st., bet. J and K.
Always a complete stock in store, Country orders receive prompt attention. jy1-4plm

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE
OF
ELEGANT AND COSTLY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Etc.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO..........Auctioneers
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8,
Commencing at 10:30 o'clock, on the premises, at the ELEGANT RESIDENCE of
ROBT. HAMILTON, ESQ.,
Seventh street, between P and Q.

The Costly and Superb Household Furniture and Carpets of above residence, consisting of: Parlor Sets, in different Colored Silk Reps; Massive Bedroom Sets, Velvet, Axminster and Tapestry Carpets; Black Walnut Bookcases, Splendid Library Furniture, Oil Paintings, by Prominent Artists; Marble top, Ebony and Extension Tables; Silver and Glassware, Et geres, Marble-top Sideboards, Bedding of all description, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges; and, in fact, everything contained in the above splendid residence.

The attention of buyers from the city and country is called to this important sale, which will be positive. D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer. s3-5t [B. C.]

PLAZA AUCTION HOUSE,
NO. 908
J STREET, BET. NINTH AND TENTH.

REGULAR SALES DAYS, TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. sharp.

Furniture, Horses, Buggies, Harness, Watches, Pistols and Household Goods Bought and Sold.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.
s1-1m

SHERBURN & SMITH,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
No. 323 K st., bet. Third and Fourth.
Also, Dealers in all kinds of Second-hand Carpets, Stoves, Etc.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE largest assortment of Parlor and Bedroom Furniture of any Auction House in Northern California. We also deal largely in New Crockery, Glassware, Platedware and Tinware, Table Cutlery, etc. Our Crockery is all bought at auction in San Francisco, on its arrival on grain ships from England, and our Glassware is bought of the manufacturers in Pittsburg, Pa., at the very lowest price. We are thus prepared to sell our line of goods as low as they can possibly be sold. The fact of our being Auctioneers cuts no figure with our retail trade. We sell at private sale all the time. Hotels, Restaurants and Bar-keepers will look to their own interest by examining our stock. au30-tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
THE
Grand Hotel Property!

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 CADWALADER & PARSONS, No. 61 J street, Sacramento; or S. P. DEWEY, 308 Pine street, San Francisco. au23-3ptf

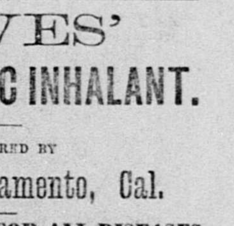
SIGNS! SIGNS!
FOR LESS MONEY, AT G. V. SMITH'S,
Than any other house in the city.

PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES REgilded to look as well as new. POLITICAL BANNERS of all kinds at the lowest possible price. No. 423 K street, Theater Building. au31-3p1w

BUILDING AND LOAN.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the
SACRAMENTO BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
For the Election of Three Directors and to hear the Reports of Officers, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 1012 Fourth street,
Monday Evening, Sept. 6, 1880,
At 7 o'clock.
au23-3ptd A. LEONARD, Secretary.

The Best 6-Hole Range
IN THE WORLD IS
THE GARLAND!
FOR SALE BY
L. L. LEWIS & CO.,
132 & 134 J Street.
au21-3ptf



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:

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, intermittent fever; Robert Hornbach, corner Fourth and M catarrh; Miss L. Kerr, Sixth street, between L and M, miasmal fever; Mrs. S. Emory, corner Second and K streets, consumption; J. L. Blitch, Pastor of 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.

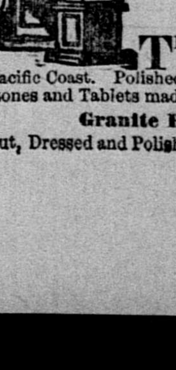
MRS. E. M. HAVEN, Washington.

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.



G. GRIFFITH'S
PENRYN
GRANITE WORKS
PENRYN CAL.

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