BAY GOSSIP.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN OF BUSINESS—BAKE SHOPS.

Laundries—School Teachers—Women Doctors—Church Singers—Work in the Canneries—Type Setting.

[Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31, 1882.

I went to order some coal one day at the coal-yard, and as I stepped into the office I met a very business-like young lady, who took my order and my number, and as I left I heard her give both to a man covered with coal-dust, who afterwards delivered the load. She told me she kept the books and waited on customers when necessary, being regularly employed by her uncle, the owner of the yard. I was pleased with her manner—pleasant, brief and suggestive of business. I have since learned of wives and daughters who regularly keep the books of the "store" owned by the menfolks, doing the work at home, sometimes carrying on the business correspondence beside. It is a usual thing for young ladies to take a course of bookkeeping at the business colleges, and it is not unusual to see a lady's face bending above the books in any clean and pretty business. Any woman naturally looks for some genteel employment, but she cannot always pick and choose. In the busy season the canneries employ a large number, a good proportion of which are women and girls, receiving from half a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per day. This is not nice, clean work. Any one who has worked at peeling fruit knows what kind of work that is. And here where it is done day after day for months, the hands, besides being discolored, get sore, the skin recedes from the finger nails, the sharp juice eats farther and farther in; and yet there are plenty of applicants for such places. If I were left destitute to-day, without knowing any trade or any profession, I think I would open

A LITTLE BAKE SHOP.

It is a small business, but it is a good one, and has many advantages. In the first place, it may be situated in a part of the city where rents are small, and the shop is in the front room, the family being behind it, which is economy, of course. But little capital is required, the stock being perishable and bought from some bakery fresh every day. There isn't much to be made on a ten-cent pie or a five-cent meringue, but "many muckles make a mickle." How little I make when I sell a loaf of bread; but everybody buys bread here, even poor people. You can get such a good-sized loaf for five cents, and it is such good bread, and when you reckon up coal, flour and the rest of it which bread at home costs, baker's bread seems cheap. And it all counts up, and you would be surprised at how it counts up. I was surprised to hear a lady say she would keep a laundry, because several

WOMEN'S LAUNDRIES

Have been started here without success. But she said she had investigated the subject from curiosity, and felt sure she could make it pay. One energetic lady friend stones raisins for a restaurant at $2 50 a box, and has done it for years. Thanksgiving and Christmas times her fingers fly and earn many a dollar. Women with good voice for singing must necessarily come to the city if they wish to earn a living by it. There is occupation for them as chorus singers, especially just now, when cheap opera is a great success. But this is not an "eminently genteel" employment, and is not recognized socially, whereas the church singer is always a social success. But any one may see at a glance the vast step between the two. Most of

OUR CHURCH SINGERS

Are persons with years of experience and training. Witness Mrs. Howells, Mrs. Marriner-Campbell, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lippett, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Clement, Miss Rightmire, and the twenty others who sing so sweetly, who have sung so long and studied so much and aimed so high to be a church singer! It means local popularity, the routine of hymn and ritual, disappointment at first and finally resignation to no higher destiny, and it further means a salary of from $25 to $75 per month. I remember very well when Henri Herberte and Emma Howson sang of week nights in burlesque opera and in the First Congregational church on Sundays, but our choir singers are now different from that, though I don't say that was wrong. The occupation of teaching school is so thoroughly popular that there is scarcely need to mention it. It has one great advantage—it will always be while there are children to teach, and though the number of teachers multiplies every year the little ones multiply with equal rapidity. The position of teacher in

THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Is in many respects a pleasant one. The children are not benefited by long confinement, therefore the hours are limited from till 3. The work is mapped out each year, and the responsibility for general discipline being divided among the dozen in one building, falls very heavily upon none. After 3 in the afternoon comes freedom, while the country teacher is "the school-ma'am," and must walk with rigid circumspectness out of school as well as in school. Here, when once appointed, the position lasts, not for three, six or twelve months, but for an unlimited time. The average salary is about $70 per month for assistants, and for principals $125 to $200. To obtain the situation commanding any of these pays one must have influence, know a big man, pull a wire, have a friend to roll a log, etc. Yet accidents happen, and sometimes a place is filled because an applicant is especially fit. Printing seems an employment peculiarly adapted to women, it being work which requires no great physical strength, but which rather demands exactness, nicety and rapidity. Many girls are employed in book binderies and printing offices. Objection was made at first by the male employes, but they were obliged to submit to the inevitable. As a rule, women do best where there is regular work, such as newspaper business; but one woman, Mrs. Richmond, carries on a job office, having three or four men, besides women and girls in her employ. The woman who sets type earns from $10 to $15 per week. All woman's work is yet in its incipiency. As yet it is taking its first stride; nobody knows how great the influence of its second effort may be upon the minds which now look upon it with doubt, perhaps with fear. The future will demonstrate the amicable and successful result of the introduction of female hands into the trades and professions, and the world will look on at the man and woman struggling for bread side by side without interference with each other, without prejudice, without dislike. Several printing houses employ women as solicitors, and some will not have them in any situation at any price; but the old feeling is gradually wearing itself out in all establishments. There are many

LADY PHYSICIANS

With us, probably of all grades of efficiency and if success as physicians be proof of competency and fitness, there can no longer be any question of the latter. One says she thinks she has as good a practice as any gentleman of her profession whose practice extends over no longer time. Another graduated at twenty-one, and now at twenty-five has a good practice. The old prejudice against women doctors still works like a leaven, but it is fast losing its power among the people at large as well as in the profession. But women are called in consultations, their opinions are listened to, and sometimes deferred to. They have gained for themselves an honorable place, which they hold with pride. Women doctors drive about the streets on professional visits, their practice being sufficiently large at least to allow of a horse and carriage; and it is a common thing to meet Dr. Brown, Dr. Wanzer, Dr. Post, Dr. Cook, Dr. Ballard and others on their daily rounds. These ladies probably all have had their experiences and hardships, difficulties and annoyances from the beginning, but they loved and honored their work, content to await the hour when they should be honored for its sake. But not all are ornaments of their profession, and these, besides bringing notoriety upon themselves, are stumbling-blocks in the way of other women. Compared with the great number, few women have as yet reached the standard in education and experience, but they are growing up to it. Whenever one woman makes her impress upon her world, be it large or small, she is an honor and a help to her sex. Most are called to be wife and mother, and the cares which such a station involves exhaust the energies as thoroughly as work abroad. It is a feather in the cap to be good wife and mother, and it is a feather of the same color in the same cap to be good lawyer, doctor, printer, teacher, etc. Our women lawyers are limited as to number, Miss Mary McHenry being the latest addition. Her modest advertisement may be read in the daily papers. I know little of the lawyers, but from casual mention learn they have a fair share of business. Let us hope that all women who enter this profession may be at the top, as there are already so many men who are one-horse lawyers that there is no room at the bottom. KATE HEATH.

THE ANSWER.

You ask me why I love thee, little one;
Go ask the leaves that beckon to the rain,
Go ask the flowers that worship in the sun
Why thus they love, then ask me once again.
Go ask the clouds that through the silent night
Lie still and gray beneath the stars' cold kiss,
Why with the coming of the morning light
They blush to rosy life, then ask me this.

Go ask the wild bird why his sweetest song
Rings through the wood aisles with the dawning day;
Ask the mad brook that leaps its path along
Why to the restless sea it sings its way.
Go ask the violet why its incense sweet
Should recompense the one that crushed it low,
Then question why I kneel at thy dear feet—
Why I should love—why I should worship so.

The sea holds many an isle to its great heart,
But each isle knows and loves a single sea;
I know no life from thy dear life apart,
I lay down all the world can give but thee.
Perchance for this when some soft breeze is blown
Across thy lips, thou'lt breathe a loving word—
A secret for my loyal heart alone,
Brought by the odorous summer wind unheard.

Perchance for this thou'lt whisper to the rose
That nestles timidly upon thy breast,
That somewhere in the world thy lover goes—
Far from thy love, but by that love confessed,
And bid it breathe thy meaning on the air,
Touched lightly by thy lips ere last dismissed,
And I will kiss the roses everywhere,
And by its sweetness know which thou hast kissed.

[Louis Carroll Prindle, in New York Evening Post

COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE PIANO.

[St. James Gazette.]

Little girls fear the piano, and long for the time when, having at last mastered its difficulties, they will not be called upon to play upon it any more; while numberless great girls regard it as one of the many nuisances which they must put up with until they get married. Once, however, liberate young women from that piano to which like serfs they have so long been "assigned" but not "attached," and some of them will take to cultivating it for its own sake; while the remainder will at least spare both themselves and their friends a considerable amount of annoyance.

The enormous difficulty of modern pianoforte music constitutes in itself a reason why in the education of young girls the piano should not, like "dancing and deportment," be made obligatory. A woman can get through life so well without playing the piano; and for a few shillings, or even in extreme cases for a single shilling, she can, if her lot happens to be cast in London, hear from time to time the finest players that this great pianoforte-playing age has ever produced. It is not because the piano is unworthy of her attention that woman should be liberated from the task-work imposed upon her in connection with it. It is because music, like every other art, demands from its votaries special gifts and inclinations, and because among women who are thus endowed it is a mistake to suppose that the piano is the only instrument suitable to them. Let it be understood in the first place that it is no more a disgrace for a young lady not to play the piano than it is a disgrace for her not to draw, to paint, or to model; and, in the second place, that if she does mean to play some instrument it is a mistake for her to restrict herself as a matter of course to the piano. Next to the organ the piano is, thanks to the orchestral effects which it can be made to produce, the finest instrument in the world; and it is the only instrument for which every great composer writes as a matter of course, and for which every great composer's orchestral works are arranged in reduced form. To praise, at the expense of the piano, the violin, which—except when *tours de force* are indulged in—yields like the human voice but a single note, is a very common thing, but it is one that we should not ourselves care to undertake. The violin, to be effective in a truly musical sense, must, like the human voice, be accompanied either by the orchestra or by the pianoforte, or by other members of the violin family. The pianoforte is (putting aside, of course, the too colossal organ) the only instrument which, for harmonic as well as melodic purposes, is complete in itself, and which is really an orchestra in little.

There are good reasons, then, why all who care much for music should study the piano, but no reason why they should study the piano exclusively. Often in the same family there are two, three, and even four pianists. How much and how advantageously the musical domain of such a family would be increased if, with or without neglect of the piano, the instruments of the violin family were taken up, with a view not necessarily to string quartets, but, at least to the numerous pieces written by great composers for violin or violoncello, and piano. "The violin—I include always the viola and violoncello—is no doubt," says Mr. Hullah in his excellent little work on "Music in the House," "a difficult instrument; but the difficulty of acquiring a serviceable amount of skill on it has been much exaggerated. To become a Joachim, a Holmes, or a Piatti, is the work of a lifetime, even for men gifted with equal aptitude and perseverance to these—turned to account under skillful guidance and at the right time of life, and supplemented and encouraged by a thousand circumstances as impossible to take account of as to bring about and foresee. But there is an amount of skill below—very much below—that of artists of this class which, if accompanied by feeling, taste and intelligence, may contribute largely to the variety and agreeableness of music in the house." It may be hoped that in a few years, without the number of our domestic pianists being too much diminished, that of our domestic violinists will be considerably increased. Some half-dozen lady violinists have appeared this season in London, at public concerts, who possess the very highest merit; and at a half-private, half-public concert given recently at Stafford House for the benefit of a charity, the chief attraction was a string band consisting of no fewer than twenty-four lady executants. The diversion, then, of feminine talent from the piano towards the violin, is not a movement which has to be originated; it needs only to be encouraged.

Peter Cooper dispenses about $20 a day in small change to men who have seen better days, and apply to him regularly as he leaves his place of business. The veteran philanthropist says it does him no harm and does them a heap of good.

WRITERS AND POETS.

COMPILED FROM THE LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

Mrs Hemans—De Foe—Mrs. Oliphant—Sir Walter Scott—Wordsworth—Ascham—Bowles—Etc.

James Baillie Fraser, born at Reelig, Inverness-shire, 1784; died, 1856. Although he has left a considerable number of stories to preserve his memory, it was as an Eastern traveler and as an agreeable narrator of all the strange sights and customs he observed in the course of many years' wanderings, that he was best known during his life. His principal works were: "A Tour Through the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains" (published at twenty guineas); "A Journey into Khorasan;" "Travels in the Persian Provinces;" "Kuzzilbash," a tale of Khorasan; "The Khan's Tale;" "A Winter Journey from Constantinople to Tehran" "The History of Persia;" etc. Besides the tales mentioned he also wrote: "The Highland Smugglers;" "Alice Neemroo;" "Dark Falcon;" etc. His books of travel were acknowledged to be amongst the best of their kind, and scarcely to be surpassed "in lively delineations, and rapid but graphic sketches." The author was also said to be "equally remarkable for the extent of his good humor and the depth of his information."

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant is one of the most successful as well as one of the most prolific of our lady novelists. Her literary career commenced with the publication of "Katie Stewart, a True Story," in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1853 54. Since that date she has produced in rapid succession more than a dozen volumes, besides other works, of which the most notable is the "Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II." Her fame and popularity, however, rests in a great measure on "The Chronicles of Carlingford," a series of domestic stories descriptive of life in a quiet country town. The series include: "The Rector," "The Doctor's Family," "Salem Chapel," "The Perpetual Curate" and "Miss Marjoribanks."

Matthew Arnold is one of the most influential of modern essayists, as well as a poet of high caliber. His principle, as he states in the preface to these essays, is "to try and approach truth on one side after another, not to strive or cry, not to persist in pressing forward on any one side, with violence and self-will—it is only thus, it seems to me, that mortals may hope to gain any vision of the mysterious goddess, whom we shall never see except in outline, but only thus even in outline."

Sir Walter Scott, born at Edinburgh, 15th August, 1771; died at Abbotsford, 21st September, 1832. We can speak only with affectionate reverence of the Master of Fiction—it might be written, the Master of this Century's Literature; for he excelled in almost every branch of it. As a poet, he fulfilled the noblest function of the poet's art—he taught in song the glorious recompense of fidelity and of honorable life—he pleased and elevated his pupils whilst he taught them. As an historical essayist, he indued the skeleton of antiquity with soul and human form, and these combined, constitute the real magnet of human sympathy. As a novelist, the world is, and always will be, his debtor for hours which lengthen into years of happiness. He has been in this capacity a benefactor in the highest degree. His genius has provided every home with an inexhaustible store of pleasure. There are many who question his claims as a poet; but in the realms of fiction he remains the undisputed monarch. The leading events of his life are so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

William Wordsworth, born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 7th April, 1770; died at Rydal Mount, near Grasmere, 23d April, 1850. His first volume of poems appeared in 1793, and was entitled "An Evening Walk." Soon after, he made a pedestrian tour over the Alps, and on his return to England published his second work, "Descriptive Sketches in Verse." His chief poems are, "The Excursion," and "The White Doe of Rylston." He did not obtain immediate recognition as a poet of the first rank; his reputation grew slowly, like the oak, and stands as firmly. His poetry, characterized by purity, simplicity and earnestness, has exercised a wide and wholesome influence on modern literature. He was the principal master of what was called the Lake School of Poetry; his friends Coleridge and Southey were its next prominent representatives. Wordsworth's circumstances were comfortable. A friend provided him with an income which enabled him to pursue his studies, and at an early date he was appointed Distributor of Stamps for Cumberland and Westmoreland. In 1835, Government gave him a pension of £300 a year, with liberty to resign his office of Distributor of Stamps in favor of his son. He was appointed Poet-Laureate on the death of Southey in 1843.

Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, born in Liverpool, 25th September, 1794; died in Dublin, 12th May, 1835. She began to write verses before she was 9 years of age, and her first volume of poems, "Early Blossoms," appeared in 1808. Four years afterwards she became the wife of Captain Hemans, from whom she separated about the period of the birth of her fifth son. Her principal works are: "England and Spain, or Valour and Patriotism;" "The Domestic Affections," "Restoration of the Works of Art in Italy," "Modern Greece," "Wallace and Bruce," "Tales and Historic Scenes," "Vespers of Palermo," a tragedy; "The Sceptic," "The Forest Sanctuary," "Records of Women," "Hymns for Childhood," "Scenes and Hymns of Life," etc. She also contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, and edited and compiled many miscellaneous volumes. Sir Archibald Alison said: "Mrs. Hemans was imbued with the very soul of lyric poetry; she only required to have written a little less to have been one of the greatest in that branch that England ever produced." In the *Noctes* the Shepherd says: "It's no in that woman's power, sir, to write ill; for when a feeling heart and a fine genius forgather in the bosom o' a young matron, every line of poetry is like a sad or cheerful smile frae her een, and every poem, whatever be the subject, in ae sense a picture o' hersel' sae that 'a she writes has an affecting and endearing mannerism and moralism about it, that inspires the thochtful reader to say into himsel'f—that's Mrs. Hemans."

Daniel De Foe, born in London, 1661; died there, 24th April, 1731. He was the son of a butcher in St. Giles, Cripplegate, and was educated with a view to the Presbyterian ministry. He became a soldier (as an adherent to Monmouth), a hosier, a tile-maker, and a woolen merchant in succession. His political and satirical pamphlets—"Essay on Projects;" "The True-Born Englishman" (verse), and "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters"—earned for him reputation and imprisonment. He was employed as a Government agent in the negotiations for the Union between Scotland and England, which supplied him with the materials for his history of that event. But his raillery and satire were misunderstood, imprisonment and fines impoverished him, slander harassed him, and he was stricken with apoplexy whilst writing his defense in 1715—"An Appeal to Honour and Justice, Though It Be of His Worst Enemies," being a true account of his conduct in public affairs. He recovered his health and thinking that it would be more to his advantage to attempt to amuse the public than to reform it he produced "Robinson Crusoe." The success was immediate and enduring. It was followed by "The Life and Piracies of Captain Singleton," "The Adventures of Roxana," "The Life of Colonel Jack," "The History of Duncan Campbell," "Moll Flanders," "A Journal of the Plague in 1665," "Religious Courtship," "The Political History of the Devil, and a System of Magic," "A Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal" (written to sell a heavy book; "Drelincourt on Death);" "A Tour through England and Scotland;" "A Plan of the English Commerce;" "Giving Alms no Charity;" and "The Memoirs of a Cavalier" during the Civil Wars in England. De Foe is said to have produced 210 books and pamphlets, and in all he was excellent. He is acknowledged to be one of the master spirits of English literature.

O. M. Mitchell was born of Virginia parentage in Union county, Ky., August 28, 1810. His father died when he was about three years old, and the family removed to Lebanon, Ohio. There he received his first education, and at the age of thirteen began life as a clerk in a store. In 1825 he entered West Point. He was a bright, zealous student, and graduated with credit in the class of 1829, as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He remained two years as assistant professor of mathematics, and was then stationed at St. Augustine, Florida. In 1832 he resigned his military commission, engaged in the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced for two years, when he was appointed professor at Cincinnati College. From the successful prosecution of his favorite science, Professor Mitchell was called by the opening of the great rebellion. He hastened to offer his services to his country, which were accepted, and he assumed command of the Department of the Ohio as Brigadier General of volunteers. He rendered distinguished service in command of a division of Buell's army in the advance upon Bowling Green, Ky., the occupation of Nashville, Tenn., and the subsequent movements in Alabama, in the spring campaign of 1862. For his energetic capture of Huntsville, Ala., he was made a Major-General of volunteers. In the autumn of the same year he succeeded General Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., in command of the Department of the South. There, while he was engaged with his habitual ardor, he was stricken by yellow fever, and died after a few days' illness at Beaufort, October 30, 1862.

Rev. William Lisle Bowles, born at King's Sutton, 1762; died 1850. Educated at Winchester and Oxford; became vicar of Bremhill, prebendary of Salisbury, and canon residentiary. He wrote many poems, and some of his early sonnets were highly esteemed by Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge. His chief works are "St. Michael's Mount," "The Battle of the Nile," "The Sorrows of Switzerland," "The Spirit of Discovery, or the Conquest of the Ocean," "The Missionary of the Andes," "The Grave of the Last Saxon," St. John in Patmos," "Eden Gray," etc. He also published an edition of Pope's works and several volumes on religious subjects. "He has a fine eye for the beautiful and the true; and, although his enthusiasm was tempered, we never miss a cordial sympathy with whatever is pure, noble and generous."

Albert Barnes, the eminent commentator, was born in Rome, New York, December 1, 1798; died, 1870. He entered the senior class in Hamilton College, and graduated in July, 1820. He had intended studying law, but feeling it his duty to study theology, he went to the Theological Seminary at Princeton; he remained three years, and was licensed to preach April 23, 1823. He published an edition of "Butler's Analogy," with an introduction of rare ability; "Sermons on Revivals;" "Practical Sermons;" "Episcopacy Tested by Scripture;" "The Way of Salvation;" "Tracts on Temperance and Slavery;" "The Supremacy of the Law;" "Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery;" "the Church and Slavery;" "Inquiries and Suggestions in Regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God;" "Life at Three-score and Ten," a sermon, etc. His commentaries are eminently practical, and among the best of the kind in the language.

Roger Ascham (born 1515, died 1568), University orator at Cambridge, at one time preceptor, and ultimately Latin Secretary, to Queen Elizabeth. He must be considered as the first writer on education in our language, and it is remarkable that many of his views on this subject accord with the most enlightened of modern times. His writings themselves furnish an improved example of style, and they abound in sound sense and excellent instructions. Ascham was born in 1515 at Kirby Wiske, a village near Northallerton, in Yorkshire. His father was house-steward in the family of Lord Scroop. Through the patronage of Sir Anthony Wingfield he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and he was afterward Professor of Greek in the university. In 1545 he had a grant of a pension of £10, which was continued to him by Edward VI., whom he taught to write. He was afterward sent out as Embassador to the Emperor Charles V.; and on his way to London had an interview with Lady Jane Gray.

MARRIED WOMEN AND PROPERTY.—The incapacity of a married woman to be rated even in respect of her own house in which she lives with her husband is due to the fact that, except to the very limited extent allowed by the Married Women's Property Act, a wife is still unable to hold property without the intervention of Trustees. The owners of a house settled to the wife's separate use are, in contemplation of law, not the wife nor the husband, but the Trustees, who allow the husband and wife to live in it. The effect of this permission is to constitute the husband legal occupier. Such occupation as the wife has is, in law, the occupation of the husband; and, although the Trustees hold for her, yet when, with their sanction, she and her husband live in the house, the effect is the same as if the Trustees were strangers to her. The wife is thus excluded from offices for which rating is a qualification, but under some circumstances the parish might seriously be embarrassed. The husband being the rate-payer, the wife's furniture cannot be seized for the rates, although it is in the house rated; so that if the husband has no property, the only way open to the parish of enforcing the rates is to put the husband in jail until the wife pays them. Such are the anomalies which arise from retaining the shadow of the old rule by which husband and wife are one, and that one the husband, while the substance has long departed. All that is required is a simple enactment making married women capable of holding property.—[London Law Journal.

ART AND SCIENCE.—For art and science are not of the world, though the world may corrupt them; they have the nature of religion. When, therefore, we see them shaking off the fetters of the reigning religion, we may be anxious, but we are not to call this an outbreak of secularity; it is the appearance of new forms of religion, which if they threaten orthodoxy threaten secularity quite as much. Now, secularity is the English vice, and we may rejoice to see it attacked. It ought to be the beginning of a new life for England that the heavy materialism which has so long weighed upon her is shaken at last. We have been perhaps little aware of it, as one is usually little aware of the atmosphere one has long breathed. We have been aware only of an energetic industrialism. We have been proud of our national "self-help," of our industry and solvency, and have taken as but the due reward of these virtues our good fortune in politics and colonization. We have even framed for ourselves a Deuteronomic religion which is a great comfort to us; it teaches that because we are honest and peaceable and industrious, therefore our Jehovah gives us wealth in abundance, and our exports and imports swell and our debt diminishes and our emigrants people half the globe.—[Natural Religion.

Comparatively few Englishmen, and still fewer English women, even of the upper class, have ever been in Ireland. This even applies to those closely connected by family ties with that country. Lord Beaconsfield was never there, and Mr. Gladstone, though born and bred in Liverpool, was never in Ireland until he was nearly 70.

It costs the British Government $600 for each soldier landed in Egypt.

AGRICULTURAL.

MATTER PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THE "RECORD-UNION."

The Halt in the Anti-Insect Move—Budding Fruit Trees—Irrigating Orange Trees—Etc.

It is unfortunate that any balk should have been made in the execution of the law for the protection of the fruit of the State from the ravages of insects. The refusal of a prominent fruit-dealing and canning house at San Francisco to comply with the law and rules of the Horticultural Commission—that all boxes in which fruit has been sent to market shall be disinfected before returning to producers—has put one side of the fight against insect pests, and that an important side, back an entire year. At the doors of this house will lay the responsibility of an immense loss to the fruit-growers of the entire State. Millions of codling moth will be returned from commission houses and dealers in the return boxes that, had the law been enforced without a hitch, never should have seen daylight, and would not if the laws could have been enforced and the boxes disinfected before being returned. These millions of worms sent out into the orchards will produce fifty millions for every million, and each one of these fifty millions as it hatches will do its best to find an apple or pear in which to burrow and destroy. The decision of the Police Judge of San Francisco that the law is unconstitutional can only be tested by an appeal to the Superior Court, and ultimately to the Supreme Court. The money necessary to carry on this appeal had to be raised by subscription among fruit-growers, and time was required to concentrate an amount sufficient to even make the first move. Then when the question is decided by the Superior Court it may have to go to the Supreme Court, and the whole year will have passed and been lost so far as checking the spread of worms in the return boxes. But the other side of the law, the provision for having the trees scraped and wrapped to catch the codlin moth, and to have them washed with alkaline washes to kill the scale bug, and to have them sprayed with sulphur and whale oil soap, to prevent the mildew and to secure well-formed and good-sized fruit—these provisions of the law have been more fully carried out, and as a result public confidence has been restored in the fruit growing business. The effect of the enforcement of this side of the law has been to produce fruit freer of worms, freer of mildew, and of more perfect form; and these improvements have restored public confidence in the fruit business to an extent to greatly enhance lands in good localities suitable for fruit culture. As a proof that such lands have been enhanced in value, we will cite a circumstance: One hundred acres of land in Santa Clara county a year ago was selected by an expert and recommended to a gentleman who was then contemplating going into the business of fruit culture. The price at that time was $45 per acre. Something occurred that delayed the purchase, and the matter was dropped for a season. A short time since the proposed purchaser, being ready to complete the purchase, called on the owner and said he was ready to execute the bargain they had talked of a year since. The owner said "All right; I am still ready to sell; but I have made up my mind that the dangers that threatened fruit-growing a year ago can be averted. I have gained confidence in the possible successful future of the business, and I find that public opinion has gone through the same change that I have in regard to the business, and I therefore shall ask more for my land than I did a year ago." "Well," said the proposed purchaser, "I am willing to give more than you asked then—a reasonable advance I can stand—but how much advance do you want? I want now $110 per acre." Now, this may be an extreme advance, but we think fruit lands have generally throughout the State advanced at least fifty per cent.

Budding Fruit Trees.

Nurserymen need not be informed that now is a good time to bud their young seedling peach and other fruit trees. They have generally been engaged in the business some weeks past, and most of them are probably about done. But those who have raised a few trees for their own use may not have thought about the matter, and it may not therefore be amiss to call the attention of such persons to the subject. If peach trees are in damp soil, and in good thrifty growing condition, the bark will loosen up easily and they may be budded at any time now. If, however, they are not growing thriftily, they will need irrigating to start the growth, when budding may be performed. It is not out of place, however, to remind those nurserymen who are budding peach trees for their own use or for sale, that the clingstone is a much preferable peach for canning than any of the free-stones; and if they would meet public demand either for trees or peaches for canning, they will do well to bud largely of good cling varieties.

Irrigate the Orange Trees.

Experience has proven that if deciduous fruit trees are kept growing too late in the fall, there is danger that the tender shoots and tender ends of limbs may be cut by the frost and the trees injured. Hence it is best that irrigating such trees cease about the 1st of September, to give the wood time to mature and become hard and frost-resisting. Those who were not acquainted with evergreen trees, as the orange and lemon, very generally made the mistake of treating these trees in the same manner they had been accustomed to treat deciduous trees. But under this treatment it was found that cold, frosty weather was killing, barking the trees badly, and great fears were entertained that orange and lemon culture would at least prove but a partial success in northern and central California. When, about two years since, it was suggested that the nature of evergreen trees being different from deciduous trees, they required different treatment, and that they should be kept growing through the fall and winter, the suggestion was received with incredulity by many of our best nurserymen. Experience, however, in this city and vicinity has proven the suggestion to have been founded in the correct principle. The orange and lemon trees are found to withstand cold frosts and cold winds much better when the sap is in rapid and vigorous circulation. At this time these evergreen citrous trees are growing more rapidly than at any other time within the year. The best way is to keep up the irrigation and growth.

And then Comes Seed-Time.

Our farmers will soon be done the harvest, and then follows seed-time for all summer-fallowed land. It was formerly the practice to wait till the early rains had softened the clods and mellowed the summer-fallowed lands before sowing. It was observed, however, that volunteer grain coming forward with the first rains got a good start in the warm fall weather and warm soil, and that with this early start they kept growing right on through the succeeding winter, and come to maturity early and yielded better crops than the well-cultivated summer-fallow sown late in the season. It was observed also that the earlier-sown grain on summer-fallowed lands generally made better crops than late-sown grain on equally good soil in an equally good state of cultivation. These observations led to the conclusion that the closer nature was followed in the matter of seeding the better. The volunteer was nature's mode of sowing. The grain dropped from the ear at the time of harvest lay on the dry soil or in the small cracks and crevices without germination till the rains moistened the soil and caused the seed to sprout. Dry sowing is simply following nature in regard to the time of seeding. By summer-fallowing the land we help nature, by giving the grain a good mellow seed bed, in which the roots can strike deep down and grow large and strong even during the coldest winter weather. Experience is now highly in favor of summer-fallowing and dry or early sowing. Dry sowing may be commenced any time now when farmers are ready to go at it. Seed is preserved just as well in the dry soil as in the sack or bin, and the sooner this work follows harvest the better, for when out of the way other winter work, such as getting wood and fencing, etc., may be attended to.

Out of 9,000 English soldiers sent to Egypt the average age is 23 years.

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

1,000 HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED TO call at 319 J street, near Fourth, and see the wonderful Refrigerator for keeping butter hard and sweet, without ice and in any room. One of the Refrigerators can be seen at the above place, standing in the hot sun, with butter cold and hard within—the severest test that can be made, and perfect success. Cheapest Cooler known, and no expense after purchase. Don't fail to see it in operation. B. N. BUGBEY, Sole Proprietor for the United States. au30-tf

WANTED—A CLOTHING SALESMAN; ALSO, a Fancy Goods Salesman. Apply to WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. au24-tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF CYRUS ROBISON, sometimes known as Cyrus Boyer; was in Sacramento a few months since. Send any information to "J. B.," at this office. au28-1w*

WANTED—MALE: 5 RANCH HANDS; MEN to assist in nursery; man to drive water cart in the city; man to peddle grapes. Female: 3 girls for country; 2 for housework in the city; 1 chambermaid for hotel; 1 housekeeper in small family. W. H. MASTERS & CO., Employment Office, 1025 Eighth street, bet. J and K. au28-tf

WANTED—A YOUTH, QUICK AT FIGURES. Apply at MECHANICS' STORE. au23-tf

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE WOMEN TO work at canning. Apply to Capital Packing Company, Nos 77 and 79 Front street. au7-tf

WANTED.

MALE—	FEMALE—
2 Teamsters,	2 Housekeepers,
3 Dairymen,	4 Girls for Housework,
A Butcher,	3 Nurse-girls,
4 Ranch Hands,	2 Waiter-girls,
2 Cooks,	A Woman Cook,
4 Waiters.	A Laundry Woman.

Apply to HOUSTON & CO.'S Employment Office, Fourth and K streets. au13-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FIVE ROOMS; will be sold cheap. Address 827 J st. s1-1w*

160 ACRES FINE WHEAT LAND,

NEAR ELK GROVE STATION; WELL fenced; good buildings; small vineyard and orchard; nice healthy home. Can be bought for $6,000. Apply to CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street. au30-1m*

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF W. R. KNIGHTS, situate on the corner of Eleventh and L streets, consisting of full Lot, 80x160, and Two Large and Desirable Residences, and Two Cottages. For particulars, apply at the corner residence. au18-1m*

3,000-ACRE STOCK FARM; A small valley; rich, level land, well watered; all fenced, well sheltered and a perfect title; all improvements and tools; 600 head of stock cattle and 25 horses; price, $30,000. For further information address or apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. au15-1m

320 ACRES OF FINE LAND, WITH LIVING water, for sale; best bargain in the State; well improved; three miles from railroad station, and in sight of State Capitol. See T. L. ACOCK, 904 Seventh street. au8-1m*

1074 ACRES FOR SALE—FINEST dairy ranch in California. All of it produces corn, alfalfa, etc; well improved; one-half mile from railroad depot. Price, $30 per acre. See T. L. ACOCK, 904 Seventh street. au8-1m*

FRUIT RANCH FOR SALE—196 ACRES of fine foothill land, two miles from Newcastle. Has 1,800 peach trees, 1,000 plum and prune trees, 200 Bartlett pear trees; about 200 apple, 300 almond, 25 cherry, 25 orange trees, and about ten acres of Muscatel grapes. Good house and barns, with all necessary outbuildings; living water on the place, and the Bear river ditch runs through the land. For particulars apply to S. DWYER, corner of Sixteenth and J streets, Sacramento, or to J. C. BOGGS, Sheriff's office, Auburn. au3-1plm*

ORLEANS HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS FURnished and unfurnished rooms to let to gentlemen or families by the day, week or month. 1018 Second street, between J and K. MRS. H. W. OGG, Proprietress. au2-tf

TO LET—THE THIRD STORY OF THE FIRST Regiment Armory, Sixth and L streets. It is peculiarly adapted for Lodge Rooms, and will be remodeled to suit. Inquire at this office. jy31-tf

RAMS FOR SALE—300 THOROughbred and graded Spanish Merino Rams for sale. Bred from the first importation of Spanish Merino Sheep to California, in 1854. Thoroughbred and high grade Ewes for sale. Prices reasonable. MRS. E. McCONNELL WILSON, Elk Grove, Sacramento county, Cal. jy24-6w*

GREAT BARGAINS.—BY REASON OF ILL health I will sell at once, at private sale and at extremely low figures, a house and two full lots in this city, forty head of fine livery horses, hacks, buggies, sulkies, buckboards, double and single harness, saddles, lap-robes, etc. Will sell all together or any item separately. Terms—One fifth cash, and balance on five years' time if desired. GEORGE McDANIEL, Fountain Stables, J street, between Tenth and Eleventh. au12-1ptf

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING!

THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF THE Arcade Building on Second street, between J and K, containing over thirty unfurnished, fine, newly-finished rooms. Will be rented together very low and on long time. Apply to M. T. BREWER & CO., No. 1016 Second street. au8-tf

A RARE BARGAIN

FOR HOTEL MEN.—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, having a good business of transient customers, is offered FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, and upon easy terms. It is a Three-story Brick Building, containing 35 rooms, newly furnished throughout, with all modern conveniences, and in excellent condition. Is pleasantly located in the foothills, upon the Central Pacific Railroad, within a short ride from Sacramento and San Francisco, and in the best climate for invalids in the State. Apply to FRED. D. GRIFFITHS, at LINDLEY & CO.'S, Sacramento, Cal. au22-1ptf

FARM FOR SALE.

80 ACRES, WITH LARGE VINEYARD AND well improved, near Florin, for $5,500; 40 acres do, near Florin, for $2,500; 80 acres on Dry creek for $1,000; 80 acres on Jackson road for $3,500; 160 acres good ranch near Brighton for $5,000; 235 acres, good for hops, alfalfa or grain, at $30 per acre; 250 acres grain land on Dry creek for $5,500; 207 acres for $2,500—the wood on half of this land is worth the money; 37 acres for $2,700, and 15 acres for $2,500—both near this city; 5 acre lot, well improved, and house, for $750; 640-acre stock farm at $10 per acre. Besides these I have a few more for sale. Now, if you or your friends want to buy or rent a farm or vineyard, call for particulars on CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. au19-1m

FOR SALE.

3,100 ACRES OF LAND, LYING FIVE miles east of Marysville; 2,000 acres thereof inclosed and under cultivation, the remainder growing up in young timber; good house, barns, orchards, etc. The well has the finest drinking water in the valley. If not wanted for farming, it is one of the best stock ranches in the county, and will be sold cheap enough to justify its use for stock only. Possession given September 1, 1882. For further information inquire of the Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, California. jy28-1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL LANGHAM,

CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAmento—Strictly first-class, on the European plan. T. D. Scriver's Carriages will take all passengers free of charge from Depot to Hotel.

s1-4plm TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL.

SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS, Proprietor.

s1-4plm

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS SACramento.—First-class in every respect. The Largest, Finest and Best-Ventilated Hotel in the city. RATES—$3, $2 50 and $2 per day, according to room. Free Bus to and from the Hotel. J. McNASSER (late of Denver), Proprietor.

au4-4plm

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE,

427 K STREET, ADJOINING the Metropolitan Theater. Handsome Private Rooms for parties. LOUIS PAYEN, Proprietor, Formerly of the Hotel de France.

au20-4plm

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,

Third Street, Between J and K,

NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night. A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.

al9-4plm

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 326 J street. au17-tf

OLD JUDGE

TRADE MARK

KENTUCKY BOURBON

THE MOST POPULAR WHISKY IN THE MARKET

ITS NATURAL FINE FLAVOR, SUPERIOR TONIC PROPERTIES AND ABSOLUTE PURITY HAVE MADE THE OLD JUDGE A GREAT FAVORITE.

FOR MEDICINAL & FAMILY USE AS WELL AS FOR A HEALTHY, PLEASANT DRINK, THERE IS NO WHISKY EQUAL TO THE OLD JUDGE

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS.

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

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au19-2p6mTuThS

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Wm. Hall's For the LUNGS. Balsam

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

Ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, and take no other. KIRK, GEARY & CO., Agents.

Henry's CARBOLIC SALVE,

The Most Powerful Healing Ointment and Disinfectant ever Discovered.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE HEALS BURNS.
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES SORES.
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE ALLAYS PAIN.
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES ERUPTIONS.
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE HEALS PIMPLES.
HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE HEALS BRUISES.

Ask for Henry's and use no other.

Beware of Counterfeits.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES POISON OAK.

KIRK, GEARY & CO., Wholesale Agents. o18-SpTuThS&wlawlyW

HEALTH RESORTS.

RIDGE HOME,

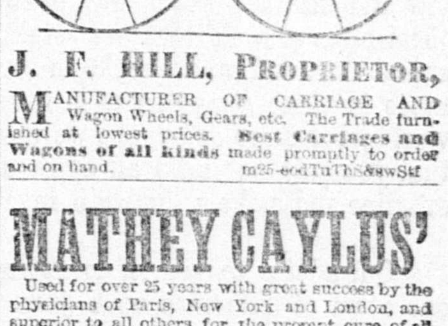
Twenty-second street, Between Q and R,

Three blocks from Terminus of O-street R. R.

THIS HOME FOR THE SICK has been established for invalids of both sexes who desire private accommodations and nursing, and where the orders of their own physicians will be faithfully executed. Its location is high and very healthy. Prices for Day Board, including Day Nursing, are $1 50 a day; Full Night Nurse, $1 50 extra.

For Rooms, apply to the proprietress, MRS. L. SPILLNER, who refers, by permission, to Drs. Tyrrell, Simmons, Cluness, Nelson, Gardner and Drs. W. A. and W. E. Briggs. au8-4plm*

Pacific Wheel Works.



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MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGE AND Wagon Wheels, Gears, etc. The Trade furnished at lowest prices. Best Carriages and Wagons of all kinds made promptly to order and on hand. m25-eodTuThS&wStf

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Used for over 25 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all cases, recent or of long standing. Put up only in Glass Bottles containing 64 Capsules, each. Price 75 cents, making them the cheapest Capsules in the market.

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30 DAYS' TRIAL

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BEFORE—AND—AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

au19-1ylawS&wly1awS

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; Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. New Grain Bags for sale. Agents for Buckeye Mills Flour, Marysville. au17-1p