DAILY RECORD-UNION

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 4, 1884

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 125¾ for 4s of 1907; 113⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85½; 101¼ for 3s; silver bars, 168.

Silver in London, 59⅛d; consols, 100⅝d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¼; 4½s, 116⅛.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 86¾@87 cents.

At San Francisco yesterday morning the stock market opened firmer, but on the regular call the Comstocks were sold at slightly lower prices. Hale & Norcross dropped to $3 05. The outside stocks were steady.

Thomas Leonard, a pioneer of San Bernardino county, was burned to death at Calico recently.

At Vienna, Mo., two editors quarreled, resulting in one of them being killed.

The College of Electors at Albany yesterday cast the vote of New York for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Wages continues to be reduced east of the Rocky Mountains.

An attempt to burn a hall at Saco, Me., in which the Salvation Army were holding a meeting, caused great indignation.

The death of El Mahdi is reported from Dongola.

Herr Eugene Richter declined to accept a challenge to fight a duel sent him by a son of Prince Bismarck.

It is again stated that China has determined to resist France.

Further outrages upon Catholics by Orangemen have occurred in Newfoundland.

A Spanish cruiser recently captured a supposed smuggler in British waters, and an English war vessel soon after "took her into camp," together with her prey.

Fish, United States Minister to Belgium, has resigned.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday at Sunol, Alameda county.

A Mexican, who had been married but a few days, committed suicide on Roberts Island, San Joaquin county, Tuesday evening.

In a fight at Nechesville, Tex., V. Simpson and Dr. Calhoun Lawrence killed each other.

Charles Wilson accidentally shot and killed himself near Marysville yesterday.

The Salt Lake gambling ordinance was yesterday sustained by the Court.

During November, Portland, Or., shipped to foreign ports 7,600,000 bushels of wheat.

Portland restaurants and boarding-houses are being supplied with oleomargarine from Chicago.

Two men were carried overboard from a steamer on the Columbia river bar yesterday, and were probably drowned.

An unsuccessful attempt to wreck the eastbound express train was made near Lordsburg, N. M., Tuesday night.

Albert Chase was thrown from a horse and killed near Almaden, Santa Clara county, Tuesday evening.

The Catholic Plenary Council will close its labors in Baltimore next Sunday.

Serious trade riots are reported from the gold coast of Africa.

At Salem, Mass., yesterday, Thomas Law was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Nellie Sullivan.

The French Cabinet Ministers have abandoned their intention of resigning their portfolios.

Vereins Bank of Bremen has suspended.

THE FUTURE OF RIVER PRESERVATION.

The Truckee *Republican*, in reviewing the hydraulic mining decision of the Supreme Court, is very much exercised over the "pitiful" condition—as it is pleased to term it—of the valley residents along the rivers. It declares with acrimony that their policy has been suicidal in stopping hydraulic mining, and pronounces the litigation narrow-minded and fanatical. When the Courts of the land have decided that the litigation is justified by the principles of law and equity, this journalistic judgment, which may be assumed to reflect the sentiment of the community where uttered, is, to say the least, unwise and ill-conceived. We have had enough of crimination. The farmers acted in the line of self-preservation, and, we do not believe, with any feelings of resentment or cruelty. Some valley papers, it is true, have been so indiscreet as to indulge in invective, which could have no possible effect other than to hinder and delay a legal adjustment. Our mountain contemporary misconceives the aim of the valley. The people would be only too glad to welcome a system that would absolutely prevent injury to mining interests, while at the same time absolutely and permanently preventing the destruction of the rivers and low lands. Obviously, unless this can be arrived at, irreparable injury to the agricultural section must not be countenanced. The Courts have uniformly held that the right under which the farmers claim existed prior to the adoption or the use of water for mining by the hydraulic process. The *Republican* at great length, and very bitterly, dwells upon the danger to which the valley is now exposed by reason of the vast accumulation of mining debris in the river canyons below the mines, and which, it declares, in a tone that smacks of desire, by winter storm and spring freshet, will be surely sent down upon us, working desolation to farms, to rivers, and the burial of cities and towns, and against which no levee system can prevail. All which is heated exaggeration. We have always held and constantly pointed out that these lower accumulations threatened the integrity of the rivers. Hence our persistent demand that the Government of the United States should turn its attention to permanently barring the way to the descent of these millions of tons of sand and gravel. This will be done. It is entirely feasible. The Government will undertake the task, and it will accomplish it. It cannot avoid its duty in this respect, and the earlier it enters upon it the easier the task. These deposits will be held back and made immovable, becoming solid earth once more. The great free highways will be preserved from destruction. We believe the time to be very near at hand when this will be done. Even the *Republican* admits its faith in the scheme, and declares that the valleys can be saved, but holds that the works which will be erected will inure to the benefit of hydraulic mining also, since, if they restrain the descent of debris, they will hold back the future washings of the mines. When that question comes up the mining section will have its contest with the Government. The sooner that issue is made the sooner all the possibilities of this question will be determined. It is this view we have steadily held, believing that the Federal Government should be brought into direct interest in the matter. If the hydraulic-mining interests propose to continue the industry on the basis of the retention of the debris by Government works to be erected, the sooner the question is determined the better. But there is no need to borrow trouble about the matter. It will be a serious enough issue when it arises. The *Republican* should not forget that no Court has as yet declared that hydraulic mining shall not be pursued. What the tribunals have decided is, that there must not be poured into the rivers or their tributaries, or the natural avenues of discharge into the streams, mining debris that will descend into the rivers. The question of continuation, in the late decision of the Supreme Court was directly considered, and it was held that the decision of the Court did not go beyond enjoining the commision of a public nuisance, the Court saying:

> If it be possible to permanently impound the debris, etc., which the Court perpetually enjoins it from dumping into the American river, the defendant has the right to adopt such means as may be within its power for that purpose; and the right to do so exists independent of the judgment, and may be exercised at all times, without reference to it. The perpetual injunction does not restrain the defendant from conducting its business in a lawful manner, and any means adopted to that end are lawful.

As to the possibility of accomplishing this end, we repeat it is a matter that has been relegated to the future, and is one, we believe, that will first make an issue with the Federal Government, for that power will soon begin the work of preserving the rivers. When it does do so, if mining debris is sent down to the impairment of that work, the Federal authorities will be as profoundly interested in the matter as are the people of the valley sections. But, two things have been definitely settled; that the navigable rivers shall not be destroyed by being made the carriers of hydraulic mining debris, or their beds the depository for such matter; and that the valley lands have a right, and must be protected by mandatory decrees of Court from injury by the physical results of hydraulic mining. There should be entertained no longer bitter feelings because of this decree. It is the law of the land, it is right, and cannot be overthrown, and the duty of all good citizens is to acquiesce, make the best of the situation and cease to stir up strife and enkindle animosity. We know whereof we speak, when we aver that the valley citizens of the State do not entertain embittered feelings toward their fellow-citizens of the mountains.

ITS BLUNDER.

The people have adopted the constitutional amendment to Section 19, Article XI. This simply struck out so much of the section as provided that no public work should be done upon the streets or levees of a city, the cost of which is chargeable upon private property, unless the money assessment is first collected and paid into the City Treasury. Upon this paragraph was founded the new street law, known as the Vrooman Act. The constitutional provision practically put an end to street improvement. Referring to this constitutional provision, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> It was intended in good faith to cure an evil of long standing—that is to say, the difficulty sometimes experienced by street contractors in collecting the money due them, by reason of some informality in the proceedings. But it was proved in this case, as in many others, that the obvious is not always the best remedy. It was seen at once by those who probe deeper in political questions, that the system, even if consistent with the Federal Constitution, was not practicable, because the exact amount of money required could in no case be determined beforehand. The effect was exactly what it was predicted it would be—street improvement at the expense of the adjacent property was brought to a stand-still in every city and town in the State where that principle is in force.

The *Bulletin* holds that, as the constitutional substructure is now withdrawn, or will be so soon as the declaration of adoption of the amendment is made, we are either left without a street law, or else the old law is again in effect. It adds:

> The better and more general opinion is that our old street laws will at once come into force. The case of the United States bankrupt law is quoted in the way of analogy. When that enactment was passed by Congress it superseded our bankrupt law. But when the General Government repealed its law, ours revived without legislative assistance. In the case under consideration, the Constitution modified our street law so as to require proportment on certain classes of street work. That modification has been repealed, and it would, therefore, seem to follow that our old system is again in force, or, rather, will be, when the vote is declared. Any other construction will leave us without any street laws at all.

The conclusion of our contemporary is erroneous. How it can so sadly blunder in so plain a matter of ordinary reasoning, passes comprehension. The Vrooman Act, by Section 36, repealed the old street laws absolutely. "All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed." As a consequence there was no knocking the underpinning from the Vrooman Act. The better reasoning is that the Vrooman Act stands as an independent Act of the Legislature, and so far as it was within the power of the Legislature to enact street laws not inhibited by the Constitution, it is still in force. It is not shown, nor do we think it can be, that even by the constitutional amendment the Vrooman Act falls, since the legislation in that measure would have been competent without the constitutional provision. All that has been done, then, is to take away the necessity for the Vrooman Act, and it is now competent for the Legislature to give us a new street law that will enable street work to go on. The parallel the *Bulletin* draws between the case of the United States bankrupt law and our own, is not applicable. It is not an analogous case. The National Bankrupt Act suspended, but did not repeal the State insolvency law. When the Federal Act was withdrawn, the State Act came again into operation. In the present case the new street law repealed the old, and nothing but re-enactment can revivify it.

Galt's New Church.

The new church of Galt, which was dedicated on Sunday, the 23d of November, is briefly described as follows by the *Gazette:* It has an auditorium 48 feet long, 32 feet wide and 30 feet high internally. The roof is constructed with open framing and is ceiled with Puget Sound pine throughout. The principal rafters are molded and chamfered, and finished on molded corbels, continued by pilasters to the top of the wainscot, which is four feet high throughout. The walls and gables above the wainscot are plastered in brown mortar. The pulpit recess is spacious and octagonal in form, and separated from the choir chamber by a doorway. The vestry is placed to the left of the pulpit recess, and communicates there with a door. The ceiling of the pulpit recess is vaulted in plaster. The church is lighted by four windows on each side, of two lights each, except those occupying the last compartment next to the pulpit platform, which are three light, and finished internally and externally with transept gables. These latter windows are well suited for memorial purposes. One of them is already appropriated for that purpose, with the probability that the other soon will be. The windows throughout are intended for lead quarries and stained glass in borders and heads, for which the contract is already made. The rear portion of the auditorium is seated segmentally. The part next the pulpit platform is seated with chairs for Sunday-school, lecture and other purposes. The church is entered through wide doors and spacious porch above, from which rises a bell turret to the hight of 84 feet to the top vane. The interior wood work is varnished and the exterior is painted with three coats in two tints of olive green, with Indian-red sashes and doors. The general style of the building is Gothic, and the whole has been executed under the careful supervision of John Sawyer, and the work and materials appear to be in every respect substantial and good.

The structure cost $3,545 80, a considerable portion of which was contributed by citizens of this city.

FOREIGN SHORES.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Bismarck Snubbed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, December 3d.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Windthorst having replied to Bismarck, the Chancelor continued his remarks against Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law expelling priests, etc. Bismarck declared that the freedom of the church was nowhere challenged, and that Prussia's rejection of a papal candidate for the Bishopric of Posen was simply the exercise of her sovereign rights, and was in accordance with treaties. Bismarck said he was rejoiced to hear Dr. Windthorst state that he was opposed to a parliamentary Government. If it were possible for the Government quietly to resign, and say to the majority, "Here are our portfolios; be good enough to continue the dispatch of public business," matters would be even worse than now. If a majority, consisting of the Conservatives, the Center, with its adherents, the new German Liberals and the Volkspartei, and the Social Democrats, had to reconstruct the Government, the result would be a Ministry like that of England under Mr. Gladstone. He predicted the breaking up of the Center party when the Kulturkampf terminated, and its members would either join the progressive party or disappear. Bismarck continued by saying that he was less concerned about the struggle between church and state than Dr. Windthorst supposed. The law, he contended, was directed against political agitation, and not against religious liberty. Dr. Windthorst's motion to repeal the law in question was passed—217 to 93—notwithstanding the opposition of Bismarck.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, December 3d.—The Cabinet Council, begun at 9, terminated at midnight. At the urgent request of President Grevy, the other members of the Ministry, as well as Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, abandoned their intention of resigning their portfolios. The Council, during the session, decided to resubmit the Senatorial reform bill to the Senate, and demand the adoption of the scheme approved by the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. Prime Minister Ferry and Waldeck Rousseau will explain their views to the Commission on Thursday.

China and France.

LONDON, December 3d.—A Hongkong dispatch to the *Times* says it is believed here that China has determined to resist France. She will insist on her suzerainty over Anam, and in her right to maintain a Chinese garrison at strategic points in that country. She will insist also that the French Legation to Anam shall be placed on the same footing as legations from other countries.

Chinese Protest.

LONDON, December 3d.—The Chinese Embassador, in an interview to-day with Earl Granville, protested that it was a breach of neutrality on the part of England to permit French men-of-war to coal and victual at Hongkong.

Duel Declined.

PARIS, December 3d.—The *Morning News* reports that Count Herbert Bismarck recently challenged Herr Eugene Richter, on the ground that the latter had insulted the Chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag. Herr Richter refused to accept the challenge. He declared he would not fight a duel with Prince Bismarck, even, concerning a matter which occurred in Parliament, and, if not with him, much less with his son.

Bank Suspended.

BREMEN, December 3d.—Verein's Bank has suspended. The former manager committed suicide in prison, and the present manager is under arrest. The suspension was caused by the stoppage of the business firm of Bruning of Bremen, who were large shareholders in the bank.

Serious Disorder in Africa.

LONDON, December 3d.—Advices from the gold coast of Africa state that trade riots had taken place at Minnebah, in which twelve men were killed and a number wounded. The rioters were finally arrested.

Reported Death of El Mahdi.

LONDON, December 3d.—A dispatch from Dongola says: The Mudir has received news that Mahdi is dead and his followers are dying fast. The camel corps and Staffordshire regiment will start for Ambukol next week.

The Captured Spanish Cutter.

GIBRALTAR, December 3d.—The Spanish cruiser which captured the supposed smuggler in British waters, and was afterward captured, with its prey, by a British steam launch, was a revenue cutter.

A Minister Resigns.

BRUSSELS, December 3d.—Nicholas Fish, United States Minister to Belgium, has resigned.

The Orange Outrage.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.), December 3d.—The attacks of Orangemen upon Redemptionist Fathers continued three days—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday last. They were brutally driven out of Conception Bay, amid hootings, stone-pelting and violent execrations. Great indignation exists among the Roman Catholics. The protection of the United States Government for its citizens has been invoked.

Trouble in Central America.

PANAMA, December 3d.—There are revolutionary murmurings throughout the interior. Should a disturbance occur in Cauca, a general rising is expected. The revolutions in Panama, Cundinamarca and Santander have terminated. The General Government has mortgaged the Mint in Bogota to raise $50,000. Carlos O'Leary has written to the Secretary of the Treasury from London, stating that, however advantageous may be the proposals Colombia may make for a loan, or for the construction of railroads or other public works, it will be impossible to obtain money in England until satisfactory arrangements have been made with its former creditors.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

On Sunday an unknown woman committed suicide in the Brown House by allowing the gas to escape in her room.

A young man believed to be Pietro Jimonsen committed suicide near Laurel Hill Cemetery on Tuesday, by shooting himself through the head.

Baptista Gallioni, an Italian frog-catcher, was found dead on Tuesday night in a small alley leading off Kearny street, with his head split open. He had sold thirty dozen frogs at $2 40 a dozen, and it is supposed that he was robbed and murdered.

Some small boys, while angling off East street wharf Tuesday afternoon, fished up a silver watch and chain. It had the appearance of having been submerged several years. It being dust and water-proof, the boys wound it up, and it immediately began to tick, although the face was too dirty for any one to observe the time.

J. E. Groses, a young man of family living in Oakland, and employed as a clerk in the auditor's department of the Central Pacific Railroad, has got himself into a bad scrape, and now occupies a cell in the city prison, a charge of forgery standing against his name on the prison register. The cause of Groses' trouble is not known, but it is attributed to fast life. He is accused of forging an indorsement to a note.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden November 30th:

For Sacramento—Weinstock & Lubin, 7 cases shoes; Booth & Co., 100 cases condensed milk; John F. Cooper, 3 pianos; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 11 bolts enameled cloth; Gus. Lavenson, 1 case boots and shoes; Cerf, Schloss & Co., 2 barrels glassware.

For Tehama—James T. Barkley, 1 office chair, 1 rack school-furniture.

For Stockton—L. G. English & Co., 2 boxes stove pans.

The following passed New Orleans November 27th:

For Sacramento—C. S. Houghton, 2 cases ruled paper; John Breuner, 3 barrels casters, 2 boxes locks.

Australasia.

The P. M. S. S. Zealandia arrived at San Francisco Tuesday, bringing dates to November 10th from Auckland and Sydney. Following are some of the more important items of news:

The brigantine Myrtle reached Auckland November 4th from Tonga, and reported the wrecks and total loss, with their cargoes, of the barks Reconnoissance and Elizabeth, and the schooners—one a three-master—Smiling Morn and Ugatagitau, at the island. The Myrtle had on board the crews of three of the wrecked vessels.

Heremia, the great chief at Makau, is dead.

It is understood the Government intends stationing a body of armed constabulary at Makau.

Great damage is being done by grasshoppers in the northern districts of South Australia.

A new disease is reported having broken out among the natives at Urenin. It commences by swelling of the head and under the armpits and the skin turning very red.

WINES AND WINE MAKING.

Professors Hilgard and Rising Upon Most Approved Methods.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 3d.—At the meeting of the Convention of Viticulturists yesterday afternoon, a binocular microscope had been procured, through which a number of those present took the pains to look and discover what manner of unknown monsters find an abiding place in the dregs of the wine we drink; that is, during the period of fermentation. It was an interesting exhibition.

Charles A. Wetmore read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, on the subject of the tariff necessary for the protection of local raisin producers, as follows:

Resolved, That the reduction of the tariff on raisins caused, during the last year, serious harm to California producers, and will, unless raised hereafter, under similar circumstances, whenever the crop of Spain is greater than the usual demand, grievously affect the prosperity of California.

Resolved, That the Raisin Committee appointed at this Convention be requested to forward to the Representatives and Senators of this State in Congress a statement demanding a tariff of 5 cents per pound on imported raisins of all grades, except currants and sultanas, on which the tariff should be 3 cents per pound.

The report was adopted.

PROCESS OF FERMENTATION.

Professor W. B. Rising of the State University read an interesting paper on fermentation. He dwelt upon the difficulty of following the substance of the grape through all the changes of the process, and discover the reason for such a change, that he may afterward be able, by proper combinations, to produce effects varying according as he shall desire. The paper next referred to the great benefit to be derived also from the practical observations of grape-growers themselves. Too much information on the subject could not be obtained, even reports of failure being useful to the attainment of future success. Ferments were present in almost all fruit juice, though not always in the same quantity. Alcoholic fermentation may be carried on within a wide range of heat, between 35 and 130 degrees. In the fermentation of beer two fermentations have long been recognized, a top and a bottom, the one taking place at a high, and the other at a low degree of temperature. The same was the case in wine-making in regard to fermentation. The speaker advocated that carried on at a low temperature, say 45°. This would not be as rapid as that at say 90, but the most rapid fermentation was by no means sure to produce the best results in the way of quality. To prevent the formation of acetic acid—vinegar—the complete exclusion of the air from the wine was recommended as the one necessary precaution.

DISEASES OF WINES, ETC.

Subsequently Professor Hilgard was introduced to give his reports upon the same subject of fermentation and the diseases of wine. He held that it was absolutely necessary to preserve a uniform temperature during the process of fermentation, and it was therefore advisable for the wine to be contained in something different from a building which was nothing but a board shell, since in our climate the temperature often varied forty degrees during the night. For the same reason he advocated the use of comparatively small tanks—say about 2,000 gallons capacity—instead of the old-style 10,000-gallon tank, as it was impossible to control the temperature absolutely in one of such large size. In his experiments he had never allowed the temperature of his tanks to vary more than two degrees during fermentation. About 68 degrees he mentioned as the proper heat. He thought the best quality of wine was obtained by favoring in a moderate degree the access of air to the "must" during fermentation, though this should not be carried too far. The vinegar fly was denounced as a most annoying pest, and the necessity of preventing, by all possible means, the access of these insects to the wine was strongly urged. They seem to carry with them the acetic acid, or vinegar spirit, and whenever they were allowed to approach wine in process of fermentation the deterioration was sure to be rapid. The keeping qualities of red wine were greatly improved by a daily agitation during fermentation, the color being also much hightened by the same means. The speaker held that fermentation at a high or irregular temperature was a fruitful cause of many of the diseases of wines. He had never found a sounder wine, however, than that made by Mr. Gonzales, of San Jose, which was produced under most reprehensible circumstances, having been fermented in an open basement, merely covered by latticework. Professor Hilgard instanced this as an exception, showing what sometimes happened in a favorable season in spite of the neglect of all proper precautions. He strongly inveighed against any such methods being followed as a business. He emphatically indorsed his colleague's views as to the necessity of more substantial fermenting buildings being built and used.

NOT YET PERFECT.

The speaker said that another prominent source of disappointment in wine-making, regarding the quality of the product, was the neglect of sufficient care in picking the grapes. It was too commonly the custom to throw everything into the press, with no regard to the quality of the fruit. The Professor held that the wine made from Zinfandel grapes was not perfect, since everyone who drank it for any length of time came finally to desire a change, which circumstance he held was a bad sign. Therefore one prominent object of this investigation in wine-making had been the desire to discover some system of blending the Zinfandel with other varieties, in order to further perfect the flavor of the wine. To those persons who were holding back from vineyard planting, through a lack of sufficiently positive knowledge as to which varieties were best calculated to resist the phylloxera, he offered the advice that they plant resistant vines, and, after a year or two, graft them with whatever kinds may by that time have been discovered to be least liable to injury from the disease. Before closing Professor Hilgard, in reply to questions, stated that he did not approve of false bottoms to hold the pomace up—the liquid running through—during the fermentation, as they interfere with the handling of the "must." He advocated a grated top, which would press the pomace to the bottom, allowing the "must" to come up. Care should be taken that the quantity of juice above the grate, and consequently exposed to the air, should not be too small, as it is liable to become flat.

EXPERIMENTS—WINE VARIETIES.

Mr. Wheeler, Secretary of the Viticultural Commission, was introduced, and read to the Convention the report of the Experimental Committee. This report was a formal and particular statement of experiments made and their results, with the methods pursued. Among the many experiments noted were two, which were rather contradictory in their results—one seeming to prove that the accepted idea of the presence of pomace and stems assisting fermentation was erroneous, while the second resulted exactly to the contrary. This, however, was of course but an "accident of science."

F. Pohndorff, read a paper upon the various brands of wine manufactured here and in Europe. He considered that the man who was engaged in the endeavor to produce a light wine, containing the cheering qualities also of the heavier red wines was a national benefactor. He had a high opinion of what he styled "our noble Zinfandel," but believed that we possess other varieties of grapes capable of being made into wines equally as good. That made from the Chasselas and Riesling varieties could, he thought, be greatly improved and rendered nearly perfect to their kind by blending the fruit with some French varieties. The product of the same vine varies greatly in quality according to the nature of the soil in which it grows. In Spain, the wine produced from grapes grown in calciferous soil brings twice what the same brand can be sold for when the vine from which the grapes have been picked is growing in sandy soil. Mr. Pohndorff was of the opinion that we possess here in California a number of varieties of grapes from which fine brands of port wine can be manufactured, wine which will compare favorably with any of the wines of Portugal.

BEST KIND OF GRAPES, ETC.

Mr. Wetmore addressed the meeting upon the choice in varieties of grapes to be planted. People were running wild over popular varieties. The immense acreage already planted in Zinfandel was an instance—not that the speaker objected to Zinfandel. Grape-raising was carried on under difficulties in Europe, there being bad and good years, the former, as a general thing, predominating. The European product ripened irregularly, some grapes being fully matured while others upon the same bunch were yet green. The same difficulties were met with, in a less degree, in California. From the difficulty of securing uniform results year by year arose much of the unsatisfactory results of viticultural experiments. The speaker then took up the subject of fermentation. He agreed with remarks already made during the session, that a substantial and well-built cellar was the proper place for fermentation to be carried on in, but was assured that this could not be done by the majority of California wine-makers. The question of cost interfered; hence we must do the best we can. If the fermenting "must" cannot be kept sufficiently warm by external means, treat it as men treat themselves when cold and without an overcoat—i. e., use an internal application; not of beefsteak, or other similar substance, but yeast-germ, which, starting up the fermentation quickly, would produce the necessary degree of temperature. He gave instances where experiments with the yeast application had produced much better results than by applying external heat.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

In closing, Mr. Wetmore stated his belief that the finest qualities of wine were made by small producers. The owner of the large public winery, being compelled to buy and use grapes regardless, in a degree at least, of their condition, cannot, in the nature of things, look for the same results attainable by the private manufacturer. He therefore advised the teaching of the producers generally to make their own wine.

Mr. Portal, of Santa Clara, thought that imperfect fermentation arose in some instances from want of care in picking. Grapes taken from the vine cold, put in boxes, and afterward crushed before becoming warm, would not ferment easily, and if helped on by artificial means the result was not likely to be satisfactory. This, at least, was his own experience. He declared his belief that in wine-making almost everything depended upon perfect fermentation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 4th, at 7 o'clock. Election of officers and other important business. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. N. YOUNG, W. M.
L. C. JORDAN, Secretary. d4-1t*

Hall of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, A. O. F.—There will be a regular meeting of Court Sacramento, No. 6,861, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 4th. J. W. PATTERSON, C. R.
J. CHAS. JONES, R. S. d4-1t*

Cosumnes Tribe, No. 14, Imp. O. R. M.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Wigwam, at 7:30. Adoption of Pale Faces and Election of Officers. All members requested to be on hand. Visiting brothers cordially invited to be present.
F. H. KIEFER, Sachem.
EDGAR H. RIVETT, C. of R. d4-1t*

Notice.—Members of Etham Lodge, No. 37, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend their regular meeting, as the Grand President has business of importance to communicate. By order of the PRESIDENT.
S. DOMBROWER, Secretary. d4-1t*

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to help to do housework; reference required. Inquire over D. O. MILLS' Bank. d4-3t*

$6,500 FARM FOR SALE—80 ACRES land; 25 acres Choice Bearing Vineyard; 2 acres Orchard; 2 acres Alfalfa; 6 in Berries; good irrigating facilities; nice Cottage House; good Barn and other buildings; situate close to Sacramento. Terms and further particulars inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. d4-12t*

FOR SALE—A SMALL DAIRY Ranch, consisting of 190 acres; 60 acres of good Alfalfa land; 20 acres in Alfalfa; a few acres of hops; large Barn and good House, with 20 head of Dairy Cows; 4 miles from this city. Terms, easy. For particulars inquire of GEO. F. PARKER, 1007 Fourth street. d4-1w*

A SQUARE DENIAL!

EDS. RECORD-UNION: A STATEMENT APPEARED in last evening's "Bee," purporting to be signed by Thomas E. Sawyer, to the effect that he had been charged, on December 2d, at my shop, $1 for a Shave, Shampoo and Hair Cut, and also 50 cents additional for having his boots greased. I wish to deny positively that anything of the kind occurred at my place while I was present, and every employe also positively denies that they have any knowledge of such a transaction, and I believe they are not to be questioned for truth and veracity. If, however, Mr. Sawyer, or anyone else, will come forward and prove the matter charged, I will fully satisfy him in the premises and feel obliged for the information. J. H GLEASON,
d4-1t Proprietor Golden Eagle Barber Shop.

CHINA HALL

(SUCCESSORS TO ACKERMAN),
629 J STREET
—AND—
920 and 922 Seventh st., Sacramento,
Are making the Grandest Display of
Xmas Novelties
Ever made in Sacramento. All the European and Eastern Markets have been ransacked to make our store the most attractive on the coast.

$100,000
WORTH OF GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
CONSISTING OF:
Faience Ware, Haviland, Fine Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets;
Rich Bohemian Glassware, American Ware, Fine Cut Glassware;
Albums, Ladies' Hand-bags, Comb and Brush Cases, Xmas Cards;
Bisque, Rogers' Goods, Silverware, etc.

We are offering the following SPECIALS this week:
French China Decorated Motto Mugs, 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents.
Rich Decorated China Motto Cups and Saucers, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents.
French China Decorated Cream Pitchers, 25 cents.
Fine Bohemian Vase (raised flowers), 25, 50 and 75 cents per pair.
Toilet Sets (consisting of Two Cologne Bottles and Puff Box), 75 cents, $1 and $1 50.
Beautiful Decorated French China Cuspadores (former price, $1 75), only $1.
6½ French China Plates, only $1 per set.
7½ French China Plates, only $1 10 per set.
8½ French China Plates, only $1 25 per set.
Fine French China Dinner Sets (125 pieces), only $25.
Beautiful Decorated French China Dinner Sets (125 pieces), $37 50.
Queen Anne Square Pattern Dinner Sets, $18.
Ironstone Dinner Sets (120 pieces), only $9.
Decorated Tea Sets (something nice), only $4 50.

GLASSWARE.
We have the largest and most varied stock of any house in town.
Crystal Goblets, 35 cents per set.
Crystal Tumblers, 25 cents per set.
Four-piece Glass Sets, 35 cents.
One-half Gallon Pitcher, 50 cents.
And all other kinds of Glassware at comparatively low prices.

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, Etc.
Our stock has to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see those Beautiful POLISHED BRASS LIBRARY LAMPS (complete), with Fireside Burner, 14-inch Porcelain Shade and Crystals, only.....$6 50.

SILVERWARE.
☞ We have made special arrangements with ROGERS BROS. to handle their goods exclusively, thereby getting an additional 20 per cent., and we propose to give the benefit to our customers. Call and see our stock.

☞ **Special attention will be given to Mail Orders, and satisfaction guaranteed or goods returned at our expense.**
Liberal discount to Country Merchants. Call and see us.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge.
CHINA HALL
(SUCCESSORS TO ACKERMAN).
No. 629 J st., and 920 and 922 Seventh st.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
d4-1pTuThS

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
—AND—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL ON—
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1884,
ON THE PREMISES, THE WEST 70 FEET of Lot 1, and the East 80 feet, South one-quarter Lot 1, K and L, Front and Second streets, and known as the
GRAND HOTEL.
This property is all rented and increasing in value, and well worthy the attention of capitalists and others.
☞ Terms easy and given day of sale. Deed at expense of purchaser.
D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.
d4-5t Office 1005 Fourth street.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, for alcoholism. Dr. C. S. Ellis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit to him."

ALL persons afflicted with dyspepsia, diarrhœa, colic, and all kinds of indigestion, will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

DALE & CO.
OUR NEW
EMBROIDERY GOODS
HAVE ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK.
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!
DALE & CO.
n11-2p

FOR SALE.
A FINE RANCH.
930 Acres; 2 miles north from Pleasant Grove, consisting of 700 acres fine bottom land; balance upland; most all under cultivation; $40 per acre.
FRUIT LAND.
83 Acres; 3 miles west from Courtland, Sacramento county, fronting on Slough; 500 Pear Trees; 100 Quince Trees; 2,000 Grape Vines (Muscat); good House and Barn; $3,500.
W. P. COLEMAN,
NO. 325 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

BELL CONSERVATORY,
Tenth and Y streets, Sacramento, Cal.,
(OPPOSITE CITY CEMETERY.)
DEALERS IN ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Ferns, Garden and Greenhouse Plants. Our line of Roses for the Spring trade are of the Choicest Varieties. Floral Designs appropriate for all occasions kept in stock and tastefully arranged. For artistic work in this line we cannot be excelled, having received over all competitors the two first premiums from the State Board of Agriculture. Also, the first premium offered by the St. Jacobs Oil Company. Flower pieces sent to any part of this State or Western Nevada. Telephonic connection to all parts of the city. Our prices are as low as any other florist establishment on the coast.
Notice.—Conservatory buildings close at 1 o'clock on Sundays. o16-tf

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING.
The Original. Beware of Imitations.
Paris Medal on Every Bottle.
Awarded Highest Prize and Only Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

s30-1yTuThS

DR. HAIR'S
ASTHMA CURE
A remedy that has been tested in thousands of most obstinate and declared incurable cases, with the most astonishing and satisfactory results. "To cure a long standing case is truly a victory in the healing art." A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.
CHAS. J. BAGGE, San Leandro, Cal., writes, September 11, 1883. Three years ago this day I received a bottle of your Asthma Cure, and for a long time I kept you informed of my condition, which you will remember was favorable. The last letter that you wrote me, you asked if you could publish some of my letters in the papers here. I answered you requesting a little longer time. Now I feel that I can *safely* say that I am *entirely cured.* I have never enjoyed better health than I do now. It is eighteen months since I used any of the Asthma Cure.
A valuable 64-page Treatise containing similar proofs from every State in the U. S., Canada and Great Britain will be mailed upon application.
Remember, every Wholesale Drug House in San Francisco has **Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure** in stock. Ask your Druggist for it.
Branch Office, London, Eng., 249½ High Holborn.
Dr. B. W. HAIR & SON, Proprietors, Cincinnati, O. s2-3mTuThS

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.
T. D. SCRIVER, - - - - Proprietor.
HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in liv