

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.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 for 4s of 1897; 113 3/4 for 4 1/2s; sterling, \$4 5/8; gold, 102 for 10s; silver bars, 107 1/2.

Silver in London, 47 1/2; consols, 94 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103; 10, 125 1/2; 4 1/2s, 113 3/4.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84 1/2 @ 85 cents.

The stock market in San Francisco yesterday was "dull, flat and unprofitable." At the close Hale & Norcross sold at \$475, Savage \$275, Child at \$120, Bates \$60 cents, Union 60 cents, Gould & Curry \$1 1/2. For bonds \$1 10 was bid.

General Grant intends to spend July at or near San Antonio.

Six emigrants were taken into custody at New York yesterday on the steamer Pacific, from Mexican ports.

At Dallas, Ark., yesterday, Columbus L. Moffett was hanged for the murder of William W. E. Hunt.

A granddaughter of Jerome Bonaparte and granddaughter of Daniel Webster took the veil at Baltimore yesterday.

Cleveland has refused to interfere with the sentence of General Swain.

No one has been obtained to be the perpetrator of the latest dynamite outrage in London.

The Prince and Princess of Wales met with an enthusiastic reception at Belfast, Ireland, yesterday.

It is reported in Alexandria that El Mahdi has defeated the Italian forces near Massarah. Albe Giamah was guillotined in Paris yesterday for murder.

France has suspended all official relations with Egypt.

The breaking of the telegraph line in Persia prevents direct communication between Sir Peter Lumsden and London.

The Armstrong works at Newcastle, England, has declined to fill a large order from Russia for war material.

It is thought in Paris that there is an understanding between France and Russia in regard to England.

James H. Warfield, of New York, has been appointed chief of the Census Division of the Interior Department.

During the past seven days 210 business failures occurred in the United States.

The Asper of Afghanistan states that he is competent to defend his country against the Russians without the aid of England.

H. L. Childs, Receiver of Public Moneys at Boston, has been removed.

Randall declares that he will not be a candidate for speaker of the next House under any circumstances.

The wreath, part of what and a large amount of freight, was burned Thursday night at Geneva, near Madison, Wis.

Jonas L. Turner, of Mariposa, Calif., Merced county, was thrown from a wagon Thursday and instantly killed.

The victims of the triple tragedy at Greenwich, Conn., were buried yesterday in one large grave site by sister, mother, daughter and son.

Montgomery James J. Jettett, son of Admiral Jettett, has been dismissed from the army in disgrace.

The Postmaster-General yesterday appointed sixty fourth-class Postmasters.

Right Hon. John Nash has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, vice Sir Edward Sullivan, deceased.

It is decided that no fortifications shall be erected along the line of the canal.

The widow of General Custar arrived at Van Nuys, W. T., yesterday.

Two men, named Flynn and Brazil, have been mysteriously murdered near Lewiston, Idaho.

Small-pox still prevails at Trieste, Austria.

E. C. Hubbard was hanged for murder at Trinidad, Cal., yesterday—the first legal execution ever held in the county.

Bishop H. B. Clawson, of the Mormon Church, was arrested in Salt Lake yesterday on a charge of "Unlawful Coercion" by taking charge of Panama yesterday.

A freight war is again in full blast between the railroads in the Western States.

A lively engagement took place near Batoche, Manitoba, yesterday, between the troops and rebels, in which many on both sides were killed or wounded.

A WOMAN ON CHRISTIANITY.

A very animated essay debate occupies a good part of the May number of the North American Review. Elizabeth Cady Stanton holds that Christianity has not benefited woman, while Bishop J. D. Spalding replies to her with vigor, and takes a directly opposite view. It may not be a very profitable debate to the reader, for suppose either establishes the position he or she takes, what of it? The world of to-day considers woman's position and claims as they are, and irrespective of the historic steps by which she has progressed to her present high place in the scheme of civilization. But it is something curious and amusing to read the literary writings of these two accomplished writers. One is all assault and bitterness, and the other all dignity, severity and positiveness. Mrs. Stanton, it must be confessed, scolds a little, and a scold in an essay is always a nuisance. But she has wit, and most artfully fits facts into the superstructure of her argument. It may not be in any brief manner set forth—yet a glance at the salient points will convey some idea of the huge Mrs. Stanton makes against historic Christianity.

In the outset she denies that it is an established truth that woman owes all her advantages to the Christian Church. On the contrary, about all the injustice and degradation she has suffered may be logically traced to that source. History shows that the condition of woman has changed with different forms of civilization, and that she has enjoyed in some periods greater honors and rights than in the Christian era. Her moral degradation is due more to theological superstitions than to all other influences. Buckle is cited to show that when woman became valuable in a commercial sense, in proportion as she secured material elevation and wealth, she began to be treated with deference. She at one time officiated in the most holy offices of religion, and her intellect lay at the foundation of Egyptian literature. A thousand years before Christ, colleges were founded for women, but even in this day she is excluded, with rare exceptions, from university and from pulpit. Paganism recognized a female priesthood, and believed that national safety depended upon them. Roman history glows with honors done to woman, and the Roman law secured property rights to her, while only in recent years has a like right been wrong from the English Government. The Germanic nations respected her, dignified the marriage relation and gave equal privileges to the sexes. "In all things," says Tacitus, "they consulted their women." She assaults Paul as holding for marriage only that man may marry instinct without sin, and claims the Christian doctrine of marriage, as pro-

found by Paul does not dignify woman as does that which German soundness of heart established at an early day. She quotes William Ellery Channing effectively as saying that "there is no prohibition of polygamy in the New Testament," and that the Apostles never denounced it as a crime, and never required converts to put it away. Gallantry towards women was practiced by the Gods before they were acquainted with Christianity. In short, she nowhere finds authority in history for the belief that Christianity favored the intellectual or moral elevation of woman. Whatever advances she has made has been under the opposition of the Church, which has sedulously tried to keep all learning within itself. She cites the fact that among the Greeks there was a class of women possessing absolute freedom; surrounded by the wisest men of their day, devoted to study and thought and famed for their genius and wisdom. In their office the highest types of poetry, art and philosophy were developed. And she holds it nothing against her argument that this class of women occupied a questionable or a Christian position, since the same class in a Christian civilization does not enjoy as high culture or equal Governmental protection. But that this is begging the question and really weakens her argument is apparent. It cannot be said to testify to the lack of liberality on the part of Christianity that it refuses to elevate the class referred to intellectually, or to advance it in the paths of learning, while it is a fact the Christian civilization has tended to mitigate the miseries of all degraded classes. Continuing, this essayist, whose flashing blade has been foremost in the battle for woman's rights for twenty-five years past, points out that for several centuries after Christ, in pagan worship an ideal womanhood was exalted in the persons of sibyls, oracles and priestesses, and they were foremost until the restrictions of the canon law were aimed at them. The Council of Laodicea, 365 years after Christ, forbade the ordination of women to the ministry and excluded them from the altar. One hundred and sixty years still later the Council of Orleans, by a canon, excluded women from the deaconship, and 300 years after from the Council of Paris complained against women ministering in the chief sacrament. In the fifth century the Church developed the doctrine of "original sin," and fixed upon woman as its guilty author. This, she claims, was the basis of all the subsequent persecutions of women, running through centuries of misdirection and wrong, from polygamy to celibacy, and from the virtues of chivalry to the inhumanities of witchcraft. Out of these persecutions came the change from tenderness and love and gentleness to the stern, dark and terrible in religion, until Jesus Himself was depicted as the unrelenting Judge, instead of the gentle shepherd. This canon law doctrine worked its way into the civil law, and threw a darker shadow still upon woman, that held her to be "an afterthought of creation, the author of sin, in collusion with the devil, save a crime, marriage a condition of slavery for woman and defilement for man, and maternity a curse to be attended with sorrow and suffering as the just punishment for having effected the downfall of man." This is a bitter arraignment, and itself pervaded by a vein of truth, lays itself open to destruction by the warrant of fact and the logic of history, as Spalding in his reply, with a severity that cuts to the quick, unmercifully shows. But Mrs. Stanton does not pause here; she charges that when the civil law began to recognize the human right of woman, the Church arose and denied her equality in the family, and denounced her influence altogether. Thus, "by dishonoring womanhood on the ground of original sin; by dishonoring all relations with her as carnal and unclean, the whole sex touched a depth of moral degradation that it had never before known." Out of these, and the plunge into the unnatural condition of celibacy, grew the persecutions for witchcraft under which women were hunted down, tried, burned and drowned for crimes born only of religious prejudices. Even the great head of the Reformation is quoted as saying that "No gown worse becomes a woman than that she should be wise," and on this key-note the Protestant pulpit played for three centuries, the Roman Catholic Church alone preserving some honorable recognition of woman in its worship of the Virgin Mary. In short, she shows, at least to her own satisfaction, that the Jewish and also the Christian religions held God to be exclusively masculine, man supreme, and woman subordinate as in Mohammedism. In this day, cries Mrs. Stanton, the strongest opposition to woman's advancement comes from the Church fortified by Bible expositions. It is the influence which closes against her the doors of the colleges of law, medicine and theology, and denies her an equal voice in government and religion. Some recent examples of this spirit of intolerance she cites; as, Rev. Morgan Dix's Lenten lectures, and Bishop Littlejohn's triennial sermon, and concludes with that biting criticism of Lord Brougham, who declared that the disabilities of the old common law were, in relation to woman, the opprobrium of the age, and Christianity, rejecting the main doctrines of the cause for which Mrs. Stanton has been so long an earnest advocate, and contending for many years for the equal recognition of woman with man before the law, the Record-Union is in a position to express its disapproval of this latest assault of the champion of woman's rights. If even all be admitted as true that she claims, its record will not aid in battering down the walls of prejudice or unreason. Whatever new rights and recognition women gain in the nineteenth century will be better attained on the solid basis of the merit of reason, and without arraying anew against her the influence of the pulpits, which, in the main, whatever facts are deducible from the past history of the church, is today among the best friends of woman's cause.

ORGANIZED CHARITY.

The San Francisco Alta in discussing the charity question and noticing the work of the New York Charity Organization Society, to which the Record-Union referred on Saturday, says: "It had its origin in a perception that in the operations of the various charitable and benevolent associations and the churches there was a

great waste by misdirected effort, and not only that, but an unavoidable fostering of professional mendacity and fraud. Private and public charity was dispensed with absolute ignorance whether the shower of benefits fell upon the deserving or the undeserving. "To prevent the blessed offices of charity which should reach the really needy from being appropriated by the idle and vicious, nothing could have been satisfactory except thorough organization and a system of inspection and registration as exact as the operations of a well conducted police department. This is what the society has accomplished. It has 20,000 poor families registered, and when applications for relief are made it can ascertain just how much truth there is, and how much deception, in the representations made." This faculty presents the issue in the present debate. It applies with equal force to great and small cities, since human nature is not greatly different in its manifestations in the greater than in the lesser community. The Secretary of the New York society, in his report, says: "The great problem of the whole business of the organization is to find channels of occupation for the poor." Or as we expressed it in our first article, the most helpful charity is that which enables its recipient to help himself, while that most unwisely dispensed is the charity that encourages idleness and viciousness. The experience, we understand, of that long-established charitable society of Sacramento, "The Howards," gives emphasis to these expressions, and proves that the difficulty met with in New York, with its more than a million of people, is precisely of the same character encountered in Sacramento. The collection of charitable donations and their dispensing, it would appear, are offices that may be made distinct from that of the new class of organizations. These may be termed the detective and way-preparing agencies for the best disposition of the charities of the former. We do not see why such an organization would not prove of the highest benefit in this community. It would enable the deserving poor to make their needs known without humiliation or publicity, while it would guard the public and private charity societies from imposition, and thus enable them to accomplish the largest measure of good with the minimum of misdirection of effort. The subject receives a great deal of light and assistance from the admirable monograph of Mrs. Lowell on "Public Relief and Private Charity," in which she lays down the general principles underlying all action in the premises somewhat as follows: That charity must tend to develop the moral nature of those it helps, and must not tend to injure others. Each case must be dealt with radically, and a permanent means of helping it be found, and that the best way to help people is to help them to help themselves. But to do this requires an amount of principle and character, of work and devotion, which it is sometimes almost impossible to find. But in most communities it ought not to be difficult to find those ready to undertake such a task, and unless they are found, vice and crime will continue to grow by the side of poverty and wretchedness. But this writer points out with great clearness that, in applying labor tests, it must be borne in mind that to undertake to make "artificial work" for the poor, to supply charity sewing, or open a charity woolyard, is only to make matters worse than they were before, for the original poor people still remain where they were, and others, more to be feared, will probably come also to seek employment, attracted by the offer of work, which is a great inducement to many who would scorn to ask or accept open charity. A labor test, it is held, is an absolute necessity for the able-bodied, but it must be a labor test only and preliminary to finding them regular employment, "and it must be disagreeable and under-paid, or it will be no test."

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Pettenkofer's exceedingly interesting papers on the cholera have now reached in the Popular Science Monthly the subject of prevention. The doctor does not agree with the contagionists in all their claims. He has believed that the disinfection of the excreta and their receptacles ought to be a prophylactic measure against the spread of the cholera, and that excreta not disinfected is a source of danger, but he relinquished these views after greater experience, and settled upon the doctrine that measures of disinfection of excreta are useless, and that undischarged excreta of cholera patients is harmless. This is so squarely opposed to the generally entertained view that it is startling. The doctor holds that if these depositions contain cholera poison, then those who come mostly in contact with them ought to be most frequently affected, but they are not, in fact, more prone to take the disease than others, as is proven by the experience of physicians and nurses. The testimony he marshals in support of this theory is very strong. He applies the same doctrine to the theory of infection by the linen of patients. Yet he admits that cholera may be and is not infrequently transmitted by the mediums referred to. As to what can be done to ward off cholera, he finds that the measures to be adopted differ according to the theories accepted. Preventive measures, as a rule, may be devised in one of three directions: intercourse, disposition in time and place, and individual predisposition. To prevent, by interfering with human intercourse, is, for many reasons, impracticable, and he boldly declares that no good has resulted from sanitary cordons, inspection or quarantine. In which conclusion the doctor is antagonized by the great bulk of the American, Spanish and English medical scientists. He admits that timely quarantine may prevent a certain quantity of cholera germs from entering a country, just as Custom-house vigilance checks smuggling. Inspection of ships is a good regulation to discover unhygienic conditions, but is useless to prevent the transmission of cholera. Inspection of cholera localities and homes, and the places where the dead are laid, are important, but not so much so a preventive, as popularly supposed. As to predisposition, we can argue against cholera by resisting all conditions that tend to lower the general health or induce diarrhoea. It is an established fact that the cholera rages

most where filth is greatest, so towns with good drainage and good water supply lose their susceptibility to cholera. It follows that the very best thing we can do is to improve the general tone of health and preserve the highest degree of cleanliness in all communities, in houses, yards, streets, drains, pits and all other places.

REFORMING LEGISLATION.

Simon Stearns in his paper before the American Bar Association on defective and corrupt legislation, and which is published as one of the "Questions of the Day" series, takes the ground that the remedies are: A division of local and special from general laws; the instituting of a cabinet or ministerial responsibility, or raising of a permanent board of revision as a bar to mischievous innovations to subvert private interests; that all bills extending or granting corporate powers, or changing municipal laws, or granting special privileges, or for the exercise of the rights of eminent domain, etc., shall be filed in a public office sixty days before the beginning of a legislative session, and not given to all affected or immediately interested; that in case of improvements involving legislative sanction the petitioner shall secure the cost as an evidence of good faith, and to prevent speculation in public franchises; a fee system to pay expenses for consideration and trial of private and local bills, the money to be drawn by order of legislative bodies for the employment of experts, counsel, etc.; a separate and simple code of legislative procedure for private and local bills to secure fair trial and hearing; the establishment of a legislative bill of costs to indemnify successful and punish unsuccessful litigants before legislative committees. These suggestions are all in the right direction. In California their adoption would involve constitutional amendment, and abandonment of the rule that all legislation must be general and which has proven here to be anything but the benefit it was supposed it would be. The "general legislation" mandate is, indeed, a stumbling block to progress. We have found that we cannot meet all public needs by general laws, and have already adopted a system of classifying that really defeats the constitutional clause. When we make a class to fit every individual case, it is special legislation, and all the verbiage possible in a bill, cannot save us from the charge that we thus whip the devil around the stump.

KEEP UP THE FLIGHT.

The response of John Taylor, the President of the Mormon Church, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against polygamy, is sickening in its illidleness. The silly old man has really so little idea of the civilization of the age as to whine about the invasion of his "right" to have a score of wives. This he supplements by a lot of sentimental twaddle about the high state of female virtue in Utah, and how man a better conditioned are the plural wives of his realm than are the wives and mothers of all other sections of the land. He closes his pharisaical chatter with a lugubrious, hypocritical snivel about the invasion of religious liberty and the fleeing of women and children from Utah to escape the tyrannical acts of the United States Government. We move the appointment of a committee of honest, monogamous wives, one from each State, to take the Mormon Bible out upon the alkali plains and treat him as refractory schoolboys were served in the days of old. If the women and children of Utah must flee from the persecution and cruelty of the United States Government, in the name of decency let the cruelty be augmented, and the flight fostered until the last remnant of American Territory has fled into the depths of the sea.

THE COMPANY SHIPPED.

To Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans upwards of 275 tons of table grapes. They have twenty-four acres of Tolney grapes that last season yielded 900 tons, and this acre. Two fine dwellings have been erected upon the place during the past month by Carl & Croly, of this city, one for the Superintendent, the other for the accountant. They are built on a little eminence in the southeastern portion of the place, from which an excellent view can be had of the entire vineyard. A largeinery will be erected in time to take care of this year's crop, and will beyond doubt be the largest on the coast. At the winery site, the residences, stables, etc., they have an excellent supply of pure clear water, which comes through an iron pipe from a reservoir a mile and a half distant and has a hundred-foot pressure.

THE VINEYARD.

The grandest part of this immense place is the vineyard of 2,000 acres. It lies on a comparatively level tract, and the railroad runs through its center, a distance of three miles and a quarter, while its width is about a mile and a quarter. The vines are planted in rows eight feet apart, making a square, so that no matter what way you look the vines are always in rows. There are 200 feet there is an avenue sixteen feet wide, which serves the purpose of a road. Six hundred and twenty acres are set out to an acre, which makes the number in this vineyard 1,240,000. Over 1,200 acres will bear this year, including about 250 acres of old vines. The vines are in the entire vineyard will be old enough to bear next year. The grapes planted for wine are not irrigated. Those in the vineyard of table varieties are the most irrigated. The grapes will all be graded the coming season into French prunes, the latter being more profitable.

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Except that of Governor Stanford at Vina it will no doubt prove interesting to say something about the varieties of the grapes, the cost of culture, and the natural advantages. The wine varieties principally are Zinfandel, Black Burgundy, Groschack, Chancel Noir, Mataro, Tronsonne, Boner, Carignane, Columbar, Chuchono, Folle Blanche and Mosel Koeling. These are all planted in large tracts. There are sixty other varieties of wine grapes planted in smaller quantities, and an acre of each. As might be supposed, they employ a large number of men. On last Saturday their payroll showed that 100 Chinamen and 50 white men were at work. The number of horses in use the same day, running plows, cultivators and harrows, was 120. The Superintendent says the average cost per acre to plant, harvest and cultivate is less than 75 cents. This looks extremely small, but when it is taken into consideration that a team can walk in one row for three miles and a quarter without loss of time by turning, they must necessarily accomplish a good deal in one day. The vines all look strong and healthy, and the ground is kept mellow and in the very best condition. Last season

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One of the most fruit ranches in the State is that of Senator Joseph Bonier at Rottler's Station, on the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It contains 200 acres, and is all in bearing fruit trees and vines, except some thirteen acres. The Senator was a pioneer in fruit culture, and has the oldest orchard in the county, if not in the State. He has upwards of 100 apple trees that are laden with large fruit, each one of which will produce 200 or 300 pounds this season, and several trees that will bear upwards of one ton each. These trees are thirty years of age, grow in dark loamy soil, are twenty feet in height, their limbs hanging to the ground on all sides, and the foliage is thirty-six feet in diameter. This statement seems almost incredible, and the writer could not believe it until he saw for himself. Mr. Bonier raises all kinds of fruits of the choicest varieties in abundance. His crop of apples this year is very heavy, and the profits on that fruit alone will be several thousand dollars. His almond orchard is one of the largest in the State, and will bring him an advance each year a profit of \$200 to the acre. He employs none but white help, is thorough, practical, and one of the most prosperous farmers in the Sacramento country. For his orchard is no doubt the most valuable farm in this section.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed April 24, 1885.] January 28, 1885—W. B. Aldrich and others to Oliver Sanders—South half of section 29, and west half and southeast quarter of section 30, township 7 north, range 8 east. February 15, 1885—Jackson E. Richardson to Oliver Sanders—Northwest quarter of section 30, township 7 north, range 8 east.

A Cork Carpeting.

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A Willily Insane.

A willily insane Oregon speculator of Marion, Or., takes his meals at home in the day time and sleeps in the woods at night.

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THE NATOMA VINEYARD.

A Description of One of the Finest Vineyards in America. On Saturday last a representative of this paper accepted an invitation from Silas Carle, of the firm of Carle & Croly, to take a ride with him to the Natoma Vineyard. The weather was delightful, and the magnificent animal driven by Mr. Carle made the eighteen miles in less than two hours. The Natoma Vineyard is the property of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. The Directors are H. Schuster, H. Bendel, C. W. Howard and H. P. Livermore. H. Bendel is President, C. Denerwald Secretary, and Alfred Borel & Co., Treasurers. C. H. Schuster is Superintendent, and H. H. Plate Accountant. The office is located on a side track of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, four miles this side of Folsom, and contains one of the most spacious and complete corporations originally was organized for the purpose of furnishing water to the placer mines around Folsom, Siskiyou, Hale Rock, Clatsop, and other islands and other places in that section. They have a large main canal capable of carrying several thousand inches of water. Which is taken out of the South fork of the American river at Salmon Falls, in El Dorado county. Some years since a company began to see the value of the lands in the vicinity of Folsom for grape culture, and purchased 8,000 acres. It is a large tract completely surrounding Folsom, and in fact, a large number of the lots in that town belong to the corporation. A large acreage is of mining land, while considerable is that termed vineyard. Of their improved lands 2,000 acres are in vineyard, 300 acres in orchard and 800 acres in hay and grain. The net proceeds of water sales are about \$300,000 per annum. The 300 acres of orchard lie near the town of Folsom, and are nearly all bearing. Last year the crop amounted to upwards of 800 tons. Twenty acres are in almonds and 100 acres in Nelli pears—a very profitable crop. Forty acres are in peaches, apricots and plums, and 60 acres in green pears and various kinds of shipping pears. The green pears will all be graded the coming season into French prunes, the latter being more profitable.

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most where filth is greatest, so towns with good drainage and good water supply lose their susceptibility to cholera. It follows that the very best thing we can do is to improve the general tone of health and preserve the highest degree of cleanliness in all communities, in houses, yards, streets, drains, pits and all other places.

THE NATOMA VINEYARD.

A Description of One of the Finest Vineyards in America. On Saturday last a representative of this paper accepted an invitation from Silas Carle, of the firm of Carle & Croly, to take a ride with him to the Natoma Vineyard. The weather was delightful, and the magnificent animal driven by Mr. Carle made the eighteen miles in less than two hours. The Natoma Vineyard is the property of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. The Directors are H. Schuster, H. Bendel, C. W. Howard and H. P. Livermore. H. Bendel is President, C. Denerwald Secretary, and Alfred Borel & Co., Treasurers. C. H. Schuster is Superintendent, and H. H. Plate Accountant. The office is located on a side track of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, four miles this side of Folsom, and contains one of the most spacious and complete corporations originally was organized for the purpose of furnishing water to the placer mines around Folsom, Siskiyou, Hale Rock, Clatsop, and other islands and other places in that section. They have a large main canal capable of carrying several thousand inches of water. Which is taken out of the South fork of the American river at Salmon Falls, in El Dorado county. Some years since a company began to see the value of the lands in the vicinity of Folsom for grape culture, and purchased 8,000 acres. It is a large tract completely surrounding Folsom, and in fact, a large number of the lots in that town belong to the corporation. A large acreage is of mining land, while considerable is that termed vineyard. Of their improved lands 2,000 acres are in vineyard, 300 acres in orchard and 800 acres in hay and grain. The net proceeds of water sales are about \$300,000 per annum. The 300 acres of orchard lie near the town of Folsom, and are nearly all bearing. Last year the crop amounted to upwards of 800 tons. Twenty acres are in almonds and 100 acres in Nelli pears—a very profitable crop. Forty acres are in peaches, apricots and plums, and 60 acres in green pears and various kinds of shipping pears. The green pears will all be graded the coming season into French prunes, the latter being more profitable.

THE VINEYARD.

The grandest part of this immense place is the vineyard of 2,000 acres. It lies on a comparatively level tract, and the railroad runs through its center, a distance of three miles and a quarter, while its width is about a mile and a quarter. The vines are planted in rows eight feet apart, making a square, so that no matter what way you look the vines are always in rows. There are 200 feet there is an avenue sixteen feet wide, which serves the purpose of a road. Six hundred and twenty acres are set out to an acre, which makes the number in this vineyard 1,240,000. Over 1,200 acres will bear this year, including about 250 acres of old vines. The vines are in the entire vineyard will be old enough to bear next year. The grapes planted for wine are not irrigated. Those in the vineyard of table varieties are the most irrigated. The grapes will all be graded the coming season into French prunes, the latter being more profitable.

THE COMPANY SHIPPED.

Except that of Governor Stanford at Vina it will no doubt prove interesting to say something about the varieties of the grapes, the cost of culture, and the natural advantages. The wine varieties principally are Zinfandel, Black Burgundy, Groschack, Chancel Noir, Mataro, Tronsonne, Boner, Carignane, Columbar, Chuchono, Folle Blanche and Mosel Koeling. These are all planted in large tracts. There are sixty other varieties of wine grapes planted in smaller quantities, and an acre of each. As might be supposed, they employ a large number of men. On last Saturday their payroll showed that 100 Chinamen and 50 white men were at work. The number of horses in use the same day, running plows, cultivators and harrows, was 120. The Superintendent says the average cost per acre to plant, harvest and cultivate is less than 75 cents. This looks extremely small, but when it is taken into consideration that a team can walk in one row for three miles and a quarter without loss of time by turning, they must necessarily accomplish a good deal in one day. The vines all look strong and healthy, and the ground is kept mellow and in the very best condition. Last season

THE COMPANY SHIPPED.

One of the most fruit ranches in the State is that of Senator Joseph Bonier at Rottler's Station, on the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It contains 200 acres, and is all in bearing fruit trees and vines, except some thirteen acres. The Senator was a pioneer in fruit culture, and has the oldest orchard in the county, if not in the State. He has upwards of 100 apple trees that are laden with large fruit, each one of which will produce 200 or 300 pounds this season, and several trees that will bear upwards of one ton each. These trees are thirty years of age, grow in dark loamy soil, are twenty feet in height, their limbs hanging to the ground on all sides, and the foliage is thirty-six feet in diameter. This statement seems almost incredible, and the writer could not believe it until he saw for himself. Mr. Bonier raises all kinds of fruits of the choicest varieties in abundance. His crop of apples this year is very heavy, and the profits on that fruit alone will be several thousand dollars. His almond orchard is one of the largest in the State, and will bring him an advance each year a profit of \$200 to the acre. He employs none but white help, is thorough, practical, and one of the most prosperous farmers in the Sacramento country. For his orchard is no doubt the most valuable farm in this section.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed April 24, 1885.] January 28, 1885—W. B. Aldrich and others to Oliver Sanders—South half of section 29, and west half and southeast quarter of section 30, township 7 north, range 8 east. February 15, 1885—Jackson E. Richardson to Oliver Sanders—Northwest quarter of section 30, township 7 north, range 8 east.

A Cork Carpeting.

"LINOLEUM" is neat, carpet-like in appearance and of extraordinary durability. It is elastic to the tread, handsome and never dull like the ordinary oilcloth. The American makes has completely superseded the best English goods, and only the inferior grades can now be imported. All carpet dealers keep it.

A Willily Insane.