TEMPERANCE.

THE WORKING OF LOCAL OPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Various Methods for Reducing the Drink Evil—High License to the Fore.

In a letter to an Eastern journal Frank Foxcraft says upon this subject:

The Massachusetts system of regulating the liquor traffic is ordinarily described as a license system. It would be more exact to say that it is a prohibitory system, which relaxes locally into a license law when the qualified voters of any city or town so determine. Annually, in the towns at the spring "town meetings," and in the cities at the municipal elections in December, the voters are required to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question, "Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town?" If a majority of them vote in the negative, that settles the question for a year from the first of May following. The prohibition is abolute, except as regards the licensing of druggists, which rests in the discretion of the local authorities. If a majority of the votes cast answer "Yes," then licenses may be granted in that city or town; but, even in this case, the local authorities have a wide discretion, and may refuse to grant licenses in spite of a popular verdict in favor of license. It is rare that this course is taken, but in the city of Haverhill this year the Board of Aldermen refused to license any applicants, although the vote of the city, by a small majority, had been cast in favor of that system. In general, it may be said that in Massachusetts the saloon doors open, in any city or town, only as the voters vote them open.

The annual recurrence of this question, put point-blank to the voters, unincumbered with any issues of parties or candidates, gives an interesting opportunity to study the fluctuations of public sentiment with reference to the regulation of the liquor traffic. Some communities vibrate back and forth between license and no-license, with something of a pendulum movement. Some appear to be governed by caprice, while others maintain a given policy steadily from year to year. The fluctuations in the vote are caused sometimes entirely by local conditions, such as the effective or ineffective enforcement of the law; and, again, they are of a general character, and point to some marked change in the feeling of the people. This year the votes of the cities under the local option law at the elections on the 4th and 11th of December are of peculiar interest, as illustrating the effect upon the system of (1) a high license law, enacted, but not yet in force, and (2) an approaching vote on the question of constitutional prohibition.

The twenty-five cities exhibit a change in the aggregate vote from a license majority of 11,230 in 1887 to a majority on the same side of 30,270 in 1888. Does this point to a change of public sentiment in favor of the licensed saloon? Is the "anti-saloon" feeling in Massachusetts declining? A superficial examination of the returns would suggest an affirmative answer to these questions; and that answer is, in fact, given with a good deal of positiveness and unconcealed satisfaction in certain quarters. But a more careful scrutiny of the results makes against this solution of the problem. There are local conditions first to be considered. The cities carried against license last year, and lost this year, are Lawrence, Fitchburg, Chelsea and Woburn. Lawrence is a manufacturing city, which voted against license in 1887 in one of those gusts of popular resentment against the arrogance of the saloon interests which occasionally interrupt the established policy even in our large cities. License is the normal condition of Lawrence; no license was an exceptional episode. In Chelsea and Fitchburg, inadequate enforcement of the law, with no organized public sentiment behind it, caused a small no-license majority in 1887 to be changed into an adverse majority this year. In both cities it is the same familiar story of communities which let things drift and accomplish reforms, if at all, only by spasms. Woburn is a small city which, as a town, acquired the pendulum habit of voting upon this question. In 1886 it was carried for license; in 1887, against it; at the town meeting last spring, for it—and its first vote as a city only reaffirms its action of last spring. Gloucester is the one city carried by the saloons last year, and wrested from them this year. The majority was not large either time, but the no-license sentiment was strengthened this year by the moral effect produced by the course of the Mayor chosen a year ago, who resigned his office rather than affix his signature to a license.

So much for local causes. Now as to the general conditions which affected the result. The effect of the largely increased registration of a Presidential year, which is always more or less prejudicial to the local-option vote, and the confusion incident to a new method of taking the vote, need not be dwelt upon. The chief general causes were, first, the fact that a prohibitory amendment has passed one Legislature, is reasonably certain to pass that just chosen, and in that case will be submitted to the vote of the people next year; and, secondly, the fact that new high-license and limitation laws take effect next May. The working of these new influences was curious. Under the new system license will be limited, in Boston, to the ratio of one to each five hundred of the population, and, outside of Boston, to the ratio of one to each one thousand of the population, and the fee for every first-class saloon license is fixed at $1,000. The application of this system will throw out at once one-half or two-thirds of the saloons now licensed in Boston and other large cities. A considerable part of the no-license vote in Boston and other cities is cast ordinarily by men who do not believe that prohibition can be effectively enforced in large communities, but who have voted "No" because that was the only way in which they could express their hostility to the saloons. This class of men saw, or believed that they saw, in the new high license and limitation legislation a more effective weapon against the saloons, which should, they agreed, at least be given a fair trial. They were helped to this conclusion by reports, which gained extensive credence, that many saloon-keepers in Boston, and perhaps in other cities, were organizing to vote no-license—first, because they did not expect to be able to get license under the new conditions, and would be better off if all other dealers were similarly situated, and, secondly, because they thought that by creating demoralization in Boston, and demonstrating the impossibility of enforcing no-license there, they would make votes against the prohibitory amendment. This reasoning was plausible, and the proposed strategy was intelligible. Whether the programme was ever sincerely entertained or not no one knows. At all events, it was not carried out. The saloon interests voted with their usual solidity, and they were reinforced by a considerable number of high license men and others who wanted to give the new legislation a trial, or who reasoned that the reported change of front on the part of the saloons called for a corresponding change on their part. In corroboration of this view of the causes at work, the fact is to be noticed that in the four cities of Boston, Lawrence Lynn and Lowell, the net increase of the license vote amounted to 15,505, which represents more than four-fifths of the total net increase.

One other fact deserves to be noticed; viz., that, with the exception of Gloucester to which allusion has already been made, Brockton and Cambridge were the only municipalities outside of those steady-going no-license cities, Newton, Somerville, Malden and Quincy, which were held this year for no-license. In the four cities just named the saloon interests have been so steadily beaten that they have lost heart, and no longer make any attempt at a fight. Brockton and Cambridge both increased their no-license majorities, and the explanation in both cases is the same: a good enforcement of the law, an organized public sentiment behind it, and a strong fight to hold it. In Cambridge the contest was of much the same character as that of last year, recently described in the *Christian Union*. A citizens' committee organized the campaign on recognized political principles; contested the registration with the enemy; opened headquarters, employed clerks and canvassers, made a house-to-house canvass of the voters, and published a paper called *The Frozen Truth*, which was sent by mail to all of the ten thousand voters on the list, and gave them precise information as to the results of the system. Diminished arrests for drunkenness, a marked falling off in crimes or violence, increased deposits in savings banks, a lower tax-rate, a large increase in the valuation of the city, and strong corroborative personal testimony as to good results by local employers, business men, and physicians, were some of the points made in *The Frozen Truth*. Meanwhile, every Protestant clergyman in the city, and two Catholic priests, signed a strong appeal to the citizens and joined in union meetings in the churches and in public halls, culminating in eight great meetings held in different parts of the city on the Sunday night before the election. The contest at the polls was hot and stubborn. The two Catholic priests referred to—Fathers Scully and Mundy—wore no-license badges, and visited the precincts in their wards, and Catholics and Protestants worked side by side at the voting places. The result was that this city of 60,000 inhabitants was carried for the third time against the saloons. Thereupon the church bells were rung, Father Scully's first of all, and an impromptu jubilee meeting was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which the two Catholic priests participated. Afterward the liquor interests petitioned for a recount, and employed counsel, hoping to reduce or demolish the adverse majority. When the recount thus obtained increased the no-license majority from 423, as at first announced, to 644, the temperance people felt like having a second jubilee.

The Massachusetts high license law lacks some of the stringent features of the system which has worked so well in Pennsylvania. How it will operate is a problem. This year's vote, however, indicates that if it works fairly well, it will increase the license vote in cities like Boston, where the enforcement of no license is regarded as impracticable. In Cambridge the high license sentiment is naturally strong; but the good results of no license there are so numerous and patent that the voters are not likely to be beguiled into making experiments. A few saloons, relatively, may be better than many; but Cambridge people are persuaded that it is better to have none.

RIPE OLD AGE.

A Woman Who Enjoys Her Pipe at 111 Years of Life.

In all probability the oldest person in Ohio who can show an indisputable record of her age is Mrs. Margaret Arnold, who lives with her son, Henry Arnold, three miles south of Pancoatburg, Fayette county, O. She was born in Augusta county, Va., on the 4th of July, 1777, just one year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Her maiden name was Margaret Kiser. She had two sisters and six brothers, her brothers all being dead. Her sisters are still living, one in Iowa and one in Dakota. They, too, are remarkable for their age, one of them being 107 years old and the other 109, and both are in good health.

Mrs. Arnold was married in 1802, and was the mother of five children, all of whom are dead except two sons, her son Henry, with whom she lives, being 76 years. She came to Ohio from Virginia in 1817, residing here ever since, except twenty-eight years she spent in Illinois. A few days ago your correspondent visited Mrs. Arnold at her home, and found her enjoying her pipe. About four years ago she got a fall, and has not been able to talk any since. She can see but very little and her hearing is not good, the last work she did being to knit a pair of socks for a grandson.

The old lady spends a portion of her time in bed, but the most of it in her rocking chair, smoking her pipe, which she seems to enjoy to a high degree. She is unable to converse with anyone, and can recognize no one except Mrs. James Brooks, her granddaughter.

Notwithstanding her remarkable age, she has a good appetite and enjoys good health, having been sick but very little during her lifetime. She has always been a great worker, and her greatest trouble now is that she cannot work, but has to be waited upon.

Mrs. Arnold was a member of the New Light Church for many years, but forty years ago she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Holland, O., where she still retains her membership.

The combined age of the three sisters is 328 years, or an average of 109⅓ years each. It is said the old ladies all smoke tobacco. This is another strong argument against the excessive use of the weed. If they did not use tobacco how long might they live? One can scarcely realize when in the presence of the old lady that she has passed through so much of the eventful history of our nation. Until within the last few months Mrs. Arnold could relate many interesting and exciting incidents that occurred during the latter part of the last century and the early part of the nineteenth century, but her declining strength has forever blotted from her memory the events of long ago.

A Bug in the Ear.

If you get a bug in the ear, drown him out and be quick about it, too. Writers say when a bug gets in the ear, do not be frightened, but drown him with oil or warm water. There is no philosopher, remarks Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, Jr., in the *Medical Classics*, who could sit unmoved with a bug or a fly stamping a tattoo upon his ear-drum. Yes, be frightened for it will facilitate your movements. Sweet oil is perhaps the best thing to keep him from moving—that is the first consideratum. The oil, by its thick consistence, will so entangle and bedraggle his legs and wings that the intolerable noise will be stopped. If oil be not at hand use any liquid that is not poisonous or corrosive. Water will probably be within reach of every one. This is also more liable to float him out, too, than either sweet oil or glycerine. It has been suggested to blow tobacco smoke into the ear to stupify the insect. We cannot indorse this advice; tobacco smoke blown into the ear of a child has been known to cause alarming symptoms. When the movements of the intruder have been arrested, syringe the ear gently with warm water. All manner of insects and bugs have been found in the ear, but you can never tell in a given case who the rude caller is that is knocking at the door of your brain till you have him out.

You can't fit a square peg to a round hole; but the landlords say that a square meal fits a rounder's stomach every New Year's Day.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"I PAID out hundreds of dollars for medicine for catarrh," writes a lady in Providence, R. I., "but Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine which has done me permanent good."

MENTAL SCIENCE.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

The Brain and Sociability—Crime a Form of Parasitism Among Human Communities.

"Brain and Sociability" is the titie of an address delivered at the Congress of German Naturalists of this year, by Professor Theodore Meynert, whose works on the nervous system have given him a world-wide reputation. Like much that he writes, it contains many digressions, and in particular enters into details concerning the nature of instinct. The portion of the address most germane to the title is here reproduced in abstract.

The struggle for existence has its origin in the tendency of organisms to multiply indefinitely. Sociability consists in the moderation of this strife; in the more or less conscious resolve of a certain portion of the animal kingdom to live and let live. The Hindoo philosophy attempts to embrace the entire animal law under such a law, but this is practically impossible. The Christian ideal of a single brotherhood of man is realizable, because it includes but one animal species. Such communities confined to one species, or still more frequently to one society, are to be seen in the animal world. The organized troops of elephants, the communities of ants and bees, illustrate it abundantly. With what kind of psychic or physiological activity to connect these manifestations is a question capable of various answers. One finds it difficult to draw the line separating the conscious from the unconscious, the designed from the instinctive, the voluntary from the reflex. It is somewhat less hopeless to arrange organisms by means of an anatomical comparison of their nervous systems. This would not coincide with the zoological scale throughout; for the *Amphioxus*, though a vertebrate, has almost no brain. By the classification here adopted, the ant and the bee would stand high in the scale. In man the cortical organ is situated to one side, the reflex organs to the other side, of the base of the cranium; and the ganglia furnishing communication with the organs of sense are between. In the same way in the invertebrates the ganglia anterior to the œsophageal arch are subordinate to those posterior; they play the *role* of higher and lower brain, and have the same significance as voluntary and reflex action have in the vertebrates. In the ants, according to Forel, the greater the intelligence of the animal, the more developed are these ganglia. Passing upward from the leech to the water-beetle (*Dytiscus*), to the ant, one passes to a nervous system in which the inferior cerebral ganglia are larger than the superior, to one in which they are equal, to one in which the superior gains the ascendancy. Forel finds among ants that these ganglia are much reduced in the incapable males, a little larger in the females and well developed in the workers. While consciousness need not be exclusively connected with these anterior ganglia, their high development eclipses the powers of the lower centers, and this seems to be the more perfect the greater the excess of the superior over the inferior ganglia.

The methods by which the sociability is retained among animal communities—the power of communication, the power of recognition of friends and enemies, the selection of a single queen, so that there shall be unity in the government—all this need not detain us here. The point to be noted is the type of sociability represented by an insect community—a sociability limited in its scope, but within that limit rendering the struggle for existence less keen. An ant of another species is treated as an enemy; degree of resemblance determines communism. Sympathy is not developed among the lower animals. Nutrition is the prime object of each. The most common dependence of one animal form upon another is parasitism. Parasites have been divided into those that do not feed upon the animal itself, but take its nutriment, those that make return for what they take, and parasites proper. Parasitism in general is the anti-social characteristic both in animals and men. Its most perfect expression is "slavery," while "reciprocity," "mutualism," is the essence of all sociabilty, and is the ideal towards which civilization is striving.

From this general point of view the enemy of sociability among human communities, that is crime, is nothing but a form of parasitism. This it is that binds together criminals of all grades and nations. It is a lack of the true social instinct. In the natural development of the child, one can distinguish two *egos*. The primitive *ego* is formed by the consensus of sense-impressions, the motions, the pleasures and pains, yielded by its environment; and its activity is directed to the preservation of self. Upon this is built a second *ego*, which, however, is not limited, like the earlier. It unites the individual to other men; it makes one share the life of all. It founds societies, and is the true germ of "mutualism." it contributes its activity to the general welfare of all. This wide scope of the secondary *ego* is gained by an increase of the intense cerebral work. Its motive of actions become so complex and so many, that the mind can no longer contain them. It brings about an ethical, a social feeling, that prevents what is harmful to the community, and opposes it.

The deprivation of a moral sense would thus be a kind of imbecility. It is a deficiency in the secondary *ego*; it reduces an individual to the stage of childhood in which self-preservation is the only end. The criminal retains the parasitic nature of his infancy, feels his life to be different from those of his kindred, and is thus excluded from the sentiment of sensibility except toward those like himself. In as far as this is a mal-direction, and not an absence, of the moral sense, it is subject to reformatory measures. Other forms of anti-social psychic conditions exit, such as mania and the entertainment of delusions. One can follow the mechanism of sociability into the brain. The anterior portions of the brain exercise a control over the lower centers—those connected with the exercise of sense and individual functions. The anterior brain, then, can be regarded as the organ of sociability. Its development increases the sense of "mutualism." The superiority of the lower centers brings about the anti-social characters. Here are centered the parasitical, purely personal tendencies.

SAID IN FUN.

Deacon, to country minister—"I s'pose parson, that the advance in your salary from $500 to $600 will be a big help to you." Minister—"Yes, indeed; the additional $100 will enable me to hire a man to collect the $500."

Groom, to bride (they are waiting for the minister)—"Hadn't I better skip out and see what is the matter, my dear? The minister should have been here 20 minutes ago." Bride—No, George, you stay right where you are."

A lady stood hanging on the step of a street-car, when a workman in the far corner arose and politely offered her a seat. "I thank you," she said in a very sweet tone; but I dislike to deprive the only gentleman in the car of a seat."

Young doctor, to patient—"That prescription I left last night, sir, was a mistake. It was intended for another patient. Did you have it filled?" Patient—Yes, doctor." Doctor—"Well, how are you feeling this morning?" Patient—"Much better."

Mother—"What did young Mr. Tompkins say to you Clara, last night, when he was trying to button your glove?" Clara, sadly—"He said that the man who would make a glove that wouldn't button easier than that ought to be shot!" Mother—"Well, I wouldn't waste any more time with him!"

Kentucky Coroner—"Yes, the papers found upon the deceased proved that he was Colonel Blood." Witness—"There was also a quart bottle found in one of his pockets." Coroner—"Was the bottle empty?" Witness—"No, sir, it was full—hadn't been touched." "Poor fellow, he must have died without a moment's warning."

Minks—"Great Scott! Old man, why don't you have it pulled? I wouldn't go round with a face on me like that." Jinks—"O, bother! I haven't got the toothache." Minks—"Well, you've got the awfullest expression I ever saw on a live man. What's the matter?" Jenks—"O, nothing. I got married this morning and I'm trying to look unconcerned."

"Yes," said Mrs. DePorque at a social gathering, "I read the French authors a great deal. There is one thing about them, though, that I could never understand." What is that?" asked the gentleman with whom she was conversing. "I can't see," replied the lady, "why they don't write English in the first place. It would save the translators so much trouble, don't you think."

Poultry in the Orchard.

While it is undisputed that an orchard is one of the best places in the world in which to establish a poultry-yard, we have also found that poultry is good for trees. We have sixteen Shockley apple trees, seven years old, standing in and around the poultry-yard. Some of them standing directly in the runs of the fowls have as many apples on them as any five on the outside. This is conclusive evidence that the one is beneficial to the other. The chickens destroy all bugs and insects that prey upon the trees and fruit; at the same time they keep down all grass and weeds, and keep the surface of the ground well scratched up and in a mellow condition, thus promoting the health and vigor of the trees, causing them to bear larger and better fruit. Some of the trees in our yard are literally hanging with nice apples, and so heavily laden that we are compelled to keep the trees well propped to keep them from breaking down. Shade is one of the indispensables about a poultry-yard in the summer months, and it is certainly better and more profitable to have some good variety of fruit. We at the same time get the needed shade and a bountiful supply of delicious fruit, if of the same kind. We should certainly advise all to have orchards for poultry and poultry for orchards, for one will be greatly benefited by the other.—*Poultry Guide.*

Character of the Teeth.

The shape and placing of the teeth are not without significance in the character given by the mouth. When the upper gum shows above the teeth directly the lips are opened, it is the sign of a cold and phlegmatic nature. Short, small teeth are held by the physiognomists to denote weakness and short life, while rather long teeth, if evenly set in the head, denote long life. The more the teeth, in point, size, shape and arrangement approach to those of carnivorous animals, the more violent are the animal instincts in a person; while the more human teeth in shape and position approach to those of the graminivorous animals, the more placid is the character. White, medium-sized and evenly set teeth, which are seen as soon as the mouth is open, but which are entirely exposed—that is, which do not at any time show the gums—are a sign of good and honest natures. Projecting teeth show rapacity; small, retreating teeth, which are rarely seen except in laughing, show weakness and want of physical and moral courage. The lower teeth projecting and closing over the upper range. are indicative of a harsh nature.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Candied Rose Leaves.

"There are plenty of young men who buy them," said the girl. "Some take sweet violets, others like the candied rose leaves, and some prefer pinks done in sugar."

"What is the object of eating candied flowers?"

"To perfume the breath. All young society ladies carry perfumed sweets with them to the theater and to parties, everywhere they go, indeed. Some of these are tiny lozenges, put up in fancy vials like these."

They looked like homeopathic medicines—small sugar pills in all colors. There were violet bijous of a lovely lavender color, musk bijous, pink and pretty, and a lot of other sweets for the breath."

"And the price?"

"Oh, those are cheap enough; only ten cents a bottle. Then there are the mixed flavors for the bonbonnieres, the little round boxes fastened to the corsage. Even the gentlemen are beginning to use them instead of cloves and coffee to sweeten the breath."—*Detroit Free Press.*

His Ruling Passion.

"When a man once gets into the habit of trading horses he keeps it up as long as he lives," remarked an old citizen to a reporter. "I once stood beside the bed of a dying man, who had been a dealer in horses all his life, and listened to his last words. The clergyman was talking to the dying man, but the latter waved him aside, and intimated that he wished to speak to John. The son approached the bedside.

"'How did you succeed?' asked the father, faintly.

"'First rate, I think,' was the reply; 'I swamped the black mare for Wilson's gray and got $95 to boot.'

"'You did? John, I'm proud of you; keep the horse and the money. That's a son worth having,' he said, glancing with a pleased smile from one to another of the anxious faces about him. Those were the last words he ever uttered. A half minute later the old man was dead."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Grasses in Sponges.

A very pretty foliage decoration for rooms or conservatories can be made of a white sponge. Fill the sponge full of rice, canary, hemp, grass or other seeds. Then place it in a shallow, fancy dish. The prettier the dish is, of course, the prettier the decoration will be. Pour water in the dish; the sponge will absorb this. Keep enough water to always have the sponge moist. In a short time the seeds will sprout and make the sponge look very pretty. The dish can then be placed on a table, or the sponge can be suspended without the dish in some position where it is exposed to the sunlight. It must be well watered, so that the sponge is always moist, and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate green foliage.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A Water Park.

Buffalo is inaugurating a striking novelty in the way of a water park, that is, it is to be a park composed mostly of water. It can be reached from the heart of the city by water, and will be mostly a lake, with islands. The largest island will be connected with the shore by a bridge, but boats will be the chief means of conveyance. Instead, then, of driving and riding, the main attraction will be the opportunity for boating. In the winter, of course, it will be a skating park. The idea is a good one for all cities that have swampy and wet neighborhoods. Instead of leaving them as hopeless and poison-breeding nuisances turn them into health-giving parks.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

ALMERIA GRAPES.

THEIR CULTIVATION INTRODUCED INTO CALIFORNIA.

What a Leading Vineyardist and Fruit-Grower Has Learned About it.

Wm. B. West, of Stockton, in an article on this grape says: This is the grape that is seen in the Eastern markets in the fall and winter, packed in cork dust. It is grown near a little seaport on the south-eastern coast of Spain, about eleven hours by steamer from Malaga. As this grape appears to be grown most successfully in this particular locality to the exclusion of other famous vineyard districts (for it has been tried at Malaga and found to be unprofitable, the grapes not being so large nor having such good keeping qualities), it would be well to note the characteristics of this locality.

Almeria is situated at the mouth of a river, or what was once a navigable river in the time of the Roman occupation, say two thousand years ago, but now filled with debris, with only a rush of water in the winter; it flows through a very hilly country, having only narrow banks and choice warm spots where this grape thrives wonderfully. It is trained on trellises ten or twelve feet high and is said to bear heavy crops.

These, then, are requisites for the production of this grape: a warm climate, moist, sandy soil and long pruning.

I was in Almeria on the 15th of September, 1878; the floors of the warehouses were full of grapes piled two to four feet deep; gangs of women and boys were preparing them for shipment, which consists in cutting out every unsound grape, and packing them in casks of twenty-five and fifty pounds with cork dust. In size they were on an average much larger than our Emperors or Ferraras; in firmness and keeping qualities no grape can equal them, as we have often seen them in market as late as March; but as to flavor they absolutely have none. I was surprised, as I had imagined that they might have been eatable when fresh, and that the contact with cork dust injured their flavor; but I believe that they actually improve by keeping. Notwithstanding the inferiority of this grape the value of their export some years ago was three-quarters of a million dollars, a large amount going to the United States.

This grape has been introduced into this State and widely distributed, but I see no mention of it in the papers and I suppose it has not generally proved a success. I will give my experience and the experience of a party whose land is so different from mine, the contrast is interesting.

My soil is a strong clayey loam with a dry subsoil, producing excellent table grapes. My Almerias are only medium in size, being about as large as a Ferrara; they are firm and keep well, and are a sweet, good eating grape. I have some of them now, in good condition, that were picked the 1st of November, no extra pains were taken with them—they were packed away in a box. The other party has a sandy loam with a wet subsoil (a river bank). His grapes are larger than mine, not so good in flavor and later in ripening—so late that the frost usually destroys them; they are more productive than mine, and when ripe the keeping qualities are about the same. From this I judge that his soil is more suitable than mine, but being in a frosty locality his grapes are not profitable. We have, then, to select a sandy loam, and a locality free from early fall frosts, as the grape will ripen about the 1st of November.

As to profit in growing them, except in the right place, there is none; but with the proper conditions I think a crop can be secured. My vines have borne an average of ten pounds each. The grapes are worth at least $50 per ton, not a very profitable investment, but better than wine grapes.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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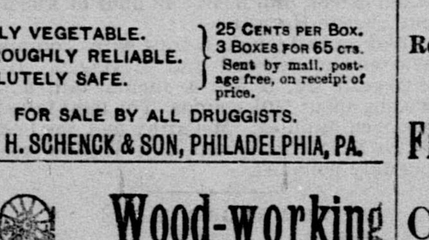

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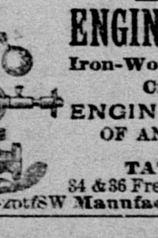

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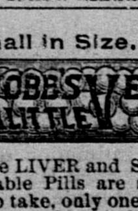


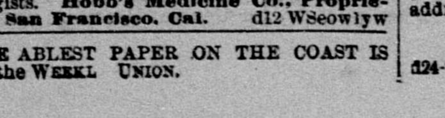
ENGINE GOVERNORS

Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gauges

ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc

TATUM & BOWEN, 34 & 36 Fremont st., San Francisco, au19-2ptf SW Manufacturers and Agents.

Small in Size. Large in Results.



For the LIVER and STOMACH. Hobb's Little Vegetable Pills are sugar-coated, very small, easy to take, only one pill a dose. Compounded from vegetables indigenous to California and Mexico. Try them; 45 doses for 25 cents All druggists. Hobb's Medicine Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal. d12 WSeowlyw

THE ABLEST PAPER ON THE COAST IS the WEEKLY UNION.

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN; ACQUAINTed in city preferred; big commission. Call at 423 J street, Sacramento. ja25-3t*

WANTED—BY A JAPANESE BOY, A SITuation to do housework and light cooking. Address "Jap," this office. ja25-2t*

LOST—A GOLD BUTCHER PIN, COMPOSED of knife, saw, cleaver, steel, and had two bangles on it with monograms "H. C. W." and "E. J. W." Finder will please return to Second and O, R. R. Market, and be rewarded. j25-6t*

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL. INQUIRE AT the residence of DR. CLOW, 1427 Eighth street. ja24-3t*

WANTED—AGENTS FOR TWO NEW books; sell well and pay well; extra inducements. Room 12, No. 309 K st. ja23-4t*

WANTED—ACQUAINTANCES KNOWING present address of MRS. MARY TAYLOR, widow of WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, will do the lady a favor by sending address to attorney, P. O. Box 18, Sacramento. ja22-tf

TO FARMERS—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF good farm hands just from the East—American, German and Scandinavian—that we can send you on the shortest notice. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. tf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE Russ House, consisting of large dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen and other rooms. Also, one large room could be occupied as a business place. Apply at RUSS HOUSE, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. j25-6t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE for city property, 160 acres good fruit land in Placer county; heavily timbered. Also, 40 acres, partly cleared. The latter affords an excellent opportunity for any one desiring to improve a small place and yet live in the city. Inquire of C. M. CAMPBELL, 409 K street. j26-3t*

FOR RENT—CARPETED FLAT OF FIVE rooms and bath, with range. Inquire on premises, 913 K street. ja24-3t

FOR SALE—NINE ACRES OF GOOD LAND, on Thirty-first and K streets. Apply on the premises. ja24 6t*

ROOMS TO RENT—AT HOWARD HOUSE, 109 and 111 K street. d31-1m*

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT VACANT LANDS fifty miles from Sacramento, both agricultural and timber. For particulars address B., care RECORD UNION, or call at Room 65, Mansion House, Seventh street. ja21-3t*

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $10,000 on real estate security in Sacramento city or county. Apply to STROBEL, 321 J. ja24-3t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF FIVE rooms, up town; nice grounds, containing fruit trees and flowers in abundance; rent moderate. Address Box 89, Postoffice. ja16-tf

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED POULTRY, leading varieties, at the Sacramento County Poultry Yards, GEO. E. DUDEN, Proprietor. P. O. address, Box 376, Sacramento. Eggs for hatching after January 1, 1889. CURTIS BROS. & CO., 310 K street, agents for city of Sacramento. ja3-1m

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE—SEVENTY acres, 55 sowed to grain, 15 pasture, price $65 per acre; 40 acres, 13 in fruit trees and vineyard, balance in grain, with four buildings, seven windmills, one double horse-power, all complete with pumps; price, with crop and implements, fruit boxes and one Plummer fruit drier, $125 per acre; one-third cash, balance in two annual payments; one mile from Perkins Village, six from Sacramento, on Jackson road. P. H. MURPHY, Perkins, Sacramento, Cal. J1-tf

FOR SALE—A NEW HOTEL, JUST COMpleted and furnished, doing a good business; also, a new barn, large orchard and garden, in the town of Comptonville, Yuba county, 45 miles from Marysville, on the Downieville road; property of a widow lady wishing to retire from business. Inquire at this office. d31-1m

FOR SALE—THE FINEST HOTEL BUSINESS in this State, doing a business of $50,000 per annum. For particulars address Jones & Berry, Newcastle, Placer county, Cal. o30-tf

Oak Park Lots!

WHY YOU SHOULD PURCHASE A LOT IN OAK PARK.

FIRST—THE HEAD OF EVERY FAMILY building thereon has a FREE PASS for ONE YEAR. Second—You AVOID CITY TAXES. Third—You will ENJOY BETTER HEALTH. Fourth—The streets are all GRADED, at expense of Oak Park. Fifth—The PROPERTY WILL ENHANCE IN VALUE more than in any other location. Sixth—TERMS ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Only one-third cash, and $15 per month at six per cent. interest per annum, purchaser paying State and county taxes only. APPLY TO

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento.

Cars of Central Street Railway Company.

LEAVE For Oak Park.	RETURNING Leave Oak Park.
At 5:30 A. M.	At 6:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	10:20 A. M.
1:40 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
5:10 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE For Oak Park.	RETURNING Leave Oak Park.
At 9:30 A. M.	At 10:15 A. M.
12:05 P. M.	12:45 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
4:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.

L. L. LEWIS, President.
EDWIN K. ALSIP, Secretary. 1m2p

Eligible Building Lots

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

80x160—N street, Fourteenth and Fifteenth	$3,300
40x160—Half of above	1,650
80x160—Southeast corner of Twenty-fifth and H streets	2,000
80x160—Southwest corner of Twenty-fifth and I streets	2,000
80x160—Northwest corner of Twenty-fifth and J streets	2,000
80x160—North side of J st., Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth	1,700
40x160—North side of J st., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth	850
80x160—Northeast corner Eighteenth and G streets	3,000
160x160—Northwest corner of Twenty-first and L streets	5,000
40x 80—Southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and I streets	800
40x 80—East side of Twenty-fourth street, I and J	500
40x 80—Corner alley, same block	600
40x150—Lot 1, block M, Highland Park	450
40x130—Lots in Monte Vista	175

If you cannot be suited in the above List, you had better give it up.

A. LEONARD & SON, 1014 Fourth street, Sacramento, Agents for the sale of Monte Vista Proper

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J street.

AN ELEGANT

FRUIT and ALFALFA RANCH FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 290 ACRES—25 ACRES IN bearing grape vines, choice varieties; 140 acres in orchard, from the earliest to the latest varieties, thereby having fruit for market all summer; one alfalfa field separately fenced; 100 acres in grain.

This land is all well-fenced in several divisions.

A fine dwelling of nine rooms, with modern improvements; two steam pumps; one windmill; water tanks; warehouse on the railroad. Paying not less than $500 per year rental; also, a large new barn.

This is a model farm, and can be bought at a reasonable figure. Situated on the north line of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad, and running to the river. About ten miles from this city. THIS FARM MUST BE SOLD; the price has been reduced to make it a bargain.

240 ACRES, WELL-IMPROVED, HALF A MILE from Plymouth; $20 per acre.

Money to Loan.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH. 1pt

Central California Lands FOR SALE,

IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED, ON EASY terms, and in any quantity desired, at from $10 to $100 per acre. For particulars call on or address

J. A. PARKER, 701 I street, Sacramento, Cal. j24-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

FOR INFORMATION IN REGARD TO LANDS IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CALIFORNIA, THE "RECORD-UNION" RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING AS BEING RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE REAL ESTATE FIRMS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE LOCALITIES.

ROBERT JONES. B. M. BERRY.
JONES & BERRY,
Real Estate Agents.....Newcastle, PLACER COUNTY.....CAL.

GEO. T. CONNER,
TULARE.....TULARE COUNTY, CAL.
Homesteads, Pre-emptions and Timber Claims in Tulare and Kern counties, from $200 to $1,000.

FOR STOCK FARMS, GRAIN, VINE, FRUIT AND COLONY LANDS, ADDRESS THE
HONN LAND COMPANY
REDDING, SHASTA COUNTY, CAL.

REAL ESTATE, ETC.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, Administrator of the estate of REUBEN JOHNSON, deceased, that, under an order of Court made on the 12th day of January, 1889, he will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in gold coin of the United States, in front of the Court-house in the city of Sacramento, on Saturday, the SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889, the following described real estate belonging to said estate: The north sixty (60) feet of lot eight (8), in the block or square bounded by P and Q and Sixth and Seventh streets, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California.

Dated, January 18th, 1889.
CHARLES H. JOHNSON,
Administrator estate Reuben Johnson, deceased.
GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney. ja19-13t

TO LEASE,

120 ACRES OF LAND ON THE COSUMNES river, 18 miles from Sacramento, on the Jackson road, 40 acres of which is in orchard, the balance good corn land. Part payment to be made in advance, the residue as the parties can agree. [ja21-tf&w] S. W. BELCHER.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$4,800 OR $30 PER ACRE. A FINE farm of 160 acres, two miles east of Florin. All fenced and in good state of cultivation.

$7,500. 148¾ ACRES IN SUTTER CO., three miles from Nicolaus, on Bear river; 14 acres in alfalfa, balance in grain; all fenced in two fields; all river bottom land; a bargain; this land must be sold immediately; it is worth $100 per acre.

$1,400. TWIN SPRING RANCH, 160 acres, near Shingle Springs; all under good wire fence; 40 acres cleared; balance well timbered; Government title.

254 ACRES, FIVE MILES EAST OF ROUtier's Station, on Placerville wagon road; two dwellings, two barns; all good tillable land. Will sell whole or part of this place. Price, $50 per acre.

Sacramento Real Estate AND INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Office, Northwest corner Third and J sts.
N. J. TOLL, Manager.

Union Insurance Co., of San Francisco.
W. R. FELTER, Agent.

WEIL & JOHNSON,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

WE HAVE ON OUR LIST AND FOR SALE choice pieces of real estate, both in city and country.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Office: No. 402 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Placer County Land Office

AND INSURANCE AGENCY,
A. D. Bowley & Co.,
505 K Street.....1tf.....Sacramento, Cal.

AUCTIONS.

W. H. SHERBURN,
General Auctioneer,
—AND—
Agent for the America Insurance Company, of New York.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, NO. 323 K ST.

AUCTION SALE

Every Evening,
—OF—
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Jewelry,
PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,
Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Etc.

Something New Nearly Every Evening.

Furniture Bought and Sold.

W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—
Elegant Residence, No. 1613 L street.
BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
TUESDAY.....January 29th,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. SHARP, ON THE premises, the east 60 feet of Lot 7, in the block bounded by Sixteenth and Seventeenth, K and L streets, 60x160 feet. Two-story Residence, all modern improvements, high lot choice fruit trees, shrubbery and barn.

Sale positive.

ja23-td [B.C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS

For Furnishing Premises for the Postoffice.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE sealed proposals until 12 o'clock noon JANUARY 31, 1889, to furnish fully-equipped premises for use as a Postoffice in the City of Sacramento for a term of five years, from March 31st next. Blank proposals and any desired information may be obtained at the Postoffice. Proposals should be addressed care of the Postmaster, Sacramento, Cal.

ja25-3t JAMES W. ERWIN, P. O. Inspector.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

SEALED BIDS FOR PUBLISHING THE DElinquent Tax List of Sacramento county will be received at the office of the County Tax Collector from this date until WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1889, at 7:30 P. M.

Bidders must state the price for first insertion and the price for each subsequent insertion per square of two hundred and forty ems nonpareil. The publication to be made for three successive weeks (four insertions). The first publication to be made on or before MONDAY, February 4, 1889.

Bids will be opened and contract awarded at the Tax Collector's office on JANUARY 30, 1889, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Sacramento, Cal., January 19, 1889.
GEO. C. McMULLEN,
Sheriff and ex officio Tax Collector of Sacramento county. ja22-td

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.