DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

12-PAGE EDITION.

SATURDAY.................JANUARY 16, 1886.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123⅛ for 4s of 1907; 112½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 87½@4 90; 101⅜ for 3s; silver bars, 101⅛.

Silver in London, 49⅝d; consols, 100 3-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125¼; 4½s, 114½.

Yesterday's session of the San Francisco Mining Stock Board was the dullest on record; but at the close the Comstocks were steady and the Bodies firm.

Two boys, 12 and 14 years of age, were sentenced in San Jose, yesterday, to five years in San Quentin, for burglary.

The man who attempted to blackmail the Prince of Wales has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

A fire in Beaver Falls, Pa., yesterday, destroyed many buildings, causing a heavy loss.

Charles Wilson was hanged in St. Louis, yesterday, for the murder of William A. David, second mate of a steamer.

Fire in Cincinnati; loss, $150,000.

The Mormons of southern Arizona have asked the Governor for arms.

Captain C. C. Morton, a pioneer, aged 76 years, died in Sonoma Thursday.

Georgetown, El Dorado county, has formed an Anti-Chinese Association, with fifty-two members.

Henry S. Stair suffered the extreme penalty at Nevada, Mo., yesterday, for the murder of Jacob Sewall and son.

The Republican Senators held a caucus in Washington yesterday.

Natural gas wells have been discovered in Hancock county, W. Va., causing great excitement.

Noah Merriman (colored) was executed yesterday at Belleville, Ill., for killing his wife.

A Chinese "doctor" was fined $50 in San Jose, yesterday, for practicing without a license.

The first snow of the season fell at Portland, Or., Thursday night, to the depth of one inch.

Six of the thirteen victims of the coal mine explosion at Almy, Wy. T., have been recovered.

The Portland and Willamette (Or.) Railroad began operations Thursday.

The banking firm of Towers & Green, Washington, D. C., closed its doors yesterday.

Many persons are being found frozen to death in Nebraska.

Three persons perished in the flames of a burning house at King's Mountain, N. C., Thursday.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday until Monday.

LESSONS OF THE FAIR.

The lessons of the Northern California Citrus Fair in this city are not many, but forcible. No mature person has visited the exhibition to whom it has not been rich in suggestion. The press has been unanimous in agreement regarding its high value, and the probable results to flow from it.

That it has exceeded in variety and volume of exhibits, and in the area represented, the most imaginative anticipations of its projectors is frankly confessed. This admission carries with it the concession that the general business public has been deficient in information concerning the adaptability of the soil and climate of the northern, central and eastern sections of the State, for the growing of citrus fruits, and especially lacking in knowledge of the capacity of the area for such products in volume.

Citrus fruits have been, with but very few exceptions, grown in no part of the region with a market in view; they have not entered into the commercial considerations of our people. It will therefore be readily understood why it is that so little attention has been devoted to the proper cultivation of these fruits. We have treated the orange and the lemon tree in northern California as ornamental merely; the date-palm and the olive have been simply curiosities, in which only those of considerable means and leisure have indulged. Hence it is that the vast majority of the orange exhibits in the fair are seedlings, for budded varieties in northern California have had no attention, save in a few exceptional cases.

It is not, therefore, proper to consider these exhibits as in competition with those from Riverside, San Bernardino county, which is deemed by the people of southern California to be the ideal orange-growing section of the continent. There years of culture, patient labor, long waiting and broad experiment have produced wonderful results, in which all Californians take commendable pride. When like care shall have been bestowed upon the industry in northern California, and not until then, will it be justifiable to compare the products of the two regions. In short, the people of northern California are not exhibiting their citrus fruits now as expository of the capabilities of the section as to quality, but simply as to its capacity to grow at all, and to grow under widely varying conditions, at greatly differing altitudes, in valley, foothill and mountain, in the atmosphere of the vicinity of Sacramento, and in the more rarified air of producing sections from one to two thousand feet higher, and from one to two hundred miles more northerly. This essential fact we trust the press of San Francisco will make prominent when the fruits shall be exposed there, since it is vitally material to a correct estimate of the exhibits by the people of that city.

The fair has taught us, then, that there is great commercial possibility in the growing of citrus fruit in northern California. It has read us a lesson, also, upon the power of united effort by a community for a given end, and the need for greater intimacy between the people of the northern and central counties for the strengthening of that natural community of interest which topography, commerce, climate and production create.

We may be encouraged by the result of the fair, also, in the belief that by due care we can make northern California as justly renowned for excellence and variety of citrus products as is southern California, and that in more than one direction we can surpass her most favored localities.

It has been demonstrated that our semi-tropical fruits are much earlier in market than those of the Los Angeles and San Bernardino belts, and that by cultivation we may be able to produce the ripened fruit in time to supply an Eastern early and mid-winter demand, and that, without being thrown into competition with the producers of the South.

The lessons of the fair also relate to a renewal of the spirit, so active last year, in inviting desirable immigration to the north and central sections. These regions have not been known abroad as fruitful of semi-tropic products, but hereafter the people of the East will have a broader and more correct knowledge of the subject. We shall be derelict of a plain duty to self-interest if we fail to make the facts now in our possession widely and thoroughly known abroad.

But in all this matter of developing a new industry, and of inducing more rapid settlement of the north country, we must not be misled by the enthusiasm of the moment. The citrus fair has been a great success; it has opened up an avenue of thought, heretofore practically closed; it has encouraged high hopes and given renewed confidence in northern California. But orange culture is not to be brought to immediate perfection here. It must encounter difficulties, to be overcome only by resolute determination and experience. It demands patience and hard labor, perseverance and unremitting energy. These will bring their sure rewards. They will give us results equal to the expectations of the most sanguine. We must be careful to hold out no false lights; to encourage in the stranger no anticipations that may fall short of realization. We want the vast unoccupied area of the north section settled. It has capacity for millions of people; its climate and soil are the most favored and inviting; it approaches near to the loftiest ideal of the home-seeker.

Nature stands ready to aid the willing hand, lessen the burdens of the toiler and visit him with bounteous rewards. But, as excellence is the result of labor, the immigrant must be given to understand that, even in fruitful, sunny, bountiful northern California, there are obstacles to be met, but only to be overcome; toil to be endured, but only for rich reward; industry and energy to be applied, but which will repay here more speedily, amply and happily than anywhere else in the land.

AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE NUMBER.

The present number of the RECORD-UNION is one of especial high value. In its twelve pages will be found a mass of practical information regarding the culture of citrus fruits seldom presented in the columns of a daily newspaper. There will be observed specially prepared articles, as well as selections, upon the capacity of all the central and northern sections of California for the successful growing of the fig, olive, date, lemon and lime, while the remoter possibilities relating to the banana—and which are not here looked upon in a commercial sense—are also treated in a distinct paper.

The experiences of culturists of the orange and lemon in southern California are very fully given, with excerpts from advice offered to growers, by those who have had years of practical experience in that region. The numerous addresses by prominent gentlemen of the State which appear in this number, will be discovered to be replete with statistical and other information regarding the adaptability of the soil and climate of the northern and central region for the profitable production of citrus fruits, and to these carefully prepared treatises we invite the attention of our readers. The paper is made additionally attractive by a number of illustrations that serve to invite the reader to more extended perusal of articles they are designed to illuminate.

We present, also, in response to a general and very broad demand, a resume of the events of the Northern Citrus Fair, now open in this city, together with items of news and comment relating thereto, and a revised and accurate list of all the entries made. The edition in which this list, and the addresses delivered at the opening of the fair appeared, was exhausted at a very early morning hour last Wednesday, and to meet the demand for that matter the text is reproduced at this time. We present also the list of premiums awarded.

In addition to these valuable special features, a most timely and exhaustive exhibit is made of all lands patented to and for sale by the Central Pacific Railroad Company in a large number of the northern counties of the State, and in the State of Nevada. These lands are in foothill, valley and mountain, and are adapted to all agricultural uses, from grazing to viticulture. The elaborate lists published will prove a valuable and complete guide to the available lands the Central Pacific Company have for sale in the counties indicated, for immigration agencies and intending settlers, and hence possess deep interest. The general public will find them to be invested with especial news value, being the first complete classified lists yet published.

In addition to these attractive features, the RECORD-UNION presents this morning an exposition of Eastern and foreign intelligence, and a due proportion of local and State news and other matters essential to the practical and valuable daily morning paper.

With the regular and special editions, this issue of the RECORD-UNION will aggregate twenty-five thousand numbers.

It is gratifying to know, from the orders already filed, that a very large portion of the edition will be forwarded to the East for discreet distribution, with a view of securing the widest beneficial circulation and the broadest reading possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We feel it to be a duty to make open acknowledgment of the large number of kindly responses received, both in editorial and news columns, and by letter and in person, to the invitation extended to the California press representatives to make this office their headquarters during their visit to the citrus fair. The disposition was simply to afford our brethren of the press all possible facilities within our command, to make their visit to Sacramento one of comfort, and to enable them to obtain and dispatch their news reports with the least possible inconvenience. We feel a pardonable gratification in the knowledge that this disposition was thoroughly appreciated and largely availed of.

THEY "GIVE WAY."

The usual variety of the editorial and literary departments of the RECORD-UNION yield this morning to the exigencies of space, and give way before the pressing demand upon our columns of matter relating to the citrus fair.

THE LAND OF ORANGES.

FIFTH DAY OF THE NORTHERN CITRUS FAIR.

Some of the Results of the Exhibition—Address of Hon. John P. Irish.

To-day closes the Northern California Citrus Fair. That it has been a success and accomplished the end sought—that of advertising the section named—is an undeniable fact and conceded by all. A few weeks ago an editor who would have dared assert that northern California was peculiarly adapted to the profitable cultivation of citrus fruits would have been laughed at, his statement not considered founded in fact, but regarded as a base and unmanly bid for immigration. The southern portion of the State, notably the section in the vicinity of Riverside and Los Angeles, was regarded as "the home of the orange," and an individual who was able to purchase a few acres of land in that locality, at fabulous prices, was considered indeed fortunate. Los Angeles and Riverside are in the midst of a most productive belt, their fruit has attained a national reputation, the fame of their orange groves is as wide as the nation itself, and upon that fame, and upon that reputation, has their section been rapidly peopled by a wealthy and

MOST DESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

Thousands of immigrants have passed through this section, en route to Los Angeles to purchase land at $300 per acre, that were not aware of the fact that they were passing en route a section of country wherein citrus fruits could be raised to better advantage, at a less outlay of labor, and upon land that is selling in any desired quantity at from $10 to $50 per acre. This is all true, and the citrus fair, which closes to-day, has clearly demonstrated the fact that the orange crop of northern California is several weeks earlier than that of the southern portion, and being the first in the market, commands and receives the very best price. The people of this northern section do not envy the Los Angeles or Riverside section, but, on the contrary, rejoice at their prosperity. It is not their intention to build up a reputation by pulling down that of their neighbor. Southern California is already crowded with immigrants—the result of a most commendable and energetic system of advertising. While the people of the north have been inactive, scarcely realizing themselves the capabilities and possibilities of their soil, those of the south

HAVE ADVERTISED THEIR "BRIGHT SIDE"

To the world, and "the dream of living in a land of oranges" has added many families and much wealth to their section. What judicious advertising has done for Los Angeles such public exhibitions as this citrus fair will do for northern California. Here is a section of country, the fairest the sun ever shone upon, valleys and foothills whose productiveness is not excelled by that of any where, well timbered, well watered, an abundance of rainfall, traversed with numerous railroads and broad, navigable rivers, the greatest wheat producing section of the earth and the natural home of the vine, the orange and the olive. That the entire area embraced in some seventeen counties of this section is adapted to the successful and profitable cultivation of the different citrus fruits is now no longer a doubt, but an indisputable and established fact. It would be impossible for any one to conceive of a display of citrus

FRUITS OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE,

Of greater variety, or representing a broader area of country, than that of the fair which closes to-day in the Arcade building in this city. A person can have some idea of the vast extent of this territory when he is told that it extends from Calaveras to Siskiyou, and includes the entire valleys and foothills between the coast and Sierra Nevada ranges of mountains—an area in extent equal to all the New England States. The orange sections of Los Angeles, Riverside and San Gabriel could be dropped in one corner and not be materially noticeable. The fruit, as all the exhibitors state, grows with little irrigation in the north, and in a majority of cases irrigation is entirely unnecessary. In the southern portion the owner of a flowing artesian well is

A MAN OF WEALTH AND DISTINCTION.

But he who in the north conducts to his lands the silvery streams that flow constantly from the mountains, is on a common equality with all his "ken," for water is sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of all.

A gentleman who spent the greater portion of his life in El Dorado county, expresses much mortification over the fact that the people of that section made such a poor showing in the fair. Possessed of the same character of soil and general characteristics as Placer and Butte, and having many fine bearing citrus trees, it is strange that they should neglect this fair, to such an extent as they have, which amounts to almost a total ignoring. As a fruit section, it has ever been considered one of the banner counties, and Coloma fruits and wines have a national reputation. If El Dorado had been represented by a few of her energetic farmers, the same as has Yuba, Butte and Placer, she could have made

A SHOWING EQUAL TO THE BEST.

The oranges grown at Coloma are of the best quality, and some of the trees have been bearing many years.

Yesterday was set apart for visitors from San Francisco, and many of the people of the Bay availed themselves of the opportunity of "taking it in." Among the visitors were several newspaper men, some of whom have, not intentionally, of course, but on account of lack of information, been "throwing cold water" upon the citrus fair, and "pooh, poohing" our claim to the fact that citrus fruits mature in this section at an earlier date than they do in southern California or on "fog farms" in Marin. It is unjust for any San Francisco editor to condemn the entire section known as northern central California, by conclusions arrived at from personal experience in "fog farming" on the coast.

In addition to exhibits heretofore mentioned, two cans of fine sun-dried figs were yesterday entered by Alviah Pendleton, of Nicolaus, Sutter county.

The attendance yesterday, especially in the afternoon, was quite large, and the committee was busily engaged throughout the day in making comparisons of different exhibits, so as to be able to bestow the premiums to the most meritorious. This they find no easy task, for every exhibit is worthy, and to draw the line of distinction in some cases is difficult, indeed.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN P. IRISH.

At 8 P. M., it having been announced that Hon. John P. Irish, of San Francisco, was to deliver an address in the Metropolitan Theater, a large audience assembled at that place. The First Artillery Band was present, and played several airs. The assemblage was called to order by the President, Albert Gallatin, who, in brief remarks, introduced the orator of the evening. Below is given a brief synopsis of the eloquent address, which was listened to with profound interest, and frequently interrupted with applause. Mr. Irish said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The delivery of an address on an occasion of this kind seems to imply a degree of preparation, but in my case the daily duties I have to perform have forbidden such preparation. I count myself happy, and you fortunate, that there is in this citrus fair of northern California an eloquence not given to the pen of man. I see this fair in points of view very different from that of older Californians. I remember the impression I entertained of northern California while I lived in the East, with a shiver. This portion of the State has suffered in the East and throughout the world from a variety of misrepresentations and assaults, while art has condemned you regarding your climate. Elkin's great picture of Mt. Shasta has been exhibited at Vienna, Paris, London and other cities of Europe, where it commanded the attention of the art critics of the world, with its summit covered with snow and glittering with ice. It was so suggestive, that one could scarcely gaze upon its icy grandeur without feeling a cold shiver. They could remember that Mt. Shasta was in northern California, and to this day to them it remains

A LAND OF ICE AND SNOW.

The very name northern California had a bad effect in the East, and ninety out of every one hundred people there were willing to hold up their hands and swear that neither oranges nor olives grew north of Tehachapi, and grapes could only be grown under glass. The men who built up southern California, many of them with whom he was personally acquainted with, are of that class who know how to make a noise, and also how to make the noise pay. The result of their effort is that orange, lemon, lime, olive and pomegranate are associated with the name of southern California. The same idea prevails in southern California. There they have come to believe that theirs is the only citrus-producing section on the coast. Dan Baker, whom I first knew in Iowa, where he was publishing a paper, got poor in the business, and, getting the orange fever, I suppose obtained a railroad pass to Santa Ana. At all events he got there, and is publishing a paper, the Santa Ana *Standard*. Here is what I find in his paper: "The people of northern California are talking of holding a grand citrus fair at Sacramento this month. We suppose special premiums will be paid for Montana bog oranges and Idaho lemons. We haven't heard from what point the Sacramento citrus-growers will buy their fruit for exhibition, but suppose this county will furnish the principal exhibits."

Now, Dan Baker is a good fellow and is honest in what he says. He really thinks that the people of northern California are trying to create an immigration boom upon false representations. He fairly represents the people of southern California and those of the East.

Italy has a population of 36,000,000, sustained by the profits derived from the principal products—the grape, olive and citrus fruits. Throughout the southern portion, in fact the whole of France, the principal business is the cultivation of the grape and the olive. They produce annual crops of those fruits, like we do the wheat crop in California.

We have before us a future grander than all the past. In a few years the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento will be populated more densely than any valley in this republic.

WE MUST BE PRUDENT AND PROGRESSIVE.

He had witnessed the many changes that had taken place in the early tilling of the soil in the West. He had seen it go through the various changes of spring-sown and winter-sown grain; had witnessed the impoverishment of the soil, until it no longer refused to yield profitable harvest. The profits narrowed down to the size of the mortgage. Progressive, enterprising men came along, started pastures and dairies, and profited from the sale of butter and cheese. The farmers looked upon those individuals as enemies, and prophesied that the new business would not pay, and shook their heads when they predicted failures. However, while they were looking on, the mortgages were growing and taking their lands. The farmer soon began to realize the profit there was in systematic and progressive farming. It spread until the mortgage became a mere patch on the cheek of a fair lady in comparison to her entire beautiful complexion. They who could change became prosperous. The same application could be made regarding

WHEAT RAISING IN CALIFORNIA.

The happiest day for California will be when this people will have to buy their bread. I mean it; the happiest day for this people will be when Californians will have to buy their bread. Then will she develop the resources of her soil, made productive by tender skies and sunshine, and her people realize greater profits than there is in raising wheat. France contains a large population to the square mile, blithe and merry, well fed, cleanly dressed. They all have a clean blouse, a clear eye and a bright smile. They all toil, are blithe, merry and happy, and are engaged in the profitable production of that which California can produce in abundance. Between the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Pacific Ocean lies another France. Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and Red Bluff are the Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Havre, and at the entrance of the Golden Gate lies San Francisco—your Paris.

Treat the immigrant well. If he comes in the spring, he is not a spring chicken, only to be plucked. He comes with possibilities. He should be able to borrow money cheaply, to invest in a new home. He should at least be able to obtain a loan of $200 or $300, to enable him to buy a team and till his land. Encourage him; don't try to squeeze the life out of him the first year. He is not an orange, to be squeezed. He should be encouraged to go to work and assist in developing the country. He is only a machine. A dairy cow is only a machine used in the manufacture of butter and cheese. The immigrant is a machine which comes here to grapple barehanded with nature, and produce something to his profit, and that of the purchaser and consumer. Help him, buy his tree and vine, so that he can be able to produce something, and be of value to the community. We must get the man here first. The only way to succeed in that direction is to convince him that the climate is different from his own, and

NOT WHAT IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED.

This citrus fair is not representative of your oranges, limes and lemons, but of your climate. If I should tell the people of Iowa, or any of the States in the northern portion of the Mississippi valley, what I beheld in your Pavilion to-day, they would not listen to me, but would remark, "Oh, another crank from California." I tell you your fair is only a climate which you should put a red ribbon on, and give it to the people of the East. Let them know that oranges grow from Tehachapi to Siskiyou; that they are plucked at the base of Mt. Shasta, whose pictured representation of its summit glittering with ice has done so much to slander California. Print, write and telegraph it east that northern California has the same climate, soil and golden sunset as that of southern California. Show the same spirit of enterprise that the people of the southern portion of the State has shown. As a specimen of their push and enterprise, the speaker referred to the shrewdness of Mr. Holt, who, not to be outdone by northern California, placed in the citrus fair exhibits from Riverside, to bolster up the idea that southern California was the only place where the orange could be grown to perfection. Continuing, the speaker said those people exhibit genuine Chicago qualities, and that is what made southern California, which to-day has become so populous, wealthy and proud that she talks of forming herself into a State by drawing a line across California at some point south of San Francisco. It requires just such spirit as actuated Mr. Holt to come right here and show you to your teeth that your claims for citrus fruits was not nearly so good as their's. We want that spirit manifested among our people, and desire them to

CLOSELY ADHERE TO THE TRUTH.

The reputation of the average Californian in the East for truth and veracity is very bad. I remember that coming out from the East a short time ago. I was traveling in a car where, amongst others, were several Californians. One of the latter told a story about a big beet, another about the immense size of our oranges, a third about some mammoth pumpkins, and a fourth, by way of a climax, said, "Yes; the fact is, that California raises the biggest of everything in the line of fruit, vegetables and flowers." "Yes," remarked an Eastern man who had been a silent listener, "and you might have added, the biggest liars." I remarked, "Yes, sir, you are quite right; we don't propose to take a back seat even on that proposition."

In this matter we must keep within the truth aggressively. A vast area of this section is devoted to immense wheat-fields. If we don't have a failure in some of the wheat-producing sections of the world the profits arising from wheat production are small. Our wheat profits depend upon the misfortune of some foreign section. The olive, grape and orange are not produced throughout the earth as cereals are. Italy has only a small area that can be used in their culture. The cultivation of the grape in France is confined to a small area compared with the area suitable to such culture in California. The culture of those fruits is unknown in England and Russia, and confined to the Mediterranean basin. Outside of California there is no wine produced in the United States. They make and bottle what they call wine in Missouri, Ohio and other places, but it is little more that a decoction of syrups. It is true men drink and get merry over it, but still it is not wine,

SUCH AS IS PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.

There are 60,000,000 people in the United States and 40,000,000 on the British Isles. One hundred million of English-speaking people demand in some form the products of this State, either as wine-drinkers, consumers of fruit, green or canned. We need not then take a stand against the Black Sea countries, or wait for some dire calamity to befall some bread-producing section, but turn the wheat fields into vineyards and orchards, in which line we have no competition, and there is no danger of an over-production.

My friend Boggs, who is here on the platform, is a good Christian and a big wheat farmer. If there should be a war in Europe which would result in their wheat being left in the fields to rot, Boggs couldn't or wouldn't feel sorry. I would not blame him, for who would not who is engaged in that business? Let us get out of raising wheat as soon as we can, and devote our broad acres to the cultivation of those crops that will bring happiness and profit without desiring and rejoicing over the misery and misfortunes of others. The speaker pictured the pioneer who left Virginia, went West and built his log cabin in advance of civilization. In course of time others followed in his footsteps, and when he observed the smoke from their chimneys he pulled up stakes, the country was getting too thickly settled for him, and again dived into the Western wilderness. Thus did he keep ahead of development until the western confines of the continent were reached, and has no knowledge of the improvements that have so closely followed in the line of his footsteps. He was

THE PIONEER WHO BLAZED THE TRACK

For the grand march of civilization. He must, however, now give way to others—men like those who have entered southern California and made her what she is to-day—men who will make investments, try experiments, and, if they are not successful, sell out at a profit. Some enterprising men purchased near San Fernando 20,000 acres of land, paying therefor $20 per acre. It was an old sheep range. They piped a stream of water upon the land, cut it up into twenty-acre tracts, and sold it readily to settlers at $150 per acre. Other similar tracts were divided, subdivided, split and cut up, sold to actual settlers, and the population doubled and trebled. The same thing must be done in northern California. We must not invite the immigrant here and upon his arrival show him a 40,000-acre field of wheat—such as are to be found in Colusa—and say, "Is not that a fine body of grain?" Nor must we drive him over immense tracts of lands used only as stock ranges. He will not grow fat feeding his eyes upon the oceans of grain, nor gazing upon the hills and dales covered with droves of cattle. He will, if he looks long enough, become a tramp. What we want is a cutting up of these large land-holdings. We want men to get land, plant oranges, and await results. If he desires to go into the wine business, see that he is placed in the foothills, where land can be obtained, where he can grow the olive, orange and vine; put him in the way of making for himself a home and becoming independent. If he gets discontented and desires to go somewhere else, buy him out. Keep the ball a rolling; talk your country up. The country south is populated up to its water supply now, and the coming immigrant must come north. All through northern California you have a climate so pleasant—a country in which there is no winter—that you should speak of it on every occasion as

"A WINTERLESS LAND."

You have no idea how pleasantly that falls upon the ear of those in the East who are cursed with the severity of winter. Imagine the difference of the wage winner out of employment in the East in winter with one similarly situated in California. There is a pinch about poverty in the East, especially in the long dreary winter months, that is unknown in blessed California. The poor families who eke out a miserable existence in the East during the protracted winter months, if they could plant themselves in the winterless climate of northern California could grow into independence. They would become our wine-makers, our oil-pressers. This citrus fair occasions a tenderness more eloquent than the tongue of man can express. Here can be laid the foundation of many a home, with all the comforts and luxuries of life, to the many thousands of poor families who to-day in Eastern cities are shivering from cold and suffering from hunger. It lies with us to see that this fact of the salubrity of our climate, the richness of our soil, and the value of our product, shall be truthfully told. It is our duty to see that those people are brought here, in doing which we are conferring a philanthropic benefit on men, women and children, leading them out of an "Egyptian bondage" and into "a land flowing with milk and honey."

I have tried to give you an earnestness of what is in me, for the future of northern California. In my remarke I have intended no reflection upon any old Californians; they had their duty to perform, and they have done it well.

NOW LET US DO OUR DUTY;

Let us pull together—press and people, immigration associations, agricultural societies—and we can, within the range of a lifetime of a man of my age, see 2,000,000 people settled in northern California, happy, contented and prosperous. My old State of Iowa now has a population of 2,500,000. I have seen her swell from 50,000 to 2,000,000 of happy and prosperous immigration people. What was done there can be done here. Within five years, if we show the aggressiveness of the people of southern California, we will see a population of 2,000,000 people in the valley drained by the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.

When members of Congress and certain business men of San Francisco have been asked, "What will San Francisco do for irrigation?" they have replied, "We can't see that San Francisco has anything in irrigation." That is so absurd that it can be regarded only in the light of a mole-eyed optical illusion, not worthy of a San Franciscan, and especially a Congressman. That San Francisco has no interest in settling

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE GREAT VALLEYS

Of California is too absurd a statement to be noticed. Treat those inert individuals as the German army did the fortified cities of France—march by and leave them in the fort. The State will be eventually settled up to the limit that her resources will support. In passing through the San Joaquin valley what a sense of lonesomeness pervades all. Away in the distance you see a sheep-herder's camp. Yonder, a well with a wind-mill, surrounded by a few green trees. That is all that breaks the view for miles. Outside of the places in the immediate neighborhood of the well, is a barren desert—a desert only in name, for with irrigation it will blossom like a rose, and every twenty acres support a family.

I thank you, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for your very kind attention to my dry talk upon a very juicy subject.

At the close of Mr. Irish's remarks, on motion of Mr. La Rue, the speaker was greeted with three cheers.

Premiums Awarded.

The judges selected to pass upon the exhibits—Messrs. M. M. Estee, of Napa; W. H. Mills and J. B. Stetson, of San Francisco, and Thomas L. Thompson, of Sacramento—have made the following awards:

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

To Butte, first, diploma; Placer second, and Yuba third.

PREMIUMS UPON ORANGES.

Best individual exhibit—Mrs. William Karr, Marysville; Garland range from L. L. Lewis & Co., being the stove that received gold medal and blue ribbon at the New Orleans World's Exposition; value, $150. Second—C. H. Wilcox, Oroville; mantel mirror, from Sullivan & Ravekes; value, $150. Third—Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle; $30 cash.

Special mention—A. Freitas, Newcastle—Two plaques, from S. Jelly, $40.

C. B. Kimball, Marysville—Most uniform in size and best flavor, a clock from H. Wachhorst ($40).

C. M. Silva, Newcastle—Best individual exhibit oranges, steel engraving from Whittier, Fuller & Co. ($20).

W. J. Wilson, Newcastle, upon individual exhibit—Buggy robe ($10) from Capital Woolen Mills.

L. D. Freer, Oroville—Smyrna rug from Locke & Lavenson ($10).

Mrs. L. A. Upson, Sacramento—Cologne set from C. H. Gilman ($25).

Miss Flora Carroll, Sacramento—Cologne set ($15) from Washburn & Co.

For amount, variety and quality of fruit—First, Newcastle; second, Oroville; third, Marysville.

The Judges recommended the thanks of the Association be tendered to San Bernardino county for its very creditable exhibition of fruit.

Best twelve oranges—L. M. Buck, Vacaville, $15; second, A. Freitas, Newcastle, $10.

Cluster of oranges—First prize, J. Suessdorf, Mokelumne Hill, $20; second, I. Lea, Florin, $15; third, C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, $10.

AWARDS UPON LEMONS.

Largest and best exhibit—W. G. Murphy, Marysville, a silver pitcher, tray and goblet, the Citrus Association's prize, valued at $50; second prize, C. F. Lott, Oroville, $20; third prize, Mrs. S. S. Pentz, Butte county, $15.

Clusters of lemons—First prize, C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, $15; second prize, W. G. Murphy, Marysville, $10; third prize, George T. Rich, Florin, $10.

AWARDS ON LIMES.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Sacramento, first prize, $15; Mrs. C. F. Grant, Marysville, second prize, $10; third prize, George North, Winters, $5.

AWARDS ON NUTS.

First prize, Hon. John Bidwell, Chico, $15; second, Felix Gillet, Nevada City, $10; third, Henry Johnson, Petaluma, $5.

AWARDS ON OLIVES.

First, I. Lea, Florin, $15; second, L. A. Gould, Auburn, $10; third, Mrs. Z. M. Sexton, Oroville, $5.

Upon Olive Oil—First prize, Quito Olive Farm, Santa Clara county, $15; second, J. R. Wolfskill, Winters, $10; third, L. A. Gould, Auburn, a fine lamp, from Thomas Scott, $5.

AWARDS ON PERSIMMONS.

First prize, A. McDermott, Oroville, one year's subscription to RECORD-UNION ($6), from Sacramento Publishing Company; second prize, Miss Bessie Osborn, Sacramento, ladies' hat ($5), from Miss Cuthbertson.

AWARDS ON FIGS.

First prize, E. Booth, Roseville, box of cigars from A. Nathan ($5); second prize, Alviah Pendleton, Nicolaus, jar of tea, Kilgore & Tracy ($3); third prize, Lizzie Armstrong, Cloverdale, napkin rings ($3), from C. J. Noack.

AWARDS ON RAISINS.

First prize, Jackson Bros., Woodland, dressing-case and mirror ($20), from Joseph Hahn & Co.; second, E. W. Thomas, Woodland, silk hat ($10), from D. H. Quinn; third, C. L. Durban, Yolo county, carriage whip ($5), from C. Nelson; fourth, C. H. Cooley, Cloverdale, sleeve-buttons ($4), from Fred Mason.

DRIED FRENCH PRUNES.

First prize, Joseph Kerr, Elk Grove, set knives and forks ($6), from R. F. Redman & Co.

LICORICE ROOT.

First prize, Isaac Lea, Florin, dressing-case ($16), from Kirk, Geary & Co.

VARIED EXHIBIT.

First prize, Napa Soda Springs Company, a fruit-stand ($20), from Klune & Floberg; second, C. C. Carriger, Cloverdale, special mention and cologne set ($5), from R. E. Gogings.

TEA AND TEA SEED.

L. A. Gould, Auburn, special diploma and gent's dressing-case ($15), from Hale Bros. & Co.

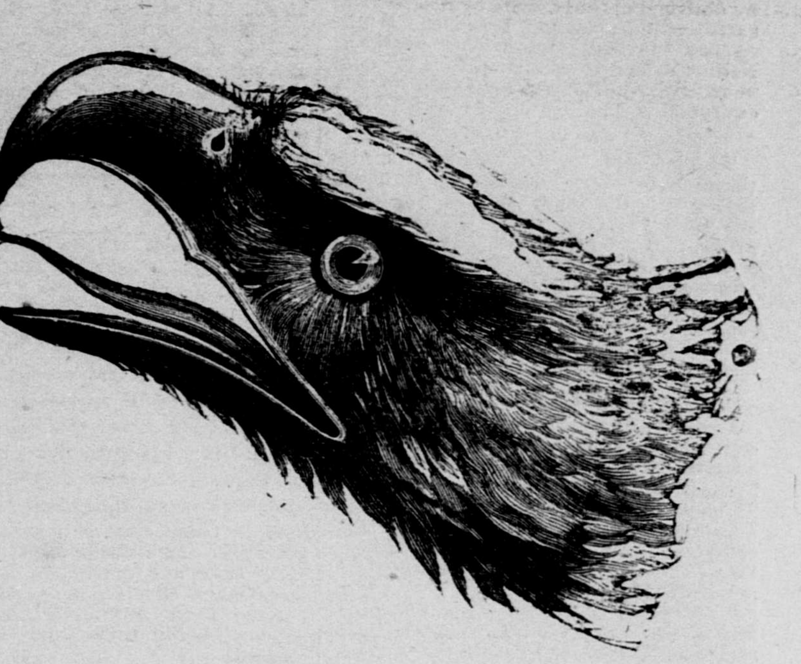
AWARD ON COTTON.

Judge C. C. Bush, Redding, special diploma, and box of cigars, from Gattmann Jacobs & Co., $4.

PREMIUMS TO BE YET AWARDED.

The following premiums from Sacramento firms are not yet awarded: Lady's hat, from Mrs. Barber & Peeler, $10; lady's riding hat, J. F. Slater, $10; A. H. Powers & Co., case sherry, $10; John F. Cooper, piano scarf, $6; Adams, McNeill & Co., three choice hams, $6; Hobby, Smith & Young, decorated tea set, $7 50; H. Eckhardt, roller skates, $6; W. D. Comstock, carpet camp chair, $6; *Daily Bee*, one year's subscription, $6; Smith & Muir, one lamp, $7 50; Gus. Lavenson, ladies' shoes, $4; Capital Furniture Company, one rocker, $4; Felter, Son & Co., case 1879 claret, $5; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., one scissors set, $5; S. Lipman & Co., one portfolio, $5; Miss A. E. Votaw, ladies' hat, $5; Mrs. P. A. Callahan, ladies' hat, $5; E. Lyon & Co., ladies' reticule, $5; C. S. Houghton, album, $5; C. R. Parsons, five $1,000 accident premiums, worth from $5 to $10 each; Gattmann, Wilson & Co., fancy table spread, $5; Grangers' Business Co-operative Association, clothes wringer, $3 50; H. Fisher, box confectionery, $3 50; Billingsley & Co., carpet sweeper, $3 50; Consumers' Tea Company, one box tea, $3; L. K. Hammer, music folio, $3; J. B. & E. W. Potter, one caster, $3; A. C. Tufts, case perfumery, $3; C. J. Noack, napkin rings, $3; I. Hyman, napkin rings, $3; S. Morris, one book, $1 50; Theodore Schwamb, one frame, $1 50; Schaeffer & Chamberlain, one set pipe shelves, $2 50; Clunie & Kiley, one pair contour corsets, $2 50; Weinstock & Lubin, pickle dish, $2 50; J. C. Sepulveda, perfumery, $2 50; Jos. Woods, one cigar-case, $2 50; A. Routier, one box French prunes, $2 50; N. Zemansky, one celluloid case, $2 50; Ed. N. Bush, box cigars, $2 50; W. R. Strong & Co., ten budded orange trees, $2 50 each; S. J. Jackson, toilet set, $2; W. M. Petrie, pair kid gloves, $2; WEEKLY UNION, one year's subscription, $2; *Weekly Bee*, one year's subscription, $2; M. S. Hammer, one hair brush, $1; J. G. Davis, one towel rack and mirror, $1; E. M. Weidmann-Holden, one box candy, $1.

Secretary Lamar has promised to give a speedy hearing to a case involving the title to lands in San Bernardino county.



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SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The steamer Gaelic arrived Friday morning, bringing Hong Kong dates to December 18th, Yokohama to December 28th.

The County Grand Jury met Friday morning and indicted Supreme Court Clerk McCarthy, who recently disappeared and is supposed to have sailed for Honolulu. It has been decided to send detective Bee after the fugitive.

Sheriff Hopkins has received from President Cleveland a pardon for Henry Wilson, alias "Sacramento Brick," sentenced some time since for false registration. The petition for pardon was signed by Judge Hoffman and Carroll Cook.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PROMONTORY, January 15th.—The following passengers passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento on January 17th: J. B. Arthur, Mrs. J. B. Arthur, Fort Collins; Mrs. E. H. Adams, New York; Mrs. E. Burnett, River Falls; J. Balk, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; E. J. Brennon, Owatona; E. J. Baker, Cheyenne; J. B. Baker and wife, Clarinda, Iowa; S. R. Brown, Omaha; W. B. Bratton, South Carolina; E. Bobine and family, Iowa; S. A. Coe, R. A. Eddy and wife, Minneapolis; Mrs. J. L. Fredendall and child, Cheyenne; L. Hamiet and wife, Des Moines; A. W. Hines and wife, Oak Ridge; J. Hoffman, Butte; C. N. Hilton, New York; Mrs. Hughes, Laramie; Mrs. A. B. Hammond, Missoula; G. R. Ingles, Milwaukee; J. W. Kelly, Blue Earth City; Dr. Crandell, Paris; F. Lefontane, New York; M. M. Lynn, New York; H. Livesey, Omaha; D. H. Lamberson, Chicago; D. R. Mills, Elkader, Iowa; D. Merz, Walla Walla, W. T.; Mrs. Morse, Lincoln, Nebraska; George McEntee, New York; J. G. Aury, Davenport, Iowa; J. C. Prescott, Sanford, Ill.; J. Peters, Park City; E. Picke, Omaha; G. W. Paemanter and family, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Rayland, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Ragen and child, Hastings; H. S. Rollins, Chicago; Miss Anda Raslessen, Hastings; J. Ross, Atlantic; S. H. Shurbaus, Chicago; R. Smith and wife, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Mrs. B. Swicker and child, Germany; Mrs. Steel, Indianapolis; N. J. Stark, wife and two children, Idaho; H. Shurman, Salt Lake; J. W. Stryker, Laramie; Miss B. Stark, Miss M. Stark, Idaho; W. H. Taylor, Denver; Mrs. C. Tryon, Mrs. J. E. Truesdell, Owatona; Miss C. Vanderpool, Plymouth, Cal.; H. J. Walch, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. C. Waters, San Francisco; A. C. Ward, Cheyenne; K. Young, Iowa.

NEWHALL, January 15th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco January 16th: H. H. Adams, New York; Miss S. A. Brown, New Hampshire; P. B. Chism, Guaymas; L. A. Dressler, Missouri; R. H. Duton, Mexico; W. E. Davis, C. E. English, Los Angeles; A. Guttenfelder, Iowa; J. Hellman, San Francisco; C. Hearn, New Mexico; E. W. Jones, F. Jones, Connecticut; S. Keat, Arkansas; J. Kingman, New York; S. Leisek, San Francisco; D. McFarland, Los Angeles; J. M. Martin, Santa Rosa; T. Martin, San Francisco; F. H. Neal, St. Louis; Mrs. J. Pennoyer, Connecticut; J. Rea, Oakland; S. Seigneurt, France; A. Smith, Los Angeles; O. L. Spencer, Texas; W. B. Smith, San Francisco; Mrs. C. L. Smithson, Chico; J. E. Shrier, New York; Mrs. B. Thomas and child, Los Angeles; J. P. Taylor and wife, Ohio; Frank Thompson, U. S. N.; F. P. Farnsworth, Texas; A. Tinkey, New York; J. N. Vassar, Texas; J. S. Vosburg, Los Angeles; E. L. Yocum, New Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15, 1886.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	65c	H. & N.	2 35@2 40
Mexican	35c	Jacket	1
G. & C.	75c	Point	80c
B. & B.	85@90c	Mono	4@3 90
Con. C. Va.	2	Con. Pacific	50c
Savage	65c	S. Hill	10c
Chollar	45c	Bodie	1 80
Potosi	40c	Bulwer	50c

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Eureka	1 50	C. C. Va.	2
Holmes	10½	Savage	65c
Bodie	1 70	Chollar	40c
Mono	4@3 95	Potosi	35c
Peerless	20@25c	H. & N.	2 25
Ophir	60c	Point	80c
Mexican	35c	Jacket	1 05@1
G. & C.	75c	S. Nev.	40@45c
B. & B.	85@80c	Union	25c