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SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LVI.--NO. 102. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1886. WHOLE NO. 11,127.

THE CITRUS FAIR.

IMMENSE CROWDS—ADDRESSES—INCREASED INTEREST.

Visit by Schools—List of Awards Made—How the Addresses were Received.

The Citrus Fair was yesterday under the patronage of the Sacramento Pioneer Association, under whose auspices also the children of the public schools visited the exhibition in orderly array. As the children passed out they were all supplied with apples and oranges. The oranges were the gift of Dr. J. M. Frey and Mr. Boynton, and of the "Directors," who raised a fund to purchase a supplemental lot. The apples were the gift of W. R. Strong & Co., Curtis Bros., and Gregory & Barnes.

The attendance all day was large. At night there was a perfect jam. Music was furnished by the Hussar Band. The interest day and night increased, and the examination of exhibits by the people was such in intelligent earnestness of inquiry as seldom is seen in a fair. Last night the following committee from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce came up to visit the fair: Captain Oliver Eldridge, William Norris, C. G. Hooker, Colonel George Gray, General J. F. Houghton, Colonel C. L. Taylor, Fred L. Castie, Frank Whittier, H. L. Dodge, Arthur R. Briggs, General Van Buren, A. B. Forbes, Hiram Tubbs and J. H. Sielcken.

The visitors were met by a committee of the Directory, escorted to their hotel and given a complimentary dinner, and then conducted to the fair. The visitors at once became profoundly interested, and were outspoken in their surprise, pleasure and deep satisfaction, and frankly stated their opinion that the fair was a most important event in the industrial history of the State.

The addresses last night were by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of the State University, D. N. Honn and E. M. Maslin, George W. Chesley presiding, and introducing the speakers. The immense audience gave all the speakers close attention—better than on any other evening of the fair, and frequently manifested approval by loud applause. We present the speeches below. At the close of this report will be found a list of awards made. To-day and to-night will close the fair, and the day will be essentially Sacramento day. The band will be in attendance to-night.

The Executive Committee met at 8 o'clock last evening, Mr. Steffens in the chair. Mr. Morrison reported the result of his visit to San Francisco to consult with Mr. Goodman concerning transportation of the exhibits to Chicago, and men to conduct the exhibition in that city. He stated that the railroad company would transport free as many cars of exhibits as requisite, and also an increased number of attendants, probably five or more. The company also conceded the privilege of having a small admittance fee charged. The subject of selecting a manager to go to Chicago and have charge of the exhibition, was considered at length, and E. J. Gregory was unanimously chosen. He stated that he would let the Directory know to-day whether he would be willing to accept. It was decided to have the exhibits start next Wednesday.

Address of D. N. Honn.

Ladies and Gentlemen: This magnificent exhibit of the productions of our valley, this gathering of the people who live in so many different localities, these splendid offerings for the best productions which have been donated by the business men of your city, the generosity of the railroad and express companies in transporting this immense exhibit to and from Sacramento, the great amount of labor and time expended in collecting, preparing and placing it in the order in which you now see it, all indicate a general feeling on the part of those engaged in this work that there is something wanting to make the country represented a happy, prosperous and wealthy one, to place its varied industries on a sure and permanent basis, to

BUILD UP AND MAINTAIN SCHOOLS,

Churches, newspapers and business houses, to promote moral, social and educational advantages, to keep pace with other parts of our common country. It indicates, too, a general awakening to the fact that our immense grain farms, stock ranches, vineyards and orchards, owned and managed by a single man, whose employes are aliens, homeless, wifeless and childless, are enemies to the general prosperity of the country, and which, if continued, will in the end bring ruin to the many; and but small amount of good to the few. It indicates further an almost universal desire upon the part of the counties represented to change the prevailing regime, to invite to the country people from abroad who desire to build up small homes for themselves and their children—people who can

MAKE A LIVING FROM TEN ACRES

Of land and a fortune from forty acres; people who are not ashamed or unwilling to hold and guide the plow, to plant and care for a tree or a vine; people who will save their earnings to clothe and educate their children, improve and beautify their homes; who will make the Sabbath a day of rest instead of toil; a people who will educate the young that "vice is a monster of so hideous mein that to be hated needs but to be seen." It further indicates a desire to publish to the home searcher our facilities for home-getting and home-making; to make known all the facts concerning climate, productions, soil, water, timber and mineral—in short, all the resources and advantages, natural and artificial, which go to make one locality more desirable than another for the making of the home-nest. And now let us see for a moment

WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER

In that line. Beginning, then, with Redding, in Shasta county, as our northern, and ending with Stockton, in San Joaquin county, as our southern line—or, putting it in other words, so that those who study the map of the State may more thoroughly understand the country meant, we will take a line from San Francisco due east across the State, as our southern line, and the conjunction of the great mountain ranges, the coast and Sierras, as the northern limit, and we have an area of country over 200 miles in length by 65 in width, unsurpassed in fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, abundance of water, excellence of timber and richness of mineral, by any country of similar area on the face of the earth. Two railroads and one navigable river traverse the entire country from north to south, connecting the entire area by rapid and easy transit, and affording cheap freight rates to

THE GREAT CENTERS OF BUSINESS

In the interior and on the coast of our State, and connecting at either end with direct lines of railroads to the East of the United States, and by steamer lines with the countries of the Old World; these lines of limit also mark the division of the rainfall in this State. Between them, as given, there is rainfall sufficient to grow the cereals, one crop of vegetables, all deciduous fruit trees and vines, without irrigation. The lands offered for sale are, as a rule, desirable for diversified farming, and will produce sure and abundant crops if properly cultivated and tilled. The general healthfulness is simply unsurpassed anywhere. There are health resorts and mineral springs in abundance and endless variety. No lack of fuel, fencing or building material. All these we have to offer the home-seeker, and in so doing we claim, with no desire to injure the best interests of our southern neighbors, that we have many points of advantage over them. First, our soil, in the entire area mentioned, is excellent, and a purchaser of any forty-acre tract can produce a crop thereon,

CAN GROW THE DECIDUOUS FRUIT

And the grape to greater perfection than can be done anywhere south of the line mentioned, and that, too, without an immense outlay of money for water, the heavens furnishing him an adequate supply. Our orange-growing belt is more extensive and perfect than that of the southern portion of the State, because in it our temperature is not so low during the rainy or winter season, and because the records show that in the past fewer injurious frosts have occurred with us than with them. Our great valley and tributary country is so well watered that every foot of its entire area can be placed under a complete system of irrigation, and still have enough left to supply the southern half of the State. This can be accomplished with less outlay of capital than has been expended in a single county south to obtain water for a limited district. Our timber supply is adequate for all time, and fuel, fencing and building

MATERIAL WILL BE PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP.

We can not only grow the citrus and semi-tropical fruits, but the deciduous fruits can be grown with equal facility and equal in delicacy of flavor, firmness of flesh, shipping and keeping qualities, like fruits grown in any part of the world. Our great advantage over the south for the homeseeker is the cheapness of our land when compared with the fabulous prices obtained there. Lands are offered for from $10 to $100 per acre, according to location, improvement and other advantages. Yet in face of all these points of superiority of climate, soil, water and cheap lands, the great tide of immigration goes south. Why? What do we lack? that this continues to be the case. When a practical, thorough-going man contemplates going into business, he studies the wants of the people with whom he has to deal, the kind of goods they will require, and the styles which will meet their taste. Having settled these points, he makes his purchases and at once begins

A JUDICIOUS SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING

His goods, of letting the public know where he is, and what he has got, and the greater number he can reach the greater will his sales be. Indeed, I believe business men will agree with me that many of them run specialties which they sell at cost, or even less, to attract attention, so that more goods may be sold and greater profits realized. Now, what is true in business applies equally well to lands, and business principles must be observed as strictly in the one case as in the other. There is this difference, however. In the sale of lands the purchasers are more widely scattered, and more fastidious in their tastes and requirements, and to meet these the field of advertising must be greatly enlarged, and much more expensive.

WHAT ARE THE DEMANDS OF THE CUSTOMERS

With whom we have to deal, viz: the home-seekers who come to this coast? Climate (semi-tropical), water and timber (good and plentiful), soil that is productive, 10, 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts of land improved and unimproved, schools, churches, social and religious advantages, railroad facilities, good roads, etc. Have you got them? Spend your money in telling people and letting them know it. The more you spend in that way the more people will come to see you. We lack excursion trains, arriving tri-weekly, consisting of five, eight or ten carloads each, dropping weekly into our midst 1,000, 1,500 or 2,000 persons from the East. Survey your tract of land, run it off into small tracts, stake it out, number your lots, map it, place it the hands of a courteous, intelligent and sensible man, who will show it carefully and candidly to all who desire to see it. Advertise it yourself. Let the railroad companies know that excursionists will be met at the depot, taken care of, and shown what they want to see, and you will have all the trains you wish. Who is to do this?

THE LAND OWNER.

The man who owns 5,000 to 10,000 acres of land who is not willing to pay 5 per cent. and selling and advertising expenses, of say $1 to $1 50 per acre, never should sell. Yet there is where the great trouble lies; the large land-owners of the Sacramento valley are as a rule willing to sell in small tracts and pocket $25 per acre if some man who has made this a study for years will advertise and sell for a nominal sum and furnish the money himself, or if the Immigration Societies which he helps to sustain (maybe) to the amount of $10 per year will do it for him. These societies are good, and the more of them the better. They represent the business men's share of the advertising, but I wish to repeat it, and repeat it so emphatically that every man who owns land or is interested in building up this valley will not forget it, that individual effort must do it, individual effort is the only thing that will ever do it. An intelligent gentleman, a resident of the valley, says: "Oh, I wish

SOME ONE WOULD SUGGEST SOMETHING

To build us up aside from advertising. I am sick of hearing nothing but advertise, advertise." I wish to say to him in public that if he will furnish me $2 per acre to survey and advertise the land he wishes to sell, that I will bind myself to sell within two years and pay him $2 50 per acre net more than he is now willing to take for it. Individual effort and printer's ink are the secrets of success of the southern portion of the State. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been spent in Los Angeles county alone for advertising, and they have had the odds of geographical climate in their favor. How much more necessary for us then, who have the prejudice of latitude against us, to spend money freely in advertising our climate and resources.

Address of E. W. Maslin.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was asked by the Directors to address myself to-night upon the subject of "The Grapevine." I do not pretend to know much about the grape, and therefore shall not have much to say about it. I am simply a student, trying to learn something about a culture that will tax the most intelligent and patient minds, and which engages with curious fascination the learning of the scientific and the enthusiasm of the most imaginative. I shall not assume the role of teacher, but merely endeavor to point out the possibilities which lie in grape culture, in the hope that I may turn even one person from the uncertainties of a city life to the certainty and contentment of rural life. I wish to say something else, however. When I witness the throng of people gazing with eager admiration upon the fruits displayed I am tempted to ask, What came ye out to see? And when you answer, as you must, to feast your eyes upon a scene of loveliness that only California herself can parallel, upon

ORANGES THAT RIVAL IN GOLDEN HUE

The gold in the soil whence they sprung, I am likewise tempted to exclaim, Behold! a greater than these is here. It is the men who planted the trees in northern California which bore the fruit that now enchants your eyes. For, look you, there was no sordidness in the mind that conceived the idea of planting an orange or a lemon, five, ten or twenty years ago. The seed or tree was planted from the love of beauty and adornment. Though the hand that did the labor might have been calloused by toil, the spirit that inspired the act must have had a spark of poetic fire, and the heart that loved the tree was warm and gentle. It was a tree for home, and for wife and child. These men deserve our honor, and the gratitude of our children, and I hope they will receive their reward.

Neither is there much selfishness in the spirit that conceived the holding of this citrus fair. I take it, that it is intended to exhibit to our Eastern brethren the resources of

A LAND BLESSED BY KIND PROVIDENCE

With sunny skies and fertile soil, to which we invite them, that they may partake with us of the inestimable privileges we enjoy. We must confess that it is somewhat with envy that we perceive the thousands of emigrants settling in southern California, while we of northern California can scarcely restrain them a day, as they pass through the Capital city of the State.

I would not detract an iota from the claims of southern California. Her soil is fertile, the air is balmy, and there is a faith in values and earnestness of purpose in the people we do not witness here. This portion of our State possesses as equally fertile soil, with

A CLIMATE INFINITELY MORE BRACING,

With navigable waters, which, in some measure, compel cheap transportation with a transcontinental railroad, which must, from climatic cause, be the carrier of the largest portion of the fruit products of the State, and yet the accession to our population has, in the past five years, been very small. Why is it? The answer seems plain. There are a great many dead men in northern California. I do not wish to be offensive, but the person of whom one of our local papers speaks, who, when asked if he would help "roll the ball," replied, "Oh! this thing will move itself now," is a type of the men whose energy is spasmodic, and who are incapable of perceiving how, and with how much force and zeal, and at what cost southern California has presented her merits. It has been done

BY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING,

And by the persistent and constant use of the press. Let me give you an illustration of the difference in methods: Placer county in 1885 carried off prizes at the State and Citrus Fairs. In 1886 she was awarded at the State Fair the first prize for "general exhibit." At the Mechanics' Fair, at San Francisco, she carried off six of the highest prizes for exhibition of fruit. There was not more than a mention of these successes in the local press. If Los Angeles county had been equally successful in a contest, it would have been telegraphed to every city in the Union, painted on the rocks, blazoned on every wall, told in every guide-book, put into the hymns and creeds sufficed for editorials for a year, and even the Court of St. James would have heard of it. If you expect to entice immigration you must engage the Press, and your first duty is to

SUPPORT GENEROUSLY YOUR LOCAL PAPERS.

Subscribe for and write for the country press and your reward will be an hundred fold. Another advantage southern California has over our section is that the bankers and capitalists believe in the future of that lovely land. It is part of my business to examine values in the State, and I find that the margin of loans is wider in the south than it is here. If we expect to make rapid strides we must have cheaper money. The principal of taxing money is essentially wrong. Money is not property. It is a mere vehicle of exchange. It is mine this moment: it is yours the next, and when it is taxed as it is in this State on a certain day, at a certain hour, it is merely taxed because it is unfortunately in repose in the hands of some unfortunate at that certain hour and day. It is a mistake to suppose that the capitalist pays the tax on money. He merely shifts the burden on the producing and using

CLASS WHO USE THE MONEY.

The same objection may be made to the taxation of improvements, as trees and vines are called. By taxing growing trees and vines before they become productive, you are simply handicapping enterprise and delaying the era of prosperity. This proposition I know will meet with some objection. But this is not the place to thoroughly discuss it. It suffices for me merely to suggest, and let others concerned agitate the question. I will, however, put it in another shape, and ask: "Would there be any valid objection to the State giving a bounty to whoever should plant ten acres of oranges?" Is not such a policy on a plane with a protective tariff which protects one industry at the expense of increase cost to the consumer? Does not the State support, by appropriation of money derived from general taxation, the Viticultural Commission, the Horticultural Society, and the silk culturists? Why not adopt at once the system of exempting from taxation, say for five years, growing vines and trees?

AN ACCESSION TO OUR POPULATION

Would tend much to solve the Chinese problem. The land in northern California will be divided into forty-acre tracts. Each forty-acre tract, properly planted into vines and trees, will need not less than four constant laborers. As soon as winter comes plowing begins. In the spring pruning occupies the time; in the summer cultivation and pruning, and in part of the summer and fall the gathering, drying and marketing of the fruit demand constant toil. With those who come to buy land will come those who come to toil, and these, with the shifting thousands of laborers who find employment in our grain fields but twice a year, will displace the mass of Chinese laborers.

It has been so often said, until it is now trite, that forty acres are enough, but such general expressions carry no conviction to Eastern people. They are so accustomed to large fields for farming purposes that it seems incredible that forty acres are enough to support a family. To present the truth to the practical man the Immigrant Aid Society might collect and print the experiences of

A NUMBER OF TYPICAL HORTICULTURISTS,

Showing the number of acres, and trees and vines, the varieties, products, receipts, and cost of cultivation. Much harm has been done by the publication of extraordinary yields, especially of grapes. I read of a man the other day, and I have no doubt it is true, who gathered forty-five tons of wine grapes from three and a half acres of land. But he won't do it next year, nor the next. The beginner, who is not experienced, who rationally prunes his vines, is disappointed when he compares the product of his land with such yields. The Eastern man who is searching for a home, in comparing the capacity of land, sets up a false standard, and if truthfully dealt with will not pay the true value of the land offered. The truth is, the average yield of a wine-grape vineyard, producing high-class grapes, is not over four tons per acre. But isn't that enough? At the price paid for the better class of grapes, such as are now being planted in the State, the return would be, if sold to the winery, say, $90. The cost of good cultivation and delivery will not exceed $30 per acre, leaving you a net prafit of $60. This is the plain truth. There may be exceptions, but it is due to unskillfulness, or want of the right kind of grapes. Suppose the net profit should be $50, this would be the interest at 10 per cent. per annum on $500. If orange culture is equally profitable, is it any wonder that

AN ACRE OF ORANGES,

Ca dbe sold at Riverside for $1,000? I believe that an acre of land, containing a full-bearing vineyard over five years old, is worth, as an investment, not less than $1,000. Of course, there are conditions that the grapes are the best and suitable to the climate, and that the vineyard is not too remote from a railroad. Is there any vocation in this State that offers, as viticulture, such certain returns; that affords one such a field for experiment, and that can be pursued amid the blessed surroundings of home?

"Cannot the production of grapes be overdone?" says the doubter. Let us examine the question. After a certain point of production is reached for the home supply, we must look to the country east of the Sierras for our market. Now, the grape to supply that market must be sweet, large, showy and unbruised by transportation. Grapes will grow on any soil almost, but all soils will not produce a table grape. The land must be deep, loamy, rich, and easily drained. In some sections the climate or soil, I do not know which, prevents the coloring of, say, the Tokay. In some sections the

GRAPES ARE NEITHER EARLY NOR LATE,

And they come, when ready for shipment, in competition with the Eastern grapes. You will perceive, therefore, that the area of California suitable for table grape-culture is somewhat circumscribed. It does not run into the millions of acres, as some orators and writers are fond of declaring. Again, you must be near the Central Pacific Railroad, or some of its branches, so that your fruit may be carried to the cars without being bruised. Look at the map, and you will be convinced that if all the land suitable for table grape-culture, and likely to be so devoted, was so planted, that we shall not raise more than enough to supply the Eastern demand. In 1885 in all the State there was planted of table grape: One-year old vines, 3,179 acres; 2 year-old, 5,200 acres; 3-year-old, 4,567 acres; and of 4-year and over, 6,253 acres—a total of 19,199 acres. Now, suppose that in three years from now 20,000 acres were in bearing, at an average

YIELD OF THREE TONS TO THE ACRE,

There would be produced 120,000,000 pounds of grapes, or 60,000 tons, requiring 6,000 cars for transportation. This seems to take one's breath away, but when we know that from the Los Angeles section there was sent East 2,000 cars of citrus fruit, I think it easy to believe in the capacity of our Eastern brethren to consume all the grapes that California can raise. We must also reflect that the average production of grapes suitable for shipment per acre is not three tons, the best being selected and the remainder sold to the wineries.

But I think that our chiefest and most reliable industry will be the making of wine, and in this respect

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HAS NO RIVAL IN THE SOUTH.

We are masters of the field. Byron said that man, being reasonable, must get drunk, but with a wise philosophy he might have truthfully said, being reasonable, man will drink. We are daily brought face to face with the drink question. The paupers, the drunkards, the insane, are used constantly as illustrations against the use of alcoholic drinks. Statesmen will tell you that the law is ineffectual to restrain the indulgence of the appetite for strong drink. Scientists will tell you that the effects of fermented liquor is essentially different from that produced by distilled liquors. That only in those countries whose inhabitants uses distilled liquors is drunkenness found, and that in wine-producing countries the people are light-hearted, joyous, industrious and contented. I deal with this question as I find it, and as a matter of conscience I am in favor of

WINE-MAKING AS A PURELY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

From the time when Noah planted a vineyard to that blessed time at Cana of Galilee, when "The conscious water saw its God and blushed," and thence to the present time, men have drank wine.

California is to be the great temperance society of the Union, teaching men to use the blessings of God without abusing them.

There need be no fear of the over-production of good, cheap wine. I do not want to be dreary with statistics, but let me tell you that before the phylloxera attacked the vines of France that country produced nearly 2,000,000,000 gallons of wine. That amount must be supplied from somewhere, to fill the "aching void" made by the ravages of the insect. The French may do it by sophistication and adulteration, but

IT IS THE OPPORTUNITY OF CALIFORNIA

To educate the people of the United States to a taste for simple, pure, cheap, healthy wines.

Mr. Gundlach estimates the vintage of this year at 19,500,000 gallons, produced in the following

Counties:	Gallons
Napa	4,800,000
Los Angeles and San Bernardino	4,200,000
Sonoma	3,100,000
Fresno and San Joaquin	2,100,000
Santa Clara and Santa Cruz	1,700,000
Contra Costa and Alameda	1,200,000
Placer, Yuba, Yolo and El Dorado	500,000

This is but a drop in the bucket to what in ten years will be the vintage of the State. By that time the taste for

TABLE WINES WILL HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED.

In 1885 there were of wine grapes planted, of 1 year old, 15,549 acres; 2 years old, 19,378 acres; 3 years old, 21,495, and of 4 years old, 21,495 acres, making a total of 91,488 acres. I think it possible that the above is an underestimate, as it is reported by the Assessors. At any rate, it will not be long before we will produce 50,000,000 gallons of wine. We have been struggling long to obtain the recognition of our wines, and the day has now come. Everybody but a snob recognizes the fact that in California to-day there can be obtained a better claret, or Riesling, or Burgundy than is generally imported to this country. The purity of our wines commend them. In Paris, lately, the Commissioner of Agriculture obtained 123 samples of wine sold in the shops, and had them analyzed, and of that number only seven were made from the grape, the remainder were merely manufactured. When we have the bravery to call boldly, wherever we go,

FOR CALIFORNIA WINES,

Then we shall receive the reward we merit. I like the boldness of our friend, Foster, who placed side by side with his raisins the best box of Dehesia raisins and challenged comparison. He was as bold and firm as Athanosius. Placer county and Foster against the world, he said.

To those contemplating the growing of wine grapes, I have this caution to make:

The phylloxera has devastated the vineyards of France, and millions of dollars have been spent to repair the damages and arrest destruction. The insect is in California, and though its progress is slow, there is nothing but one thing to prevent its spreading over the State. That thing is to plant resistant roots. Sometimes I feel that I, with some others, may be likened to Jeremiah in our lamentations over

THE PERSISTENCY OF PEOPLE

In planting vines on their own roots. There are many people whom I have met this year who proposed to plant, who never heard of resistant vines, and I take this occasion to enforce the caution.

Resistant roots, i. e., Riparia, Rupestris and California, can be purchased as cheaply as any other roots, and in the second year can be grafted for about $10 per acre. The advantage of such grafting is, that besides being safe from insect depredations, the vines produce more abundantly, and the buds expanding later than the buds of ungrafted vines, are thus saved from the danger of frost. In the meantime you can be studying the variety of grape you wish to raise. Climate, soil, exposure, and your pecuniary condition will determine the kind. Whatever you do,

DO NOT PUT OUT THE MISSION GRAPE,

If you are concerned in maintaining the present credit of California for high class wines. Another piece of advise I would give is to be prepared to make your own wine. Your profit will be one-third more than if you sold to the winery.

Do not be carried away with the ambition to be a large vineyardist. There is a limit to the care a man can give a vineyard. When he goes beyond that he will fail, no matter how excellent is his superintendent. The thousand-acre man can never produce a high wine, nor can he have any happiness under his vine. The charm of rural life is destroyed by the perplexities of so large an estate.

I have trespassed too much upon your time, and will close. I have the highest hopes for

THE FUTURE OF CALIFORNIA.

Our boys are growing up to take our places. What can they do for a living? The Trades Unions shut them out from every chance to learn trades, if, indeed, there are any trades to learn; the professions of law and medicine are crowded, and a boy may be a clerk for years, and yet he is only a clerk. I know of no life comparable to that of an intelligent and skillful vineyardist. It will engage all his learning, and bring him into contact with the keenest and most progressive minds in the State. He will not rust out with forty acres of grapes about him.

With these foothills of the lordly Sierras festooned with vines, and homes on every hillside shaded by the green and gold of the orange, and when our sons and daughters shall turn from the illusive pleasures of city life to the enduring charm and contentment of country life, when wine and oil are the gladness of our domestic table, then the Golden Age will have come; then California will have achieved her destiny.

Remarks of Professor E. W. Hilgard.

On being introduced, Professor Hilgard, of the State University, said that he was not prepared to deliver an address. He came up from San Francisco, having a spare moment, to see how the citrus exhibit of this year compared with that of last season. He did not see last year's exhibit until it was removed from this city to San Francisco. He was pleased with this exhibit. That of last year was good; this one is very much better. It seems inexcusable that this country should have been so long neglected. Our Eastern friends are just now being enlightened upon the capabilities of our soil and

THE SALUBRITY OF OUR CLIMATE,

Facts long since known to our people, but unheard of outside our home circle. The unpleasant odor of our exhausted gold mines has not yet departed from the nostrils of the gold-seeker. He yet believes that El Dorado and Placer are not capable of any other product. He must soon realize, as all others now do, that the diversified products of our foothill soil are more profitable than was ever the gold product. Upon the fruit and wine industries depends the future prosperity of California. He said he had an opportunity last year of testing some of the citrus fruit of northern California after it had been exhibited at the citrus fairs both in this city and San Francisco. The experiments could not be called a fair test, as the fruit had not been plucked with that purpose in view, yet notwithstanding these facts

THE RESULT WAS HIGHLY GRATIFYING.

The present boom in southern California was the result of two things: first, her meritorious fruit and climate; second, judicious advertising. The citrus products of this section are good. Some of the best oranges you have here are accidental seedlings—fruit without a name. Out of eighteen samples the average of acids was within .02 of a per cent. of those of Riverside. That is not a bad showing. He could not say so much about the sugar, for it was too near the time when the orange loses its sugar. One sample, however, came within one-quarter of one per cent. as much as the Riverside, which is an excellent showing. This was

A BUTTE COUNTY SEEDLING.

It was very near the maximum of the Riverside orange. You must understand that there are climatic differences between this section and that of Riverside. You must not select the best variety from Riverside, and expect that it will do as well here as there. Some varieties of grapes do better in the south than here. Others produce and ripen to perfection here that are a failure in the south. The best varieties of pears and apples grown in the two sections are not the same in either. A good fruit in the north may prove worthless in the south, and vice versa. Why should the orange be an exception? The navels grown in northern California, an Australian variety, are very different from those grown at Riverside. They have more acid and less sugar. He regretted that the samples sent him were not accompanied with the name of grower

AND LOCALITY WHERE PRODUCED.

He agreed with Mr. Maslin upon the proposition that wine-making was in the interest of temperance. The prohibitionists were on the wrong track. Teach the people to drink pure light wines, and whisky and distilled liquors will be discarded and the people will become more temperate. Make good, pure wines and you will aid the cause of true temperance. He thought the time would come when Europe would import largely of California wines. We already have a monopoly in the United States, and soon will have an established reputation in all the foreign countries.

THE FOOTHILLS OF EL DORADO

And Placer raise as good grapes and produce as good wine as any other portions of the State. One thing that had militated against those counties in the past was that the wine made there was inferior. This, it has been ascertained, is not because the grapes are not suited for choice wines, but because the vineyardists did not have a proper knowledge as to how to make good wine. Good wine is like a baby. It must be nursed to make it good. Quality and not quantity is what gives

REPUTATION TO A WINE COUNTRY.

In southern California they irrigate a great deal because they need it badly. In northern California we need but little; our water comes enough and at the proper time from the heavens. In setting out orange trees be sure and not get trees that have been irrigated. Trees forced by irrigation are not suitable for transplanting. Nursery trees should not be irrigated, and never irrigate a tree if you can get along without it. You who now irrigate might get along with less irrigation if you would cultivate the soil more. Less water and more muscle expended on the hoe and plow will produce hardier trees and better fruit.

Additional Exhibits.

The following is intended to close and round out our notes of all the exhibits. If any have been omitted it is due to the fact that a goodly number are not marked with the exhibitor's name, and still more are misplaced. The counties with small exhibits have nearly all suffered by such exhibits being scattered here and there, and this is due in turn to their having failed to reserve space and not coming in until every nook and corner was crowded:

SONOMA—General M. G. Vallejo, oranges and lemons.

SAN JOAQUIN—San Joaquin is the casket of a great portion of the San Joaquin valley, drained by the river of that name. It is as nearly in the center of the State as can be. Its area is 1,360 square miles, of which 1,210 is great valley (including 310 of adobe and 320 of tule) and of lower foothills 50, while of coast range mountains it has but 100 square miles. It is essentially a wheat-growing county, but it raises grapes largely, fruits to a large extent, and oranges, lemons, olives, etc., to some extent. So little attention has been given to citrus fruits because the interest centers in grain-growing and the soil is not uniformly favorable. The north end of the county has a sandy loam, deep and easy to work, and well watered, and timbered with willows, sycamores and oaks, and is capable of producing the best kind of citrus fruits. The west side of the section is the great watermelon producing area. The southern part of the valley, south of French Camp slough and west from San Joaquin plains, is level and sandy and useless back to Farmington black lands. This part needs irrigation. West of the river the land also needs irrigation. The foothills has soil from dark to light loam and red gravelly land. The climate is warm and especially favorable to earth growth production in great luxuriance. The county is a rich and prosperous one, and its lands as a whole capable of all vine, tree and grain growth that is attempted anywhere in the State. Its exhibits at the fair are few, as little effort was made, and that by only a few and at a late hour. San Joaquin will not certainly be left behind another time. She shows products as follows: S. Littlehall, Stockton, Præparturiens walnuts (early), French walnuts, very large, Ceretena walnuts (late), English walnuts, Bijou walnuts, almonds; W. J. Adams, dried figs; Mrs. M. L. McLee, Stockton, nuts, quinces; F. J. Littlehall, olives; B. F. Bayley, clusters of oranges and baskets of oranges; Mrs. E. A., Stockton, fine clusters of oranges and persimmons; Alex. Chalmers, oranges: H. S. Sargent, oranges; W. C. Daggett, oranges; B. W. Bours, oranges; Jas. Heed, Lodi, oranges.

NEVADA (additional)—Felix Gillet, Nevada City, dried prunes (D'Agen), double, petite and single; very fine, and attracts much attention. A. B. Dresbach, Indian Springs, raisins, very fine flavor. Grapes, at an elevation of 300 to 3,000 feet, are as prolific as in any county in the State, and the fruit is a better flavor, vine two years bearing five pounds each; three years, ten pounds each; five years, about eight tons to the acre. We have spoken of Nevada as a mountain county, but it was error. Professor Hilgard, in his report to the Census Bureau, thus classifies it: Lower foothills, 440 square miles: higher foothills and Sierras, 550 square miles; total, 990 square miles. The west half of the county lies within the foothill region, and embraces land suitable for farming. There will be about 100,000 fruit trees planted in Nevada county this year, due largely to the influence of the Nevada County Land and Improvement Association, which has spent a great deal of money and are sparing no efforts to bring the resources of Nevada county to the attention of immigrants coming to California, and the result will be a large influx of people to this section of the State, which has many local advantages for the producer. A 15-year-old pear tree at the Bowen Hill Nursery, Nevada City, yielded 1,500 pears, Buerre Easter variety; Winter Royal, 1,400; Duchess, 900; Clairgeau, 1,100. A walnut tree of E. Chawonaut, Nevada City, a barren kind that was grafted in 1880 into Præparturiens, grew this year 210 pounds of nuts. The tree was literally breaking down under the burden of the nuts.

SACRAMENTO (additional)—L. S. Stewart, Brighton, canteloupes picked in December, and young apples growing in December, watermelons, ripe, picked in December; Junior Turner Harmonie, Sacramento, beautiful floral piece, a harp; fine flowers from Miss —— Smith, Mrs. L. Upson, Mrs. F. L. Julian, Mrs. Mayor Brown, Mrs. Jessie Tufts, Mrs. D. G. Ross; oranges, very fine, by Judge N. Greene Curtis; E. R. Parson, Grand Island, pecans and clusters of oranges; T. Lynn, apples; Simon Ash, Italian chestnuts, Mandarin oranges, persimmons; F. Frazer, oranges; Mrs. Monuch, oranges; M. Ethers, Isabella grapes, ripe December 15th; Samuel Ash, Italian chestnuts; O. E. Hughes, walnuts; J. Rutter, fine exhibit of grapes, walnuts, pumalos, olives, persimmons, dried figs, nuts, Muscatel raisins. Mr. Rutter's is a large and very superior exhibit. He is a fruit-grower of large experience, and has finely cultivated lands at Florin as can anywhere be found. J. H. Kerr, Elk Grove, large bundle of tobacco grown in Sacramento county. S. E. Carrington (city), splendid persimmons, large oval, firm and plump; none finer are shown. Weinstock & Lubin, Almeria grapes, grown in Spain and shipped in cork dust to New York, and thence sent to Sacramento as curiosities. Mrs. J. Gray, oranges, persimmons and lemons; S. E. Vandercook, trees just started; John Roach, strawberries; F. P. Chapin, Brighton, sun-dried fruit; a 257¾-pound squash, grown at Riverside dairy; H. Fisher & Co., beautiful lot of candied or preserved fruits; S. S. Southworth, exhibit of Arizona-grown oranges and lemons; Mrs. S. E. Wriston, Galt, two splendid clusters of fine oranges; Dr. O. Harvey, Galt, two lots of exceedingly fine soft and paper-shell almonds. Frank Swift, M street, Sacramento, exhibits limes ripe from his splendid tree. It is a remarkably fine showing of ripe fruits, and attracts especial attention for the excellence of the fruit.

SANTA CLARA—Is one of the richest, most fertile, healthful and inviting counties of California. In grains, fruits and vines she has few equals. Located at the door of San Francisco, with warm valleys, near the coast, gentle foothills and some Coast Range mountains, fertile and tillable to their tops, she has the coast breezes, and hence is a little later in products than more central and warmer sections. Her soil is very much varied in character, with only a trifle that is not to be classed exceeding good or first-class. She raises all the cereals, fruits and vines, and has mineral and other products. She makes but a small exhibit, as no one took it in hand, but after the first day of the fair a few citizens hurried together a few exhibits. The truth is, not all our counties have been awakened fully to the great benefits of the fair, but the lesson received this year will not be lost upon them now. Santa Clara shows: The Catholic Fathers, Los Gatos, varieties of oranges, lemons, persimmons and quinces; D. McMurray, Los Gatos, four boxes of oranges, also lemons; C. Yucco, six miles south of San Jose, one box limes; C. C. Small, near San Jose, seedling oranges and lemons; A. J. Fowler, Evergreen, near San Jose, seedling oranges and lemons; J. P. Pierce, Santa Clara, English walnuts of two varieties and persimmons; A. Block, Santa Clara, two varieties of English walnuts; Henry Curtner, near San Jose, several boxes of different varieties of oranges and lemons; Isaiah Shaw, three miles east of San Jose, an assortment of oranges and lemons; F. J. Fuller, six miles east of San Jose, varieties of oranges; J. B. Fuller, six miles east of San Jose, oranges and persimmons; Mrs. Gray, San Jose, English walnuts; Paul Burns Wine Company, San Jose, several cases of fine wines and brandies of choice varieties; F. J. Smith, near San Jose, oranges; John Rock, San Jose, date palms, pomegranates, oranges, five varieties of olives—Rubra, Calumballa, Tendulina, Oblonga and Praecox; Dr. Mintie, five miles east of San Jose, oranges; Henry A. Brainard, San Jose, four boxes of almonds and one box English walnuts. A large lot of figs and prunes are now being put in place, the exhibitors of which we are not able to nowname.

CONTRA COSTA—Lies between the San Pablo and Suisun Bays on the west and north, Alameda county on the south, and the San Joaquin river and county on the east. It is a rich and fertile county of 809 square miles, of which 105 are great valley, 25 tule, 625 Coast Range (low hills), and small valleys 625. It is a warm county, with bay breezes. The surface is largely hilly, with one mountain (Mount Diablo), rising 3,896 feet. She has several rich, well-watered valleys, and her soil greatly varies, but we have not space now needful to describe the great number of kinds. Yet we may say that better farming land cannot be found than can be had in Contra Costa's rich little valleys. Dairy industries, fruit and grain-growing, coal-mining and fishing are her chief industries. She stands eighth among grain-growing counties as to amount, but among the first as to quality. Most of her valleys are notable as being totally exempt from frost—due to topographical formation and the hill-locked character of these garden spots. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly. Citrus fruits have been but little grown, because no one has given thought to the matter, deciduous fruits and grains absorbing attention. It is a very healthful county, free from many causes of disease that elsewhere prevail, and has a reputation that registers very high in the sanitary record. These exhibits are on display at the fair: A. E. Martin, near Martinez, two varieties oranges; C. Fish, near Martinez, lemons; C. E. Webster, near Martinez, oranges and lemons.

AMADOR.—Amador is a fruit-growing, grazing, lumbering and grain-growing county. It is mountainous in the east, with rolling hills in the west. There are a number of charming and rich valleys, producing fruit luxuriantly. Coal is largely mined in Amador. The county lies south of El Dorado, north of Calaveras, east of San Joaquin. The climate is equable, neither very cold nor warm. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam, with red soil on the uplands. There is plentiful waterfall, and yet for irrigation no county is better situated, ditch properties of vast value and extent being at the command of the farmer. The healthfulness of the county is notable. The county is prosperous, the people well-to-do. Quartz mining is a large industry, and the county is second in the list of gold-producing counties. Land is cheap, and nearly every acre in the county can be cultivated. The upper part of the county has fine turnpikes, and the lower part has railroad connection. Vast quantities of virgin timber crown the hills and are of great value. Amador, though so large a fruit-growing county, makes a small showing at the fair, because there has been as yet no citrus organization formed. J. A. Scott, of Oleta, shows fine apples, cork oak, tree wood, etc. There are shown a few oranges, some dried fruits, etc. J. Northup, near Lancha Plana, shows fine seedling oranges in boxes and clusters, Japanese persimmons. Miss Cora Vanderpool, Plymouth, exhibits a handsome lot of flowers.

CALAVERAS—All we have said as to con formation, soil, fruit capacity, timber, irrigation and rainfall applies to Calaveras, which lies beside the former. Calaveras last year took the first premium for the best oranges. This year her exhibit is light, though her capacity has augmented. It is all due to lack of organization. Calaveras is a fertile, fruit-growing and a mining county, with prosperous people in small homes and general content. The climate is very fine, the air pure, light and invigorating. Calaveras shows these exhibits: Dangers & Ott, green chicory root, cork, oak bark and acorns, sun-dried chicory, prepared chicory; H. A. Messenger, fine lot of Tokay grapes and pomegranates; Thomas Sparks, oranges; W. O. Cutler, corn and chestnuts; Sanford & Thrift, ochre iron paint; H. A. Messenger, quinces, olives and persimmons.

ALAMEDA.—This county lies opposite to San Francisco. It is a warm valley and foothill county. All its soil is exceeding fertile, and nearly all under the highest state of cultivation. Its lands rate high, its homes are notable for the beauty of their surroundings. The county grows nearly everything possible to name that at all attaches to the claims of any part of California. Alameda makes but a light exhibit, for the reason that it is too early for her more moist climate, and that there is lack of organization. Besides, she is suburban to San Francisco, and all her tribute is to that place, and is so commercially great that she does not feel the need for new additions of population by immigration. R. P. Thomas, La Paloma Park, Berkeley Heights, lemons; Shinn's nurseries, Niles, Konah oranges, Japanese persimmons, Persian walnuts, sweet rind seedling lemons.

SUTTER (additional)—J. F. Vahle, quinces, persimmons, oranges and figs (cured). It is a full and varied exhibit, and full of instruction. A. Pendleton, Nicolaus, preserved figs in cans; very fine, and in many respects superior to any we find in the fair. They are put up in a way to preserve nearly all the juices of the fruit. They are packed for the trade. Mrs. J. H. Holmes, sun-dried figs; J. A. Parker, Auburn, a case full of as fine cotton as the planter of the South could have heart to pray for. It is of very great length of fiber, remarkable whiteness without bleaching, and is the first cotton ever seen in California. It is put on exhibition by Mrs. E. M. Carley, of Sacramento. If Sutter can raise much such cotton as this, she has capacity for vast growth of the plant, and to such advantage as to justify challenge to any rivals.

YUBA (additional).—On Wednesday we said: "Frank Kirshner, P. L. Hutchinson, J. M. C. Jasper, W. P. Cult and J. F. Baun, of Wheatland, on the Bear river alluvial and deep soil, show oranges and one magnificent top of an 8-year-old orange tree—a remarkably fine and heavily-loaded example." It should have been said that the growth was on *red* lands, and not on bottoms.

BUTTE (additional)—M. Reyman, Oroville, Sicily lemons; H. C. Bell, Oroville, seedling oranges; Frank Cress, Wyandotte, walnuts and figs; E. C. Carr, Powellton, Baldwin and Newton pippin apples; Wm. Dunstone, Wyandotte, oranges; Joe Gardella, Oroville, seedling oranges, apple quinces, shaddocks, pickled olives; Jesse Woods, Pentz, two varieties of almonds; L. W. and H. R. Clark, Bangor, seedling oranges; A. McNair, Hurlton, two varieties of apples.

LAKE (additional)—Captain R. S. Floyd, oranges, pumalos, pomegranates and persimmons.

TEHAMA (additional)—J. F. Gillson, oranges and lemons; Lou White, oranges; S. D. Clark, oranges; W. H. Graham, dried fruits, nuts.

COLUSA (additional)—S. C. Clark, Orland, oranges.

YOLO (additional)—J. Y. Dillon, Woodland, raisins, apples and pears, by Steiner & Barber, Capay valley; T. D. Worner, Capay valley, Muscatel raisins.

SHASTA (additional)—C. E. Thacher, potatoes and walnuts.

SAN FRANCISCO—Gregory & Barrett, example of ripe fruit canner.

Further List of Premiums Awarded.

ORANGES—BEST INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT.

First—A. Freitas, Newcastle, Garland range.
Second—C. M. Silva & Son, Newcastle, spring wagon.
Third—P. Norburg, Penryn, road cart.
Fourth—A. Moger, Newcastle, mirror.
Fifth—Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle, bedroom set.
Sixth—D. N. Friesleben, Oroville, vineyard and orchard harrow.
Seventh—Mrs. J. C. Gray, Oroville, silver wine set.
Eighth—C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, violin.
Ninth—W. R. Strong & Co., Orange Hill, bronze clock.
Tenth—W. J. Wilson, Newcastle, Imperial plow.
Eleventh—W. J. Pleasance, Vacaville, banjo.
Twelfth—K. Vogt, Knight's Ferry, dressing case.
Thirteenth—Mrs. M. Karr, Marysville, lamp.
Fourteenth—Isaac Lee, Florin, toilet set.
Fifteenth—M. M. Estee, Napa, pickle caster.
Honorable mention—Dr. McCurty, Santa Clara.

BEST TWELVE BUDDED ORANGES GROWN BY ONE PARTY.

First—Hall Bros., Penryn, berry dish.
Second—L. W. Buck, Vacaville, ———.
Third—A. Moger, Newcastle, album.

BEST TWELVE SEEDLING ORANGES GROWN BY ONE PERSON.

First—Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle, cake dish.
Second—W. H. Lee, Marysville, ———.
Third—C. Martel, Vacaville, ———.
Special merit—J. H. Nile, Rough and Ready, Nevada county.

BEST CLUSTER OF ORANGES.

First—George Peters, Oroville, six orange trees.
Second—C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, twelve persimmon trees.
Third—J. F. Curtis, Ophir, two navel orange trees.
Fourth—W. & R. Cantwell, Oroville, six chestnut trees.
Fifth—W. J. Pleasance, Vacaville, ten plum trees.

BEST EXH BIT BUDDED ORANGES.

First—A. Moger, Newcastle, gold medal.
Second—P. Norburg, Penryn, silver medal.
Third—C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, willow chair.

BEST EXHIBIT OF SHADDOCKS AND PUMALOS.

First—A. Moger, Newcastle, lamp.
Second—E. Tucker, Oroville, table-cover.
Third—J. Butler, Florin, album.

BEST INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT LEMONS.

First—C. H. Wilcox, Oroville, gold medal.
Second—George T. Rich, Florin, Sacramento county, silver medal.
Third—Mrs. M. Karr, Marysville, saddle and bridle.

BEST INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT OF LIMES.

First—C. Yaco, Santa Clara, special premium.
Second—Frank Swift, Sacramento, ———.

EVAPORATED FRUITS (ADDITIONAL).

Felix Gillet, Nevada City, special mention for particularly meritorious exhibit of three varieties of prunes.

WINES AND BRANDIES.

Largest county exhibit, Napa, diploma.

Brandies—First, Wm. Scheffien, Napa, gold medal; second, D. E. Knight, Marysville, silver medal; third, A. Harazthy & Co., Orleans Hills vineyard.

Yolo county—Wine set.

Sherry—First, Wm. Scheffien, Napa, gold medal; second, F. Seraroni, Napa, silver medal.

Port—First, A. B. Dresbach, Nevada county, gold medal; second, H. W. Crabb, Oroville, Napa county, silver medal; third, — Adamson, St. Helena, wine set.

Clarets—First, Benuger Bros., Zinfandel, 1883, St. Helena, gold medal; second, John Thomann, St. Helena, Burgundy, 1882, silver medal; third, Henry Hogan, St. Helena, Zinfandel, wine set.

White—First, Jacob Schraum, St. Helena, Riesling, 1882, gold medal; second, Napa Valley Wine Co., St. Helena, Riesling, 1883, silver medal; third, M. M. Estee, St. Helena, Paliacino, 1884, wine set.

Sweet Wines—Napa Valley Wine Co., Malaga, wine set.

Special mention for different class of wines—Napa Valley Wine Co., Hock, 1884; M. M. Estee, Napa, Cabernet, 1885; W. W. Lyman, Napa, Gutedel, 1885; John Thomann, St. Helena, Gutedel, 1884; H. W. Crabb, Oakville, Riesling, 1883; Napa Valley Wine Co., Gutedel; A. Harazthy & Co., Riesling, 1884; John Thomann, Pineau, 1884.

Following is the special report of the Wine Committee:

To the Executive Committee of Central California Citrus Fair, Dr. H. Latham, Secretary—GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed for the purpose of testing the wines and brandy on exhibition with a view of selecting three samples from the brandies, sherries, ports, clarets, and white wines, as well as to name the apparent best county exhibit for which your committee has been pleased to offer premiums, respectfully beg leave to present their report herewith.

In arriving at our conclusions we may have erred in judgment in some cases from these facts:

First, that we found the white wines and clarets, particularly from Napa county, of so excellent a character; second, the fact that in many exhibits we were unable to ascertain the age of the wines, no vintage year being marked on the labels to guide us in our judgment of the true merits of the wines and brandies of the same age, produced from the same variety of grapes.

However, after mature deliberation, without either favor or prejudice guiding us in our judgment, we have unanimously come to our conclusions, which we respectfully beg leave to submit as our best judgment for the awards you have so generously offered.

JAMES I. FELTER,
W. B. WEST,
JULIUS STRUTZ,
A. GONNET,
Committee.

NUTS—BEST INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT.

First—F. Gillet, Nevada City, silver service set.

Almonds—First, A. T. Hatch, Suisun, gold medal; second, W. H. Williamson, Routier's, Sacramento county, silver medal.

Walnuts—First, W. B. West, Stockton, gold medal; second, J. Shinn, Niles, silver medal.

Special mention—J. S. Phipps, Yuba City, walnuts; J. T. Vohle, Nicolaus, almonds; Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle, almonds, walnuts and Italian chestnuts; C. M. Silva & Son, Newcastle, almonds, walnuts and Italian chestnuts; J. F. Wolfskill, Solano, pecans and walnuts; Joseph Routier, Sacramento county, almonds, El Dorado county almonds, walnuts and Italian chestnuts; Chas. Camden, Tower House, Shasta county, Japanese walnuts, English walnuts and American walnuts.

Quinces—First, Dr. J. M. Frey, Newcastle; second, Mrs. S. Shields, Brown's valley, Yuba county; third, P. T. Olinger, Newcastle; special mention, G. W. Turner, Loomis; J. Gardella, Oroville.

Grapes—First, J. Rutter, Florin, Sacramento county; second, H. A. Messenger, Spring valley, Calaveras county; third, J. Gambs, Contra Costa county; special mention, E. W. Culver, Newcastle.

Apples—First, Thomas Frazer, Middletown, near Placerville, El Dorado county; second, Wm. Johnston, Anderson, Shasta county; third, W. H. Graham, Butte creek, Tehama county; special mention, Caleb Scott, Yankee Hill, Butte county; H. A. Frost, Dutch Flat, Placer county.

Pears—First, A. T. Hatch, Suisun; second, G. N. Lombardi, Placerville, El Dorado county; third, G. E. Brand, Grass Valley. Special mention—C. Sauer, Smith's Flat, El Dorado county; L. Styles, Greenwood, El Dorado county.

Pomegranates—First, Mrs. S. S. Pence, of Pentz; second, Dr. R. Parker, Oroville; third, T. B. Hutchins, Central House, Butte county. Special mention—William M. Jefferds, Brown's valley, Yuba county.

Preserved and canned fruits—Best individual exhibit: First, Capital Packing Co., Sacramento; second, Napa Canning Co., Napa; third, W. Treat, Davisville, Yolo county.

Cotton—Mrs. E. M. Carley, Sacramento City; special mention, G. W. Bonds, Wm. Caughlan, Marysville, W. J. Wilson, Newcastle.

Licorice—First, Isaac Lee, Florin, Sacramento county; special mention, J. Rutter, Florin, Sacramento county.

COUNTY PREMIUMS.

County exhibits—Best exhibit of citrus and other semi-tropic fruit, and including wine and brandy:

First class—Diploma, Placer county.
Second class—Diploma, Butte county.
Third class—Diploma, Yuba county.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Four schooners are reported to have been lost off the Maine coast.

Jennie Rice defeated a New York barber in a four-round glove fight.

At San Antone, Wednesday, Mrs. A. E. Walker shot two men who were intruding on her property.

Alfred Hawks murdered Fred Smith at Paint Rock, Ala., and was lynched on Wednesday night.

Jack McAuliffe has been awareded the light-weight championship of the world, Billy Frazer having failed to appear and fight for it.

Two men hunting in the Bad Lands district of Wyoming claim to have seen lately a volcano shooting up flames thirty feet into the air.

Cardinal Gibbons will probably start for Rome soon, and it is probable will have something to say about the Corrigan-McGlynn affair.

Surveyor Beattie, of New York, who was shot by Louis Bieral in his office at the Custom-house November 1st, resumed his duties yesterday.

It is rumored that Emperor William has written to the Czar, advising him to accept Prince Ferdinand, and thereby end the Bulgarian trouble.

Elias Speidel has sued the Trustees of the Harmony Society of Beaver county, Pa., for a division of the community property, valued at $8,000,000.

The headquarters of General Miles will hereafter be at Los Angeles, his department having been extended so as to include southern California.

Merlatti has completed his fifty-day fast. The doctors in attendance gave him a small quantity of specially prepared wine before giving him food. He is in good condition.

Pelissier gave a banquet in Paris on the 16th to United States Minister McLane and the French delegates to the ceremony of the dedication of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

At Switz City, Ind., on the 15th a portable engine blew up. A. H. Shoptaw, owner of the mill, was instantly killed, also his son James and nephew William Shoptaw. The boys were horribly mutilated.

Governor Alger, of Michigan, will give each of the Detroit newsboys a suit of clothes for a Christmas present. The boys will be measured next week, and the suits delivered at their homes on Christmas evening.

The Sierra Valley and Mohawk Railroad is being built at the rate of one mile a day. This company has over 400 men employed. They expect to have the road completed into Mohawk valley and in operation by Christmas.

The London *Times* says: "The Government must show that they, and not a secret conclave sitting in Dublin or New York, are the Government of Ireland, and in doing so they will be supported by the approval of every subject of the Queen who values law as a guarantee of freedom."

The Committee of the Reichstag to which the Government's military bill was referred, to-day rejected the clause proposing to fix April next as the date to put into effect the contemplated increase in the German army. The Commission also fixed the peace effective force at 450,000 men for three years.

Letters inclosed in pockets have been found behind the furniture in the reading-room of the Grand Hotel in Brussels. The letters are part of the mail which was recently stolen from the Ostend express. The waiters in the hotel recognize a photograph sent here by the London police as that of a former guest of the house.

The middle-weight combination of pugilists, composed of Dempsey, Burke, Costigan others, left Portland yesterday for New York. The exhibition given by the pugilists in Portland, Or., recently, was financially a grand success. Arrangements are now being made in the East for a fight to a finish between Burke and Dempsey.

A duel with swords was fought Thursday morning in Humboldt Park, Chicago. So little skill was manifested on either side that both the duelists were soon wounded, one through the breast and the other received a slash across the face. The cause of the affair was the disputed right to the hand of a lady, and the rivals are the editor of a pharmaceutical journal and a medical student.

The Dublin *Nation* learns that in connection with the proposal to send a British Envoy to the Vatican, Lord Iddesleigh asked the right of objecting to undesirable appointments to Catholic vacancies in Great Britain, and that the Pope answered him that persons who in any way violated the law would not be encouraged anywhere, as spreading the gospel of peace was the object of the Church.

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

J. R. Tibbatts, of the Olympic Club, defeated G. Nugerman, of the Eintracht Club, in a wrestling match Thursday night.

The California-street Railroad Company voluntarily paid its men $3 a day last week, in consideration of the extra labor thrown on them by the strike on parallel lines.

The jury in the Calvin Pratt forgery trial, after spending twenty-four hours in deliberating on the case, rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred until the 27th inst.

W. S. Ladd, a wealthy banker of Portland, Or., has offered to give $50,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary located on Haight street, in this city, on condition that an equal amount be raised for the seminary here before February 1st.

Following the example set them by their elders, the carmen, the day force of messenger boys employed by the American District Telegraph Company went on a strike on Thursday. They demand 75 cents a day in lieu of 5 cents a message, as paid hitherto.