STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Senator Fred Cox Elected President at the Annual Meeting.

The Board Compiles a Lengthy and Comprehensive Report of the Year's Work.

The State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting yesterday, the following members being present: Directors Boggs, Chase, La Rue, Carr, De Long, Hancock, Cox, Hardison, Gamble, Shippee and President Green.

The annual report was read by the Secretary, accepted, and ordered to print.

The election of officers was the next order of business. Upon motion, Director Fred Cox, of Sacramento, was unanimously chosen President of the board for the ensuing year. For Superintendents of the pavillion and park, Hon. H. M. La Rue and G. W. Hancock, Esq., were respectively re-elected.

Upon motion, the board memorialized the Legislature now in session to appropriate an adequate amount for the World's Columbian Exposition, that the State may be represented in fitting manner.

The dates of the next State Fair were set for September 7th to 19th, inclusive.

The matter of the spring meeting was referred to a committee.

The Committee on Premium Lists and Speed Programme will be announced the coming week.

The usual two, three and four-year-old trotting stakes were ordered to be given, as well as two additional pacing stakes for two and three-year-olds.

The board decided to offer a stallion purse of $2,500—2:18 class—10 per cent. entrance, of which 2½ per cent. is payable at the time of entry, February 28th, when the entries close; 5¼ per cent. payable April 1st, and 2¼ per cent. September 1st, divided into three monies; five to enter, three to start. It was also decided to offer the California State Fair Futurity trotting stake, guaranteed to be $7,500—for the produce of mares to be nominated March 15th, to trot as two-year-olds at the State Fair of 1893, and as three-year-olds at the State Fair of 1894. First race to be mile heats, two in three; second race, heats three in five; mares to be named on or before March 15, 1891. Open to all mares to foal in 1891. Any mare that has foaled or is due to foal in 1891 is eligible. The society guarantees the stake to be worth not less than $7,500, of which $2,500 to be given for the two-year-old race, and $5,000 for the three-year olds. The entrance will be payable as follows: $10 on each mare nominated March 15th; $15 November 1, 1891, when the foal must be named and described, and all foals upon which payments are made on November 1, 1891, shall be eligible to start in either or both races without further payment until June 1, 1891, when they must post $25 additional, and $50 more for starters the day before race.

Those desiring to start as three-year-olds shall on June 1, 1894, pay $50, with $100 additional for starters day before race. Entries to close with the Secretary March 15th. The board then adjourned to March 18th, when the premium list and other preliminary matters petaining to the State Fair will be considered.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the board is as follows:

OFFICE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1891.

His Excellency, H. H. Markham, Governor of California—SIR: The law wisely provides for an annual accounting by each of the institutions fostered by the State. To you and the public in general we herewith present a full review of our transactions for the year just closed. That we have as an agent of the State assisted in making public the various progressive features of the productive qualities of both soil and shop we are certain. That the public are enlightened and the producer benefited by these opportunities, we have no doubt. Accompanying and forming a part of this volume for 1890 will be found reports from the various district agricultural associations, weather review and statistics upon the most important agricultural resources of California.

OBJECT.

Periodically the question is asked, by those not directly interested in the cultivation of the soil, what the duties of the State Board of Agriculture are? For the information of all, we would say that our object is to conduct an institution by and with the consent of the State whereby the development of California resources may be encouraged, and the products shown in a practical manner; to bring attention to the public of the capabilities of our soil, or in other words to bring about a closer relationship between the producer and consumer.

The annual exhibitions, such as are conducted under the auspices of this Board, are as essential to the advancement of California's resources, and the relations are the same as between any other bureau of information in existence. Annually our report is published, containing much information of practical value to those interested and it is eagerly sought by the non-resident applicant who is seeking information as to California's capabilities, with the intention of locating in the State. Object lessons, such as are found each year at the annual exhibition, gives the producer from the most remote part of the State an opportunity to show his products, increase the market facilities of and attract attention in general to the section represented.

There is not one exhibitor out of the many that are annually found at the State Fair of California but what will say his personal business has been stimulated by the premiums received.

In the live stock department the annual sales run into the thousands. The producer and purchaser here meet and make their trades as their desires dictate. Here is found an assortment of breeds that would require months of time for the purchaser to examine but for an annual gathering of this character.

This society draws less upon the State in proportion to the amount of business transacted than any one of the other institutions under State control. It is not as many suppose conducted wholly at the expense of the State. It is merely aided to the extent of $17,500. It is almost self-sustaining, and were it not for the expense of keeping a large property, and the constant replacing of buildings, and building additional structures to keep up with the increasing demand for space we could make it self-supporting. The receipts and disbursements, as will be seen by reference to our financial statement, amount annually to over $100,000. Of the $17,500 given as aid by the State, $2,500 is expended for the care and insurance of the Exposition Building and the remainder (and more) is devoted to cash premiums which goes directly into the hands of the producers, thereby encouraging them in their good work. As from the soil and the work-bench comes the money that is used in daily commerce, too much encouragement to the sturdy tiller and mechanic cannot be given. If it is desirous to have a prosperous community, encourage labor, and you promote wealth; discourage it, and you promote idleness.

It is not our purpose to offer any defense for the institution, nor the manner in which its affairs are conducted, further than to make a clear statement regarding its object and standing. The work accomplished during the thirty-seven years of its existence speaks for itself in almost every county of this great State.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

California is a country of many climes, and its seasons are variable. The one just closed, from an agricultural standpoint, was not up to the average year in point of production of cereals, etc. The rains began early and were prolonged far into the spring, thereby wholly preventing the seeding of a large area of land prepared to plant, and the plowing of any, to speak of, that is usually winter sown. This drawback gave us a decided decrease in acreage to grain, and prevented as well the very large increase in tree-planting. Not one-half the acreage intended was planted to trees.

The yield of grain, for causes above assigned, was greatly hampered, the result showing but about thirty-seven million bushels of wheat againt nearly fifty million for the preceding season.

The yield for 1891 should be a great improvement over the past season, as the rains have been opportune, the weather since favorable to planting, and reports show that all the land available is being seeded, thereby giving us a large increase of acreage, which, with the usual spring rains should return a yield as great as the largest season of the past. It is not the great abundance of rain that makes a season prosperous, but its coming at periods needed is the great advantage. Six inches of rain during the months of November and December, with favorable weather following, gives us a much greater acreage than does double that amout of rainfall during this period, as there are many acres of our best wheat land that cannot be properly worked with a greater amount of rain. Any year that gives us from ten to fifteen inches of rain, coming at intervals during the seeding period with favorable weather between showers gives us a most prosperous season. Thus far the present season has been most favorable, and with a moderate rainfall to follow should give us an abundant yield, and corresponding prosperity throughout the State.

The great impetus given our horticultural interests by increased demands each year for our fruit throughout the entire country, is sure to encourage the further planting of trees, and it is safe to predict there will be a much larger acreage planted to trees this year than of any season of the past.

IRRIGATION.

We believe that irrigation is one of the most important interests to California. That while in the past a greater portion of the State has prospered without it, the advanced progress made by the use of water demonstrates its usefulness and necessity, especially in diversified farming.

The great abundance of water available in California for this purpose is likely to lead to undue extravagance and speculation in its use. We deem it proper to enact laws to compel economical and frugal use of all waters of the State.

While most of our arable lands are susceptible of cultivation without its use, the productions can be greatly increased by a drenching once or twice a year, and now that some attention is being given to the reclamation of arid lands, its use on this charcter of land is equal to one half the value of said lands when reclaimed, or made capable of cultivation.

OUR RESOURCES.

California is replete with remunerative resources, both natural and artificial. The natural resources embrace every kind and character of soil products, which find ready market for disposal. We maintain that the cultivation of the soil is the foundation of prosperity in any country, and more especially so in California, where the climate is a factor to this calling. Our agricultural developments show wonderful progression each season; the advancement is more marked in the horticultural line, which gives better returns upon small investment than other agricultural pursuits. In this respect we take the lead in the production of deciduous, tropical and small fruits, as well as vegetables, and as a matter of commerce these productions now occupy the position and give to us the same distinction the enormous yield our wheat fields did in years past. The character of our soils is such that it will be many years before the replenishing process of fertilizing, so common in other States, will be necessary here. The soil of California is of many kinds, all of which has its special productive qualities, so that the much desired variety of products, so beneficial to the prosperity of a State, are here obtainable.

In resources of interest to the wage-earner, California is abundant. Other than the demand from increased productions of the soil, there are new developments constantly being made that is of benefit to the laborer. The abundance of petroleum found and being worked in our southern mountain ranges; the existence, in close proximity to our metropolis, of bituminous rock, the use of which for street paving promises to be general, and the utilization of our various building stones now being used for the more substantial improvements, all give increased opportunities and demand for labor. Thus favored with natural advantages not to be found elsewhere, California is certain to prosper and grow into a thickly populated State.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1890.

The annual State Fair, in a State as productive as California, is looked upon as a highly essential occurrence, not only as a factor for the introduction of new products and wares, but as a means of keeping before the public the many miscellaneous resources of commercial value. for which a State may be noted. The consumer here expects to view the results of experiments, and obtain information relative to cost of production in, and capabilities of, the various districts of our State, and of matters and things in general affecting trade.

The small producer in his endeavor to obtain recognition by the public for the purpose of placing his article of trade upon the market is often nonplussed as to the mode of procedure. He applies to the merchant or manufacturer who is loth to take hold of and introduce his wares before there is a demand for them by the trade, whereas the public have no idea of its existence. His production may or may not be what is wanted by the people. He awaits the opening of the Exposition for the purpose of feeling the public pulse regarding his article, and to ascertain whether or not he has labored in vain. He establishes his booth in the exhibition. If his goods are of merit the public are not slow to recognize them, and immediately in commercial centers they are inquired for by the consumer, and the tradesmen are required by the constant demands to place the article in stock. This same experience has resulted in bringing into prominence many districts of our State whose agricultural advantages were wholly unknown before the exhibition was made at the State Fair.

Many similar cases of the ones mentioned has occurred within the observation of the management during the past decade and often great returns to the individual, and benefit to the community have resulted.

The accomplishment of this character of work more than doubly repays the State for the small expense required.

The State Fair of 1890 was the thirty-seventh annual exhibition given by the State Agricultural Society. In exhibits of a general character it was complete; all parts of the State had represeatation. In quantity, the agricultural products were not up to former years owing to the result of an unusual disastrous season to the farming community. The overflow of a great portion of river lands encumbered the farmers of those rich districts to such an extent as to preclude them from taking part as is usual in these annual exhibitions. But where the deficiency occurred by reason of the absence of agricultural products, it was more than met by an overplus of mechanical products. While our endeavors are to urge and promote the cultivation of the soil, our desires are also to aid in every way possible all kinds of mechanical pursuits, and the showing made at the exhibition of 1890 satisfied us our efforts were recognized.

The increased exhibition of live stock at the Park grounds over that of the year previous was an assurance that the opportunity was welcomed by the breeder. Over twelve hundred head of improved live stock was here exhibited, and the great benefit derived by the small breeder in being thus enabled without great expense to show his success in the interest, was gratifying in the extreme. No better chance is given the small breeder to attract the attention of the purchaser to his stock whereby he may realize, than at these exhibitions, and many of the heaviest and most successful breeders of improved stock in California received their first impetus to success at the State Fair. The value of these annual gatherings to a State cannot be estimated from a monetary standpoint. They have a most stimulating effect upon the various industries of a State, as competitive comparisons assist progression which is bound to result in additional resources, and the greater the number, the more prosperous will be the community at interest.

A full report of all exhibits, and awards made, will be found in that volume.

LIVE STOCK.

From its inception this society has been the advocate of improved breeding of live stock. Our schedule of awards each season since organization, show advancement in the inducements to breed the best.

Our aim has been to so impress upon the producer the fact that cost of maintenance of a well-bred animal is no more than that of one of an inferior breed, and the returns certainly more satisfactory, that he will in his selections be governed by the progressive spirit that prompted the advice.

The constant reiteration of this advice has had its effect, and it is with some degree of self-satisfaction that we refer to the character and breeding of all kinds of live stock reared in this State.

The great State of Kentucky, with all her advantages for the carrying on of stock-breeding, owes her reputation to the intelligence shown by breeders in the selection of high-class stock, whereby they had attained a standing that was hard to overcome. She was for years the recipient of our gold for stock of all kinds, but now our breeders, with one-third the experience of those of Kentucky, have been able to surpass them in prominence and production, and obtain returns from this same State for our highly developed trotting stock, which illustrates they are not slow in recognizing merit, and are still seeking blood of standard character and demand in their endeavors to excel.

The trotting breeding interest of California now forms a most important part in the resources of the State; in fact, it is one of our leading interests, and must be maintained and encouraged to the extent its importance demands.

During the season just closed the public sales in the city of New York alone of California bred yearlings and two-year-old trotters aggregated over one-half million of dollars, and the demand for this class of stock is such that our prominent breeders have arranged to hold these sales annually, not unlike the handling of our great fruit output, as by this method quick returns are obtainable, and as long as satisfactory prices are available the supply will be forthcoming.

The most remarkable returns during the season of 1890 by an individual breeder were those obtained by Hon. L. J. Rose of Los Angeles. This sale embraced the get of Stamboul (2:11) and Alcazar (3:20½).

Of the former lot were ten yearlings and ten two-year-olds, which brought in aggregate $74,800, or at an average of $3,740 each. Of Alcazar's get were offered six yearlings and six two-year-olds, bringing for the twelve head a total of $31,800, or an average of $2,650 for each.

Add to these amounts the sale of Stamboul for $50,000, and Alcazar for $29,000, and we have a grand total of $185,600 for the lot.

Can any State with double the experience of California make this showing?

That the judgment displayed in breeding was the leading factor we admit; that our climate and feed was an able adjunct we have no doubt; that it has been accomplished we know, and the part taken by this society in the encouragement of just this very idea of pre-eminence we are proud to claim was not a detrimental element in the make-up of the success.

In the encouragement of speed in the trotting horses, we have accomplished much more than was believed to be possible by those who in the past were opposed to us for our proclivities in that direction.

That it has been a benefit to values in our property no one doubts.

The history of this society in the promotion of this great interest makes plain the necessity of stimulation in more remote industries, and the success resulting in the many already accomplished emboldens us to renewed efforts towards the others.

The advancement made in this pursuit has encouraged the investment of capital not otherwise attractable to this State. Early development is one of the essential advantages we have, and the climate that assists in this is here to be found.

Our custom is and has always been in the furtherance of this breeding interest, to supply the advantages to demonstrate the capabilities of our stock. Under it we inaugurated in 1888 a contest open to all sires in training that year, and those taking part attracted the attention of the trotting-horse world to California's champions. Soon after negotiations for their purchase began, and resulted in the sale of one for $20,000 and another for $50,000, and a refusal of a like amount for another, and those prices were not given and offered for the machine use of racing, but solely for breeding purposes.

That this great trial of speed was of much value to the interest and State there is no question, and as it was brought about through the agency fostered by the State we feel a pride in its reference herein.

The same arguments in the breeding of thoroughbreds may also be used. As the most valuable events for this character of horses are given for the two and three-year-olds, early development of both body and speed will make them also an important article of commerce in the near future.

The location here of the most extensive breeding farm—Rancho del Paso—in the world, is sure to be an additional attraction for California in the advancement and extension of this industry, and we say to those contemplating engaging in the breeding of any all kinds of live stock, examine our advantages before locating elsewhere, and you will surely agree with us that there is but one place for the successful continuance of the breeding of stock, and that place is California.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

That the great water ways of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys are in danger of being entirely lost to navigation there is no doubt. That the valuable agricultural lands bordering upon these rivers are promised destruction is plainly discernable. So no time should be lost in securing the necessary assistance to preserve to navigation in a manner protective of the interest of the people of the interior these great natural highways.

In the development of the resources of a State the natural advantages for transportation facilities is a subject that is of the utmost importance to the community at large, and the continuance and maintenance of these advantages should be guarded with utmost diligence.

In the primitive days of California the first steps in the cultivation of our soil were encouraged by the navigable features of our great rivers, and for the first twenty years of our agricultural existence no other means were available for transportation of our products to market. That they greatly assist in the encouragement of the cultivation of the soil no one will deny, and the subsequent success of agriculture in this State is greatly due to the unparalleled productions, and the early showing made from these rich river lands.

As these water courses are the national highways for public use, and as the Government has absolute control of them between banks, their navigable features should be maintained by the General Government by clearing them of all hindrances to this important agent of the productive returns of the soil.

The utilization of the flow of water at flood periods, with the assistance of such artificial means necessary would in a short time give to us the deep and pure navigable streams of the past, that were of so much value to the present prosperity of the State. Neglect of levee districts to work in harmony has also been a most serious drawback to the absolute reclamation of lands in the river districts. A law of general character is necessary to bring about a closer relationship between districts, that one may be preserved without injury to others. There is no reason why this cannot be done, and until those interested directly agree upon such a measure, so long will effective work be delayed.

It is incumbent upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the State Legislature, to give this important subject their immediate attention.

The people of long suffering from these wrongs require it; the sense of right and justice demands it, and we say, that as a great interest is being yearly crippled by the prolonged delay and inaction, immediate relief should be speedily forthcoming.

FRUIT GROWING.

As the prosperity of a State depends upon its productive resources, allusions to merit in each department of soil yield should be herein made.

In the recognition, assistance and encouragement of the leading products of the past, this board have been most liberal. To capitulate fully the productive statistics of the State as a whole, would require more space than can here be given. Further on in the volume these facts will be fully shown.

The eagerness with which our fruit industry is watched by the moneyed institutions of the State, indicate an interest therein that will give additional use for money with corresponding benefit. Aid in the extension of this enterprise it needed should be available, as in that way can capital be better employed than in pushing soil productions. It is safer than in other mercantile pursuits as a rule, and when capital does take a start in that direction, we will see not only a land of bounteous beauty, but of unexcelled prosperity as well.

It remained for the sturdy and enterprising man to show what could be done, as with all industries, and now that capital no longer fears the experiment of a new departure, or avenue for its use, a greater progress will be seen within the next decade than has been shown in the entire past history of our State. The multiplication of demands for our fruits makes it certain that the old system of grain-growing, with its multitude of acres that are necessary to success, is entirely out of proportion to the returns made from a smaller area of land in the cultivation of fruit.

To thoroughly populate a country with an intelligent people, no better agent than fruit-growing could be brought forward.

Land susceptible to fruit-culture makes returns of from $100 to $250 per acre on an average in ordinary years, thus enabling from ten to twenty acres to make the returns usually acquired from 160 acres in grain-growing.

A wheat crop a few years since amounting to $20,000 or $25,000 attracted the attention of the world and required hundreds of acres to yield it. Now a fruit crop from 500 acres yields from $50,000 to $100,000, and is now the wonder in money circles.

These statements to the inexperienced seem extravagant, but they have been demonstrated in several instances during the season just closed, which gave us large prices, but we say quarter the returns and when can any other country or industry equal it.

We are met by objections to these statements by many that had the opportunities to reap the benefit but lacked the courage to make the experiment. But facts shown by figures are indisputable, and we will in this volume show in detail where the returns from fifty-eight acres of land in Sacramento County—forty of which is planted to orchard and eighteen to table grapes—yielded the past season $42,000, or nearly $800 per acre. This is an extreme comparison we admit; that good judgment, care and attention brought it about we will not deny, But cannot we say the same may be accomplished by any one who will give the subject the attention it requires.

Like other vocations, one will make great headway and be successful, while others will drag along in the old rut. But fit the man to the vocation and he will be as successful as the best.

Our fruit output for 1890 was in the neighborhood of 10,000 carloads of fruits in their different states, namely: Green, dried and canned. In aggregate this means at least 100,000 tons, which means a return to the producers of not less than ten million of dollars.

From this grand resource California reaps a benefit not elsewhere attainable from a like source. While the great stringency of the money market was troubling our Eastern brethren this State had a plentiful supply of that article to conduct its affairs.

This condition was due largely to the returns from our fruit shipments.

The increase each season of acreage coming into bearing has no effect upon the demand thus far. It has not been yet met, nor do we believe it will for some years to come as we are amply protected from such a likelihood on account of our State being the only one that is sble to produce many of the staple fruits.

Then, again, when we realize that the sixty-five or seventy millions of people in the United States is not only our market, and that after supplying them the remainder of the world is at our demand we should not hesitate in the extension of the business.

The area of production as a whole is small when compared with the remainder of the world where deciduous and citrus fruits are not susceptible of cultivation.

The progression of the fruit industry will be profitable to not only the owner and grower but to the towns of the State as well.

The establishment of canneries, the additional employment of help, all aid the communities at large, and the future of this great State will depend largely on this interest.

We cannot but think the time is ripe for all that care to embark in this industry. The markets are established, our products have the quality necessary to retain their reputation, and as a whole no industry at this time presents such flattering inducements for investment as does the cultivation of fruits.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF 1892.

California has more to gain by representation at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1892 than any other State in the Union. Her great extent of country; her desire for increased population, that the many undeveloped resources may be opened, and in which new blood, new ideas, and willing hands are necessary; and in the further development of the many and rich resources now in hand, are reasons why she should make a display and form a brilliant part of the grand exposition.

No State, or country, can make the display California is capable of in the Agricultural Department, and as the exposition will be international in character, the occasion is such that will show the wonderful growth, development and unlimited resources of our State in comparison with all the countries represented, and will reflect, we are certain, great credit upon the State and the intelligence of its people.

The importance of our agricultural interests, varied as they are and covering the largest wealth of the State, merits care and attention in their proper presentation, when we need fear no competition for supremacy.

With such facts as are obtainable regarding the opportunities and inducements for tilling the soil in California, as can be there shown, will make for us a reputation that will greatly assist in promoting immigration and further advertising our products, that additional market facilities may be had for their disposal.

In the majority of States in the Union our products are yet almost wholly unknown. We want advertising, because we have the products to advertise, and after the introduction they will make for us additional demands necessary to keep pace with our rapid growth.

The same advantages that have assisted our resources at home, through the medium of annual exhibitions, will be given us at the great Exposition with a broader field for action.

We appeal to the Senators and members in Legislature assembled not to be parsimonious in their aid to this grand event in which California has so much to gain and nothing to lose. We say to you that the public, and especially the producers, of California recognize that this is an extraordinary expense, and should not be a chargeable extravagance to the dominant party. In fact, it is to be hoped that no politics will enter into the discussion of the question by either of the great parties in Legislature represented, but that the good of the State, the welfare of the farmers and producers, whereby their achievements are to be shown, will govern the body in their action, as by the encouragement of soil products the prosperity of a State in all its branches of trade is assured. When a question of this character arises, and is unanimously indorsed by both press and public, it is a criterion that public opinion approves and consents to the measure.

The public are represented in the various departments of government by boards, commissions and other agencies, and there is not, that we are aware of, any opposition, but on the contrary unqualified indorsement of the proposed action.

Should the expenditure of any part of the appropriation be authorized through this department we will endeavor to have it judiciously used for the benefit of the State as a whole, that each county may be fully represented in its agricultural capacity.

We of California are aware that agriculture is our leading industry; upon this a showing should be made in keeping with our ability. The result, we are positive, will fully justify the expenditure of the amount of appropriation asked.

CITRUS FAIRS.

The encouragement of citrus culture, by the appropriation for fairs to be held in the State, at the period of production of this character of fruit, has with two seasons' experience proven a wise action on the part of the Legislature of 1889.

That an increase of taxable property to the State was caused by the stimulation and publicity given through those winter exhibitions is a well known fact.

The State Board of Agriculture, under whose auspices the appropriation was expended, were agreeably surprised at the first attempt made at Oroville last winter. To find an exhibition of from 1,500 to 1,600 boxes of oranges from a section of the State heretofore unknown in the commercial marts of the country in the production of this character of fruit, was a most interesting subject and one that created considerable discussion which resulted in the sale of much land, and the planting of a very large additional acreage in citrus fruits.

The great value of this industry to California, is that in different sections of the State, the ripening of citrus fruits occur at different periods, thereby giving the producers the advantage of an early market in one part, and of a late market for the other, which enables those interested in the culture of this character of fruit to receive full benefits without competition.

Then again, the cultivation of this product gives to California growers an almost continual fruit shipping season throughout the entire calendar year. From April to November for deciduous fruits, and from December to February for citrus fruits from the north, and from February until June the same character of fruit from the southern portion of the State. Thus the northern citrus fruit-grower gathers his crop, reaps the benefit of an early market, and has his returns before his brethern from the south are ready to pick; thence he is not hampered with competition, and the southern grower reaps a like benefit as the demand is but fairly opened until he is ready to take up and furnish fruit until the deciduous season opens.

The display of citrus fruits at the fair held in Los Angeles in March was one of great magnitude, and certainly portrayed the capabilities of this grand section of our State, whose achievements have long since been heralded throughout the land, and whose natural resources and abilities to yield in quantity and quality any and all products of the soil, are better known than all the remainder of our State.

A full report with details of awards, accompanied by valuable papers read upon the occasion referred to, as well as some facts and figures with names and addresses of growers giving actual profits in the culture of citrus and other fruits, will be found in this volume.

We recommend that the appropriation for these exhibitions be continued for another term of two years, when thereafter they should be self-sustaining.

IMMIGRATION.

Large land holdings in California have been from time to time severely condemned, and charged with being a serious drawback to immigration and detrimental to every interest of the State.

Many have undertaken the solution of this question, suggestions have been made, and action urged against the owners thereof toward the dissolution of these tracts.

The right to acquire, possess and protect property is given to all men under our organic law, and no arbitrary law or custom should exist that would deprive an owner of his property, be it great or small, without a fair and acceptable compensation therefor, and to think of or suggest any other method is not in keeping with rights of an American citizen.

The solution of this problem is to encourage the immigration of a class of people that are not speculators in any sense, but home seekers that desire to settle upon and cultivate the land, and make for themselves a productive property. Right here will be said. "How is this to be done upon a limited amount of money? We cannot buy this land that is now held by these rich owners."

But we say to this class of people with but a small amount of money at their disposal, you can buy land from these large holders, and at such a price, too, that will warrant you in so doing, and the payment for this land can be so arranged as to cover a period of time that will enable you to make it from the land itself. You can get this land at from four to six years, and the character of the lands are such as will produce in that time their purchase price, and leave to the worker a profit besides.

In no other way, in our opinion, can this question be solved, and the advantages that will come from it to the people in the future, will more than pay the State for the imaginary draw-backs it is supposed to have incurred upon the community.

By the system now in vogue for the disposal of these large holdings as herein referred to, we are sure to get an increase of population of an intelligent and desired class of people with some means, and that will be a credit to the State.

Thus we say these large land-holdings have not been such a serious draw-back as was supposed. On the contrary, we argue, they will be the means of giving to us not only desirable settlers, but, where required, a thorough system of irrigation. The extensive and costly irrigating systems of this State are the direct outcome of large land-holdings. These undertakings are of such magnitude that it is safe to presume they would not have been executed and carried to a state of efficiency if it had remained for the owners of small tracts to assume the responsibility and procure the necessary means.

Thus the owners of the small tracts, increased population will give us, will derive the benefit of the expenditure of large capita at an additional expense in the first cost of their land, moderate in proportion to the great results which follow the application of intellectual industry.

Through the combination of capital in several of our largest irrigation districts, lands heretofore known as "desert" have been by the great systems of irrigation used entirely reclaimed, and are now open to settlement for the small holder, and show wonderful results in productive qualities.

The accomplishment of which gives to the State an additional area of land for cultivation that has been and would continue to be a waste desert were it not for investments made by men of capital.

The organization of colonies for the cultivation of the soil is constantly going on in this State, and thousands of acres have been thus disposed of and are planted under this system.

The tendency to overcrowd the cities has been a serious drawback to the agricultural interests of our State, as well as detrimental to the newcomer, and until this class are induced to become productive neither the cities nor interior will make progress.

The opportunities now offered throughout the agricultural districts of California will surely induce settlement therein, and the next few years will show a prosperous period, which will as time progresses be of greater benefit to the cities and towns than through any other source attainable.

CROP REPORTS.

This State is sadly deficient in a method to obtain throughout the year, at intervals most needed, official crop prospects.

To the commercial centers its value cannot be estimated. To the farming community its benefit would be felt. There is no reason why such a system could not be inaugurated at a little expense by co-operation with the Signal Service of the United States.

This Society is willing to undertake the management if a sufficient amount of money is appropriated to cover its introduction and maintenance.

Modern appliances of every kind and character for the dissemination of knowledge are coming into use daily throughout the civilized world as a necessity to trade, and there is no reason why a State like California should not be able to keep the status of her productions and trade in general constantly before the public.

There is a bill now pending before the Legislature for the establishment of this bureau of information in connection with this Society at an expense not to exceed $1,500 after the first year, and but $3,000 for equipment the first year, which we hope, for the good it will be to California, will pass. It is hoped that the cry of retrenchment and reform will not go so far as to cripple the productive industries of our State, but that sufficient curtailment can be had without this injury that our taxpayers, burdens may be relieved to some extent.

FINANCES.

The season of 1890 was not as prosperous for the society as many of the preceding ones. This was due to two causes:

Firstly—The extreme lateness of the agricultural season gave the people no returns to speak of prior to the date of our exhibition, as the bulk of the receipts for both grain and fruit came in about the time and after the State Fair was held, whereas with a usual season money would have been more plentiful at a much earlier period.

Secondly—The great attraction given in San Francisco by the Native Sons of the Golden West in honor of the fortieth anniversary of the admission of California into the Union just preceding the annual fair attracted the largest crowd ever known to that city. The expenditure of money on that visit by the people that usually come to the State Fair precluded their attendance this season, which, of course, entailed a heavy loss in our receipts. The gate and privilege receipts fell short of the season of 1889 $10,681 84.

As our expenses of every character, except premiums, care and insurance of the Exposition building, must come from our earnings, and those for building and improvements from our profits, it can readily be seen the blow was a heavy one to our profit and loss account.

This state of affairs greatly crippled our improvements for the season, and we refrained from doing any more in this line than was actually necessary, although improvements are sadly needed at both park and pavilion.

New and additional stabling is required to accommodate the increased demand of exhibitors. The accommodations for display of agricultural machinery are meager, and the exhibitors find much fault with the limited space at our command.

What we need in this regard is an additional wing (of 100x400 feet) thrown across the west end of the main building, which should and could be devoted exclusively to the exhibition of agricultural machinery. The progression made in this valuable industry demands it, but until we have available funds this portion of our exhibition will be necessarily hampered.

At this time we find our assets and liabilities as follows:

LIABILITIES.

D. O. Mills & Co., loan	$7,772 26
Bills payable account	3,554 87
Stakes due fixed events	3,325 00
Spring racing account	973 45
Total	$15,625 58

ASSETS.

Entrances due account races	$3,540 10
Bills receivable	401 66
Cash on hand	253 72
Total	$4,195 48

Net indebtedness January 1, 1891, $11,430 10, showing gain for the year to be as follows:

Indebtedness February 1, 1890	$12,628 03
Permanent improvements made during the year	1,304 27
Total	$13,932 30
Indebtedness February 1, 1891	$11,430 10
Gain for 1890	$2,502 20

RESUME.

In the foregoing we have endeavored to bring to the notice of the world some of the superior achievements of our producers, the capabilities of production our soil offers, as well as to make a few suggestions of general interest to the people of this State.

California as a whole has ample advantages for the maintenance of ten times her present population, which could be expatiated in a much larger volume of space than we have here occupied. Suffice it to say, "a word to the wise is sufficient," and we believe there is no country in the world where the advantages are equal to those offered here for the soil worker. To this class we say there are grand possibilities which you should grasp without the aid of beautiful word painted allurements. We need this class of settlers in our midst, we have the soil that will yield, and in its workings there is far less risk of failure and much greater opportunity for success than in a majority of other pursuits.

In the extension of soil cultivation lies the future of California; that its progress will be marked and its achievements great, we are certain; that the result will fully justify our prediction, we leave for time to substantiate.

We append our financial statement in detail, to which we invite inspection:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

Cash on hand at commencement of year	$177 98
Total receipts from all sources	103,438 30
	$103,616 28
Total disbursements	$103,362 56
Cash on hand February 1, 1891	253 72
	$103,616 28

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, President.
EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.

County Hospital.

Dr. G. A. White, Superintendent of the County Hospital, reports that during the month of January, ninety-eight patients were admitted to the hospital; eighty-seven were discharged; ten died; one was born, and 202 remain on hand. The expenses for running the institution were $2,544 80.

Letters of Administration.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, widow of the late Edward Kelly, has applied to the Superior Court for letters of administration of the estate of her husband. The estate is said to be worth about $500.

"A GROWL."

MR. EDITOR: Although my taxes are small, yet they are as burdensome to me as if I paid much more. And as a tax-payer, I feel that I have a right to criticise those extravagances that are factors in the creation of high taxes. I have in my mind the county hospital. No sooner does the impecunious citizen become broken down and debilitated, than he rushes off to the hospital. Even persistent dyspepsia and constipation are getting to be excuses for admission. Hence, allow me space to enter my feeble protest against further continuance of this pernicious practice. It costs too many hard dollars for the treatment of these unfortunates, and it is high time that they should know that they can save the county that expense, by the judicious use of a few bottles of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla,—a remedy that within my observation is a sovereign cure for those too common disorders. If they won't take it they ought to be compelled to by some law that would meet the case. Under the circumstances a full hospital is inexcusable,—hence this growl.

A CITIZEN.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 3.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, $6 50@7 ℔ box; California, $4@5 50; Limes, $5@6 ℔ box, 75c @1 ℔ 100; Bananas, $3@3 50 ℔ bunch for Island; Cocoanuts, $7@8; California Oranges—Los Angeles, $2@2 25 ℔ box; Riverside, $3@3 50 ℔ box; do, Navels, $4 25@4 50 ℔ box; Mandarins, $1 25 ℔ box; Pineapples, 60c each, $7 ℔ dozen; Apples—Spitzenburg, $2 25 @2 75 ℔ box; Rhode Island Greenings, $1@1 50 ℔ box; mixed varieties, $1@1 25 ℔ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ℔ box.

CANNED GOODS—Assorted table, $2@2 10; Apples, $1 60; Apricots, $1 90; Blackberries, $1 95; Cherries, $2 40@2 60; Currants, $2 25; Gooseberries, $1 80@1 90; Muscat Grapes, $1 55@1 60; Plums, $1 60; Quinces, $1 95; Raspberries, $2 70; Strawberries, $2 70.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 25 ℔ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-℔ sack, 4c per ℔, $3 80 ℔ 100-℔ sack; Cornmeal, white, $2 25 ℔ 10-℔ sacks; yellow, $2 10 ℔ 25-℔ sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 50, 10-℔ sacks; 2 30, 100-℔ sacks; Hominy, $3, 10-℔ sacks; $2 80 ℔ 100-℔ sacks; Graham, $2 40, 10-℔ sacks; $2 20, 100-℔ sacks.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay $12@15 ℔ ton; Alfalfa, do, $12@14 ℔ ton; Bran, $21 ℔ ton; Middlings, $27 ℔ ton; Barley, whole, paying $1 55@1 60; rolled, $1 75@1 80; Wheat (choice milling), paying $1 35 ℔ cwt; Rye, $1 35; Wild Oats, $1 75@2 ℔ 100-℔; Tame Oats, $2@2 25; Corn, paying $1 30 ℔ cwt.

POULTRY—Dealers' prices: Live Turkeys, hens, 12@14c; gobblers, 12@13c; dressed, 14@15c; full-grown Chickens, $4@5 ℔ dozen; young roosters, $4@5 ℔ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@6; Pekin, $6@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ℔ pair.

GAME—Ducks, Mallards, ℔ pair, 50@75c; Canvasbacks, 75c@$1; Sprig, 40@50c; Widgeon, 25@50c; Teal, 35@50c; Quail, $1 25@1 50 ℔ doz; Gray Geese, 50@75c ℔ pair; Brant, 30@50c; White, 25c; Honkers, 75c@$1; Cottontail, 20@40c.

MEATS—Beef, 4½@5c; Mutton, 6½c; Lamb, 9c; Veal, large, 5@5½c; small, 8@8½c; Hogs, 4@4½c; dressed Pork, 7c; Hams—Eastern, 14@15c; California, 11½c; Bacon—Light Medium, 9½c; selected, 11c; extra light, 12½c; extra light boneless, 13½@14½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, new crop, 8@9c; Timothy, Eastern, 6@7c ℔ ℔; Pop Corn, Ear, 3@4c; Shelled, 4½@5½c ℔ ℔; Red Clover, 10@11c ℔ ℔; Red Top, 6@7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 11@12c; Almonds, new, 14@16c; Peanuts, California, 6@7c; Eastern, 6@7c; Lard (California), cans, 8½@9c; Eastern, 8¾@10c. Hides, salt, light, 5c; medium steers, 6c; heavy steers, 8c; heavy cows, 5c; dry, 9c. Tallow, 3½c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.

FLOUR—Trade moves along quietly, without any deviation in values. We quote: Net cash price for Family Extras, $4 15@4 25 ℔ ℔; Bakers' Extras, $4 05@4 15; Superfine, $3@3 25.

WHEAT—Favorable, causing softer tone in prices. Standard shipping grades are not quotable at over $1 37½ ℔ ctl, while $1 38¾ is a full figure for choice product at the moment. Milling quality ranges from $1 41¼ to $1 43¾ ℔ ctl.

BARLEY—The sample market has undergone no change of consequence in a week. We quote as follows: No. 1 Feed, $1 52½; choice, $1 53¾; common grades, $1 50@1 51¼; Brewing, $1 57½@1 50 for fair to good, and $1 61¼@1 62½ for choice.

OATS—Prices are easing off, and the market is shaping once more in favor ot the buying element. We quote as follows: Surprise, $2@2 02½; milling, $2@2 02½; good to choice feed, $1 87½@1 92½; fair, $1 80 to $1 85 ℔ ctl.

CORN—Is held with firmness. We quote as follows: Large Yellow, $1 33¾@1 35; small Yellow, $1 37½; White, $1 32½@1 37½ ℔ ctl.

CRACKED CORN—Quotable at $30@31 ℔ ton.

OILCAKE MEAL—Quotable at $26 ℔ ton from the mills.

CORNMEAL—Millers quote feed at $30 to $30 50 ℔ ton; fine kinds for the table, in large and small packages, 3½@4c ℔ ℔.

CHOPPED FEED—Quotable at $27@28 ℔ ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, Brown, $2 50 to $3; Yellow, $2 25@2 40 ℔ ctl; Canary, 2¾@3c; Hemp, 3½c; Rape, $2@2 50; Timothy, 5¼@5½c; Alfalfa, 7@8c ℔ ℔; Flax, $2 60@2 75 ℔ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Steady at ruling rates. Quotable at $26@27 ℔ ton.

HAY—Offerings do not move off very briskly. We quote: Wheat, $13@19; Wild Oat, $14@16; Barley, $12@15; Alfalfa, $11@$13 ℔ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 70@80c ℔ bale.

HOPS—Nothing of interest to report. Offerings are light and the demand is nominal. Quotable at 30@35c ℔ ℔.

RYE—Quotable at $1 32½@1 35 ℔ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 50@1 65 ℔ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $32 50@$33 50 ℔ ton.

POTATOES—We quote: River Reds, 70@80c; Early Rose, 75@90c; Burbanks, 70@85c for Rivers, 75@90c for Petaluma, and $1 15@1 40 ℔ ctl for Salinas.

ONIONS—Show declining tendency. Quotable at $2 50@3 ℔ ctl.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $2 75@$2 85; Blackeye, $1 70@1 80; Niles, $1 50@$1 65 ℔ ctl.

BEANS—Inquiry is fair, though not pressing. We quote as follows: Bayos, $3 80@3 90 Butter, $3@3 25; Pink, $2 35@2 45; Red, $2 75@2 90; Lima, $3 75@4; Pea, $3 10@$3 25; Small White, $3@3 05 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—The market makes fair exhibit as to variety, though the quantity is small. We quote: Egg Plant, 25@30c ℔ ℔; Asparagus, 25@40c ℔ ℔; Green Peppers, 10@15c ℔ ℔; Green Peas, 3@6c ℔ ℔; String Beans, 10@20c ℔ ℔; Tomatoes, $1 50@1 75 ℔ box; Summer Squash, 12½@15c ℔ ℔; Turnips, 75c ℔ ctl; Beets, $1 ℔ sack; Carrots, feed, 40@50c; Parsnips, $1 25 ℔ ctl. Cabbage, 50@60c; Garlic, 4@5c ℔ ℔; Cauliflower, —@—c ℔ doz; Dry Peppers, 18@20c; Dry Okra, 12½@17½c ℔ ℔; Marrowfat Squash, $15@18 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—The market continues to be heavily stocked with Oranges. A schooner has been chartered to go down to Tahiti to load a cargo of Orange trees for this port, which are to be distributed over the State. Fresh supplies of Mexican Limes are at hand by steamer. We quote as follows: Apples, 40c@$1 ℔ box for common to good and $1 25 to $1 75 for choice; Mexican Limes, $6@7 ℔ box; California Limes, 50@75c for small boxes; Lemons, Sicily, $5 50@6; California Lemons, $2@2 50 for Riverside and $1 25@2 ℔ box for Los Angeles; Vacaville Oranges, 50c ℔ small box; Riverside Navel, $2 50@3 50; Riverside Seedlings, $1 75@2 25; Los Angeles Navels, $2@3; Los Angeles Seedlings, $1@1 50 ℔ box; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $4@5 ℔ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote as follows: Apples, evaporated, in boxes 10@11c; sliced 7½c; quartered, 6½@7c; Pears, 4@5c for common and 6@9c for quartered unpeeled Bartlett; Figs, 2½@3c; do, pressed in boxes, 4@5c; Pitted Plums, 10@11c; Peaches, peeled, evaporated, 20@25c; bleached, 11½@14c; common sun-dried, 9½@10½c; Apricots, bleached, 14@18c in sacks and 18@19c ℔ ℔ in boxes; Nectarines, 17@18c for white; California Prunes, 7½@9½c ℔ ℔; Grapes, 3½@3¾c ℔ ℔; Raisins, $1 75@1 85 ℔ box for London Layers; 3-crown loose, $1 20@1 25; 2-crown loose, 75c@$1 ℔ box.

HONEY—Light trade movement. We quote: White Comb, 11@15c; Amber, 8@10c; white liquid extracted, 6½@7c; Amber colored and candied, 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—Receipts are becoming too large to be conveniently handled. We quote as follows: Fancy, 36@37½c; good to choice, 34@35c; fair to good, 28@32½c; store lots, 20c; Eastern, 12½@20c for ladle packed, 20@25c for dairy and 25@30c ℔ ℔ for creamery.

CHEESE—Supplies are small and prices keep firm. We quote: Choice to fancy, new, 14@15c; fair to good, 12@14c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 13@14½c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Prices are slowly dropping to a lower range. Quotable at 27@28c ℔ dozen for ranch and 25@26c for store lots.

POULTRY—We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 14@15c; Hens, 15@16c ℔ ℔; dressed Turkeys, 16@17c; Roosters, $4 to $4 50 for old and $4 50@5 50 for young; Broilers, $3 50@5; Hens, $4@5; Ducks, $5 50@6 50 for young, and $4@5 for old; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ℔ pair.

GAME—The supply is liberal while custom is good. We quote as follows: Quail, $1; Canvasbacks, $3@5; Mallard, $3@3 50; Sprig, $1@1 25; Teal, $1; small Ducks, 75c; Widgeon, $1; Brant, $1 25@1 50; English Snipe, $2@$2 50; Jack Snipe, 75c@$1; Gray Geese, $2 25 @ $2 50; White Geese, $1 25; Honkers, $4@5; Hare, $1 25 @1 50; Rabbits, $1@1 50 ℔ dozen.

IF your house is on fire you put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which permanently cures catarrh.

Meeting Notices.

STATED MEETING OF UNION Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., will be held THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. B. W. FLYE, W. M.
JOHN MCARTHUR, Secretary. 1t*

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Shasta Mineral Spring Company will be held at its office in the city of Sacramento on WEDNESDAY, February 4, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. A. YOERK, President.
A. ANDREW, Secretary. ja26-10t

Wanted.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper; city or country. Inquire at 1915 N street. f1-4t*

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FURNISHed rooms suitable for housekeeping. Address G. B., this office. f1-2t*

AGENTS—NEW INSTANTANEOUS INK eraser; no abrasion of paper; immense sales; indispensible to bookkeepers and business men; secure territory at once; trial dozen, $2 50; sells for $6 40; sample by mail, 35c. NOVELTY SUPPLY CO., 2247 B Mission street, San Francisco, Cal. 1t*

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDener who thoroughly understands the cultivation and propagation of all fruits and vegetables. Apply at this office. fe3-3t*

WANTED — A YOUNG JAPANESE wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good cook. Address JAP, this office. fe3-5t*

WANTED—TO BUY, SMALL VACANT lot, or cottage and lot, west of Tenth and south of K street. Apply to STROBEL, 317 J street. ja30-7t*

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A COUNTRY saloon. Address B. B., this office. ja30-7t*

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEyards, dairies and all kinds of labor. Women and girls for cooking and general housework. Plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

To Let or Rent.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED BAY WINDOW room, with bath and gas, at 711 H street; reference required. f4-7t*

TO LOAN—$1,000 ON GOOD SECURITY. Apply at 311 and 313 J street. f4-2t*

TO RENT—A BASEMENT AT 416 K street. Apply on premises. fe3-7t

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE OF twelve rooms; rent moderate to desirable parties. FELCH & COOLEY, 1013 Fourth street. fe3-3t*

226 M STREET—NICELY FURNISHED front room; also, side rooms; rent reasonable. fe1-3t*

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY front room, 507½ J street. ja31-7t*

HOUSE TO LET—INQUIRE OF D. H. QUINN, Fourth and J streets. ja29-tf

BROWN HOUSE, CORNER FOURTH and K streets—Rooms by the day, week or month. MRS. A. GLEEMAN, Proprietress. ja27-tf

TO LET—A PARLOR, AT 715 I STREET; also a carriage barn. Inquire at the above number. ja13-tf

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENTS AND also unfurnished rooms, cheap; suitable for housekeeping. Apply to D. GARDNER, at wood-yard, Fourth and I streets. my17-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House, from $5 per month upwards; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors. mr19-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES SUGAR-PINE land. Will average 40,000 to the acre. For a short time can be had at $12 per acre. finely situated. For particulars address H., this office. fe2-5t*

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF SAloon and lodging-house in Rocklin will be sold cheap, as the owner is going to leave as soon as disposed of. Inquire on the premises of JOHN MORY. ja31-7t

NOTICE.—MUST BE SOLD—STOCK AND tools of custom boot and shoe shop in Davisville. Inquire of D. G. BULLARD, Davisville. ja29-7t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—LODGING-HOUSE, 30 rooms; corner house. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP, 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento. ja27-tf

FOR SALE—210 ACRES OF LAND IN EL Dorado county, five miles west of Placerville, two miles from Diamond Station; this is good fruit and vine land; 150 acres under ditch; ditch and water right goes with the place; all fenced; orchard of 500 trees; house, barn and out-buildings; price, $5,000; easy terms; will meet anyone at Diamond Station that wishes to see this place. Address M. J. WILLIAMS, Placerville. ja3-31t*

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND RELIABLE fruit trees. Call on O. O. GOODRICH, Riverside Nursery, three miles south of city. P. O. address, Sacramento. d31-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.—TO INTRODUCE OUR NEW style of work will make one life-like painting for each family free. Send cabinet photograph and five two-cent stamps for postage. UNION COPYING CO., 16 Turk street, S. F., Cal. fe1-8t*

MADAME BELL, RENOWNED IN TELLing life's future events, fifteen years' practice in India and Australian colonies; late of San Jose. Young people should know their future. Fee, 50 cents and $1. 1010 Third street. d9-tf

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND country property. MUDDOX & FEE, 606 I street. ja8-tf

SACRAMENTO COUNTY POULTRY Yards; leading varieties for sale; eggs for hatching; for further particulars send for catalogue. GEO. E. DUDEN, proprietor. Box 376, Sacramento. ja3-tf

ALIAS SUMMONS—STATE OF CALIFORnia, County of Sacramento, ss. In the Superior Court in and for said county. The People of the State of California, to J. EDWARDS & CO., greeting: You are hereby notified that an action was commenced in the Superior Court of the County of Sacramento, State aforesaid, by filing a complaint in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the 11th day of January, 1890, in which action E. A. PHELPS and S. M. MILLER, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of PHELPS & MILLER, are plaintiffs, and you are defendants. That the general nature of the action, as appears from said complaint, is as follows: To recover judgment against you for $496 95, alleged to be due to plaintiffs from you for goods, wares and merchandise, sold and delivered by plaintiffs to you within the two years last past. All of which is fully set forth in the complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby made, and you are hereby directed to appear and answer said complaint within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in said County of Sacramento; and within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, if served elsewhere; and you are further notified that unless you so appear and answer within the time above specified the plaintiff will take judgment for $496 95 and costs of this action.

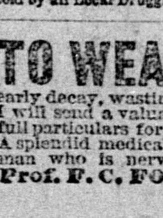
In witness whereof I, W. W. Rhoads, Clerk of the Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1891.

W. W. RHOADS, Clerk.
By J. F. DOODY, Deputy Clerk.
THOMAS W. HUMPHREY, Attorney for Plaintiffs. fe4-8tW

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

TO WEAK MEN Suffering from the effects of youthful errors early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.