THE STATE FAIR.

Opening Address of President Frederick Cox.

Good Day's Sport at the Park—To-day's Programme—The Children's Play-Ground.

The fair is now thoroughly under way, all the exhibits having been completed. The attendance has increased daily, and last night there was quite a throng of visitors at the Pavilion. The play-ground in the tennis court adjoining the Pavilion was thrown open last evening for the first time, and was crowded all the evening.

This delightful place is filled with bicycles, rocking-horses, see-saws, and all sorts of appliances for the amusement of the little ones. There are also cages of monkeys, a miniature theater, a Punch-and-Judy show, stereopticon views, and other attractions. The play-ground is roofed with canvas and is delightfully cool and pleasant. It is provided with seats, and crowds of people visit it to rest themselves and watch the little ones at play.

The music rendered nightly by the First Artillery Band is greatly appreciated. A programme of choice selections was given last evening, embellished by two cornet solos by Signor A. Liberati. The programme for this evening will consist of the following numbers:

PART I.

March, "Zenobie" ..... Olker
Overture, "Il Barbiere di Sevilla" ..... Rossini
"Polonaise di Concert" ..... Sousa
Grand Selection from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Cornet Solo, "Equa Tone" ..... Liberati
(By Signor A. Liberati.)
Selection, "Pirates of Penzance" ..... Sullivan

INTERMISSION.

Overture, "I Puritani" ..... Bellini
Gavotte, "Fairest of the Fair" ..... Bach
Cornet Solo, "Schubert's Serenade" .....
(By request, Signor Liberati.)
Waltz, "Visions of a Beautiful Woman" .....
..... Fahrbach
Selection, "The Lily of Killarney" ..... Benedict

Visitors to the fair will have an opportunity next week of hearing Frank Tobin, the great trombone soloist, in conjunction with Signor Liberati, the cornet virtuoso.

OPENING ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Pavilion Last Evening by President Cox.

Following is the full text of the opening address, delivered last evening by President Frederick Cox of the State Board of Agriculture. The newly-opened play-ground was used for the occasion instead of the art gallery, as heretofore, and proved to be much better adapted for the purpose. A platform had been erected for the speaker, who was accompanied by the other members of the board. Mr. Cox said:

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Directors have conferred on me the honor to extend to you a welcome to this, the thirty-eighth annual Exposition of the State Agricultural Society. I have the fondness of an old settler in recalling the past, and dwelling with happy thoughts upon the achievements of those who founded this State and opened up the avenues of prosperity which we all enjoy. I think it a valuable lession to the young occasionally to recount what their fathers did. There is a spark of heroism in nearly every man's nature which obstacles and opposition serve often to fan to a flame. That flame glowed in the breasts of those who thirty-seven years ago laid broad and deep the foundation of this socity. At that time mining was the principal vocation of the early settlers, and the centers of the densest population of the State were on the flanks of the Sierra Nevada. That portion of our State whose products now challenge the admiration of the world and now represent millions of dollars of value, was characterized contemptuously as the cow-country.

Agriculture, much less horticulture, was an unknown quantity. The men who resisted the temptation to engage in mining, and thought of agriculture, were met by conditions of climate and soil-culture to which they were strangers. The burning sun of summer, the brassy skies which denied the grateful and reviving showers of the East, seemed as a forbidding spirit to guard the secrets of the earth. There was speculation and bravery in the man who turned the first furrow or planted the first tree.

What hope, what patience, what faith he must have had! What an inspiring example to the young men of this State who are asking themselves, What shall we do for a living? Go ask the hospitable hills which have for centuries robbed the high Sierra of the richest soil and treasured it for homes for intelligence and skillful labor—hills which are destined to be covered with fruits and vines and afford the widest field for horticultural experimentation.

Young man! You were not born when the secret of California tillage was disclosed. Since your birth all the orchards and vineyards in the State have been planted, new fruits introduced, the adaptability of fruits to soil ascertained, and the proper mode of culture determined. The book of knowledge has been opened to you by your father and the paths of success trod by him. If you stand whimpering for fear, with the present aids to success, I say to you go, leave the State. You only cumber the ground.

But I digress. Let us refer for a few moments to the beginning of this society. In the Legislature of 1854 a bill was introduced incorporating the State Agricultural Society, and was referred to a committee. The Chairman, W. S. Letcher, reported the bill favorably, and said with wise prescience, "It is a bill, the provisions of which will act upon every interest, affect all classes of our citizens and touch with electric power every branch of industry throughout the State." Referring to the necessity of encouraging agriculture, he urged the fact "that within the past year there has been imported into the State 500,000 barrels of flour." The bill was approved May 14, 1854. The Act appropriated $4,000 a year and provided "that the board may hold four sections of land for the purpose of establishing a model farm, and for the exhibition of breeds of animals, the productions of agriculture, and of mechanical and domestic manufacture." The first fair was held on October 4, 1854, at San Francisco. The President was F. W. Macondray; Directors, E. L. Beard, J. K. Rose, D. W. C. Thompson, C. J. Hutchinson, J. W. Osborne; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. L. F. Warren; Secretary, C. V. Gillispie, and David Chamberlain Treasurer.

Most of these pioneer farmers have been garnered into the great storehouse above. The venerable Warren, one of the fathers of agriculture in this State, still survives to tell of his love for the farmer's life and to enjoy the felicity of troops of friends who appreciate the value of his labor. Long may he live.

The Sacramento UNION of that year merely gives a short notice of the fair. There were two tables on the side fifty feet long, one table in the center eighty feet long, and two small oval tables on the side for grains, and these held all the exhibit.

On September 24, 1855, the fair was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol. At a meeting of citizens a committee, of which Governor Bigler was Chairman, was appointed to welcome visitors. The Sacramento UNION notes that a Durham bull had arrived from Sutter County. Attention was called to apple trees two years old from San Jose, two tables of vegetables and a bucket of onions. To quote the reporter: "Among the pomological curiosities are two stems of Spanish Mission pears and peaches." "Two seedling peaches from P. L. Wimmer of Coloma were special objects of wonderment." "A great crowd was grouped about a little garden of strawberries." In an essay published in the proceedings of the society, General Hutchison gave the expense of cultivating ten acres of wheat at $264, and the yield, 350 bushels, sold at two and a half cents per pound, making $525, the net profit being $261. He states, with apparent gratification, that 2,000,000 bushels of various grains had been raised in the Sacramento Valley. For several years thereafter committees appointed by the society traveled over the State inspecting the farms, reporting on the modes of culture and kind of crops, and encouraging the owners to plant fruit trees.

E. L. Beard, in a report in 1854, prophesies, like a seer, "that California in a few years will *actually* produce more olives, figs, raisins, oranges, lemons, prunes and nuts than the present import of these articles in the United States, amounting to $3,000,000." The committee reports in 1859 that John Wolfskill had 1,800 trees, and six apricot trees which yielded 2,000 pounds, which sold for seventy-five cents per pound. John Bidwell had 1,200 trees.

In 1855 the value of land, excluding some of the mining counties which did not report the value of land, was $13,288,596, and improvements $6,897,269. In 1890 the assessed value of farming land was $388,440,058, and of improvements $53,951,420.

In 1855 twenty-eight counties reported 330,112 trees. In 1890 there were reported by the Assessors 15,000,000 fruit trees and 180,000 acres of grapes. From General Chipman's report to the State Board of Trade we learn that there was exported from this State in 1890, 255,495,011 pounds of deciduous fruit, green and dried; 68,419,320 pounds of citrus fruit, and 27,610,238 bushels of wheat, the total value of which, to the producer, was $39,185,000. The work to accomplish this result has been executed within the past twenty years.

Nor has the society confined itself to the interest of the farmer alone. It has devoted much of its efforts toward the encouragement of live-stock breeding. The exhibition of fine stock at each fair has testified to the superior excellence of our climate for fine stock-breeding. The prizes which have been offered by the society have engaged an interest in the breeding of the horse which is excelled in no part of the Union. To-day California is recognized in the East as a region for the production of the finest and best types of all classes of horses. The trial on the turf is only an incident to the struggle for supremacy. The increased excellence of all classes of horses is the outgrowth of the enthusiasm engendered by the exhibition on the race course. Up to 1891 California produced of trotters the fastest yearling, the fastest 2-year-old, 3-year and 4-year-old horses in the United States. Of the thoroughbreds, Rinfax and Raveloe, for 3-year-olds held the fastest records for one mile, and Salvator made the fastest time on record for one mile. The fastest 2-year-old record is held by four California horses. If price be the test of excellence we may say that six California bred horses sold for prices ranging from $28,000 to $55,000 each. I am indebted for these figures to a compilation by the *Breeder and Sportsman*. And now Direct, in 2:06, breaks the world's record for both trotters and pacers.

Compare the exhibition of 1855 with this of 1891. Compare the 2,000,000 bushels of wheat with the 30,000,000 of to-day, view the two seedling peaches of Coloma, "special objects of wonderment," with the extensive and bewildering display of fruit in this Pavilion, and you will begin to have an adequate appreciation of the strides which California has made in material progress, and the position which rural industries occupy in the vocations of the State.

The State Agricultural Society takes a pardonable pride in having been one of the prime factors in the promotion of this great work. The annual fairs have been a stimulus to enterprise, have encouraged a generous rivalry between different sections of the State, suggested experiments and fostered a pride among horticulturists of their vocation which the skill and intelligence, under our unique conditions, so necessary for success, lift it almost into the domain of an art. Strike out the history of this society and you will eliminate one of the most brilliant pages from the records of this State—a page replete with evidences of untiring energy, of unselfish devotion on the part of the members to the interests of the State; of far-reaching purposes accomplished, and of personal sacrifices of time and money for the advancement of the cause of agriculture; a page which tells in glowing lines the progress of the State and the transition from the pastoral period to the agricultural era; to the cultivation of the soil, in which men have always found the most contentment, the highest happiness and the widest field for a high civilization.

This State is destined to be the foremost State in the Union in the production of the fruits of the temperate and sub-tropical climes. All things conspire to favor such a result. Our winterless climate renders possible operations that cannot be undertaken in any known part of the habitable globe. The instinct for the possession of land is strong in the breast of the Californian. We are distinctly a home-loving people. The large profits which have heretofore been realized from fruit growing have stimulated in all classes of people the desire to possess a home. The merchant, realizing the uncertainties of his business and lamenting the long hours of absence from the bosom of his family, which success exacts, looks forward to the period of repose upon his country home. The mechanic, in the dull and monotonous routine of his toil, in imagination hears the low of cattle and inhales the odor of the bursting apple bloom. The limitation of his trade forbids the hope that he shall ever be master of his own time, and he strains every nerve to hasten the day when the possession of a farm shall give him the "glorious privilege of being independent." It is one of the glories of this State that such hopes can be realized, that there is yet land for the landless, and that the future profits of horticulture are certainly assured.

There is a danger which I foresee attending this enthusiasm. Accustomed as we have been to the Congressional limitation of a farm of 160 acres, it seems incredible that a less area is sufficient for the maintenance of a family when devoted to fruit culture. The desire to possess land and the ambition to engage in large enterprises forestalls the judgment and deadens the ear to the voice of prudence. I notice a tendency to enlarge the area of individual ownership of orchards and vineyards. The press gives currency to the report that such a man has the largest vineyard in the world and another the largest orchard. This flatters the owner's vanity, but misleads the poorer man. I think it is acknowledged that forty acres of fruit is sufficient to engage the skill and industry of any man. From the proceeds he may maintain his family, educate his children and even live in luxury. The man who is planting or has planted his hundreds of acres in fruit is not a horticulturist in the true meaning of the word. He is simply a gambler for quantity and not for quality, and so far as he sacrifices the highest excellence of product for tons of fruit, he is a detriment to the State. If California shall hold the place she now occupies in the market it will be by the productions of the orchardist of few acres.

The hope which the student of the future cherishes is, that the pursuit of horticulture may be the happy means of dotting the land with small holdings, which will be the seat of happy homes, whence shall proceed a generous brood of men and women, reared amid the most congenial environments, perfect types of American manhood and womanhood, and fitted for every duty and performance of life. This hope will be frustrated if the tendency to large orchards is not resisted. I recognize the evil of too many large farms. There must be extensive holdings in this State for a long time to come on account of the necessities of stockmen and wheat farmers.

Under the present conditions neither of these can carry on his business successfully, except upon fields of many acres. Wheat farming will be prosecuted in this State for many, many years. There is now a deficiency in the world's market of 400,000,000 bushels, and the promise is there will be a deficiency each year for many years to come. The large wheat farm cannot be cut up into small wheat farms. The men who are using large tracts of land have passed the best years of their lives in building up their business, and cannot at their time of life readjust themselves to new conditions. Hence we can but wait for time to remedy the evil, if evil it is. But upon the threshold of the new era of fruit farming we can at least warn those who embark in it of the probability of loss from too extensive operations.

The need of the State is an intelligent population; thousands upon thousands of acres of land upon sunburnt hills and dusty plains lie waiting for industrious hands to change them into fields of exuberant fertility. Population can only be attracted by the hope of establishing homes in a prosperous community. Mining and general farming and manufacturing may be profitable, but the destiny of California is to be the fruit-producing State of the Union. We must offer to the settler the assurance that he can maintain a home upon a limited tract of land. He perceives at once that that possibility insures friends, schools, churches and all the concomitants of civilization. The large orchard and vineyard creates conditions that repel immigration. I am opposed to the large orchard or the large vineyard; it prevents the settlement of the State, lessens the area and possibilities for homes, and lessens the net profit per acre, and in so far deprives the State of that much created wealth. Small farms will solve the labor question. The experience of this year, when the harvest was so abundant and fruit suddenly matured, shows that in neighborhoods where the orchards were small there was less inconvenience from scarcity of labor than in less densely settled sections. I have paid marked attention to the question of horticulture, and I have done so with an object which I hope the mothers and fathers and sons who hear me to-night perceive.

The fathers and mothers, sitting by the fireside, debate over the future callings of their sons. The question is of vital moment to them—nay, to the whole State. If the father is a farmer he sees with sorrow the son leave the farm for the city. The boy's eyes are witched by the glitter and sparkle of city life. He will not listen to the voice of wisdom. His future is easily foretold. He sinks into the clerkship or learns the mere rudiments of a trade from which he never rises. It is sad that it is so, but nevertheless it is so. There are no trades to be learned to-day. The power of steam has changed the conditions of success from what they were fifty, thirty years ago, and the power of the trades unions prevent the majority of our boys from learning trades. I look with deep concern upon the future of the coming generation of youth. There seems nothing offered but the dull, dreary labor of making brick without straw.

I honor labor, but I honor that labor most which is directed by intelligence, and that labor is most intelligent which is engaged in an occupation in which the mind can take hope for the future. Horticulture offers the field. There is no industrial vocation which engages or demands so much intelligence. The successful fruit-grower has need of all learning. He needs be a student of nature, something of a chemist, an entomologist, and a merchant. His daily work teaches him a love of beauty and order. His toil is lightened by the smiles of his wife and the company of his children. He is his own master. No corporation bell tolls his coming or going. He has the sweet hope, aye assurance, that for him the tree shall grow, the bud shall blossom, the blossom expand to fruit, and he shall have the fruition of his labor, while the divine promise stands that seed time and harvest shall never fail. What occupation offers to the young man a wider field for the display of his energy or the exercise of his intelligence with a greater certainty of success?

One more thought and I have done. I have but one purpose in this address and that is to create in the minds of young men a purpose to engage in rural pursuits. The census shows that the population is increasing in the towns in greater ratio than in the country. This is a confessed evil. We must look for the cause and the remedy. Each must do his share towards shaping the destiny of the State, and if I have implanted in the breast of one man a resolve to plant a tree and vine on land which he shall own and call his home I shall be amply repaid.

My friends: We live in a clime with which none can compare. Here neither the austerities of winter dwarf, nor torid heats enervate. Here is possible the boldest expression of men's energy. Here, greater than crops of grain and fruit, will be the crop of men and women, the native sons and daughters whose first lesson in patriotism is the conscious pride of being Californians. Let us strive, while we live, to make this State worthy of that pride. This State must fulfill her destiny as one State undivided, indivisible. As California was formed, so let her be. Her mountains, her climates, her rivers, and fruit prefigure the integrity of her territory. The eternal crests of the Sierra treasure the baptismal waters whose currents and fountains flow to regenerate the plains of north and south, the apple and the orange grow side by side, and the two great sister rivers, born one in the extreme north and the other in the distant south, but issuing from the same mother mountain, flow toward each other, embrace and marry in the center of the State. There is no room for jealousy, no reason for division. May I not voice your sentiment to-night: "California, one and undivided—God bless her." Good night.

AT THE PARK.

Magnificent Exhibition of Livestock—The Grand Parade.

The grand stand at the Park was nearly filled with men, women and children by 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour at which the stock parade was announced to start. It was fully 10 o'clock, however, before Superintendent Hancock and his assistants could get the various classes and herds into line.

And such a stock show as it was! There may have been some larger herds of cattle shown in past years, but no grander collection of horses and cattle was ever seen together in this State. No person could witness such a display without experiencing a thrill of pride at the advancement that California has made in the way of the breeding and rearing of fine stock.

One fact was noticeable—that, while the exhibits of Jersey cattle grow lighter with each succeeding year, those of the Polled Angus, their half-brothers, the Galloways, are increasing.

In the paddock yesterday were many private carriages, the ladies apparently taking a deep interest in the stock display.

The procession was led by E. M. Leitch's span of grays, to carriage, followed by Captain B. E. Harris' pair of browns. There were eight spans in this division.

Next came buggy horses and roadsters, fifty in number.

Then followed stallions, brood mares, colts, both runners and trotters of all classes, forming a line nearly a half-mile in length.

There was an especially fine display of Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, mares and colts, jacks, jennets and mules.

The line of horses extended entirely around the mile course, and the procession constituted a panorama calculated to delight the eye of all lovers of the horse, whether breeder, raiser, turfman or otherwise.

The cattle division was led by Coleman Younger's Forest Home herd of shorthorns, eighteen in number.

Next came Murphy's shorthorns from Brighton, Sacramento County.

Then followed Peter Peterson's herd from Colusa County, numbering twenty.

A. Heilbron & Bro. of Sacramento came next with twenty-five head of Durhams, led by last year's prize winning bull, Glocester.

The same firm showed a string of twenty-five Herefords, led by the champion bull Stanley.

J. E. Camp of Brighton, Sacramento County, had a fine herd of thirteen Polled Angus cattle, and Dr. G. M. Dixon of this county followed with fifteen sleek-looking head of the same class.

W. B. Gibson of Woodland, Yolo County, showed twelve head of Galloways.

F. H. Burke's herd of sixteen Holsteins from San Mateo County followed.

George B. Polhemus—Eighteen head of Holstein Friesans.

George Bement & Son of Alameda—Herd of Ayershires, ten in number.

H. A. Mayhew—Nine head of Jerseys.

Perrin Stanton of Sacramento—Thirteen head of Jerseys.

A. L. Nichols of Sacramento—Three head of Jerseys.

W. C. Smith of Florin—Nine head of Jerseys.

These constitute the herds, but there were a number of individual specimens. When all were on the track the line extended once and a half around the course.

THE RACES.

A Good Day for Short-Enders—Great Two-Year-Old Trotters.

Yesterday was a great day at the Park, and is entitled to the distinction of having witnessed the lowering of the two-year-old stallion trotting record, so far as actual racing is concerned. The Palo Alto Stock Farm's colt Arion, a son of the famous Electioneer, won the honor, and won it handily, without a skip in either of the two heats trotted. The previous record for a mile made in actual race was 2:23¼, made by Axtell. In a race against time, and on a kite-shaped track, the record is 2:20, but all experienced turfmen agree that there are from two to three seconds difference in favor of the kite track. Arion made the mile in 2:21¾.

It was a race that, on one of the popular tracks in the East, would have drawn twenty or thirty thousand people to witness it.

And if the gallant son of such royal parantage as Electioneer and Manette is entitled to credit for his performance, none the less so is Wilbur F. Smith's grand colt, Kebir, which came in second in each heat. Kebir is by Alcazar, out of Yerba Santa, by Santa Claus. He was timed yesterday in 2:22¾.

Arion's record, prior to yesterday, was 2:24, made recently at San Jose, while the best that Kebir had shown was 2:29, and this was made with the whip plying upon his sides. This shows that the track in this city is wonderfully fast, the credit for which is largely due to Superintendent Hancock, who has received many compliments therefor.

The attendance at the races was greatly in excess of that of the preceding day. The weather continued pleasant, with a soft breeze from the southeast, and nothing was wanting to satisfy the most exacting lover of sport.

A splendid programme of music was given by the First Artillery Band, led by C. A. Neale, and two cornet solos were played by Signor A. Liberati, whose music has become a prominent feature of the fair at both the Park and Pavilion.

The judges for the day were President Cox and Directors L. U. Shippee and William Gamble. Timers, J. W. Wilson, W. H. Brown and H. Agnew.

FIRST RACE.

The day's sport opened with the two-year-old trotting stake, the starters being Wilbur F. Smith's Kebir, Palo Alto's Arion, San Mateo Farm's Macleay and H. P. Perkins' Rosiris. In the pools before the race Arion brought $30, Macleay $8, the others selling in the field for $9.

First heat—The colts were sent off on the first attempt, the Palo Alto entry taking the lead, Macleay second, Kebir and Rosiris well up. The quarter was made in 0:39, and the half in 1:16¼. Here Kebir took second place, one open length behind Arion, and improved his position rounding the turn. Coming home Macleay was making a fine push for the front, but the pace was too hot for him, and he broke into a run. Arion crossed under the wire first in 2:27, Smith landing Kebir's nose on the leader's wheel. Rosiris was barely in it.

After the heat Arion brought $30 in the pools, against $11 for all the others.

Second heat—After four attempts the youngsters got the word, all being together except Rosiris. On the way to the quarter-pole Arion and Kebir shot ahead, the former leading at the quarter by half an open length in the remarkable time of 36 seconds. The same positions were maintained to the half-mile, which was reached in 1:11. Here Macleay broke and fell back into Rosiris' company, the others leading by a hundred yards or so. The race home from the three-quarter pole (1:46½) was a great one, but the gallant little son of Electioneer outfooted Smith's colt and beat him under the wire by four or five lengths in 2:21¾.

It was a great race, and Marvin could have sent Arion home in less than 2:20, had it been necessary.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 10, 1891—State Fair meeting. Trotting—Two-year old stake, mile heats.

Palo Alto Stock Farm names b. c. colt Arion, by Electioneer-Manette, by Nutwood	1	1
Wilbur F. Smith names b. c. Kebir, by Alcazar-Yerba Santa, by Santa Claus	2	2
San Mateo Stock Farm names blk. c. Macleay, by Sable Wilkes-Mamie Comet, by Nutwood	3	3
H. P. Perkins names b. c. Rosiris, by Iris-Rosie W., by Bay Rose	4	dis

Time, 2:27—2:21¾.

SECOND RACE.

The second event was pacing, for a purse of $800, for the 2:25 class. The starters were Allanah, Lily, Laura M., George N., Keno, Norton and Howard St. Clair. Some delay was occasioned by an accident to George N.'s sulky, necessitating a change.

In the pools Lily sold for $40, Allanah $25, and the field for $7.

Laura M. ran away several times, her driver, Sullivan, being unable to control her, and the judges ordered her off the track, greatly to the relief of the drivers of the other horses. Norton then began to act bad, and after causing the other horses to score nine times, the judges left him bobbing at the wire and sent the others off. On reaching the gate his driver (Tom Norton) turned him about and quit.

The others went on, and at the quarter Allanah led, George N. second, Keno third, Howard St. Clair fourth, and Lily, the favorite (driven by Hickok) last. Going up the stretch Keno took second place, and Lily third. Rounding the last turn Keno got closer to Allanah, while Lily fell back. The wire was reached in 2:25½, with Allanah first, Keno second, Lily third, St. Clair fourth, and George N. last.

After the heat the pools sold—Lily $40, Allanah $22, field $2.

Second heat—This was Allanah's from the start, and it was fast. She led all the way round, followed by Lily, who could not get nearer than an open length. The quarter was made in 34½ seconds, the half in 1:08½, the three-quarters in 1:42, and the mile in 2:18. Lily was crowding Allanah toward the outcome, but left her feet fifty yards before the wire was reached and fell back. Howard St. Clair was a poor third, and the other two got the flag in their faces.

After this heat Allanah sold for $100 against $45 for the field.

Third heat—There were now but Allanah, Lily and Howard St. Clair. Allanah led all the way, with Lily at her wheel, until the draw-gate was reached, where Hickok managed to shake up the gray mare, and within a few yards of the stand they were nose and nose, but Lily left her feet and lost the heat, Allanah winning in 2:20¼.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 10, 1891.—State Fair meeting. Pacing purse $800, for 2:25 horses.

San Mateo Stock Farm names b. m. Allanah, by Guy Wilkes-Mollie Drew	1	1	1
O. A. Hickok names g. m. Lily, by Steinway, dam by Whipple's Hambletonian	3	2	2
Howard Bros. name br. s. Howard St. Clair, by Robt. St. Clair-Belle	4	3	3
B. V. Sargent names blk. g. Keno, by Jim Mulvenna-Hattie S	2	dis.	
Houser & Nicemonger name g. g. George N., by Nephew, dam by Norfolk	5	dis.	
Thomas Norton names blk. g. Norton, pedigree unknown	dis.		

Time, 2:25½—2:18—2:20¼.

THIRD RACE.

This was a substitute for the 2:30 class, and was for a $600 purse. It brought out Josie C., Chloe, Rockwood, General Blucher, Kehoe, Sacramento Girl and Our Jack. Before the race the pools sold—Rockwood $30, Our Jack $10, field $40.

First heat—A fair send-off was had on the fifth score, Kehoe taking the lead. At the quarter they were all strung out, Kehoe in front, Rockwood second, Sacramento Girl third, the others trailing. On the stretch Blucher broke and fell away back. Kehoe still led at the half-mile, and into the stretch, where Chloe went to to the front and passed first under the wire in 2:32, Kehoe one length behind, and Our Jack third, the same distance behind Kehoe.

After the heat Rockwood continued the favorite at $35, against $25 for Chloe, $15 for Our Jack, and $15 for the field.

Second heat—The horses got a straggling start, Chloe taking the lead and holding it all the way. Kehoe was in second place to the half, where Rockwood moved up and on the turn took it from him. It was a driving race down to the wire, Chloe winning in 2:32½, Jose C. a good second, Rockwood third, the others trailing in the rear.

Pools sold after the heat—Chloe $30, Rockwood $20, and the field $11. Before the next heat Rockwood was made the favorite at $30, against $25 for Chloe and $10 for the field.

Third heat—This was a sensational heat, and resulted in a surprise to all. Josie C. and Chloe went even to the quarter-pole, Rockwood lapping them. Going up the stretch Jack began to move up. At the half Rockwood was in the lead, with Jack and Chloe struggling for second place. On the far turn Jack went to the front and gained all the way to the wire, beating Rockwood out by a length and a half, Josie taking third place, Kehoe fourth, Chloe fifth and Sacramento Girl last. Time, 2:30¼.

The result of the pool-selling after the heat showed that Rockwood still had admirers, although he had not yet won a heat. He brought $19 against $25 for Jack, and $21 for the field.

Fourth heat—The horses were sent off on the fourth score, Rockwood leading to the quarter with Josie second, Jack third and the others far behind. At the half Jack challenged the leader and passed him on the turn, and was in turn passed by Chloe. The struggle down the stretch was between Chloe, Josie and Jack, the former winning by a length, Jack second, Josie third.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 10, 1891.—State Fair meeting. Purse $600 for 2:30 horses.

T. C. Snider names blk. m. Chloe, by Dexter Prince, dam by Hawthorne	1	1	5	1
H. Willis names b. g. Our Jack, by Gibraltar-Mattie W	3	5	1	2
A. L. Hinds names blk. m. Josie C., by Ha-Ha, dam by Blackhawk	5	2	3	3
J. E. Corey names b. g. Rockwood, by Nutwood	6	3	2	4
G. W. Woodward names b. h. Kehoe, by Alexander Button-Sybil	2	4	4	5
H. S. Hogoboom names b. m. Sacramento Girl, by Alcazar, dam by Flaxtail	4	6	6	6
B. E. Harris names b. g. General Blucher, by Sterling, dam by Brigadier	dis			

Time, 2:32—2:31½—2:30½—2:28¾.

AT THE PARK TO-DAY.

Ladies' Riding Tournament, Balloon Ascension and Races.

This should be a very interesting day at the Park. First on the programme comes the preliminary contest between lady riders, which will take place at 10 o'clock in front of the grand stand. It is expected that the number of competitors will be large, and will embrace some of the best lady riders in the State.

Cash prizes amounting to $300 will be awarded for graceful equestrianism.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

At the conclusion of the riding Miss Hazel Keyes, the daring aeronaut, will make a balloon ascension, descending by means of a parachute. The lady has been very sucessful as an aeronaut.

FOUR RUNNING RACES.

At 1 o'clock P. M. the races will commence, and will consist of four running events. The first will be the Acclaim Stake, for all ages, three-fourths of a mile. The horses announced last night as starters, and their weights and positions in the pools are: Fairy (113—barred in the pools), Del Mar (122) $40, Esperanza (88) $20, Inkerman (122) $18, Tim Murphy (112) $17; Minnie Miller (115) $3.

The second race will be a selling sweepstake, one and one-eighth miles. Starters—John Treat (113) $25, Fannie F. (109) $8, Gorget (106) $2.

The third will be the Sunny Slope Stake for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile. Starters—Forly (115) $25, Annie Lewis (110) $6, Estella (110) $4, Gracie (110) $2.

The closing event of the afternoon will be a substitute race for the Capital City Stake. It will be a handicap for all ages, one mile, for a purse of $300. Entries thereto will close at the Judges' stand at 10 A. M., and declarations must be made by 12 o'clock, noon.

STATE FAIR NOTES.

Some of the Attractive Exhibits at the Fair.

The Charles J. Fredericks Company at 810 J street are making particular efforts in the display at their store.

The "Acorn" stoves and ranges exhibited by M. Manasse are worthy of the inspection bestowed.

The display of W. H. Luelling is one which is receiving constant attention, principally from those who are interested in all that pertains to irrigation.

C. H. Gilman, the enterprising proprietor of the Red House, is ever alive to public interest and will continue to make his establishment especially attractive to the public during the remaining eight days of the fair. One of the largest departments of the Red House, and one that is always to be found well-stocked, is devoted to clothing. A visit to this department will convince even the most skeptical that the proprietor is familiar not only with the wants but also with the needs of the people in this line. Here are not only to be found the latest styles and patterns but also the very best class of ready-made goods kept by any clothing house on the coast. The finish of all these goods is fine and a fit is guaranteed, as alterations to insure a fit are made free of charge. The Red House was visited by hundreds of people yesterday, all of whom left with a most favorable impression of the establishment.

The exhibit of Mohr & Yoerk, the prominent butchers and packers of this city, continues to be a central point of interest at the Pavilion. It is with pride that Sacramentans point it out to visitors, as it represents a home industry of much importance.

In passing up J street, between Sixth and Seventh, the pedestrian can not help being attracted by the exhibit of plain and fancy stationery in W. F. Purnell's show window. It is pleasing in every respect, and in it are articles that interest all. Mr. Purnell also carries a complete line of school books.

In connection with his display of monuments at the Pavilion, A. Aitken of the Pioneer Marble and Granite Works has a handsome exhibit of mantels, neatly arranged, which attracted the attention of many of the spectators last evening. They are of the very latest designs and would make a handsome addition to the furnishings of a room.

The elegant carpet and furniture exhibit made at the Pavilion by Ingram & Bird, of which special mention was made in the RECORD-UNION yesterday morning, was carefully viewed by hundreds of the visitors last evening. The ladies were particularly interested in the new patterns and designs in carpeting and the tasteful manner in which it was arranged for inspection.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's exhibit in the gallery of the Pavilion continues to attract the attention of the ladies. The display is worthy of the marked attention of those who have visited it, and all those using a sewing machine should see the elegant work that has been executed by the Singer machines.

J. A. Moynihan still caters to the public wants in the line of fine confectionery.

E. H. Hoppe, agent of the Pacific Coast Livestock Owners' Mutual Protective Association, is representing the interests of his company at the fair. The livestock men, who are quite plentiful in Sacramento at present, will find no better time to unite with this association, the object of which is sufficient to enlist the hearty support of all those interested in livestock.

The display of A. Meister, the well-known carriage manufacturer, is, as has been his custom for many years, one of the best in the Pavilion.

The Ingram & Bird exhibit is still an object of unusual attraction, and large crowds are constantly inspecting the beautiful furniture and carpets displayed.

Thoroughbred Cattle.

Among the most important thoroughbred cattle seen in the stock parade at the Park yesterday forenoon were the Dur-

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.

Changed Daily for the Red House.

THE ABOVE CUT is of the house of D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago, the largest importers and manufacturers of Millinery Goods in the world. All the new things in Millinery Goods this house carries is to be found in our Millinery Parlors.

The new styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats for fall wear are now in stock. Such a vast variety in imported and domestic Felt Hats we have never shown before. More than 100 different styles are displayed. To commence the season the tendency is decidedly for small hats, and the shapes that are in favor are low, round and saucer crowns; a more or less flat effect with the turn-up in the back is varied with oval and conical crown and fancy brims.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wool Felts, in all the new shapes and shades, in dress, walking and hack hats, 50c each.
The Vassar is a popular hat for this season, comes in all shades, plain and fancy-corded crown, docorated brims, silk velvet bands, 95c.
Fancy Shape Felt Hats, in all new shades, plain and fancy crowns, 70c.
The Plain Wide-rim Felt Hat, in all new shades, 70c.
Aigrettes are universally used in the decorating of hats. We have them in many different styles from 10c up.
Blackbirds, 25c and up.

New Things in Fancy Braids, Feathers, Gold and Silver Pompons and Ornaments of All Descriptions.

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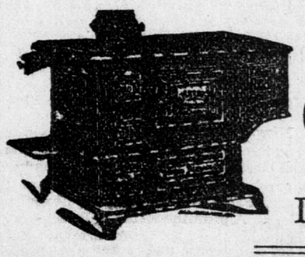

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