NEARING THE END.

Two Days More Concludes the State Fair.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered Last Evening by Hon. Morris M. Estee.

LADIES' RIDING TOURNAMENT

Five Running Races and a Pacing Race on the Programme for To-Day.

Again last night was the Pavilion thronged with visitors; indeed, the attendance was, if possible, greater than on the preceding night, when there was scarcely walking-room in the aisles and galleries. The historical tableaux, illustrating life in the mines in early days, were given again last evening, and were a marked and interesting feature.

Among the visitors was George T. Bromley, the first conductor on a railroad in this State. In 1856 he was on the road between this city and Folsom. Last evening he seated himself in the old passenger coach used on that road in early days, and was the center of considerable attraction. His presence in the old car was an interesting episode in the historical section.

The music was also a feature of the evening, and the following programme has been arranged for to-night:

March, "Black Prince".....Collins
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
Grand Concert Polonaise (with solos for various instruments).....Bessig
Selection, "Traviata".....Verdi
Selection, "Martha".....Flotow
Trombone duet from "Norma".....
Messrs. F. K. Tobin and J. O'Malley.
Characteristic dance, "Cocoanut Dance".....

INTERMISSION.

Grand selection, "An International Congress.....J. P. Sousa
[A grand arrangement of the national airs of all the principal nations.]
Trombone solo, "In Old Madrid".....Trotiere
By F. K. Tobin; arranged by C. A. Neale.
Grand selection, "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
Cornet solo by Miss Pearl Noble.
"Salvation Army March" (by request).
"Inflamatus Cornet Solo".....
By J. B. Costello.
Galop, "Race Horse".....Smythe

On Saturday night all the popular selections of the season will be played. C. B. Eilerman will play a cornet solo and Schubert's "Serenade"; Mr. Tobin and Miss Noble will play as usual, and C. A. Neale will play "The Mocking Bird" (by request).

MINING BUREAU DISPLAY.

A very rare, large and valuable collection of minerals and other interesting specimens is on exhibition in the art gallery. It is from the State Mining Bureau, San Francisco. This collection embraces nearly four tons of material of different kinds, consisting of specimens of most of the different minerals found in California, and is especially rich in gold and silver ores from the numerous mines.

Among the rarest in historic value is the famous gold nugget which James W. Marshall picked up at Sutter's mill at Coloma, El Dorado County, January 19, 1848, the finding of which has been the means of bringing so many thousands of people from all parts of the world to the Pacific Coast. This is the first time this valuable historical specimen has been exhibited to the public, and many thousands have embraced the opportunity to look at it, perhaps for the last time.

All the more rare and valuable specimens are in large glass cases, beautifully arranged and classified, and each specimen has a printed label, so that the general public may know the name of each specimen. Besides, there is a gentleman always in attendance to explain everything to the public and give all the information in regard to the mineral resources of the State.

All the very large minerals are finely displayed on large tables. Nevada County is finely represented by a large glass case of very rich gold quartz specimens, which are admired by the many thousands of visitors who daily visit the dispiay.

There is also a fine collection of stone implements of different kinds, as well as other historical specimens relating to California. There is also a fine large oil painting of James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold at Coloma; also, a fine large photograph (from the original daguerreotype of 1852) of the Sutter mill, Coloma; also, a collection of large photographic views of hydraulic mines and mining, taken by C. E. Watkins of San Francisco.

In the collection is a representation of the great seal of State, about four and a half feet in diameter, carved out of different California woods. This is a magnificent specimen as a work of art. It is inclosed in a large glass case to protect it from exposure, and has been admired by thousands. It is in the background of the display, and sets it off finely. The collection is well worthy the attention of all who visit the Pavilion.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The annual address was delivered last evening by Hon. M. M. Estee, who was frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The State Board of Agriculture is a recognized State institution. It receives State aid. It represents the industrial pursuits of the people. It is competitive in all that relates to the farm and the factory; and thus it becomes an educational institution. Its main purpose is to build up and maintain the industrial resources of California. It is non-partisan; and so it voices the best average judgment of the laboring and producing classes. It represents no special locality. It promotes no special pursuits. Its power for good is only measured by its ability to do. And so what to do and how to do it is the only problem that confronts this board.

It is an universal custom at each annual meeting of this society to have delivered an address. And it has, hitherto, been the custom for the person so honored to speak of the resources of the State, the fertility of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, the variety and amount of its productions, and the marvelous horticultural and agricultural possibilities which are within our reach, and the happy and peaceful home life which surrounds us.

These topics were highly instructive and of commanding importance in the earlier days of this association, and during the industrial babyhood of this State; but time and a change of conditions now present questions of paramount interest.

What California now most needs is population. We have a State whose territorial extent is nearly as great as France, and yet our population is only 1,250,000, while the population of France is 38,000,000.

Population has a moneyed as well as a social value. Man is valuable to a community, first, for what he creates; second, for what he consumes; and lastly, for his social, moral and intellectual worth.

We of California are so isolated from the rest of our own country that our influence in the great populous centers of the republic is hardly felt. And yet we are compelled to draw our population from these distant localities. Therefore special and peculiar inducements must be offered to encourage immigration. The fact is, the producing classes of the East know very little of California's special attractions. Our soil, our climate, the variety and rare abundance of our productions, the beauty of our scenery, the extent and value of our forests, and indeed our geographical and commercial advantages, are but little understood and appreciated by the great mass of our countrymen living on the other side of the continent.

The truth is, notwithstanding our immense advantages over the rest of our country in productive capacity, yet the cold and forbidding region lying west of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains is being populated more rapidly than our own State.

To some extent, this is attributable to the fact that we are remote from the centers of Eastern population, and that it costs too much to come here; but there are other and more potential reasons (and reasons which we can control) that tend to keep population away from California.

First, we must let the American people know our advantages. The fact is, it must be made clear to an Eastern man that it is to his interest to come here before he will cross half a continent and settle in a new and strange land. That is to say, he must be reasonably certain that he can make more money from the same amount of labor here than there. And

Second, he must be reasonably certain he can get lands here for a fair price, because, as this is not largely a manufacturing State, farming for a long time to come will be our chief occupation.

They must be made to know that the peculiarity and abundance of our productions and the geniality of our climate does add to the value of our lands, and does increase our chances for making money.

They argue in reply that it is not so much what we produce, as it is what we sell our products for, that secures success. And in this they are right. The remedy is that we must have better, more rapid and cheaper facilities for transporting what we produce to an Eastern and foreign market.

If this can be accomplished, then our population will increase, because our opportunities for making money will be enhanced. For instance, our green fruits must be transported rapidly and with reasonable cheapness. Cold storage by car is yet experimental. Cold storage by sea is an assured success. Within the next three years the California fruit crop will be doubled in amount, and if we are guided by the new orchards being planted, our fruit product will double within the four years next thereafter. We must anticipate these conditions and prepare to meet them.

Everything else being equal, land transportation under the most favorable circumstances cannot compete with water. But water transportation "around the Horn" can never be a success with perishable articles. The remedy rests in the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal. With this great continental waterway completed, we can land freights in Central and South America, in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans—nay, in London—as quickly as we can now in the ordinary course of freighting by rail. The result would be that the markets of the world would be opened to us, our industries would receive new and inspiring impetus, our commerce would grow as it never grew before, our products would find more ready sale at fair prices, our lands would improve in value, our great ranches would thus become too valuable to hold in vast bodies, for increased and uniform taxation would make the division of these lands necessary; our population would double in half a decade, our railroads would be equally benefited, because their prosperity depends upon population and production, and the general prosperity of the country will be their prosperity. The greater the population the more production, and hence the more freighting and passenger traffic.

It is said that 80 per cent. of the business of the California railroads is local. Double the population and see what effect this would have on their traffic. The fact is patent that the more freight shipped to foreign markets by sea the more will have to be hauled from inland to the sea, and it is equally patent that much of California's products cannot stand the freight charges of overland transportation, and thus competition by land and sea is an absolute necessity to our prosperity. And, still, however useful competitive railroads may be (and which competitive railroads every producer is in favor of), yet California will not reach real prosperity until the Nicaragua Canal shall have been completed. When this is done, in addition to the benefits already referred to, I submit that our industries will be quadrupled, our rivers will be utilized for the purposes of irigation, a new and ever-increasing population will make this the most prosperous State in the Union. In fact we must be prosperous to encourage distant people in coming here.

We cannot anticipate nor can we fully appreciate the effect which a large population would have upon the appearance and progress of our State. Our public roads would be improved, our schoolhouses and churches would be multiplied and well filled; our villages would become towns and cities, and our farms, though smaller in extent, would be better tilled. Our productions would be largely increased, and our social and political conditions would be greatly improved.

Add to all these the fact that California produces many articles and in rare abundance, not produced anywhere else in the Union—like olives, the European grape, figs, almonds, English walnuts, apricots, prunes and raisins—and it will be noted that wealth will accumulate here more rapidly than anywhere else in America.

To show how important to California's prosperity is the subject of transportation, I need but quote from figures which have been furnished me by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, namely: In 1891, the Southern Pacific Company shipped over its lines East, and of California farm products, 188,977 tons; and their fruit shipments for the fruit season of 1892, up to August 1st, amounted to 2,418 cars, as against 1,709 cars for the same period of 1891.

The above shows the wonderful growth of this industry, which is an object lesson that should encourage the whole industrial world to come here and enjoy our abundance.

The next step necessary to take to secure population is to divide up the vast landed estates found in California. This cannot be done except at the will of the owners. It is not necessary to be done except when the land is arable. It is admitted that small farms do not pay in California, when devoted to wheat raising or to pasturage. But small farms and small farming do pay when devoted to fruit raising or when irrigated.

These great ranches will not be divided and sold unless it is made to the interest of the owners to do so, or unless the owners die. Die they must sooner or later, but this is not a hopeful remedy; and further, this process of division is slow and does not meet with the present necessities of the case.

Graduated taxation has been recommended by some. That is to say, to increase the taxes as the acreage of each owner is increased. This would not be constitutional, and in any form is unfair. The only point seems to be in making it possible for small farms to pay, as is now the case in many parts of Southern California and in the fruit-producing localities of Central and Northern California.

This can be accomplished by irrigation. Once make irrigation a business in the northern and central parts of the State, and tax all the lands in the irrigation district to maintain the ditches, and the price of land will be enhanced. The owners of large tracts can thus sell at an advantage, or if they continue to hold their lands they will do so at a disadvantage, because they will be taxed to maintain irrigation, which is unnecessary to them for the raising of wheat. I do not say that irrigation is necessary to raise fruit in most parts of the great Sacramento Valley, for it is not. But I do say that whatever its use, the capacity of land is more than doubled by irrigation, and this State would be greatly benefited by irrigation, because many small farms with a large productive capacity increase wealth, advance agriculture, build up and maintain a higher civilization, advance the value of land by increasing its use, and thus multiplies our population. There is also a political side to this question. It is undoubtedly true that the ownership of great tracts of land in the hands of a few men in a free country tends to create class distinction, decreases the productive capacity of the land, because small farms produce more acre for acre than do large tracts of land handled by one owner. True, the use of farming machinery to some extent has done away with the large use of manual labor, but where irrigation is applied to the soil there must be personal attention and increased labor, and thus irrigation increases not only the production of the land, but the opportunities for employment of labor.

It is said that because we have more rain in Northern and Central California than in the south irrigation is unnecessary. In most localities it is not an actual necessity, but it is everywhere beneficial. We do not have as much rain in the Sacramento Valley as falls in Lombardy, and irrigation is more generally practiced there than in any other country occupied by civilized man.

I do not claim that irrigation can be introduced everywhere, or that it would pay to introduce it in all places, or that we should entirely quit wheat raising, but what I do advocate is that varied cultivation and a variety of crops make a country rich and a people prosperous; that too much of Northern and Central California is devoted to the production of the cereals; that so long as we raise wheat alone we never can have a large population or great wealth in California; that population is wealth to the State and wealth to those who come here. In a word, my contention is that to raise a variety of things in most parts of California we should irrigate the land; that irrigated districts are as a rule rich and populous, and that in all parts of California we have an ample supply of water for irrigation if properly utilized.

Again, nothing will so much tend to build up a country, increase its material interests, and thus encourage population as good public roads.

Good roads are not mere ornaments, they are a necessity. In California, where we have a dry and a wet season, more attention ought to be given to this subject than to any other one subject which affects people living on farms. In all countries it is expensive to maintain the public highways, and this is so because the public roads are the only means of local internal commerce, they are constantly used and of necessity constantly out of repair. In Europe, the public roads are as much cared for as are our public parks. With us, there are two dangers which always beset our public roads. In winter they are apt to wash away, and in summer blow away. To avoid this, in recent years, we have adopted means which at first seemed too expensive, but on trial is found both economical and useful. I refer to sprinkling our main traveled highways in summer. This is now done in several counties in the State and with marked success. The roads are thus kept hard, smooth and compact, and are, for the whole year, fit for what they are intended, namely, the means of transportation and intercommunication. This is advantageous to every man who produces a ton of fruit or grain which he must haul by wagon to a market. It is especially beneficial to the small landholders who do their work mostly themselves, because by reason of good roads they can haul larger loads and in a shorter time.

In Europe, and in many places in our own country, as much attention is paid to the public roads as to public schools. Nothing so largely tends to increase the value of property as fine roads in the country and good streets in the towns and cities. These conditions attract population, add comfort and convenience to rural life, encourage small farming and create wealth in the community. It is the highest evidence of an advanced civilization.

With fine roads come fine horses. Indeed, chief among the industrial pursuits of California, which will attract population and make our State famous, is the breeding of horses. It is admitted our equable climate, the dryness of our atmosphere, our freedom from malaria, and other conditions not known, tend to develop physical powers in both man and beast which are rarely found in any other country. California has thus become the home of the horse. Some of the most complete horse-breeding farms in America are already found here. This is so because nowhere else does the horse come to such perfection; nowhere else does a colt develop so young, or a horse retain his vital powers so long. We are already supplying the rest of our country with some of its finest horses. The California horse is as much a subject of inquiry and of curiosity as California fruits. Our horses take rank among the best and fastest of the world.

Horse-breeding is a noble pursuit, because the horse is the noblest, the proudest, the most enduring, the most perfect and the most useful among all domestic animals. He who thinks the lover of horses raises them merely to win stakes at district or State fairs, or as a means of gambling on their speed or endurance, appreciates but a tithe of the motive which inspires our most enterprising people in breeding horses in California. Since the dawn of civilization the horse has been man's most useful assistant; his service in the field of industry, as well as in the more attractive lines of pleasurable enjoyment, has made the horse man's companion and friend. And so the country that produces the most perfect specimen of that noble animal will be a favored land. Is it strange so much interest should center in a dumb animal, when we remember that in the primal days of the Roman Empire it was the equestrians who led that proud and victorious army to glory; that it was the cavalry which formed the right arm of Napaleon's grand army, the last to retreat; that the Cossacks and the Arabs with their trained horses form conspicuous examples of the marvelous discipline, the superb action, the endurance and the unexampled fleetness of the horse for military uses. In danger, he is man's best and truest friend; in the camp, his devoted companion. Why should not his best abiding place be in this favored land?

Nor should we forget that next year there is to be a World's Fair at Chicago.

No lessons are so instructive as object-teaching. What a man sees he cannot forget. What he is told he may not remember. I therefore venture to say it is our duty to make the best possible exhibit at the World's Fair soon to be held in Chicago. Every effort should be made by the producers of the State to show off our Sunday clothes. We cannot fail to promote our interests by so doing. For years out fast horses have measured speed with the best bred stock of America. For years we have been struggling to introduce our fruits—often with success, and always with credit. Hitherto we have been teaching one man at a time; now we have the whole world before us. Let us compare our products of the farm, orchard and vineyard with them. Let every District Society—let this State institution—and let the producers everywhere and in whatever field of productive industry they may work, join in making California's exhibit at the World's Fair such an object-lesson as cannot fail to encourage immigration. This is our opportunity. If we fail to improve it we will miss the most conspicuous chance which has hitherto been afforded to us. Let no niggardly economy interfere with our success in these lines. By all means encourage the small producers to exhibit. This is not a rich man's fair. It is the people's show. And this fair will show what we can do and how we can do it.

Let photographs be taken of your most attractive homes, so the visitors at that great exhibition may get a glimpse of our home-life; for go where you will, in the old or in the new world, there is but one California. True, in many places art has done much to beautify and adorn what nature had failed to accomplish, but here God's mighty hand is impressed on all you see. The great mountains, white with snow and glistening in the perpetual sunshine; the beautiful valleys, teeming with nature's best gifts; a climate unequaled in salubrity; our rivers flowing from the mountain tops to the sea; our broad Pacific, with outstretched arms, beckoning American commerce to hold dominion over its trackless ways—all give to our State a romantic interest that will grow upon the world as the world learns to know it better.

AT THE PARK.

The Most Exciting Races Since the State Fair Opened.

There was another large crowd at the Park yesterday to witness the stock parade in the forenoon and the races in the afternoon. The grand stand was fully occupied and the special stand nearly so. A more delightful day has never been enjoyed on any track, the weather being mild and soft, the music by the band inspiriting and the races first-class. The Judges for the day were President Cox and Directors Gird and Green. Timers, Director F. C. DeLong, D. M. Burns and W. H. Brown.

The 2:20 and 2:30 trotting races were hotly contested and full of surprises for those who tried to select the winners. It was close upon 7 o'clock when the last heat was trotted, but the people were so deeply interested that most of them stayed till the end.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was the four-year-old trotting stake, and the starters were the Palo Alto filly Peko, T. E. Keating's Ottinger and Oakwook Park Farm's Wildo. In the pools before the race Peko sold for $35 against $31 for the field. Then they changed just before the start to $70 for Peko to $50 for the others.

First heat—Wildo broke near the score and fell out entirely. Ottinger led Peko an open length all the way to the half, where the latter broke and fell back several lengths. She could not recover her lost ground, and Ottinger won in 2:25¼, Wildo distanced.

After the heat Ottinger sold for $200, against $45 for Peko.

Second heat—This was a repetition of the former. Ottinger led a half-length at the quarter, and held that advantage into the homestretch, where Peko closed the gap and finished with her nose at Ottinger's wheel. Time, 2:23¾.

After the heat Ottinger sold for $50 to $8 for Peko.

Third heat—Peko had the worst of the start, but it made no difference in the result, as Ottinger was too speedy for the Palo Alto representative. He led by two lengths at the quarter, three at the half, and ten at the three-quarters. Keating pulled up to a jog near the wire, but for all that the mile was made in 2:21¼.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1892—State Fair meeting. Trotting, 4-year-old stake of $1,125.

T. E. Keating's br. c. Ottinger, by Nephew; dam, unknown..... 1 1 1
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. f. Peko, by Electioneer; dam, Penelope, by Mohawk Chief..... 2 2 2
Oakwood Park Stock Farm's br. s. Wildo, by Clovis; dam, Leah..... dis.
Time, 2:25½—2:23¾—2:21¼.

A WALK-OVER.

L. U. Shippee's colt Major Lambert, by Colonel Lambert-No. Fifty, had a walk-over for the three-year-old pacing purse. He merely jogged around the track, and no time was taken.

SECOND RACE.

A purse of $1,000 was given for 2:20 trotters, and the competitors were B. D. Phillips' Flora M., Jacob Hayes' Strathway, G. W. Theuerkauf's Lee, T. E. Keating's Crown Prince and Palo Alto's Truman.

In the pools Truman had the call at $450, against $53 for Lee and $60 for the field.

The favorite did not have much of a cinch on this heat. Lee led Truman all the way to the head of the homestretch, Crown Prince holding third place. From the three-quarter post to the wire it was a very exciting race, Lee struggling to hold his advantage and Truman fighting every inch of the way. For the last 200 yards the horses were even up, but when near the wire the son of Electioneer let out a link and beat Lee out by a bare head in 2:17¾, Crown Prince third, Flora M. fourth and Strathway last.

Truman now sold for $200, against $55 for Lee and $30 for the field.

Second heat—This was a surprise and a disappointmentment to the knowing ones, Crown Prince beating the favorite out by an open length in 2:17¾. Flora M. led all the way to the three-quarters, with Crown Prince close behind. Lee got a poor send-off, and although he was third at the head of the homestretch he lost his footing and fell back to fourth place. Truman came up from fourth in the list and Flora breaking badly at the seven-eighths post he passed her and challenged Crown Prince, now in the lead, but could not overtake him.

Truman was still the favorite before the next heat.

Third heat—Crown Prince, Truman and Lee were even around to the quarter, where Truman broke and Lee took the lead. Truman came up to third on the stretch, and they trotted in this order to the three-quarter post, Flora and Strathway away behind. Prince was beating Lee down the stretch, but went up at the drawgate, where Truman came on, but was beaten out by Lee in 2:18¾, Flora M. fourth and Strathway last.

Fourth heat—It was Truman against the field again at two to one, and the result raised the hopes of the short-enders. Flora led all the way to the wire in 2:19¾. Lee was last going up the back stretch, but there passed the crowd and took second place. Rounding the turn Truman had secured the place, Prince third. In the stretch Truman broke and lost his chance for the heat, but finished second, Strathway third, Lee fourth and Crown Prince last.

Before the start Truman sold for $50, Lee $10, and the field $70.

Fifth heat—Flora led from the start, and at the quarter Truman was second and Crown Prince third. On the far turn Truman broke and lost several lengths, and Flora would have beaten him out had she not left her feet at the seven-eighth post. As it was, Truman won easily in 2:21, Strathway second, Flora third, Crown Prince fourth and Lee distanced.

Strathway, though a game little horse, had not won a heat, and under the rule was sent to the stable.

Sixth heat—Crown Prince showed up lame. It was after 6 o'clock when the horses got the word to a good send-off. Flora broke on the turn and fell back sixty yards, Truman leading Crown Prince all the way to the three-quarter post, where Flora had closed the gap between herself and the Prince. Leaving there the mare went along, and was on about even terms with Truman at the seven-eighths post, where the latter left his feet, and Flora beat him under the wire by two open lengths in 2:22¼. Truman was set back to third place for running.

Seventh heat—Truman sold for $55 against $70 for the field. At 6:30 o'clock the horses were called out, and ten minutes later the heat and race were ended. Truman was pocketed on the first turn, but took second place from Prince at the quarter. The horse were all close together at the half, but in the same relative positions. At the three-quarters Truman was nearly on even terms with the mare, and it was a sharp race home. Truman went up near the wire, and Crown Prince came in next to Flora in 2:27½.

The short-enders won heavily on this race. Had Truman's driver saved his horse at times when he could only hope to get second place, he might have won the race, but the horse was driven hard at times when it was unnecessary.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1892.—State Fair Meeting. Trotting, purse $1,000, 2:20 class.

B. D. Phillips' b. m. Flora M., by Richards' Elector; dam by Winthrop..... 4 5 4 1 3 1 1
T. E. Keating's ch. g. Crown Prince, by Dexter Prince; dam by Chieftain..... 3 1 3 5 4 2 2
Palo Alto Stock Farm's b. h. Truman, by Electioneer; dam Telie, by General Benton..... 1 2 2 2 1 3 3
Jacob Hayes' ch. s. Strathway, by Steinway: dam by Hambletonian (725)..... 5 3 5 3 2
G. W. Theuerkauf's ch. g. Lee, by General Lee; dam Sis, by Eugene Casserly..... 2 4 1 4 dis.
Time, 2:17¼—2:17¾—2:18¾—2:19¼—2:21—2:22½—2:27½.

THIRD RACE.

For the 2:30 class the starters were Wyman Murphy's Maud M., J. D. Harris' Delmas, Thomas Wall's Aster, Alfred Seale's Rinconada, H. P. Perkins' Lyda C., and W. Maben's Edenia.

Aster was the favorite at $100 against $25 for the field.

First heat—The horses scored six times before they got the word. Seventy-five yards from the score the sulkies of Maud M. and Aster collided, and that of the former was crushed. Murphy, the driver, was thrown out, but clung to the lines and was dragged twenty yards before the mare could be stopped. Aster continued on his way. Delmas led most of the way around, but in the homestretch was passed by Edenia, who won by half a length in 2:19¼, Delmas second, Aster a poor third, Rinconada fourth and Lyda C. fifth. Maud M. was given sixth place.

Aster still sold as the favorite at $100 to $25 to the field.

Second heat—It was Edenia, Delmas, Aster and Rinconada around the first turn, but at the quarter Aster led, Edenia second and Delmas third. On the backstretch Rinconada made a great burst of speed and passing Delmas and Edenia took second place at the half. He broke on the far turn, and Edenia moved up to second place. Coming down the stretch Aster took things easily, but Edenia came up fast at sixty yards from the wire and before Wall could shake up Aster the mare's nose was at his girth when the wire was reached in 2:21, Rinconada third, Delmas fourth, Maud fifth and Lyda C. distanced.

Third heat--The horses rounded the turn in a row, but after passing the quarter were strung out in a procession, with Aster first, Edenia second, Rinconada third, Delmas fourth and Maud M. last, there being several lengths of daylight between each pair. Coming home from the three-quarter post, these positions were maintained. Aster had the race easily enough, but Wall became afraid of Edenia when within twenty yards of the wire and hit the horse a sharp clip with the whip, and Aster went up, Edenia slipping first under the wire in 2:17¾, the other horses in the order named and Maud M. distanced.

Aster now sold for $22 against $40 for the field.

Fourth heat—Edenia led from start to finish, closely followed by Aster, and beat him out in 2:18 by an open length. Rinconada finished third and Delmas last.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1892.—State Fair meeting. Trotting, 2:30 class; purse $800.

W. Maben's ch. m. Edenia, by Endymion; dam by Mambrino Abdallah..... 1 2 1 1
Thomas Wall, Jr.'s ch. g. Aster, by Dexter Prince; dam by General Dana..... 3 1 2 2
Alfred Seale's b. g. Rinconada, by Eros; dam Accident, by Elmo..... 4 3 3 3
J. D. Harris' ch. s. Delmas, by Almoneer; dam Queen, by George M. Patchen, Jr..... 2 4 4 4
Wyman Murphy's br. m. Maud M., by Anteeo; dam Fate..... 6 5 dis.
H. P. Perkins' b. m. Lyda C., by Bay Rose; dam by Algona..... 5 dis.
Time, 2:19¼—2:21—2:17¾—2:18.

THE PACE POSTPONED.

Owing to the darkness, the free-for-all pacing race was postponed until the conclusion of the running races this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

Ladies' Riding Tournament—Several Races in the Afternoon.

The morning feature at the Park to-day will be the ladies' riding tournament, which will take place at 10 o'clock. There are eight aspirants for the prizes and the public's plaudits.

There are seven running races and one pacing race on the list for this afternoon. First comes the Autumn handicap for two-year-olds, one mile. The starters, weights and pools are as follows: Flood-Gate, 115, $50; Alliance, 105, $8; Castro, 108, $31; Grandee, 104, $16.

Del Mar stake, for all ages, one mile—Martinet 85 and The Drummer, as a stable, $13; Initiation, 119, $13; Raindrop, 119, $18; Wildwood, 112, $13; Esperanza, 109, $100.

The President stake, for three-year-

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

BRIEF NOTES.

Rev. C. S. Haswell has been appointed pastor of the M. E. Church of Elk Grove for the present conference year.

C. Thielbar, who resides near Oak Park, is under arrest on a charge of disturbing the peace of his neighbor, David L. Townsend.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

Death of Mrs. M. S. Patterson.

A telegram was received last night from C. H. Watt of San Francisco announcing the death in that city yesterday of Mrs. M. S. Patterson. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church on Saturday on the arrival of the morning train from San Francisco.

Horses at Auction.

All the fine Percheron horses now on exhibition at the State Fair and owned by R. J. Merkley, will be sold at auction this forenoon at Agricultural Park.

TO RISE in the morning with a bad taste in the mouth and no appetite, indicates that the stomach needs strengthening. For this purpose there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills taken at bed time.

YOU MAKE A MISTAKE

In buying unreliable COAL OIL because it is low priced when the safest and best can always be had by simply asking your grocer to send you

EXTRA STAR.

The trifling additional cost of this oil is doubly repaid by the sense of absolute security which its use affords. As an illuminating oil it has no equal. Beware of refilled cans, it comes packed only in original cans.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

THE FELTER COMPANY
Wine and Liquor Dealers.
"Argile"

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.
IF TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.
A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.
$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $6 to $12.
$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.
$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.
Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.
Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.
Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.,
400 to 412 K Street.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY, No. 623 Kearny street, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, SYPHILIS (in all its forms), SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCY and Lost Manhood permanently cured.
DR. GIBBON has practiced over thirty years in San Francisco, and his Dispensary is the oldest in California. Dr. Gibbon will forfeit his fee if he fails in effecting a cure. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, box 1957, San Francisco. All letters answered in plain envelopes. MWF

HOTZ AGUE CURE
(Sure Cure)
AT HAMMER'S DRUG STORE,
401 K Street.

Undertakers.

J. FRANK CLARK,
UNDERTAKING PARLORS,
1017-1019 Fourth St., Sacramento.
EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. GEORGE H CLARK, Funeral Director and County Coroner. Telephone No. 134.

W. J. KAVANAUGH, Undertaker,
No. 513 J St., bet. Fifth and Sixth.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Embalming a specialty. Office open day and night. Telephone No. 305.

JOHN MILLER
(Successor to Fritz & Miller),
UNDERTAKING PARLORS,
905 K STREET (ODD FELOWS' TEMple). A complete stock of Undertaking Goods always on hand. EMBALMING A SPECIALTY. Telephone No. 186.

The above cut represents a lot of

Boys' Overcoats, With Capes,

Which we are now closing out, in ages 4 to 10 years.

Lot 1—Boys' Fancy Check Brown Satinets at $1 45.
Lot 2—Boys' Fancy Stripe Brown Satinets at $1 75.
Lot 3—Boys' Dark Brown Invisible Plaid Satinets at $2.
Lot 4—Boys' Dark Brown Check Satinets at $2 50.
Lot 5—Boys' Fancy Check Gray Satinets, heavy weight, $2 50.
One lot of Boys' Medium-weight Satinet Overcoats, without capes, $1 25.

SPECIAL LINES OF DRESS SUITINGS

For the Fall Season.

Fancy-striped English Cashmeres in new shades. A great value at 20c per yard.
All-wool Tricots, in cardinal, sapphire, tan, slate and black, at 25c per yard.

For Fineness of Weave, Quality and Finish these

Special Lines of Black Goods

Cannot be surpassed.

Black Henrietta, all wool, 38 inches wide, 50c per yard.
Black All-wool Henrietta, 42 inches wide, 65c per yard.
Black Imperial Serge, 40 inches wide, 65c per yard.
Heavy Storm Serge, 36 inches wide, 50c per yard.
French Satin Soliel, black, 42 inches wide, 75c per yard.
Black Imperial Serge, 36 inches wide, 50c per yard.
Black Drap D'Alma, 40 inches wide, $1 per yard.
Black French Foule, 44 inches wide, $1 per yard.
Black Drap D'Ete, 46 inches wide, $1 25 per yard.

For Handsome and Artistic Millinery see our new fall styles now on display in our Millinery Parlors.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

We will have our regular Saturday's Sale of Special Selected Lots from all the different departments.

C. H. GILMAN, RED HOUSE.

B. WILSON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO GATTMANN & WILSON),
CORNER SIXTH AND J STREETS.

Beautiful and Incomparable Values in

FALL AND WINTER OUTER GARMENTS

Comprising the Latest Styles and Fabrics.

We emphatically state that we are headquarters for LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS, WRAPS, CAPES AND ULSTERS.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND COMPARISON,

Mail Orders Carefully Executed. Samples Free on Application.

B. WILSON & CO.

A BIG WINNING

The followers of the races are all seeking for points

ON THE RACES

That they may place their money on the winning horse. That they may all make a winning is our hope, and to be sure of a winning, or rather to be saving, we invite them to inspect our stock and prices; we will not be undersold by any one. READ:

SUITS.
Men's Worsted Suits..... $3 45
Men's Cheviot Suits..... 4 45
Men's Cassimere Suits..... 5 25
Men's Black Broadwale Worsted Suits..... 7 00
Men's Fancy Summer Suits, all shades..... 9 00
Men's Fine Fancy Worsted Suits..... 10 50
Men's Black Imported Worsted Suits..... 13 50
Men's Black Broadwale Imported Suits..... 17 50

PANTS.
Men's Cotton Pants.....$ 75
Men's Fancy-striped Pants..... 85
Nice Black Worsted Pants..... 1 25
Union Cassimere Pants.. 1 45
Men's All-wool Fancy-striped Pants..... $1 75
Fancy Tailor-made Pants from.....$3 50 to 5 00

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.
Fine line Summer Coats and Vests from 75c up to $4 50.

SHIRTS.
Also large line of Summer Shirts from 20c up to $4.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A large line of Canvas Shoes at 70c.
Lace and Congress from $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50 and $4.

STRAW AND FUR HATS.
At great cut, from 10 cents upward.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR!

The Chicago Inter-Ocean
—AND—
The Weekly Union!
BOTH ONLY $2 A YEAR.