

CALIFORNIA WINE.

It is Growing in Popularity in the East.

English Merchants Are Importing It Largely.

Opinions of It Expressed by the Chicago People.

The Clubs There Prefer It to the French Wine—The London Clubs Also Using It.

The following article recently published in the Chicago Herald indicates that California wines are growing in favor.

A. G. Furney, a retired wine merchant of London, who recently passed through Chicago en route to the Pacific slope, where he is now the guest of Mr. H. W. Crabb, the noted wine merchant, at his elegant country home in Napa county, California, speaks highly of American wines.

He says that the California products are well received in England. "Five years ago," he said, "I ordered a few barrels of California wines as an experiment. It could hardly be distinguished from the French article except by the label. Then I began to import it regularly in small quantities. Each year the trade in California wines has increased, until now the imports are extensive. I am on my way to the Pacific coast now to look at the vineyards. I am not looking for investments, but am on a pleasure trip, from which I shall derive some information."

The white wines of California are excellent. They are in every sense equal to those produced in France. California champagne is better than French champagne, and it is often called for in some of the best clubs and cafes in London. I believe that in a few years California will be the wine-producing country of the world. The French have been handling vineyards so long that they can get a better quality of grape than the Californians, but the Americans are improving, and it is only a matter of time before they will be at the top. California has one advantage. It can raise a crop of grapes every year, while the climate of France allows only one good vintage every seven years. Five years from now California vineyards will be more valuable than those of France.

The statements made here by Mr. Furney, and which are substantially quoted above, have been telegraphed all over the country, and, as a matter of fact, have appeared in almost all the daily newspapers of the Pacific slope. They have elicited many expressions highly gratifying to the wine-producing interests of the United States. This unsolicited and unprejudiced admission by a gentleman of Mr. Furney's broad experience and high standing as a business man, a foreigner, and one whose judgment is alive at all times to the weak points of the products of a rival nation, must be justly regarded as the very best and most convincing testimony. It certainly will not be without its encouraging influences on the young and growing features of the wine-producing belt of the great west.

A cursory tour made by a representative of the Herald among some of the leading wine-handlers and experts of Chicago discloses the fact that the wine products of California are growing rapidly in the popular favor. The information was given that for table and family sideboard use this class of wines had the preference. There is not a club house, hotel or fashionable cafe in Chicago that does not have on its wine card a complete list of the leading brands of the wines of California.

The curious fact was disclosed in the reporter's general research that as in many other American products, the foreigners are the first to recognize and appreciate the superiority of the California wines. In fact, the high standing they have at home they owe to the endorsement of the French and English people.

Monsieur Montfort, of the Restaurant Parisien, of this city, commends the virtues of the California wines, and declares that they are the best, purest and most palatable wine produced. He, as a native of France, and with a residence of many years in California, thoroughly knows the wines of both countries. He expresses with decided confidence the belief that when wine-making has reached the same development in this country that it has in France, the wines of California will equal, if not excel, the products of the best vineyards of France. The advantage of the French vineyard was, in his opinion, one merely of longer skill in the making of wines. The American vine was not only more certain but more prolific. It produced a wine of greater body and strength, and was superior in these particulars. The sale of American wines was injured by disposing of the vintage while it was still green. It should be older before placing it on the market. He has found that where the vines of France have been planted in California and the latter in France, the product puzzled the expert to say if there was any difference. California wines have been exported to France and then sent to this country under new labels, with the same puzzling result to the expert. Many Americans drink imported wine at the same price as the American wine, simply for the name, and they not infrequently pay a higher price for an inferior wine, for no other reason than that it bears the magic foreign label.

Mr. John B. Seghers, the steward of the Chicago club house, declares that the California clarets, sauternes and burgundies are good wines when they can be obtained of proper age. They have more body than the French wine, and for this reason are more popular than the latter wine with the Scotch-English people, who invariably demand a strong wine. Mr. Seghers operated at Coronado hotel at San Diego, and has a wide knowledge of California, and of the popular brands of imported wines. He received from Lucky Baldwin from his Santa Anita ranch some of the finest wine he ever used.

Mr. Hickox, of the Union Club, said "that while there was little native wine called for at the Union Club, he was satisfied that so far as the excellency and purity of the better grades of California wines were concerned there was no reason in his opinion why they should not stand on an equality with the ordinary grades of imported wines." He had on that day put up for the use of a member of the Union Club a hundred bottles of California wines. Yearly he had bottled for the personal use of members hun-

dreds of bottles of California brands of wines. His information led him to believe that for family use the wines of California were yearly growing in popularity, and he thought deservedly so.

They were to be especially recommended for their purity and reasonable price, making them a desirable wine for domestic use and for the sideboard of single gentlemen.

Mr. Wood, of the Iroquois, praised the California clarets. He considers the pure California wine, when properly aged and put up, equal to the imported French wine.

A. E. Glennie, of the Union League Club, said that when the California wines had the proper age their strength was greater and they had more body than the imported wines, and he found them very popular for table and general use. On the wine card of the Union League Club were to be found a list of all the leading brands of California wines. Among these were named the wines of H. W. Crabb, whose vineyards are located in the celebrated Napa valley.

Mr. Kinsley believed that when the condition and adaptability of the soil were better understood the products of the vineyards of California would give astonishing results and the wine of that country would excel and be on a par with the fine labeled imported wine.

Highly flattering testimony of the same character was given by Mr. Armour of the Calumet Club, and by others.

EARLY LAND GRANTS.

A Short History of Some of Them in This County.

EDITORS HERALD—The early land grants in the California have been the bone of contention among the attorneys, as well as the historians, comprising, as they do, one-tenth part of the whole area and the most valuable portions of the state. About 8,500,000 acres have been patented, and nearly 500,000 are still pending judicial inquiry. To those in Los Angeles county I confine myself.

California originally was a kingdom in itself. The area 150 years ago, as defined by the Spanish authorities, extended from Mexico to the Russian possessions on the north and from Texas to the Pacific ocean. Consequently the early records are scattered over a vast territory. The stupendous undertaking of Bancroft was necessary with bringing to light a vast quantity of material, but as time passes new and important documents have been unearthed, and will in time be placed among the archives where they properly belong. As it is, many public documents of great value to the historian are in the hands of private individuals.

Los Angeles county (including Orange) was one of the first settlements of the Spaniards and consequently we may look here for some of the earliest, as well as the most numerous grants. The first made was one for 200 leagues, having its southern terminus about where San Juan Capistrano now stands, and extending northerly along the coast a distance of 20 leagues and 10 leagues back toward the mountains. This was not a grant to private individuals, but to the padres by the Spanish crown to define the limits over which they were, with the civil officers, to have jurisdiction. Through this came the many subsequent grants, and the titles were presumed to be based upon it for all the grants in the county except two or three in the northwest portion; its boundaries were somewhat expansive like the deeds made by the present city fathers who sell a 35-acre lot and the grantee succeeds in getting forty-five acres of town lots out of it.

Prior to 1785 individual ownership was unknown except in the pueblo where under certain restrictions certain settlers were allowed to hold small tracts for building and cultivation, the balance being held for the benefit of the king.

Manuel Nieto and José María Ferrados petitioned Governor Fages in 1784 for certain lands. Fages was uncertain as to his authority and referred it to the superior government at Mexico, who replied that he could grant them the lands to the extent of three leagues each outside of the pueblo lands, the extent of which were understood by Fages to be sixteen leagues, and had been set apart by the crown for special purposes.

Judicial possession was given to Verdugo, or Ferrados, and Nieto in 1785, subject to revocation by the church, and Nieto's grant was afterwards taken from him for the use of the mission.

The next possession given was to Juan José Dominguez in 1794. In 1796 we find the 200 leagues divided into seven tracts, with well-defined boundaries, aggregating about 330 leagues.

They were the Rancho Portezuela, bounded north by the mountains, east by the Mission Vieja, south by the pueblo, and west by the Mission San Fernando.

La Zanja of the Nietos, bounded north by the Mission Vieja, east by the Las Rañas, south by the sea, and west by the Rio de San Miguel.

The Suanga, bounded north by the Pueblo, east by the Rio de San Miguel, and south and west by the sea. These three were claimed as private property by individuals.

The Pueblo of Los Angeles, bounded north by the Mission San Fernando and the Portezuela, east by the Mission Vieja, and south by the Suanga and west by the Pacific ocean, and held in trust by the pueblo government.

THE TURF.

Gossip About the Meeting Next Month.

Some of the Horses Already at the Track.

Fast Time and Broken Records are Expected.

What a Number of the Animals Have Done in the Past and Hints of Coming Victories.

The main topic in turf-circles is the coming race meeting of the Sixth District Agricultural Association. The touts are beginning to arrive from the north, and there will be few trials at the park that these people will not hold a watch on. Yesterday the HERALD representative visited the Santa Anita establishment and took a look at the horses entered by Rickabaugh and Harold.



Tents and wagon umbrellas at Foy's saddlery house, 315 N. Los Angeles street.

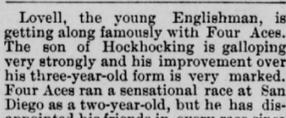
"ROUGH ON WORMS." Sure Cure. 25c. RUGH ON TOOTHACHE. 15c. At Druggists.

Santa Ana, who is to sport silk in the big two-year-old race, is a full sister to Santiago. She was not taken east on account of being a trifle undersized. The Grinstead youngster has grown quite a good deal lately. She has a racy appearance, and is liable to prove to be a thorn in the side of the northern youngsters. It is reported that Bessie Barnes, the Dabbin filly, is a speedy miss. All the two-year-old races will be hotly contested and fast time can be confidently anticipated with such an array of fashionably bred youngsters.



Lovell, the young Englishman, is getting along famously with Four Aces.

The son of Hockhocking is galloping very strongly and his improvement over his three-year-old form is very marked. Four Aces ran a sensational race at San Diego as a two-year-old, but he has disappointed his friends in every race since then. The northern flyers, Daisy D and Abi, come in for considerable mention. The latter is a big mare and has run a mile in 1:41. She is good at any distance and will be backed heavily every time she starts. Daisy D is one of the most consistent performers that has shown up in California for a long day. Her best distance is three-quarters. She has also run well in mile races.



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six weeks he tried four different patent medicines without benefit, but he finally got hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, which he says completely cured them, and is confident it will cure any case when the printed directions are followed. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, 222 North Main street, and John A. Off, corner Fourth and Spring streets, and all leading druggists.

A Traveling Man Saves a Woman's Life. A traveling man, stopping at the Lee house, Campbellsburg, Ind., on learning that a lady in the village was suffering terribly with cramp colic, gave the landlady a bottle of medicine which he had with him and requested her to take it to the sick woman. The medicine relieved her promptly, and she believed saved her life; it was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, the promptest and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints. For sale by C. F. Heinzeman, 222 N. Main street, John A. Off, corner Fourth and Spring streets and all leading druggists.

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California Bank, Cor. Broadway and Second Sts., Los Angeles. Subscribed Capital, \$300,000. Paid up Capital, \$20,000. Surplus, \$20,000.

Los Angeles Savings Bank, 130 North Main street. Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$20,000.

Los Angeles County Bank, Temple Block, Los Angeles, Cal. Capital Stock Paid Up, \$100,000. Reserve Fund, \$100,000.

Los Angeles National Bank, Cor. First and Spring streets. Capital, \$500,000. Surplus and Reserve Fund, \$800,000.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE Main Street Savings Bank and Trust Co. OF LOS ANGELES, CAL. At the Close of Business June 30th, 1890. INCORPORATED OCT. 28TH, 1889. RESOURCES. Cash on hand, \$3,614 45. Due from banks and bankers, 20,250 48. Loans, 199,839 90. Furniture and fixtures, 1,248 85. Expenses, 3,809 25. Bonds, 25,172 50. \$253,965 33. LIABILITIES. Capital paid in coin, \$50,000 00. Profit and loss, 2,710 77. Due depositors, 201,254 56. \$253,965 33.

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