

## THE TERRITORIAL STATE FAIR.

THE 10th Territorial Fair, held under the auspices of the D. A. and M. Society, in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, in this city, was opened this afternoon, with an address by the President of the Association, Hon. W. Woodruff, which was read by the Secretary, R. L. Campbell, Esq., as follows:

### ADDRESS.

In addition to the "Rules, Regulations and List of Premiums of the D. A. & M. Society for its Tenth Exhibition in Salt Lake City," already published and circulated, it will not be out of place for me to make a few remarks on our present condition, and on the two great subjects of industry, which our Society is intended to promote.

In some of our counties, fairs have already been held, which indicate by the articles on exhibition, an advancement and perfection, which will favorably compare with other similar expositions, and which reflect great credit upon the exhibitors. Indeed, when I contrast these reports, already received and read with pleasure, with the condition of things in this Territory but a few years since, I am filled with wonder and admiration. From a soil naturally barren and unproductive and, in many parts, poisoned by minerals, its inhabitants, by their ingenious and extraordinary efforts, have succeeded in rendering Utah famous for its agricultural productions. Our grains, fruits and vegetables, particularly the latter, will favorably compete with those raised in the best soils of the Union.

Our farmers deserve high commendation for the attention which they have given to the improvement of their cattle and horses, and to the raising of sheep and other domestic animals. They have imported the short-horned Durham, the Devon, the Ayrshire and the Alderney, at an expense of some twenty-five thousand dollars. The improvement in our stock, however, will amply compensate for this considerable outlay. I feel satisfied that the Devon will be found a profitable stock for our farmers, both for milk, work-oxen and beef. They are found to be hardy and suitable to our mountain climate. In order to improve our native flocks of sheep, there have been imported, at much expense, the French and Spanish Merino, Southdown, Kentucky Improved, and the Cotswold. The results from these importations are manifest and decided. It is highly important that all breeders of horses, cattle, sheep and swine should pay strict attention to the breeding of their flocks and herds, and only use the best which they can obtain. They should never permit breeding from an inferior animal. By this process, and with a little care, we can much improve the herds we already have in the Territory.

To the labors of the honey bee much attention has been given, and, in a short time, the productions of the silkworm will greatly increase our native wealth, and add much to our comfort and luxurious gratification. Some attention is also given to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the fish in our streams and lakes. The value and the importance of this labor, we hope, will soon be recognized and encouraged. I will not now enter into details of our agricultural products, or furnish estimated values of their separate departments, believing that the results and awards of this present Exposition will fully illustrate and establish them.

Although a great and interesting effort is now making, and capital pouring in from abroad, to develop the mineral wealth of this Territory, I feel assured in predicting, judging from all our past expositions—and I think the present one of 1872, will confirm and strengthen the prediction—that in a very few years, the value and importance of our agricultural productions, as in California, will far exceed those of our mineral wealth. In the one case, the wealth produced is fleeting and transitory and of an exciting character; in the other it is natural, sustaining and substantial. In producing mineral wealth, the labor is hard, dangerous, and often detrimental to health; in producing agricultural wealth, the labor is invigorating, often pleasant, and always healthful. The pursuit of the former is uncertain and delusive; that of the latter certain and substantial. Whilst, then, we should not underrate nor cripple our mineral resources, nor lay a straw in the way of their just and proper development, we should ever regard our agricultural interests as of enduring and paramount importance.

I will now direct your attention to the second great object which our Society aims to encourage and promote. I refer to our Manufacturing interests. The successful prosecution of agriculture, depends, in a great measure, upon manufactured articles. Tools and implements intended to facilitate agricultural labor are not only important, but, in these days of progress, absolutely necessary. Besides, where a large portion of the inhabitants is engaged in manufactures, a home market is created for the products of the farmer. These two branches of industry naturally assist and promote each other. For various reasons, sufficient attention has not, hitherto, been given to our manufacturing interests.

In all new countries, the farmer naturally precedes the manufacturer. Our people are already sensible of the importance of this latter branch of industry. It is not

necessary for me to exhort them on the subject. Too much of our wealth is annually sent out of the Territory to procure manufactured articles. Even in those cases, where Utah supplies the staple, we foolishly yield the profits of the manufacture to strangers. The Southern States are just beginning to realize the importance of converting their cotton into cloth, within their own limits, thus saving millions of dollars annually, besides creating a home market for their farmers; Why, then, should Utah send abroad her wool to be converted into cloth? Why, then, should the profits arising from our richest mines be realized and enjoyed in Nebraska, Illinois and New York, and even in distant Swansea? My principal object, therefore, in alluding to our manufacturing interests is to invite the attention of distant capitalists to this Territory as a fruitful field for investment. Certainly, where fuel and food, and land and building materials, and minerals are abundant and cheap; where the climate is healthful and friendly to labor; where the raw material can be produced without limit; where the consumption of the manufactured articles is large; where good facilities are afforded for transporting both raw material and the fabric to and from the great markets, it would seem that the only remaining elements essential to the successful establishment of any desired manufacture are capital and labor. The latter we have, the former we most earnestly and cordially invite. This city already contains evidences of mechanical skill and ingenuity, and architectural elegance, of which any city might be proud. All we need is capital to employ these skillful hands and to encourage these active brains.

The time has arrived when the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society should procure suitable grounds, and erect permanent buildings in which to hold its Annual Fairs. The grounds should be of sufficient extent to admit the laying out of a suitable race track, on which the speed of the horses can be determined. Suitable stands and seats, for the accommodation of visitors and members should also be erected. The fees of admission to this portion of our exhibition, would amply support the same. The value of a certain class of horses is governed by their speed, and without a race track that speed cannot be determined. Several horses, bought in Utah for one hundred dollars, and even less, have been taken to California, where they drew the first prizes on account of their speed. Moscow is of this class. He won a race at the late Fair in Sacramento, in a trotting match. So with Mormon Chief, who is producing very good stock in that State. These horses which cost probably one hundred dollars could not now be purchased for thousands. I think therefore, that all citizens, who feel interested in the welfare of this Territory should lend a helping hand, to secure suitable grounds and to erect the necessary buildings, in which our annual Fairs can be held. In California State Fairs, and in those of other States and Territories, the handiwork of the women occupies a prominent place. But in no other part of the Union are the ladies so well situated to exhibit their skill and ability as in Utah. Here, by universal consent, the organization and management of all our Relief Societies are entrusted to women. The beautiful and artistic fruits of their labors, together with choice specimens of flowers, the cultivation and nourishment of which are also the work of ladies, should therefore ornament and beautify our Territorial Fair, as well as those of its auxiliaries.

In conclusion let me congratulate this Society on this great fact—that it is working in perfect accord with the spirit of the times. The development of new resources, the opening of new paths to skill and labor, the discovery of new methods, the invention of new machinery and implements, and the employment of capital in new and useful pursuits—these are the objects which associations like ours aim to accomplish. All who are willing to encourage these things and who desire to aid in such achievements are cordially invited to become members of this association. Let future exhibitions demonstrate still more fully that we are leaving behind the mere production of raw materials and articles of food; that we are reaching up to finer and more artistic products; that we are building up here in Utah a great center of industry and skill; that we are creating a larger home market—in a word, the sooner we can bring about this happy state of things, the greater will be our wealth, the higher our culture, and the more decided the mental and moral improvement of our people.

To those who have come from distant portions of the Territory, tired and travel worn—by the old fashioned method of conveyance; to those who have come from nearer places, by the easy and rapid means of railroad conveyance; to those who are sojourning in our midst as strangers and travelers from distant lands; to the citizens of Salt Lake City, both residents and strangers; to all and every one, we tender a most hearty and cordial welcome to this our tenth Exhibition, October, A. D. 1872.

Music on the violin and piano, by Professors Careless and Pratt, followed the reading of the address.

The display of the goods belonging to the various Classes has not yet been completed, neither have the awards been made; but from what is already to be seen, in the

fine arts and the various branches of manufacture, stock, medicines, vegetables, fruit, flowers, &c., from the various portions of the Territory, there is every prospect that the Fair will be a great success, the display, so far as made, being very fine indeed, and indicating an extraordinary advance in the various branches since the last Fair held in this city.

Owing to the incompleteness of the various Classes, we cannot, this afternoon, present a consecutive account of the goods exhibited therein. The following will give a general idea of the exhibition in the Classes named:

Class N contains very fine specimens of the various kinds of goods devoted to it—home-made cloth, flannel, jeans, kersey, satin, carpets, etc. Also specimens of clothing, manufactured at the Z. C. M. I. Clothing Department. Most of the cloth, jeans, flannel, etc., on exhibition, is from the Deseret Mills.

Class T has a large and splendid display of ladies' work—samplers, rugs, coverlets, artificial flowers, bead work, book markers, embroidery, knitting, straw goods, etc., hair muffs, needlework pictures, Howe sewing machines, and a very fine sample of stitching on kid leather—a profile of Elias Howe, jr., inventor of the sewing machine; also beautiful specimens of work done on the Singer machine. News and wrapping paper manufactured at the Deseret Paper Mill, etc., etc.

Probably the most attractive part of the exhibition is that coming under the head of class Q. The articles coming under this head are arranged in the east wing of the building. In entering the room the first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor is the magnificent array of photographic views, portraits, &c., from the art gallery of C. R. Savage. In this particular branch of the art department we doubt if Utah is excelled by any State or Territory of the Union, and in saying this we are sustained by the opinion of the National Art Association, which pronounced Mr. Savage's landscapes the best offered at the exhibition held in St. Louis the present year.

After turning reluctantly from photographic productions, the eye is greeted by a fine display of oil paintings, the largest and among the finest of which is an illustration of the baptism of Limhi, a book of "Mormon" subject. Mr. Ottinger's collection also includes an excellent and life-like portrait of President Brigham Young. In our opinion, however, Mr. O. has reached the highest point of any yet made by him in the art in the two pictures entitled, "The canyon's glory," and "The canyon's gloom." In to these he has thrown an amount of life, vigor and boldness that strikes the looker on at the first glance. The first named represents one of the rugged canyons of this region in the fall, after vegetation has been touched and reddened by frost, a most glorious sight, and the other represents a similar landscape during the raging of one of those terrific rain and thunder storms, prevalent in this western country at some seasons of the year. We must not leave Mr. Ottinger's display of pictures, however, without again alluding to the magnificent picture, the baptism of Limhi. The landscape is supposed to represent a scene in the northern part of South America. The two principal figures stand out in bold relief, while the crowd of spectators on the banks of the river, witnessing the baptismal ceremony, are beautifully and tastefully grouped. Lack of space precludes the possibility, however, of alluding, in detail, to more than a limited portion of the articles on exhibition and we pass on to the collection of pictures by Dan. Weggeland, the finest of which, in our opinion, are a portrait of Mr. Amos Fielding, of this city, and one of Mr. Weggeland himself, a fine picture, and a representation of a young lady, an artist's model, in partial dishabille, gazing on a picture in an artist's studio. All these paintings show the genius of the artist in the exquisite color, delicate light and shade and other prominent merits which Mr. Weggeland's pictures always have, and make the productions of his pencil a credit to the Territory.

Alongside the collection of Mr. Weggeland are a few emanations from the pencil of C. C. A. Christiansen, of Fort Ephraim, Sanpete, the most conspicuous as well as the best of which is an oil painting of a scene in a harvest field, with the town of Ephraim in the background. In the foreground are a number of children variously occupied, and who are excellently grouped. There is a genial warmth of tone about this picture, which renders it very attractive.

We now pass along to the collection of pictures by F. Lambourne, by far the most attractive and meritorious of which is "Sunset on the Platte River," in which a number of emigrant wagons, or prairie schooners, are represented as turning the corner of a rocky bluff, throwing the foreground into the shade, while the scenery in the background is illuminated by the rich glow of the setting sun. In this picture the artist has succeeded in infusing warmth into his subject, without which such art productions are dead and lifeless.

Mr. Kirkham's collection of oil paintings comes next and is really creditable to that gentleman, especially the representations of scenes on the Yosemite. We also noticed an excellent portrait of Mr. Joshua Midgely, painted by a young man from London, named MacPherson.

Among the most conspicuous articles on

exhibition in Class Q, were the specimen of sign painting, and imitations of woods and marbles. Those would, we believe, occupy a high place as specimens of art in any exhibition in the world. Among them is one of the most elaborate and finely executed signs ever painted in this Territory. We understand that all the panels, &c., included in this branch were the work of Messrs. Morris & Son, of this city.

### SECOND DAY, FRIDAY.

The attendance, to-day, is much larger than it was yesterday, the displays in the various Classes, especially in the stock, are more complete, and the show, in most departments, is one in which the Territory may feel a good deal of pride. The entries in some few of the departments are not so large as is desirable, but everything exhibited indicates that the Territory is making rapid progress in art and material wealth.

In the vegetable department, the exhibitors are not numerous, but there are exhibited specimens of the Peerless, Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Meshannoc and Frankfort potatoes, the latter grown by Mr. James Snarr, of this city, which it would be difficult to excel. Specimens of the Peerless, grown by Mr. Wm. Jennings, were of large size, and part of 156 pounds grown from two pounds of seed. There was some fine rhubarb grown from the seed, this season, in the 16th Ward. Among the vegetables exhibited by Mr. Daniel Miller was an extraordinary specimen of the Winter Crookneck squash.

Mr. P. P. Pratt exhibited some fine Goodrich potatoes.

Mr. Rynerson, of Mill Creek, exhibited specimens of Goodrich potatoes and white beans.

Mr. Keyser, of the 8th Ward, exhibited good cabbages, squash, potatoes, and some extra fine corn, some of the latter being of the "Early Jumbo" variety.

Mr. Rockwood exhibited some fine squashes, potatoes and sugar beets.

From Huntsville, where it is said there are frosts every month in the year, there was a good show of Early Rose, Goodrich, and Meshannoc potatoes, squashes, cabbages, the Trophy tomato, very fine onions, and cucumbers.

Besides the above, and others not mentioned, there were in this Class, some large cheeses, eggs, and ale, porter and bottled beer from Mr. Henry Wagener, of the California brewery.

The display of minerals was very fine indeed, including specimens recently obtained from sixty-three mines in this Territory, representing the argentiferous galenas, carbonates, sulphurets, iron, copper and coal. Coke, considered by judges the best yet manufactured in the Territory, made from Sanpete coal. These specimens included two very fine pieces of copper ore, one from the North Star, the other from the Mammoth Copperopolis, the former yielding when assayed, 60 per cent of copper and \$100 in silver per ton. One specimen of horn silver ore, from the Mona mine, at Tintic, was valued at \$150, and assayed \$23,000 per ton. A specimen of silver ore from the Mona, in Dry Canyon, assays from \$2,000 to \$5000 per ton. There were specimens of iron ore from four districts in Utah. All the above specimens were obtained from the Bureau of Mines in this city, and were arranged for exhibition by its Actuary—General E. M. Barnum.

There were also specimens of marble, gypsum, magnetic, hematite, lean or grey, and brown iron ore, and coal and shells, obtained from the vicinity of the iron works in Iron County, put on exhibition by Major S. M. Blair.

The Deseret Telegraph Company's department is one of the most attractive in the Fair. It was arranged and fitted up by Mr. H. V. Cox, practical electrician of the Company, under the superintendence of A. M. Musser, Esq., and contained the electroplating and galvanic battery, specimens of old and present styles of instruments used in constructing the various parts of and in working telegraph lines. One feature, particularly attractive to the youngsters, is a swing, worked by electricity, and small galvanic batteries for giving shocks, all of which were tried and tested by numerous juveniles, causing any amount of mirth. This department is well worth a visit, and reflects the utmost credit on Messrs. Musser and Cox, both of whom will be found polite and willing to explain the use of, and the method of working, the various apparatus exhibited by the Deseret Telegraph Company.

The awards in Class N, home made cloth, &c., made this morning were as follows—

Class P, Furniture. The exhibitors in this class were but few, showing a great lack of enterprise on the part of the manufacturers of the territory, or a difficulty in competing with imported articles, not a good omen for progress in this branch of industry.

Wm. Bell, of Wasatch, Provo Valley, obtained 1st prize for a centre table. John F. Olsen, diploma for turning.

Among the most noticeable entries of stock were a yoke of oxen, cow, yearling bull and a nine months' old heifer, all thoroughbred Durhams.

Class C, Fruits, flowers, etc., come under this head, and the display in this department is certainly the finest exhibited in this Territory, in point of quality, and