

produce wine surpassed by none in this country, and few in the old. Large quantities are used throughout the United States, with a yearly increased shipment to European markets. Her manufactures are of a high order, and attract favorable notice at home and abroad. The spirit of enterprise manifested by her citizens has deserved and won success. Under the liberal, far-seeing policy of the younger class of capitalists and merchants, who appeared about the time of the inauguration of the great railroad, a new order of things arose. Men began to regard this land as their future home, who, before this era, cared to stay no longer than while they obtained a fortune, which they expected to get in a few months at farthest.

From this time, money expanded, trade, agriculture, mining and manufactures began to assume their proper stations. The old, narrow, ruinous no-policy, which marked the era of the old capitalist, passed away, and a brighter era opened to the people of the Pacific slope.

**The Sierra Nevada Mountains**—are about 500 miles long, and from 60 to 100 miles in width, their general direction northwest and southeast. The height of the principal peaks are—Mt. Whitney, 15,088 feet; Williams, 14,500; Shasta, 14,444; Tyndall, 14,386; Raweah, 14,000; Gardner, 14,000; King, 14,000; Brewer, 13,886; Dana, 13,227; Lyell, 13,217; Castle Peak, 13,000; Cathedral Peak, 11,000; Lassen's, 10,578 feet.

**The Coast Range**—is the range of mountains nearest the Pacific Ocean, extending the whole length of the State, broken at intervals with numerous small rivers, and narrow, fertile valleys. The principal peaks are—Mt. Ballery, 6,357 feet high; Pierce, 6,000; Hamilton, 4,450; Diablo, 3,876; Banch, 3,790; Chonal, 3,530; St. Helena, 3,700; Tamalpais, 2,604 feet. Mount St. Bernardino, away to the southward, in the range of that name, is 8,370 feet in height.

**The Rainy Season**—on the Pacific coast is between the first of November and the first of May, the rain falling principally in the night, while the days are mostly clear and pleasant. At Christmas, the whole country is covered with green grass; in January with a carpet of flowers; and in April and May with ripening fields of grain. During 15 years of observation the average has been 220 clear, 85 cloudy, and 60 rainy days each year. The nights are cool the year round, requiring a coverlid during the hottest and driest season.

**The State Agricultural Society of California**—hold annual fairs in September. They are largely attended—visitors and exhibitors coming from all parts of the State, Nevada and Oregon.

**Statistical Items**—We compiled the following from the report of the San Francisco Board of Trade, for 1877, as interesting items:

Wheat export, 200,000 tons, value, \$11,750,000; Silver export to China, \$10,500,000; mineral product of the Pacific Coast mines for 1877:

Gold.....	\$46,129,541
Silver.....	47,205,913
Lead.....	5,086,300
	\$98,421,754

Export of Flour, 485,000 barrels; value, \$2,790,000. Export of barley, 166,500 centals; imports of coffee, 16,300,000 pounds; imports of tea, 5,026,000 pounds; imports of rice, 42,000,000 pounds; imports of sugar, 68,000,000 pounds; imports of coal, 525,000 tons [135,000 from England and 120,000 from Australia]. Coal produced in California, 100,000

tons; export of salmon, 156,000 packages, value, \$270,000; hides, 74,000; leather, 3,270 packages, value, \$172,000; wines, 925,000 gallons, value, \$500,000; receipts of quicksilver, 70,000 flasks; butter, 16,500,000 pounds; receipts of cheese, 4,500,000 pounds; clip of wool, 155,760 bags, weight 62,225,000 pounds—the export amounted to 52,800,000 pounds. Gross exports by sea for the year 1877, \$29,500,000.

**No. 24 ANNEX. Hauling Ores in Hides**—On a recent visit to Little Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, we saw a very novel contrivance being used by the Emma Mining Company, whose mine is situated about 1,000 feet above the railroad depot, on the side of the mountains. The snow was several feet deep, and the ore was being hauled down to the depot in drags. The drags consisted of a green ox hide. The ore is first sewed up in sacks of 100 lbs. each, then placed on the hide, which has loops around the edge, and when 15 of these sacks are in position, a rope is run through the loops in the hide the edges drawn close together, then a mule or horse is hitched to the head portion of the hide—with the hair outwards—and a brake to the tail. The brake is of iron, shaped like a horse-shoe, with teeth that drag through the snow, holding back.

In coming down the hill the driver stands on the hide, but when it becomes necessary on account of heavy grade to "*down brakes*," the driver changes his position and stands on the horseshoe instead of the hide.

**No. 25 ANNEX. Brigham Young**—Brigham Young, President and Prophet of the Mormon "Church of the Latter Day Saints," was born in Whittingham, Windham county, Vermont, on the first day of June, 1801. His father, John Young, was a Revolutionary veteran, and served three campaigns under Washington. The family consisted of six daughters and five sons, of whom Brigham was the fourth. In early life he was connected with the Methodists, and at this time he followed the occupation of carpenter and joiner, painter and glazier.

Young was *first* married in 1824, and in the spring of 1830 first saw the "Book of Mormon," which was in the possession of one of his brothers, and made a great impression upon him, and of which he afterwards became so firm a believer and prominent supporter. In April, 1832, he was baptized a member of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

Before becoming a Mormon, Brigham Young made himself thoroughly acquainted with their principles, and then clung to his belief in the teachings of the "Book of Mormon" with great tenacity to the close of his eventful life. It was characteristic of the man that he was deliberate in arriving at an opinion, but when it was once formed he was steadfast to his convictions. While Joseph Smith was alive, by whom he was baptized, he was his friend and firm supporter, and from the time when the church of his choice was composed of but a persecuted and insipient handful, fleeing from place to place, until the day of his death, his was the master-spirit that controlled all their deliberations and ruled in all their prominent councils. Brigham Young was the great organizer and master spirit that enabled them, by practical councils and directions, to cross the wide and unknown desert plains of America in the year 1847, when possessed of the scantiest resources, and establish among the far-off mountains of Utah Territory, a prosperous and thriving community.

He was equal to the grand occasion of his life in rescuing the church from disorganization at