

PLACER CITRUS COLONY.

The People Who Constitute It and What They Are Doing.

An Entertaining Community of Englishmen in the Vicinity of Loomis.

[Placer Herald, January 10th.]

We referred last week to the formal opening of the Citrus Colony Club. We imagine our readers will be interested to know something about the Citrus Colony.

The colony idea is not a new one in California. In the southern part of the State the settlement of sections by colonies has been frequent, and in almost every instance where a colony has been started, the development of that section has rapidly followed. Fresno was first brought into prominence by the Washington Colony. It was started under great disadvantages, but when at last it got a foothold and the colonists began to prosper, the development of the country around it followed rapidly, and the result has been the upbuilding in a comparatively short time of what is now one of the most fertile portions of California.

The Citrus Colony is the first institution of this kind started within the borders of Placer county. Some three years ago J. Parker Whitney, who already owned a large tract of land east of Rocklin and Loomis, along with others bought a large additional area in Antelope Valley, lying mostly between his old tract and the railroad. He went to work and laid it off in blocks of ten, twenty, forty and eighty acres each, through this tract he laid off broad avenues and graded them. Such land as he did not buy within certain limits was taken in on equal terms with his own, and to the whole was given the name of the Citrus Colony. A price was fixed on the land and people at several homes were invited to buy and improve it.

In April, 1889, Captain J. Booth Clarkson, of the Third Royal Fusiliers, England, came to California with a view to locating. He had been in nearly every part of the world, including India, the West Indies, South Africa, British Guiana, Canada, America, and the islands of the South America, but from what he had heard and read he had been inclined to the opinion that the United States was the most desirable country in the world, and that California was the most desirable part of the United States. He came out through the Southern States, arriving here, spent two months in traveling over the State and inspecting the merits of the different sections, both north and south. At last his attention was directed to Placer County. On reaching here he heard of the Citrus Colony lands. He went out to look at them. The richness of the soil, the beauty of the climate, the attractive scenery of the country, coupled with the excellence of the varied products and the superior market facilities of the locality, appealed to him as the most desirable combination for the successful building of an attractive home that he had found anywhere, and he decided to locate. He bought 100 acres, part from Mr. Whitney and part from Mr. Mott, of Sacramento, and at once put to work clearing and improving the land. He then went home for his family, returning with them in October, 1890. Major Turner, of the Lestershire Regiment, and A. P. D., accompanied by Captain on his return, and on arriving here bought fifty acres of the colony land. After arranging for having his land improved and planted, the major returned for his family. On Captain Clarkson's place to-day fifty-five acres are cleared and planted, fifteen acres of which are on the steep slope of Antelope ridge, and this has been beautifully terraced and planted to orange trees. Altogether, he has planted and growing 1,500 orange trees, 2,000 apricot trees and 4,000 peach trees. On Major Turner's place ten acres have been returned. All told, he has out 1,700 orange trees, and proposes as he has recently returned with his wife and family of seven children, to set out 1,200 more oranges this spring. He is just finishing a new and splendid residence, and is going ahead vigorously to put his place in line shape.

Adjoining Captain Clarkson's place, J. P. Whitney at the same time had five acres terraced and planted to oranges. A. C. E. Johns, late of St. Boes, England, came out in October, 1889. He bought twenty-two acres, and with others in putting in pipes for irrigating, etc., terraced three acres and planted altogether last spring 300 orange trees. He is preparing to plant on his land, which he intends to plant next spring mostly to peaches and pears.

Wallace Dewey of Trinity College, Oxford, came out in March, 1890. He bought twenty acres adjoining Captain Clarkson's, and is now building a residence on a slightly elevated and is clearing his ground. He intends to set out this coming spring 1,000 orange trees and 2,000 peaches.

H. B. Tompkins, late of Dorchester regiment, arrived with his wife and cousin, Miss Tompkins, at the colony in April last. They had resided nearly a year in the south, and had thoroughly investigated the merits of different sections of California. He bought 200 acres from W. D. Perkins. Twenty acres as much as he expects to get out to fruit this spring, the balance he is now seeding for hay and grain.

H. Wentworth came out last April also. He bought twenty-three acres next to Orburg's place, on which he has built a house and is preparing to plant this spring 500 orange trees and the balance in peaches.

Mansel S. Carne of Trinity College, Oxford, and St. Donats Castle, South Wales, England, came out, accompanied by his sister, Miss Carne, last April. He bought the Williams place, near Loomis, on which there was a comfortable residence and fifteen acres planted to fine fruits. He has since bought thirty acres which he intends to erect a permanent residence and which he is preparing to plant, mostly in oranges.

Harold Farmer Hall, of Trinity College, Cambridge, came out to the colony in July last. Before buying he preferred to investigate the southern part of the State, but he came back satisfied and purchased the Harris place of twenty acres, which was already planted. He is making extensive improvements to the buildings and preparing to set out among the other trees this spring some 500 orange trees.

Captain E. H. S. Cadell of the Royal Artillery came out with his wife early in November last. He has since, in conjunction with Bruce Gardyne of the Seventh Battalion of the Sixth Buffs, who also is a late arrival, bought the Browning place of forty acres, mostly improved and planted. They intend to put out 1,000 orange trees this spring, and eventually they expect to set out the entire place to oranges. As soon as they are fully settled Mr. Gardyne expects to be joined here by his mother.

Messrs. G. A. and Herbert Bishop came out about the middle of November last in their own interest, the interest of Mr. Frank Kerslake of London. They have bought forty acres which they are now clearing with the intention of setting out 1,000 orange trees and the balance in peaches. Mr. Kerslake expects to join the colony with his family of wife and eight children about next May, when the colony hopes to be able to start its first public school.

A. P. Agnew of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived at the colony in November last. He bought ten acres of W. H. Strong & Co. and went into partnership with a Mr. Poor in forty acres more. They are preparing to plant extensively all the heretofore unimproved portion in oranges, peaches, etc.

These constitute the present English residents of the citrus colony. They were directed here through the Colony and American real estate firm of Scott & Jackson, of London, of which Captain Clarkson is a member. Since the Captain first settled in the colony others of his countrymen have followed in rapid succession. Some have left their old homes and occupations for health, and

others from a desire to live in America and enjoy rural life; but whatever the motive, they seem abundantly pleased with their location, and the prospects which their future offers to their new calling. They are an intelligent and cultured community of people, and without exception are supplied with sufficient means to carry out the objects of their ambition. Many others are in communication in regard to the location and advantages of the colony, and it is more than likely that the present year will witness numerous acquisitions to the present population. The improvements there are some of the most artistic and thorough character, and taken from the broad standpoint of Placer County enterprise, calculated to promote and encourage the growth and development of the county and its substantial and taxable wealth, they deserve every encouragement that can reasonably be extended to them.

SO-CALLED RAILROAD TRUST.

Vice-President Crocker Tells What It Means.

[San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 11.] The general public seems to have become impressed with the idea that the meeting of railway Presidents in New York and the transactions at that meeting mean an endeavor to establish a gigantic railway trust. I see no reason why such an impression should have been produced by the President's agreement. Similar affairs or agreements like this in the past have not produced the results feared by the public. There are several reasons for the meeting, several of which brought it about.

It is a fact that for a long time the operation of these railway properties has not yielded a return or an interest upon the investments in proportion to the returns received in other lines of business in which smaller capital is tied up. The stockholders have in recent years been inquiring into the cause for the lack of profits, and in looking about over their various railway properties they have found that their lines have been paralleled by other great lines; that competition is becoming more keen; that securities are being paid that commissions are being given; that discriminations are being made, and various other devices resorted to by the competing lines to secure a return upon the investment on the open rate wars, has entailed expense on the roads that render proper return upon the investment impossible.

The disastrous results of the continuance in such a course have become so apparent to the stockholders that they have determined to take upon themselves a more direct control of these railroad properties, in order that rates may be maintained and that discriminations may be discontinued.

The injuries which these properties have suffered have come also from the too rapid and unnecessary construction of new lines of railway through territory where they would be brought into competition with the older lines. It is intended to avoid this hereafter, through the operation of this late agreement.

There are also certain fixed expenses upon the management of railway properties, such as interest upon bonds and taxes, which prevail whatever the amount of traffic or the rate of traffic may be. It is true to a certain extent in the actual operating expenses. In my judgment it will be some years before the Middle, Western and Southern lines will be sufficiently advanced to support their railroad, and do not mean this to apply to California, and none of the expressions in this article refer particularly to the operations of the railways in this State. California is affected by the agreement only as regards her through traffic and her imports from the west coast of the Pacific. The principle involved and the general principle of this agreement relates to traffic in the middle western country.

The agreement covers the stockholders in the properties and not from their servants; and still another consideration that prompts it is to bring the rate of a servant in no other line of business. The stockholders themselves will set the rate and try to maintain it, thus taking the absolute control out of the hands of their employees.

The tendency in railway traffic has always been downward instead of upward, and the work of the active railway managers is not to raise the rates, but to keep them upon an established basis. I maintain that a stable rate is the best for the business men. It puts them all upon an equal footing. If a competitor knows what the relations of his business rival are with the railway companies, and that they are the same, he is able to sell his goods, then he is better able to compete with his rival.

It is the object and aim of this agreement to establish a fair rate, and to maintain it, not increase it, and therefore it cannot be called a pool, and the reasons for forming it a railway trust do not apply.

ON THE MARCH.

What is Thought of the "Record-Union" Elsewhere.

[San Jose Better Times, January 11th.] The RECORD-UNION is out in a new dress, and in eight-page form, with the leaves cut, printed on a new Goss perfecting press capable of 24,000 impressions an hour. It is claimed for this press that it is capable of printing a three-page wide sheet, and that it will print, paste and fold with equal facility, a four, six, eight or twelve-page paper in one operation, and all from one roll, and all at the same rate per hour. We congratulate the publishers on this grand step in the forward march in journalism. The RECORD-UNION has always had lots of brains in its editorial management, only some of its best editors, like W. H. Mills, have been lost to journalism because of their superior worth in a financial sense, in other fields of labor. It is the next thing to a crime to take a good editor away from his station. But the paper's present editor is evidently "no slouch." Tip us your dipper, comrade.

HE PRAYED AFTERWARD.

The Only Time Old Deacon B.'s Grandson Rose in Experience Meeting.

Deacon B., one of the oldest and most respected church members in Sacramento, has a young grandson who is generally accounted the worst scapegrace in the whole congregation. The boy, who is ten years of age, has recently attended a prayer meeting a number of times, and has apparently taken a great deal of interest therein.

OUR "BESSIE."

Editor Dodson is Pleased With Our New Press.

[Red Bluff Sentinel, January 10th.] It has been an open secret for several weeks that the RECORD-UNION had a new press in process of completion, and that great paper had grown to such proportions that a larger and more rapid press was a necessity to meet the demands of the daily increasing advertising and subscription lists. The old long-felt want has at last been supplied, and an entirely new "Goss Insert Perfecting Press" takes the place of one of the old slow presses that has done duty so long in the silent cause of good morals, good government and the up-building and fostering the great enterprises of the Golden State.

The RECORD-UNION'S "Goss Insert Perfecting Press" was built by the Goss Company, Chicago, and shipped out, put up and tested by William W. Goss, one of the Goss brothers. This press cost, laid down and in perfect running order, about \$18,000. It prints a four, six, eight or twelve-page sheet, and is run by a new 25-horse power engine, built in Sacramento. The speed necessary to bring a four or six-page paper will turn out from twenty to twenty-four thousand papers, complete, per hour. From twelve to fifteen thousand eight or long-felt want has at last been supplied, and an entirely new "Goss Insert Perfecting Press" takes the place of one of the old slow presses that has done duty so long in the silent cause of good morals, good government and the up-building and fostering the great enterprises of the Golden State.

It is a beautiful piece of machinery and so perfect in service as it is in appearance, attractive to the eye, the second of its kind on the Pacific Coast, the other one being in the San Francisco Post office. We had had the pleasure of witnessing "Bessie's" first work. It moved like a thing of life, a model of beauty, durability and mechanical skill.

Out of compliment to Mr. William H. Mills, who was editor of the RECORD-UNION for many years, and in honor of his lovely child, the youngest daughter, his sweet name, "Bessie," was engraved and put upon the press. In addition to the new press, the RECORD-UNION has a complete stereotyping outfit and an entirely new dress. It is now one of the most complete newspaper offices on the Pacific Coast. May its life be long and its days brighter and more useful than ever before.

THE WEATHER.

Sergeant Barwick Says Yesterday Morning Was Quite a Nippy.

Yesterday morning in this city was, according to the signal service reports, the coldest since the 18th day of January, 1888, when the lowest was 25.5, while the lowest for that month (January, 1888) was 19, on the 14th and 15th. The lowest yesterday morning was 25.5.

There was an extraordinarily heavy frost both on Saturday and yesterday morning, necessarily being heavy, and more damaging than the one of Saturday, because the temperature on that day fell to 27 below the freezing point, and the frost was much heavier. The lowest point at which still water congeals and forms what is called slush ice. The highest and lowest temperature yesterday was 46 and 28, as against 41 and 25 a year ago. The highest and lowest one year ago to-day was 42 and 32, with 40 of an inch of rain.

The barometrical readings at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. yesterday were 30.34 and 30.10, respectively. A high barometer means a close relationship with the slope, with northerly wind cloudless and skies.

The lowest temperature yesterday was as follows for the Signal Service stations named: Olympia, 28; Portland, 30; Roseburg, 28; Red Bluff, 30; Sacramento 25.5.

ALONG THE POOTHILLS.

Fruit Trees Preparing to Put Forth Buds—Good Prospects.

According to the Polson Telegraph, the buds on apricot, cherry, peach and plum trees have begun to appear, and the indications are that we will have a large crop of fruit the coming season. The peach crop will be much better and larger than it was last season, and all the other crops will be better. There has been hundreds of trees and vines planted during the past year and all of them are doing well. Hundreds of trees and vines will bear for the first time the coming season, and this increase the fruit product. Much less grain has been planted this year than has been in the past.

WOOD, OR COAL?

Result of the Tests Made by the Railroad Company.

Engineer McCoy finished the wood and coal test for the Central Pacific Company last week. The Colfax Sentinel says he made three return trips with wood and three with coal. One engine and four teen empty or six loaded cars of the same weight each trip were run over the Summit. The weather was very unfavorable most of the time. The first trip with coal took 13 tons, but owing to a wreck at Caserio it was not counted. Consequently three more trips had to be made. Although the tests have shown that coal would be a little cheaper than wood, it is not to be told whether the difference will be great enough to justify them in making the change. Following is the amount it took for each trip of wood and coal: Wood—First trip, 14 1/2 cords; second, 13; third, 16 1/2. Coal—First, 11 1/2 tons, second, 13, third, 11.

AMUSEMENTS.

Another entertainment by the Sacramento Lecture Association will take place this evening at the Congregational Church. Mrs. Nella Brown-Pond, an accomplished reader, will be the chief attraction. She will be assisted by Miss Lida J. Day, a pianist of fine ability. Mrs. Pond comes in dressed very warmly by the Eastern press and lecture associations as a gifted elocutionist. One of the leading Eastern journals of severely critical character, pronounces her a dramatic reader of peculiar strength and grace, whose method is correct, and whose programmes are addressed to a cultivated taste.

At the Metropolitan Theater this evening the "U and I" farce-comedy company will appear for one night only. Gus Williams, the well-known Dutch dialect comedian, and John T. Kelly, the very original Irish comedian, will be the leaders. They are supported by a company fully level with the demands of the humor of the piece, and among whom are some good dancers and comedians. The company is in San Francisco the company did a large business, their audience for the

The Red House.

Weeks crowding the theater night after night. Since the company was here, new specialties have been introduced into the play with new songs, dances and character acts. The company is certain to draw a full house here, for the style of entertainment it gives is of the order that appears to meet the popular taste, and which invariably fills the theater.

At the Sixth-street M. E. Church this evening Mrs. A. H. Bruce, formerly a spiritual medium, will deliver a free lecture exposing spiritualism. She says when she was giving scenes she was sincere, but is now satisfied that she was self-deceived and proposes to explain how and to point out the mistake and hollowness of spiritualism.

HE HAD A NAP.

Sad Experience of a Young Society Man Who Came to the Ball.

Among the San Francisco people who came up on the special train Friday afternoon to attend the inaugural ball was a young man well known in society circles at the metropolis. He was faultlessly attired in a full dress suit, and appeared unusually jubilant as he thought of the swell appearance he was to make at the ball.

When the train arrived here, about 6 o'clock in the evening, a bright light struck him, and that was to refresh himself by sleeping a couple of hours before going to the Capital. He engaged a room at one of the leading hotels and lay down for a short rest.

Unfortunately, though, he was one of the sound-sleeping sort, and the alarm-clock had no effect on him. When he did awake he jumped from his bed with one bound. He looked at the clock, and though it appeared to be running, it was only seven—but a few minutes past the hour he had gone to bed. His watch showed the same time, and the young man was sorely puzzled to think how much he had been refreshed in so short a time.

The mystery was quite fully cleared up, however, when he walked over to the window, raised the curtain and threw open the blinds. It was broad daylight, and the watch was correct—but it was 7 A. M., instead of 7 P. M. as he had supposed.

It is said that the atmosphere in the room was fairly poisoned with cassidors, and there was also a blue streak from the hotel to the depot that morning.

ANOTHER DIVE VICTIM.

A Country Youth Contributed to the Dive Support Fund.

A young man named McPherson, a resident of one of the foothill towns, yesterday had his pockets picked in a downtown dive in broad daylight.

He was very drunk at the time, and while standing at the bar one of the hangers-on in the dive took a gold watch from his pocket.

McPherson made a rumpus about the matter after he became sober, and being a friend of several of the characters that frequent the saloon, he asked their assistance and they soon learned who had the timepiece.

Learning that he had been detected, the man who took the watch came to McPherson last evening and told him that he would get him his property to-day, as he had pawned it for \$3. Thinking only of recovering his watch, McPherson did not ask the name of the party. He realized his folly last evening, and reported the matter to the police.

A Pleasing Scene of health and strength renewed, and of ease and comfort follows the use of Dr. Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when constive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Up to the end of October the loss from fires in the United States and Canada for the year 1890 was \$18,735,805 less than for the corresponding month in 1889.

BERCHAL'S pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

Capital One-Price Clothing Company.

Capital One-Price Clothing Company.

Winter Clearing Sale!

The quick intelligence of this community has grasped instantly the fitness of our great retailing in January. We have not invented any new ideas—have only applied them. Trade laws are evolution, not invention. The sagacity comes in the keen sight and use of them. While the season is yet young, and the people want the goods, SELL; make the PRICES SO LOW that they cannot resist buying. Saturday proved the last. At two points of the day the business was ahead of our ability to keep up with it. To-day begins with an increase of force and we shall try to serve all promptly.

Special in the Great Mark-down List To-day.

COMFORTERS, BLANKETS, LADIES' WRAPS.

Half a dozen bales of COMFORTERS—nothing but good qualities. We commence at a schintz covered, fast turkey red back, 8 pounds weight, at \$1 19; sateen follows at \$2, \$2 25, \$2 75, etc. All a third or more off.

BLANKETS—10-4 silver gray as low as \$1 45; 5-pound silver gray, full size, \$1 75; Blankets at \$3, \$3 50, \$4, \$4 50, \$5, etc., all grades and weights, gray, scarlet, vicuna and white, California or Eastern; \$10 worth of Blanket for \$7 25, the king of all, 10 1/2 pounds of pure California wool (gray), manufactured by Walker of Woodland. As a rule, one or two money-savers are enough to make a sensation in Blankets. THINK OF MORE THAN A DOZAN, AND EACH ONE A SPECIAL BARGAIN!

LADIES' WRAPS—All the balance of the Winter Wraps. Some at TWO-THIRDS, others at HALF, some at a QUARTER, of January prices. \$9 Ladies' Fashionable Jackets as low as \$3 75—that's about the style of the cut.

SHOES—A whirlwind of buyers struck the reduced lines Saturday. Still fairly plenty left.

C. H. GILMAN, Red House, Sacramento.

Capital One-Price Clothing Company.

CLOSED! CLOSED!

Our Store will be closed entire day of next WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, --And will--

Re-open on Next Thursday at 9 A. M. Sharp,

--When we will inaugurate--

THE GREATEST CUT-PRICE SALE

Ever known in California, and we will offer FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS

AT LOWER PRICES

Than at any time offered to the citizens of Sacramento or vicinity. MANY LINES will be sold at ONE-HALF of what they are actually worth.

WATCH

Our daily bulletins in the Record-Union and Bee, and wait for prices we will quote, as WE WILL ECLIPSE ALL FORMER EFFORTS.

CAPITAL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

CORNER SIXTH AND K STREETS.