DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....MARCH 2, 1891

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
(Six Pages),
Published six days in each week, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,
(Eight Pages),
Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

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For six months.....3 00
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The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION *and* WEEKLY UNION *are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.*

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.
☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Monday—For Northern California: Rain, turning to snow in the mountains; except fair weather at Keeler; slightly cooler.

A GOODLY COMPANY OF CRANKS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* again comes to the support of the opponents of ballot reform. Its main arguments are that the present law is good enough, and that the proposed law will stimulate the organization of piece clubs.

Let us see about that. Under the present law the buyer of votes can make certain that the goods are delivered. All the chatter about the "vest pocket ballot" is bosh. Whoever talks it on the floor of the Legislature must assume that his hearers are fools. Practical men know that voters are cowed and marched to the polls, with boss lieutenants grasping their arms and seeing to it that the ballot delivered is not exchanged for the concealed one in the vest pocket.

But what a humiliating and despicable plea it is to put forward, that men can vote secretly and free from the frown of employers, or the cow of those who can punish them, only by sleight of hand exchange of ballot from pocket to palm. Under the reform law the voter goes to the polls alone, alone prepares his ballot, alone casts it.

Practical men know that under the present system the police are powerless to keep the way to the polls clear. Gangs of roughs, the hirelings of bosses, mass about the voting windows, fill up the lines over and over again, and by various devices keep voters who do not care to engage in fisticuffs and rib-crushing, from the ballot box. Under the reform system, there will be no such scenes, no crowding at the polls, no ticket peddling, no leading of men by the elbows to the box, no bracing up of drunks beastly intoxicated, to cast their ballots.

But says this solitary champion of boss and ring rule, the new law will encourage piece club formation. In what way? What is there now to prevent it? How will the new system stimulate it? Because it guarantees to every man who can secure the necessary indorsement the right to run for office, will that enlarge the now open privilege to form piece clubs? These clubs can organize unrestrainedly at present, and put up any candidates they please. At least under the new system they will be compelled to secure written backing, and in orderly manner register their candidates.

This covers the whole article of objection through which the *Chronicle* wallows. It is a mere repetition of fears and doubts and ifs and buts. It ignores the experience of seven States where the law is successful—even in New York, with all of Governor Hill's riders, pasters, hindrances and stumbling blocks, the reform law is better than the old one. Though that unblushing "statesman" loaded the reform with chains, and hobbled it with crippling provisions, still it proves its virtues to be superior to even Hill and Tammany.

It is worthy of remark that the *Chronicle* stigmatizes the friends of ballot reform bills as cranks and bogus reformers. This discloses the pot-house motive of the enemies of the bill. Whenever the venal and vicious, the weak and the unprogressive are driven to the wall they resort to vituperation, forgetful that in it there is no strength. "When your cause is in danger abuse the witnesses and villify the opposing counsel." If the *Chronicle's* stigma attaches to any, it brands as cranks the people of these States, in all of which the reform ballot system has been adopted, or has been indorsed and demanded by one or both—and oftenest by both—of the great political parties: Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, Missouri, Minnesota, Michigan, Connecticut, Alabama, Ohio, Illinois, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia and Iowa—verily a goodly company of cranks.

ONE OF THE WEAPONS.

One of the weapons to be used against the ballot bill to-day will be the charge that the nominating system is un-American. Let friends of the measure be prepared to challenge this, and demand of the proponents some showing wherein it is un-American. It simply recognizes conventions in order to secure authenticity of tickets, and to prevent the old fraud of printing mixed tickets, and cheating tickets with head and foot sound, but with a false element in the body. The bill simply permits anyone fairly indorsed the American right to run for office, to contest for any place on an equality with candidates favored by conventions and parties. Under the present system the poor man cannot do this. Finally, the ballot bill permits the voter to write in any name. He need not vote for any one on the official ballot. If at a late hour there is death or resignation of a party candidate, the name to be substituted can be written in.

A MATTER OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This Justice of the Peace business, at which Senator Dray's bill aims, is very simple and quite important. We have two City Justices and one Township Justice. The former are salaried by the city at $2,000 each and their office expenses paid—a total cost of about $5,000 per annum to the taxpayers of Sacramento. The Township Justice receives fees only. He therefore gets all the business, for many and obvious reasons. The City Justices draw their salaries and have little or nothing to do, and, of course, have no fees to turn into the treasury, to any mentionable amount. Indeed, Constable Brissel says if he had to depend upon fees from business before his City Justice, he would starve to death.

Here, then, is an outgo of $5,000 a year from a people already overtaxed and groaning under heavy burdens. Senator Dray's bill abolishes one of the offices of City Justice. If it passes that will save the city about $2,500 year. But still the Township Justice will do nearly all the business, and the remaining City Justice will be unable to turn but few fees into the City Treasury.

If, now, the Township Justice is a fixture, cannot be got rid of so as to save to the city her salary output by return of fees, then let Senator Dray's bill be amended so as to abolish both offices of City Justice, as City Justice Starr advises.

We do not believe that there is any township in this city; that it was ever intended to have township organization within a municipality. If it was, then why have we not a complete set of township officials? As it is, we have only a Justice of the Peace. But it is said that the authority has decided that we must have a Township Justice. It remains, therefore, that a grievous wrong is done the tax-ridden people of this city by compelling them to salary City Justices who are unable to return to the treasury fees enough to even pay for the stove wood for their offices.

Will not Senator Dray and the Sacramento delegation in the Assembly see to it that the bill is amended at once so as to abolish both City Justices offices at the end of the term of the present incumbents? The legislators from other parts of the State will raise no sort of objection whatever; it is a matter in which, of course, they will be perfectly willing to grant the people relief from unnecessary taxation.

We echo the sentiment of all the people of the city when we say that the $5,000 they pay to City Justices now is absolutely thrown away. It were better far, if the people must be punished by this tax because of a blunder in the general law, to give it to the orphans, or expend it in other charity. It may appear to be a small matter to the Legislature, but to a people paying such enormous taxes as do Sacramentans, $5,000 saved is a very large item.

THE SIZE OF THE BALLOT.

The fate of the reform ballot bill will be decided to-day—at farthest to-morrow. If it fails the dominant party in the Legislature must take the responsibility, and it is by no means a light one.

All manner of devices will be resorted to in the assault upon the system to-day, and one of the means to be employed is the exhibition of a large sheet of paper printed, as will be claimed, according to the demands of the Senate committee bill for the official ballot.

But it will be observed that every effort has been made to expand the ballot, that unusually large spaces are used, and that it is by rule-work, large type, large margins and broad lines, stretched in all directions. The truth is, that the largest possible number of names of candidates under our system of choosing officers, State, county and muncipal, under the reform bill can be placed upon a sheet of very modest size.

But let those to whom this silly plea of "large ballot" may come with some force, reflect one moment upon the subject. What difference would it make were the ballot-sheet as large as the imagination of the enemies of the system plot it? So long as the ballot can be read by the voter in his booth; so long as it clearly states the name, politics and residence of the candidate one wishes to vote for, what objection is it if it is a broad and long sheet?

Is it so serious an inconvenience to handle a printed sheet? Do gentlemen of the Legislature find any insuperable difficulty in handling and reading their daily newspapers, though they are sometimes of enormous size? Which is better, that the voter shall use a ballot of some considerable size, or that venality, corruption, brow-beating, intimidation and vote-delivery shall go on in our elections.

But the ballot sheets will not be unwieldly, nor inconvenient, nor, indeed, in anywise objectionable. The Indiana ballot at the State election is about 9 by 15 inches, and in that State diligent inquiry discloses no complaint, though our investigation has extended from La Porte to New Albany, and from Lafayette to Fort Wayne. Similar research for objection in Louisville, where the reform system obtains, and in Milwaukee and the towns of Massachusetts, discloses only here and there a Miss Nancy elector grumbling about the size of the ballot.

Abram Flexner, a well-known citizen of Louisville, writing in the Boston *Globe* in reply concerning the use of the new ballots and their counting in Louisville, said:

The law was administered with practically uniform ease and success, through the election officers were not above the average in intelligence. We know of no case here of a ballot being thrown out of the count because of the failure of the voter to understand what was required of him.

In addition to demonstrating its perfect practicability, the election tested the power of the law to prevent bribery. It can hardly be possible that there is a city in the Union where open corruption has been more generally practiced than in Louisville.

In no case, as far as I can learn, was there any delay in recording votes. So far from interfering with the process of voting, I should not be surprised if actually less time were required than by the old *viva voce* system.

The counting of the votes proceeded apparently with perfect ease, and no more time was required than under the old method.

In some details the law (the Louisville system) may be improved, but in all essential particulars it is beneficent and effective, and we have seen enough to fix it firmly in the confidence of the people.

PLEDGED TO THE MEASURE.

Every San Francisco member of the Assembly except Mr. Dibble, nineteen members in all, signed the following pledge prior to their election:

PLEDGE.

I pledge my word of honor that I will, if elected to represent the citizens of the ——— District in the 29th session of the California State Legislature, at all times advocate, urge and work for the proposed reform ballot law, as submitted by the Council of Federated Trades and the Legislative Committee of the California State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, until the same shall become the law of the State of California, with such amendments as may be found necessary by the legislative committees of the State Grange and Council.

[Signed by the nineteen.]

Some of these gentlemen, it is charged, are trying to excuse themselves and follow the lead of Mr. Dibble, on the ground that the bill to which they pledged themselves has been amended, and that the Senate committee bill is not the measure referred to in the pledge.

If any such attempted evasion is made, it will not avail—though we incline to the belief that the story of shirking is error, and that the gentlemen will prove true to their "words of honor"—for the pledge expressly provides that it shall apply to amendments found necessary. The authorized committees of the two bodies to whom the pledge was given have notified the signers of the pledge that the Senate committee bill is satisfactory, and is their bill with the necessary amendments.

Under these circumstances there are nineteen votes from San Francisco that are certain to be counted for the bill in the Assembly, since it is impossible to do the signers the injustice of even a suspicion that by any technicality they will attempt to evade a pledge upon which they secured their election. The Senators from San Francisco signed the same pledge, and when the roll was called they kept their word. It is inconceivable that the Assemblymen will do less.

HE WAS ASHAMED

To Ask Again, but His Frank Letter Got It for Him.

A few months ago one of the unfortunate inmates in the San Francisco Almshouse was inspired by the sensational statements in the newspapers with the belief that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla would help him. But without money, how to get it was the question. Finally he wrote to the Edwin W. Joy Co., appealing to their generosity, and it was not unheeded, the coveted preparation being sent by the next parcel delivery. Its effect is best told in a subsequent letter, from which we quote the following:—

"I suppose you know me by this writing, and my circumstances and condition. Although improving, I ask of your generosity for another bottle of your Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Its laxative action is perfection itself. It has so thoroughly regulated my system that my catarrh, rheumatism, constipation, and headaches are all better. I feel ashamed to ask in this way, but what shall I do? I thought I might not need any more, but I am now so anxious to keep it up; but you see how it is."

It was sent, and he can get more if he needs it.

Population of Canada.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of about 3,382,000 square miles, as compared with 3,603,000 square miles of the United States, including Alaska. Its population is about 4,600,000, or 800,000 greater than that of Illinois and 600,000 less than that of Pennsylvania. Canada makes its own local laws. Its Parliament consists of two chambers, a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate has seventy-seven members and the House of Commons 215 members. The members of each branch obtain a salary of $1,000 per session and mileage. John A. Macdonald is Premier and head of the Ministry. Lord Stanley is Governor-General, or head of the Government. He is appointed by the Queen, and his compensation of $50,000 a year is paid by the Dominion. The Premier's salary is $8,000 a year and that of the other members of the Cabinet $7,000.—*Globe-Democrat.*

"What did you break the window for?" asked the court. "I didn't intend to do it, your Honor. Ask the policeman if I did." "No, sir," corroborated the officer. He was throwing the brick at his wife."—*Philadelphia Times.*

MARCH, April, May are the months in which to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. While it purifies, it also vitalizes and enriches the blood.

Special Notices.

THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH must not be neglected. Colds in the head and snuffles bring on catarrh and lung affections. Ely's Cream Balm cures at once. It is perfectly safe and is easily applied into the nostrils. It also cures catarrh, the worst cases yielding to it.

IT IS DANGEROUS to tamper with irritating liquids and exciting snuffs. Use Ely's Cream Balm, which is safe and pleasant, and is easily applied. It cures the worst cases of catarrh, cold in the head and hay fever, giving relief from the first application. Price, 50 cents.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF

FAST TIME TO THE EAST.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe route) is now twelve hours shorter to Kansas City and St. Louis, and twenty-four hours shorter to Chicago than formerly. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to Chicago every day without change. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. GEO. W. RAILTON, Agent, 1004 Fourth street, Sacramento. MWF

SAMPLE ROOMS, 1014 Sixth street, between J and K. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. JACOB KEARTH, Proprietor. n14-tf

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, dentist, Eighth and J streets. je22-tf

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used as Simmons Liver Regulator. It won its way into every home by pure, sterling merit. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a family medicine containing no dangerous qualities, but purely vegetable; gentle in its action and can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

THE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

WORKING PEOPLE

Can take Simmons Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure, and the system will be built up and invigorated by it. It promotes digestion, dissipates sick headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a preparatory medicine, and can be safely used in any sickness. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver. Indorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as

The BEST Family Medicine.

If a child has the colic it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills. Genuine has our Z stamp in red on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY),
FIRST OF CALIFORNIA MUSEUM FREE Lecture Course, 1891. DR. GEO. PYBURN on "Microbes and Contagious Diseases." E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, 8 o'clock. Public cordially invited. 1t

MEETING OF THE COLORED CHAMPIONS,
CHARLEY TURNER,
Of Stockton, and
BILL HALL,
Of Sacramento,
CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE,
Wednesday Night, March 4, '91.
mr2-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between L. NEUBOURG and C. LAGES, under the firm name of NEUBOURG & LAGES, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. LAGES retiring.

L. NEUBOURG will continue to conduct the business at the old place, 1016-1020 Fifth street, as heretofore, on his own individual account, under the firm name of NEUBOURG & CO. He will collect all outstanding claims of the old firm and pay off all of its liabilities.
L. NEUBOURG.
C. LAGES.

In retiring I herewith return my thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, and hope the same will be continued to my former partner, L. NEUBOURG.
mr2-6t C. LAGES.

SPRING GOODS!

New Spring Goods are Rapidly Coming In on Us.

Our WHITE GOODS Department is unusually attractive this year in style and values.
We are showing a beautiful line in plain NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS and INDIA DE LINENS from 10 to 50 cents per yard.
Checked and Striped NAINSOOKS, LAWNS and INDIA DE LINENS.
TUCKINGS and INSERTIONS in white and fast black.
Plain Hemstitched FLOUNCINGS in white and black.
Hemstitched Embroidered FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide, in white and fast black.
Infants' Hemstitched FLOUNCINGS, 21, 24 and 27 inches wide.

All Our BLACK COTTON GOODS are Guaranteed a Fast Black.
Visit Us; Get Our Prices. We Buy for Cash and Buy to Sell.

W. I. ORTH, 630 J St.,
(Successor to McKim & Orth).

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
CATARRH
Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.
Apply into the Nostrils.——It is Quickly Absorbed.
50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 55 Warren St., N. Y.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c.

Gas. G. Davis
411-413 K St., Sacramento.
WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
Furniture —AND— Carpets.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 428 J STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND Fifth, dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY and DIAMONDS. REPAIRING in all its branches a specialty, under Mr. Floberg. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

M. WACHMORST,
LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO, AGENT FOR PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES—best in the world. Sign of the Town Clock, No. 315 J Street, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO LUMBER COMPANY, { Dealers in Lumber, Doors, Windows and Blinds.
Main Office—Second street, L and M. Yard—Front and R streets, Sacramento.

Hale Bros. & Co.

The Newest Styles in DRESS TRIMMINGS for SPRING Have Arrived. The Assortment and Values Have Never Been Equaled Here.

Youmans' Hats,
For style.
Youmans' Hats,
For quality.

The Newest Neckwear.

It's foolish to buy back numbers in Neckwear when you can get your pick from the great collection of spring styles that have made their appearance.

Two hundred patterns and colorings is the size of it.

Their beauty, richness and novelty are qualities that cannot be told in figures. The eye, and that alone, must gauge their intrinsic and artistic value.

The tendency of the new styles, briefly summed up, is toward light colors, with embroidered and brocaded effects. The patterns and colorings, both light and dark — are diverse enough to suit all tastes.

Fancy Hosiery.

There has been a revolution against black in Hosiery, and the rank and file of fashion have proclaimed themselves for colors in textile footwear. The indications are that this spring will witness such a demand for Fancy Hosiery as has not been felt for years. Our Eastern buyers felt the pulse of fashion and bought largely of imported as well as domestic hosiery. Our leading lines at 50 cents are worth special attention, and may be seen on display inside the store.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Amusements, Etc.

"And the band played Ole Olson."
METROPOLITAN THEATER.
CHAS. P. HALL.....Proprietor and Manager

TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
TO-NIGHT And To-morrow Night, } March 2d and 3d.
First appearance in Sacramento of the Great Comedy Novelty,
OLE OLSON
"FUNNY FROM START TO FINISH."
IDEAS! SONGS! NEW FUN! DANCES!
"He Baue Peoty Good Follar."
☞ Prices 50 cents and $1; no higher. Seats now on sale for both performances. fe27-4t

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT

AT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONDAY, March 2, 1891. MISS NINA V. LYON, the Gifted Child Soprano, formerly of Sacramento, assisted by the following well-known artists from San Francisco: Mme. Biloni Zifferer, Prima Donna; Mr. A. Herold Kayton, Violinist; Sigr. Sigisimund Martinez, Pianist. Tickets for sale at Houghton's bookstore, Sawtelle's bookstore and Jelly's jewelry store. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Piano used on this occasion is the Mathushek, furnished by John F. Cooper, J street. fe 8-3t

DANCING CLASSES AT Turner Hall.—Gentlemen's Class, Monday at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, Tuesdays, 7:30 P. M. Ladies' Class, Friday, 3 P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class for new beginners, Friday, at 7:30 P. M. Children's Class, Saturdays, at 1:30 P. M. Private Lessons at all hours. JONES, FISCH & WATSON.

FELTER, SON & CO.,
1008 and 1010 Second St.,
Dealers and Importers of Fine
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Special Inducements Offered to the Trade.
TRY OUR
"GOLD CROWN" AND "POP-CORN" WHISKIES
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
KEY WEST CIGARS.
Telephone 87. P. O. Box 33. fe21-tf

Trees! Trees!
J. T. BOGUE
Of Marysville has the finest stock of
F-R-U-I-T T-R-E-E-S
Ever brought to Sacramento.
NURSERY, SECOND STREET, NEAR depot—first Nursery from I street, adjoining Reed & Co.'s. These Trees are perfectly free from scale and TRUE TO LABEL. Call and examine.
fe11-1m J. R. NICKERSON, Agent.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES
Timothy Hopkins,
MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.
Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.
☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

TO LEASE.
TO LEASE, FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS, the Sarah H. Connor place—135 acres, a short distance east of Sacramento City; suitable for hops, alfalfa or dairy, good dwelling, barn, hop-house, hop-press and farming implements. Apply to B. B. DUNCAN, 19 Sixth street, San Francisco. fe27-10t

$4 BUYS A CORD
OF OLD LUMBER WOOD. GET YOUR winter supply now at the C. O. D. YARD, Fourth and I streets.

Auctions.

D. J. SIMMONS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE 1005 FOURTH ST.,
Will Sell on Tuesday, March 3d,
At 10:30 o'clock, at the residence of John Talbot, Esq.,
CORNER SEVENTEENTH AND H STS.,
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE IN said residence, as follows: One Chickering Upright Piano (cost $550), Massive Gilt, Mirrors, Parlor Furniture, Brussels Carpets, 3 Fine Walnut Bedroom Sets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Fine Bedding, Chamber Crockery, Hall and Stair Carpets, Hat Trees, Fine Extension Table, Bookcases, Domestic Sewing Machine, Crockery, Silverware, Glassware, Fine Richmond Range and Boiler, and a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture. ☞ Sale positive.
D. J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer.
fe27-5t

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Furniture, Carpets, Etc.,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1891,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at residence,
Southwest Corner Fourth and P Streets,
COMPRISING IN PART
PARLOR SET, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Bedroom Sets, Beadsteads and Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Tables, Chairs, Extension Table, Desk, Stove, Sewing Machine, Garland Range, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.
☞ TERMS CASH. SALE POSITIVE. ☜
W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

BELL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
1009-1011 J Street.
Regular Salesdays - - - Wednesdays and Saturdays

TRADE COMPOUND Sulphur Powder! MARK.
—THE—
Most Perfect Laxative and Cathartic
KNOWN!
Will Give Instant Relief and Effect Permanent Cures in Cases of
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
PILES,
BILIOUSNESS,
DISEASED LIVER,
SCIATICA,
RHEUMATISM,
GRAVEL, ETC., ETC.
The Greatest Blood Purifier
OF THE AGE.
Pleasantest to the Taste! Wonderful in Its Results!
PUT UP ONLY BY THE
W. H. BONE CO.,
12 Bush Street, San Francisco.
KIRK, GEARY & CO., Sole Agents, Sacramento.

Capay Valley Lands.

A CAPAY COLONY.

Busy Fruit-Growers in a Pretty Yolo Valley—Tancred and Its Adjoining Farms.

IN THE SPRING OF LAST YEAR Robert A. and Neal D. Barker associated themselves with William McKay, all of Oakland, with a view of searching out a suitable location in which to engage in the profitable occupation of fruit-growing. After visiting many localities, they decided on the Capay Valley, Yolo County, and the Rhodes tract at Tancred.

Negotiations were opened with the Capay Valley Land Company, owning the tract in question. With W. H. Mills, the General Agent of that company, they arranged for the purchase of about 220 acres of foothill land. This being more than they had thought of taking for their own use, they spoke to a number of friends about it, with the result that the tract was divided among the following people: B. L. Hickok, 40 acres; W. T. Barnett, 20 acres; N. T. Greathead, 20 acres; Mrs. L. Greathead, 20 acres; W. McKay, 20 acres; N. D. Barker, 20 acres; R. A. Barker, 20 acres; J. P. Brownlee, 20 acres; E. H. Haslett, 10 acres; Joseph Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly, 10 acres, and Frederick Kelly, 10 acres.

So far this had been merely a private venture of the gentlemen above named, but in talking up the question of dividing the land already purchased, it was found that so many more would like to join it than the area of the purchase would admit of, that it was suggested on all hands, "Why not get some more land and divide it up in the same way?" Then followed the idea of a stock company to take hold of a larger tract and arrange for the cultivation of the whole of it, after subdividing it according to the requirements of the subscribers. A provisional board was formed, a prospectus issued, and finally, on the 5th of June, 1890, the Western Co-operative Colonization and Improvement Company was duly registered and proceeded to business, with the following officers: President, William McKay; Vice-President, M. P. Brown. Directors—H. C. Ellis, Charles Brooke and R. A. Barker; Secretary and General Manager, Neal D. Barker; Solicitor, C. E. Snook; Treasurer, First National Bank of Oakland.

The balance of the tract, 373 acres, was purchased. A contract was entered into for the purchase of a large number of fruit trees, vines, etc. This early purchase of trees was the means of saving between $3,000 and $4,000 to the company, the prices in some cases having more than doubled since then.

The ideas which the prospectus set forth have been but slightly modified and the progress of the company has been uninterrupted. Those who went into it doubtingly have become enthusiastic, and almost all the members arranged to set out all their land in fruit trees, etc., the first year. Consequently in this, the first season, some 40,000 trees and between 20,000 and 30,000 vines will be planted.

The satisfactory working of this scheme has had the effect of attracting considerable attention to the work of the Colony Company, and a number of people are now desirous of joining in with them. An additional 200 acres have been added to the sixty acres originally purchased.

For the company is predicted a very bright future, as well as for the beautiful valley in which their operations are conducted. How this marvelous little garden has come to be so long neglected is a puzzle to every one who has visited it, but one thing is very sure, and that is that this neglect will never again be felt in the valley.

The fruits set out are mostly of the standard varieties—peaches, apricots, Bartlett pears, prunes, figs, raisin grapes, etc., while along both sides of the avenues, throughout the tract, walnuts will throw their graceful shade. A considerable number of citrus trees are also being set out; quite a sufficient number to demonstrate that these fruits can be successfully grown in the valley, about which the colonists appear to have no doubt, provided proper care is given to the young trees. Neal D. Barker, General Manager of the company, resides on the tract, and to his care is to be ascribed much of the success of the venture.

Mention should be made of the town-site, about which there is a pleasant innovation which might with profit be followed by more ambitious places. A small park of some three acres has been laid out right in the center of the town. This park it is proposed to beautify by planting in it from time to time as many of the beauties and curiosities of tree and shrub life as may be obtained by diligent search and a wise expenditure of money. It is not expected that Tancred will ever be a large and busy city, but it is thought that it can be made a very pleasant little place to dwell in.

A petition has been circulated recently and very largely signed, asking the county to accept Island avenue, on the colony tract, as a county road, and to build a bridge across Cache Creek at this point, in order to give the settlers on the east side of the creek access to Tancred Station. The Tancred colonists are quite willing to give the necessary right of way, and are very desirous of having a bridge there, as the colony lands extend along both sides of the stream. It is thought that it would be a very wise expenditure of public money to grant them this very necessary improvement, as the operations of such companies are of widespread benefit to the whole county and State. The attractions and comforts of the cities are well known, but to those who are willing to settle on the land and show that the country also affords attractions and comforts and ways of making money pleasantly, every inducement should be held forth.

The following is a list of the principal members of the Tancred Colony, with the number of acres owned by each, and a fact worthy of mention is that in each contract or deed issued by the Colony Company there is a provision that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be manufactured or sold on the land. The apparent success of the enterprise shows that the ideas and plans of the colony, as set forth in the prospectus some time ago, are not impracticable: C. T. Hull, Berkeley, 5 acres; W. P. Hammon, Oakland, 14 acres; C. S. Kasson, San Francisco 11 acres; Jos. Barker, 10 acres; A. W. Kelly Kincardine, Ont., 5 acres; N. T. Greathead, 5 acres; R. G. Greathead, Oakland, 10 acres; R. A. Barker, San Francisco, 10 acres; N. D. Barker, Tancred, 10 acres; Dr. K. Favor, San Francisco, 27 acres; J. P. Brownlee, Kincardine, Ont., 9 acres; W. T. Barnett, Berkeley, 5 acres; M. P. Brown, 10 acres; Chas. Brook, Sr., Oakland, 10 acres; W. C. Boutelle, Berkeley, 20 acres; Mrs. T. A. Crelin, Oakland, 5 acres; C. H. Peach, Tancred, 5 acres; H. C. Ellis, Oakland, 10 acres; J. Vanstone, Winnipeg, 10 acres; E. A. Vanstone, Tancred, 5 acres; E. Wadsworth, Sacramento, 5 acres; M. A. Thomas, Oakland, 6 acres; James Graham, San Francisco, 11 acres; A. Stark, 12 acres; J. Stark, 10 acres; Mrs. M. Vrooman, 5 acres; C. E. Snook, 10 acres; C. T. Greathead, 12 acres; Wm. McKay, 5 acres; Mrs. Wm. McKay, Oakland, 5 acres; Mrs. E. C. Wooley, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 acres; Mrs. H. Beckley, Oakland, 5 acres; T. A. Marriett, 5 acres; J. C. Harrison, Tancred, 5 acres. The land reserved by the Colony Company, including townsite, consists of 61 acres. fe15d&wtf