SHOP-LIFTERS.

Their Ways of Working Are Full of Cunning Schemes.

Bold and Successful Thefts Committed by Women—How They "Lift" Goods and Conceal Them in Their Clothes —Feminine Vanity the Motive.

The detectives employed by all the great retail stores say that of all the women who steal from the counters—and shop-lifting is peculiar among crimes also because it is followed almost exclusively by women—a large portion yield rarely to the temptation to steal, and when they do they take only articles which they want for their personal use. Feminine vanity appears to be the motive to blame in most instances, as is evidenced by the nature of the articles stolen. They are generally ribbons, gloves, cheap jewelry and the like, articles of no considerable money value, which a poor woman might have to forego unless she pilfered. Most women appear to take the first step downward at the cologne counter.

Girls of 15 or 16 begin by stealing bottles of extract. They are often caught at it. If not caught, it is easier for them to bring themselves to steal a ribbon or a bit of lace. Then they are shop-lifters. The passion grows rapidly, and thereafter they do not hesitate to steal every small thing they fancy. Detectives call these women amateurs, in distinction from the professionals whose thefts are a source of livelihood. The amateurs include women of every age and class.

Perhaps the boldest and most persistent shop-lifters in the city are Italian women. They steal bits of cheap jewelry and bright ribbons with an unconcerned disregard of discovery that makes the detectives stare at them in astonishment, and sometimes even doubt the evidence of their senses. The Italian women operate chiefly in Grand street. Detectives are full of interesting stories of the clever methods of shop-lifters, both amateur and professional.

A detective must be exceedingly careful when he arrests. No matter how suspiciously a woman acts, he must be very sure of his ground. When he makes a mistake the firm which employs him may be mulcted for heavy damages.

Thus it happens that when a store detective sights a woman who arouses his suspicion he must carefully follow her from counter to counter and door to door, but, even when sure of his prey, he must not arrest her on the spot. If he does the woman invariably says:

"Why, of course I have not paid for those things. I'm not through yet, can't you see? You're very impertinent, sir. You may take back your old things, and you may be sure, sir, I will never patronize this place again."

So the experienced detective allows his suspect to leave the store. He follows close behind, and often allows her to go a block or more before he touches her on the arm, lifts his hat politely, and says with a smile:

"Madam, don't you think it would be better to go back and pay for those articles you took from the store? If you take my advice you will go quietly, for I am a police officer and will arrest you right here if necessary. But there is no need of having a public scene unless you choose. Go back with me quietly, and people will think I am an acquainance of yours."

The woman generally accepts the situation with a woman's quickness of comprehension, and returns with a bow and smile. But there is generally a great scene of lamentation in the quiet up-stairs room, to which the detective takes her for an interview with the superintendent of the store.

The most common trick practiced by shop-lifters is to drop a handkerchief over a small article on the counter, and then pick up both together. But this is such an old and well known device that adepts in the art have practically abandoned it.

All clerks keep a sharp eye on the woman who drops a handkerchief on the counter. This is known by old shop-lifters, who avoid it. It is now generally practiced by beginners. It may be called the A B C of the art. Palming and sleeve work are also practiced largely by beginners. It is easy, while examining any small article, to thrust one up the sleeve of a dress or cloak. Skill is easily acquired in this, and the trick is hard to discover. Palming consists merely in taking several small articles up together in the hand and then replacing all but one on the counter. The article retained is held in the palm of the hand, which is partly closed to grasp it. In time great things can be accomplished by the mere muscles of the inside of the palm without the use of the fingers. Some women can hold a gold pin or other small article safely in this way, yet give the back of their hand and their fingers the appearance of being unbent. Palming is much practiced at the jewelry counters as a means of hiding filched articles until a favorable moment of disposing of them in convenient places on the person.

The amateur shop-lifters are also very skillful in secreting articles under their bonnets and in their bosoms. They do this on the pretense of arranging bonnet or dress, and they will often do it successfully under the very eyes of some sharp-eyed girl detective, who is examining goods beside them, but who cannot see the stolen articles, though she may be very sure that something has been concealed. It is easy to take handkerchiefs. The shop-lifter hovers over the counter, which is usually covered with handkerchiefs filed carelessly for inspection, and sorts them over. She examines one after another, and throws it aside with an impatient curl of the lip. When no one is looking directly at her she wipes her mouth or nose with a handkerchief, crumples it carelessly in her hand and walks off holding it in plain sight.

It would be a bold detective who would dare tell her that the handkerchief was not her own. At a Sixth avenue store once a salesgirl hunted up the detective and said: "There's a woman up there who's got an awful suspicious cold. She's blowed her nose twenty times in half an hour." The detective watched, and discovered that every time the woman blew her nose it was with a new handkerchief from the counter. About a dozen were found in her capacious pocket. That woman was a professional. Another device sometimes used by professionals is worked at the counter where pocketbooks and reticules are piled up for inspection. Most women carry pocketbooks in the hand. It is easy to examine one of these on the counter and walk off with it held in plain view. Sometimes a shoplifter will pass the pocketbook counter a half dozen times, and each time carry off a pocketbook. Also reticules and handbags.

"We don't prosecute nearly all of the shop-lifters we catch," said the superintendent of a large store the other day. "Many of the cases are really touching. For instance, as Christmas comes along we often catch a poorly dressed, pale-faced woman with a pair of woolen baby socks, a little worsted shirt or a rattle in her pocket. Who would have heart enough to send her to jail? But others we are not so lenient with; for instance the woman who carries her baby on her left arm and arranges the baby's clothing in such a way as to make a huge pocket, into which she stuffs everything she can lay her hands on, and then when caught uses the baby to play upon our sympathies; or the woman who leads her young children to the store and makes their clothes the receptacle of her miscellaneous thefts."

One of the most successful tricks occasionally resorted to by well-dressed women is to conceal stolen articles under their clothes by hitching them under their garters. They generally wear pretty stout garters, clasped about the leg below the knee. A gold chain, a pair of sleeve-buttons on a card, a silk handkerchief, a length of lace, and, in fact, anything else that can be securely fastened by being thrust under a tight elastic band, are so disposed of. The woman, standing at a counter, suddenly becomes nervous, reddens slightly, looks around to see if any men are present, then suddenly stoops down, lifts one foot so that scarcely an inch of the stocking shows above the shoe-top, and goes through the motion of pulling up her stocking. Everybody except the experienced detective thinks she is threatened with one of those accidents to which women are subject at times. The detective recognizes the trick, and knows very well that she is concealing some stolen articles under her garter. Therefore he follows her. Women have been arrested with all sorts of articles hung over their garters like clothes on a line.

An expert trick is that of the ring and the glove. The shop-lifter carries a pair of gauntlet gloves in her left hand. They are so disposed that the wrist opening on one glove is flapped open like the mouth of a small bag, and anything dropped in will be caught in the glove. Approaching the jewelry counter the fair thief, who is generally so daintily dressed as to avert suspicion, picks up a ring in her right hand and examines it intently. Gradually she moves about till she holds the ring over the opening in the glove and about a foot above it. When the salesman turns his head she lets the ring fall into the opening in the glove, and goes on examining a second ring, which she has picked up with the first one, but has so far kept concealed under her fingers. After a time she lays this second ring down with the remark that she does not like it, and walks away.

Another expert trick is to work a shawl over a whole piece of silk upon a counter and then pick up both together, throw them carelessly over the arm, so that the piece of silk is concealed, and go away. A woman was caught recently doing this in a big East Side store. The piece was worth $92. In the woman's house $300 worth was found. One of the neatest tricks worked by professional shop-lifters also depends upon the strength of garters. In this case also the woman dresses herself well and carries herself modestly. She wears her garters above her knees, and queer garters they are. In the first place, they are very tight. They are wide and heavy too. Oddest of all they have little hooks fastened all around them. The women with these queer garters enters the shoe department of a big store and want a pair of fine shoes. She sits down and the clerk tries on many pairs. She is cautious and hard to please. She doesn't like the fit of one shoe and objects to the sharp toe of another. The clerk goes for more.

When she is surrounded by a pile of fine shoes she sends the clerk for still another pair, and while he has gone seizes several pairs of shoes and hangs them on the hooks of her garter by the strings which couple each pair. When the clerk returns she does not want what he brings, and pettishly gets up and sweeps out of the store. An old trick, now too well known to be practiced safely, consists in carrying around a ladies' hat-box, half of the cover of which is hinged so that it can be lifted up and stolen articles thrust in. A common trick to-day is to pick up an empty paper bag, such as is used in the store, and distend it by blowing into it, so that it has the appearance of being full. The air is replaced with spoils at leasure.

The shop-lifter's pocket is a well-known device. It is made of muslin and was originally so big that, when fastened under the dress at the waist, it reached below the waistband, sometimes big enough to thrust a baby in. This opening is covered from view by a flap of the waist which, however, can be lifted up. Sometimes these pockets are found with almost enough merchandise inside to start a small shop. Large pockets are seldom used nowadays, because most stores are so carefully watched that professional shop-lifters are perforce contented with smaller daily hauls than formerly. Besides, modern fashions do not permit of the safe gathering of much bulk about the person of the shop-lifter. —New York Sun.

THE WOUNDED OFFICER.

No Further Improvement Noted in the Condition of William Arlington.

Among those who have had opportunities to note the condition of Officer Wm. Arlington since he was shot, eight days ago, are several who do not believe that he has really gained in strength, as has been reported.

Yesterday and the night preceding he slept—or lay in a comatose state—most of the time, and did not manifest the same apparent interest in what was going on about him. To-day will make the ninth since he received the wound to his brain, and generally it is a critical one in cases of brain injury.

Should the next twenty-fonr hours not develop inflammation there, it is believed his chances for recovery will be improved. But it must be admitted that circumstances are against him, and at the present time his friends have not much on which to build their hopes of his recovery.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin, Judge.

THURSDAY, July 16th.

People vs. William Furlong—Continued.

People vs. Ah Gon, charged with gaming—Defendant pleads guilty and is sentenced to pay a fine of $40.

People vs. George Blanchard, charged with gaming—Continued till Monday.

People vs. H. J. Palmer, charged with embezzlement—Continued for the term.

People vs. John Ryan, charged with embezzlement—Continued till Monday.

People vs. J. D. Smith, information for robbery—On trial.

Department Two—Van Fleet, Judge.

THURSDAY, July 12th.

L. Babel vs. Frederick Babel—Continued; to be reset July 20th.

S. Prouty vs. L. A. Devin, et al.—Continued by consent.

D. Dierssen vs. C. H. Jenkins—Continued by consent.

State Board of Education.

This body will meet to-day to name the person who shall conduct the *Educational Journal*. There are several aspirants for this lucrative honor, and a rather warm session is anticipated.

Unqualified Approval.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is the only external remedy that has the unqualified recommendation of professional men as well as that of the public in general.

It is the only genuine porous plaster, and all other so-called porous plasters are nothing more than perforated counter-irritants made to sell on the reputation of ALLCOCK'S. Beware of them.

A Pittsburg firm has been invited to ship coal to Denmark.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

TALKING OUT IN MEETING.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TRAINMEN AND SWITCHMEN.

The Latter Organization Tried to Carry Matters With Too High a Hand—A Circular.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Grand Master Wilkinson of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has issued a circular giving the inside history of the controversy between that organization and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, which culminated in the discharge of switchmen on the lines of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The circular puts the Switchmen's Association in a bad light.

It says that about two years ago the association began a war of extermination in the Northwestern yards, driving out two brotherhood men because they would not join the switchmen's order. The persecution was kept up, and last March the discharge of Frank McNerney, yardmaster, at the instance of the switchmen, opened anew the conflict. The matter was brought before the Grand Council of the Federation, but without result.

At the meeting a representative of the Switchmen's Association said that body claimed the right to coerce every man in the switching service to become a member of their association, and the right to drive from the service any man who does not pay dues to the organization; also the right to say who shall be employed as yardmaster. They claimed that members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had no right in the yards, and added that the time is coming when a man cannot work in any yard unless he is a member of the Switchmen's Association.

Grand Master Wilkinson adds that, failing to get satisfaction from either the switchmen or Federation, the trainmen appealed to the Northwestern management and the result is known. He gives at length the details of the negotiations from time to time, and says that on the part of the switchmen it is a record black with persecution, defiance of the law and propriety, born of envy at the success of the trainmen.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was a large audience in the Metropolitan Theater. A more enthusiastic or better pleased one has not in a long time assembled there. "The Lilliputians" appeared in "The Pupil in Magic." The play is in German, but that matters little, for the programme gives a good synopsis of the play, and even if it did not, it is by no means difficult to follow and understand it, since the scenic and mechanical effects are strong aids, and the action and pantomime are so expressive. The people in the play are four full grown persons, with parts written merely to fill in; a ballet of thirty-two persons, a half dozen walking people, and ten dwarfs—not children, but matured adults, five men and five women, the youngest 18, the oldest 43; the shortest not taller than twenty-eight inches, the tallest not exceeding thirty-seven inches; most of the ten are under thirty-four inches in hight. But they are not dwarfs in ability. Their bodies are small, but in all cases except two they are well formed, well developed and well proportioned people. Two have abnormally large heads and short necks, and remind the spectator of those charming caricatures "The Brownies." Their capacity as actors, is, for such little people, surprising. Miss Selma Goerner, the leading lady, is a soubrette of fine ability. Her voice is musical, expressive, and though light and "far away," every word she utters is distinctly heard, the shading of no tone is lost. She sings in mezzo soprano charmingly and with deep feeling; her plaintive song and cry of "Mother" in the fourth act, as she wanders in the woods searching for her parent, is more than touching. She has a male part and sustains it admirably, though unable to conceal the full, rounded, graceful outlines of a well developed woman. Ida Mahr and Bertha Jaeger sing nicely and are likewise competent actresses. As the weeping, laughing automata they are indescribably humorous and artfully mirthful. Franz Ebert, the smallest of the midgets, is the low comedian of the company. His every movement provokes laughter; at the soberest sentences he utters the audience laughs, and his mimicry of the drunken man is about as close to perfection as an actor attains. In the topical song by nine of the dwarfs he was the cause of six encores, and even then the audience was not satisfied to have him retire. Minchen Becker, the largest of the little people, is a handsome and graceful person, and fills the role allotted her capably. Johann Wolf, Max Walter, Herman Ring, Miss Meister and Adolph Tink complete the list, and are equally deserving of commendation. The wonder is how any management succeeded in grouping ten dwarfs of such dramatic ability in the comedy field. The scenery is all novel and pretty, some of it very rich, and there are scenes, changes, transformations, illuminations, mechanical effects and tableaux enough to satisfy the most exacting. The charm of the piece and the company are their novelty. They are wholly different from anything ever on the stage here; there is a foreign air and old country style about the whole thing that makes it a curiosity. The ballet and support is, in the main, composed of large people, as if by contrast to more distinctly emphasize the diminutive stature of the actors. The ballet costumes handsomely, but dances very little; its business is rather heavy and consists mostly of few dancing steps and much posing, marching and graceful grouping. There are a few handsome women in it, several comely ones, and if some are not of attractive features they are all excellent in their stage business and fill tableaux excellently. "The Pupil in Magic" is a clever bit of fun, with but one tone of the pathetic in it. It is clean, rapid in action, vivacious, quaint in conceit and satisfactory in the outcome, for it turns out to be only a dream, and thus its absurdities and fanciful flights are happily accounted for, since it is of the stuff dreams are made of. The audience last night made its pleasure manifest by the most liberal applause and almost endless encores. Frequently the curtain was rung up three times upon closing tableaux—a very uncommon occurrence in a Sacramento theater. The story of the spectacle is odd. Fritz of Berlin visits his uncle in Nuremberg, who is a manufacturer of automatons. While he is examining the automata and explaining the purpose of his visit a Russian Princess, Lydia, arrives to buy some of the figures in the factory. Fritz puts the automata through their paces for the Princess, and, as she retires, gives evidence that he is smitten with the visitor. As night falls he cuddles down in a chair and drops asleep. Then Puck descends from his pedestal and wakens him, and leads him into a contract to show him the world and guarantee him the pleasures of luxurious life, in consideration of his agreeing to prove inconstant in his loves. He desires to except his affection for his mother, but Puck will not have it. Then the wild life begins. Lydia is won and wed and scorned. A trip is taken to the north pole; all things are at Fritz' command and he revels and dissipates at will; the automatons become real people and are his especial close companions in gay life. At last, returning to his native land he meets his aged mother, but Puck forbids him to embrace her; the poor repulsed woman drowns herself; Fritz, in in dispair, pushes Puck into the stream and springs in himself—then the scene changes and Fritz is aroused from his sleep in the automaton-maker's shop; the automata are in place. Puck on his pedestal, the dolls in their seats and the soldiers stiff upon their bases. The door opens and Fritz's mother greets her boy, who, in an ecstasy of delight, embraces her and thanks heaven it was all a dream. "The Pupil in Magic" will be repeated to-night. To-morrow night "The Burgomaster of Pinneberg."

FRUIT SALES.

Good Prices for California Fruit in the East Yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Porter Bros. Company sold to-day, for account of the California Fruit Union, four cars at the following prices: Peaches sold from $1 75 to $4; apricots, $1 10 to $1 55; German prunes, $1 75 to $2 80; Bartlett pears, $2 25 to $2 65; Peach plums, at an average of $2; Purple Duane plums, $2; Koenig Claude plums, $1; Royal Hative plums, $1 25. The four cars of fruit sold for $6,309, gross.

The Earl Fruit Company sold a car of Vacaville fruit to-day at auction at the following prices: Royal apricots, $1 25 to $1 60; Moorpark apricots, $1 40; Bartlett pears, $1 45 to $2 75; Hale's Early peaches, $1 55 to $1 65, some extra fine, $2 60. Plums and prunes all showed damage by heat, and ranged mostly from 75 cents to $1 10; Peach plums, $1 30 to $1 50. Entire contents of car unsatisfactory.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 16.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day for account of the California Fruit Union, shippers, one car of California Fruit, realizing for Bartlett pears, $2@$2 50, and plums, $1 50@1 75.

BOSTON, July 16.—Blake & Ripley sold to-day for account of the California Fruit Union, shippers, two cars of fruit, for $3,820 gross. Peaches sold at an average of $2 10; German prunes, $2; Tragedy prunes, $2 60@2 90, and Bartlett pears, $2 80@3 05.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day for account of the California Fruit Union, shippers, California fruit at the following prices: Bartlett Pears, $2 25@2 50; German prunes, $1 90@2, and purple Duane plums at $2.

The Earl Fruit Company sold three carloads of California fruit to-day through the California Auction Company: Bartlett pears, $2 20@2 36 per box; P. D. plums, $1 45@1 50; Bradshaw plums, $1 55; St. Catherine plums, $1 35@1 50; Royal Hative plums, $1 45; Tragedy prunes, $2 60; German prunes, $1 65; Royal apricots, $1 65; Moorpark apricots, $1 70; Hale's Early peaches, $1 10@1 50 according to condition; Early Crawford peaches, $2 10.

ASSEMBLED EDITORS.

"The Purer the Tone the More Powerful a Paper Becomes."

ST. PAUL (Minn.), July 16.—At the meeting of the Editorial Association this morning W. E. Pabor of Denver read a communication from women friends o Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylva ia, urging that action be taken on the omission of details in the reports of crimes, including suicides, scandals, breaches of faith and honor. He offered a resolution expressing sympathy with the efforts to preserve the purity of the press and urging the judicious use of the blue pencil on sensational and criminal reports, believing that the purer the tone of a paper the more powerful for good it becomes. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A discussion on the "County Weekly" followed.

The question of advertising in patent insides was discussed.

W. D. Hunter of Lawrence, Ind., read a paper on "The Secular Press; Its Power for Good and Evil."

A. Frank Richardson of New York read a paper on "Advertising."

J. W. Scott of Chicago spoke on the subject of "A Newspaper Bureau at the World's Fair."

Frank Richardson, a special advertising of New York, read a paper on "Advertising." He advocated a cheaper rate for foreign than some advertisers received, as the latter had the whole field, while the former had but a specialty to offer.

J. W. Scott of Chicago stated that every arrangement had been made for the entertainment and accommodation of the press at the World's Fair, and suggested that the meeting of the association in 1893 be held in Chicago. The suggestion was warmly received. A number of other papers were received.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Constitutional Prohibition Advocated —High License is Condemned.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), July 16.—A. M. Powell of New York this morning read a paper on "Constitutional Prohibition" before the National Temerance Convention.

He favored prohibition by constitutional amendment, declaring that local option and high license were "make-shifts" advocated by politicians and distilleries as tending to restrict the temperance vote. Constitutional prohibition was asserted to be an attack most dreaded by the enemies of temperance.

E. H. Clapp of Boston was chosen President. Long lists of Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Committee were also selected.

The topics of "Citizens' Prohibition Leagues" and "Can Prohibition be Enforced" were also discussed.

This afternoon the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, the liquor dealers and saloon element have united, regardless of party, to carry their ends; resolved, That all temperance men by united action at the polls should stand in defense of humanity from their evil influences."

BALMACEDA LOSING GROUND.

Great Enthusiasm Among the Insurgents—No Famine.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following telegram has been received by Don Pedro Montt, the representative of the Chilean insurgents here, dated Iquique, July 15th:

"There has been no battle in Coquimbo. The only combat that has taken place has been between our vanguard and the rear-guard of the Dictator's army to the south of Vallenar, in the Valley of Huasco. In the combat the troops of the Dictator fled. Our troops occupy the whole Province of Atacama."

The following cablegram was received this morning, dated Iquique, July 15th:

"Our army continues to arm itself with the accoutrements received from Europe. The greatest enthusiasm and discipline reign. Large numbers of volunteers come to our ranks daily. Supplies continually arrive by steamers from California, Peru and all parts of the Pacific. Provisions are abundant in Iquique and the nitrate works are in great activity. The exportation of nitrate produces abundant revenue. From Santiago we are informed that the resources of Balmaceda are constantly diminishing. The people are terrorized by the continuous outrages and murders committed. There is great discontent in the Dictator's army. A few days ago a revolution was almost successful in Balmaceda's fleet of vessels. Their crews are impatient to join their comrades who fight for the Constitution and the laws."

The Sub-Treasury Scheme.

TOPEKA (Kas.), July 16.—Except S. M. Scott, all the Alliance lecturers of this State have declined to teach the people the principles of the Sub-Treasury scheme. A vote is now being taken at the sub-alliances on the question of dropping the scheme from the Alliance platform. It is believed the majority favor dropping it.

Crounz Indicted.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Correspondent Crounz of the New York *World* has been indicted for criminal libel on Dr. Hammond. He stated in his paper that Hammond charged an extortionate fee for removing a wen from the head of Mrs. Stanford.

Union Pacific Statement.

BOSTON, July 16.—The May statement of the Union Pacific shows the gross earnings of the whole system to be $3,419,000, a decrease of $748,000; net, $1,027,000, a decrease of $300,000.

General Kelley Dead.

OAKLAND (Md.), July 16.—General B. F. Kelley, the "Hero of Philippi," died this evening, aged 84 years. He had been suffering for a long time from wounds received in the war.

Royal Baking Powder.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EASTERN BASEBALL.

Results of Yesterday's League and Association Games.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Two games were played to-day, each club winning one. Both games were hotly contested. First game, Pittsburg 7, Brooklyn 5; batteries—King and Bergen, Terry and Kinslow. Second game, Pittsburg 8, Brooklyn 12; batteries—Galvin and Maul; Fields, Caruthers and Kinslow.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—The home team outplayed the visitors at every point in to-day's game. Cleveland 12, New York 6. Batteries—Zimmer and Gruber, Buckley and Keefe.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Two singles, a double and an error by Boston in overthrowing to the home plate gave Chicago three runs and the game in the twelfth inning to-day. Chicago 8, Boston 7. Batteries—Gumbert and Kittredge, Clarkson and Ganzel.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Boston—Boston 10, Louisville 5.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 1.

At Washington—Washington 2, Cincinnati 3.

At Philadelphia—Athletics 6, Columbus 7.

Raum's Plans.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A local news bureau quotes Pension Commissioner Raum as saying, in conversation with a Chicago pension agent, that affairs have been going too slowly in the Pension Department, and he is going to hurry through 350,000 original cases before the year is out. "There is no sense in letting them hang on," he said, "and when they are disposed of I can get rid of a lot of clerks, perhaps half the force."

Quay for Re-Election.

NEW YORK, July 16.—R. R. Quay, son of United States Senator Quay, is at Sea Isle City, Cape May. He stated to a reporter positively that his father will not accept re-election as Chairman of the National Republican Committee, but that he is a candidate for re-election as Senator from Pennsylvania, and is confident that he will be elected.

McCamant Denies It.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), July 16.—Auditor McCamant, speaking of the statement of the experts that he shared with the Philadelphia defaulting Treasurer, Bardsley, rebates on account of State advertising, denies with emphasis that he ever received any money.

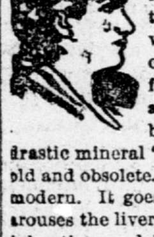
Settled a Grudge.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala.), July 16.—To-night Eugene Byers, an ex-United States deputy marshal and Wesley Garner, an ex-policeman, between whom an old grudge existed, met in a saloon and settled their trouble with revolvers. Both were mortally wounded.

No Trouble at All.

CHICAGO, July 16.—General Miles to-day received a dispatch from Major Powell, whom he had directed to investigate the White Earth, Minn., trouble, saying that the report was without foundation and the Indians perfectly peaceable.

Bad Blood.



Impure or vitiated blood is nine times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indigestion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the effete matter. The old Sarsaparillas attempt to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "potash." The potash theory is old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is modern. It goes to the seat of the trouble. It arouses the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful action, and invigorates the circulation, and the impurities are quickly carried off through the natural channels.

Try it and note its delightful action. Chas. Lee, at Beamish's Third and Market Streets, S. F., writes: "I took it for vitiated blood and while on the first bottle became convinced of its merits, for I could feel it was working a change. It cleansed, purified and braced me up generally, and everything is now working full and regular."

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

2 Million Bottles filled in 1873.
18 Million Bottles filled in 1890.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"*Its popularity is chiefly due to its irreproachable character.*"

THE TIMES, LONDON.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD.,
LONDON, ENG.

FOR SALE BY
WM. WOLFF & CO.,
327 and 329 Market St., San Francisco.

DR. ABERNETHY'S GREEN GINGER BRANDY.

Cures CRAMPS and COLIC

It is all that you claim for it, and I would recommend every family to have it in their house.
WM. M. SIDDONS, Sacramento.

A valuable aid to digestion, and sure to be appreciated by the public as its good qualities become known.
H. W. HARKNESS, M. D.

SAVE 40 PER CENT.

(Agent's commission) and have your
—Picturesque California—
—BOUND AT—
E. W. BRUENING'S BOOKBINDERY,
319 J Street, Sacramento. jy13-tf

Meeting Notices.

WESTERN STAR FRAUEN VEREIN will hold their regular meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock; installation of officers. Let all members be present.
LAURA BERCH, President.
B. BISHOPP, Secretary. 1t*

ATTENTION, HUSSARS!—YOUR regular monthly drill will be held THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock sharp, at the usual place. By order of
THEO. SCHUMACHER, Captain.
J. LINKS, First Sergeant. 1t*

SPECIAL MEETING OF SACRAMENTO Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited. F. C. degree.
W. D. KNIGHTS, W. M.
F. E. LAMBERT, Secretary. 1t

Wanted.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM IN private family, by gentleman with wife and one small child; good reference. Address R., this office. 1t*

WANTED—A WAIST TRIMMER. Apply at the WHITE HOUSE, 517 J street. jy17-3t*

WANTED—A BOY 15 YEARS OF AGE would like a place to learn a trade; is willing to work for his board. Address J. S., this office. jy16-3t*

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady of experience; competent to take full charge; references. Address MRS. ALMA WHITE, this office. jy16-2t*

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG man, highly educated, a good rustler; will work at anything; has a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address R. P., room 5, Pacific House, 727 J street. jy16-3t*

TAKE NOTICE—WANTED, A POSITION as hostler or to take care of garden. Address No. 1,000, this office. jy15-3t*

$5—I WILL PAY $5 FOR A SECOND-hand cook stove or range, to be used for heating water to wash with. Address A. B. C., this office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 210½ J street. jy14-tf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, A FIRST-class sewing machine for a good young horse. Address letter to F. H. CLEMENS, 1524 J street, Sacramento. jy11-6t*

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 717 F st. jy7-tf

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do housework. Apply at 1724 K street. jy7-tf

WANTED—FIVE GENTLEMEN, WIDE awake, with good address; salary or commission. Apply to THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 703 J street.

WANTED—MEN FOR FARMS, VINEYARDS, dairies and all kinds of labor; women and girls for cooking and general housework; plenty of work for desirable help. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth street, K and L.

Lost—Found.

LOST—WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON OR near Eleventh street, between J and M, a silver watch guard about thirty inches long. Return it to the State Treasurer's office and be rewarded. jy16-3t*

STRAYED—FROM 1730 M STREET, A gray mare, weighs about 900 pounds, brand on left hip, shod behind and not in front. The finder will be rewarded by returning to above premises. jy16-3t

To Let or Rent.

TO LET—STABLE REAR OF 1232 H street. Apply to MILLS & HAWK, 301 J street. jy17-tf

TO LET—FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, modern improvements; for gentlemen only; also two basement rooms. Address A. B. C., this office. jy17-6t*

TO LET—HOUSE ON THIRD STREET, between Q and R; six nice rooms, large yard with fruit trees and stable. Inquire at 304 J street. S. ROSENFELD. jy15-1w

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS in Yolo, block and half west of bridge. Inquire at 728 J street. jy14-6t*

TO LET—COTTAGE ON TWENTY-FIFTH street, between L and M streets, $16. Inquire of M. A. BURKE, 129 J street. jy13-6t*

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with kitchen, for light housekeeping. 1528, corner Second and P sts. jy11-6t*

$32—RENT OF NINE ROOMS, BATH, gas, all in good repair, at 718 Eighth street. Inquire at 722 Eighth street. jy9-tf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite, for light housekeeping. Apply at 727 J street. jy1-tf

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH GOOD BASEMENT; in alley, J and K, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Inquire at 719 L street. je25-tf

HOTEL OF 100 ROOMS, ALL FURnished, full of boarders and roomers, to lease; best location. Inquire at 1007 Fourth.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT CENTRAL House from $5 per month upward; also family rooms at low prices. HORNLEIN BROS., Proprietors.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE EACH, SECOND hand, cart, delivery wagon, mowing machine, rake, gang plow, hay wagon, horse power, etc.; must be sold at once, as I have no use for same. HERMAN C. FISHER, 508 J street, Sacramento. jy17-tf

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 87 acres, situated 2¼ miles from county seat and 1 mile from railroad station; 50 acres under cultivation, planted in trees, vines, etc.; 37 acres in timber; good buildings, good well and spring, 2 horses and harness, 2 wagons, 7 head stock and all necessary farming utensils; the above land is nearly all under a large canal. Reason for sale, old age. Inquire of WM. A. KRAMP, Diamond Spring, Cal. jy16-3m*

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HORSE, CART and harness. Inquire of A. J. LLOYD, Washington, Yolo. jy16-3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—LODGING-HOUSE of ten rooms, centrally located. Apply to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street. jy16-6t

FOR SALE—IN A COUNTRY TOWN, A good hotel, nicely furnished, doing a good business; barroom attached. Inquire at this office. jy15-6t*

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE OF THE finest ranches in Sacramento County. Apply to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street. jy14-6t

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TONS OF APRICOT seeds; also lot of scrap tin, etc. E. HAWES, Twelfth and B streets. jy14-6t*

FOR SALE—BROWN CARRIAGE HORSE, 9 years old, sound, good traveler and gentle; weight, 1,200. Address F. W., this office. jy14-6*

FOR SALE—FORTY GOOD HEAD OF milch cows. Apply at MRS. H. N. BENTLEY'S RANCH, five miles up the river on the Yolo side. jy11-6t&1tw*

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, a saloon doing a good business. Address SALOON KEEPER, this office. jy11-6*

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF YOUNG, SOUND draft horses, harness and wagon. Apply at Thirtieth and K streets. jy10-2w*

FOR SALE—140 ACRES OF RECLAIMED land on Grand Island, Sacramento county, fronting on Old River, between Walnut Grove and Isleton; orchard of pears, plums and quinces; will be sold at a bargain. For terms and particulars inquire at this office or at the U. S. Land Office, San Francisco. jy4-tf

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND largest saloons in the city; extra family extrance; best location; stock and lease. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT ON LEASE—ten acres of bottom land, one mile below Washington, Yolo County; if sold will take small payment down. Apply to EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 1015 Fourth street.

FOR THE INTERIOR OF CALIFORNIA the RECORD-UNION is the best to advertise in.

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 Manage 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 lands 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 grateful 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. Hammond, 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. Crellin, 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. fe15tfd&w