MR. AND MRS. ROBERTS.

They Testify in the Colfax Train-Wrecking Case.

The Former Claims That His Son, Al, Has Acted Queerly the Past Year —Interesting Testimony.

AUBURN, Nov. 9.—The examination of the Roberts brothers, charged with wrecking the overland train, a short distance below Colfax, was continued this morning before Justice Gwynn. Heretofore the proceedings have been held in the Superior Court-room, but as to-day is law and probate day in Auburn, the courtroom could not be used as a Justice's Court. Accordingly, the session was held in a new hall adjoining the opera-house which is being built. Chairs were arranged about the hall for the spectators, and there were quite a number present, including a dozen or more ladies.

Attorneys Tuttle and Chamberlain for the defense were seated at a table to the left of the Judge and back of them were circled the Roberts family—mother, father and two sons. When the boys arrived at the door of the room in charge of the officer the mother met and kissed them, and calling Jeff aside she took a new necktie out of her pocket and tied it on his collar.

Attorneys Jones, Craig, Robinson and Tabor for the prosecution were seated at a table to the right of Justice Gwynn.

Miss Mabel Ingersoll, the young lady with whom Al Roberts was to have eloped, was present during a portion of the time in the morning, but left before the noon recess.

Constable Dyer opened court with hi "Hear ye," etc., and Attorney Tuttle rose to ask the privilege of taking the testimony of an Indian for the defense. He said the Indian desired to return to his home and he would like to have his testimony immediately, if the prosecution would consent.

THE INDIAN TESTIFIES.

There was no objection, and Quinsede Shidan, a member of the Digger tribe, was placed on the witness stand. He is one of the two Indians whom Al Roberts accused of being the wreckers.

The Indian, who was very intelligent, said he was acquainted with the Roberts boys and he met Jeff in Colfax the night a minstrel troupe was there, which was on the Saturday before the wreck. He talked with Jeff on several unimportant subjects, but not about train-wrecking or anything of the kind. He did not meet Jeff on the railroad track near the scene of the wreck at any time, nor did he know anything about the wreck until some time after it happened. It was the next morning after the wreck that he first heard of it.

Being cross-examined, the witness said he went to see the wreck and remained there for some time. He did not see or handle any of the tools with which the spikes were removed, and did not go into the brush while he was at the wreck.

"Did any other Indian go with you to the wreck from Colfax?" asked District Attorney Robinson.

Witness said a friend of his, called Jim Jones, accompanied him from Colfax, but was not with him all the time. The witness went to Sacramento with Ben True, Sheriff Conroy and two Indians, and stayed there a couple of days.

DYER'S STORY.

Constable John E. Dyer of Colfax was called to the witness-stand next. He knew the Roberts boys well, and he knew just where the train was wrecked. He did not go to the scene until the afternoon. In company with Ben True, Sheriff Conroy and Detective Burke, he made a pretty thorough examination of the surroundings. He had no conversation at this time with either Al or Jeff Roberts. The first talk he had with either of the boys was with Al on Friday morning after the wreck. Al told him that he would like to talk with him, and the witness asked him to come to Colfax before the local train left. He did not come, however, and Mr. Dyer went to Auburn. While in Auburn he received a telegram from Al Roberts stating that he had something very important to tell him. The witness thereupon boarded a special train and went back to Colfax. He was met by Al Roberts, and the latter said he had found a large plain bar in the brush near the wreck. The two went to the place and Al showed the witness where a bar was hid underneath a manzanita bush near a trail. The bar was not there, however, but they found one of the claws which had been broken off. Al could not account for the fact that the bar was missing, and seemed to be puzzled. The witness told him that he wanted no foolishness, and told Al he had better find that bar. Al promised to look for the bar again next day, but was not there when the witness visited the scene of the wreck again. That day, however, Al and the witness were walking along and the former remarked: "Oh, I wish I could see my father. I want to tell him something." His father was in Auburn, and Al was anxious that he should return that night.

Later Ben True, Sheriff Conroy and the witness talked with Al about the wreck, and the boy suddenly commenced to cry. Amid his sobs he said, "Oh, my God, have I got to give my brothers away. There is one of them (pointing to Jeff.)" After this Al told the witness (Dyer) that he went into the sleeper Santa Cruz after it had been thrown down the embankment and found some valuables in the way of jewelry. These he returned to the owners. The witness said he was present in the jail at Sacramento when Jeff and Al Roberts were brought out and asked to tell what they knew about the wreck. Al accused Jeff of having done the work and Jeff kept repeating, "Dam lie."

On cross-examination, Mr. Tuttle wanted to know of the witness why he did not hear what Al Roberts wanted to say in Colfax when he first stated that he had something to tell about the wreck.

Mr. Dyer said that he was compelled to go Auburn and did not have time to hold any extended conversation. He went back the same day, however, on receiving a telegram from Al Roberts.

"Did you meet John Roberts in Colfax after the wreck and tell him that if he would get the boys to assist you in arresting the wreckers you would divide the reward with him?" asked Attorney Tuttle of the witness.

Mr. Dyer replied that he did hold some such conversation and might have used the language, but did not remember well now what he said.

Attorney Jones wanted the witness to tell just as near as he could what the exact conversation was.

Mr. Dyer said he would prefer to consult his memorandum-book first, but unfortunately had lost it. He thought he could find it in a day or so, and by looking over it he could state almost the exact conversation.

Mr. Jones insisted that he tell what he remembered, and Mr. Dyer stated that when he met the father of the boys and made the proposal to him, he (Dyer) said he would be down to see the boys. He went to their house later and told them he would make it an object to them to look for the guilty parties.

Attorney Chamberlain wanted to know if the witness had lost his note-book intentionally.

Mr. Dyer replied no, and was excused.

A LONG INTERVIEW.

Robert E. Montgomery, Secretary of Superintendent J. B. Wright in Sacramento, was next sworn, and he read the entire conversation which was held in Mr. Wright's office on October 17th, when Al Roberts was brought there and questioned by Attorney Jones and Detectives True and Burke. It was a very lengthy interview, and Mr. Montgomery consumed nearly three hours' time reading it from his type-written transcript. The statements made by Al Roberts at this time were to the effect that he believed Jeff Roberts, Joe Campbell and John Roberts did the work. He thought so because his father's bar was found near the wreck and Joe Campbell had taken a monkey-wrench from the house when he announced his intention of going with John to Iowa Hill.

Jeff was brought into Mr. Wright's office after Al had made his statement, and he was given an opportunity to tell what he wanted to. He claimed to have been in bed at the time, and also said that Joe Campbell had gone to Iowa Hill, but was at their house on Monday morning—the morning of the wreck.

"I DITCHED THE TRAIN."

After explaining to Mr. Jones and Attorneys Tuttle and Chamberlain that he had exercised great care in taking down the conversation and transcribing it, Mr. Montgomery proceeded to read another interview taken by him in the Sheriff's office, when Detectives True and Smith, Constable Dyer and Lawyer Jones questioned the two prisoners. The gist of this conversation was that Al accused Jeff of making a proposition to him to make some money, whereupon Al informed him that he would do so if the plan was an honest one. Jeff said he would get his brother John and Joe Campbell to go in with him. After the wreck Jeff went to Al and remarked: "I ditched the train," whereupon Al said: "Well, you had better divide pretty quick, or I'll give you away." Jeff's hands on the morning of the wreck were black and greasy, and this led Al to believe that he had really wrecked the train.

After Mr. Montgomery had read this statement, which was also quite lengthy, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock. Both statements were excellently read and the spectators appeared to manifest more interest in listening to them than they did to hearing the oral testimony of the witnesses. The fact, too, that the statements were those made by one of the accused parties, made matters all the more interesting.

Afternoon Session.

The court convened at 2:30 o'clock and the prosecution called Ben True to the stand. He stated that he went over to the Roberts place after the wreck and noticed a monkey-wrench hanging on the fence. He did not touch it.

John W. Stevens of Oakland, a postal clerk on the train that was wrecked, was the next witness. After the train stopped he got off and went back to the scene of the derailment in about ten minutes. The witness was shown a photograph of the track where the rail was loosened, and he said the track was in that condition when he saw it. He also stated that he applied the air-brakes as soon as he realized that the train was off the track, and the first person he met was the engineer who asked, "Did you put on the air?" Witness replied that he did. After examining the track he went down to the wrecked sleeper Santa Cruz. He saw Miss McDaniels on top of the car in her night-clothes, and very soon someone gave her an overcoat which she wrapped around herself. He saw several assisting the passengers in getting out of the car.

The attorneys for the defense endeavored to prove that the witness had told a *Chronicle* reporter that the rail was pushed out about six inches, and all of the spikes but two were pulled out.

Mr. Stevens said that he might have said that the rail was pressed out as far as six inches, but he did not make the statement that all the spikes excepting two were removed. The first time he saw Al Roberts was when he was in the sleeper which had been thrown down the embankment.

THE MOTHER ON THE STAND.

Mrs. S. Roberts, the mother of the defendants, was called to the witness chair by Attorney Robinson.

"As the mother of these two boys you naturally feel kindly toward them, do you not?" asked Mr. Robinson.

"Well, I should think I do," replied Mrs. Roberts.

In answer to questions Mrs. Roberts said Jeff and John had been to Blue Canyon with Joe Campbell and they returned on the Thursday before the wreck. She was positive they did no work in the blacksmith shop in the line of tool-making. Al did not always go to bed when the rest of the family did. Very often he stayed in Colfax until a late hour. After Jeff and John and Joe Campbell came home from the mountains they hauled wood on the farm for several days. She thought that they did some work in the blacksmith shop about three days after they came home from Blue Canyon. Al and Jeff did not work together as agreeably as Jeff and John, or Al and John. Jeff was left-handed and drove Campbell's team frequently. The father also helped the boys haul wood.

Continuing Mrs. Roberts said that on the Thursday before the wreck John Roberts and Joe Campbell went to Iowa Hill, Jeff went to Montgomery's and Al stayed at home. The father went to Colfax. Jeff did not return that night and she supposed he stayed at Montgomery's all night. On Friday and Saturday Jeff, Al and the father were the only ones home. She did not know whether or not John Roberts and Joe Campbell took their blankets and bed with them when they left for Iowa Hill. The blankets might have been lying in the orchard for three or four days after they left. They slept out there and she did not know what became of the bed after the boys started from home.

"Did you wake up the morning of the wreck?" asked Mr. Robinson.

"Well, yes," answered Mrs. Roberts. "We heard the crash and talked for a few minutes, wondering how it happened. I thought Al and Jeff were home. I guess Al must have gotten up and gone to the wreck right away. Jeff was in bed until breakfast time. He came home early the night before, and I think I heard Al come in about 11 o'clock."

A LITTLE EPISODE.

At this juncture Attorney Tuttle noticed Detective Will Smith leaning over in his chair and looking directly at Mrs. Roberts. The attorney interrupted matters by asking if Mr. Smith was an attorney in the case.

Smith said he was not, and then Lawyer Chamberlain for the defense addressed the court, saying: "I object to this man trying to intimidate witnesses."

"I'm not intimidating anybody," said Smith.

"Well you are," shouted Mr. Chamberlain, excitedly.

"You lie," yelled Smith, and there was fire in his eyes.

Attorney Chamberlain was just as excited and he demanded that Smith be placed under the rule and excluded from the court-room.

"I'm not a witness," said Smith. "I've been excused."

Mr. Chamberlain insisted that Smith be removed, but Justice Gwynn refused to order him out. Smith in the meantime apologized to the court for the language he used.

MRS. ROBERTS AGITATED.

Quiet was restored very quickly and Mr. Robinson proceeded with his questioning of Mrs. Roberts.

"On Monday morning," said she, "the boys got up at the usual time. The wreck had occurred a couple of hours previous. We all had breakfast together and afterward I went to their room and made their beds. They had been occupied and I suppose they must have slept there all night. I did not see the boys get up, and the first I saw of Albert was when he was coming through the yard."

Attorney Robinson then commenced to examine her more closely regarding the happenings in her house on the morning when they heard the crash occasioned by the wreck, and Mrs. Roberts began to tremble. She said she saw lights from the house and that was all.

"Will you swear that you saw any lights at all?" asked the attorney.

The witness now began to tremble violently and finally rose and swayed toward her husband, who was sitting near her. He caught her by the arm and led her sobbing from the room, and the court ordered a recess for five minutes.

It was very evident that the mother was much flurried, as many times she contradicted herself on being more closely examined by the counsel.

When Mrs. Roberts returned to the courtroom Attorney Tuttle proceeded to cross-examine her. He produced a note book, and reading from it he recited certain things that the boys had been doing during the week before the wreck, and asked her to say whether or not he was right. Some of the incidents she remembered very well and others she was not so positive about.

Being thus reminded, she said she, her husband and Viola visited a friend most of the day Sunday, and on her return home the family had dinner together. The next morning she remembered that there was some talk at the breakfast table about the wreck, but she could not say who broached the subject or what was said about it. She knew that since Al had the fever last fail he was unreliable and untruthful sometimes.

Mr. Robinson persisted in asking her why she was so positive about certain things and so uncertain about others, and the witness became almost hysterical with excitement.

An adjournment was suggested by Attorney Tuttle, and a recess was taken till 7 o'clock in the evening at the Courthouse.

Evening Session.

At the evening session Mr. Tuttle announced that Mrs. Roberts was too ill to appear, and the prosecution called Charles H. Roberts, father of the defendants. Mr. Roberts said he had given the officers every assistance he could in getting at the facts of the case. During the first part of October witness spent the time prospecting on Bear River. Mrs. Brees visited the house a couple of times during the first week in October. On the Saturday preceding the wreck witness did not remember whether or not Albert was at home. Jeff was, though, and Al came home in the evening. Both boys went to Colfax that evening, and returned sometime during the night. They were at breakfast the next morning. Both left home on Sunday morning, and Jeff returned in the evening. Witness did not know whether Al came home at all that night. Jeff might have been out all night, also. He left during the day with a shotgun to go hunting.

The first he heard of the wreck was at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. When he got up the wreck had occurred a couple of hours previous. He did not know where the boys Al and Jeff were at the time. He saw Al go in the kitchen door some time between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. He followed him into the house, and Al commenced telling about the wreck.

Jeff at this juncture came out of the bedroom. Al had told the family that he had heard the crash of the wreck and jumped up and looked out of the window. He then seized his clothes, and yelling "Wreck! wreck!" ran from the house. Al did not reply to a question from the witness as to what caused the wreck. He said he was there and helped some ladies to get out of the car that had been ditched. It was possible for Al or anybody else to have seen the lights of the train from the house. After breakfast the boys went off to the wreck, and witness and his wife drove over a short time afterward.

Witness was asked to examine the long crowbar found in the brush. He looked at it and said he could not state positively that it belonged to him. He said he missed a drill from the house, but thought possibly he might have made it into a gad.

When his boys were arrested, witness consented to go to Sacramento and find out, if possible, if his boys were guilty. He saw Jeff, and he acted naturally. Al said that he had lied to the officers and he wanted to tell the truth. Witness did not want to tell what was said, because he did not want to tell a lie, and he believed he could not remember enough of the conversation to repeat it intelligently.

Attorney Robinson wanted the substance of the conversation, whether it was in favor of his sons or not.

Witness replied that he did not propose to shield them. If they were guilty he wanted them to suffer for it. I think, said Mr. Roberts, that the Indians had gone home, and he could not help but believe that Jeff had done the work alone.

Being cross-examined, Mr. Roberts said that the crowbar which had been shown him, and which was said to belong to him, must have been in the possession of a friend of his, because he had given it away over a year and a half ago.

Defendants' attorney, Mr. Tuttle, then proceeded to question witness to ascertain how long it would take for a person to walk from the Roberts house to the wreck. Witness said he had walked the distance in eight minutes, and afterward ran and walked the distance in five minutes and fifty-seven seconds. He intended to run the entire distance, but his wind gave out, and he was compelled to walk two or three hundred yards.

In reference to the physical and mental condition of Al, the witness said that since he had a fever last year he was greatly changed in disposition. Before his sickness he was jovial and happy. Since last fall, however, he had fallen away in flesh, and was irritable and very easily excited. He would make his mother cry frequently, and witness had thought very seriously of having him examined as to his sanity.

THE MONKEY-WRENCH.

Joseph H. Campbell of Iowa Hill was sworn and questioned, first concerning the monkey-wrench which was found in Roberts' yard beneath the pillow of a bed, and in which John Roberts and witness slept before they left for Iowa Hill. He said he left the wrench on the fence, and when he returned from Iowa Hill it was under the pillow, which was at the head of the bed near the fence. Constable Lamphrey and Detective Brissel afterward found the wrench at another farm.

Witness did not remember having stated to Ben True and another officer that the wrench was open wide enough to fit a large nut, such as are used in locking fish-plates. Witness was in Iowa Hill at the time of the wreck, and did not return until Monday afternoon. He detailed how he was arrested on suspicion, and afterward released, after being questioned in Sacramento.

The court adjourned at 10 o'clock until 9 A. M. on Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Catlin, Judge.

MONDAY, November 9th.

People vs. A. Fourgous, murder—Continued till the 12th.

People vs. Eduardo Frediana, murder—On trial.

Another Sacramento Vocalist.

The New York *Sunday Times* of November 1st has this to say of a well-known Sacramento young lady:

"Miss Emma Felter, daughter of James I. Felter, San Francisco, has been studying with Madame Clara Brinkerhoff at 219 East Eighteenth street, this city. She has had her in close study since May, preparing to teach the Brinkerhoff method of voice culture and fit herself for first-class concerts and oratorios. She has received her diploma and leaves for California November 2d. Miss Felter's voice was heard in Carnegie's grand Music Hall on Tuesday, an opportunity having been made for the essay of her voice in the prayer scene from "Der Freischutz." Miss Felter's voice is very beautiful. It does her teacher, Madame Brinkerhoff, and herself great credit. The "Spirit Song" by Haydn is a favorite she sings well. Her voice is full, rich and dramatic. It has the great charm of being *simpatica* with fine compass. Cultivation has more than doubled the volume she had when she came here. We shall hear of her again."

Blood travels from the heart through the arteries, ordinarily, at the rate of about twelve inches per second; its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three one-hundredths of an inch per second.

FATAL ERROR.

Arsenic Used by Mistake for Baking Powder.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Brandon Fatally Poisoned—Two Others Very Ill, but Likely to Recover.

A very sad affair occurred at Orangevale, in this county, yesterday morning, resulting in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Z. P. Brandon, who were accidentally poisoned by arsenic.

It seems that Mrs. Brandon has for several years taken great interest in taxidermy, in the prosecution of which art the use of arsenic is necessary. Consequently it has been kept about the house in considerably quantities. In making bread yesterday morning Mrs. Brandon somehow got hold of a can of arsenic instead of baking powder, with the result that all who partook of the bread were poisoned. They were Mr. and Mrs. Brandon, one of their grown sons, and a young woman who made her home with the family. The other son did not eat of the poisoned bread.

A telephone message was at once sent to Folsom and two physicians hastened across to Orangevale in the hope of saving the lives of the members of the family. They found those who had partaken of the poisoned bread in terrible pain, and did everything in their power to relieve them, but the terrible poison had done its work in the cases of Mr. and Mrs. Brandon, who died in a few hours.

It was thought that young Brandon and the young woman referred to would also die, but a telephone message to the RECORD-UNION last evening stated that they were still alive and the doctors had strong hopes of their recovery.

The Brandons formerly lived at Latrobe, and relatives there were notified at once of the terrible affair and left for Folsom by the noon train, arriving there after Mr. and Mrs. Brandon had died. The latter had a display of her work in the State Fair a couple of years ago, which showed much skill.

BARWICK'S BUREAU.

Citizens Desirous of Having It Retained at the Capital.

Since reference was made to the possible removal of the State Weather Service from this city to San Francisco our citizens have manifested considerable anxiety on the subject, and are circulating the following petition against such proposed removal, addressed to the new Chief of the Pacific Coast Weather Bureau:

"We, the undersigned petitioners, learn with regret that there is being contemplated the removal of the headquarters of the State Weather Service from this city to San Francisco.

"This city is the place for it, because it is situated in the center of the two great agricultural valleys of this State, from which place numerous trains arrive and depart daily for all points in these valleys. There are more agricultural products shipped from Sacramento than any other point in the State, and as the Weather Bureau is now under the control of the United States Department of Agriculture there does not appear to us to be any good and valid reasons why it should be taken from an agricultural community or center to that of a commercial one, and also away from the headquarters of the State Agricultural Society, which has for years past heartily co-operated with the Weather Bureau under the Signal Service management.

"Therefore we, the petitioners, business men of this community, are unanimously opposed to the removal of the headquarters of the State Weather Service from this city to any other point in the State, deeming this to be the most proper and available place for the collection and distribution of the meteorological and climatic data that may be collected and compiled from time to time by the director of the State Weather Service."

Company A's Scores.

The members of Company A made the following scores at the range on Sunday:

Capt. Glas	33	Priv. Groeneveld	9
Sergt. Long	29	Priv. Infield	37
Sergt. Schmeiser	42	Priv. Myers	30
Corp. Donahue	22	Priv. Schardin	36
Corp. M. Enright	37	Priv. Scott	23
Corp. W. Enright	31	Priv. Stevens	35
Priv. Cook	36	Priv. Wiley	31
Priv. Casper	39	Priv. Gracia	37
Priv. R. Enright	29	Sergt. Hurley	14

In the team shooting of this company Privates Casper and R. Enright were Captains of the teams that competed. The scores were as follows:

Enright's team—		Casper's team—	
Priv. R. Enright	19	Priv. Casper	18
Corp. W. Enright	20	Capt. Glas	19
Corp. M. Enright	19	Sergt. Long	12
Priv. Schardin	19	Sergt. Schmeiser	16
Priv. Groeneveld	18	Priv. Wiley	17
Total	96	Total	82

Shooting for a Record.

On Sunday Sergeant Farrar of Battery B shot a round of fifty shots at the 200-yard target for the purpose of making a record. He claims to have made 234 out of a possible 250, as follows: 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5—234.

Died at Oroville.

Professor J. F. Burner, who was formerly a teacher in Moynahan's private school here, died in Oroville on the 24th of August last. Deceased was born in Virginia in 1841, and was 51 years of age.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

TO-DAY

At 9 A. M. we will commence the sale of

FINE MILLINERY

Purchased at a great sacrifice from Mrs. R. C. Clark of San Francisco, who has retired from business on account of ill health. This stock was bought for the fall and winter trade and consists of the latest and most fashionable Millinery Goods of every description.

Here is a chance for you to get an elegant TRIMMED HAT for half price and less.

All of these goods will be sold at HALF the prices you will pay for them elsewhere.

The above cut represents some of the samples of Trimmed Hats in this sale, a varied assortment, values from $7 to $12, will all be sold at $2 95.

Hat Crown, worth $1, embossed with jet and velvet, for 25c.

Hat Crown, in all colors, decorated with large and small jet nailheads, worth $2 75 for 75c.

Hat Crown, decorated with cluster of birds, worth $3 50, for 95c.

Whitly Rivited Jet Bands, 20c; 10½ inches long.

Black Birds, 5 inches long, with glass eyes, 25c.

Extra-fine Jet Black Birds, 45c.

Felt Hats, Turbans and Toques in fancy shapes, all colors, worth 85c, for 25c.

To Appreciate the Many Handsome Things in This Sale You Must Come and See for Yourselves.

C. H. GILMAN,
RED HOUSE. SACRAMENTO.

AHEAD OF ALL, MAGEE RANGES.

Just received the second carload of those celebrated MAGEE RANGES, the world's best. This makes the second carload this month. Our sales on the MAGEE RANGES are rapidly increasing. Buy a MAGEE and you will use no other. Prices for a No. 7, $29 and up.

I have the largest and most complete stock of

PARLOR HEATING STOVES

On the coast, and at the lowest prices. I also have a large invoice of HOT-AIR FURNACES. Parties wishing a Furnace for their residence will do well to call on me before giving their order, for I have the only Furnace guaranteed to heat five rooms with no more fuel than you would use in an ordinary Parlor Stove. Be sure and see them. I am sole agent.

H. K. WALLACE, 813-815 J St., Sacramento.

Miscellaneous.

SELLECK,
The * Leading * Photographer,
Postoffice Building, Fourth and K Sts.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
Largest Stock,
Best Goods,
Correct Prices.
CROCKER'S, 208-210 J Street.
Open Evenings This Week.

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

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD EVERY day in the RECORD-UNION.

Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL SALE.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING OUT stock on hand to make room for new goods we shall make unusual low prices on

Wall Paper

Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Parlor Easels and Art Material.

This sale will include over

20,000 Rolls Wall Paper at 5 Cts. Per Roll.

Also many finer goods at half price and less.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.
1016 Second Street. n1-3m

SCHAW, INGRAM, BATCHER & CO.,
217 and 219 J Street.
Builders' Hardware,
Iron, Steel and Pipe.

Agents for Oliver's Patent Chilled and Casaday Sulky and Gang Plows.

Canton Steel, Hazard Powder, Gillingham Portland Cement.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
mv19-TF&wlw

BOOKBINDING.

E. W. BRUENING, BOOKBINDER, PAPER Ruler and Blankbook Manufacturer,
319 J St., Sacramento. n6-tf

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 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 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, 8 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 town-site, consists of 61 acres.

fe15-tfd&w