

The Record-Union is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world.

SAFETY AGENCIES. The paper is for sale at the following places: Z. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange, etc.

NEWS OF THE MORNING. EASTERN.—The President has approved the Chinese indemnity bill.

SAFETY AGENCIES. The paper is for sale at the following places: Z. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants Exchange, etc.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LEGISLATORS. There is pending a bill in the Legislature for the creation of a State Board of Charities.

It would be something to be told for decades, with honor to every Senator and Representative in the Legislature, if at this time, with calendars loaded down by nearly a thousand bills, the House would rise superior to self, politics and extraneous influences, and take up and pass the half-dozen or so of essentially good, wholly unobjectionable, and absolutely needed measures which are now before the body, but which are none of the motors money, political advantage or self-interest.

The chief difficulty in the way is lack of information among the great mass of people concerning the real progress that is and may be made in the reclamation of wayward children, the reformation of criminals, and the prevention of the making of criminals.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided. In making this provision, there are, we absolutely foster the multiplication of the wayward class and dependents.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

in other States, and we will enter upon an era of economy, suppression of crime and the decadence of the criminal class.

The gravest error we can make is to apply punishment to children for the wretchedness of their parents and the misfortune of birth in an atmosphere of degradation.

Boys and girls of the so-called criminal class, as a rule, are not at heart bad, no matter what their surroundings taken in time and supplied with that which is their lacking in their infancy—proper influences, control and training—and 95 per cent. of them can be saved to society and made self-supporting and good citizens—not by herding in institutions semi-penal in character.

In the face of such a showing as that, shall California continue to manufacture hoodlums, send children to the State Prisons and encourage shiftless parents, by her indiscriminate alms-giving, to rid themselves of their natural charges?

There are in the asylums in California 3,428 half-orphan, abandoned children and foundlings. These are maintained by the State, and yet the State exercises no sort of control over the institutions. If a duty is incumbent upon the State, its natural attachment is a right. If it is the State's duty to care for dependent children, it is her right to do it according to the best and most economical methods.

That she is doing so now we do not believe any unprejudiced examiner into the matter will concede. Certain it is, that so long as 12 per cent. of the children in our asylums are foundlings, 16 per cent. orphans, and 71 per cent. half orphans, there is something so terribly out of joint that it ought to startle every thoughtful man in the land.

In figures and facts given before the Senate Committee on Public Morals Thursday by the Superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, of San Francisco, are texts that need no sermons to fortify or explain them. A report of the proceedings before the committee appeared in our columns yesterday, and it should be read by all people who take a particle of concern in State interests and humanity.

The report of the State Penological Commission has been made, and one entire section is devoted to the subject treated in this article, exhaustively and with statistical proofs. It is a burning shame that it must go to the world, as the report shows, that of our convicts, 1,884 are cadets in crime. Ninety per cent. of them could have been saved to society, and State economy greatly conserved, had California done her duty to neglected children.

She must at an early day begin to do it. If the legislators in Sacramento to-day do it, she can begin to-morrow; enter upon the system of compelling kindred to care for the half orphans; take them off the shoulders of the State as mere dependents; remove the stigma of the semi-penal institution at San Francisco; refuse to longer sit by until the child commits crime and then act to brand it; but on the contrary prevent it drifting into the current of chronic criminal courses, save it to the State—in short, proceed upon the old worn and eternal truth, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

In other words, in the language of the Penological Commission, "If it is well to reform the child who has taken one false step, how much more important is it to prevent it from becoming a foe to society."

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

readiness, the wisdom of keeping our arms of defense near at hand and in good order, are not to be set aside by the fancied security born of years of exemption. It is true that it is the height of wisdom to be prepared for the expected. The Legislature may not expect cholera, yellow fever or small-pox to enter our ports, or cross our borders, but the State Board of Health does expect them to do so, and desires the people to be prepared with defenses. If its anticipation fails of realization, no harm will have been done, and the State will have expended nothing. If, however, the plague in any form overtakes us, and we have but a scanty supply provided for the contingency, for the consequent ill-guard maintained and insufficient quarantine established we will certainly reap disasters which will make the Legislature that refused to provide in the day of safety for the hour of possible assault, a by-word in the mouths of the people and the object of their curses. The gentlemen opposing the State Board of Health have done their duty, have laid the needs of the State before both houses, and have indicated what action it is wise to take. If the Legislature understands the matter better than its chief medical and sanitary adviser, that ends the question, and the State will proceed upon its way with a war-pentament far bolder twice as large as the sum legislative committees have spent in juncating about the State.

The terrible earthquake that has convulsed portions of Italy and France appears to have resulted in such great loss of life and property as to make it the best problem of the scientists have given to this subject of the subject study, but have not thought it necessary to inform the public of the result. From this we must assume that the analytical inquiry has established the harmlessness of the product, though it must be confessed that the base from which it is extracted revolts the taste in contemplation.

The accounts of this week's earthquake are horrible in detail, and thrill the soul with the awfulness of the disaster. When we read of hundreds of men, women and children being crushed to death by collapsing church structures and falling walls; of the population of large towns being decimated; of hundreds of people being suddenly buried alive, and whole States shaken and rocked by the unseen power within the bowels of the earth, we can form some idea of the awfulness of the night of woe that hangs over the north-west Mediterranean coast.

It increases faith in the bill to prevent strikers from combining to coerce men by threats and violence to leave employment, to know, as the New York Post puts it, "That every large strike of the past year has been accompanied with atrocious violence, that in every one of them strikers have attempted by force of arms to prevent peaceable men from taking their places and to damage the property of their employers." It is nearly always true in strikes, that the men who take vacated places do so at more or less of personal peril. It is, therefore, wise to provide for their protection. It has been objected that the bill in question goes far as to prohibit the manner of inducement to cease labor. But that part which we would very much like to see governmental activity in reclaiming the stream; but so long as slickens is sent down with the waters we need not expect that such activity will be made manifest. It will be of little avail for the Government to correct channels, protect banks or remove bars on the upper Sacramento if hydraulic miners above are not permitted to undo all the work by choking the stream with artificial deposits. And while no one in this section will object to the expenditure asked for, since it would tend to commit the Government to reclamation and rectification along the whole line, still it does appear absurd to improve a river above a given point, when below it is so choked and damaged that no new capacity given by the improvement can be responded to along the lower course of discharge.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, on the strength of an opinion by the Attorney-General, has decided that Americans returning from China may bring with them their Chinese servants or nurses. He holds that the law does not contemplate the exclusion of this class of Chinese. Such coolies may never have been in this country before, and may have no claim under the law to land, yet they will have the right to come in. And it is stated in the dispatches that no limit is placed upon the number of "servants" that may be thus imported. This is by all odds the most serious blow the battered and badly wrecked Restriction Act has yet received. If an American citizen returns from China with his home with two or three Chinese servants, he will have no matter what course they take after landing. In the tenderness of the Government for the domestic arrangements of traveling Americans we discover a new speculative bonanza. The fare to China is a trifle. Let enterprising young men, with nothing to do just now, cross the ocean and recruit a score or two of Chinese as his servants—females, if possible, they will bring a better price. The servants wages will cost him only the outlay of a handful of copper coins. They will obligingly defray their own expenses of passage, and some one will, on arrival, or before, comfort the speculator's pocket with a fat royalty per poll for the return. Arrived upon these shores no difficulty whatever will be experienced in passing in the maid of the chamber, the waitress of the master, the female slave who fans his brow, the menials employed to care his meals, which his slunkers, care for his linen, serve his food, air his sheets, carry his wraps, hold his cane, brush his hat—and so on through the long list of possible servants he may choose of his own sweet will to name. There's money in it, coin to be made, and he who acts most promptly will be the richer. Seriously, the decision opens the future to the grossest frauds, and the people will be agreeably disappointed if it is not fully availed of, and a thriving import business done by shrewd speculators and Chinese agents.

A FACTORY at Madgeburg, Germany, is producing sugar from coal tar. This "saccharine" was the name it bears—was discovered by a German chemist at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. Some astonishment may naturally be expressed when we state that it is proven the new product is two hundred and thirty times sweeter than the best cane sugar, and that it undergoes no fermentation. By combination with a glucose made from corn, it is believed it can be made into sugar, and syrup that will compete with cane sugar and syrup to the great injury of the latter commercially. Its intense saccharine quality can be best understood from the statement that two parts of it to one thousand of glucose give a product as sweet as the sugar of commerce. While it is prophesied, confidently, that the new article will crush sugar-growing utterly, and give immense importance to glucose manufacture, another student of Johns Hopkins University expresses the conviction that the new article never will come into general use, because its production will prove too expensive. Yet capital has sufficient confidence in the discovery to erect a factory at Madgeburg. We have been unable to find any reference in all that has been written concerning "saccharine" any statement of its effects upon the human system. It seems to be taken for granted that it is as harmless as the ordinary sugar of commerce. It is probable that the scientists have given to this subject of the subject study, but have not thought it necessary to inform the public of the result. From this we must assume that the analytical inquiry has established the harmlessness of the product, though it must be confessed that the base from which it is extracted revolts the taste in contemplation.

It is interesting to note that the bill in question goes far as to prohibit the manner of inducement to cease labor. But that part which we would very much like to see governmental activity in reclaiming the stream; but so long as slickens is sent down with the waters we need not expect that such activity will be made manifest. It will be of little avail for the Government to correct channels, protect banks or remove bars on the upper Sacramento if hydraulic miners above are not permitted to undo all the work by choking the stream with artificial deposits. And while no one in this section will object to the expenditure asked for, since it would tend to commit the Government to reclamation and rectification along the whole line, still it does appear absurd to improve a river above a given point, when below it is so choked and damaged that no new capacity given by the improvement can be responded to along the lower course of discharge.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

Let us look at the facts. We have only "institutions" for homeless children in California. As a result, the shillies, degraded and criminal among parents cast the care of thousands of children upon the institutions, simply because they are provided.

BIRTHDAY EXERCISES.

HELD AT SACRAMENTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL YESTERDAY.

The anniversaries of Washington and Lincoln Appropriately Commemorated—Addresses.

The rhetorical exercises of a school when well conducted are always interesting to the public and beneficial to the pupils, and they are emphatically so in the Sacramento Grammar School, because they are made the occasion of familiarizing the pupils with the prominent characteristics of people whose lives have in some way marked the progress of the country. In addition to the exercises of the pupils, that are always well rendered, and appropriate, prominent men have from time to time addressed much to these occasions by brief addresses to the pupils. During the past year the school have celebrated the birthdays of Longfellow, Alice Carey, Bryant, Whittier, and American Independence, and yesterday was set apart for Washington and Lincoln. The program, which we append, was well rendered throughout. The selections were good and well spoken, and the music well rendered.

"Alpine Hunter's Song," School; "Washington," Lawrence Fisher; "Twenty-second of February," Charlie Murdock; "The Path of Independence," Juanita Pommer; "Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech," Percy Bry; "Washington," Archie Wentworth; "Under the Washington Elm," Pearl Gooder; Address, Hon. J. C. Brulte; "Mount Vernon Bells" (song), girls of first grade; "Lincoln," Minnie Reed; "The American Flag," first grade; "Washington's Address to his Troops," Ralph Dorsey; "The American Flag," Frank Brown; "The Birthdays of Washington," (Chorus), Charlie Ward; "Incidents in the Life of Lincoln," first grade; Address, Hon. Ira Holt; State Public Instruction; "The Land of Washington," (song), school.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

Senator Wilson, who was to address the school on the "Life of Lincoln," was at the last moment prevented from attending, and his place was admirably supplied by Hon. J. C. Brulte, who, upon being introduced, addressed the school in the following words, which should go into the hearts of the children, and be remembered as a public speaker.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

ONLY \$28. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FOR \$28. \$28.

WE WILL SELL THE

No. 7 "GARLAND" Stove-Range!

Completely trimmed, and delivered FREE at any Railroad Station within 50 miles of Sacramento.



The above "GARLAND" RANGE stands without an equal on the Pacific Coast, and every one is warranted. Large oven, heavy castings, quick bakes, and burns the least fuel of any RANGE in the world. Send for one of these RANGES, as they are a treasure in any home. Below we give the LIST OF

- 1 Wash. Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 3 Pudding Pans, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Shovel, 1 Iron Pot, 1 Spade, 1 Cover, 1 Dipper, 1 Spoon, 1 Pepperc, 1 Ladle, 1 Spatula, 1 Strainer, 1 Nutmeg Grater, 1 Broiler, 1 Griddle, 1 Pie Plate, 2 Dishing Pans, 1 Skimmer, 1 Dust-pan, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Fork, 1 Steamer, 1 Egg, 1 Tea Kettle, 1 Cake Letter, 1 Egg, 1 Tea Kettle.

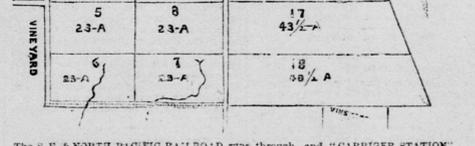
Now is the time to buy a BARGAIN in a COOK STOVE. Send for our 32-PAGE CATALOGUE—sent free on application.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

Nos. 502 and 604 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A FARM CHEAP!

A Portion of the OLD SAN MIGUEL RANCH, Seven Miles from Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, in one of the Best Fruit Sections of California.



The S. F. & N. PACIFIC RAILROAD runs through, and "GARIBER STATION" on the line is located on the land. The LAND has been owned by Mr. N. CARRIGER for about 60 years, and used as a Stock Range, and never had a flow in it. Therefore it is virgin soil.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO., Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal. Mill, Mining and Blacksmith Supplies! THE "GOLD" SPRAY PUMP!

California and Glidden Barb Wire! SPORTING GOODS!—Winchester, Marlin and Ballard Rifles. Builders' and Mechanics' Supplies of every description. SACRAMENTO.

Winyadi János. The Best and Cheapest Lavative. "THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS." Baron LIEBIG. "SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE." Dr. ROBERTS, Univ. Coll. Hosp. London, England.

SWEETSER & AMSDEN. Real Estate and Insurance Agents. Have For Sale Desirable Dwelling Houses. Prices, from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Also, DESIRABLE CITY LOTS. FARMING LAND, in large and small tracts, from 4 to 1,200 acres.

Grangers' Store. GROCERIES. HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Studebaker's Wagons, Carriage and Buggies; "Oliver" bulky and "Cassidy" light.

Anglo-Nevada ASSURANCE CORPORATION. THE LARGEST CALIFORNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, paid up, \$2,000,000. Office, No. 1012 SECOND STREET.

H. ECKHARDT, 523 K street, between Fifth and Sixth. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, etc.