

DAILY RECORD-UNION ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE WEEKLY UNION Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

Record-Union—Telephone No. 49. For Editorial Notices, ring one bell. For Business Office, ring two bells.

Special Agencies. This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry, San Francisco.

Eastern Business Offices. 48 Tribune Building, New York. 109 The Bookery, Chicago.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press Dispatches from all parts of the world.

Weather Forecast. Official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight January 17th: Northern California—Fair weather; cooler; northerly winds.

THE WHITTIER BILL.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly that proposes changes in the Whittier Reform School that are such as we have advocated in these columns. They would appear to be so just and beneficial that no mind should hesitate concerning them.

Instead of permitting Justices of the Peace to commit to the school, the new bill requires that all commitments shall have the approval of a Superior Court. The magistrate is authorized to commit for a period embracing the minority of the prisoner, and the governing board of the school is authorized, for good conduct, to credit the prisoner by deducting time from the term for which committed.

The purpose is to give the school jurisdiction over the boy or girl during minority, that it may act as the child's guardian and be watchful for its welfare until the period of youth and danger has passed. As it is now, the lads are sent up for specific terms, and at their expiration they must be discharged, and in seven cases out of ten are sent back to the very influences that originally corrupted them.

The scheme of the State is to reclaim youths, to prevent them from becoming adept criminals and confirmed in crime, and thus protect society by prevention. This is best done by enabling the school authorities to act as the guardian of the youth; to secure him or her employment; to require reports from them when out of the institution; to return them to it if they manifest a disposition to relapse into vicious ways.

Another section authorizes conditional dismissal and parole, and under these conditions the child may be bound out to useful industry, the trustees taking bonds that the youth shall be well treated, reasonably educated and well taught in useful industry.

It is provided that if any minor proves to be incorrigible and develops as an improper subject for detention in and beneficiary of the school, he or she may be returned to the committing court, which may then pass judgment as for the original offense. For it must be understood that all commitments to the school are to be under suspension of judgment by the court in the first instance.

When a youth arrested for crime is between the ages of 8 and 18 he or she is entitled to a private examination by the court with a view of determining whether a commitment to the school shall issue, or the prisoner be held for trial and sentence under the law.

demand a public trial, in which case it shall be held in the usual manner. It is provided that youths may be sent up by a Superior Court also, where a parent or guardian complains in writing that the juvenile is incorrigible and vicious in conduct, and that he or she cannot be controlled by the parent or guardian, and that the welfare of the youth and the protection of society advise commitment to the institution.

So, too, youths may in like manner be sent up on complaint by anyone in writing, supported by due proof that the child is vagrant, becoming depraved, and that the parent or guardian cannot control the child, or refuses to do so. Also when the mother makes complaint, the father being dead or having abandoned his family, or being an habitual drunkard, or falling to provide for the child, and the mother being destitute it is apparent that the child is liable to be brought up to lead an idle and immoral life—in such cases the child may be rescued from its surroundings and cared for in the school.

Another section provides that on discharge the lad or girl shall have suitable clothing, \$5 in money and transportation to his or her home, or to the county from which committed. There is a very long section providing that when a child is sent up on complaint of its parent the latter shall pay the cost of transportation and maintenance, unless destitute; then the expense is to be borne half by the county and half by the State. When the child has no parent or natural protector, the cost of it to the school is to be divided between the county and the State.

There is a provision by which, if any parent or guardian or relative of a pupil not more remote than a cousin, feels aggrieved at the detention of the youth in the school, or its guardianship by the school, such person may file a complaint and shall be heard upon it by the Trustees. If they refuse the applicant, then an appeal to the Superior Court may be had by action brought.

It is provided that the Sheriff may deputize the guardian or parent to convey the child committed to the school, and that when girls are to be transported to the institution he shall appoint some suitable woman to escort the girl and deliver her to the school authorities. Where a minor has any estate, the cost of the minor's keeping in the school is to be borne out of it, under order of court, after due procedure.

In all these features of the bill we do not discover anything that does not appear to be just and proper. It may be that on close analysis of the measure some hardships may be discovered as liable to be visited upon parents or minors. But, if so, any such can be remedied. Certainly there does not appear to be manifested any other spirit in the bill than that of kindness, beneficence and a desire to make the scheme of reclaiming youths and preventing them from becoming the victims of criminal environment and vicious tendencies, as successful as possible.

GIVE IT ROOMS.

In the bill for the erection of a State building in San Francisco to accommodate commissions and offices located there, provision is made for the World's Fair Commission. Long before that building can possibly be erected the World's Fair Commission will have ceased to exist. But why not provide an exhibition room and office in the proposed building for the State Board of Trade? It is essentially a State institution, and ought to have a good measure of State aid and encouragement. The State will serve itself and every interest in it by affording this useful broad ample room in the new building it proposes to erect. No institution has in recent years done so much for State upbuilding as the State Board of Trade. It operates in precisely the right direction and in the right way, and ought therefore to be so aided as to augment its capacity for good. If it is allotted an exhibition room in the new building, its exhibit will give to the structure a State character that will be of first importance to the commonwealth, and make it the headquarters, so to speak, for all tourist travel, a bureau for the dissemination of reliable information, and a depot of knowledge concerning the State and all its products. By all means let there be room provided for the State Board of Trade, and thereby give that institution a home that will serve to perpetuate it and broaden the sphere of its usefulness.

AN ANARCHISTIC PROPOSITION.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly which provides that the militia shall not be called upon to aid the officers of the law in protecting the property of any person against whom a strike or lock-out is pending, when the property is threatened with destruction at the hands of any person or persons engaged in such strike or lock-out, unless the assailed shall first have made an offer to arbitrate the difficulty. Nor is any property to be protected from labor riot assault the taxes upon which may be delinquent.

Passing by all the absurdities of such attempted legislation: waiving all the constitutional guarantees that American citizens have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which includes the right to possess and enjoy property, real and personal; assuming that this bill moves in sincerity, and that its promoters really have some idea of a republican form of government and some conception of the basic principles of free institutions—let it be asked, what is to become of the other fellow? Suppose the property of an employer is assailed by a mob, and next to it stands the house and possessions of an innocent party, which must suffer if damage is done to the adjoining property? Suppose that in the same building there are several establishments, and but one is involved in a strike? Imagine the case of a factory in which there is a strike, and that upon the preservation of its works depends the safety of an entire community from conflagration? In short, the involvements that would result from such a law, even

if it could be so framed as to avoid the constitutional guarantees, would visit upon the innocent the greater punishment in the larger number of cases.

The security of liberty is in the preservation of order and the maintenance of the laws. To that end the people, who constitute the militia, have provided that they may be called upon to support their own laws by giving aid to local authority when it is overawed. The law affords no more protection to the property of the employer than to that of the employee. It follows that the moment it is attempted to withdraw the protection of the power of the State from one kind of property, while maintaining it for another kind, or for property owned by another class, the reign of disorder begins and anarchy speedily follows.

But it is waste of time to discuss propositions seriously such as that advanced in the Assembly in the case referred to. When the people are ready to abandon their present form of government and substitute for it the orders, edicts and passions of private organizations; when they are prepared to upturn the foundations of a republican system and unloose the tent-hooks of civilization, they will be ready for such measures as that we have briefly quoted.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to make it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to confirmed drunkards. That is well enough; the confirmed drunkard is really the victim of a created disease, and in a sense an irresponsible being. To sell liquor to such ought to be an offense with severe penalties attached. The difficulty will be to draw the line between confirmed inebriety and that besotted condition which is the next thing to it.

DOWN THE RIVER.

The Water Receding Rapidly From Overflowed Lands. (Rio Vista News, January 14th.)

The steamer Apache is reported to have been swooping up around Myers' Landing in Steadfast Bay, Slough one night last week in search of the town of Isleton. There was a fog.

The dredger of District No. 538 was towed to the Toland Island, last Friday by steamer Sonoma, Captain N. P. Nelson, to repair the breaks in the levees both below and above Toland's Landing. It was expected that ten days would be required to complete the work. As soon as the levee above the landing is repaired the pump will be started up and the land out in condition for cultivation this spring if possible.

A few weeks ago, before Ryer Island, District 536 and the Toland tules were flooded, there was promise of being the largest acreage into grain in this vicinity since Solano has been a county, but with the high water those prospects have been somewhat blighted. However, if the water continues to drain off as fast as at present we may expect to see a great amount of the territory referred to yet under crop in 1893. The three districts have an area of some 20,000 acres, and it is sincerely to be hoped that a large portion of it may be cultivated the coming summer.

Notaries Public.

The following Notaries Public have been commissioned by the Governor: Jacob P. Snyder, of San Andreas, Calaveras County; and N. S. Misoner, of Valley Springs, Calaveras County.

If success be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that Brown's Bronchial Troches have no equal for the relief of coughs, colds and throat troubles.

THE advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always substantiated by inducements which in the largest world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Special Notices.

Dependancy or Melancholy. Commonly called the "blues," generally proceeds from a sluggish liver. It either causes dyspepsia or follows it, and then operates both as cause and effect.

EVERY SUFFERER IS EARNESTLY INVITED TO SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. "For some time my liver has been out of order, and I felt generally good for nothing. It was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator. Its action was quick and thorough, and it expelled a brick and yellow bile. It is an excellent remedy."—J. R. HILAND, Monroe, Iowa.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH BY USE OF LOCAL ANESTHETIC. DR. WELDON, Dentist, Eighth and J streets.

New Advertisements.

RESERVE Seats TO-DAY at Purnell's Bookstore for the Campbell Lectures before the Museum Association 11.

OUR Members and friends are urged to attend the Campbell Lectures Wednesday and Thursday, at Purnell's Committee Ladies' Museum Association. [B. & N. C.] 11

BONDS FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District, Turlock, Stanislaus County, State of California, that said Board intends to sell \$600,000 of the bonds of said district on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1893, at 3 P. M., and will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the said bonds at its office at Turlock, in said district, until that day and until the proposals will be opened and considered by said Board.

R. M. WILKS, Secretary. Turlock, Cal., Jan. 8, 1893. ja17-4d

TO EDITORS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Editors and Publishers in the rooms of the State Library at 10 A. M. on JANUARY 17th, to confer in regard to the passing of a bill regarding the rates for all public printing. All those interested are invited to attend.

H. A. McCRANEY, Chairman of Committee on Legislation for the California Press Association. ja17-

AUCTION SALE

Furniture and Carpets!

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) JANUARY 17th, ON the premises of the Campbell & Co. will sell all the well-kept Furniture, consisting of Parlor Furniture, two Fine Bed-room Suites, Spring and Top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Refrigerator, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Shades, Child's Carriage, Carpets of the entire house, Kitchen Safe, Crochery and Glassware, Range and Fixtures, etc.

Sale Positive. Terms Cash. BELL, Auctioneer.

HALE BROS. & CO. Clearance Sale. THIRD WEEK. TO-DAY FIGURED SILKALINE WINDOW DRAPERY, 36 inches wide, reduced from 15 and 20c to 10c per yard.

SATEEN COVERED, DOWN-FILLED SOFA CUSHIONS, reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 each. 50c ones for 25c.

A lot of mixed styles in LADIES' CORSETS, colors mostly drab and ecru. The sale price is 45c, while the regular value is 75c to \$1.

PILLOW SHAMS, embroidery trimmed, reduced from \$3 50 to \$2 per pair.

BABY CLOAKS reduced from \$8 to \$5; from \$5 to \$3; from \$3 to \$1 50.

FANCY GILT HAIR PINS reduced from 12 1/2c to 5c each. FANCY GOODS COUNTER.

HEAVY BLACK SILK FRINGE worth \$2, reduced to 50c per yard.

COLOR OSTRICH FANS reduced from \$2 50 to \$1.

GENTS' PUFF SCARFS, very handsome materials and designs, reduced from \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$2 to 50c each.

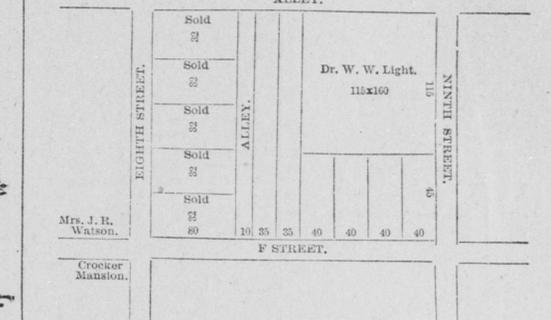
CHILDREN'S PLYSH CAPS, Turbans, Tam O'Shanter, etc., reduced from \$1 50 to 50c.

A lot of Fancy Satin and Silk TENNIS CAPS, reduced to 25c each.

SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Miscellaneous. THE LAST HAS BEEN TAKEN. ALL OF THE LOTS OF THE MENICK SUBDIVISION FRONTING ON EIGHTH STREET have been sold. Those fronting on F street will now be offered upon the same terms as those already sold.



EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO. Office: 1015 Fourth St., Sacramento, 14 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17th,

The Comedian, Mr.

CHARLES DICKSON

ALL ROARS! INCOG (By Mrs. R. ROARS)

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16th, and each evening during the week, including Saturday Matinee, the greatest of melodramas.

FALSELY ACCUSED

Introduced by LITTLE IRENE in her famous Serpentine Dance.

Popular Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c.

FIRST SOCIAL DANCE

TO BE GIVEN BY COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, at Y. M. I. Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 18, 1893. Tickets, 35c each. ja17-17

LIST OF PRIZES

FOR THE FORESTERS' MASQUERADE BALL FEBRUARY 2, 1893—Best dressed gentleman, \$15; best dressed lady, \$15; best original character, gentleman, \$15; best original character, lady, \$15; best local character, gentleman, \$10; best local character, lady, \$