

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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

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Weather Forecast. Official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight February 10th--Northern California--Fair weather; slightly cooler; variable winds.

THE DRAINAGE AND RECLAMATION BILLS.

The drainage and reclamation of the lowlands lying above and below this city along the Sacramento River is a question of surpassing interest. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value to the people of the reclamation of these overflowed lands.

It requires no great stretch of fancy to picture these lands under reclamation peopled by tens of thousands of industrial citizens, and their acres yielding more bountifully than any others, since it is conceded that nowhere else is there soil that would respond more magically to the touch of the cultivator.

The drainage of this valley bottom section so as to secure free and rapid discharge of surplus waters by conveyance through prescribed channels, thus caring for the waters descending on the one side from the Coast Range, and on the other from the Sierras and flooding the land, is reclamation and reclamation in its highest and best form, and all other work is incidental to it.

Such a scheme seen in full success can be forecast as the agency to build up certain vast rural sections, enlarge the importance of market centers and prevent the annual destruction of private property. In a very remote sense such a scheme would tend to aid any Government effort for its treatment of the navigable rivers, as it would involve artificial discharges from the tule basin, which, when filled, tends to choke the discharge of the Sacramento River into which the basin now feeds all of its waters, and thus drainage work and river rectification work could co-operate and yet remain distinct.

But the care of the rivers being exclusively a Federal duty and only within State view by voluntary offer of the State, if it is ever aided by the latter it must be done directly and solely for that purpose and not indirectly through any land drainage scheme. The policy of this State, and which is in harmony with that of other States, and is in consonance with justice to all the people, always has been always will be to make all local drainage and reclamation cost rest solely upon the lands affected beneficially and directly.

That comprehensive drainage of the valley sections referred to ought to be accomplished none will deny; that it ought to be entered upon at once and pushed with all practicable speed goes without saying. Indeed, we know of no great work of internal improvement that at all compares with this in importance. It is of vital interest to the cities of Sacramento and Marysville and all the large towns of the valley dependent in whole or in part upon the setting up of the section and the development of its full possibilities.

It is conceded, too, that the scheme which has in two bills now before the Legislature for the first time been fairly outlined must take within its view and scope the whole affected section. Each part must have relation to the whole, from the head to the foot of the section under treatment. We have had heretofore only patchwork; small reclamation districts building against each other and without any consideration whatever of drainage and safe and practicable discharge of the waters from the lands. This great and all-important work will never be accomplished then except under a comprehensive scheme embracing the whole section and bringing whatever is done in any subdivision of the territory into harmony with the whole scheme affecting the entire territorial area embraced in it.

There must be, therefore, a general or central control, that this harmonious laying out and conduct of the plans of work shall be rationally accomplished. But it is not only to be doubted whether the State, as a whole, should bear any of the burden of laying out the plans and managing the control, but it is the settled policy that it will not do this thing; that it cannot and will not expend money having relation to the reclamation of private property. It is true that but \$50,000 is asked for, but it calls for a State Commission that would be well-nigh perpetual, and upon which could be placed labors for all manner of public work and thus involve expenditure that would be almost limitless.

Supremely important and demanding as is this scheme of drainage reclamation, of vast value as it is, and having in view prosperity almost without limit, it is still a scheme to reclaim from flood private property, and the entire cost, therefore, must, in pursuance of the policy of

wisdom, be borne by the lands to be reclaimed.

The doctrine that the whole State is interested directly, or even indirectly, because her assessable values would be augmented and her population enlarged, is an argument that would justify the establishment of irrigation works to create values. It would justify the planting of an orchard because it pays higher taxes than vacant lands. It would justify a subsidy to a foundry or machine-shop, because they encourage labor and pay taxes. In short, and this has been the position of this journal uniformly, there can be no justification in spending a dollar from the public treasury to create private property; such expenditure is justified only when public property is created.

In other words, drainage and reclamation in this matter are separable when it comes to State expenditure. A commission to carry forward the correction of rivers and the conservation of their navigability might co-operate with a drainage scheme and economy result. But a commission with power to drain and thus reclaim land, and to use public funds for such private benefit, will violate the sound doctrine and break down the settled policy that private property must augment its values by its own expenditure.

The irrigation districts of this State have been formed with that policy in view. They have not the aid of a Board of Control at State expense, nor did they ask it of the Legislature. The values they create are the result of self-imposed taxation upon the lands affected beneficially. In this case of reclamation, and drainage as a material factor of reclamation, the funds should be raised by tax upon the lands themselves. This is not a great burden. Upon 500,000 acres of land the call for \$50,000 to lay out the scheme and provide for its comprehensive superintendence by a Board of Control is as nothing--a few cents per acre, a mere trifle. It can be easily raised upon the lands if the scheme is worth anything prospectively, and thus the whole comprehensive system contemplated by the bills can be set up and put forward without violation of the policy of non-expenditure of State funds for private uses.

Let the friends of the scheme, and we apprehend that in its largest sense it has no enemies, reflect also that there is a just animosity to the creation of more State commissions. There are too many already, and the policy of the State is to cut off, not to add to their number. It should be seen to also, that the bills are so amended that no lands in an irrigation district and taxed for irrigation purposes, are included in any reclamation or drainage district; so it should be provided that whenever land is within an irrigation district organized under what is known as the Wright law, it shall be exempt from the provisions of the drainage Act.

The bills before the Legislature, with these amendments, to wit, excepting all lands in irrigation districts, and making the Board of Public Works a board of central control for local purposes and its support imposed upon the lands, and its creation due to the free-will action of the people, ought to pass.

It might be that under them not all districts in a properly comprehensive scheme would at first come in; but none the less the Board of Control should have authority as is now contemplated for the Board of Public Works, to consider the work in its relation to the whole section. As other sections come in, as they will, their works will thus bear harmonious relation, as is contemplated in the bills now before the houses, to the whole scheme; as they affiliate they can be given representation in the Board of Control, and thus all the features now contemplated be preserved, save only that of asking the State to enter upon expenditure for private land benefit.

It is possible that some friends of the scheme, and we count the RECORD-UNION as second to none in that classification, will interpret these suggestions as unfriendly. Nothing could be farther from the truth. We ask the adoption of a policy that will insure the permanency of a scheme of such vast importance, by eliminating from it an element that flies in the face of a wise policy, and that will tend to make the whole scheme the shuttlecock of legislative whim and political vagary. Take it out of the State treasury wholly, impose it upon the lands to be benefited, remove it from liability to embrace irrigation districts, and it becomes not only practicable, but infinitely stronger than under the outlined plan of the bills. All that is needed is legislative sanction under which vested rights may grow, to initiate a procedure, not only feasible, but that can be put afoot within the coming season, if once the starting point is indicated and the procedure is sanctioned by law.

THE PROTECTORATE.

There are some people who run away with the idea that because Minister Stevens has extended over Hawaii the protection of the American flag, it is seizure of the islands, and compels this Government to defend the act by arms. All such false conception arises out of lack of knowledge of international law. Protectorate of the character referred to is not a political act. It is simply the interposition of power to preserve peace and protect property. It has been done by England, Germany, France and the United States a score of times in this century. Officers of our Government have frequently thus interfered in Central America, and once or twice on the other side of the Atlantic. In this case it was an act invoked by the de facto Government. Had Minister Stevens refused to comply, he would have been guilty of an unpardonable offense. His act, and all such, may be compared to the act of the strong man, neutral to an issue, who steps in to prevent a bloody conflict pending the lawful settlement of trouble between two neighbors. It is not seizure of Hawaii, it is not un-

lawful, but is expressly directed by the code of international law. It has no relation whatever to annexation; nor to political protectorate. In short, it cuts no figure in the Hawaiian case, so far as the action of our Government is concerned, in the matter of the request to annex the island kingdom.

JUTE WORKS AND STATE PRISONS--A GOOD IDEA.

Senate Bill No. 175 proposes the expenditure of \$150,000 to buy and place jute machinery in the State Prison at Folsom. It ought to pass and for the best of reasons. The State now has at the Folsom Prison a splendid water power. It has cost the State practically very little. It is a power as lasting as will be the fall of rain and snow in the Sierras that feed the American River. It is a power that costs but nominally to maintain. The utilization of such power should go to furtherest limits, to conserve the economy of prison maintenance, and to keep the criminal element there confined actively employed, since nothing could be worse for them and the State than idleness, which is the enemy of all punitive and reformatory effort.

But the bill ought to be supplemented by another looking to a removal of all the jute machinery at the San Quentin Prison to the Folsom Prison, that the cheap power may be applied to its use instead of the artificial and costly power in use at San Quentin. This would eventually lead, possibly, to the disestablishment of the prison at San Quentin or its transformation into a graded reformatory, so that we may get away from the pernicious system of herding all classes of criminals together, a system that actually makes prison life a school for the cultivation of criminals.

New York long ago discovered this truth, and has in part corrected it by her Auburn, Elmira and Sing Sing prisons, enabling the tyros in crime to be separated from incorrigibles and from those who teach others in the way of crime. However long-look ahead this may be, some day we must come to it, and the sooner the better.

Natural advantages of location and the cheap water power indicate Folsom as the proper location for the chief prison, which is to confine the elder criminals and those whose reformation is less likely to be accomplished.

We understand that the people of Marin County disapprove of the further growth of San Quentin as a prison of the character it now maintains. This suggests that it is inevitable that a third prison department must be added to our system, and it is understood that a bill is in preparation on that line looking to the establishment of a State Prison in the southern end of the State.

It ought to be done, because population is thickening there and will continue to do so. The more it does the more the excessive cost for the delivery of prisoners either to Folsom or to San Quentin will augment. In fact, this charge is already enormous, and the excess of the charge against the counties under this head will in a very few years meet the cost of maintaining a prison there.

That there are localities in Southern California favorable to the location of a prison in that tier of counties is unquestioned. Aside from its economy, it will be wise because it will give us a prison system which will enable the State eventually to separate her prisoners into classes, in both the north and south, instead of transporting all prisoners to practically one point.

It is not necessary, however, in locating one of the systems of prisons in the south, that an appropriation should be asked for at this session. It is not probable that such an appropriation could now be had in view of the many demands already made upon the Legislature; but it will be sufficient to indicate the State policy now, for these matters are not matters of speed. We need to proceed with deliberation and great carefulness. While, therefore, the cheap water power at Folsom is being brought into use and the State is setting up machinery for jute works there and looking to the removal of the San Quentin jute machinery to Folsom for economic reasons, the Legislature can well instruct the State Board of Prison Directors to search out and report a locality for the establishment of a State Prison in one of the lower counties. Until the board begins to make the search we cannot know what the cost will be, what power can be had, etc.

If a locality can be found in Southern California where water power can be applied to machinery it will be a wide step in advance for the proposition. The sooner, therefore, that the inquiry is put on foot the better it will be. At the next Legislature we shall have all the information necessary, and the whole scheme will have matured.

The State Prison Directors should report to the Governor on this subject no later than the close of the summer of 1894, that the Executive may have ample time to present the matter to the Legislature fully.

In this connection, while water power for the new prison is one of the matters to be looked into, it will be wise to consider the possibility of the use of tidal power, which recent experimental devices appear to be bringing within the realm of practical application.

HALE BROS. & CO. TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

INFANTS SHORT DRESSES worth \$2 50 to \$3 on sale this week at \$1 50. Two lots of CORSET COVERS, very handsomely trimmed and well made are on sale, one at 50c the other at \$1. Actual worth is \$1 and \$2.

Special value in Ladies' Heavy Merino VESTS and PANTS at 37c. PORTIERES. If you haven't had a chance to come and see them as yet try it and do so now. Still a choice line of colors and the price is same as on Monday.



Fine Chenille Portieres, fringe and border at top and bottom. Sale price, \$3 50. Elsewhere you'd have to pay \$5. Another lot on sale at \$4 50, worth \$6 50.

CHIFFON LACE in new and pretty designs, 4 inches wide; colors, nile, cardinal, pink, blue, cream and maize. Price, 40c per yard.

HALES' FOUR BIT CORSET. They are manufactured expressly for our trade by one of the leading Corset makers. The best 50c Corset in the market. It is made of drab coutil well boned, perfect in shape and neat in finish.

HALES' SIX BIT CORSET. These are also made exclusively for us and cannot be excelled for the price. They are made of drab jean with bones cased in saten, and are modeled after a high grade French make with zone through center, two steels on each side, well boned and silk embroidered.

BLANKETS. A few pairs of those Gray Family Blankets at \$1 85. They won't stay long, for those who see them appreciate the value at once. They're worth \$2 50 anytime of the year. Men's Scarlet All-wool Knit Underwear, 75c per garment.

HALE BROS. & CO. SECOND WEEK

OF OUR Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

BOOTS AND SHOES

That Fit, Look and Wear Well.

Shoes exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. Do they do that in other sales? No; they are too anxious to get rid of their old, shop-worn, Chinese and auction-bought trash.

Thousands of Bargains Left--A Few of Them:

- Ladies' Fancy Beaded Turkish Bedroom Slippers. Sale price, 95c. Ladies' French Dongola Shoes, cloth or kid top, square or opera toe, patent leather tip, seamless vamps, all sizes and widths. Sale price, \$2 15. A lot of Men's Fine Calf Seamless Dress Shoes, in several different styles of toes. They come in hook and lace, gaiter and button style. Former prices, \$4, \$5 and \$6. Sale price, \$2 70. BUTCHERS' AND BREWERS' BOOTS, made out of the best Milwaukee oil grain stock, and therefore waterproof. They are a great bargain at \$5. Sale price, \$3 65. Misses' and Youths' Strong Oil Grain Solar-tip Spring-heel Button Shoes, sizes 11 to 2. Good value at \$1 80. Sale price, 95c. The same as above for smaller children, sizes 8 to 10 1/2. Former price, \$1 25. Sale price, 85c.

IF YOU PASS OUR STORES TAKE A GLANCE IN OUR WINDOWS. You may see something that will interest you.

LAVENSON'S

The Largest and Most Reliable Boot and Shoe House in Sacramento, FIFTH AND J STREETS.

Orders by Mail Filled at the Same Low Prices as Advertised. WE CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK.

AGENTS FOR THE GENUINE OLIVER HALL'S TRADE MARK SOHAW, INGRAM, BATHER & CO., HARDWARE MERCHANTS, 217 and 219 J street. - Sacramento. RICHARDS & KNOX DEALERS IN LUMBER. Office--Corner Second and M Streets, Sacramento. W. F. FRAZER, Lumber Dealer. Office--Cor. Fifth and L Streets.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO. OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOOD PROPERTY:

\$800--Corner lot, 40x160, with fair dwelling of three rooms; stable; a good bargain; Eighteenth and V streets. \$1,150--Lot 82x160; dwelling of four rooms, nearly new; high basement; only \$350 cash required; balance in four years; Twenty-first and W streets. \$1,350--20x160; dwelling of five rooms; bay window and stable; good location; Twenty-second and K streets. \$1,600--40x160; dwelling of six rooms; chicken-house and out-buildings; S street, near Third; cheap. \$1,000--40x160; dwelling of three rooms; X, near Twenty-third street. \$7,000--60x160, with a fine two-story frame dwelling of nine rooms, bath, etc.; 1823 H street, one of Sacramento's best residence streets.

Money to Loan. Insurance, Rents and Interest Collected. EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO., REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento, 14 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

B. WILSON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO GATTMANN & WILSON), Corner Sixth and J Streets.

New Spring Arrivals! IMPORTED GINGHAMS.

We announce the arrival of a beautiful collection of Imported Gingham, the production of the best European manufacturers. The patterns and colorings are exquisite and surpass any ever shown here. The assortment is so vast and varied that all tastes can be suited.

EMBROIDERIES. We are unquestionably headquarters for Embroideries. Our collection embraces all the new and most desirable patterns. Our matched sets of Embroidery are far ahead of any ever brought to this city.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

B. WILSON & CO. C. M. KREBS & CO. ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

The remodeling of our store is completed, and we are now ready to show a full stock of the latest designs in WALL PAPER and DECORATIONS. 626 J STREET. F. H. KREBS, Manager.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES FOR BREAKFAST.

Use PHENIX BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, which is guaranteed to be pure, white and healthful. For sale by all grocers.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATER. Two Nights, Thursday and Friday, February 9th and 10th. DENMAN THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED PLAY, THE OLD HOMESTEAD!

Company same as last visit. Prices--\$1, 75c, 50c. Sale of seats opens Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Telephone 423.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE. Commencing MONDAY, February 6th, and every night and Saturday Matinee during entire week. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Popular prices, 10, 20 and 30 cents.

DIAMOND PARTY OF THE CATHOLIC LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY, Turner Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 10, 1893. Tickets, 50 cents. Grand march promptly at 8:30 P. M. Jan 19/93-10

GRAND MASQUERADE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MASQUERADE of the Sacramento Athletic Club will be held at the OLD PAVILION, Sixth and M streets, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

Grand exhibition by members of the club, assisted by members of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, from 8:30 until 10. Grand march at 10. \$1.00--CASH PRIZES--\$100. Feb 10-1893-1893-25-27-28mfr-2

Auctions.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE BY AUCTION OF THE A. K. BOUTWELL RANCHES, In Placer and Sutter Counties.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF Sacramento County, will sell on SATURDAY, February 11, 1893, at 11 A. M., on the premises, in Placer County, two miles east of Pleasant Grove, and about eight miles south-west of Lincoln, 1,752 1/2 acres of fine grain and fruit land, improved. This farm is in one tract, being in townships 11 and 12 north, range 5 east, Mount Diablo meridian. Sold in one tract or subdivided to suit purchasers. Also, at 1:30 P. M. of the above date, in front of Goods store, in the town of Pleasant Grove, Sutter County, 1,700 acres in one tract, good bottom land and is capable of reclamation. In its present condition it will furnish an excellent summer range for sheep, and other stock. Sold in one tract or subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms of sale: Ten per cent of purchase price to be paid on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by Superior Court of Sacramento County. This is subject to the order of the Administrator of the Estate of A. K. Boutwell, deceased. 167-41 W. H. SHERRILL, Auctioneer.

COMPARE QUALITY (NOT ONLY PRICES).

And you will be convinced that our SAUSAGES are far superior to many others, and our LARD we guarantee to be fresh and pure (not adulterated); also our HAMS are genuine sugar-cured. Satisfy yourself by giving our goods a trial.

MOORE & YORCK PACKING COMPANY, 1026 J STREET. SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES, Timothy Hopkins, MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemum and Cut Flowers. SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. 626 J STREET.