

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. The WEEKLY UNION per year, \$1 50

These publications are sent either by Mail or Express to agents or single subscribers with charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents. The best advertising medium on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

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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.

LOS ANGELES.—Electric Book Store, corner Second and Main streets. SAN DIEGO.—Emmal & Co., 560 Fifth street. CORONADO.—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA.—Hassinger's News Depot, Fresno—C. T. Conley, 1111 J street. SANTA CRUZ.—Cooper Bros., News Depot. Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Eastern Business Offices. 48 Tribune Building, New York, 509 "The Rookery," Chicago. S. C. Beckwith, sole agent foreign advertising.

At Chicago. Visitors to the World's Fair can get the RECORD-UNION at the Grand Pacific and Great Northern Hotels and at Macdonald & Co.'s news agency, 55 Washington street.

The RECORD-UNION and WEEKLY UNIONS are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press Dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors, either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecast. Official forecast for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight July 14th: Northern California—Fair weather; stationary temperature; westerly winds.

HARD TIMES DUTY.

To make times harder, talk them up lugubriously; to make them easier, spend your money legitimately, cheerfully. The time of all others to make money a useful servant is when the money current is slow.

The Sacramento woman who spent \$20 at the merchant's counter, and in paying the bill remarked that she regretted spending so much when times are tight, got a lesson from the merchant, who in her presence paid out the \$20 to a waiting man with a small bill, who with a lighted-up countenance remarked that he would be enabled to discharge three bills with the gold piece, and that he knew the three small sums would relieve the other fellows from a pinch as sharp for them as is a shortage of hundreds of thousands for the millionaire.

It is a simple illustration, but a useful one. The truth is that the hidden blue stocking with the treasure store, the closed pocketbook and the close-drawn purse strings, where there is ease and not want, are at any period of hard times offenses against society.

He who has money to spend can never spend it so profitably to himself and the rest of mankind, as when business moves sluggishly because the \$10 that runs around town and pays everybody's debt is throttled and stood up in a corner by some fellow who cares nothing for the consequences of his act, or is ignorant of what they may be.

The Vice-President of the United States is coming this way. He will visit Sacramento, and he ought to be well received. Not with fuss and feathers, and ostentatious display, or expenditure of much money. But he should be received heartily, cordially and in good Western fashion, with an open palm and "How are you, Adlai? And we are well ourselves." If the Vice-President can be induced to spend an evening here he could be given no reception that would please him more than to meet the people en masse at one of our delightful evening concerts, with the grounds illuminated and the Sacramento summer girl out in force in all her glory and white robes.

At all events Mr. Vice-President Stevenson should be received in a manner worthy of him and becoming to the Capital City. He is a gentleman, a man of strong sense, business shrewdness and a great deal of political wisdom. He is a Western man, and patriotic, and believes in the people of these United States above all things else. Let us receive him cordially, handsomely.

A CORRESPONDENT, replying to our statement that the property-owner has no right, by deed or franchise, to build a structure on the sidewalk or street, asks: "What about one gaining a right? I have gained a right to maintain my awning with posts set on the curb, and the city cannot deprive me of it so long as my awning is not a menace to the passer-by." You make a mistake, neighbor. Because you were permitted as a matter of privilege to set posts to support an awning did not give you a right, property possession in the street, or to the curb thereof. Just pause and distinguish between the grant of a privilege and the creation of a right. When the privilege is withdrawn, all enjoyment under it ceases. When a right arises it is property, and cannot be destroyed. A right to maintain posts on the street curb does not arise out of a privilege granted and good only at the pleasure of the grantor.

The letter of the Colorado Silver Convention issued to the people of the United States is a lengthy and impassioned statement of the case of the free coinage party. It is in no feature new, and it adds nothing to the silver argument. The truth is that all has been said on that

head that is possible to say—the subject has been sucked dry. The one thing at all worthy of notice in the Colorado letter is the claim that Colorado and the silver-producing States are the special sufferers from the decline of silver. This is not true. The suffering due to the decline of silver is felt equally wherever silver loses its purchasing power, or wherever it is recognized as a commodity. In all places where the price of an article produced is affected by the fluctuating value of a precious metal, the punishment is the same. In Colorado it may be felt sooner, but in the commercial round the effect of financial disturbance is about the same at all points.

At one time the people of Norway were interperate in the extreme in the use of fiery liquors. They consumed more brandy per person than any other nation except the Danes. The evil became so great that at last the people of Norway resolved upon a radical change, and now the official reports show them to be first among nations for sobriety. But this was not effected through prohibition. Heavy taxation of distilleries was one means employed, and these manufacturers fell off from 1,387 to twenty-three. Taverns and grog-shops next had attention, and were put under control of the Samlag, a philanthropic association chartered to grant licenses, and use the revenue for public good. This society also fixes the prices of liquors, the hours of sale, and prescribes the regulations for drinking places. One of these forbids chairs, another requires one soon as he has taken his drink to leave the premises. There is a score of other rules of like order. But whatever they are they have reformed conditions in Norway, and public opinion and the laws maintain the new system. So to-day Norway, once the foremost tipping and drinking nation, has become the most temperate and sober of nations.

To help times on to harder times, talk hard times all the time and do nothing but distrust everybody and everything. The truth is, there is just as much money as ever, but the men who have the grip of the purse strings, from small to great, have drawn them tight and refuse to allow the circulation necessary to healthful commercial life. It is an unwise policy, but there is no way known to man to compel its undoing. When there comes, as soon there must, a change for the better, we ought to remember who it was who held to the coin which, if put into circulation, would have served a thousand masters and have relieved the distress of each. For it is not essential that every man should have the capital constantly in hand to operate his business, so long as the money of the country is kept moving. A single coin may be made to pay the debts of an entire community. It is movement of money rather than volume that is the chief essential, but there should be both volume and movement. In short, the man who locks up his surplus to-day, when he could put it out to good use on safe security, commits a crime against commercial and productive society.

GENERAL WARNER, in his call for the assembling of the Bimetall League, speaks of a conspiracy to destroy the money of the Constitution, thereby meaning to convey the idea that silver is the money of the Constitution. This is disingenuous. The only mention made of money in the Constitution is in the grant to Congress of the power to coin money, and a clause forbidding any State to coin money, or to make legal tender any other than gold and silver coin. This is absolutely all any one can find in the Constitution that has any reference whatever to silver coinage. So the Constitution does not define money, and it does not declare that either gold or silver are to be recognized as supreme. General Warner should be more careful about his facts before he sets up as a second Solomon.

It is now in order for the prophet of superstition to announce that the appearance of the comet is directly related to the prevalent stringency and the suspension of labor and operation in the manufacturing, mining and great works, so many of which are just now closing up, because they have not the means with which to give momentum to business. Of course the comet is the cause of it all; of course that erratic terrestrial traveler has been at the bottom of all the trouble; besides it might just as well as not be charged with the backwardness of the spring, the crop shortage and the cholera. There is one thing conclusive about such matters, the comets never talk back; they never enter a plea of not guilty; they invariably confess judgment by their silence.

Special Notices. WHAT'S SOZOPONT? 'Tis this you ask. To answer is an easy task. It is a liquid, soft and sweet, which keeps teeth, hair, white and neat. Which makes the rosy gums endure, And renders breath, like roses, pure.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children with testing with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELTON, Dentist, Eighth and J streets.

THE WATERBURY AMERICAN. "The Waterbury American," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "is not three feet from a fool." That is coarse and unbecoming of the Inter-Ocean, but it is certain that the criticism of the American is error wherein it charges the Republican party with attempting to put and keep President Cleveland "in a hole" by op-

posing the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act. It is a fact which the American knows, if fair enough to admit the truth, that the Republicans in Congress advocated the repeal of the Sherman Act, and that Senator Sherman himself led in that advocacy, while the Democrats opposed, and their opposition prevented action.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us, "Why not put a dollar's worth of silver in the silver dollar and end all this funny business?" Indeed! but that is a bright suggestion. Now will our correspondent put on his spectacles, take up the market quotations of that commodity, silver, and tell us just how much silver to put into the dollar from day to day to make it truly a dollar?

HOW GLOVES ARE MADE

An Elaborate Process Through Which the Skin Goes. The United States Consul at Prague, in a recent report, gives some interesting details respecting the manufacture of gloves in that city, and the extent of the lambskin glove industry. Prague contains 120 glove manufacturers, employing 1,000 workmen and 300 apprentices, and turning annually about 700,000 dozen pairs of gloves, valued at \$3,000,000. Glove makers nowhere else work for such small wages. The material used is almost exclusively lamb's skin. The skin of the lamb killed when but a few months old is the first grade; the skin of the more matured lamb, which, however, is no longer used, is the second; and the skin of the full-grown lamb the third grade. The second grade skin is the best adapted to the manufacture of gloves, and is most used.

The supply of skins comes from the East and the Danube provinces, Servia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Turkey and Russia sending large quantities. Vienna is the market for the skins, which are brought mostly in a dry state, but a small portion are in a salted condition. To prepare the skins for glove leather, they are placed in a cemented pit, soft river water being poured upon them, and they are allowed to stand for twelve to eighteen hours when they are taken out and more placed in the pit and subjected to the same softening process for a similar length of time. After the skin is sufficiently softened, it is washed with white lime, and it is placed in the pit and covered with water, being ready for depletion after ten or fourteen days. A mixture of soda and soda ash with the white lime shortens this time and tends to improve the quality of the leather. As soon as the skins are ready for depletion they are placed in running water to remove the lime, and then placed upon a stand and depleted with a dull instrument. The hard portions are cut off with a sharp knife, and the fleshy side of the skin is loosened. After this is done the skins are placed in a solution of manure, or, according to the old method, in a bath of urine, which has a deodorizing effect upon the impurities contained in the pores and fibers of the skin.

After the skins have remained in this cure from two to twenty hours, they are taken out and both sides are carefully gone over to open the pores and to remove the dirt. Thereupon the skins are again allowed to stand in soft water, and when they are ready for treatment with tannin. The skins are tanned for two hours in a tannin mixture and then taken out and dried. They are again moistened and dressed, the whole process of tanning taking about three weeks. Before dyeing the superfluous tannin is removed by tanning the skins in soft water, and they are also filled again with egg-yolk. They are dyed with a decoction made from dye-woods, and are again dressed. The prices of the skins vary according to quality, from 50¢ to 100¢ per 100 skins, and the cost of tanning adds from 10¢ to 20¢ to this amount. The manufacture of glove leather is done on the French method prevalent in all glove-making countries. The cutting is done by means of metal dies, and the sewing and slitting with machinery.

What a Comma Cost. Let us not overlook the importance of trifles. In mental, spiritual and temporal life they make and unmake, advance and retard, carry forward to success or drag down to failure. As an example, we will take the insignificant may be worth in dollars and cents, the New England Grocer tells the instance of what a comma costs our government. Possibly the most important and apparently the most insignificant of all blunders, was the most expensive one of the kind ever made. It occurred in a tariff bill more than twenty years ago. There was a section enumerating what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruits, plants, and seedling plants imported for transplanting, propagation or experiment. The Enrolling Clerk, in copying the bill, changed the 18th item in the compound word "fruits-plants" to a comma, making it read "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. The consequence was that for a year—until Congress could remedy the blunder—all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and other foreign fruits were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which the most careful man might have overlooked, made cost the government about \$2,000,000.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union." Both only \$1.75 per year. The Home Magazine of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

F. H. WELD, an old and respected insurance agent of New Haven, Ct., had rheumatism over fifty years, until Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him. For three years now he has not had an attack.

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SECOND * WEEK. HALE'S ANNUAL SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE. WHY SUCH A RUSH? Because our dealings are known to be fair and square. We never advertise that we have not. We give true values and depend only on the merit of the goods for success. We have opened this CLEARANCE SALE for the express purpose of closing out all spring and summer goods even if at a sacrifice of cost. You have the benefit at the season's high and are not obliged to carry purchases over a season. The goods must move. The prices will move them and you will have to keep posted to get your share, for we are sellers not holders of goods.

SALE ITEMS. Men's Genuine Kangaroo Southern ties, medium plain toes, flexible soles. Former prices, \$5 and \$6 per pair. Clearance Sale price, \$3 50. Men's Neat Everyday Shoes, St. Louis square toes with tip, hook and lace or gaiter styles; sizes 6 to 10. Regular \$2 values. Clearance price, \$1 10 per pair. One lot of Men's Socks, mixed color and seamless, double heels and toes. Some dealers might sell them at 15¢ per pair. The Clearance price, 7¢.

SALE ITEMS. Small lot of Ladies' Dongola Southern Ties, neat square toe with kid tip, hand-made throughout. Worth \$3 50. Closing out at \$2 per pair. One lot of Small Boys' Shoes, seamless sides and neat in shape and tip toes; good solid soles; sizes 11 to 2. Are well worth \$1 25. Clearance price, 85¢ per pair. 38 and 40-inch All-wool De Beige and Fancy Weave Diagonal in stripes, plaids and corded effects; rich and handsome. Former price, \$1 25. Clearance price, \$1 per yard. 40-inch Silk-warped Alpaca in gray and black stripes; two styles in extra finish. Were \$1 50 per yard. Clearance price, \$1.

Momie Linen Splashes with stamped designs, fringed edges, Worth 25¢. Clearance Sale price, 15¢. SEE SHOW WINDOWS. SEE SHOW WINDOWS.

HALE BROS. & CO. HANHOOD RESTORED! "NERVE SEEDS." THE LEGISLATURE OF CALIFORNIA. At its last session authorized the undersigned to erect suitable monuments over the graves of certain soldiers who died in the service of the State during the late war.

Lumber Dealers. RICHARDS & KNOX DEALERS IN LUMBER. W. F. FRAZER, Lumber Dealer. NOTICE. NOTICE.—SCHOOL BONDS FOR SALE.

JOE POHEIM THE TAILOR. BEST FITTING CLOTHES. 25 PER CENT. LESS. Suits to Order for \$19.00. Pants to Order for \$5.00. Rules of Self-Measurement sent free in plain English. JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR, 609 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY. PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Separate Bids for PAVILION PRIVILEGES will be received at Secretary's Office at 10 A. M. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

STATE FAIR PRIVILEGES. The State Fair Opens September 4th—Two Weeks. SEPARATE BIDS FOR PAVILION PRIVILEGES will be received at Secretary's Office at 10 A. M. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893.

Record-Union Publications. Summer Resorts. BARTLETT SPRINGS. So well known have the curative qualities of BARTLETT WATER become that supposed incurable invalids come from all parts of the world to partake of its life giving powers.

LAKE TAHOE. THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, LAKE TAHOE, is now open for the season. Special rates for the season, round trip from San Francisco to Tahoe, including seven days' board and room at the Grand Central Hotel, \$27, and from Sacramento, \$24 50.

SEA BEACH HOTEL, SANTA CRUZ, CAL. The Leading Family Hotel, Located on a Bluff Overlooking the Beach and Monterey Bay. The Finest Land and Marine View on the Coast.

PACIFIC OCEAN HOUSE. The Leading Hotel in the City of Santa Cruz. Conveniently Located on Pacific Avenue, the Principal Street.

POPE HOUSE, SANTA CRUZ. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. A FINE SUMMER RESORT, SITUATED AT Blue Canyon Station, near the springs of the same name. The climate is unsurpassed. Fine scenery. Accommodations are first-class and terms reasonable.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. (PACIFIC SYSTEM). JUNE 10, 1893. Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

Table with columns: LEAVE TRAINS RUN DAILY (For), ARRIVE (From), and times. Includes routes to Ashland and Portland, Chico, Colusa, etc.

WEEKLY UNION. Containing all the news of the Record-Union, has the largest circulation of any paper on the Pacific Slope, its readers being found in every town and hamlet, with a constantly increasing list in the Eastern States and Europe.

EBNER BROS. 116-118 K Street, Front and Second, Sacramento. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Wines and Liquors. M. CRONAN, 230 K St., and 1108-1110 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

THE GILT EDGE, 1014 J Street. BEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, BUFFALO Lager, Rival's steam on draught. RHODES & TOWNSEND HOUSE, Southwest Corner Second and J Streets. WM. FAWCETT, Proprietor. Elegant reading and reception rooms.