

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

Revolutionizing the Distribution of Wealth.

Farm Products Moved as Mail Matter at a Uniform Rate for All Distances.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

Design or fortuity has conserved the results of intellectual endeavor from times past to the present, and this alone has rendered development possible.

There is perhaps no other political power on the globe whose tendency it has been to utilize the advantages of this conservation in its growth and development to a greater degree than this Nation.

As a result the high ambition, exalted achievements and future tendency of the American people point to a destiny singularly grand and without parallel among the nations.

This grand destiny, however, is threatened by a phase deteriorating in its influence, and has its root in the established order of lower civilizations of other nations.

Chief among these may be noted the unjust and unequal distribution of wealth, resulting in extremes of superfluous superfluities and abject poverty, resulting in centralized despotisms.

Were it possible for this nation to escape the deteriorating influences exerted by foreign forms of government, then, in that event, the several progressive stages would be passed through, ultimately producing a maximum state of civilization, which, when once reached, would become the guiding center for all nations.

The deteriorating influences above mentioned are, however, at work, which, if not checked, must ultimately neutralize and change the current of events detrimental to a realization of ideal progress.

Material prosperity is an essential element of true progress, and agriculture is the basic foundation of lasting material prosperity.

Any cause detrimental to the realization of the maximum benefits to be derived from agriculture is a check to general and lasting development, and unless removed the deteriorating force will persist in its operation in a line of degeneration.

Those, therefore, who seek to promote the best interests of agriculture, desire to conserve the highest interests of the Nation and the individuals therein.

Chief among the deteriorating forces tending toward a degrading level in agriculture is that of foreign competition, and this competition is caused by the class of labor employed and cost of production paid therefor in Europe and more especially in Asia and Africa.

At a time when the production of our country did not warrant our seeking a foreign market this competition was not felt to the degree that it is now. The vastly increased volume of production made it necessary for producers to seek a foreign market. The price being governed by the demand and cost of production, our producers are compelled to meet on an equal footing with the producers employing the European peasants, the fellah and fellahoon of Egypt, the moujik of Russia and the Indian and Chinese coolie.

When we consider that the peasant and moujik are content with 10 to 20 cents a day, and the fellah and coolie with from 4 to 10 cents a day for field labor—what wonder then that our producers are gradually but surely driven to the extremity of mortgages and ruin, and that in spite of the fact that they habitually toil a greater number of hours, and in the greatest simplicity, and as a general rule pay their labor a lesser compensation than those in other occupations.

The question is often asked, "Why do farmers forsake their farms, and why do they and their sons flock to the city?"

Those who ask these questions generally answer for them themselves, and as a rule berate the farmer and his sons for their supposed disregard for the beauties of nature.

Upon proper inquiry these questioners would learn that the reason why farmers and their sons flock to the city is because farming, as a general rule, is an unprofitable occupation, and that there is no prospect for its becoming profitable and remaining so.

That as soon as farming could be made profitable—the farmer and his son would not alone cheerfully remain on the farm, but that very many city people would flock to the farm and stay there.

The question of competition with coolie and fellah labor is not the only one confronting the producer; the question of transportation is equally important.

It is complained that the arbitrary and often exorbitant rates of transportation have been the fruitful source of many grievous hindrances toward progress, but greater than all these is the singular phase of distance competition.

To illustrate: A manufactured article made in Jersey City to be sold there for \$3, when sent to Chicago has cost \$2 added, and to San Francisco say \$5 added, or cost of freight (which the consumer pays for, with an additional profit added on the outlay of the freight by the merchant) but of two producers, one living within ten miles of the market and another living 300 or 400 miles from the market, the product of both will bring the same price in spite of the fact that the cost of transportation was for the former \$2 and for the latter \$50.

We may say to this objection, "The market governs the price, and as the conditions are now this is true, but the question remains—is it right?"

Merchants, as a rule, deal in merchandise, the value of which is unknown, and therefore, fix any arbitrary price thereon to suit their convenience and their ideas of profit. Now, even under these favorable circumstances, would they be willing to sell a piano, a cow, a hat, or an ostrich feather at a price below the price of its production and at a distance of hundreds or thousands of miles? No, indeed; the freight would be added to the selling price.

Now, what a merchant is not willing to do with an article, the selling price of which is an unknown quantity to the public, the farmer is compelled to do with products so staple that he is in luck if he receives but the price quoted on a thousand price currents.

The fact that land near a market is more valuable than land a great distance from it has not nearly as much to do with the true prosperity of the Nation as if the land near and far were of equal value. In other words, the citizen living near New York has not any more value to the Republic than is one of California, Kansas, and when conditions confer a benefit on the citizen near New York at the expense of a citizen of Ohio or California it is a wrong, and if wrong, if permitted to continue, must in time produce evil effects. This wrong is nowhere more manifest than in the United States, where vast distances to traverse before reaching its ultimate market.

To simply point out the difficulties under which agriculture labors, and that alone, is not an object, for this has been done often, and by able minds. What I propose to do is to offer a remedy, as follows:

To meet the competitive coolie and peasant labor I would recommend national legislation to be enacted so that all lands owned and worked by American citizens, or those intending to become such, shall not be subject to any governmental tax of any kind. Hence, no lands owned by aliens, or lands in which cultivation shall, however, be taxed as now.

To meet the transportation question I would suggest national legislation that would change our present method of product transportation to the same system as now in operation by the United States postoffice in the forwarding of mail matter, and in charge of that department.

To illustrate: A fruit-grower at San

Rafael wishes to send 500 pounds of peaches to San Francisco. He obtains a stamp at his postoffice (which may be say three times the size of a postal card, and on its postboard) he attaches same to one of his crates and delivers same to the postal clerk at railroad company's depot. Say the value of the stamp is \$1. Another grower in Chico also wishes to send a like quantity of peaches to the same destination, and he too obtains a \$1 stamp, and the fruit is forwarded the same way. A third grower in Sacramento County wishes to forward a like quantity to New York, and he likewise obtains a \$1 stamp, and the fruit goes on to New York.

In short, land products in their natural state are to be forwarded in any quantity to any destination just the same as other mail matter and subject to similar conditions.

When it is considered that paper-covered books and other "literature" is sent by the publisher to any part of the United States in any quantity at one cent per pound, or \$10 per hundred, and that this "literature" is forwarded on fast trains, then, in that event, the proposition here proposed is only new to the extent that farm products take an equal rank with literature.

The two remedies proposed at first glance may seem to many as highly impracticable, and even absurd, but all that is asked here is a little patient and careful attention, and the probabilities are that a sufficient element of agreement may be found that may lead to ultimate success, and if not in the plan here proposed in some other more available.

That agriculture is the very cornerstone of our national prosperity is beyond a question a fact. That it should receive prime consideration in legislative action conducive to its successful prosecution is apparent, but in reality we find other and less important interests much more carefully fostered. Manufacture, for instance, is maintained by a protective tariff, and that not alone against the coolie labor of China or India, but even of the higher-priced labor of Great Britain, France and Germany.

It is with us proposed to submit some of the objections offered against these propositions: The first is that it is a species of socialism. Reply—If protection against German and Chinese coolie labor is socialism, is protection against British, German and French labor a greater degree of socialism? Conclusion—If one is bad, the other is worse. Must not all aid which the success of all other industries whatever are dependent upon the success of agriculture?

Commerce, industry, finance, the arts, the professions and science, all these are finally seated on the broad shoulders of agriculture. This mighty industry carries the tremendous burden. "The last straw broke the camel's back" and as this "mighty giant" is human it behoves that he be taken that he not be overloaded, for his strength is the strength of the nation, and his decline is the decline of all interests of civilization. When he staggers countless numbers congest in the cities, and when he groans the threatening form of the profligate with his detested bloody ensign and his destructive bomb appears in view, and with God-cursing and law-despising language utters on to blood and fire, and the Gatling gun, in vain the bayonet; these shall be thrust aside like a reed in the hand of a child, just as soon as our overburdened giant's strength gives way. For the sake of his burdens and soon as the rays of prosperity will encircle his being, and ten thousands and hundreds of thousands, yes, millions, will crawl out from the city dens and eagerly seek a home in the country, and probably some of them have found it, and then "each man shall sit under his own vine and his own fig tree and there shall no one make him afraid."

To return to our proposition—the free tax and practically free freight. Will this not represent a vast sum? Will it not foot up into hundreds of millions of dollars? Yes, it is the removal of this vast sum, these hundreds of millions of dollars, from the shoulders of this patient, overburdened giant, that shall give him new vigor, greater strength, and a lasting foundation. Upon whom then will fall the burden of these millions? Upon all who are not farmers.

Will they not object? Yes, some until they have been convinced that it is in their interests not to object. Some will object through selfishness and others through misunderstanding. Would it be just to take from the burdens of one and place it on the others? If it is unjust to protect agriculture then it is even more unjust to protect manufactures. We protect American cutlery against English cutlery. American cloaks against German cloaks. Then why not American agricultural products against the peasant and coolie labor of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Suppose the present administration should remove the tariff from shoes and woolen and cotton goods, what would follow? What but in less than a year thousands of factories would be in operation in China, and shoes, overalls, underwear, hosiery and bedspreads would come from there, and at a much lower price than we ever have had them? What a howl of dismay would be heard from the hundreds of thousands of idle operatives thrown out of employment here, and of ruined manufacturers with useless "plants" on their hands.

Now when we consider that these same operatives and their employers are all dependent for work and profit upon the success of agriculture, is it not wonderful that they alone are protected, and agriculture alone is left to the tender mercies of a condition which governs the price of the product, the price of a similar product produced by coolie labor, at from four to ten cents a day?

It may be asked how it came about that the manufacturer managed to do so thoroughly protect his interests while the farmer was practically left to his own devices. The reason may be found in the greater shrewdness of the manufacturer, and his greater ability to avail himself of the means to his ends. Concentrated, as the manufacturers are, in centers, they could in a few hours, assemble for mutual assistance. Representing, as they did, millions of capital, their influence carried an irresistible influence in legislation. They had thousands of employes who could also present that solid argument in the form of a united organization vehemently adapted to the interests of the employers, and this political influence became irresistible, and their cry of "protection" became law.

The farmer had no such advantages—in fact he has not them yet, and may never have them—and if he had "cry" at all it was "Free Trade," and in this he was peculiarly unfortunate, for it was unpopular, and there is nothing more calculated to injure a political position than an unpopular cry. The farmer wasted his strength in frantic but futile efforts at ameliorating his condition, and yet he is as far off from his goal as ever. In spite of his efforts he still has a "cry" of political sentiment, in the vain hope that relief may come from somewhere, somehow, a pitiable spectacle to God and man, and climaxed when the political craft on stump calls him "nature's nobieman," and behind his back "cloud-hopper" and "jay."

So will it ever be if the conditions remain. Shall it so remain? God forbid. Would it not be better for the interests of this Republic that agriculture should live, and that manufacture should perish, if one must perish at all?

Will it not be the great increase of wealth which is gained at the expense and ruin of agriculture on the one hand, and the constant concentration of homeless and homeless millions into cities require a strong central government? The strong central government once here, and the days of the republic are numbered.

Awake from your stupor, oh potent giant, and with your mightiest effort endeavor to throw off the burdens which threaten to crush, and let your cry be "Protection! Protection to Industry, and Protection to Agriculture!" The political pirate will tell you that agriculture is already protected, that there is a "nature's raw material," but answer that the present method of protection—while it protects the manufacturer—does not and can not protect you, for while the ultimate customer is injured the manufacturer is benefited, yours is the European Exchange, that while the manufacturer fixes any price on his product that may suit his whim or convenience, that your price are determined by the coolie labor of Asia and the peasant of Europe,

and that you seek protection against these.

Any system of protective tariff cannot overcome that: that the only remedy for relief must be in the nature of an international system on taxes and transportation. The millions rebated would counteract the evil effects of coolie and peasant labor, as no other method can. It is the only real kind of protection possible for the conditions now. Will the workman consent to be taxed with the additional tax from which you expect to be freed? Yes, assuredly he will, as soon as you demonstrate that by his doing so will secure him a greater possibility of a steady demand for labor than is now possible.

Will the merchant agree to it? Yes, for the additional tax to him by this method will enhance your value as a customer.

Will the manufacturer agree to it? Yes, and for the same reason as the merchant. Will the man of bonds and mortgages agree to it? Yes, when it can be demonstrated that his bonds and mortgages will then possess a greater degree of security.

To be sure there may be many rabid objects nevertheless, but what will these avail if the majority should favor?

How may this be accomplished? Three words may suffice for the initial stage. Agitate, educate and organize, and when all this has been done endeavor to win the endorsement and co-operation of the two great political parties, and if you fail, form a national party of your own. DAVID LUBIN.

BURGLARS ABOUT.

One House Robbed and Another One Attacked.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar attempted to gain entrance to a residence on Q street, near Seventeenth. He had placed a ladder against the kitchen window, and was in the act of crawling through when the lady of the house discovered him and screamed. The burglar speedily decamped.

Shortly afterward a more successful attempt was made near by on the residence of Mr. B. Sanderson, 1623 Eighteenth street, and doubtless by the same fellow. This time also a kitchen window was selected as the place of entrance, and the burglar got away with a gold watch and \$20 in money.

The burglar was heard by Mrs. Sanderson, but supposing her husband had arisen she gave the matter no attention.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Eva Brown has returned from Oakland.

Mr. Quint of Oakland is the guest of the Misses Lindley.

Miss Kittie Ryan of San Francisco is visiting friends here.

Frank Woolsey of Berkeley is visiting Robert Forbes and family.

James McGrath will leave for Milwaukee on Sunday evening next.

Miss Lizzie Adams of San Francisco is visiting friends here.

August Svensson has returned from a three weeks' sojourn at Bartlett.

A. W. Stoddard, a mining man of Grass Valley, is visiting the family of J. N. Larkin.

Mr. and Mrs. David Bush of San Francisco are visiting friends here and enjoying the fall.

Miss Gertrude Allen of Oakland is visiting her aunt and uncle, Judge C. N. Post and wife.

S. T. Gage, one of the Southern Pacific Directors, is visiting the city, accompanied by Mrs. Gage.

John D. Yost of San Francisco will leave on Saturday next to resume his medical studies at Harvard.

H. M. Gillig, Frank Unger, Miss Crouch and E. B. Crocker will arrive from the East this morning.

George P. Bush, a former Sacramento, and several other residents of Martinez, came up last night to take in the fall.

Miss Marguerite Anderson of New York and Miss Geneva Callaghan of San Francisco are visiting Miss Tyrell.

Mrs. H. S. Brink and daughter of Biggs returned home yesterday after two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Smith.

Mrs. Edwin K. Alsip, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. C. W. Ashford of Honolulu, is up from San Francisco on a visit. Mr. Alsip has been in the city for two months. She will leave for Honolulu on the 30th, when Miss Edie Alsip will return with her.

Henry K. Blose and Miss Eva F. Boyne were married yesterday. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, 1239 Q street. Rev. A. George, acting rector of St. Paul's, was the officiating clergyman. The bride is the youngest daughter of George Boyne, the well-known lawyer. Her sister, Lizzie Bucher was the bridesmaid and Harry Wentz the groomsmen. The happy couple were the recipients of many fine presents from Mr. and Mrs. Blose left in the afternoon for their season, and their return will make their home in this city.

Light-Fingered Gentry.

Two men giving their names as T. H. Dunn and R. L. Whitney were arrested yesterday by Officers Lowell and Talbot on suspicion of being pickpockets.

MAKES ITSELF FELT

—the great, tripping, old-fashioned pill. Not only will you take it, but unhesitatingly, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will regulate the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help lasts as long as permanent good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

MARRIED.

BLOSE-BOYNE—In this city, September 4th, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1239 Q street, Rev. A. George, Henry K. Blose to Eva F. Boyne, both of this city.

BORN.

JACOBS—At San Francisco, September 6th, to the wife of Al. Jacobs, a son.

The Delicate

Bloom of childhood and the clear, healthful hue of early youth is best maintained by the avoidance of dangerous compounds sometimes sold as adjuncts for the toilet. A pure complexion, like the bloom upon the peach, once lost can seldom be regained. Ladies fully understand the importance of protecting the skin in this trying climate from the effects of the atmospheric changes, hence the necessity for a wise discrimination. CAMELION, the celebrated California discovery, is certified by the highest scientific and medical authority as being absolutely non-toxic, and its use now enables ladies to attest its remarkable effect in preserving and improving the complexion. Exquisitely perfumed and prepared in pure white and delicate flesh color. Refreshing, soothing and effective in preventing and removing the distressing effects of sunburn, poison oak, etc. Price, 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

PRINTING

D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. —ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED—

FOR BEAUTY,

For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

Changed Daily for Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

During fair week our stores will remain open every evening until 8 o'clock, Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.

"Clickity click" goes the frisky shuttle, and the big Jacquard loom makes towel after towel, picking out the colors, while the design grows before your eyes. We are giving Sacramento an object lesson in our exhibit at the State Fair. At our store at present is a large assortment of goods made by the Star and Crescent Mills Company, who furnish the loom in our exhibit. If you wish to secure a Bath Robe, Bath Rug, Bath Towel or Bath Slippers, call this week. The Towels are 5c to \$1 50; Robes, \$2 50 to \$10; Bath Sets, \$6 50 to \$10.

New Arrivals in Fall Dress Goods.

Two-toned Changeable Hopsacking at \$1 a yard.

A French novelty in "Crepon Changeant," or Two-toned Momie Cloth, at \$1 a yard.

Beautiful effects in "Hen Claw Suits," at \$1 a yard.

Imported French and English Pattern Suits from \$13 to \$25 per suit.

Seventeen shades in our Fine All-wool Broadcloth, rich finish, sponged ready for use; does not wear rough and is the best value in the market for \$1 50 a yard.

"Drap de Paris" is 52 inches wide, and only six yards are required for a suit. Comes in the newest fall shades and is a cloth much admired by all who have seen it. Price, \$1 35 a yard.

Rich Armure Crystal, 38 inches wide, is a double diagonal weave and makes a handsome suit; can be had in golden brown, seal brown, navy eminece, black and new shades of green, gray, etc. Price, 85c a yard.

Good assortment of fall colors in our Diagonal Cloth at 60c a yard.

Ask to see the Crystal Cord or Diagonal Cloth at 60c a yard.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

AGENTS FOR STANDARD PAPER PATTERNS, 400 TO 412 K STREET, SACRAMENTO.

FALL MILLINERY.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. —CALL AND SEE AT—

MRS. M. A. PEALER'S, - - 621 and 623 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.

GIRLS WHO USE

"WELL BRED, SOON WED." ARE QUICKLY MARRIED.

Try it in Your Next House Cleaning

BOOTS AND SHOES.

O'BRIEN'S.

607 J STREET, VISITORS TO THE STATE FAIR

Will find a complete stock of Boots and Shoes at O'BRIEN'S.

Gents' Fine Calf Hand-sewed Shoes a Specialty

607 J STREET.

HEALTHIEST PART OF THE CITY. Healthiest City in the World.

Low Prices, Big Bargains, Quick Sales. F STREET.

00000000 HALF 00000000

00000000 CASH 00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

00000000

Miscellaneous.

DON'T MISS THE FAIR

BECAUSE YOUR SHOES LOOK SHABBY. When you can get the finest shoes made for us during our COMBINATION SALE for less than it costs to make them.



Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes, neat patent leather tip, reduced to... \$1 50
An Extra Fine Kid Shoe, any style of toe, kid or cloth top, reduced to... 2 25
Children's Fine Kid Patent Tip Button Shoes, reduced to... 1 10
Misses' Fine Kid Patent Tip Button Shoes, reduced to... 1 50
Boys' Good, Strong Patent Shoes, will answer for dress wear... 1 50
EVERYTHING REDUCED.

Open Evenings During Fair, '93

Nolan Bros. Shoe Co.

(Successors to Nolan & Sons, Nolan Bros. and Nolan & Co.)

608 J STREET, SACRAMENTO

Branch of San Francisco.

Hotels and Restaurants.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K Streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE BUS to and from depot.

W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

CAPITAL HOTEL

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. FREE BUS to and from depot.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

WESTERN HOTEL.

THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25 cents. W.M. LAND, Proprietor. Free bus to and from hotel.

STATE HOUSE HOTEL.

Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento.

BOARD AND ROOM, \$1 25 TO \$2 PER DAY. Meals, 25 cents.

Accommodations FIRST-CLASS. Free bus to and from hotel.

W. J. ELDER, Manager.

MANSION HOUSE.

SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K. S. has been newly furnished and renovated throughout. Furnished rooms in suite or single from \$5 up, with or without board. Table first-class; prices moderate.

THE "CREAMERIE."

A Lunch Place for Ladies and Gentlemen. NO. 612 J STREET.

J. ERNST, - - Manager