

DAILY RECORD-UNION
ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY
Office, Third Street, between J and K.
THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
For one year, \$6 00
For six months, 3 00
For three months, 1 50
Subscribers served by carriers at FIFTEEN
CENTS per week. In all interior cities and
towns the paper can be had of the principal
Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and Agents.

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 sub-
scribers with charges prepaid. All Postmas-
ters are agents.
The best advertising medium on the Pacific
Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter.
"Record-Union" Telephone.
Editorial Rooms, Red 131
Business Office, Black 131

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. Clearley, 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 Hookery," Chicago.
B. C. Beckwith, sole agent foreign advertising.

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

Weather Forecasts.
For Northern California—Fair, except cloudy
and foggy on the northern coast; stationary
temperature, fresh northwesterly winds along
the coast, shifting to northerly in the interior.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.
To those who are so fearful of labor-
saving machinery and those devices that
save time and insure swiftness in the out-
put of human energy the fact is com-
mended that in no line of industry has
there been more of revolution by ma-
chine work than in the production of
household furniture. The result has been
to greatly cheapen the product, despite
the fact that in several desirable varieties
the woods for furniture have become
scarce.

Yet the returns of the furniture-mak-
ing industry show that, whereas in 1880
there were employed 92,394, and wages ad-
vanced in the same period from an aver-
age of \$453 to \$527, the average taken in
the lowest and least skillful workers and
the highest and best paid and most skilled
workmen.

In nearly all lines of carpentering ma-
chinery has been introduced year by
year for the last forty years, but most so
in the last twenty. But while in 1880
there were in the United States 23,547
employed carpenters, there were in 1890
140,021, and the average wages rose from
\$450 to \$675. In the same decade brick-
making machinery was more introduced
than ever before, but the number of
workers in brick-making and brick-lay-
ing doubled and wages advanced some 25
per cent on the average, while the in-
crease in the number of brickyards was
but small.

Commenting upon these statistics, re-
ported through the Government bureaus,
the Detroit Free Press reaches the con-
clusion that the effect of the introduction
of labor-saving machinery is not perma-
nent reduction of the number of em-
ployees nor reduction of the wage, but a
different adjustment of working forces.

Perry, in his admirable work treating
of the division of labor, concludes, from
his study of the subject, that machinery
abridges labor in all its departments and
increases its efficiency, because the ma-
chine does for the worker precisely what
he would devise aids to do for him, if in-
genious. Also, that these aids more
equitably adjust the divisions of labor
according to strength, skill and experi-
ence.

A machine is simply a tool of greater
or less efficiency, and all tools are saving
of time and material. But there is a
widespread and strong prejudice against
labor-saving machinery on the part of
those into whose vocations it enters, on
the ground that machinery lessens the
opportunities for labor in those lines
where hand work was the rule of neces-
sity. On this point, Perry says that con-
sistency should carry the objection to op-
position to all forms of existing capital,
if it is work that is wanted, since ma-
chinery lessens work, and to stop the
operation of all forms of capital that
would give work in plenty for simple
human hands would be consistent. But
what labor wants is not work so much
as wages, or commodities for which wages
are expended.

The question then is, says Perry, do
labor-saving devices tend to lessen, not
work, but work's remuneration? He
adds that, as a matter of human experi-
ence, it is found that the introduction of
improved processes has not deteriorated
the condition of workers in those depart-
ments into which inventions have been
wrought, nor of laborers in general. Ex-
actly the reverse has usually taken place
and wages are apt to be highest rather
than lowest in connection with the most
and most durable machinery, and higher
than lower after the introduction of more
and better machinery. Thus operatives
in manufacturing are better paid than
farm laborers, and those in superior es-
tablishments better than those in inferior
ones.

creating a new market for labor; the ten-
dency to cheapen products, and thus to
create a wider circle of consumers, and
hence, as there is greater production, the
demand for labor may be stronger than
before; the improvements cheapen the
commodities used by the workers them-
selves, and a given rate of wages thus se-
cures them a higher grade of comforts.

So Perry concludes that all the evidence
supports the conclusion that the effect of
machinery is and will be favorable rather
than otherwise to labor.

De Laveleye, a writer on political econ-
omy most friendly to labor, treats tools
and machinery as capital that render
labor productive. Whatever assists a
man beyond his hands, teeth and nails
is a tool. A machine is a tool set in
motion by the forces of nature, as a motor,
for instance. The history of the progress
of tools, he declares, is the history of the
progress of civilization, for machines
bring to the service of man forces of
nature almost limitless in extent.

The Roman slaves crushed corn by
hand with stones. Later they were set
to turn a mill, and later there was in-
troduced a water-wheel to do the turning.
The result was more leisure for the
slave, and so the process went on up to
liberty for the slave. By machinery uti-
lizing mighty forces enormous works
have been accomplished, such as tunnel-
ing mountains, cutting canals to connect
seas, etc.

De Laveleye concludes that ma-
chinery's history proves that it releases
man from mechanical labor, multiplies
the amount of produce work can turn
out, and by rapidly spares labor and
cheapens the price of the article. Ma-
chinery makes the best use of raw ma-
terials and prevents waste; it brings
within the worker's reach a host of use-
ful and agreeable articles once the ex-
clusive property of the rich; the ten-
dency of machinery is then to promote
equality among men, and is conse-
quently the ally of all democratic pro-
gress.

De Laveleye adds that in the country
employing most machines for industry
there is employed the most workmen;
where there are the fewest machines
there are the fewest workmen—Russia,
for instance—so that machinery actually
increases the number of workers. As
machinery lowers the price of all pro-
ducts of handwork, this leaves the
consumers more available money with
which to purchase other commodities,
and the employment of workers thus
remains the same, though there is new
adjustment and perhaps some friction
pending it. The means of subsistence do
not diminish and wages do not decline,
while the wage earner is enabled to pur-
chase more of the commodities pro-
duced by the agency of machines.

But the introduction of machinery
does often compel workers to change
their vocations, and, worse still, some-
times to remove from one country to an-
other; but when the friction of change
has passed the readjustment is for the
benefit of labor all around.

In other words, in this, as in all great
social questions, we must not limit our
view by the horizon of the immediate;
we must broaden it sufficiently to see the
natural and inevitable result of natural
forces upon society, and of the operation
of man's ingenuity upon his race.

SOME criticism has been made of the
Sacramento Valley Press League that it
did not set out definite and detailed plans
for carrying on the work of the league as
outlined in the approved suggestions of
the Executive Committee, regarding war-
fare upon land monopoly, conservation of
the river improvement idea, inducement
of immigration by judicious advertising,
etc. But it must be remembered that the
league was in session only a few hours;
that in that time the sense of the mem-
bership was ascertained upon all the
topics indicated, and that to the Execu-
tive Committee was committed the work
of formulating methods of action, de-
vising plans of advertising, preparation
of memorials, etc. Such work as the
league has in hand is not planned nor ex-
ecuted in an hour, nor a day, and that
such a body at its second meeting should
have made the progress it did is really
encouraging, and indicates a large degree
of success if persistence is the rule. All
work of the character outlined by the
league is largely educational, and takes
a measure of time to produce results, that
of necessity is extended.

It is a very novel departure that is to
be made this winter in New York City.
There are some two hundred street-cleaning
sections or divisions. Over each of these
there is a foreman. These officers have
been equipped with bicycles and are
to be required to go over their dis-
tricts daily in the discharge of their duties
on these wheels and not in buggies as
heretofore. The result cannot be other-
wise than beneficial to the people. The
foremen will be very much inclined to
make the street-cleaning work better
because they will be brought into closer
relationship with the actual condition of
the street surfaces. The idea is an excel-
lent one and might be extended into
other departments of municipal govern-
ment of other cities with good effect.

It is unlikely that the present friction
between the Porte and England because
of the presence of the British fleet at the
entrance to the Dardanelles will result in
any open rupture between the two Gov-
ernments. The Porte is too much the
debtor of the English to foster a quarrel.
Great Britain will make her case in this
matter; of that there can be no doubt
whatever. When England has lost a trick
in playing a diplomatic game with Tur-
key history does not record.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
There is trouble again in Corea, and rioting
is reported at Seoul that has necessitated the
rapid transfer of United States marines to
that city to protect the United States Con-
sulate and those who have taken refuge there.
The report is that the troubles have led to
the assassination of the queen and the driving
of the King's party to our Consulate
for safety, and that the occasion of all this is
a conflict between the Japanese and anti-
Japanese parties. This may be; but it is not

unlikely that Russia and China both have a
hand in fomenting a new rebellion. Japan,
we apprehend, has the least to do with the
present difficulties.

The dispatches announce the intention of
the English Government to immediately de-
mand of China the disarming of another high
official, and that if there is any hesitancy in
the matter on the part of the Emperor re-
sults will be such as to probably force
England has not, as the careful reader of the
news must have seen, imposed upon China to
this date adequate punishment for the out-
rages perpetrated upon English subjects at
the several looted mission stations.

The dispatches of yesterday say that there
is no law in the State of Arkansas forbidding
price-fixing. If this is true, then Gov-
ernor Clarke has as the opportunity as did
Governor Culbertson to call together the
State Legislature and advise it to enact the
necessary law. In this day of enlightenment
we doubt if there is any Legislature that
would dare to offend common decency by re-
fusing passage to such a bill. It is one of the
good signs of improved public sentiment that
this is true.

The milkmen of San Francisco have been
holding an indignation meeting. They de-
clare that they are in favor of inspection of
milk, and wish those who sell poisonous milk,
and all impure milk is poisonous, to be ex-
posed and punished. But at the same time
they denounce the San Francisco Milk In-
spector, and charge that he is drunken and
incompetent. But suppose that to be so, the
milkmen should not expect themselves of pub-
lic approval by refusing to allow that Ins-
pector to lay bare the means he employed to test
the milk he condemned. That will be done
anyhow, and the milkmen hurt their cause
by refusing to hear the Inspector. But since
these dairymen protest that they wish only
pure milk sold the way is cleared to swift
action in this matter. All that remains now is
to pass it into law, and it is to be hoped that
Boards of Health in every one of the cities of
California will see their way clear to ordering
decrees that which should have been entered
upon years ago.

Accident to a Child.
While playing with some other chil-
dren on Friday the four-year-old son of
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Boyne, who reside
near Seventeenth and Q streets, fell and
broke his collar-bone. The little fellow is
about as usual, however.

Vandalism at the Cemetery.
Some time during Friday night the
City Cemetery was invaded by rascals
who mutilated the remains of the dead.
It is now to the identity of the vandals.

Erysipelas

Has been my affliction from childhood.
It was caused by impure blood and every
spring I was sure to have a long spell
and my general health would give
way. Doctors did me but little good
and I became despondent. Last
spring erysipelas settled in my eyes
and I became totally blind for several
weeks. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recom-
mended and after taking one bottle my sight gradually re-
turned, my blood became purified and I
was restored to good health. With Hood's
Sarsaparilla one is well armed to meet any
foe. MISS LULL LEE, 144 Market-street,
Memphis, Tenn. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier promi-
nently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5.
cure all liver, bilious-
ness, headaches, 25c.

TAXES! TAXES!

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 7, 1895.
The State and County Taxes
on all personal property se-
cured by real estate, and one-
half of the taxes on all real
property for the year 1895,
will be due and payable on the
first Monday in October, and
will be delinquent on the last
Monday in November next at
5 o'clock P. M., and unless paid
prior thereto

**Fifteen Per Cent.
Will be Added**

To the amount thereof, and if
said one-half be not paid be-
fore the

**Last Monday in
April Next**

At 5 o'clock P. M., an additional
five (5) per cent. will be added
thereto.

The remaining one-half of
taxes on all real property will
be payable on and after the first
Monday in January next, and
will be delinquent on the last
Monday in April next there-
after at 5 o'clock P. M., and un-
less paid prior thereto five (5)
per cent. will be added to the
amount thereof.

Taxes payable to

FRANK T. JOHNSON,
Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Col-
lector, Courthouse, Sacra-
mento, California.

What is More Attractive
Than a pretty face with a fresh, bright
complexion? For it, use Pozzoni's Powder.

Here is An Assortment to Choose From.

CALIFORNIA RANGE, UNIVERSAL
Steel, Mages, Golden West, Glenwood,
Chispa, Ideal and many other styles. Also,
a full line of PARLOR STOVES. All
the above and many others can be found at
M. K. WALLACE,
Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tinware
and Crockery.
813 TO 817 J STREET.

Sacramento Women!
Feeble, ailing women are made well
and strong by that great modern nerve
invigorator and blood purifier, **Faive's Celery
Compound.** Weak nerves, depression,
on the verge of prostration, need nothing
so much as this food for the nerves. Try
it and be well.

WEAVER & CO.
First-class Copper-smiths.
Also Tin and Sheetiron Workers. Repairing
done promptly and reasonably.
1021 Tenth street, between J and K.

THE CAVANAUGH INDICTMENTS.

**Counsel Argues That the Primary Was
Not Legally Called.**
The indictments found by the Grand
Jury against B. W. Cavanaugh were
brought up in Judge Hinkson's court on
Saturday, at the request of the defendant,
for argument on demurrer to all the five
indictments.
His counsel, Grove L. Johnson, said he
would speak to all five, because the same
testimony would apply to all. He con-
tended that they were entirely invalid.
There was no allegation that the primary
election at which Cavanaugh was alleged
to have used money, were called under the
State statutes or that Cavanaugh had
given a bribe to any member of the con-
vention, but only that he had given
money to Terry Douglas to vote at the
primary for certain delegates to the con-
vention.

Counsel contended that even though
the primary had been conducted accord-
ing to the form of legally authorized pri-
maries, unless it was called according to
law, it was not a legal sense a primary,
although it answered for party purposes.
He further argued that there was no law
to prevent the purchase of votes at a pri-
mary, and that the law was not intended
to prevent the purchase of votes at a pri-
mary, but only that he had given
money to Terry Douglas to vote at the
primary for certain delegates to the con-
vention.

W. P. Harlow, who, with Assistant
District Attorney Jones, was prosecuting
the case, had ruptured a blood vessel in
one of his legs and was unable to make
an argument.
Assistant District Attorney Jones
argued that under the purity of elections
law, it was not a legal sense a primary,
although it answered for party purposes.
He further argued that there was no law
to prevent the purchase of votes at a pri-
mary, and that the law was not intended
to prevent the purchase of votes at a pri-
mary, but only that he had given
money to Terry Douglas to vote at the
primary for certain delegates to the con-
vention.

C. T. Jones, who, with Mr. Johnson,
represented the defense, characterized the
indictments as malicious and brought for
no good purpose.
Judge Hinkson said that the only ques-
tion was whether or not any law had
been violated, and Mr. Jones said that
none had been, as there is a vast distinc-
tion between an election, as defined by
law, and a primary, and that the Su-
preme Court has so decided in a number
of cases.

The case was argued and submitted
and further appeal to be filed, Judge
Hinkson giving both sides fifteen days in
which to file their authorities.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

**Course of Study for the Elk Grove
Union High School Approved.**
The Sacramento County Board of Edu-
cation met in special session last Sat-
urday. All of the members were present.
The following applications were
granted: Mrs. Maggie Long, a grammar
grade certificate; James L. Whitbeck and
Miss Jane P. Herrick, high school certi-
ficates; Miss Lulu G. Merwin, a recom-
mendation for a State permanent certi-
ficate; Miss Otilia Ash, a recommendation
for an educational diploma; Miss Louise
J. Conrad, a renewal of her grammar
grade certificate.

The board approved the course of study
submitted by the Principal, R. T. Mc-
Kisick, and Ernesta of the Elk Grove
Union High School.

All of the members were present.
The following applications were
granted: Mrs. Maggie Long, a grammar
grade certificate; James L. Whitbeck and
Miss Jane P. Herrick, high school certi-
ficates; Miss Lulu G. Merwin, a recom-
mendation for a State permanent certi-
ficate; Miss Otilia Ash, a recommendation
for an educational diploma; Miss Louise
J. Conrad, a renewal of her grammar
grade certificate.

RECENT ARRESTS.

**George Sprout Again in the Clutches
of the Law.**
Officer Maley has arrested George
Sprout, who is wanted in Marysville on
a charge of robbery.

Two boys have been arrested by Of-
ficers Logue and Pennish on suspicion of
having stolen 140 grain sacks from an up-
town grocery store the other day.

Accident to Edward Christy.

At Auburn the other day, ex-Super-
visor Edward Christy, formerly of Pol-
som, met with an accident that broke one
of his legs. He had been at work in his
barn, and as he was leaving the same he
made a misstep which caused him to fall,
with the result stated.

**CAREFUL
HOUSEWIVES**

Have come to know this as the
place to economically supply
every house-furnishing need.
Never a wanted or favorite style
missing from this assortment,
and they've the satisfaction of
knowing that prices are right.

**CHENILLE
CURTAINS**

In popular shades, with heavy
fringe and deep, pretty colored
borders. Prices, \$2 50 to
\$10 pair.

DERBY CURTAINS

In dainty shades, with handsome
border and heavy fringe, \$4 50
to \$6 pair.

LACE CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 46
inches wide, 3 1/2 yards long, taped
edges. New designs in ecru or
white. Extra good value at
\$1 25 pair.

**EVERY
HOUSEKEEPER**

Who has a want that any of the follow-
ing articles will fill should look over
our stock. Every style is up to date.

- Sash and Vestibule Rods.
- Curtain Poles and Rings.
- Vestibule Brackets and Sockets.
- Drapery Chains and Hooks.
- Gimps and Carpet Tacks.
- Shade Pulls and Fixtures.
- Adjustable Sash Rods.
- Picture Hooks and Nails.
- Picture Knobs and Wire.
- Screw Eyes and Hooks.
- Shoulder Hooks and Cup Hooks.
- Pole and Extension Brackets.
- And every wanted thing in house
furnishing.

**Cuticura
SOAP**

**Purifies and Beautifies
the Skin by restoring
to healthy activity the
CLOGGED, IRRITATED, IN-
FLAMED, SLUGGISH, OR
OVERWORKED PORES.**

Sole greater than the combined sales of all other Skin
Soaps. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F.
Kewley & Sons, London. Export Depot: Duro & Cram,
Coar, Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Vehicles—BAKER & HAMILTON—Hard-
ware, Carts, Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons,
Bain Farn and Header Wagons, Wholesale
Hardware. Send for Catalogue.

TRY Figg's Medicated Sea Salt. Also, Hay,
Feed and Grain. 1119 Fourth street, New
Telephone 494.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
has been used over fifty years by millions of
mothers for their children with teething with
perfect success. It soothes the child, softens
the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regu-
lates 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.

NEW TO-DAY.

MRS. NICHOLSON'S CLASSES.
MRS. LENA CARROLL NICHOLSON
has resumed music-teaching for a limited
number of pupils. She will teach 235 Seventh
street WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS during
October.

**Notice to Pledgiers and Bridge
Builders.**

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A WHARF
for this city at Front and I streets will be
received at the office of the undersigned until
5 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, October 14, 1895.
Plans and specifications for the work can be
seen at this office.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a
certified check, payable to the City Clerk, for
an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the amount
of the bid. [U] O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING
5000 copies of the supplemental register of the
city will be received at the office of the under-
signed until 5 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Oc-
tober 17, 1895. The register will probably
contain about 2,000 names, and bids must
be made at a certain price per name.
A certified check for 10 per cent. of the
amount of the bid, payable to the City Clerk,
must accompany each proposal.
[U] O. S. FLINT, City Clerk.

**Infant Health
SENT FREE**

It is a matter of vast importance to mothers.
The manufacturers of the **GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK**
issue a pamphlet entitled "INFANT HEALTH,"
which should be in every home. Address, NEW
YORK CONDENSED MILK CO., 71 Hudson
Street, New York.

**OUR DEFINITION
OF THE WORD "CHEAP"
IS**

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!

You'll find that the six lots of merchandise
mentioned below are cheap in
the right sense.

**Remarkably Good Qualities
Remarkably Low Prices!**

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND WEDNESDAY

Dress Goods.
All-wool Imported French Serge in firm
surah twill weave and an excellent finish.
Colors, navy blue, seal brown, reseda, golden
brown, olive green, myrtle, sage, garnet, car-
dinal and black; width, 35 inches.
SALE PRICE, 19c YARD.

Children's School Hose.

Children's Black Ribbed Cotton Hose. They
are wide ribbed, heavy weight and seamless.
Dyed a good fast black. Come in sizes 5 to
8 1/2. Worth 20c.
SALE PRICE, 10c PAIR.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Scarlet All-wool Knit Undershirts
and Drawers in medium heavy weight; just
suited to fall wear; perfect fitting and well
made. Worth 50c.
SALE PRICE, 35c EACH.

Men's Pants.

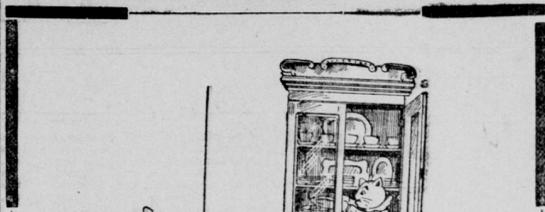
Here is your chance to obtain a pair of ex-
tra Pants for workday wear; made of striped
worsted, strong and well made. They come
in medium and large sizes; are worth \$1.50.
SALE PRICE, 98c PAIR.

Men's Slippers.

A mixed lot of Men's High-grade Embroid-
ered Slippers. Not all sizes in the lot, but if
we have your size you can have comfort in
the long evenings in a pair, worth \$1.15 to
\$2.50. FOR 75c PAIR.

Family Syringes.

The "Popular" Syringe is perfect in every
respect and durable; is fitted with two hard
rubber pipes and put up in a neat box;
worth 50c.
SALE PRICE, 25c EACH.



John Breuner
604-606-608 K ST., SACRAMENTO

**Kitchen Safe as in picture: 6 feet 8 inches
high, 3 feet 2 inches wide; 2 doors in bottom; 2
drawers in center; 2 glass doors in top.**

Even plain kitchen furniture has our closest
attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE. Manager
J. H. Todd. Week commencing Monday, Oct. 14th.
The CALDWELL STOCK COMPANY in
Melroe Rankin's Great Drama,
THE RUNAWAY WIFE.
Popular Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Night School
SACRAMENTO BUSINESS COLLEGE.
BOOK KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COM-
merce, Bookbinding, Shorthand and
Typewriting, hours 7 to 9.

Moynahan's
513 K.