

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE WEEKLY UNION

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Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

Eastern Business Offices.

"The Tribune" Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Partly cloudy; probably cooler in the extreme east portion; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

A PROPOSED ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

Indulgence in sentiment often leads the individual mind into error, and likewise persistent dwelling upon a sentiment not infrequently turns public judgment into unwise lines of reasoning.

Of late years, notably since the Alabama claims arbitration, there has arisen a school of political philosophers whose teachings have now reached the degree of "fadism" which holds that all international issues should be settled by immediate reference to arbitration.

This sentiment has now run to the further extreme of a proposition that there shall be established between the United States and Great Britain a "Permanent Committee of Arbitration."

We are to be a nation in our own right or none. We do not want to be a part of any other nation, nor do we wish any other nation to be a part of this.

It is unnecessary to remind intelligence that after all, war is the last and only resort for the settlement of irreconcilable differences of opinion between nations.

It will be clear to whoever gives thoughtful deliberation to the matter that the proposition emanates from the sentiment which so much abhors war, that it prefers humiliating peace.

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conflicts at arms. One of them is the subjugation that follows concession to injustice; another is the humiliation akin to slavery that submits to peace out of fear of punishment; and still another is the submission of issues to arbitration because of the ridiculous sentiment that whatever the judgment of the arbitrators it is more desirable than armed resistance to the demand of another Power, and must be accepted out of hand, no matter what it is, as the ultima thule of human justice.

The truth is that there can be fixed no standard that will make the judgment of a permanent committee of arbitration absolutely just. Justice, by whatsoever body administered, must be based upon reason, and be the outcome of exact adjudication of apparently conflicting rights.

While nations always will be free to arbitrate in specific cases upon the basis of the circumstances attaching to each, and as their sense of right and good policy may dictate in each case, it is simply an absurdity to claim that it is possible to agree in advance that any and all issues that may arise between the United States and Great Britain shall be submitted to a permanent committee of arbitration, and that this nation shall abide thereby.

But the fact is that the advocates of a permanent committee really propose that all issues shall go to this international committee as a matter of course. In so contending they are flatly saying to the nation that we should make an alliance with England that will be all to her advantage.

If we are to be a nation commanding respect abroad, and with ability to protect our citizens in all quarters of the globe, and enforce recognition for American rights wherever involved, we must maintain our diplomatic independence, train men specifically as diplomats and steer clear of any alliance that will commit the settlement of issues in which we may become involved to those who are strangers to them.

The American people want no such alliance with England as is proposed, we repeat; they wish no annexation by indirection to the domain of Great Britain. When they are ready to become a part of the British Empire they will prefer the more direct route of petition or submission to the arbitrament of arms.

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temperature, the difference between the two depending upon the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

Whoever has lived any considerable time in California must have been impressed with the fact that has frequently been commented upon by the "Record-Union," during several years, especially in addresses to strangers and to Eastern thought, that because of the dryness of valley atmospheres in this State, the apparent heat indicated by the dry thermometer in them is very much less than the heat really felt by residents of valleys.

Thus it has become a common thing for intelligent Californians to say to Eastern visitors "one hundred degrees of heat in the Sacramento Valley does not occasion us the discomfort that ninety inflicts upon the people of the Atlantic Coast, where the humidity of the atmosphere is great."

Anyone who enters a warm room, where there is hot steam in the atmosphere, will understand how a low temperature in a humid atmosphere will be unbearable, while in the oven room of the baker a very high temperature will not occasion discomfort.

In discussing California climatology with Eastern visitors, and we are all required to do that, it is well to understand the value of the facts indicated, and why they are valuable. Thus, in the humid hot atmosphere evaporation of moisture from the body is checked, much as if a wet blanket were wrapped about one. Radiation of heat is reduced to the minimum also, and thus the bodily organization is subjected to the discomforts of retained heat and absence of profuse perspiring, while in the dry hot atmosphere heat radiation from the body is conserved and stimulated, and the throwing off of bodily moisture is encouraged, and thereby the temperature of the body is reduced, precisely as a porous vessel containing water, on being induced to "sweat," as it is vulgarly termed, reduces the temperature of the water, a fact Mexicans take advantage of by hanging porous water jugs where a current of air will play upon them and induce rapid evaporation of moisture from the surface.

The report of the Weather Bureau says upon this subject:

The drier the atmosphere the lower the sensible temperature compared with the air temperature. This will be better understood when it is stated that in case the air is saturated the readings of the dry and the wet bulb-thermometers will be the same and the sensible temperature and the air temperature equal.

Both the air and the sensible temperature are now published on the charts issued at Washington, and it is service that at all stations of the service these two temperatures will hereafter be published. The relative importance

to each in the discussion of the matter of forecasting and in the discussion of meteorological conditions in the daily weather report has not been entirely determined. It is apparent that no true measure of heat, as applied to animal life, has heretofore been systematically published, and it is believed that the United States Weather Bureau will be the first to make the innovation.

All this is very sensible. We trust that the publication from all weather stations will immediately become the rule of the bureau. We call upon our brethren of the California press to be industrious and careful in publishing these two records. They will do California much good, inform the public mind and correct gross errors entertained, while they will restore the good name of many an honest Californian who has lost place in the esteem of Eastern friends, by telling them that in the dry hot valleys of this State men lose no day of labor because the air temperature ranges from 90 to 104 degrees, while the people of the Atlantic Coast often suffer intolerably with the air temperature at 85 and 90 degrees, and cease business, pant for existence, and many actually die of the heat.

The truth officially fortified will also serve to correct the intolerance of some of our own people who live in San Francisco and roar about the heat of the valley sections of their own State and stigmatize cities and sections tributary to them as intolerable for heat, but who, when the thermometer reaches 85 degrees on that humid peninsula of the metropolis, can be heard lamenting to the mountain tops.

Take the case of Red Bluff. It is deemed an excessively hot locality, and it is, according to ordinary thermometrical registrations, but as our Red Bluff contemporary to which we referred in the outset well says:

Red Bluff has a mean sensible temperature of 63.4 degrees during the month of July, the hottest month of the year, while the metallic record, or that observed on mercury, is 82.2 degrees, a difference of 18 degrees.

The following are the sensible temperatures at selected stations for July, 1895. As can be seen they are higher than the record for Red Bluff:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include Black Island, R. I., Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, El Paso, Indianapolis, Leavenworth, Washington, D. C.

The sensible temperature at Sacramento for July is only two-tenths of a degree less than Red Bluff. Los Angeles and San Diego have the same sensible temperature and only six-tenths of a degree less than Red Bluff.

A WONDERFUL VICTORY.

That was a remarkable meeting held in New York City the other night to respectfully protest against the recall of Ballington and Mrs. Booth of the Salvation Army. The Mayor of New

York was one of the speakers, Chauncey M. Depew presided, W. E. Dodge, Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. A. H. Bradford, Robert Fulton Cutting, Rev. Joseph Strong and other prominent citizens were active participants, and the dispatches say there were thousands present representative in the highest degree. None of these people were Salvation Army workers, nor do they appear to have been auxiliary workers. It seems to have been a whole-hearted, spontaneous and generous outpouring of thinking people to testify to the worth and good work of the Salvation Army and to petition that the American leaders of it be not recalled to England, especially as these leaders have become American citizens and their administration has been, on all hands and by all conditions of men, approved and commended.

Looking upon such a scene and recalling that only a very few years ago this same Salvation Army was stoned in the streets of American cities, received the cold shoulder from American churches, was denounced as silly and ineffective in method and a nuisance and peace disturber; that it was legislated against and reviled, and that even as late as the past year in California cities ordinances were passed forbidding the army to hold its meetings upon the highways in its peculiar manner, we are impelled to say that the army has won a victory unparalleled in the history of social movements and religious activities in modern times, and has proved its right to live and command the respect of men regardless of creed or sect. It is one of the most significant evidences ever adduced of the power of good works and honest charity and human sympathy.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the dispatches announce that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth have taken farewell of the American branch of the army, and will at once leave for England pursuant to orders from General Booth. The protest and petition of the New York meeting therefore fails. But it remains nevertheless a most significant fact.

AN OLD WAY OF LYING.

In the San Francisco "Examiner's" scurrilous black list, in which it posts the names of citizens who have the courage to speak their opinions on the railroad funding bill, there is a cheat that is common, but that is resorted to only by newspapers that are utterly lost to a sense of responsibility for lying.

The cheat consists in making appear in flaming headlines that which is not borne out by the text. Take, for instance, a case in Monday's issue of the

"Examiner." Sensational headlines in starting black letter with aggressive exclamation points, assert that ex-Senator Williams has been reported in the Washington "Post" as favoring the funding bill, when he is, in fact, say the "Examiner" headlines, opposed to it. It then proceeds to print what it alleges appeared in the "Post" expressive of Mr. Williams' views, and after interposing other matter in the column to distract the reader's attention it comes to its own interview with Mr. Williams, which it heads up in large type and so words as to place Mr. Williams on the side of the opponents to the funding bill.

When the reader who goes beyond headline reading, examines the statement of Senator Williams, however, he discovers that the Washington "Post" reported the gentleman correctly, and did not one whit misrepresent that citizen. What the "Examiner" counts upon is that seven out of ten of the readers of newspapers are busy people, and content themselves with reading headlines to articles only, accepting these heads as correct synoptical statements of what follows. So they are in decent journals, but the "Examiner" has never enjoyed the distinction of being classed among decent papers.

The Norris letter from Johannesburg printed in yesterday's San Francisco "Chronicle," while evidently apologetic and seeking to excuse the Uitlanders, going so far as to say that "it is impossible to fix the blame," makes it as clear as sunlight to whoever reads beneath the words, that the blame was and is upon such men as Hammond, the American, and a lot of English and American adventurers, who did their utmost to provoke an uprising and inaugurate a rebellion against a Government where they were only guests, and where they were bound in honor and common decency to remain neutral and law-abiding. As surely as the sun shines, such an effort in this country to overthrow this Republic would result in their being hanged by the neck until dead—or it should so result. Yet there are busybody noodles in San Francisco moving Government, fraternalism, society, politics and the bowels of the deep to save this adventurer Hammond from the commonest consequences of his conspiracy.

If yesterday's dispatches are to be relied upon for accuracy, and we think them correct, there is serious trouble ahead for the Boers. Cecil Rhodes is already hurrying back to South Africa to everybody's surprise. He is not now to live at Cape Town, but on the Boer frontier. England is to maintain her right to manage all outside affairs for the South African Republic (the Transvaal) and is also to notify Kruger that the Queen tenders her good offices to quiet things inside the republic and manage domestic affairs for "Oom Paul." That means, if anything, a fixed determination on the part of England to dominate in the Transvaal, subject the Boer to England's power, and eventually control and steal the whole land. The Boers will never tamely submit to any such scheme. The prospect, then, for trouble is renewed and very grave.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE!

NEW OFFERINGS

For this week. Prices have been clipped deep enough to loosen even a miser's purse-strings.

THE WHY OF IT.

We are clearing out thousands of dollars' worth of perfect stock. We do it at a great sacrifice, because we are after money and room. Furthermore, we don't consider it businesslike to carry stock over from one season to another.

JUST GLANCE

At the Show Windows. There you can see a few samples of the bargains.

DRESS GOODS AT 20 CENTS YARD.

32-inch Fancy Weave Wool Suitings in pretty two-tone mixtures, your choice of eight patterns. Reduced to 20c a yard.

DRESS GOODS AT 50 CTS. YARD. WORTH 75 CENTS.

45-inch All-Wool Fancy Weave Armures in heavy quality, several choice shades to select from. At 50c a yard, which is a saving to you of 25c on every yard.

TAFFETA SILK AT 50 CTS. YARD. WORTH 75 CENTS.

19-inch Two-Tone Changeable Taffeta Silks in firm weave and heavy quality, some twenty shades. At 50c a yard, worth regular 75c.

GROS DE LONDRES SILK AT 75 CENTS YARD. VERY SPECIAL.

19-inch Black Brocade Gros de Londres Silks in small neat designs, some twenty-five choice patterns, and special value.

GROS DE LONDRES SILKS AT \$1 YARD. GREATLY UNDER VALUE.

21-inch Black Brocade Gros de Londres Silk in about twenty very handsome patterns. These are heavy weaves and excellently finished. Sale price \$1 a yard. New goods and greatly under value.

BLACK BEADED LACES AT 1-3 AND 1-4 OF ACTUAL VALUE.

Our entire stock of Elegant Black Beaded Laces, divided into two lots. Sale prices 25c and 50c a yard. Very choice goods, worth from three to four times the sale price.

BLACK CHANTILLY LACES AT 12 1/2 CENTS YARD. WORTH DOUBLE.

Black Chantilly Laces from 3/4 to 6 inches wide, in a good assortment of patterns. Values that sell regular from 18c to 25c a yard. Sale price, 12 1/2c.

LADIES' FINE HANDKERCHIEFS AT 50 CENTS AND \$1. WORTH UP TO \$3.50.

Ladies' Extra Fine White Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, qualities that sold at \$1.50 and \$3.50, now \$1.75c and \$1 grades now marked 50c.

\$1 SASH RIBBONS AT 50 CENTS YARD.

Our entire stock of \$1 a yard Sash Ribbons in black and colors. All reduced to 50c a yard.

MOIRE RIBBONS AT HALF PRICES.

Fine Grade Colored Silk Moire Ribbons. Nos. 5 and 7, formerly 10c and 15c, formerly sold at 15c, 20c and 25c a yard, now 10c.

LADIES' HOSE AT 15 CENTS A PAIR. VALUE, 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, brilliant fast black, in medium weight with double heel and toe. Regular 25c quality. Sale price 15c a pair.

LADIES' DRAWERS AT JUST HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Grey Ribbed Pants. A very nice quality and good 50c value. Sale price 25c a pair.

WANT TO SAVE \$1.05 ON A PAIR OF PORTIERES?

Fine Chenille Portieres in various colorings 3/4 yards long and 45 inches wide with heavy knotted fringe and deep dado. Worth \$3.50 a pair. On sale at \$2.45 a pair.

\$2.25 COMFORTERS AT \$1.55.

Fine Sateen-Covered Comforters filled with good white batting and lined with fast color, Turkey red. Value \$2.25 each. Sale price, \$1.55.

A TOWEL BARGAIN.

Turkish Towels both in Bleached and Unbleached, heavy quality and nice soft finish; would be generous size and good value at 12 1/2c each. Clearance price, \$1.15 a dozen.

PILLOW MUSLIN, 31 CENTS A YARD UNDER VALUE.

45-inch Unbleached Pillow Muslin, close heavy weave and soft finish. A regular 12 1/2c quality. Sale price 9c a yard.

LADIES' \$4 LACE OXFORDS, \$1.89.

A large mixed lot of Ladies' French Kid and Patent Leather Foxed Lace Oxford Shoes and kid or cloth tops, hand-turned soles and low French heels, all sizes. Worth \$4 a pair. Sale price, \$1.89.

PILLOW MUSLIN, BLEACHED.

Bleached Pillow Muslin, 50 inches wide and free from dressing or weighting, and rare good value at the clearance price, 12 1/2c a yard.

LADIES' \$2.50 BUTTON SHOES AT \$1.75.

A mixed lot of Ladies' Best Grade Pebble Goat and Kangaroo Calf Button Shoes, all good \$2.50 values. On sale at \$1.75 a pair.

MEN'S \$3 CALF SHOES AT \$1.65.

Large assortment of Men's Genuine Calf Shoes in hook and lace and gaiter styles, also a few pair that button, not all sizes, but they are regular \$3 values. For \$1.65 a pair.

CHILDREN'S \$2 AND \$2.50 SHOES, \$1.25.

Children's Best French Kid Bronze Button Shoes with cloth tops to match, in all sizes from 5 to 10 1/2. Nice goods and worth \$2 and \$2.50 a pair. Clearance price, \$1.25.

CHATELAINE BAGS AT 50 CENTS. WORTH 75 CENTS TO \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Chatelaine Bags in suede and seal grain leathers with fine metal frames. Regular values 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Clearance price, 50c each.

PENCIL TABLETS, 1-4 UNDER VALUE.

Extra Large Size Pencil Tablets with ruled paper and fancy decorated cover. Clearance price, 7 1/2c each.

FINE SOAPS AT HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

Yucca Root Tar and Glycerine Soaps. Made without the use of any animal fat, an absolutely pure article. Most dealers sell it at double our clearance price of 5c a cake.

A BARGAIN FOR STUDENTS.

For students who are taking a course of book-keeping we have a Press Board Covered Set of Day Books, Journals, Cash Books and Ledgers. Greatly under value at 5c each.

MEN'S SUITS AT \$9.95. WORTH \$15 TO \$20.

Men's Fine Frock Suits, in Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds; fine materials, perfectly cut and made. Regular prices, \$15, \$16, \$17.50 and \$20. Sale price, \$9.95 a suit.

MEN'S SUITS, \$10 AND \$12, CUT TO \$5.

Men's Frock Style Suits, in several good patterns for business wear. Worth \$10 and \$12. Sale price, \$5 a suit.

BOYS' SUITS, \$4.25 AND \$5, FOR \$2.50.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits—Coat, Vest and Short Pants—of nobby chevrets, worsteds and cassimeres, reduced from \$4.25 and \$5 to \$2.50 a suit.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, FROM \$8.50 TO \$5. FROM \$4 TO \$2.

Children's Fancy Vestee Suits, for ages 3 to 5 years. Former prices, \$6.50, \$7 and \$8.50. Reduced to \$5 a suit. Same as above reduced from \$3, \$4 and \$5 to \$2 a suit.

KILT SUIT PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN.

All our Kilt Suits, both one and two-piece, in all grades, should leave us quickly at these prices—50c and \$1.

MEN'S HATS, NEW STYLES, HALF PRICE.

We shall on Monday place on sale one lot of Men's New Spring Style Black Stiff Hats at \$1.50 each, which is just half their actual worth.

MEN'S FINE UNDERWEAR, VALUE \$1 TO \$1.50, AT 68 CENTS.

A mixed lot of Men's Undershirts and Drawers, in medium-weight wool; some tan color, some fancy striped, such values as sold at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Reduced to 68c each.

WHITE SHIRTS AT 25 CENTS. WORTH 50 CENTS.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, with good linen bosom and cuff bands. Worth regular 50c each. Clearance price, 25c.

MEN'S SHAKER HALF HOSE NEAR HALF PRICE.

Men's Strong Blue-Gray Shaker Half-Hose, that sell regular at 12 1/2c a pair. Sale price, 7 1/2c a pair.

HALE BROS. & CO., 825 to 835 K St.