

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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OAK PARK AGENCY—At A. F. Baker's grocery, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

THE WEEKLY UNION

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LOS ANGELES—Electric Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO—Emmel & Co., 800 Fifth street.

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FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 1111 J street.

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Western Business Office, "The Workery," Chicago.

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Rain probably Friday; somewhat cooler in San Joaquin Valley Friday; high westerly, shifting to southwesterly winds; moderate gales on the northern coast.

EFFECT OF HASTE IN ORDINANCE-MAKING.

The hasty efforts of municipal legislators to properly protect the business interests of the community often lead them into absurdities. This has just been illustrated by the passage of an ordinance by the Sacramento Trustees, intended to make itinerant photographers and picture-frame vendors, and amateur photographers who sell pictures for profit, pay a license and contribute to the support of the city government, as do the regular dealers in frames and pictures and the established photographers.

As the instance, along with another we shall mention, serves to show that haste in making laws is usually waste, we examine it at some length. The ordinance, which has not been published, with some of the verbiage omitted, is as follows:

Section 1. Every photographer or other person engaged within the limits of the city of Sacramento in the business of making or enlarging photographs or daguerreotypes, crayon, water color or oil, or other picture made by photographic process, and selling the same, shall, for conducting such business, pay a license tax of \$50 quarterly, in advance.

Every itinerant photographer, or other person who shall within the limits of the city of Sacramento engage in the business mentioned in this section, shall pay for conducting such business a license tax of \$75 a quarter, etc., etc.

Section 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of selling picture frames containing pictures made by photographic process, pretending to charge nothing for the picture, or in any other manner, or upon any pretext, attempt to evade the provisions of this ordinance by pretending to give away pictures made by photographic process, shall pay, etc.

Section 3. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply as well to amateur as professional photographers in all cases when such amateur engages in such business.

The penalties under the ordinance are fines from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment from twenty to fifty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

The ordinance was introduced, passed and sent to the Mayor for approval within the space of two minutes, say the local reports of the proceedings of the Trustees of last Monday. This haste was as undignified as it was unjust, since it led the Trustees into errors that they must rectify if the ordinance is to become law, and deprived the people of opportunity to be heard upon the proposition.

Under the charter the board has the right to fix license taxes upon "hawkers and peddlers"; those who vend from house to house, in other words. It has power also to levy license taxes upon all lawful business, professions and trades," but in doing so the charter says that there must be had due regard in such cases to the amount of business done by each person, firm or association licensed.

In March last, in construing an ordinance of the same board regarding the sale of wood and hay in the streets, the three Superior Judges of this county concurred in an opinion to the effect that an ordinance providing for the sale of wood, hay, grain, etc., at a fixed place known as a public market-place, and prohibiting the sale of the articles on the street, was invalid. The court held that while the Trustees under the charter have power to license and regulate lawful businesses, it cannot prohibit sale of goods on the street or anywhere else. In that case the Trustees made the mistake of prohibiting, instead of licensing for hawking and peddling. They did not attempt to lay on a tax by license to regulate a lawful business or profession, but to prohibit sales elsewhere than at designated places within the city. This,

said the court, is in excess of the granted powers of the Trustees, and therefore the ordinance was valueless. There can be no question in the mind of any unbiased person that this construction is the simple, logical and impregnable interpretation of the law. The court could have no more justly held otherwise than it could have enacted a law. It is the common sense of the charter, and that is all there is to it, notwithstanding harsh and adverse criticisms made of the decision.

Now let us see what has been done in the photographic case. Here there is no attempt to prohibit, but simply to regulate, and that is within the province of the board. But the Trustees have fixed an arbitrary figure for the license without regard to the amount of business done, as the charter directs. This leaves an open joint in the armor of the ordinance, and though a minor one, it may prove a fatal one.

The ordinance attempts to crush out the business of disposing of pictures by charging for the frames only, a business engaged in by itinerants mainly, and which is peddling and hawking pure and simple. But the Trustees appear in their haste to have overlooked the fact that this provision of the ordinance will be easily evaded by these vendors. They will distribute their price between frame and picture, "give" nothing away, and thus escape the ordinance.

So, too, the board appears to have dealt, let us hope unwittingly, a blow in the direction of home artists who make crayon, charcoal, oil, water-color and other pictures especially portraits, upon the basis of sun prints or faint photographs. Every pupil in the School of Design is in the business of selling the product of his or her skill, and in many cases photography enters into the work. They retouch, enlarge, color in oil and water-colors, etc., and thus secure means to continue their studies; and so, too, the teachers in the School of Design and many artists throughout the city, a number of them graduates of the School of Design which sits in the city's Art Gallery, sell pictures as a business, and solicit the making of them as a livelihood, the basis of which is photographic process.

It cannot be that the Trustees intended to prohibit these worthy people from following a laudable vocation, to which we educate them. Yet assuredly if the ordinance applies to them, and it may have that construction, the license tax imposed is simply prohibitory, as, indeed, any license tax would be. We do not believe that there is a city in the world where the artist is required to pay a license, no matter what process he uses in producing his work.

There is also to be considered the class of smaller resident photographers, to whom the tax imposed means ruin. Why may not a small license tax be provided for residents and taxpayers, and a heavier and compensating one for itinerants and foreign concerns soliciting and undercutting?

The aim of the Trustees is well understood, and there is not only no objection to it, but it should be commended; but there is necessity that greater care be had in framing ordinances necessary to compel contribution to the common fund for the support of the city government by those who come in as itinerants and peddlers and others who pay no taxes, have no fixed place of business, and who, contributing nothing to the community by their arts or work, prevent those legitimately and regularly engaged in business from conducting it, and who do contribute to community support. Haste in the passage of laws usually results just as in these two cases herein recited, namely, in the production of weak and faulty and unjust, and, in some respects, cruel enactments.

The action of the United States Senate on Wednesday in providing that there shall be made no new contracts for maintenance of sectarian Indian schools and declaring that it is the policy of the Government to abandon appropriations for such schools as soon as it can be done is a consummation that will make glad the hearts of the members of the League for the Protection of American Institutions. It began the battle for that end seven years ago, and at no time has tired in the effort. It sees victory perching upon its banners at last, and is warranted in shouting hallelujah!

NOTE AND COMMENT. Says the Oroville "Mercury": "The logical candidate's fiend is once more on his travels; what a pity he can't be killed so he'll stay dead." Why? He serves a useful purpose; indeed, as a matter of fact, he is the right candidate if politics run upon philosophical levels.

There is not the slightest objection in the world to the Modesto "News" adopting the "Record-Union" editorials—but credit now and then would be fair play.

The suggestion of the Stockton "Mail" and the "Record-Union" that the State and every community in it should celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the discovery of gold in 1848 by celebrations is "taking" along the entire line of our contemporaries. The proposition is approved; now then, to work; the time is brief and the occasion great.

Life is too busy and brief to keep close track of French politics nowadays. The Bourgeois Ministry has resigned, and under the protest that the Senate is not the sole interpreter of the Constitution, and has not the right alone to demand the overthrow of the Ministry. It is to be hoped that the National Assembly will be convened to settle the issue between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Unless that is done, it will continue to be a menace to the peace of the republic.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER TALKS.

The American Commander Tells About Family Troubles.

The Salvationists Parade Through the Storm to Do Honor to Their New General.

The Salvation Army is once more having a "hallelujah" time. There has been singing and music galore, and there has been praying and some shouting, and there will be more to-day, and it is all on account of the arrival of Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the recently appointed "Consul" for the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker and her personal staff, consisting of Major F. Malan and Major Alice Lewis, together with the Pacific Divisional Staff, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon in the midst of a howling storm of rain and wind. They were met at the depot by the local members of the corps and the band, and were escorted to the Citadel on Seventh street. Mrs. Booth-Tucker and her staff gallantly facing the storm and marching in the line.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the newly arrived "Consul," appears to be not over 30 years of age. In form she is slender and straight, and has the appearance of being tall, though she is not above the medium height. There are nervous indentations in her face, which will be wrinkles some day, but on the whole she is good looking. Her hair and eyes are dark, and while she seems to lack the magnetism of Mrs. Ballington Booth, she has a force of expression that is seldom met with.

For all that, the lady is only a Salvation Army soldier, and in the line of march could not have been distinguished from the other lassies. She was tired after her trip, and retired to get a little rest before the evening exercises began. But a large crowd had gathered before the Citadel, and it was determined to throw open the doors and hold an impromptu song meeting. Major Melan, the sweet-voiced Italian, took the initiative, and sang a number of Salvation songs in tones which would have roused the envy of a professional. For a short half-hour the song meeting continued, when the doors were closed and the army bivouacked until evening, then to gather in force at the Metropolitan Theater to hear the "Consul" explain the reason of the present visit.

In the evening a very good-sized audience gathered at the theater. Major Malan opened the meeting by singing one of his songs, and he was followed by Staff-Major Alice Lewis, who entertained her audience with a glimpse of the slums of New York.

Mrs. Lewis was followed by Mrs. Booth-Tucker. She was warmly received, and the impression she made upon her audience will not be soon forgotten by them.

She is an easy speaker, and at once, after taking the stage, plunged into her discourse. The object of her present tour, she said, was to familiarize herself with the army and its work throughout America. The coming of herself and husband was partly the result of Ballington Booth's having left the army and partly not, for he would have been succeeded by some one even if he had not left or withdrawn. She thought one reason for her having been

appointed was to bridge the chasm which separated her brother from the cause. While his desertion was heart-breaking, she prayed that he might again return.

The lady thought her brother had misrepresented some things through the press regarding the army. She dreaded public controversy, and was inclined to remain silent, trusting that the Lord would straighten out things in his own manner in good time.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker denied that she was at the head of any English movement, and declared that idea to be ridiculous. She declared if there was any English movement, Ballington had set it on foot himself. Her father had told her to say to the American volunteers that he loved America none the less because he was an Englishman.

She thought the army could be no more English than Christianity itself, and that Americans were too intelligent to think otherwise. She said her brother's resignation was given because he did not wish to be removed to another field of labor. If insubordination had been allowed in his case it would have created an ugly precedent, particularly so, owing to his relationship to the General.

It is the purpose of Mrs. Booth-Tucker and her husband to establish more shelters, enlarge asylums and hold meetings on a more extensive scale. She thought the army would be better without the deserters unless they returned contritely and of their own free will.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker will leave Sacramento this morning for San Jose, where one meeting will be held. She goes from San Jose to Oakland, and from Oakland to San Francisco.

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

A Canadian Tells the Story of His Rescue.

Forty-Five Years of Nerve Destroying Bondage—His Declining Years Can Now Be Passed in Happiness and Comfort.

WINNIPEG (Man.)—(Special).—A lifetime's slavery at the end of this story, and a life beyond belief, and yet it is true. In Poyntz, Co.'s drug store, on Williams street, yesterday, was discussed the remarkable deliverance of Mr. Geo. Garfield, a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest settlers of St. Charles District, when he himself entered the store. His step was firm and elastic, his eye bright, his bearing that of manly vigor, so that the reporter hesitated to ask if he had just been released from a terrible bondage, but Mr. Garfield was only too pleased to tell his story for the good of humanity.

"Yes, I'm glad to talk of it, because it may lead those who are tobacco spitting and smoking their lives away to find a cure in No-To-Bac. I was a heavy user of tobacco for over forty-five years, an inveterate smoker and chower, using a frightful amount of tobacco, smoking, and so much money that it was ruinous to me financially. Not only this, but the habit was disgusting to all I came in contact with. Did I try to stop? I should say so; dozen of times, but I had become such a slave to the weed that I couldn't live without it. A year ago Poyntz recommended No-To-Bac to me and my wife urged me to try it, and I bought a box. From the day I took a No-To-Bac tablet I have not tasted tobacco. I used three boxes of No-To-Bac and was not only cured of my tobacco habit, but regained my health and strength and was benefited in more ways than one. The truth that No-To-Bac made a new man of me." Druggist Poyntz, who had listened to this wonderful story, said: "The Stealing Remedy Company, of Chicago, New York and Montreal, are so fair and square that it's a pleasure to do business with them. They authorize every druggist to sell No-To-Bac under the absolute guarantee that if three boxes fail to cure any case of the tobacco habit, the money will be refunded, and they refund it, too." Get the booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Free sample and written guarantees mailed for the asking.

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CALIFORNIA STATE BANK, SACRAMENTO. Does a General Banking Business.

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SACRAMENTO BANK. THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY, CORNER FIFTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

Guaranteed capital, \$500,000; paid up capital, gold coin, \$400,000; reserve fund, \$50,000; term and ordinary deposits, \$68,000; loans on real estate, January 1, 1896, \$2,906,600.

Dividends paid in January and July. Money loaned upon real estate only. Information furnished upon application to W. E. COLEMAN, President. Ed. R. Hamilton, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. Fourth and J Streets, Sacramento, Cal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. Interest paid semi-annually on Term and Ordinary Deposits.

EDWARD K. ALSTED, President, EDWARD W. BECKMAN, Vice-President, W. H. WHEAT, Cashier, C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary, JAMES M. STEVENSON, Surveyor.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. Sacramento, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital, \$410,000. Paid up Capital, \$225,000. Surplus, \$75,000.

INTEREST PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY on term and ordinary deposits. Money loaned on real estate only. Address all communications to People's Savings Bank, Sacramento, Wm. Beckman, Pres.

CROCKER-WOOLWORTH NATIONAL BANK. Crocker Building, Market and Post Streets, San Francisco. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$665,000.

DIRECTORS: President, WM. H. CROCKER; Vice-President, W. E. BROWN; Cashier, G. W. CLINE; Secretary, CHARLES F. CROCKER; Hy J. Crocker; W. G. SCOTT; E. B. FOND.

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SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (PACIFIC SYSTEM) APRIL 20, 1896.

Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

Table with columns: LEAVE (From), TRAINS RUN DAILY, ARRIVE (From). Lists various train routes and times.

A—For morning. P—For afternoon. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. RICHARD GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

JUDSON EXCURSION for all points Sacramento weekly. Upholstered cars. Managers through to Chicago and Boston. Lowest rate. Call on C. J. ELLIS, Agent S. P. Co., Sacramento, or address JUDSON & CO., 19 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

OUT OF SIGHT! THE \$25 SUITS To Order by S. STONE, 417 J STREET. SEE THEM. SEE THEM.

Eureka Canned Corned Beef. Mild, Sweet Sugar-Cured Hams. Pure Lard in Cans or Pails. Try any of above Goods. They will suit you. MOHR & YOERK PACKING COMPANY, 1024 and 1026 J Street.

WHAT IS NEW IN DRESS GOODS?

With us NEW means not only what we never had before but what is absolutely new this season. It's high pleasure to be showing what others do not have. Our customers enjoy privileges that only come through such a business as this, that gets goods from the best of foreign as well as domestic markets.

If a new woven loveliness has cropped out anywhere you may surely expect to see it first here. Speaking of Dress Goods, ask to see the new Silk and Wool Combinations at 50c a yard. They are surprisingly good values and in elegant patterns.

THE CAPE SALE.

Our plain, unvarnished statements regarding the values offered has caused a stir among buyers. Over half the garments have left us, but there is good choosing yet.

SPECIAL TO-DAY, SPECIAL TO-MORROW, SPECIAL AT 7:30 Saturday Night, BOYS' CLOTHING, MEN'S CLOTHING. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, LADIES' GLOVES, LINEN CRASH, NAINSOOK, MISSES' SHOES, MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, TOILET SOAP, MEN'S HATS, SYRINGES, JUMPERS, MEN'S SUSPENDERS, WORKING SHOES, MEN'S SHIRTINGS, ENVELOPES.