

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

A Seven-day Issue.

For one year... For six months... For three months...

At A. C. Turf's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets...

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

THE WEEKLY UNION (12 Pages).

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SANTA BARBARA-Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO-C. T. Cleary, 1111 J street.

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Weather Forecast.

Northern California-Fair Sunday; continued high temperatures in the valleys; fresh northwesterly winds.

LOCALIZING STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Oakland "Tribune" approves the position taken by the "Record-Union" in the matter of localism as related to State institutions and interests.

It says that there can be no such thing as any local rights in a State institution, and adds "the fact that it has sometimes been necessary to have the immediate supervision conceded to persons in the same locality, has more than once been a public misfortune."

It is true, as the "Tribune" says, that the people in one section have the same rights and ought to feel the same interest in every public institution as the people of any other and all sections.

The mere fact of contiguity gives the people of a county or city no special right in or guardianship over a State institution.

Citizens will recall how at every session of the Legislature any appropriation needed for repairs of the Capitol, care and beautifying the grounds, and for betterments of public buildings here are invariably treated by those from more distant counties as grants to Sacramento.

We all recall also that it has grown into a custom, and a pernicious one, to look to the Representatives and Senators from Sacramento to father and advocate all such measures.

So it is as to Alameda, Santa Clara, Butte, Mendocino, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and other counties having State institutions within their boundaries; their delegations are expected to "make the fight" of such institutions.

This abominable practice has led up to that other and still more detestable one of considering the location and extension of public institutions matters of local grant—that is, that the location of institutions should be made on the theory of "even divide," of placing the demands of locality, and in order to distribute patronage throughout the domain of the State.

All State institutions should be located, constructed, administered and cared for irrespective of the demands of sections, of patronage, and of every other consideration, save only this, "what is best for the State and the institution?" If that demands that all the State institutions should be placed in one county, put them there; if it demands that all the institutions should be administered in a way that will dispense local greed, then dispense and rebuke it.

The "Tribune" considering the subject further says:

It is subject further says: many occasions that when a criticism was made on the outside by a member of the Legislature, the member lying near the institution would spring to his feet as if an assault had been made on his personal rights. He regarded himself as the special custodian of all State institutions in his particular district.

In his view, they had been established so that in some sense, there was a distinct local property interest.

The member from Shasta County, for instance, would be mightily indignant if he called in question any policy relating to the management of the State Asylum in San Bernardino County.

And if a Los Angeles man were to criticize the Preston School, he would probably be given a hint that he had better confine his attention to the Whittier School. The sooner this local spirit is excoriated the better. It is a narrow and mean spirit. There can be no such thing as any local rights in a State institution.

TWO JURIES.

It is conceded that the conviction of Garcia at San Francisco for robbery was the conviction of an innocent man.

He was made the victim of a boom in convictions on the part of a jury panel in Judge Wallace's court, San Francisco, that started out to make a record as an instrument of revenge for society.

The result of its enthusiasm is now manifest in at least one case, and a man is in San Quentin under a twenty years sentence who is innocent of the crime. Garcia was convicted on the

testimony of a Chinaman who swore that two men "stood him up." The mother of Garcia, whose oath ought to be as good as that of the Chinese, since it is agreed that she is a modest and good woman, testified that her son was at home and in bed at the time the Chinaman was robbed. The employers of the lad swore that he was industrious, faithful and of good character. The police gave evidence in his behalf that Garcia is not of the criminal class, and had never been charged with or arrested for offenses against the law or good order.

But in the teeth of this fine showing, the "reform" jury convicted the young man and the "reform" Judge gave him twenty years of penal servitude. It would seem that the bare statement we have outlined ought at least to have raised a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors, and that the facts brought out should have placed the court in a friendly attitude toward the defendant, a merciful one, at least.

Now comes the real culprit and says Garcia was not with him and had nothing to do with the case, and that the Chinaman was mistaken in saying that two men held him up, as one did the whole business.

Another San Francisco jury recently made a holy show of itself by taking the bit in its teeth and refusing to render a proper verdict. Certain men were on trial for beating an old man to death who chose to work as seemed to him best. The jury was driven by the evidence to find the defendants guilty; it dare not in the light of the facts say that they were guilty. But the verdict was nullified by the form in which it was returned, "guilty of manslaughter—but no felony." Despite the fact that the court refused to accept the verdict and sent the jury to its room repeatedly to render the finding in proper manner, the jurors adhered to their verdict and thus practically took the side of the men who committed the homicide, since such a verdict so confuses the case as to render the conviction of the men extremely doubtful.

In this case the jurors deliberately and with full intent took the law into their own hands, put it beneath their feet, and impudently made themselves superior to the will of the people. It was not a case of mere vagary, but of rebellious spirit, a siding with turbulence, the anarchistic spirit and the autocracy of the walking delegate. If that panel is not already punished for contempt it ought to be. It stood in contempt of the law, the people, and the sacredness of the oath. It puts its friendship for strikers and brawlers above its duty to society. It offended not the court alone, but the cause of justice.

The two cases serve to prove that juries are sometimes, nay they are frequently, tyrannous, unjust and merciless, swayed by prejudice and animated by hatred and base purposes, and that there are many times when the innocent man may pray to be delivered from a jury trial, and the placing of his liberty at the risk of a stupid, a venal or a biased body of his "peers."

FOR THE HAIRLESS MEN.

The bald-headed men have long been the objects of ridicule, but they have at last found a champion, and it may be that they will yet triumph over the bad ones who cry out "go up, bald head," and may see the bears of science descend from the mountains and devour their tormentors, as the Biblical story relates happened to a certain lot of mischievous boys once upon a time.

Here comes now Professor Sigmund Exner of Vienna, to prove on scientific grounds the intimate relation between man's depilation and evolution. We are told that in a recent lecture on "Hair's Functions," he set forth his doctrine elaborately, which proves why a species of sanctity attaches to the bald head, and why the prophets and patriarchs of old and those noted for their high qualities, are represented as bald-headed men. We quote from the Baltimore "Sun," which is humorously inclined:

He explains it partly from the fact that the fair sex, from time of yore, preferred the less hirsute or unadorned lovers and husbands. The hairy, bristled and shaggy skin of the wooer was repulsive to the pensive maid. Might he not be a monkey in disguise, "a type still surviving among the stronger sex?" says Exner. "Had not the taste of the male, from the beginning, been attracted to the purest skin?" As this man's taste was much more forcibly indulged in on the male's part, woman finally excelled him by superior general baldness.

Professor Exner plainly declares that hair is a stamp of man's imperfection. There was a time when our progenitors looked very much like apes. Darwin's research into the unsharing of man, by a similar process, led him to conclude it is the result of natural selection. There is every reason to believe that, unlike the pugnacious woman of to-day, the meek companion of man, among our ancestors of primeval ages, did not select a shaggy head from among her wooers in preference to a bald one, because the former might eventually be a casier point of attack. For her, evidently, baldness was a stamp of beauty.

Hair, then, says the German scholar, is a degenerated organ, not without its functions, but largely a relic of a savage age. That it has not more generally disappeared before advancing civilization is explained by its composition. Of all animal tissues it is the most durable, found very perfect and nearly four thousand years old in Egyptian tombs, a proper adornment of the mummies. It is man's whiskers, particularly his mustache, longest to resist the progress of civilization. It is accounted for by the thousands of generations of women having preferred the bearded man to the downy dove. Here, also, it is significant for the bald-headed that he is almost invariably endowed with abundant hair on the upper lip. If, like his less-sifted brother with the shaggy mane, he still attaches some importance to a few follicles of hair, it is because hair is not yet entirely functionless in his present state of evolution, as Exner freely admits.

The baby farmer, Mrs. Dyer, was arrested near London on Good Friday, April 3d last, charged with the murder of numerous infants farmed to her. She was executed in Newgate on Wednesday.

day. That is the way they dispose of fiends in England. Had Mrs. Dyer been a California resident, charged with the same crime, she would not in all probability have been tried by this time; indeed her preliminary examination would not have been finished most likely. But even if brought to trial within three months her lease of life would be pretty sure a year or so more. Our laws are so gentle and merciful to the accused as to be unmerciful to the innocent. That a reform in this matter will be worked no one can doubt. When the public is so unanimous that the law's delays are too many and great, the people, being the law-making power, are pretty sure to modify the statute to their desire. Even after final judgment in this State a criminal is given too long a shrift. The law prohibits the court from fixing the day for execution earlier than thirty days from the day of final sentence, while the maximum limit is sixty days, and as a rule the courts give the murderer the full extension of time permitted by the law. Punishment would be more certain, more deterrent, and serve the purpose of society better were it required that the condemned should be executed within a fortnight. We like the French system in that respect, which requires the application of the penalty within a short time. So, too, under both the English and the French systems the moment the verdict of guilty is pronounced the court proceeds to sentence the condemned. That sentence may be staid by appeal does not mitigate the horror of being under the shadow of death. What we need in the way of reform in our criminal procedure is greater celerity in applying punishment. It is possible to have criminal cases go up to the court of last resort, and have them determined and the case and the criminal disposed of inside of one year. To say that with the right of new trial, appeal and retrial, this is not possible, is to say that we are incapable of self-government. If the law is so changed as to order it, it will be done within the shorter time, and as a large measure of justice and mercy will obtain under the new as under the present system.

England and Japan.

In all her history England has sought intimate commercial relations with peoples in the incipient stages of industrial and commercial development. Her wealth, power and commercial primacy are referable to the fact that such relation has always proven profitable to her. In the instance under consideration, we find England selling to Japan seven times the value of its own purchases from that nation, while we find the United States purchasing four times the value of its sales. The commercial policy of Great Britain appears to be devised with reference to the most advantageous trade relations with all the nations of the world. The policy of America appears to be devised with reference largely to commercial exchange with ourselves. Whether the rise of civilized efficiency in Japan is to be advantageous to us or otherwise will depend wholly upon the policy which we pursue concerning commercial relations with her. Japan is exactly in that state of development wherein commercial intimacy with a higher civilization would confer the greatest possible benefit upon the latter. While she is in the incipient stages of production, she is also on the eve of a vast expansion of her civilized want. If we are in a position to supply this want, we will find in her a most profitable customer. If any danger is to be apprehended from Japanese competition with American industry, it is to be found in the direction of erecting barriers to free commercial relations with that people; that policy will drive us in upon ourselves and have a tendency to produce with us the hermit condition in which we found Japan in 1854—W. H. Mills, in June Overland.

The Palaces of Millionaires.

Millionaires are generally supposed to be very superstitious; but if the fear of ill-fortune were to fetter any of our tribe from erecting stately houses in London, he would certainly be justified by precedent. To take a few cases, the downfall of Hudson, the railway king, followed on his beginning to build a house for himself which should eclipse all others. Baron Albert Grant never got further than the foundations of the palace which he intended to have named Kensington Court. Mr. Sanford had hardly rebuilt the interior of his house in Carlton House Terrace when "Argentinians" went down and he was obliged to set it to Mrs. Mackay. The completion of Lord Revelstoke's palace in Charles street coincided with the Baring crisis, and it has been to let ever since. Lord Rosebery rebuilt his house just in time to enable him to occupy it on the collapse of the Government. Now the disasters which have fallen on the Chartered Company coincide with the completion of the external structure of Mr. Beit's mansion in Park Lane.—St. James Gazette.

A Rarity Among Pensioners.

The officials of the Pension Bureau at Washington were so shocked a short time ago because Samuel Petters, a prominent resident of Frazer, Pa., refused to accept the pension money sent him that they doubted the sanity of the man and sent an agent to investigate his case, with the result that his name has been dropped from the rolls. His case was the second which has been met with in the history of the department. Petters, while in the army, contracted a disease which for several years was thought to be chronic, and under that impression he received a liberal pension. Recently, however, he recovered and ordered the pension stopped, but the money still came. Then he sent the cash back, refusing to accept it, and the agent was sent to investigate his strange conduct.—Philadelphia North American.

"Cela Depend."

Wife—I don't see anything immodest in that suit, do you Robert? Husband—Well, no—as long as you keep out of it.—Bazar.

WHY NOT

Take solid head comfort in a Straw Hat? Looks well, feels well and doesn't cost much. A splendid, stylish Straw Hat, flat or flexible brim, for \$1.50—some for more; lots for less money.

FRED TROUT, 602 J STREET.

\$10 GIVEN AWAY.

We will give \$10 to the one sending us the best jingle rhyme on the words

"New Brew,"

Consisting of not more than eight lines.

Open until July 15th, 6 p. m.

Address all communications, giving name and address, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento, Cal.

Decision will be rendered by disinterested judges.

(All verses sent subject to publication, without name.)

Buffalo Brewing Co. TTSU

the creature of the Constitution, and has just such powers, and no others, as the people confer upon it through the Constitution. The courts are not superior to the people and never have claimed to be. Their warrant is the Constitution framed by the people, and defense of that is their duty.

CAPITOL DOME.

It will be illuminated hereafter by Eight Arc Lights.

The citizens of the foothill towns will soon have an opportunity to admire Sacramento's electric lights at night. Through the efforts of Secretary of State Brown, the Sacramento Light and Power Company has placed eight arc lamps on the dome of the Capitol, two at each point of the compass, which will be lit each night hereafter, and which in clear weather can be seen from Auburn and other places. The lights were lit last night for the first time and presented a beautiful appearance.

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

(At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except otherwise stated.)

Presbyterian—Westminster, Sixth and L streets.

Presbyterian—Fourteenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist (South)—Seventh, J and K; Sunday-school, 12:30.

Methodist (A. M. E.)—Seventh, G and H. (Revival.)

Methodist—Sixth, K and L streets.

Methodist—Central, Eleventh, H and I; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Scandinavian Methodist—Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

Catholic—Cathedral, Eleventh, J and K, 6:30, 8, 10:30 and 7.

Catholic—St. Francis, Twenty-sixth and K, 6, 8, 10:30; Sunday-school, 2:30.

United Brethren—Fourteenth and K; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Baptist, First, Ninth, L and M; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Baptist—Calvary, I, Twelfth and Thirteenth; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Baptist—Emmanuel, Twenty-fifth and N; Sunday-school, 12:15.

Baptist—Mount Zion, Sixth and P; Sunday-school, 12:30.

Baptist—Oak Park, Cypress and Thirtieth, 11 and 8.

Christian—First, Ninth and I; Sunday-school, 10.

German Evangelical—Tenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 10.

Lutheran—English, Sixteenth, J and K; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.

Lutheran—German, Twelfth and K.

Episcopal—St. Paul's Eighth, I and J; Sunday-school, 9:45.

Congregational—Sixth, I and J.

Latter-Day Saints—Pythian Castle.

Latter-Day Saints—Reorganized, Twenty-fourth and K.

Society of Christian Science—Forer's Building, I street, between Seventh and Eighth.

City Finances.

Following is the report of City Auditor Young for the week ending Saturday, June 13th:

C. C. Robertson, water rates... \$2,285 35

Taxes... 44 99

City license... 110 00

Cemetery dues... 82 26

E. C. Rutherford, Police Court... 57 50

J. D. Young, personal taxes... 101 65

Total receipts... \$3,139 26

Total disbursements... 2,398 59

Amount in city treasury... 270,589 82

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Sinking and interest fund... \$15,121 59

General fund... 28,174 11

Fire Department fund... 21,745 41

Police fund... 17,831 86

Cemetery fund... 333 09

School fund... 5,959 48

Library fund... 3,463 83

Street fund... 7,233 25

Sprinkling fund... 30,880 47

Sewer fund... 5,959 77

Levee fund... 3,423 50

Street bond fund... 8,973 31

Levee bond fund... 2,977 91

Bond redemption fund... 109,509 28

Special street improvement fund... 492 45

Immigration fund... 1,236 13

Special Water fund... 13,000 00

Firemen's relief fund... 800 95

Unappropriated... 3,877 43

Total... \$270,589 82

Chip Off the Old Block.

"Look at him," cried the delighted Colorado silverite, watching his first-born.

"What's he doing?" asked the neighbor.

"Doing! Just see how he is reaching for that spoon."

"What of it?"

"Why, it's silver."—Chicago Post.

High-class photos, Young, 421 J.

Silks Monday

Fancy Weave Dresden Silks in charming floral designs. Stylish for fancy bodices, waists and trimmings; value, 21 inches, \$1.25, 75c a yard. Special price.

50c a Yard

MONDAY SPECIALS.

Rhadame Satin.

10-inch Heavy Quality Rhadame Satin, for trimmings of full suits. Your pick of ten best summer shades. Good 25c a yard value.

MONDAY, 45c YARD.

Art Goods.

A large assortment of White Duck Art Goods, with pretty tinted designs; all choice. Dollies, Stand Covers, Col-lar and Cuff Bags and Laundry Bags. At prices

About One-half the Regular Value.

Dollies, 3 and 4c; Stand Covers, 6 1/2 and 15c; Collar and Cuff and Laundry Bags, 25c each.

Ladies' Gloves.

Eight-button Undressed Kid Gloves—our entire stock of \$1.50 quality Suede. Most of them the popular MAGGIONI brand, which fact alone should draw a crowd of buyers. They are all good colors and all sizes.

MONDAY'S PRICE, \$2 95.

Overshirts.

Men's Fine Madras Cloth Overshirts, light ground with fine neat stripes. Pointed yoke and double across shoulders, have one pocket and come in a choice assortment of