

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY Office: Third Street, between J and K. THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A Seven-day Issue.

At A. C. Tuft's Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets, where subscriptions will be received for the "Daily Record-Union" or the Sunday Issue alone.

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

THE WEEKLY UNION (12 Pages).

In the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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LOS ANGELES-Electic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO-Emmel & Co., 890 Fifth street.

CORONADO-Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel.

SANTA BARBARA-Hassinger's News Depot.

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

SANTA CRUZ-Cooper Bros.' News Depot.

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

Eastern Business Offices. "The Tribune" Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Roanoke," Chicago.

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California-Cloudy weather, with unsettled conditions in the valleys and interior districts; colder in the Sacramento Valley; foggy along the coast Sunday morning, with light westerly winds, increasing in force.

LOYALTY TO HOME PRODUCTION AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

The complaint is made in a San Francisco contemporary, the "Bulletin," that Californians send millions of dollars East annually which might as well be kept at home and used to employ thousands of home workmen, and thus increase the volume of money circulating and largely give employment in home manufacture.

The reason given for this condition of affairs is a sentimental one, namely, that Californians being mostly natives of the East prefer and demand Eastern brands, and that sellers have come to realize this so far that they urge upon buyers Eastern-made goods with the stated inducement that they are of Eastern or foreign manufacture.

It is further charged that in a great many cases Eastern manufacturers do not send us their best, but their surplusage, and often goods that will not sell at the East, and an instance is cited of condensed milk, which has been relabeled and shipped to California because it was of poor quality and would not sell at home. It is said that there are 6,000 makers of shoes and boots in San Francisco, but only one-tenth of the boots and shoes worn in California are of home manufacture, whereas if we purchased California-made boots and shoes instead of 6,000 workmen being engaged there would be nearer 60,000 employed in that home manufacture.

Cigar consumption is cited as an example. As good cigars are made here as anywhere it is alleged, and the stock from which made is the same as that employed at the East. But the same stock can be rolled here and would be to the full extent of our need if we would ask for and prefer California brands.

We have often said that there is no sentiment in trade, that men buy to the best advantage for themselves. But it may be conceded that there is something akin to sentiment in the consumption of home products as against Eastern productions, and it is of a character that must be encouraged.

We do not think, however, that the "Bulletin's" informant is justified in placing the blame for small consumption of home products wholly upon sentimental regard for Eastern brands. There would seem to be no good reason why we cannot put up as good condensed milk here as can be done at the East. Our workmen ought to be able to make as good a shoe or boot. We ought to be able, and are, to produce just as good cheese; and as for olive oil and canned vegetables we can and do put up as good, and in the case of oil, better goods than most that we receive from abroad. California olives properly cured are as good for general consumption as any we can procure from abroad, there being no reason, say expert growers, why our soil will not produce as good an olive as that grown around the Mediterranean.

In the matter of pork we bring the pickled article from the East and smoke it here because it is admitted that in this warm climate our pork is not so good as that grown in cold climates. Why we should import dressed poultry from the East, or butter and eggs, or for the matter of that cheese of any kind is incomprehensible. And so with a long list of articles representing some millions of money which we send East for supplies annually.

Primarily our duty is to conserve home production and manufacture by preferring home-made goods. That is a species of loyalty to the State that ought to be encouraged, even at some sacrifice. With markets of consumption so far from us, we should do everything that we can to build up home industries, because that means the retention of money here and the employment

of the maximum of industrious people and consequent comparative prosperity for all.

But if this sentiment is commendable, it remains that there is another against which it is hard to battle, and that will be overcome only after a long time and much education of public taste. The sentiment is that referred to in the "Bulletin" article, the memory of the things of the East for one thing, and attachment to brands for another, while the idea that an importation, because it is an importation, is better, goes a long way to discourage the consumption of home products.

But there are other factors to be considered. One of these is the fact that home manufacturers do not make the people familiar as do the Eastern people, with the brands of their goods. The Eastern producer is a persistent advertiser. He makes his brand and its praises so familiar to the eye that when desire is to be satisfied the mind at once recalls the advertised brand. Take it in the matter of boots and shoes, how many people can name a California brand of that product, while every other man and woman one meets can name some one or more "makes" of Eastern boots and shoes. So, too, with a long line of far and can goods, and a great list of products which we produce, and that are just as good as the imported article, but with the brands of which the people are not familiar.

Some time ago the "Record-Union" urged that a home product exhibition be held in this city, at which only articles produced in this city and vicinity should be shown in one class, and articles produced in California outside of this county might be shown in another class. The idea embodied in that suggestion was that of advertising to the people a knowledge of home manufactures and production, which it is safe to assume they do not now have. The fact that the Eastern merchant and manufacturer is a good advertiser and a persistent one, very largely accounts for their success among us. The examination of the advertising columns of the California press will prove this.

Another reason to be taken into account is that the Eastern product is sold at a lower figure in most cases than the home product. The production and manufacture is so much greater in volume there than here, that there is content with a much smaller margin of profit, while the California manufacturer with a much smaller area for disposal of goods and a greatly limited clientele, and hence a far smaller volume of output, feels it to be necessary to realize greater profit, or, as is probably true in many cases, his cost of production and manufacture is really higher.

The great mass of the people wish to get as good an article as they can for the least possible money, and hence there is enormous sale of goods where the asking is not for a particular brand, while who makes the goods and where they are produced cuts no figure. The East as a rule can for the reasons given undersell us, and hence under such asking our manufacturers suffer.

There are still other reasons which suggest themselves, but it is not necessary to catalogue them all. But despite all that is to be said regarding sentiment, cheapness and attachment to brands it remains that it is a duty to conserve home manufactures and home production by consuming California goods even at some sacrifice.

That course persisted in for a considerable time would bring California products into greatly more prominence, and would result in the building up of home manufactures to a large extent, and finally enable makers and producers to more evenly compete with the production of the East in the scale of prices. But the home manufacturer must by all manner of devices advertise his product; not spasmodically and infrequently, but boldly and persistently, making the outgo to that end a part of the risk and venture. When he does this he will be able to make note of an agreeable change in the volume of his trade, to its betterment.

WHY NOT ABANDON THEM? Since otlographic wills cause so much trouble; since they are so often disputed and defeated; since there is generally about them an air of peculiar secrecy, especially where the bequests are large and unusual, why not abandon them? Why permit them to have recognition? The making of a will is a privilege, not a right. A man's rights die when his body dies. What remains is the

right of the State to say what shall be done with the goods and chattels held by virtue of the law recognizing ownership. The dead can do nothing; it is the grace of the law only that gives the will any value. It is, in fact, an invention of civilization which has the power to deny to any man the privilege of making a will that society will engage to carry into effect for him, when he cannot act for himself.

Society has the power to say that the property of decedents shall be disposed of according to schedules of descent and distribution that it may prescribe, and in the case of the estates of intestates, does prescribe. Why not, therefore, refuse recognition to any will except it is made in the presence of disinterested witnesses, made public by attestation of certain officials, and it will itself have vitality only when it is properly registered, filed and recorded in a public office, the record, however, to be kept secret as to its contents?

What harm could any estate take under such a system? Would it not remove the incentive for forgery, kill off at one stroke the production of supposed lost wills and testaments making that one which is recorded and locked up in the vaults of the Registrar of Wills the only one that the courts may receive and act upon?

Is the United States to do police duty for Spain? While it is our duty to enforce the neutrality laws, is there any need to go to the extent of banging dangerously with cannon and shot at vessels that leave harbors of the United States with their papers all right, and after having been searched for contraband? Yet that is what happened to the steam schooner Commodore. She left Tampa with clear papers, and after a search by the revenue officers, and shortly after was followed by the revenue cutter McLean and fired at with solid shot and very nearly hit. Suppose that shot had struck the Commodore and have sunk her and her crew, who would have been responsible for that loss of life and property? Not the Government, because it cannot be pursued in damages. Some one, however, gives the orders that reduces our revenue boats to police patrols in the interest of Spain under the neutrality laws. Of course we must preserve the attitude of a neutral, and of course we must stop the outgoing filibusters and the shipment of arms, but cannot our ports be watched and vessels searched without going to the extreme of firing solid shot at and into them?

George W. Cable in the "Atlantic Monthly" contends that old age is not so much a matter of flesh and blood conditions as of soul and heart conditions. There is a world of truth in that. We have known many very old men of 40, and many young men of 65, bless their gray hairs and bald pates. Mr. Cable, with most pleasant humor comments upon the subject:

When a hearty man tells his years he is confessing not their burden, but only their dignity. Strictly, his soul's experience, not the years, are his age; and as for the body, if we come to fine

distinctions, we know well enough it is only somewhere between three and seven years old in the oldest of us. At 50 the soul has just moved into its eighth new body, which is its oldest, nevertheless. Our very substitutes for flesh and blood share the soul's honors. We would never say, for example, that Rear Admiral Tour-des-Indes is 77 except his cork leg, which is scant 30, and his wig, which is only 9. His body, both natural and artificial, is just the age of his stout old soul. Nor when he has dropped anchor at last in the haven we spell with two e's, shall we think of his body as being any older than on the day the soul vacated it.

The Los Angeles "Herald" in inviting communications upon the right and wrong of suicide, says:

The attempt to commit suicide is regarded in common law as an indictable misdemeanor, but it is not generally so recognized in the United States. In Massachusetts it has been decided that it is not a criminal offense; in New York the attempt still constitutes an offense under the Penal Code. In California as soon as a man's injuries are dropped anchor at last in the haven we spell with two e's, shall we think of his body as being any older than on the day the soul vacated it.

While at common law attempts to commit suicide are with us crimes, we do not so declare it by statute. Section 400 of the Penal Code holds any one who aids or encourages another to commit suicide to be guilty of a felony, but the statute has not gone to the other extent.

A telegraph operator who has been some time in the service of the insurgents in Cuba has returned to this country and tells us that both sides in Cuba have simply "spread themselves" to report as news, victories that have never had place in truth. This is as has been suspected. Cuban news is to be taken with a double margin of allowance.

Well Pleased. "I say, Bobby, did you hear your sister say if she enjoyed the exhibition we gave last night?"

"She was well pleased with your part, Mr. Featherly. She told me you made a perfect exhibition of yourself."-Tit-Bits.

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FRED TROUT, 802 J STREET.

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. 8:30, 10:30 and 7. Catholic-St. Francis, Twenty-sixth and K, 6, 8, 10:30; Sunday-school, 2:30. Adventist-1816 G. 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 Thirty-third, 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-Forsters' Building, I street, between Seventh and Eighth.

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Here both silver and gold are above par. We don't care which you bring. While this sale continues we'll give you for either the biggest values in fresh, reasonable merchandise that you ever knew dollars to command. Not a day or hour from store opening to store closing while this sale is on but you'll find items to interest you in every department, and if self-interest sways you in making your purchases, we shall, beyond doubt, do business with you. Mail orders filled at these prices if they reach us in time.

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HALE'S SEMI-ANNUAL Clearance Sale!

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Dress Goods Reductions.

All-wool and Wool-mixed Fancy-weave HOMESPUN CHEVIOTS and TWO-TONE ALPACA, in rich, changeable effects, thirty-five choice patterns, 36 to 40 inches wide. Formerly 50c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 25 CENTS.

45-inch All-wool FRENCH SERGES, fine finish. Comes in twenty-five shades. Formerly 50c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 30 CENTS.

4-inch Black All-wool MOHAIRS, DIAGONAL and GRANITE SUITINGS in ten choice patterns. Also, 45-inch All-wool Fancy CHEVIOTS. Formerly 75c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Silk and Wool-mixed CHEVIOTS, 43 inches wide. Your pick of twelve choice patterns. Formerly \$1 a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 60 CENTS.

Fancy Silks. Heavy Corded Bengaline, Fancy Satin Taffeta, Gros de Londres in Persian and Brocade effects, and Fine Black Swivel Silks. About sixty different pieces to pick from. Former prices, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Straw Hat Reductions. Our finest Straw Hats for men-the celebrated KNOX make, that were formerly \$2 50 and \$3 each. CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1 90.

Some Fine Split Braids in the newest yacht shape. Also, some Knox soft braids that have been \$2 each. CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1 15.

Men's Yacht-shape White Straw Hats, in Milan and Bennett braids. Formerly \$1 25 and \$1 50 each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Men's Straw Hats in yacht shape; not all sizes in this lot. Formerly \$1 and \$1 25. CLEARANCE PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Men's Work Hats in white and mixed braids; light, soft and comfortable. Former prices, 15c and 25c each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Wash Goods Reductions. We have been through the entire line of Wash Dress Goods, and you'll now find the choicest of this season's fancies ticked at prices greatly under value.

LOT 1-DRESS GINGHAMS, LLAMA CLOTHS and TOLLE DU LAINES. Formerly 10c and 12 1/2c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 5 CENTS.

LOT 2-All our Fine ORGANDY LAWNS; choice patterns made for 1896. Regular 15c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 10 CENTS.

LOT 3-GRASS LINENS in pretty openwork and small embroidered stripes. Formerly 20c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 12 1/2 CENTS.

LOT 4-DRESS SATINES in pretty figured and stripe effects. Formerly 12 1/2c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 8 1-3 CENTS.

LOT 5-DRESS DUCKS and PIQUES, in light and medium grounds. Formerly 12 1/2c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 8 1-3 CENTS.

LOT 6-White-Ground FRENCH PIQUES, with small neat fast colored figures. CLEARANCE PRICE, 6 1/2 CENTS.

LOT 7-All our Imported SCOTCH GINGHAMS that have been 25c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 15 CENTS.

LOT 8-All our 20c and 25c White NAINSOOK DRESS PLAIDS and STRIPES. CLEARANCE PRICE, 12 1/2 CENTS.

Ladies' Evening Undressed Kid Gloves, among them the famous Maggioni make. This lot includes all our \$1 50 line. CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1.

Ladies' Nightgowns. Fancy White Gowns; good materials, nicely trimmed and finished; includes our best \$1 and \$1 25 values. CLEARANCE PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Ladies' Fancy White Gowns, our regular \$1 50 grades, in new, pretty patterns. CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1.

Ladies' Fancy Gowns; not a complete line, but they are rare bargains, as they've sold at \$3 and \$3 50 each. CLEARANCE PRICE, \$1 50.

Infants' Cloaks. Infants' Short Cloaks, in light fancy checks, new style collar and puff sleeves. Formerly \$1 25 each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Buggy Robes. Fancy Figured and Fringed Linen Buggy Robes. Former prices, \$1 and \$1 25. CLEARANCE PRICE, 70 CENTS.

Neckwear.

Plaid Bows for ladies and boys. Just the thing to wear with a shirt waist. Former price, 25c each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Ladies' Colored Teck Scarfs; a good assortment of colors and patterns. Formerly 12 1/2c to 15c each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Fans. All our Telescope Fans that have been 15c and 20c each. CLEARANCE PRICE, 10 CENTS.

Veiling. Colored Veilings, in plain Tuxedo and dotted effects. Colors, gray, navy, tan and brown. Former prices, 20c and 25c a yard. CLEARANCE PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Dress Shields. In both rubber-lined and stockinet. Worth up to 25c pair. CLEARANCE PRICE, 8 1-3 CENTS.

Ladies' Gloves. Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves. Colors, brown, tan, black and gray. Values range from 15c to \$1 25. CLEARANCE PRICE, 30 CENTS.

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