

DAILY RECORD-UNION ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY Office Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A Seven-day Issue. For one year... \$6 00 For six months... \$3 00 For three months... \$1 50

THE WEEKLY UNION (12 Pages). Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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CORONADO—Hopkins & Cox, Coronado Hotel. SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—C. T. Cearley, 1113 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 Book-er," Chicago.

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Occasional rain Tuesday; brisk to high southeast winds, shifting to southwesterly.

A MOST IMPORTANT MATTER—SHALL WE PADLOCK FACTORY DOORS? The beet-sugar industry is full of highest promise for California.

It means, if successful, millions of dollars income to this people. Just now the question of its promotion or abandonment hangs by a thread.

We have the soil and climate in all requisites for the growth of the sugar-beet, and in manufacturing capacity we can be equal to the expression of all the sugar-beets our people can grow.

The simple truth is, that California can grow sugar enough at a handsome profit to supply all possible demand.

Last May and June Mr. E. C. Burr, manager of the Alameda Sugar Company, was in Germany looking over the sugar situation. He says, in C. W. Gammon of Walnut Grove in this county, writing in response to inquiries concerning the feasibility of beet-sugar growing in this section and of the product finding market.

"I visited over fifty factories in Germany, including all the sugar factories. The latter were, of course, closed down. In the others the greatest activity prevailed, and in answer to my inquiry as to the principal market for their products the invariable reply was 'The United States'."

"Again, in the Berlin Exposition there were two series of cubes showing respectively the German imports and exports. The largest cubes were, naturally, representative of their dealings with other European nations, taken collectively. The second export cube was marked 'United States of North America,' and was but slightly smaller than their exports to European States. Interested, I turned to the import cubes, and there, nearly at the top of the column, was a little cube about four inches each way, to represent what they took in exchange from us. I should say Germany exports to us about sixty-four times as much as she imports from us. They are eating turkey at our expense, while we gnaw crow."

In still another letter to Mr. Gammon, answering further concerning the growing of sugar-beets in this section and the marketing of them at Alameda works, Manager Burr says: "Our price for next season, provided we operate, will be \$4 per ton of beet delivered at factory."

"We have a good location for a factory, and other things being equal ought to increase our capacity, but conditions prevail which tell us not to do it. I have mentioned above 'IF WE OPERATE,' but the consensus of opinion of our stockholders at present is, that if free trade ideas are to continue, we shall do better to close the factory—so it is uncertain."

"With refined sugar from Europe offered in New York, duty paid, at \$3 60 per 100 pounds, and China sugar laid down in San Francisco at \$3 92, there is no encouragement for the domestic producer at \$4 cost and one-half cent extreme margin."

"In November prices generally fall, and the result for three years has been that we stand just even."

Really, these letters need no comment; they furnish sufficient food for thought by all who wish to see our agriculture varied by large acreage in sugar-beets. But unless protection is afforded our agriculturists they cannot compete, as is shown, with the foreign producers and manufacturers.

Every vote for free trader Bryan—and he frankly confesses that he is a free trader, and says that he never will change his views—means death, so far as a vote can visit it, to the home sugar industry and the LOSS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to California agriculturists and mechanics and laborers.

We paid for foreign sugar in gold coin in 1891... \$106,728,216 1892... 104,408,813 1893... 116,255,784

1893... 126,871,889 Total... \$453,264,702 Until 1890 there was a duty of 2 1-3 cents a pound on foreign sugar. This yielded to the Government \$54,000,000 revenue annually, which went to the support of Government that the people must maintain by revenue raised in one form or another. In 1890 sugar was made free, but a bounty of two cents on home-made sugar was substituted. Under this law factories were built and sugar-beet growing industry thrived.

When the Democratic party came into power the Gorman-Wilson bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee of the House, of which Mr. W. J. Bryan was a member, and the bounty was struck down, though Congress had covenanted with the people that it should remain at least fifteen years, and investment was made on the good faith of that promise.

What was the result? One dollar a ton less was paid to sugar-beet growers in California and Nebraska, for instance; a loss to them of \$400,000 a year. Many factories closed down, and some went under the Sheriff's hammer; plantations were abandoned and hands discharged along the whole line. At the same time little Sweden increased the number of her factories from 4 to 19. Germany doubled her product at once, and the import of sugar from China jumped from 6,561,975 pounds in 1891 to 27,246,095 in 1895. Egypt began to employ tramp steamers to send sugar to us from that quarter of the globe, and America became the dumping-ground of sugar for the product of coasts and other cheap labor.

The average consumption of sugar is sixty-four pounds per person. All of this could have been produced at home. That would have meant disbursement: For farm labor... \$64,000,000 Factory labor... 36,000,000 Allied labor and supplies 25,000,000

Total... \$125,000,000 The acreage necessary for such production and supply is placed by experts at 2,000,000, and the men employed in the industry at 200,000, while the investment necessary of capital would have been \$160,000,000.

The question, then, is will Americans vote to put a padlock on the door of the factories? For Mr. Bryan said in Congress in 1892, in the debate on the bounty bill: "I deny the right of any Congress to bind a future Congress by a legislative act of that kind. The difference between a protective tariff and a bounty is only a difference in form."

In committee he declared that a protective tariff is robbery, and that whoever asks it asks to be licensed to rob.

The Democratic platform denounces and boldly demands removal of protection of all forms, save for revenue only, and that will not, as it never has done, protect American industries.

The Republican platform declares emphatically for a tariff so adjusted as to admit without restraint those articles which will not injure the American wage earner and producer by unfair competition, and for a tariff that will protect American labor industry, manufacture and production.

It especially promises protection to the sugar interests along with others of first moment.

But Mr. Bryan says "the tariff can wait." Why should it wait? While it waits who is to pay the piper? Who to save factories from falling into ruin? Who is to pay the interest on the capital invested and earning nothing for its owners? Who is to gain by the waiting and who to lose? Who but the American worker, investor and producer in the sugar industry for one lot of people and hundreds of thousands in other groups. They who will gain are the German, Swedish, Egyptian and Chinese growers, workers and investors.

One vote for Bryan and one against a Republican Congressman are two votes to close a great avenue to the worker and skilled mechanic, on the specious plea that the consumer will get sugar a little cheaper, casting out of account the tens of thousands who, because of this free trade doctrine will be unable to use sugar at all, have to be content with a crust and remain unable to contribute to the consumption of the products of those who do gain possibly on the 64 pounds of sugar they use—in the aggregate but a few cents.

And all this that the American farmer shall not grow sugar beets, the American mechanic not set up sugar expressing machinery, and the American worker not labor in the sugar factory.

REASONS WHY. Electors should cast their ballots for Congressman Johnson irrespective of party, of prejudice, like, dislike, sentiment or anything else, except for the sake of securing a Republican Congress to operate for protection in harmony with President McKinley.

They should vote for him because he is the first California Congressman to put on the road to success the claim of California to \$4,000,000 due to us from the Federal Government.

Because he is a skilled legislator. Because he is a broadly representative man for the whole district.

Because Mr. Johnson has commanded in a first term more prominence for the district than any Congressman we have had.

Because he is the first Congressman from the Capital City.

Because in a second term he will be even more useful to the district, and can do even more for its people than he did in his first term, a new man is Congress being always handicapped.

Because he is a powerful advocate for protection to home industries.

Because he is the friend of silver without being a radical or a mere theorist, and is in the best sense a bi-metalist.

Five distinct instances have come under our notice within four days of point-blank refusal to invest money in sound industries, to lend money in first-class security, to buy improved property for further improvement, to rent improved and fruitful lands on long term and low rental, and to extend loans on glided security. One of these offers ran

up into the thousands, and none of them were small. In every instance the response was, "The offer is good. The security is no first class. The opportunity is a desirable one. The money is plentiful for the purpose desired, but the matter cannot have consideration until after election. If the result is to restore confidence the deal can be made." In no one of these cases is the party or institution refusing actuated by any partisan spirit. It is in every case a cold business matter viewed from the prudent business ground. Why this distrust? Why is business partially paralyzed? Why has investment ceased? Why are men refusing to enter upon new and inviting transactions? Has any proposition ever advanced by the Republican party occasioned such alarm, timidity or cowardice? Is there anyone predicting a panic or any business disaster if the Republican party wins, as it will, on the 3d of November? What is that ties the hands of enterprise now and stops the healthful flow of business blood in the veins of commerce? Why are enterprisers trembling that ought to be secure, strong and vigorous? It is all to be accounted for by the threat of the Bryanites. The business world is menaced by Bryanism; the confidence of the investors and promoters of workers and inventors, of employers and employes, has been shaken by the fear of hard and stringent times should Bryanism win.

The story is repeated that Judge Catlin released Black, the diamond robber, on insufficient bail. This is not true, as has been shown in these columns. The bond was not fixed, and seldom ever is in criminal cases by the court. It is what the District Attorney desires it to be. In the Black case the District Attorney determined the amount of the bond. The more Judge Catlin is assailed by our evening contemporary the more certain is his election made. The people know Judge Catlin to be honest, capable in the highest degree, equal to the duties of the office he fills, of unquestioned integrity and untiring devotion to duty. They have tried him in many official positions, and he has never been found wanting. The people will settle the matter at the polls, and settle it in favor of the tried and capable jurist and honest man, A. P. Catlin.

"Sixteen to one" is not the only means of attaining the end of plentiful silver money. Let the Government coin all the silver it now owns and may purchase, and make all the amount of silver coinage tender to the amount of \$50. Stop coinage of gold or issue of paper based on gold in denominations below \$20. Issue for convenience a silver note for \$20. Thus we will put silver into plentiful circulation for domestic uses, retain gold for exchange and foreign purchases, and not drive it out of the country, create a panic nor will it debase our currency. The plan is feasible, and pending international agreement will effect all that the people desire regarding the currency. The Republican party is not bound by its platform to any policy at cross purposes with this plan.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN. Under this heading the "Record-Union" will publish communications from correspondents on topics of interest to the general public. The matter in these communications will be understood to represent only the views of the writers. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer for publication unless so desired, but as a guarantee of good faith.—Eds.

"Third Parties Fail." Eds. "Record-Union": Knowing of your desire to deal only in facts and to correct errors, originate wherever they may, allow me to say that the article under the above heading got into your Sunday's issue from the Washington "Post," contained not only one misstatement, but there were also several important omissions, among which latter was the fact of the election by the American or so-called Know Nothing party, of Henry J. Gardner as Governor of Massachusetts, while the "Post" is in error in stating that the American Protective Association had a distinct Presidential candidate (Curtis) in the field in 1858, as the latter was nominated by the various older patriotic orders and Americans generally under the name of the American party, which held its national convention in Washington City and nominated Curtis; and, of course, few, if any, of the delegates from California as well as delegates from some other States, had ever heard of the A. P. A., as the latter was originally organized by Henry F. Bowers of Clinton, Ia., in his office at that place on March 13, 1857, and in this case seven being the mystic number. The organization did not increase sufficiently rapidly in those few months to make itself generally known in the political field at that date, much less hold a national convention to nominate a candidate for President, although it may be possible that the order may have had one or more delegates at that convention. In connection with the foregoing it may be of interest to the reader to know that Mr. Bowers, who is a native American, and was the first Supreme President of the order, sought the idea so often advanced that it is a Canadian institution, or emanated from the Orange order, or was suggested or put on foot by the British Government, or fostered and directed by American corporations and capital.

H. Sacramento, October 25th.

Real Estate Transfers. The following transfers have been recorded since last report: Estate of Alexander Scroggs to distribute to his heirs, to wit: S. J. and K. Tenth and Eleventh streets; east half lot 3, east half of west half lot 4, west half lot 7, L and M, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

W. F. Ashby et ux to F. R. Bryan—East 10 feet of west quarter and north half of west 10 feet of east 60 feet lot 3, J and K, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Charles F. Johnson to Mary F. Johnson—Lot in Goddard's Addition to Florin, containing 38 acres.

For Your Protection—Catarrh cures in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain mercury or iodide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by cold and damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages. Cold in the head, if repeatedly neglected, results in catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug.

Call and get our prices on stoves. M. Hirsch, 1015 and 1015 J street.

THE CANAL RUNS UP-HILL.

That on Thirty-First Street is to be Improved.

The Supervisors Willing to Pay a Portion of the Expense if the City Stands In.

L. T. Hatfield appeared before the Board of Supervisors yesterday and called attention to the bad condition of the Thirty-first street canal, which is not the proper grade and has also been clogged by refuse matter dumped into it until it has failed to carry off the water from Burns Slough, to drain which it was constructed. The result is that there is every summer stagnant water in the canal that runs through East Park.

Mr. Hatfield said the water all comes from outside the city and he believed it to be the duty of the county to have the canal placed in proper condition, or at least to pay one-half the expense. The City Trustees are disposed to do their share in the matter. The whole work would cost about \$1,000.

City Trustee McKay spoke to the same effect, saying that the city would probably pay one-half the expense. It is very important that the canal should be kept open.

Chairman Morrison reviewed the history of the canal and what had been done by the county and city. For himself, he would be willing for the county to pay two-fifths of the expense. The city could pay a like proportion, and the East Park Association might stand one-fifth. The out in the southern part of the city is not deep enough, and the water is backed up clear to East Park.

Supervisor Curtis said the canal was an advantage to East Park, and he was in favor of the county standing a portion of the expense of putting the canal in good shape.

Mr. Morrison said that if the City Trustees would prepare plans for the work and advertise for bids for the work he would be willing to make a motion for the county to stand two-fifths of the expense.

Mr. McKay thought the county should pay one-half the expense, as the water comes from outside the city.

Mr. Morrison held that as the city is more interested in the matter than the county it should bear more than one-half the cost.

Supervisor Jenkins said the canal was constructed for the benefit of the city, and the county has no jurisdiction over it. The people of the city, who are benefited by it, should care for the canal themselves, and he was opposed to the county bearing any portion of the expense of placing it in proper condition.

City Trustee Devine said his county taxes are more than his city taxes, and the county should not refuse to stand in and bear a part of the expense. The city funds are very low and probably nothing but the city water, but this provision should be made for having it done at least as early as next spring.

Supervisor Todd thought that what benefited the city is also a benefit to the county, and vice versa. The city has been very liberal in starting an expense for the benefit of the county, and the county should be equally liberal.

Supervisor Dremann spoke to the same effect, but Mr. Jenkins maintained that

it was a question of jurisdiction. The city members of the Board of Supervisors had been liberal toward the county, and he would like to vote against anything for the benefit of the city. He would like to have the matter submitted to the District Attorney for his opinion.

Mr. Morrison thought there was no question as to the power of the board to contribute toward the expense of the work. It is true the understanding was that the city was to take care of the canal, but the City Board of Trustees changes from time to time, and unfortunately no provision had been made for the work. The water complained of comes from outside the city and should be taken care of, and he was satisfied the District Attorney would endorse the action of the board in contributing to the care of the canal.

Mr. Jenkins was still opposed to the proposed action, and the discussion was resumed and continued for some time, going over the whole ground again.

Finally the roll was called on Chairman Morrison's motion, and it was adopted, Mr. Jenkins voting no.

STAND BY YOUR HOMES.

Who Are the Friends of Sacramento Now?

(From the Sunday News.) We do not feel that there ought to be any need of appeal to the people of Sacramento to vote for Grove L. Johnson. But, strange as it may appear, there are some people in this town who always get their hammers out whenever a proposition for Sacramento by a Sacramentoan comes forward. If Grove L. Johnson lives in Los Angeles or Stockton or San Jose or any other town and sought the suffrages of the people as a candidate for Congress the people would rise almost to a man to elect him. If his candidacy rested upon the conditions that exist in Sacramento at this time it would be regarded as a test of loyalty to the home community when it came to voting for Congressman, and Mr. Johnson would receive such an enormous majority as would dishearten opponents from without. And there is no more wholesome public sentiment than that which sticks by the home place and stands up for the home interests against all comers.

The peculiar conditions attending the contest for Congressman in this district make doubly binding the responsibility that rests upon the voters of Sacramento. A determined effort is being made to force the Central Pacific Railroad out of the hands of its present owners by foreclosing its debt to the Government. That means the inevitable loss of the great railroad shops to Sacramento, for it is as certain as the rising of the sun that there will be a general breaking up when the Southern Pacific owned by Huntington and his partners undertakes to do its work in the shops here along with the work of the Central Pacific, which will be owned by the Government or someone else.

Does anybody believe that the two rival corporations will even attempt to do their work together? Is there any instance on earth where rival railroads thus dwell together in harmony? Mr. De Vries, Democratic nominee for Congress, openly and distinctly declares in favor of seizing and selling the Central Pacific. Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, openly and distinctly avows himself in favor of extending the Government debt, funding it just as every large debt of the kind is funded and refunded, just as a man renews the note that he finds himself temporarily unable to pay. Who is the friend of Sacramento in this case?

We do not say that we blame Mr. De Vries for his course in advocating a measure that will drive the railroad shops from Sacramento. In the event of that consummation no doubt his home town of Stockton would make a strenuous effort to get some of the big shops there. But how are the people of Sacramento going to look at this question?

But we believe that the local pride of Sacramento and the devotion of its people to their homes and their personal interests will be assayed on November 3d, and that Grove L. Johnson will go out of Sacramento with the greatest majority ever given to a candidate for Congress.

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The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State: Johnson & Musser Seed Company. Formed to deal in seeds, grain, hay and machinery. Place of business, Los Angeles. Directors—J. E. Johnson, Henry C. Johnson, H. Lincoln Musser, Emma C. Musser and James S. Hall. Capital stock, \$15,000 of which \$10,000 have been subscribed.

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L. L. LEWIS & CO. SACRAMENTO, CAL. \$6 75. 16-inch oven, 4-7-inch griddle holes; sliding front hearth, convex covers and centers, and we warrant it to be a good baker and cooker, and that is what the above No. 7 ELM RULE COOK STOVE is and we sell it for \$6 75. If it don't save you \$1 per month in fuel in comparison with many of the old cracked stoves now in use we will refund the money. SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J and 1009 Fifth Street. L. L. LEWIS & CO. SACRAMENTO, CAL.

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS BUGGY. OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. GROCERY AND DAIRY WAGONS, ROAD WAGONS, CARTS, BUCKBOARD, BODDIES, PHAETONS, SURETYS. BAKER & HAMILTON, Sacramento. ASK FOR OUR 68-PAGE VEHICLE CATALOGUE.

Eagleson's WOOD! WOOD! OPENING Fall and Winter Underwear, Neck Dress, Hosiery, Fancy Shirts, Gloves, Etc. The LARGEST and best stock ever shown in this city. Lowest Prices EVER OFFERED. J and Seventh Streets.

White Oak Stove Wood. \$5 PER CORD. In five-cord lots. \$5 25 in cord lots and other wood in proportion. Send postal card or telephone. Sunset Red 781. Capital No. 547. Your order will be filled. FAIR OAKS WOOD CO. 015-TTSu2p2w

A Cat Watches a Mouse. No more cautiously than we watch our prescription department. We are determined to become known as the safest prescriptionists in the city. We expect public confidence, because we do our very best to merit it. We want to fill your prescriptions, because we are positive we can perform the work precisely right. FRED KOLLIKER, Druggist, S. W. Cor. Sixth and J.

BLOOD POISON. WHAT'S THE USE? YOU CAN'T GET ANY BETTER. PACIFIC BREWERY STEAM BEER IS UNEXCELLED. Brewery, Ninth and F sts.

NEW BREW. Snap a Kodak. At any man who has just swallowed a glass of NEW BREW. And you will get a portrait of a man brimming over with pleasant thoughts. Such quality pleases everyone. BUFFALO BREWING CO., SACRAMENTO, CAL.