

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, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.50 For three months, \$1.00

Uptown Branch Office. At A. C. Tuttle'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). Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter. Record-Union Telephone.

Editorial Rooms, Red 131 Business Office, Black 131 Special Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, corner Tenth and J streets.

Western Business Offices. The Tribune Building, New York City. Western Business Office, "The Bookery," Chicago.

Northern California—Cloudy weather, with rain Sunday in northern portion; fresh, southwesterly winds.

AMERICAN LOYALTY TO FAIR PLAY. An Englishman writing in "Harper's Weekly," and who has observed much, remarks upon the orderliness of the meetings during the late heated campaign.

I have been present at some of the largest meetings in New York and Chicago, and have never yet heard a serious interruption, or seen a man thrown out, or a platform stormed, or a speaker howled down, or, indeed, any of the lively demonstrations which form the humor and excitement of an English election.

In England it would have been regarded as one of the ordinary incidents of a campaign, and forgotten in a couple of days. Yet I am told that this is a moment of high party feeling and unusual enthusiasm, and that not since the war have there been such stirring times.

I went a few months ago to hear a gentleman speak in the Madison-square Garden. It was a hot night, and over 20,000 people were in the hall. Most of them laid aside their coats and vests, which I took to be a hopeful sign of war-like preparations.

There is a gentleman in question would not speak to us, but he pulled out a manuscript and began to read it. I was petrified with horror. I expected every moment to see this vast gathering arise and howl him down.

We have quoted so extensively because of the value of the recital of this observing and critical Englishman. It conveys a lesson that perhaps not all our own people have thought upon fully.

Outside of the attempt to howl down Bourke Cockran in West Virginia and Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky, the assault upon a Republican headquarters in Central Indiana, the silly action of the Yale students, and the rotten-egging of Colonel Irish in Nebraska, there has not been any disturbance or interruption worthy of serious consideration in the past, the most heated campaign since the dark eve of the war of the rebellion.

Let me have had not less than 20,000

political meetings and fully 8,000,000 of our people have attended them. The blackguard press has done its best to incite the vicious to deeds, and the politicians themselves have gone far in the direction of arraying class against class in a way calculated to arouse angry passions and inaugurate unlawful proceedings.

We have had, in short, over a vast country a campaign of abnormal proportions and qualities, and one that was apparently surcharged with inflammable material. Yet the peace has not been preserved, life has not been sacrificed, mob law has not lifted its head, and, on the whole, good nature, kindness and forbearance have ruled among the people.

THE VOTING MACHINE. The probability is that the constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to adopt voting machines has prevailed. If so it will be the privilege of that body at the approaching session to fix upon one or more machines with which to try the experiment.

We have seen three different patterns of these devices, any one of which is a vast improvement upon the ballot box. The advantages of the machine system are these: It enables the voter to select the names for which he wishes to vote as easily as now and probably with less difficulty.

It insures against fraud and gives quick returns. Opposite each name will be found a button, or a slot for a ball, or a key, or other device. The voter presses the button, or drops a ball in the hole, or turns the key, and instantly his vote is recorded for that name, and the hole closes, or the button or key locks, so that no matter how often touched another record cannot be made.

There is a large element of truth in this, and it is bold to say it as Professor Gunton does, regardless of the infamy or the defensive character of trusts. This is set up for them, however, in this consideration nothing by way of excuse. The nation has shown its capacity to legislate against and

As each vote is deposited a total is recorded by the same instrumentality that recorded the voter's will. When the last voter has left the booth and the polls are closed, all that remains to be done is to open the total window of the machine and read the result. There will be found the total number of votes recorded, the total cast for each candidate, and where a voter declined to vote for a candidate a cipher will appear.

The election board then makes an official transcript of the totals, proves them by the poll list and the voting cards and the election is at an end. There are no ballots to be manipulated, no weary hours of tallying to be worried through, no mistakes to be made by stupid clerks, no wrangling over ballots to ascertain the intent of the voters, and better than all no recounts. New York long ago got away from recounts by destroying her ballots at the close of the count. The machine improves upon that method.

There is still another great virtue in the machine system, it gives the complete and indisputable result of the election to all the people, through the news channels of the day, within an hour after the close of the polls and thus relaxes the tension that is upon the public mind during the count as now carried on. It would seem, also, that "stuffing" the ballot box would be impossible under the new election process, and that the machine will thus conserve still more the interests of clean government.

RAILROADING AND LEGISLATION. Henry Clews, in "Gunton's Magazine" for November, discusses the problems of railway management. He concludes, after a pretty thorough examination of his subject, that while in some cases there has been dishonesty and carelessness in boards of directors, these features are rapidly disappearing as construction diminishes and economy in management becomes more obligatory.

for November, discusses the problems of railway management. He concludes, after a pretty thorough examination of his subject, that while in some cases there has been dishonesty and carelessness in boards of directors, these features are rapidly disappearing as construction diminishes and economy in management becomes more obligatory.

Our conclusion is that the railways of the United States, having been as a rule private enterprises, were constructed largely on speculative principles, among which honesty was not in all cases the primary consideration; that the great losses inevitably entailed on innocent people have been distributed and mainly forgotten; that the water is being squeezed out of corporate fictions capital by the force of natural laws, and that eventually the roads with rare exceptions will arrive at a dividend paying condition on the price paid by the ultimate owners.

It has been and is a common opinion that more of the criminal element comes out of the foreign-born of our population than of the native born. To disabuse the public mind of this idea, Mr. H. H. Hart, General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, has undertaken in an essay in the "American Journal of Sociology."

It is a statistical study, and we have no reason to doubt his figures or statements, though we confess surprise because of their radical character. Mr. Hart attempts to prove that injustice has been done to our foreign-born population by accepted interpretations of criminal statistics. His claims are that, as a matter of fact, the foreign-born population furnishes only one-

thirds as many criminals in proportion as the native born; that while it is true that the native-born children of foreign-born parents as a whole furnish more criminals proportionately than those whose parents are native born, yet in more than half of the States in a way calculated to arouse angry passions and inaugurate unlawful proceedings.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

Professor Gunton, the eminent publicist and student of sociology, says: "One of the most dangerous elements of public sentiment in this country is the growing hostility to capital. The social atmosphere appears to be surcharged with what might almost be termed economic malignity towards every form of address of capital. Although it is universally admitted that capital is necessary to industrial development and national prosperity, there is a growing presumption that the capitalist is a dangerous person. Much of this feeling, for feeling it is, has been created by the demagogical attitude of the press towards trusts. So much has been said against trusts that everybody feels at liberty to denounce them as an unmixed evil on general principles, regardless of any specific facts.

There is a large element of truth in this, and it is bold to say it as Professor Gunton does, regardless of the infamy or the defensive character of trusts. This is set up for them, however, in this consideration nothing by way of excuse. The nation has shown its capacity to legislate against and

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

control trusts that are opposed to public policy and detrimental to the general interest, and to permit and approve of those organizations which are commendable. That there are some trusts to be commended, Professor Gunton thinks will not be doubted by any one who inquires into the matter.

L. L. LEWIS & CO. SACRAMENTO, CAL. CARVING SETS. 3-PIECE CARVING SETS, CONSISTING OF KNIFE, FORK AND STEEL, FOR 90 CENTS. 350 of the above sets are offered, commencing to-day, at 90 CENTS PER SET.

A GREAT HIT AND AT THE PROPER TIME. It is always a great item to be strictly up-to-date at the proper time. A little study of the people's wants as the season approaches will always find you strictly in the swim.

WANTED. INFORMATION AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF MRS. ELLEN CARNEK, wife of Lewis Carner, who deserted her nearly twenty years ago.

NOTICE. A rebate is now payable at the County Treasurer's office on personal property tax collected by the Assessor for the year 1896.

PRINTING. D. JOHNSTON & CO. 410 J STREET. ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED.

W. F. FRAZER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER, CORNER FIFTH AND L STREETS, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

It's Easy to Get Along

In this world if you will only go at it in the right way. Taking advantage of our advertised bargains is one of the best possible ways---helps to great saving. Experience has proved to shoppers that our type descriptions are backed by true merit.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.

Dress Goods. Monday we shall begin to close out a fine assortment of Dress Goods, comprising Iwo-tone Fancy Weave Boucle. Imported French Serge in firm strath twill, and a heavy quality Tricot Cloth in about 20 shades.

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