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

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Weather Forecast. Northern California—Probably occasional rain Sunday, preceded by a partial clearing Sunday morning; brisk to high southerly winds.

WAR AND DYNAMITE.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" recently opened a debate on the question whether a state of war will justify an assault upon a city of the enemy by dropping dynamite bombs from balloons.

There are two sides to the question for the people who are still ultra-sensitive of human suffering and of the horrors and cruelties of war. But it requires a very fine line indeed to mark a distinction between dropping a dynamite bomb upon a city and firing one into it from a gun on the ground.

We confess to inability to see where in there is any more cruelty in one than in the other case. Our own Government has encouraged the construction of pneumatic guns for the very purpose of throwing shells loaded with dynamite.

The Zalsinsky dynamite gun has been as much debated as any other modern invention in arms, but at no time was the objection raised that to throw missiles by it was opposed to the rules of warfare as accepted by civilized peoples.

In the war of the rebellion the casting of Greek fire upon a town or city was condemned, and those who proposed it were roundly cursed and outlawed by sensible people. But wherein lies the difference between a shell loaded with dynamite and cast into a city and a rocket loaded with Greek fire thrown into a city to destroy property and life?

One burns with a flame that is practically indistinguishable and with an odor that is death to all within its influence. But the dynamite shell tears human beings into pieces, and the effects of its explosion are terrific and awful.

When stones, spears and huge timbers were thrown by the catapult into crowded towns, might not the ancient friends of humanity have protested against the inhumanity of the suggestion, had someone proposed the use of explosive shells instead, such as are common in modern times? Maceo's forces in the Cuban war are now using a field piece known as the dynamite gun, said to be a wonderfully destructive agent. It went out to him from this country, carried by a filibustering crew, headed by Lieutenant Ramos. These guns are thus described by him:

A word as to these guns, which have caused so much comment. In appearance they are not such formidable engines of destruction as they actually are in effect, for they are only about six feet in length, and each one weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. The dynamite gun is formed of three parallel barrels. The right tube holds a cartridge of smokeless powder; the left tube confines compressed air, and the center tube holds the iron projectile, in which is the explosive gelatine—which has three times the force of ordinary dynamite. When the cartridge is exploded in the right barrel of the gun it sets free the compressed air in the left barrel, which rushes suddenly into the center barrel, and hurls the projectile at the enemy. When this projectile strikes, it explodes with tremendous force, not only destroying human life, but uprooting trees and tearing loose the ground and rocks. One can well imagine the effect when it strikes in the midst of a body of troops.

It is said by Lieutenant Ramos that this terrible engine of war when it misses strike in the midst of a body of men works indescribable destruction, ripping up the earth, demolishing houses, and killing all within a large area. It is said that at the battle near Montezuelo a single shot from this gun worked such havoc in the advancing body of the Spanish army that the troops never rallied, but fled in terror in all directions without firing a shot.

In the next battle the gun was fired at a large body of Spanish soldiers, and at each explosion for a long distance around the spot where the shot struck the very earth was cleared, and on the fringe of the space were only to be found dead and dying men, and the

limbs, heads and headless trunks of soldiers, so frightful is its work of destruction.

Seven shots from the gun won that important battle for the Cubans. Shortly after, about September 20th, the insurgents, only a handful of them, but having the dynamite gun, met 3,000 Spanish, commanded by Echague, but the work of the gun was so terrible that the trained soldiers were whipped by the untrained rebels in a few minutes.

Now, a half-dozen of these guns casting shot into a city would do as dreadful work as would dynamite shells dropped from a balloon. Since war means the killing of human beings and the rending of them limb from limb, and the destruction of property of all kinds, why should the balloon bomb appear to us more inhuman than the gun shell?

It is perhaps to be said that in towns and cities women, children and non-combatants are congregated, and against them war is not to be waged under the humane regulations to which civilized nations subscribe, and that the balloon shell would wreak destruction among such. But so, too, will the same shell if cast from a mortar or compressed air gun. In warfare, of course, warning is given to non-combatants to leave a city about to be shelled, and the same regulation of humanity would prevail in case balloons are ever used for dropping missiles upon a doomed city.

In either case property is to be destroyed. In neither case is soldiery especially aimed at, except they are massed in a fort. It is the city that is to be destroyed rather than the soldiers who may happen to be killed. It is the absolute wrecking of a town that is desired to compel the enemy to save it by evacuation or surrender. We cannot understand, therefore, why the humane should be any more worked up over the use of dynamite from a balloon than dynamite from a gun. Either use is fearful and inhuman, just as is all war. More than this, the more destructive war is, the less people will be inclined to engage in it, and the shorter will be its duration.

A GOOD PLAN.

The educational authorities of Omaha became convinced that cigarette smoking is pernicious, and that it was much indulged in by school boys. They resolved to check it and put an end to it if possible. Their plan was unique. They first ascertained that the boys who indulged made less progress in their studies and were least bright generally. This fact they made known in a way that did not appear to come from them.

They put afloat testimony showing that boys who smoke become stunted in mind, are more liable to drift into other vices and acquire what is known as the "cigarette heart." When this heaven had well worked they appealed to the boys' pride and asked them to sign a pledge to abstain from tobacco so long as they were enrolled in the schools. But it was provided that if any boy at any time wished to be released from his pledge, all he had to do was to file the request and his name would be stricken off so he could feel honorably free from the obligation.

The plan worked well. The boys readily signed that which was binding upon their honor and from which they could secure honorable release; but to this date no boy has asked for it. Pride, honor and esprit du corps restrain him, and so cigarette smoking by school boys in Omaha has greatly declined, and is likely to die out.

As a rule one can better appeal to the honor and pride of a boy than to his fears. Persuasion will oftener win with him than punishment, if the lad is approached with reason on the side of the appeal and addressed to his intelligence and sense of right.

PRESERVATIVE OF PEACE.

General Miles is President of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. As such he has reported to the Secretary of War, and the latter to the President in urgent terms, that the coast defenses of the country should be augmented in number, improved in character, and that those now under construction should be rapidly pushed on to completion. No one who knows General Miles believes that he would have signed such a report, except convinced beyond all doubt of the necessity for that which it recommends.

The General believes that while there is no immediate danger of war with any nation, that one of the best of peace preservatives is readiness. It is not so necessary to equip all coast defenses as it is to have the latter ready for equipment. We should first provide for the constructions and for arming a number of them, and then give attention to the arming of all as a secondary activity.

The report of the board is expressive of its belief that if war comes at all it will come without warning, as did the war between France and Germany in 1870, and China and Japan in 1894. General Miles says that of more than sixty European wars of record in this century, in only one case was any formal notice given of intention to begin hostilities.

The Baltimore "Sun" points out that twenty years ago Samuel J. Thilden gave precisely the same advice that is now pressed upon the country by the board of which General Miles is President. The great Democratic statesman said that "a nation's peace and property ought to be adequately protected by preparation in times of peace against even the possibility of war."

Preparation for defense if an influence for peace is a great economy. It is calculated by statisticians that the wars of the last forty years cost the nations involved the enormous sum of \$113,000,000,000.

Dr. Engel, a distinguished German statistician, gives the following as the approximate cost of the principal wars of the last forty years: Crimean war,

\$2,000,000,000; Italian war of 1859, \$300,000,000; Prusso-Danish war of 1864, \$35,000,000; American civil war, 1861-65—North, \$5,100,000,000. South, \$2,300,000,000; Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, \$330,000,000; Russo-Turkish war, 1825-00,000; South African wars, \$8,770,000; Afghan war, \$13,250,000; Servo-Bulgarian war, \$176,000,000.

But these figures, while not exactly agreeing with those of American statisticians, do not include all the cost of war. The individual loss to the members of communities in a state of war is simply beyond the power of calculation with any degree of accuracy, so vast are the sums. The United States is too great a nation; its mission in the cause of civilization is too grand to be imperiled by the chance of accident which may at any time precipitate the country into a conflict of arms with another nation.

The sensible, the practical thing to do is to make ready and keep ready, as the best of means of preventing encroachment that may lead on to war. Nevertheless we do not need such preparation as in Germany, for instance, in the maintenance of a vast standing army that robs industry of its best men and puts upon the people the cost of maintaining in comparative idleness a great body of men.

The Cleveland "Leader" has just been approved by a purity press association or committee, as one of the thirteen great Eastern dailies that are morally clean. If the association will look more broadly it can discover more than thirteen of that order in the great East. Commenting on the approval it has received, the "Leader" says:

Clear water can't be dipped from a foul stream. Bad men can't make a clean newspaper. Men of low instincts and men who elevate the dollar above their honor will produce that which is exactly like them. Mercenary men seldom care how they get money so long as they get it. Back of every newspaper is the quality of the force that makes it. Therefore newspaper editors and publishers should themselves be right-living and right-thinking men. Moreover, they ought to be trained men, for the newspaper profession is governed by a rigid code of ethics which no newcomer can hope to know or understand if known. Some men go into the newspaper business to exploit themselves or their own interests. They have produced what is known as "the new journalism." They are to blame for the scandals that have disgraced the press of America because they are inherently unclean themselves. Some of them are posing as reformed rascals, whereas, like a spoiled egg, they can't be changed except to be made worse.

The people themselves can drive the hypocrites, the scoundrels and the promoters of vice out of the newspaper business by refusing to buy that which is fraudulent, that which is degrading, that which isn't clean and decent throughout.

The Paris "Figaro" says that the press of the United States is urging their country to a war with Spain and that it does not stop to reflect that that means a war with Europe. The Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette" calls "Figaro" down on that proposition, and

reminds it that it is the press of Spain, not of the United States, that is seeking to provoke difficulty. In proof it calls attention to the utterances of "El Imparcial" and "La Ilustracion" of Madrid, and "La Epoca" and "Union Constitucional" of Havana and other papers that uphold the Ministry in its war with Cuba.

The "Gazette" is right, the United States does not want war with Spain. Our press is not urging it. Our people wish the treaty obligations preserved as they are. But they do say that Spain ought to listen to our entreaty in behalf of Cuba, and they do say that they have not a particle of fear of Spain. They have no chip on their shoulder, but if Spain puts one up they do not fear to knock it off, if justification for the act becomes necessary. No, we want no war with Spain, but we do pray for Cuban independence; at least for a speedy end of the war that is ripping up the gem of the Antilles.

It is lamentable, but true, that our foreign commerce has increased in fifty years from \$27,439,713 to \$1,962,318,962, but the total tonnage of our merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce has decreased from 1,047,454 tons to 829,247 in the same time. Theodore Search in his monograph on the subject says that little more than one-tenth of our trade is carried in our ships. Not only is the vast bulk of our foreign trade in other hands, but the great majority of the ships are built abroad, and in some of the chief ports of trade the American flag is almost unknown. Thus we directly give employment to tens of thousands of workers in ports and shipyards that are foreign, while our own workmen beg for employment. So, too, in another matter, we pay immense sums to foreigners to do for us that which we should do for ourselves, namely, in the foreign banking business. We do \$150,000,000 of banking business in South America yearly, yet there is not an American banking house on all that continent. English, Germans and French are our bankers there, and it is to them a source of immense profit, and besides is an important lever in the movement of trade, which of course these foreign bankers divert to their own countries as much as possible.

The instructors in Whittier School who were on trial for cruelty to girl inmates were acquitted last week by the decision of a jury that remained out only long enough to prepare a verdict. Thus ends another supposed scandal. It appears that the unruly girls were subjected only to such discipline as was necessary to preserve order and enforce obedience, and that the chief complaint against the women defendants is a girl of vicious tendencies who had become imbued with the idea that she could run the institution. In all cases of complaints by inmates of reformatory institutions it is well to assume that complainants are insubordinate. The presumption should be in favor of the teachers until it is shown

beyond all doubt that the inmates are improperly treated.

Alas for Posen. The King of Prussia has ordered that the Posen colors be changed to match those of the kingdom. So goes the last of Polish independence, and to display the flag of Poland of old is now a crime.

Extremely Gratified. By the many testimonials he is receiving daily, F. de Wolfe Hennah takes this means of thanking his patrons, as they are too numerous to thank personally. F. de Wolfe Hennah, Optician, Masonic Temple.



Eagleson & CO'S

GRAND STOCK OF THE LATEST HOLIDAY GOODS

POPULAR PRICES!

NECKWEAR, NIGHT ROBES, FANCY SHIRTS, PAJAMA SUITS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, DRESS SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, ETC.

J and Seventh Streets, SACRAMENTO.

San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Look, Children!

To the children making the greatest number of grammatical sentences out of the words that can be made from The Oakland, we will give five pounds French candy to the first, the second three pounds, the third, two pounds, and one pound mixed taffy to the next seven. Each entitled to one trial. To reach us by December 15th. For further information inquire at THE OAKLAND, J 619 St.



BUILDING UP

We're building up higher—need more room to supply the demand for

New Brew.

Costs lots of money, but we're glad to spend it. Makes business hum, and will enable us to maintain the quality of our beer.

BUFFALO BREWING CO., SACRAMENTO, CAL.



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

JUST RECEIVED

The Latest Styles in All Colors of FINE CHEVIOT SUITINGS

Made to Order from \$18.50 Up Fine Gray Worsted from \$17.50 Up Fine French Flannel from \$20.00 Up English Trouserings from \$4 to \$8

JOE POHEIM'S

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Sacramento. 603-605 K St., Sacramento.

STRONG AGAIN! THE ANAPHRODISIC.

From PROF. DR. THORNDYK of Paris is the only remedy for restoring strength under guarantee and will bring back your lost powers and stop, for ever, the dangerous drain on your system. They act quickly, create a healthy digestion, pure, rich blood, firm sinews, rugged strength, steady nerves and clear brain. Imported direct from Paris. Price per box, directions included, \$2.00. For sale by all respectable druggists. Special orders from any person shall receive prompt attention. Dr. V. V. Corradi, Agent, 400 Quincey Building, Chicago, Ill. Kin, Gen'l. & Co., sole distributor for Sacramento and vicinity.

WATERHOUSE & LESTER

WAGON AND CARTRIDGE MATERIALS Hardware, Lumber, Iron, Steel and Coal, Horsehoes and Blacksmiths' Supplies. 709, 711, 713, 715 J St., Sacramento.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

Lot 1—In this lot this week you will see all the newest \$7.50 suits. Some of black cheviot, some of medium and dark chevots, gray tweeds. Very excellently made. It's a good business suit. For this week, \$4.25.

Lot 2—In this lot we have 10 different styles, made to sell for \$10, in chevots and cassimeres. If comparison is worth anything, these suits ought to sell for \$10. This week for \$6.35.

Lot 3—Men's Fall Suits in cassimeres, chevots, clay worsted, fine worsted; black, dark and medium shades; finely made, well fitted and should undoubtedly sell for \$15. They're to go this week at \$9.85.

Lot 4—237 Imported Worsted Suits, plain or fancy patterns—French plaques, English tibets, black and blue. Imported goods. Your tailor would charge you double the money to make you

H. MARKS

Clothes, Furnisher and Footwear, 414-416 K St.

Lot 5—Men's Heavy Cotton Worsted Pants. Not made like overalls, but strongly made and sewed with linen thread. Good value for \$1.25. This week, 75c.

Lot 6—Heavy Corduroy Pants, drab shade. The kind all others sell for \$2.50, some even \$3. Our price this week, \$1.85.

Lot 7—All-wool Pants in worsteds, chevots, etc. We have a large assortment left from suits which we are determined to close out. Worth from \$3 to \$5. This week, \$2.00.

Lot 8—Men's Woolen Gloves, quite a lot on hand. Your gain our loss. 10c.

CREAMERY HEADQUARTERS.

Agency Knight Landing and Woodland Creameries, California, Oregon and Nevada. Wholesale Dealers in California, Oregon and Nevada Products. Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Beans, Vegetables, Fruit, etc. Agents Santa Paula Seedless Lemons.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Large stock of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture of every description. Latest designs in Carpets. JAMES G. DAVIS, 411-413 K St.

STORES OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK EVENINGS, COMMENCING MONDAY.

SANTA CLAUS

HAS WILLING HELPERS HERE.

We are now fairly into the surge and rush of holiday selling. Plans made months—some a twelve month—since have brought the store and stocks into a grand condition of fitness and completeness.

Your interests are ours. It's our desire to be your money savers. Every facility we could command and every thought that our buyers could evolve for assembling the completest stocks at the smallest costs have actively been employed. The results are gratifying and satisfying.

ALL OF THIS WEEK We shall give with every purchase of 50 cents and over one of those handsome pictures of the Yosemite.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Fur. All our stock of fine, wide Angora Fur, satin-lined, in colors white, gray and tan, white with tan tips, and white with gray tips; extra good 50c a yard values. SALE PRICE, 25c YARD.

Linens. Bleached Damask Table Sets, fringed—cloth and one dozen napkins to match—plain white or colored borders; size 8x10 and 8x12; regular \$4 and \$5 sets. SALE PRICE, \$2.85 SET.

Bleached Satin Damask Sets, fringed; size 8x12; worth \$6. SALE PRICE, \$3.45.

Bleached Damask Sets, with fancy openwork borders and hemstitched borders; sizes 8x10 and 8x12; regular \$7.50 and \$9 sets. SALE PRICE, \$5 SET.

Extra Quality Double Damask Sets, handsome patterns, worth \$10 and \$12.50. SALE PRICE, \$7.75 SET.

Damask Cloths, prettily fringed, plain white or colored borders, full 2 1/4 yards long; worth \$1.50 each. SALE PRICE, \$1.

Linens. Fringed Damask Cloths, plain white, gray and tan, worth \$2.50 each. SALE PRICE, \$1.50 EACH.

Handsome Table Linens by the yard reduced as follows: \$1.25 a yard to 88c yard. \$1 a yard to 68c yard. 50c a yard to 38c yard.

3-4 size fine Linen Napkins in a large variety of handsome patterns; worth \$3.50 dozen. SALE PRICE, \$2.45 DOZEN.

5-8 size Linen Napkins, assorted patterns; worth \$1 dozen. SALE PRICE, 70c DOZEN.

Ladies' Suits. Ladies' Ready Made Suits, a fine assortment of cloths to choose from; full ruffle skirt, lined throughout with rustle taffeta, jacket buttons on the fly, and is box-plaited in the back and lined throughout. You'd expect to pay near a half more. SALE PRICE, \$6.95 EACH.

Alpaca. 38-inch Fancy Weave Alpaca, in pretty two-tone effects; ten handsome patterns. Worth 50c a yard. SALE PRICE, 30c YARD.

Mixed Suitings. 35-inch Wide Illuminated Suitings, in pretty two-tone mixtures; nine choice patterns. Extra good 35c value. SALE PRICE, 21c YARD.

Men's Slippers. A large line of Men's Genuine Russia Calf Holiday Slippers, full chamolis lined and worth \$2.50 to \$3 a pair. SALE PRICE, \$1.25 PAIR.

Men's Shoes. A small lot of Men's B. Calf Dress Shoes; made on shapely narrow square toe last; hock and lace style. SALE PRICE, \$1 PAIR.

Foot Warmers. A large lot of Ladies' All-Wool Felt and Knit Footwarmers, with soft leather soles, quilted fleece lined; worth \$1 and \$1.25 a pair. SALE PRICE, 75c.

Men's Handkerchiefs. Men's Plain Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, 20 inches square, hemstitched and a neatly embroidered initial. SALE PRICE, 25c EACH.

Mufflers. Broadened Silk Mufflers, large size, assorted colors; worth \$1 each. SALE PRICE, 50c EACH.

Paints. Children's Paint Boxes, 16 colors, with brush and mixing dishes; worth double. SALE PRICE, 5c EACH.

Sewing Machines. Children's Ideal Sewing Machines, the frame stands 25 inches high; every one tested and full directions with each; at one time they sold at \$5. SALE PRICE, \$2.

The Baby Machine for doll sewing; attaches to any table; turns by crank; were formerly \$1 each. SALE PRICE, 25c.

Toys. An odd lot of Stables and Horses, Grocery Stores, Butcher Shops, Parlor Sets, etc.; prices all cut one-half.

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