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

Subscribers served by carriers at Fifteen cents per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal periodical dealers, newsmen and agents.

The Sunday "Record-Union," twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at $1 50 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICE.

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.

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TWELVE PAGES.

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SPECIAL AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal News Stands and Hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES—Eclectic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SAN DIEGO—News Stand, 860 Fifth street.

CORONADO—Coronado Hotel News Depot.

SANTA BARBARA—Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO—1113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ—Cooper Bros., News Depot.

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

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

"The Tribune" Building, New York City.

Western Business Office, "The Rookery," Chicago.

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

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Fair Sunday, with increasing cloudiness and possibly showers on the southern coast Sunday night; light northeasterly winds.

NOT A DISHONEST NATION.

At a recent meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association, in New York, a Mrs. Lowell, echoing a common pessimistic moan, took occasion to declare in an impassioned address that this is a dishonest nation, adding:

"A nation which for three generations has acquiesced in a system of dishonest appointments to public office, in dishonest work of public officers, in dishonest removals from public office, could not remain honest in other relations. The poison has worked into the very life of our people. We are a dishonest nation. We do not do honest work anywhere." She added that before we could expect thoroughgoing reform the present generation must die off and a new one grow up "under an honest system of public work."

That is all twaddle. The very fact that a civil service organization has existed with a great number of branches and auxiliaries, and that in twenty years time the reform has been worked into most of the branches of the Federal system, and into several of the State systems, is refutation in itself of the indictment of over-zealous women.

It is a good deal as the New York "Times" says in commenting upon the incident, namely, that the explosion is illustrative of the curious feminine inversion of the operation of cause and effect. If we are a dishonest nation we have not been made so by any system of appointments to office, but our dishonesty must have produced and then have sustained the iniquitous system.

From such logic we do not think there is any escape. We are either inherently dishonest, or else we have been dishonest from inception and have been corrupted by practices springing out of our natures—a contradiction within itself. Dishonest nations are because of dishonest grounding rather than because of bad practices springing out of good beginnings.

But the fact is that we began well, were honestly planted and have been making betterments all along, and in this very matter of the Civil Service have made great strides within a shorter time than the most ardent of the reformers expected in their most hopeful imagining.

An inherently dishonest people could not have accomplished what the American people have achieved along very many essential lines of progress. As a matter of fact the dishonesty of which complaint is made, is not a natural development but rather fungus growth that we are ridding ourselves of. Of course the spoils system was and is bad. Of course the doctrine that duty runs first to party and its captains and last to the Government served, is a vicious thing. Of course the buying and selling of place is bad, and low political methods are vicious; and partisanship has run to extremes and resulted in shameful abuses. But these do not prove that we are therefore a dishonest people.

What we accomplish and how we achieve it; what we are, the methods we employ in progressing—these tell the story of our inate honesty and our possible retrogression; the story of the real thought and purpose of the National heart.

It is popular to decry the present, but not a defensible practice. It is true that business competition is sharper and legislation is not as deliberate, nor are legislators of as good mold as formerly, but this is so because business absorbs so much more than it used to do the energies of the best ability, and because of the unhappy delusion that legislation is the panacea for all ills.

But whatever the apparent condition, at the core the people are as honest today as ever, and out of present evils we will rise, are indeed, rising. As a matter of fact there is now a higher grade of honor among business men than formerly. Greater and more business concerns move forward upon trust in men than at any period of our history. The majority of the business transactions of the day are carried on upon faith in personal integrity, and the binding obligation of honor, as well as upon tangible security.

Recently, at the meeting of the American Economical Association at Baltimore, ex-Secretary Fairchild had occasion to express himself upon this subject as applied to the inventor. He gave it as the result of his experience and observation as a man and as an official that the inventor has to rely upon the honor and depend upon the honesty of the officers of corporations. It was added that very rarely indeed are inventors deceived in this reliance.

The New York "Mail and Express," remarking upon this statement, well says:

The inventor, protected in the first instance by the patent laws against the theft of his invention, in the final receipt of his fair share of profit, must depend upon the uprightness and honesty of capitalists who will not juggle their contracts or violate their agreements.

In the same way all business relations, however guarded by law, however protected by statutes, must rely for their ultimate value upon personal uprightnesss and honesty. Without confidence in those qualities, no enterprise could flourish, no business could be successfully prosecuted. These virtues find their root in the Decalogue, and form the sturdy basis of all trade and industry. When they are clouded by distrust or dimmed by suspicion, the wheels of commerce are clogged.

This trust being essential, it is placed and is rarely misplaced. The business heart of the nation is, then, on the whole honest and upright. In dealings between business men honor is less tarnished than it was in the days when knights were belted and physical fear ruled. Among our literary men honor is of high standard, and it has found expression in laws they have promoted for protection of the products of brain. Among our professional men it may be said that the code of honor is well maintained and enforced without the aid of law. In industrial ranks trades unions and industrial associations have gradually been improving the standards, so that it is fair to say that the industrial people of the land are as honest as any other class and need not blush to be compared with their own in any time past.

What we have accomplished in the matter of enfranchising our people and in bettering the ballot system alone are sufficient to prove that such results do not spring from dishonest purpose or that which is capable of conceiving such purpose. Where, then, is the ground on which to stand and assert that we are a dishonest nation? Wherein has the nation as a political body cheated willfully and corruptly? It is very true that we have as a nation perpetrated wrongs, cruelties and injustice by neglect and slow movement to justice. But these have not been in the true sense dishonest acts. Some political methods do proceed upon ignoble levels, but there is consciousness of the fact. Defalcation of public funds has steadily decreased in the Federal Government, and punishment is now inflicted for official malfeasance where formerly it went unpunished. The Government has been harsh and unjust in some of its dealings. It has been cruel in its treatment of the Indian tribes. It has failed to pay where debt was due when it had full ability, and has permitted honest petitioners for relief to which they were entitled to grow gray and go to the grave neglected. But this is not dishonesty, but were results of neglect and culpable procrastination.

The woman who delivered herself so confidently of the expression that we are a dishonest nation spoke from ignorance and slapped truth in the face. For it would have been impossible for a dishonest nation to have done for woman what this has done for the sex. The status of woman in America is in itself a complete refutation of this woman's charge; for it will not be denied that nowhere else has woman been so lifted up as in this land, and nowhere has so much been done for her as in and by the nation one of her sex denounces as dishonest, amidst the plaudits of auditors quite as thoughtless as she was rash.

No, ours is not a dishonest nation. This is not a dishonest generation. On the contrary, it has good reason to claim that it has made advances along all lines of moral improvement, business integrity and national betterment. It has broadened human rights, lifted up the fallen and freed the enslaved; upheld the arms of the courts, provided against new crimes as they have developed and improved along all sanitary lines; greatly moved forward in preventive medicine., in public relief and private charity; immensely added to momentum in all educational activities, introduced reforms in hundreds of directions where needed and accomplished in charitable and humane work more than was achieved in five hundred years preceding our national birth. Such works do not proceed out of a dishonest nation.

Under the fear that pending tariff revision there will be rushed into the country and placed in bond a vast quantity of goods of import under low duty rates, or free, a demand has gone up to Congress for suspension of the bonded warehouse privilege. This involves a very delicate question. Of course, pending a threat to raise the levels of tariff rates, there will be a disposition to load up with staples and luxuries that now come in free or under a less rate than it is anticipated will prevail under the new system schedules. These goods being placed in bond will suffice to answer demands for two or three years, and thus defeat protection policy so far as such goods go. Being put into honded warehouses they can be withdrawn under the low duty as desired with pretty good assurance that Congress will not consent to make them dutiable at higher rates by any retroactive legislation. But, say the petitioners for the proposed action, if that may not be done, it is at least just to home producers to suspend warehousing while the adjustment is going on, that advantage may not be taken of our own machinery of law to do us injury. Wool, for instance, is free. It will under the new law bear the burden of a duty. Suppose that while we are preparing to impose it importers rush in a vast quantity of wool, as indeed they are doing already, and warehouse it. They thus stock themselves to prevent any reformation of the tariff operating to the benefit of home wool growers for one or two years possibly, and so the home market will be flat. Hence, it is argued, it is as necessary to suspend the warehousing privilege, as it is to reform the tariff at all. But the case of wool is not strictly in point, for it is non-dutiable; it can be imported in expectancy of a change, as well without as with warehouse privilege. Again, an attempt to suspend the warehouse privilege will bring out the protest of business that it will be interference with trade that is wholly unjustifiable, for it would tend to ruin many merchants. The matter is one, it must be confessed, much involved and thick with difficulty.

A BITING SATIRE.

Paul Pry journalism is growing rapidly worse in New York, and in some of the branches of the parent stock which reach out into other comunities. In the desperate effort to outdo each other in indecency and gross extravagancy of illustration and nastiness these alleged papers have become sacriligious, and have taken to gross illustration of subjects that, if not holy in the eyes of all, at least are deemed worthy of protection from caricature and ridicule.

When a so-called newspaper comes down to the low level at Christmas or any other time of caricaturing the Madonna and Infant Christ, and representing Mary in modern fashion with all the outfit of an up-to-date fashionable woman, with a companion at her knee in robes of to-day and style a la mode, even the most insensible are shocked at the gross levity of the offenders. The attempt to excuse the caricature under the plea of an artistic phantasy is altogether too thin.

Recently the chambermaid papers were in trouble because there was at the holiday season a paucity of racy things to dish up. A seeming of repression along the lines of nastiness was forced upon them at that period of the year and they were therefore sorely put about to keep the sensational fires ablaze. The New York "Times" of December 25th thus wittily commiserates the "freak" journals upon their strait, and with caustic pity pours molten lead into their palms. For satirical writing the following is a model:

When you have accustomed a man to a diet of red pepper, you will have trouble in weaning him from it on milk and water. It is, however, a fact that the principal topic for illustration of the freak journals yesterday was the little lost boy who strayed from home attended by a faithful Newfoundland, who would not allow the policeman to lay hands upon him even in kindness. The incident is pretty, and might, though of course it did not, make the subject of an effective picture. But fancy presenting a mawkish fact, or fiction, like this to a jaded reader who has laid out his cent with a confident expectation of breakfasting on horrors. Equally unexciting is the attempt to tivitate the hardened palate by representations of "social leaders" who are accused of desiring to represent their country abroad.

It would not be fair to say that there is nothing more moving than this in the art departments. There is the case of that unhappy mother and daughter who went before a Magistrate in New Jersey and executed in due form a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquor, and then departed, taking precautions to preserve privacy. But it is the glory and delight of a free, freak press to nullify such precautions, and the freak press was not to be baffled. The sleuth-hound was put upon the scent, and, although he found it rather cold, returned with what somebody believed to be the real names of the signers of the pledge, from which and "descriptions" it was apparently the work of a moment for the art department to construct two two-column cuts. No doubt the reporters are still "working up the case," and if it appears that the names were the real names, the publication of them will have been a triumph of enterprise, of such enterprise as in less advanced communities would have received a testimonial in the form of a horsewhip.

An occasional triumph like this does not alter the fact that the way of the freak newspaper has of late been very hard. But let the freak press cheer up. Liliuokalani is coming, and with her the opportunity of the art departments. It is already announced from New Orleans that she played the mandolin on the train from San Francisco. With this hint and an old photograph that would be an incompetent art department which could not furnish a full-page portrait and a whole colored supplement. What could be brighter, breezier, brainer than the prospect? Before the ex-queen has even reached New York, she will have furnished what Senator Morgan would call a perfect saturnalia of enterprise and of good taste, and will have consoled freak journalism for many dismal days.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Hon. A. B. Cornell in the "Forum" argues with much force in favor of longer terms for the President of the United States. He thinks that once in six years is frequently enough for the unsettling of business and the disturbing of the nation with the heat and friction of a Natalonal campaign. It is within the knowledge of all men of the land that a Presidential election does disturb business, checks the commercial current and measurably interrupts the free movement of capital in promotion of industrial activity. We are very much inclined to agree with the Cornell argument, and stand for a change in the term, for economic and prudential reasons. The essayist says on this subject:

Longer continued periods of uninterrupted business tranquillity are extremely desirable, and indeed indispensable, for the safe development of a diversified industrial progress. These conditions can be securely attained only by increased exemption from unnecessary political agitation. This desirable result can be promoted with the greatest certainty by extending the length of the Presidential term. The first and last years of every National Administration are naturally seasons of political activity; so that, under a term of four years, barely two years of quiet can be expected. If the Presidential term were lengthened to six years, we might fairly anticipate at least four years of continuous exemption from political strife. The longer intervals of political tranquillity between the Presidential campaigns could not fail to be promotive of conditions favorable to the conservative development of business enterprise in all departments of industrial activity. Supposing the Presidential term to be lengthened to six years, as herein proposed, members of the House of Representatives should be elected for a period of three years. Thus there would be, as at present, two full terms of Congress within the limit of each Presidential term. The official service of each new Congress should also be made to commence within a reasonable time of the election of the members, instead of being postponed, for the first regular session, for more than a year following the election, as is now the case. Thus, the voice of the people, as expressed through their ballots, would become potent, and receive more prompt and considerate attention. The practice of permitting the old Congress to conduct the legislation of the country for a whole year after the election of their successors is a relic of early days which should speedily be dispensed with.

Dr. Gaccarelli of Rome is reported to have discovered the yellow fever germ, and is laboring now to ascertain how to render it incapable. The doctor had the yellow fever while in a South American port, and thereupon began his research with the result stated, a thing the medical faculty of the world has been striving to achieve for half a century, but without certainty in results thus far. If it is true that the doctor has made the find he claims, the next step will be to test an anti-toxine serum to be obtained from it. In case of success in that direction the medical faculty will have conferred a blessing on mankind second only to that flowing from the discovery by Jenner.

A case of nice discrimination and sense of honor in a legislator is that of Assemblyman Norman of Kentucky. Elected as a Democrat, he has been converted to Republicanism and will hereafter vote with the Republican party.. But as he comes from a Democratic district he feels bound in honor, in the choice of a United States Senator, to vote for the Democratic nominee.

If we should have difficulty with Spain, recent charts and maps and accounts of the New York "Herald" show that the city of Cadiz is more exposed to attack from the sea than any considerable European port, and quite as much so as any American port. Spain might find that in a war by sea her vulnerable points would be found by the American navy.

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, 10:45.

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

Scandinavian Methodist — Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

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—Sixteenth and L; 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.

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

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

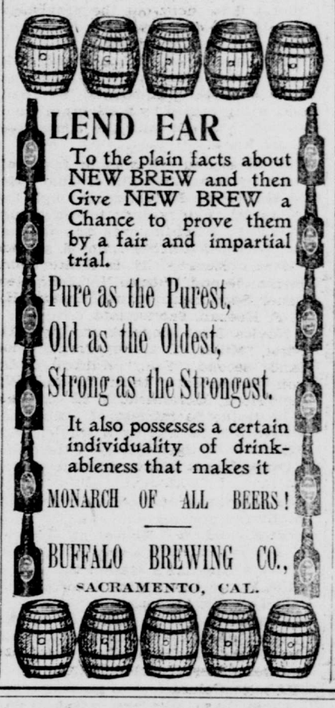
Latter-Day Saints—Pythian Castle.

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

Adventists—1816 G, services 7 o'clock.

Kindergarten Training School.

Midwinter term opens January 18th. See announcement on fifth page. *



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ONLY THE CHOICEST BRANDS DISpensed by JIM & HARRY, 1000 Third street, between J and K, Sacramento, Cal. Wm. J. Lemp's Extra Pale Lager Beer, Captain F. Ruhstaller's Gilt Edge Steam Beer. White Labor Goods.

LAFAYETTE HALL,
316 K Street.....Sacramento
CELEBRATED FOR ITS STEAM AND Lager Beer. Billiards and Pool free. Club-rooms open day and night. White labor cigars.

GAMBRINUS' HALL 620 K street, MILLER & BUERGI, Props. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars; Steam and Lager as it should be, 5c. A good Lunch always to be found.

H. WACHHORST.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry. 315 J.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.

Annual Winter Clearance Sale.

This Week's Bargains!

Choice new lots have been added for this week's selling. It may seem almost beyond belief that these bargain prices pertain to this season's goods, but it's nevertheless a fact. Our policy of closing out the stocks in mid-season makes expenditure economical—shows you how to make savings by present spending. We merely ask you to test our statements, and your thoughtful attention will enable us to save you many dollars.

Annual Winter Clearance Sale.

DRESS GOODS.
A great big lot of the finest Dress Goods about 75 pieces—that the market has known at 50c and 65c a yard. Two-tone Mohairs, Cheviots, Homespuns, Ladies' Cloths and Alpacas.
Sale Price, 25c Yard.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.
No use to worry over the cutting and making when you can choose from such a large assortment of Ladies' Napped-back Cashmere Finish Flannelette Wrappers, ready made, that have been $1 25 each.
Sale Price, 79c Each.

CANTON FLANNEL.
As good a quality of Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel as you ever saw sold regular at 10c a yard. Extra weight and long, fleecy nap.
Sale Price, 6 1-4c Yard.

BLANKETS.
White Cotton Blankets, either plain solid color or with colored border. They make elegant sheets for cold weather. Sale price, 50c a pair. Also 11-4 size, extra weight, worth $1 50 pair.
Sale Price, $1 Pair.

LACE CURTAINS.
Choice lot of patterns in Ecru Lace Curtains of rich Nottingham Lace, with taped edges. All regular $2 a pair values.
Sale Price, $1 15 Pair.

CURTAIN SCRIM.
A large line of Ecru Curtain Scrim in pretty lace stripe effects. Good for either curtains or drapes.
Sale Price, 3c Yard.

TABLE OILCLOTH.
White and Marbled Oilcloths, with slight imperfections, full 1½ yards wide. Worth regular 30c a yard.
Sale Price, 20c Yard.

LADIES' VESTS.
Ladies' White Ribbed Cotton Vests in a regular winter weight. Extra good 35c quality. Soft fleece lined.
Sale Price, 20c Each.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
A mixed lot of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, fine quality muslin. Nicely made and trimmed. Drawers, Skirts and Gowns, worth $1 and $1 25, reduced to 75c each. Also Gowns worth 85c, Drawers worth 75c and 85c, and Corset Covers worth 75c and $1 each.
Sale Price, 50c Each.

EMBROIDERIES.
A variety of patterns of Colored Embroideries, such as white and blue, white and pink, white and red, and white and navy. Most of them 20c and 25c a yard value.
Sale Price, 10c Yard.

EMBROIDERIES.
One lot of Colored Embroideries in a fine variety. Regular prices, 5c and 6¼c a yard. Reduced to 3c a yard. Also white and colored. Worth from 10c to 35c a yard.
Sale Price, 5c Yard.

WRITING TABLETS.
One large lot of Ruled Ink Tablets in three sizes—note, commercial and letter, with handsome lithographed cover.
Sale Price, 2c Each.

WHISK BROOMS.
Good large Whisk Brooms, with strong wire-bound handle and shoulders. As good value as ever sold regular at 10c each.
Sale Price, 6c Each.

CREPE PAPER.
Large size rolls of Colored Crepe Tissue Paper for fancy work, in good assortment of colors.
Sale Price, 7 1-2c Each.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.
These rare values in Men's Winter Ulsters and Overcoats. We doubt if you see their equal again. $10, $12 50 and $15 coats cut to $7 95. $7 50, $8 and $9 coats.
Sale Price, $5 Each.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
Men's Unlaundried White Dress Shirts, bodies of good muslin, linen bosoms and cuff bands. They are well cut and well made in every respect.
Sale Price, 25c Each.

MEN'S HOSE.
Men's Natural Gray and Camel's Hair Color Half Hose, medium heavy weight. Worth fully double.
Sale Price, 10c Pair.

MEN'S HATS.
One lot of Men's Fine Quality Stiff Hats in black and light colors. When they were in style they sold from $2 50 to $5 each. Not being up to date we've made a very low price to clear them out.
Sale Price, 48c Each.

MEN'S SHOES.
A mixed lot of Men's Fine Calf Dress Shoes, hand sewed welts. Some light single soles, some full double soles. Part have rope stitched edges and long needle toe. Not a pair worth under $3 50, and some are $4 values.
Sale Price, $2 75 Pair.

WORKING BOOTS.
Large lot of Men's Strong Veal Kip Working Boots, good thick soles, in sizes 6 to 11.
Sale Price, $1 50 Pair.

LADIES' SHOES.
A large mixed lot of Ladies' Fine Shoes in small sizes only—such as 2's to 4's, and mostly narrow widths. Values range from $2 up.
Sale Price, 75c Pair.

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