DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office. Third Street, between J and K.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California—Partly cloudy in north portion; fair in south portion; fresh generally westerly winds along the coast.

DOES BEET GROWING DEFERTILIZE THE SOIL?

There are some serious questions relating to the defertilization of soil by the cultivation of the sugar beet which require candid investigation and debate. One experimenter declares that after a single crop of sugar beets his land failed to yield a full return of cereals for five years. Another experimenter says that it is impossible to obtain good results by successive crops of beets and that the intermediate or off year shows a very large decrease from the usual or average yield of cereals.

If the cultivation of the beet so far depletes the land as to make it less productive when planted to other objects of culture, then the cultivation of the beet in the abstract defertilizes the soil. Nothing could be more unfortunate to any country than the impoverishment of its soil. However profitable a crop of beets may be, it will not compensate the land owner for the destruction of his land. We are not now contending that the extent of defertilization herein indicated has been demonstrated. What appears to be desirable is that statements of this character from reliable sources should be thoroughly investigated, not by theorists or scientists, but by farmers who have planted successive crops of beets and other products of the soil. Testimony in these matters is usually found by reason of experiments made in different kinds of soils.

It is the testimony of one cultivator that he raised successive crops of beets without intermediate crops of other objects of culture. If this feat was accomplished, the kind of soil to which the experiment relates should be duly investigated. Again with equal positiveness there are those to contend that even a single crop of beets will defertilize the soil as to any object of culture for several succeeding years.

With this conflict of testimony before the country it is incumbent upon the proponents of the beet industry to show what the actual facts of the case are. When the Chino experiment of beet raising was first put on foot, a German resident of the vicinity gave warning that the cultivation of the beet would absolutely destroy the fertility of the land, making it absolutely sterile as to all other objects of culture as well as the beet itself. He declared that this had been the experience in Germany.

It goes without saying that land devoted to any object of culture may be refertilized. The chemical components of soils may be ascertained. The impoverishment as to any of these ultimate elements may also be ascertained, and restoration of the depleted element is equally a mater of chemistry; but when this is said, the economical consideration intrudes itself. There are species of fertilizers which are very costly and their use is consequently uneconomical. Sooner or later California will have to restore the depleted fertility of its soils. When that day comes the cultivation of large areas of land to anything will be wholly impracticable. Small and diligent cultivation only will be possible when refertilization has become indispensable.

Nobody is interested in self-deception in these matters. The disparity of profit as to the cultivation of any single product cannot long be maintained. In the early history of raisin growing we were promised an object of culture which would yield us annually from $250 to $1,000 an acre net profit. If some enterprising archaeologist or antiquarian will search the files of the press of California for the past thirty years, he will encounter some lurid prophecies concerning the astounding profit attending the production of raisins. A little further back he will find equally astounding prophecies and allurements of hope relating to the wine industry; and behind that still he will find a Monte Cristo brilliancy in the expectation which was raised by reason of the capacity of the State for the growth of silk worms. All these objects of culture yielded to the inevitable law that none can long maintain a position of profit beyond the average profit of the cultivation of the soil.

If the growing of beets is not utterly destructive of the soil, it should be commended. It furnishes a new object of cultivation, and keeps money at home that is now sent abroad; but if such cultivation is to replace the present fertility with absolute sterility, the time to ascertain that fact is before and not after the mischief has been done.

HENRY GEORGE.

The death of Henry George removes a man who had become a prominent figure in the sociological world and the political field of this country by reason of the bold and vigorous manner in which he had advocated the single tax theory. His energy and persistence in this and in several reform movements, more or less related to the theory of taxation advocated by him, secured him recognition at the hands of political parties, his latest candidacy being for the Mayoralty of New York for the election about to take place.

That he was sincere and able in the advancement of his doctrines is conceded by all; that he was a man of much ability is the verdict of his contemporaries. His writings and reported speeches will remain as monuments to his life work that will long hold a prominent place in sociological and political literature.

Mr. George was first made prominent in a national sense by his work on political economy entitled "Progress and Poverty," issued in 1879 in New York, and shortly after in London. The book had a world-wide reputation, and was more extensively read than any political economic book of the time. It still holds a prominent place in the thought of political economists, and is constantly criticised and debated by essayists and statesmen on the lines laid down by its author, namely, that rent tends to increase with the increase of population, and also with all improvements which augment productive capacity. He argued for the appropriation of rent by the community so that land would become common property, but to the user there should be secure possession and the advantage of his investment, industry and intelligence.

His initial publication was followed by many monographs and by a review of "The Irish Land Question," issued in 1881. His bold theories and his marked energy and ability in advancing them awakened interest abroad in his work, and he was several times called to England and Scotland, where he lectured extensively, and was received with much favor, securing a very large following.

After running for Mayor of New York in 1886, and standing second in the voting with three foremost candidates in the contest, he founded the "Standard," which he conducted some years. One of his most debated works was that entitled "Social Problems," issued in 1884.

Mr. George was a native of Philadelphia. He came to California in 1859, where after some diversity of engagements, he became well known as a capable newspaper man. He was a writer upon the several papers in this State and founded two, but the chief prominence he had as a journalist was gained upon the San Francisco "Post," of which he was one of the founders. He was unquestionably a man of strong mentality and vigorous intellect. His persistence and skill in following his theories and advocating them in the face of opposition from most of the scholars and political economists of the world, made him a characteristically strong figure in the forum of debate.

His loss will be felt as an exceedingly heavy one by single tax advocates and followers. He was not an organizer of men and possessed few qualifications of practical leadership. His strength, however, as a leader in thought, was proven by the world-wide attention drawn to him by reason of the bold propositions he advanced and the heroic advocacy of his doctrines. As a writer he was direct, incisive, fearless in denunciation, frank in crediting, adroit in logic and graceful in diction. He was not an ornate writer as the word is generally interpreted; he preferred always strong, plain and easily understood English. "Force," he often said, "dwells with simplicity and straightforwardness."

Some one has said "overconfidence by one's friends has wrecked the hopes of more than one man." That is very true. It will not be true in the case of Captain J. D. Young, however. He will be elected beyond all question. But as every one says that and believes it, it may do that competent and tried officer harm. It seems that a canvass is sometimes made on the ground that "the other fellow" will be elected anyhow, so you can afford to give this man a vote as a compliment, and to give him a political start. Let no such devices win away any votes from the Republican nominee for Auditor. He will be elected, of course, but do not reduce his lead by complimentary votes. Votes are instruments of government. They are the insignia of citizen sovereignty; they should be used for effectiveness, not for compliment.

Retail liquor license taxes in San Francisco are now $84 a year. The Board of Supervisors is now considering the wisdom of raising the license fee to $600 a year. It is advanced that the city needs the revenue; that the license now obtaining is too low; that the increase will lessen somewhat the number of saloons, and that it will tend to put those who pay the higher rate in a better position. There are other reasons given, but it is worth while to pause and ask if all this is sincere, or whether the threat now under consideration is simply a demand to stand and deliver? It would be worth a purse of $10,000 to saloon men who are opposed to high license to defeat the proposition by nipping it in the bud. Time will test the sincerity of the promoters of the idea.

Charles K. Lipman, Republican nominee for Trustee in the Seventh Ward, should receive a very large majority. He represents the young business element of the city. Intrusted with the conduct and management of one of the largest and most important business houses of the interior, he thus bears the indorsement of business for competency. His training and methods are of the orderly, prompt, intelligent, systematic business man. He will introduce, so far as his influence can do it as a Trustee, correct business methods into the conduct of city affairs, and that is precisely what is wanted. He is a broad-minded, observant, energetic, progressive young man, who will do the city credit in the position of a local legislator.

Assuredly the fall of the ballots in this city next week to determine the character of the municipal administration will have an influence upon the election of larger importance to be held one year from that date. It is of first importance, therefore, that Republicans stand by their whole ticket. More than that, they should turn out on election day and work for the whole ticket. Let no one deceive himself as to the influence he may exert. Go to the polls and work for the whole ticket. Do more; go among your neighbors and proselyte for the nominees of the Republican party.

The wretched son who murdered his father at Redwood City the other night killed two fathers. It must be so, or else there is a mistake in the illustrating departments of the San Francisco press.

The "Record-Union" extends its sympathy to a long-suffering public — it is again to suffer some days of rehash of the unsavory Rev. C. O. Brown scandal, and this time by telegraph all the way from the other side of the mountains. "Spare us, Good Lord."

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Marysville Appeal: When Justice Field's successor is appointed the Republicans will have six members of the Supreme Court and the Democrats three. The Republican party, however, will neither be helped nor the Democracy wronged by this Republican preponderance. Partisanship has very little influence in dictating the attitude of Justices of the Supreme Court toward the great questions which come before them. The part which Republican Justices took in nullifying the Civil Rights Act in interpreting the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments adversely to the Republican contention prove that, in most cases, the partisan affiliations of men count for very little after they go to the Supreme bench. "This independence of party and social prejudices and predilections on the part of the members of that tribunal constitutes one of its strongest claims to the public respect," says the "Globe-Democrat.'

WOULDN'T LIKE IT.

Alameda Argus: It is not unlikely that international complications may result from the jail delivery effected by the two newspapers of New York and San Francisco. The opinion is entertained by many men of public affairs that the Cisneros woman will have to be given up if Spain demands her extradition. The moral of the extraordinary proceeding will, as soon as people soberly think over it, come up in its true light. To make a shining virtue of helping a prisoner to break jail; to fit a crown on a fellow and his employer who break prison bars and help people charged with grave crimes to escape, suggests an oblique moral vision, and an assumption that the whole world is similarly afflicted. How would it seem for a newspaper outfit of Canada or Mexico to organize an expedition to unlawfully liberate a person confined in an American jail? We wouldn't like that. In fact, we would express physical disapproval of it. This case is upon exactly such a basis. It is not enterprise, nor commendable daring. It is species of audacity that there will soon be laws to check, if it continues to grow to any great extent.

THE MINERS.

Tulare Register: The miners of this State, in convention assembled, declare in favor of a Department of Mining under a Commissioner of Cabinet officer. There would probably be no serious objection to a Mining Bureau as a part of the machinery of the Interior Department; but it is doubtful if any great good would come to mining interests through a Cabinet office. Thus far agriculture has not derived the benefit through a Secretary at Washington that was expected. The one great need of the mining interests is a clearing up of mining laws until courts and lawyers may be able to determine what the law is. But there is not much hope of relief in more laws and more complicated machinery of government to protect miners.

FREE WATER.

Bakersfield Echo: The city of Santa Rosa—by the way, one of the most beautiful and prosperous looking towns in the State—has one feature in its civic economy not found, so far as we know, in any other city in America. This is free water for domestic uses. A few years ago it was laboring under a poor service and high rates. To gain relief it put in a water plant of its own and now no charge is made to consumers. Water for the home in every way and for public use is on the same footing as the streets. A general property tax is laid to cover operating expenses, but there is no "water rate" collected from any one. The plan is new, but seems to be working satisfactorily. Santa Rosa is also a model of neatness in her street department. A large part of the streets are graveled and all are sprinkled and kept clean of weeds and trash. We doubt if there is a city in the State with so small a per cent. of poor houses and neglected houses as in the capital of Santa Rosa. Prosperity, home pride and refinement are noticeable on all sides.

NATURE'S METHODS.

Stockton Record: Gold continues to drift into San Francisco and New York by the millions. The alleged scarcity of money is not so apparent as when Bryan wanted to be President and his followers wanted an issue. Nature has her own methods of correcting financial fallacies—when reason and common sense fail to convince the multitude, she engineers a wheat shortage abroad.

THAT YOSEMITE ROAD PROPOSITION.

Pasadena Star: The Sacramento "Record-Union" is having circulated petitions praying the Government to build a free road into the Yosemite Valley, to be presented to Congress at the next session of that body. Hon. T. P. Lukens of this city, a former Commissioner of the valley, when interviewed by a "Star" representative in regard to the matter a few weeks ago, opposed it on the broad ground that the Government should purchase the several roads now leading into the valley from different directions, rather than build one road, which could accommodate but one section of the State.

A conference took place in San Francisco the other day between Highway Commissioners Price and Ashe, and a committee from the Yosemite Valley Commissioners, at which the Valley Commissioners urged the view taken by Mr. Lukens. The Highway Commissioners took issue with them, and, as quoted in a recent issue of the "Record-Union—"

"Declined to become parties to such a recommendation, maintaining that none of the roads now leading into the valley were built upon surveyed grades, and that in many places they are so steep as to make travel difficult even in the best season of the year.

"The Highway Commissioners further opposed the purchase of the roads, because they were not of regulation width and because they were all out of repair, and insisted that to macadamize roads on such grades would be simply a waste of funds.

"It is the aim of the State Highway Commission, said Mr. Price, to recommend only stable and permanent improvements on all roads, and with that point in view they urged that the Federal Government be urged to construct a road or roads leading into the valley on easy grades, which shall be surveyed by Government engineers, and to this the Yosemite Commissioners finally agreed.

"The question as to the route to be recommended also called for considerable discussion, but on this point the Highway Commissioners were not persistent. They desired only to see a good, broad, modern highway constructed, on easy grades, so as to make the wonders of the valley accessible to all who desired to visit it, but as to the point of entrance, or the proposed route, they had little choice.

"Commissioner Price explained that an easy grade might be had by ascending the Tuolumne River a number of miles and then crossing the divide into the Merced River Valley, and also that an excellent and perfect grade might be had by ascending the Merced River from the boundary of the park to the Yosemite.

"After considerable discussion the sense of the meeting was found to be that the Merced River route was the proper and most practicable one, and it was decided to so recommend to the Federal Government by petition or otherwise."

HE WAS RIGHT.

Redding Free Press: It was just about this time a year ago when Bryan was asserting that the country was suffering from a lack of currency which could only be supplied by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. But free and unlimited coinage was not put in operation, yet the October statement of the Treasury Department shows that there is $96,538,249 more money in circulation than in October, 1896. Just think, almost one hundred million dollars more in circulation. Surely McKinley was right when he said it was better to open the mills of the country than the mints.

THE CHEROKEES.

San Jose Herald: Now the full-blood Cherokees are talking about armed resistance to the proposed change in the government of the nation. That would merely hasten and vindicate the change. Between resistance and emigration to Mexico the latter would be preferable. But still would it be for the Cherokees to complete the civilization to which they have advanced half way and become a full-fledged Territory and eventually State of the Union.

GIVE US A REST.

Los Angeles Express: The expected has come to pass. Lord Salisbury has notified the Wolcott International Monetary Commission that the British Government is not able to open the Indian mints at present, and that it does not see the desirability of an international monetary conference.

President McKinley has conscientiously discharged the obligation imposed by the St. Louis platform. He has done everything in his power to bring about bimetallism through international agreement. The Wolcott commission accomplished far more than even its friends expected of it; but the stand taken by the Government and people of Great Britain early precluded hope of final and complete success.

Now, let us have a rest for a time. The country needs it. This everlasting agitation of the currency question for political purposes has done much to injure the business interests of the country, which are beginning to recover from the effects of the terrible panic of 1893 and the ensuing season of depression. The new tariff law is getting into good working order. Confidence is restored. Let us give the natural course of business a chance.

It is proper that such bodies as the Indianapolis Commission, a private organization, should take advantage of the favorable season to quietly and thoroughly investigate the currency situation, with a view to the ultimate adoption by the country of an improved system, which is certainly badly needed. But there is no need to take the matter up in Congress next winter. Such a move would obviously be for political purposes. It would dangerously disturb the favorable conditions that now exist.

A year from now, when the conditions have crystallized into a reasonable degree of permanency, and when there will probably be no fear that the discussion of the currency question would be a menace to business and industrial interests, it will doubtless be a favorable time to consider what reforms are needed and to put the best feasible plan into practice. Just now we need a rest more than we do anything else.

A MERE FAD.

Alameda Argus: The big journals which have fallen into the fad of the double-column editorial have, unconsciously, perhaps, instituted a new worry for their readers. The wide editorial is not inviting. It is a dreary block of printing, with few paragraphic rests, and, unless its opening sentence is peculiarly incisive and striking, is not so apt to get read as is the single column editorial. We have to confess that we seldom read it, while the opinion of the editor set in normal fashion, with an expressive heading and frequent breaks in paragraphs, we are often beguiled into perusing. We have come to the firm conclusion that the readers of newspapers do not demand typographic gymnastics, but know good reading when they see it, and appreciate simplicity in the mechanics of their paper. They are not likely to be compensated by freaky manner for the shortcomings of matter.

A sick person trying to keep up on mere stimulating tonics is like any one pretending to swim while supported by a belt. The instant the support is withdrawn down you go.

Nearly all diseases result from a deep-seated impairment of the nutritive powers which cannot be reached by any temporary exhilaration. The only good that any medicine can do is to increase your own natural powers of recovery and make you able to swim for yourself.

The debilitating weakness, nervousness and digestive disorder which indicates this state of mal-nutrition can only be overcome by a scientific remedy like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which acts directly upon the digestive and blood-making organs, and effects the nutritive transformation of food into rich, healthy blood, which carries genuine permanent vitality to every corner of the system.

It is vastly more nutritious than malt-extracts. It does not paralyze the nerves, but feeds them with health. It is better than cod liver oil emulsions. It is assimilated by the weakest stomachs. It does not make flabby useless fat, but muscular strength and healthy nerve-force. It is the only perfect invigorant for corpulent people.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894 I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach, and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain; I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. Then Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was recommended to me and I got it, and commenced the use of it. I began to see a change for the better. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. The physicians who attended me said I had 'dropsy' and that my disease was leading into a pulmonary consumption. I had quite a cough, and the home physicians gave me up to die. I thank God that my cure is permanent."

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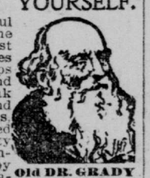

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE TAXES ON ALL PERSONAL property secured by real estate, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due on the

Second Monday in October, 1897,

and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 15 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1898, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional 5 per cent. will be added thereto. The remaining one-half of the taxes on real property will be payable on or after the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1898, and will be DELINQUENT ON THE LAST MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT THEREAFTER, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto, 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment is due, if so desired.

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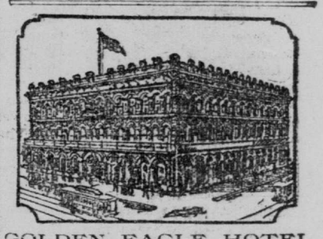

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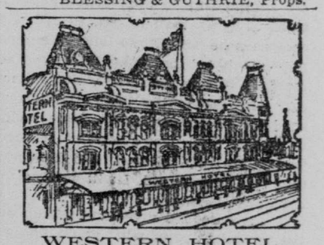

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THE LEADING HOUSE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal. Meals, 25c. WM. LAND, Proprietor. Free 'bus to and from hotel

STATE HOUSE HOTEL,

Corner Tenth and K Sts., Sacramento.

BOARD AND ROOM, $1 25 TO $2 PER day. Meals, 25c.

Accommodations first-class. Free 'bus to and from hotel. W. J. ELDER, M'gr.

THE BELVIDERE HOTEL,

1023 Sixth Street.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT; NO Chinese employed or patronized. We solicit your patronage. First-class table. Low rates.

THE SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE,

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMAN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors. No. 1019 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento.

MAISON FAURE.

RESTAURANT DE FRANCE, 427 K street (formerly near Golden Eagle Hotel). Family Orders, Banquets and Wedding Parties a specialty.

L. FAURE, Proprietor.

NEW YORK KITCHEN.

415 K STREET, IS THE ONLY FIRST-class restaurant in Sacramento that does not employ Chinese help; open day and night. R. E. WEST, Proprietor.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.

1021 THIRD STREET. MEALS 15c AND up. Oysters in all styles. Open day and night. Private rooms for ladies. J. M. GATTMANN, Prop. Cap. Tel. 231.

CHANGED HANDS.

MR. WM. EBERLEIN HAS PURchased the Vienna Cafe and Oyster House, at 707 J street, and will conduct it in an up-to-date manner. Meals at all hours. Fresh Eastern Oysters a specialty.

TURCLU HOTEL,

805 K Street.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN plan; strictly first class; hot and cold baths free to guests; electric cars pass the door. FRANK MEYER, Prop.