

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, \$5.00 For six months, \$3.00 For three months, \$1.50

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Cloudy Thursday, with fog along the coast in the morning; fresh northerly wind.

THE DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

The death of William E. Gladstone is announced. It has been some time expected, and is therefore no shock to the public mind. In announcing the passing of this, one of the eminent men of the world, the disposition is to refrain from reviewing his life and works, since we are profoundly impressed with the idea that to say that Gladstone, in the fullness of many years, after a long life, brilliant and eminent, has passed away, is to pay a higher tribute to him than indulgence in columns of words and the most effortful undertaking to eulogize his genius and his statesmanship.

To dwell at length upon the great office he has performed in this world seems very much like doubting common intelligence and appears to convey the idea that the men of the age are unfamiliar with the name and deeds of the great Liberal leader of men and thought. To say that Gladstone is dead—Gladstone, simple name, unhampered by titles and standing alone in its majesty without aid of rank or ribbons of honor—that the eminent scholar, statesman and humanitarian has gone to his rest, it seems to us to ascribe to him the highest possible praise, and pronounce upon his name the loftiest eulogy, since it assumes that nothing more is needed, so familiar is all the civilized world with the pre-eminent genius of the illustrious man whose life has contributed more to the fame of Great Britain than that empire has given of honors to him.

To tell the story of his life is to recount some of the most eventful periods of modern English history and to repeat a familiar tale. Let not his name and fame be tarnished by harsh criticism now. It is true that he made mistakes, what man has not? that he was not wholly consistent in his political policy, since he had the courage to change his course with his convictions. Let it suffice to do honor to his virtues and forget his faults. Scholar, orator, statesman, ripe in learning, versatile in accomplishments, powerful among men as a politician, a great leader and a master, he served his country longer than is given to most men to do, and is gathered to his fathers with honors obscuring the gloom of the grave, and clothing his name as a noble garment does the body.

It certainly is true that his political career will be subject by the unfeeling page of history to the criticism that he was not always without blame, and that he was at times given to levities and arts which detracted from his fame and lowered his colors in the eyes of men who have been overlookers of the political activities in England for the last half-century. That he was not infrequently given to driving with the tide and steering with the current, which his presence saw turning long before the world was aware of its drift, is perhaps the very worst that his critics can say of the eminent statesman. Yet it will scarcely be advanced that Gladstone was tainted with demagoguery. So lofty a character as his was incapable of such traits.

His change of policy and political practice as Premier, and as leader of the opposition when not in office, is ascribed by his defenders to his conviction of truth as it developed, and to the heroic in his composition that enabled him to be true to the light of the present regardless of an attitude assumed in the past. He went down to his death with a personal character undimmed, clean and commanding the admiration of men and scholars the world around.

By his gentleness, his unselfishness, his refusal to enter the ranks of the nobility, his simplicity of life, his unostentatious bearing, his broad sympathy for all struggling mankind, the great endeavors to uplift, advance and better the people of his native land, he won the ardent love of the English and elicited the admiration of all civilized peoples. It will be written of him that he was a remarkably shrewd, far-seeing politician; that he did not scruple at times to shift positions to secure advantages for party, which the statesman who is not more than a partisan would scorn to do; that in the history of his leadership in the councils of his nation, both in and out of the Cabinet, he occupied positions which were opposed not infrequently; that during his administration of affairs as pilot of State Great Britain suffered reverses and won triumphs; was both rebuked and checked, and yet achieved wonderful advances and made the longest strides forward and upward in all her history.

Gladstone will be written of as a great man in the annals of the world, but he will be written in bolder characters as more wonderful than great. The versatility of his accomplishments was marvelous; he, as have few men, combined the offices of politician and statesman, essayist, orator and poet, critic, classicist and author. The associate of kings and princes, he was the companion and close friend and neighbor of the masses of men of his country. A great leader, he refused to gratify personal ambition and resisted the temptations of title. Yet he was the maker and destroyer of the ambitions

of others, and lifted many a man to rank and title. He was one of the greatest of financiers and most accomplished of mathematicians, and yet never enriched himself at the expense of his people. With humane aversion to war, nevertheless he was privy to some of the most destructive and bloody. He was, indeed, one of the most remarkable men of the world's history.

A MODIFIED POLICY.

There is no concealment on the part of the President that he has modified the Cuban war policy somewhat. The withdrawal of the greater vessels from in front of Havana to go out to meet the Spanish fleet left there a body of ships that could not resist the passage of a strong force, but it has now been reinforced by two boats of the monitor type. It has been announced that ships of neutral of a certain class will be permitted to pass in and out of Havana, provided no contraband of war is carried.

It has been confessed now very frankly by the dismemberment of the Strategy Board at Washington that the plan of fighting out the war from cushioned seats at the Capitol will not do; that the wise method is to outline the general policy, inform all commanders concerning it, and then for the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to take charge and, trusting as fully as he may to army and navy heads, plan and execute, go on with vigorous prosecution of the war.

We have not been ready, it is true; the long time taken to mobilize our small army and outfit it for a campaign in Cuba proves it; nevertheless it is now not concealed that we would have been better off if we had attempted to land troops on Cuban soil much earlier, and before Blanco and his Generals had time to construct works and distribute their troops so well as to meet us at every point where landings could be made.

It is evident that there is to be no more delay, and that as far as it is possible to do so the errors of the last few weeks are to be repaired, certainly not repeated. The "on to Havana" cry was just as ill-advised as was the attempted peaceful blockade. They were the two extremes between which the President now proposes to steer. He rightly holds that if Havana can be taken without destroying it by bombardment it is by all means advisable to do so. We are not warring against non-combatants, and there are 180,000 such in the city. Nor will there be any aid given to the humane purpose we have in view by burning and wrecking the capital of the colony. Such destruction will make it all the harder for Cuba, when freed, to regain her feet and stand firmly.

It seems evident, therefore, that while Havana may be bombarded, it is the desire to avoid it and to approach it from the land side—at least to secure landings of American troops in Cuba, to co-operate with the insurgents and work from the interior coastwise, except at such points where, under cover of naval guns, we can land and occupy a coast town or city at once.

Permanent possession of the Philippine group by the United States is not to be thought of. We have no need for the islands, over 400 in number, for most part savage, and to be controlled only by superior force. Negroites, savage descendants of the primitive people of that group, Malays, Chinese and half-breeds, they make up a mixture which will contribute only to cost on our part. What force of arms, what sum of money annually it would take to hold these millions in subjection, with a faint hope of bringing them up to the level of civilization as we know it, can only be conjectured now, but the expenditure would be enormous. What we may hold, what we may demand as indemnity, is the harbor of Manila. We need just such a spot of refuge and supply for our navy and our merchant marine. That bay we can hold under treaty guarantees with a small force, and with decided advantage to our commerce and our naval importance. As to how we are to dispose of the remainder of the territory, is another question. Let us consider, however, that because Spain stole it from its aboriginal possessors, cannot give us warrant for keeping it from them when the opportunity presents for restoration of the islands to their own. But wrested from Spain, we should not consent to her domination being again established over that territory. Let her punishment in this regard be perpetual. If it is said that as these aboriginal people of the Philippines are incompetent, not capable of self-government, it is the part of wisdom to promote civilizing processes among them, and that therefore if we simply abandon our prize, some other strong nation will come in and take it, the answer is that that may be wise to part with our plunder to some nation which can, from a near-by stand, control the islands; but if so, it should be under guarantees securing the liberties of the people, their betterment and uplifting, just as far as such things are possible.

The Madrid "Liberal" demands of the Cortes that it insist upon light being shed upon the Manila disaster. It says that Spain must know whether it is due to war's vicissitudes or to other causes, which are likely to operate in other parts in like manner. The latter suggestion of "El Liberal" indicates the direction in which to look for the cause. But it will not be found to be of the order the Spanish expect. For the simple truth is that to the superiority of American ships, officers, blue Jacks and marines the result was due. In fact, the Spanish are to find out soon, if they do not realize it now, that the fellows they sneered at so recently as lacking in brains, discipline, training and naval art are their superiors in all those requirements.

Spain sounds praises that her men at Manila died bravely. We rejoice that our men fought bravely and live.

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VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

San Diegoan-Sun: The expected has happened in Spain. A revolution is already fairly on. The cause is the defeat at the Philippines and the certain prospects of defeat at Cuba. Spain has lost the Philippines and will lose Cuba and Porto Rico. The result is that Spain as a territory, and the prospects are that there will be nothing left of the Spanish crown.

HOW IT AFFECTS BUSINESS. San Jose Mercury: War costs money, and it interferes to a considerable extent with exportations and importations, but, in the case of a victorious nation like the United States, engaged in a war the success of which is certain, the natural tendency is to increase business. Food and supplies must be provided for the navy, for the regular troops and for the 125,000 volunteers mustered into the service of the Government. This means an exceptional demand for many lines of manufactures and for nearly all the staple products of the farm. The textile industries have been benefited by Government orders for woolen and cotton goods, and an Eastern exchange states that provisions, flour, coffee, sugar, canned goods and other commodities for the army and navy have also felt the stimulating influence of Government purchases. Grain has made a decided advance. The exports for the last week in April were 4,160,000 bushels, against 1,250,000 bushels last year. There were not a sufficient number of ships available to carry the grain sold. The shipments of corn were 4,216,000 bushels, as against 3,057,000 bushels in 1897, and there was a corresponding increase in the shipments of oats.

Other commodities have been similarly affected. Cotton has risen in price. There is a better demand for leather, and the boot and shoe factories have increased their activities. The improvement in business is not so noticeable on this coast, because the principal supplies are drawn from the East. In the iron and steel industry the activity continues. We are not aware of prominent figure in the operations of the various mills, and the urgent orders of the Government account largely for the increased output and higher prices.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT. Mountain Democrat (Placerville): The scream of the American eagle at Manila last Sunday was heard by the "wild man of Borneo" and the princes of the earth. It was wired by submarine and overland cables, via Honolulu, Boston, Aden, Singapore and Malacca, by Spanish agents in time for evening vespers at Madrid. As the Spanish authorities had possession of the Manila station they had the first swear at dispatches which a little later were themes of shouting triumph at Washington. Between the morning and the evening of the morning broadside of the North Pacific squadron at Manila, the sun had loitered for eleven hours. But all the same the morning and the evening were the first eventful day of a great war, between the traditional chivalry of Spain and the fighting manhood of America, for the dominion of the seas and the islands thereof. On the dial of destiny it was and is an ever memorable day. And the sun in all his journeys will never witness a more heroic, nor a more decisive battle than that of grand old Commodore Dewey and the brave men under his command in the far away harbor of Manila.

OUR NATIONAL DESTINY. San Jose Mercury: That the United States will emerge from this war with a national prestige which it never before possessed and with its sphere of influence and power immeasurably widened is generally conceded. Already England is discussing the question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, although only two years ago the two countries were on the verge of war. Said Mr. Chamberlain Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a recent public speech: "There is a powerful and generous nation, using our language, bred of our race and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance." This sentiment was greeted with cheers. In our own country the feeling is growing that we should no longer place a limit to our expansion. The certainty that we shall possess the Philippines and Porto Rico and the knowledge we can have Hawaii whenever we want it have inspired ambitions which heretofore have slumbered. Yet it should not be necessary to point out that these new aspirations are not unaccompanied by danger, and that they cannot be satisfied without betraying an almost criminal inconsistency. In view of the complications which we have heretofore warded off by our firm adherence to the Monroe doctrine. If the United States sees fit to extend its field of operations to the Eastern Hemisphere it can no longer consistently oppose the extension of European influence to the western world.

NOT PEACE, BUT WAR. Red Bull News: It is reported that the peace party is again in the saddle, and that, through its representatives at

MRS. PINKHAM CONQUERS BACKACHE. Four Women Who Owe Their Present Happiness to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I wrote to you last June, I was not able to do anything. I suffered with backache, headache, bearing-down pains, pains in my lower limbs, and ached all through my body. Menstruations were very painful. I was almost a skeleton. I followed your advice and now I am well and able to do all my own housework. I took medicine from a physician for a year, and it did not do me a particle of good. I would advise all suffering women to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will answer all letters promptly, and tell them how to cure those aches and pains so common to women.—Mrs. C. L. WINE, Marquette, Texas.

I think it is my duty to write and let you know what your medicine has done for me. For two years I suffered with female weakness, bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and too frequent occurrence of the menses. I was always complaining. My husband urged me to try your Vegetable Compound, and I finally did. I have taken three bottles and it has made me feel like a different woman. I advise every woman that suffers to take your medicine and be cured.—Mrs. GABRIEL LIGHT, 613 S. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa.

I had suffered for over two years with backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, falling and ulceration of the womb, leucorrhoea, and about every ill a woman could have. I had tried doctors, but with no success, and it seemed as though death was the only relief for me. After using five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and four packages of Sanative Wash, I am well. Have had no more pain, womb trouble, backache or headache.—Mrs. CLAUDIA HALPIN, Cream Ridge, N. J.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was afflicted with female complaints so that I could hardly walk. My back ached terribly. I was not able to raise myself up some of the time. I had no appetite and was so nervous that I could hardly sleep. I have taken two bottles of your Compound and feel like another person, can now eat and sleep to perfection, in fact, am perfectly well.—Mrs. SUZ McCULLOUGH, Adlai, W. Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

are called upon. They will not only themselves benefit, but will impart to their comrades at home upon their return the soldierly qualities acquired at the front.

A RIGHT POLICY. Wheatland Four Corners: President McKinley's proclamation giving all Spanish vessels in American ports or bound to or from American ports thirty days' exemption from capture by United States vessels, from April 21st, is very magnanimous; too much so to please many persons, and it will almost certainly result in the prize court at Key West, that most of the Spanish vessels captured by our fleet which is blockading Cuba are not prizes, and they will be released instead of being sold to fill the pockets of our sailors with prize money. In the eyes of the European world Mr. McKinley will be honored for taking such an advanced stand.

AMADOR MINES. Amador Record: Parties in search of quartz gold mines will find the Plymouth district, in Amador County, an excellent field in which to operate. That section has had some big gold yields in the past and there is no reason why the vast amount of virgin ground in the district at present cannot be developed into scores of paying quartz mines. The claims as a rule are held by reasonable values and owners will meet half way those who mean business. Few mining fields in the country can offer better inducements for the safe investment of capital than Plymouth district.

CALUMNY. Los Angeles Times: The correspondent who uses the transatlantic cable to say that Jewish sentiment in England or in Europe is against this country is an inventor without a hope of a patent on his invention. It is perfectly safe to assume that of all countries on earth Spain has least cause to claim the affection of the Jews. As for America, the home of freedom of thought and opinion, it is the country of all others that Jewish people regard with an abiding affection. This slanderous assertion regarding this people is of a piece with the calumny spread against the Irish Roman Catholics.

THE PHILIPPINES. Los Angeles Herald: European statesmen and authorities upon international law are agreed that America is not only not to be allowed possession of the Philippines, but should retain possession of the islands to that a transfer of the islands to any one of them would destroy the balance and create new friction. On the other hand, he leaves the people of the United States will never consent to their reversion to Spain.

Spain Responsible. Discussing the destruction of the Maine with a Cleveland "Leader" reporter this week, Theodore E. Burton, who represents in Congress the Twenty-first Ohio District, said that from conversations with two officers who were on the battleship when she blew up he had formed the following theory of the disaster and was firmly convinced of its truth: "The Spanish authorities at Havana intentionally placed the Maine over a mine, not with the intention of destroying her while the two nations were at peace, but as a measure of precaution against an outbreak of hostilities, and with a view to wrecking the ship if she fired on the city. Afterward, some subordinate officer who had access to the mine key-board and who was probably a survivor of the Weyler regime, being intensely bitter against the United States, and not less bitter toward the Blanco administration, did the fatal work."

Mr. Burton acquits the responsible Spanish officers of any direct part in the crime, if for no other reason than that they all knew such an act would excite the general condemnation, make the liberation of Cuba inevitable, and peril the existence of Spain. The force of the explosion, he thinks, proves that the mine was a stationary one. That the Spaniards would have justified themselves in anchoring the Maine over a mine, Mr. Burton has no doubt. There is, he says, no rule of international law by which the warship of one nation can be ordered from the harbor of another nation, no matter how strained the relations of the two may be, provided hostilities have not been declared. "If at the time of the Venezuela episode," continued the general condemnation, make the liberation of Cuba inevitable, and peril the existence of Spain. The force of the explosion, he thinks, proves that the mine was a stationary one. 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