

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES: At Thomas W. McLaughlin & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

OAK PARK GALLERY—Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

Weather Forecast. Northern California: Fair Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

LOCAL AND GENERAL PROPRIETY.

A correspondent suggests that the great inpouring of people into San Francisco this week from the interior of the State to witness the home-coming of the State volunteers argues for the prosperity of the State. That is true. The tens of thousands who have dropped the sledge at the anvil, the book at the counter, the work on the farm, the tool at the bench, the manuscript in the office, and gone into San Francisco to welcome the State soldiers home, proves that the people are so conditioned that they can do this thing and not feel it. In short, they have the money, and the promise of more. Probably 3,000 Sacramentans are in San Francisco to-day.

It is perfectly safe to place the per capita expenditures of our people there at \$10 at the very lowest, exclusive of the sum that it cost to make the trip. That means then that a group of Sacramentans are spending in a couple of days nearly \$50,000 for a short jaunt, a bit of holiday, a pleasure trip inspired by patriotism and justified by State pride. This, too, in the midst of a busy week, and when the entire population is engaged at the full in the pursuits of industry, for it is a very busy season in the interior of California.

If we are to assume, as we may, that other sections are as prosperous, and that other parts sent as large delegations to San Francisco as we did—and assuredly such an assumption is warranted—then the people at large are enjoying great prosperity.

All which indicates that the approaching State Fair is going to be well attended. It foreshadows probably the largest assemblage the fair has drawn in many years. It means that whatever of teaching value there is in these annual exhibitions of the State, is to have a larger class than heretofore, and that the benefits of the fair are to be more general and generous.

It means that the district fairs are going to do well this season also, and that their benefits will be more widely distributed and beneficially felt. In short we look forward to a fall season of great prosperity and that at Christmastide the chimney corner stocking will overflow with bounty.

The anti-expansionists have already commenced war upon the new Secretary of War, Mr. Root. Nothing he does or proposes suits them. But who ever dreamed that they would be pleased with anything short of national humiliation by withdrawal from the Philippines? General Merritt has well said, as he did only two days ago, that the chief aid the Aguinaldotas have received has been from the anti-expansionists of America; that it is upon the hopes these obstructionists hold forth that the insurgents feed. But for them, says General Merritt, the war would have been wound up long ago. In his opinion it will be speedily closed out, anyhow.

THE CENSUS.

The law requiring the next census to be so taken that its four leading and most important sections—population, mortality, manufactures and agriculture—shall be published not later than July, 1902, is wise provision. The census last taken was largely rendered valueless in many important sections, because of the intolerable delay in getting out the reports. Truth is, too much was undertaken. It was mapped out to be a statistical exposition of everything thinkable worth knowing. The new census is to be far more restricted in its character, and in consequence we will know something of its results before the time for the taking of the census of 1910 rolls around.

The last census was, as a contemporary well remarks, ancient history before it was available for the general public. We develop so rapidly, we make such changes in our affairs and progress with such speed, so to speak, that a census report eight years old becomes all but valueless for practical comparative use. Under the new law the Census Bureau is not to roll in fat salaries a decade, but must complete the major portion of its work in three years time.

This is as it should be. Even as it is under the new law we are far from being up to the best standard in the matter of enumerating the population. We ought to be able, with the machinery of statistical gathering at our command, to make an enumeration of the entire population within one month. In Germany they do it within twenty-four hours. But there is no such area to be treated as with us. The density of the German States in population, the total absence of great territorial area with widely scattered settlements and a large body of moving people as in our northwestern and southwestern parts, make a great difference in conditions. Nevertheless it ought to be, and is possible with us to ascertain the exact number of people in the land within a month's time.

Such segregation of the work of

enumerating, such method in the task could be provided as to enable all enumerators to begin simultaneously and work in such small and well defined districts as to give us totals within thirty days. The census of 1900 is to be a great improvement in the matter of time consumed over either of the two last taken. We will have results in a fairly reasonable time, but even that measure can be shortened and probably will be by the time another decade elapses.

The raising of the \$50,000 in San Francisco over which there was so much effort to duly celebrate the return of the California volunteers would have been more quickly accomplished had the workers been present enough to perceive the money benefits to the metropolis by reason of the investment. Clearly they did not bank enough upon the interest of the interior in the matter. We are very far from challenging the sincerity and patriotism of the people of San Francisco, or their unselfish joy in having their gallant regiment back again. But coming to financial showing there is comfort for them as well in the fact that while San Francisco raised something over \$50,000 for the celebration, all or most, of which returns at once to the ordinary channels of San Francisco trade, and none of which goes out of the town, there has been poured into the lap of San Francisco by the people outside as a financial reward over half a million dollars. It is safe to put the number of visitors in the big city at 100,000, their average stay at one and a half days and their minimum expenditure in the city after arrival at \$5. This gives a total of \$500,000. The reasonable probability is that the true sum is nearer \$750,000. For it is scarcely probable that the \$5 per capita expenditure is a fair average—more likely \$7.50 would be a fair figure to assume, which would give a total of money poured into the city by interior visitors of \$750,000. This input of coin may be considered a tribute on the part of the people of the interior to the returning soldiers. It is their offering, not to self gratification, but in acknowledgement of the valor, patriotism and devotion of the California troops. It is their homage to joy over their safe return and their manifestation of State pride. It is their contribution to the welcome given the troops by the State of California, as well as by the metropolis of the State.

AN ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

The West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station reports some very interesting and useful tests that have been made of increased keeping qualities of milk which has been subjected to great pressure. The study of the effects of pressure upon milk has been going on among chemists for more than two years. The results are now definitely known.

It is established that in milk subjected to 200,000 pounds pressure for from one to two minutes, the keeping quality was greatly improved. Fifty samples were given pressures of from seventy to ninety tons from five to sixty minutes. An equal number of samples from the same sources were set aside, without treatment, but subjected to the same temperature and other conditions, no ice being used, and all the operations being carried on in the same room.

The unpressed samples were always sour in twenty-four hours while the pressed samples kept twenty-four hours longer. Some of the tested samples kept forty-eight hours and some as long as sixty.

The conclusion reached is that a pressure of thirty tons and over to the square inch applied for one hour, may be relied on to keep milk sweet for twenty-four hours. Milk that is subjected to ninety tons pressure for an hour is found to keep for four days and occasionally a sample thus treated keeps for from one to two weeks. It is added that thirty tons pressure applied for from ten to twelve hours will keep milk for from one to two weeks.

But the best results for practical purposes were obtained with pressures of ten or fifteen tons for as many days. Thus milk under such pressure could be shipped for a five and ten days' journey, but the cylinders sufficiently strong for the purpose would weigh considerably more than the milk. It has also been found that pressure of forty tons at a temperature of 126 F. for one hour applied to meats, has a preservative effect, and some samples treated in that way with water introduced to communicate the pressure uniformly made small samples keep well for three months.

The value of these experiments are obvious and need no comment. It remains to be seen how far this value can be introduced into the practical use of milk and meat that has to be shipped considerable distances, or where it is desirable to keep them for quite a length of time.

The growing interest in the forestry question among the newspapers of the State is a most hopeful incident. Through this agency the people will learn just what they ought to know, that the wooded flanks of our hills and mountains are being ruthlessly stripped, that unless the vandalism is stopped we shall presently come upon evils similar to those which almost paralyzed European States, and brought about reforms of the most drastic character. Indeed Europe has not yet ceased to trouble concerning the destruction of its timber. It is calculated that fully a century more must elapse before all the danger from deforesting in Europe will have passed. If the climate of California is all we have to sell, all else being thrown in—and there is much of truth in the statement—then we need to awake to the menace that threatens. If we would conserve the waters of the State for irrigation, navigation and domestic supply, that we may never fall of plenty, we must, in the words of an intelligent interior contemporary, keep constantly before our minds the Arab proverb: "The tree is the mother of the fountain."

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Portland Oregonian: The Utah Legislature three years ago enacted that eight hours should constitute a day's work in all underground mines and in all smelting works in the State. This law came before the Supreme Court of the State for review and was sustained. The Colorado Legislature enacted a precisely similar law and it has recently been declared invalid by the State Supreme Court, the court ruling that the law is class legislation and deprives certain laborers of property or the opportunity to acquire property without due process of law. The Supreme Court of Utah ignored this contention and set it aside, insisting that the police power of the State extends to the protection of the health of citizens, and that the health of miners and smelters is seriously affected by long hours of labor underground or in an atmosphere laden with gases and smoke. The Illinois Supreme Court not long ago overthrew a State enactment limiting the hours of labor of women in factories, upon the same ground adopted by the Colorado court. But the Massachusetts Supreme Court has upheld the legislative right, in the exercise of the State's police power, to regulate the hours of labor.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY. Stockton Independent: Perhaps the most practical step yet taken in the direction of forestry was the organization of the redwood men to assist the head forester of the United States in the reforesting of denuded land. The cheerfulness with which these owners of redwood timber land contributed money and guaranteed transportation and board of forestry agents corroborates what the "Independent" stated some time ago, that the most active interest in the conservation and restoration of forests is that of those engaged in the utilization of forests and who find the pursuit profitable. The lumber men are anxious to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. On the contrary, they are anxious to perpetuate the species. And the more valuable become the eggs, the more careful are they to protect the goose.

But of course it is not really the redwood men and the redwood forests that the people of this State wish to reach. Redwood forests do not burn down, and it takes centuries to rot them out. They are chiefly located in a portion of the State that has abundant rainfall. Instead of their being in any way responsible for the water supply, they are the direct product of an excessive water supply. Furthermore, redwood forests reproduce themselves without extraordinary precautions. The timber can be killed by cutting the tree, but the stump remains alive and exhibits its vitality through a hundred sprouts. Then the water conservation to be effected through the reforesting of redwood lands will be of no material benefit to the parched portions of the State.

But in addition to the utility in conserving a lumber supply, the action of the redwood men is important, because it sets a force at work in behalf of forestry that will be of great moral force to the State. What the redwood men have cheerfully undertaken, the pine men should now be induced to promise. The Sierra forests are the ones to preserve and Sierra lands are the ones that should be reforested.

THE POLITICAL TIDE.

Ukiah Republican Press: No calamity party is in sight for next year. Its foundation has gone to pieces. Nebraska banks report deposits amounting to \$21,000,000. In the dark days of the Cleveland failure and the Bryan scare, the Nebraska bank deposits amounted to only \$11,000,000. They have doubled under a Republican administration. Bryan, if renominated, will be pushed hard in Nebraska. Though State pride is enlisted in behalf of second trial, the Republican vote has grown since 1896. The fusion party last year was only 2,721 for Governor, the Republicans carrying the Legislature and gaining a Senator. Bryan has no certainty in Nebraska in 1900. In fact, the chances are the other way. Some of the Western States in his list are sure to go against him next year. One of these is Washington, Bryan's anti-expansion views alone, and the fact that Washington is for commercial development on the Pacific. Its Republican plurality last year was \$8,223, quite a change from Bryan's 12,493 in 1896.

Kansas has parted company with the silver party. Its Republican plurality last year was 15,870. Kansas and Washington combined take fourteen electoral votes from the Bryan column. A change of 1,600 votes last fall would have given Nebraska and South Dakota to the Republicans. The gains of Republican Congressmen in the Trans-Mississippi States in November were remarkable, and had the high distinction of saving the house. All of Nebraska's neighboring States are as prosperous as itself, and can match its increase in deposits. Speaking in the light of mathematical facts, Bryan's prospects in the States west of the Mississippi were generally faded. Figures of all kinds prove it. Nor can he count on gains east of the Mississippi, unless in Kentucky, in which the Democratic party at present is more seriously divided than in 1896. The facts in the case suggest a change in the Democratic candidate, but even that might cost more votes than it would gain. Prosperity, expansion and sound money are a winning combination.

OUR EXPORTS TO CHINA.

San Jose Mercury: Evidence of gain in American exports are constantly accumulating, one of which is found in the recent figures on the trade of South Africa. The British and South African "Gazette" publishes a series of articles on the imports into South Africa, in which it shows that American imports are making a greater proportion of gains than those from Great Britain. The exports of British manufactures to South Africa in February, 1899, are shown to be \$22,500 in excess of those for the same month of 1898, while our own export figures to British Africa show an increase in February of the present year of \$362,491 over February of last year, the general increase in our exports to Africa during the eight months ending with February being about one million dollars as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding years. The report of the "Export Gazette" further shows that the exports of British manufactures from the United Kingdom to South Africa in February, 1898, are \$18,896, or \$453,200 below the amount for 1897, while the figures for our own exports trade for February, 1899, show exports

to Africa of about \$350,000 in excess of those for February, 1897.

No feature of the remarkable development of our foreign commerce has been more striking than the increase of late in exports to Africa, which are now nearly six times as much annually as a decade ago, and nearly three times what they were in 1895. In 1889 the total exports from the United States to Africa were \$3,436,500; in 1898 they were \$17,515,730, and in 1899 they are up to the present time, practically a million dollars in excess of last year's figures.

The variety and quantity of American goods demanded in Africa are interesting and in many cases surprising. Of books, maps and engravings for the stance, the exports to Africa in the eight months ending with February, 1899, were \$46,940 in value, against \$23,864 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and \$20,243 in the corresponding months of 1897, showing a solid gain in the demand for our books and other printed matter. Of bicycles, the exports to Africa in the eight months ending with February, were \$120,983, against \$75,160 in the corresponding months of 1897. Exports of builders' hardware, which in the eight months of 1898 were \$137,704 in value, were in the corresponding months of 1899 \$169,221. Of typewriters, the sales to Africa in the eight months ending with February, 1899, were \$24,663 in value, against \$18,240 in the corresponding months of 1898, and \$13,101 in the corresponding months of 1897.

DYEA CHOOSES.

Tacoma Ledger: At least an American town has been found to favor the Canadian claims. Dyea, which, like the mule, has no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity, is said to be willing and anxious to be made a Canadian port. This is but natural from a self interested point of view. There is nothing left for Dyea, which is overshadowed by Skagway, and only by becoming a Canadian port and securing what little business Canada might offer can that deserted village hope for a resurrection.

CUBA AND THE TRAMP.

Los Angeles Express: Our officials in Cuba are pursuing a plan that has a tendency to withdraw the tramp element in this country as the tramp element. Police are directed to take notice of all unemployed persons in order to furnish them with work immediately. A month later a rigorous law against vagrants will be enacted. One can imagine the consternation of our Wreary Waggles if such a law should be passed in the United States.

A HOPEFUL INDICATION.

Los Angeles Times: The statement of Acting Postmaster General Heath, to the effect that no more Americans are to be appointed to the postal service in Porto Rico, Cuba or the Philippines is significant. In connection with the explanation of Mr. Heath, it indicates that decided progress has been made in the work of establishing stable government in the islands named.

Mr. Heath, as quoted in a Washington dispatch, declared that every possible effort was being made to reduce the expense of maintaining the postal service there, and that that end in view the Postmaster General has recalled all Americans sent to Porto Rico on detail from the various branches of the postal service in this country. It is probable that a number of Americans who have for some time past been serving on Cuban postal work in the islands will also be withdrawn, the object being to place the work, so far as possible, in the hands of natives. "Now that the postal service in each of these countries has been thoroughly reorganized," added Mr. Heath, "I feel that it can be safely withdrawn from the Americans and gradually transfer the work to the natives."

This latter statement probably applies more particularly to Porto Rico and Cuba than to the Philippines, for it is evident that the time has not yet arrived for withdrawing Americans from the service there, and replacing them with natives, to any considerable extent. The situation in Cuba and Porto Rico, as indicated by Mr. Heath's statement, is highly encouraging. It is the desire, and intention of the United States Government to withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico as early as a date as practicable, and to place the government of Porto Rico so nearly as possible in the hands of the Porto Ricans. The length of time which will elapse before these results can be accomplished must be determined largely by the inhabitants of those islands that is to say, by the progress which they make in the direction of acquiring the capabilities of self government.

Bootjack No Longer Used.

There are men living who can remember when the bootjack was a luxury not in reach of every one. An improvised bootjack was often made by inducing a stout boy to straddle the uplifted boot face forward. He would lock his hands firmly around the heel while the toe of the boot pressed against his stomach. The other foot of the person seeking exaltation would furnish the motive power, pressing against the boy's back until the boot was removed, a feat usually announced by the impact of the boy's head upon the opposite wall. In time the bootjack became universal. It was made of a forked limb at first; then a cuneiform segment was cut from a bit of plank, and then the metal workers made them. The bootjack became common, and for years figured conspicuously. He need not be old to remember how the funny writers used to have the bootjack in their stories, and how often this missile belimed the cat's paw when he was cut from a bit of plank, and then the metal workers made them. The bootjack became common, and for years figured conspicuously. He need not be old to remember how the funny writers used to have the bootjack in their stories, and how often this missile belimed the cat's paw when he was cut from a bit of plank, and then the metal workers made them. The bootjack became common, and for years figured conspicuously. He need not be old to remember how the funny writers used to have the bootjack in their stories, and how often this missile belimed the cat's paw when he was cut from a bit of plank, and then the metal workers made them.

Sympathetic Burglars.

The burglars who robbed Mrs. Della Mendes, a New York dressmaker, a few days ago, of goods valued at \$1,000 had some feeling. The newspaper accounts of the burglary noted the fact that in the ninth time the place had been visited by thieves, and that each time the dressmaker's loss had been heavy, and the statement produced a remarkable and unlooked for result. A few hours later two bundles were received by Mrs. Mendes, brought by the city express, and on opening them she found the missing goods and an anonymous letter expressing sympathy for her in her previous losses.

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Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is a perfect body battery—as perfect as science and mechanics can make it. It builds up vital energy and makes manhood complete.

I suffered from pain in the back and kidneys and was in a very weak state. I used your Belt two months and it entirely cured me of those ailments. I have been strong and free from pain ever since—that is, three months ago. My back and kidneys are sound and strong, and I have been recommending your Belt for other cases similar to mine. Yours very truly, M. FARRRELL, 170 Orchard street, San Jose, Cal., 1899.

Free Book—Get the booklet, with full information, free, by mail, or at the office. Consultation free. Call and test the Belt free. Call or address

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NOTICE TO HUNTERS. NO SHOOTING OR HUNTING WILL be allowed on the Rancho Del Paso. Any violation of this order will lead to arrest. JOHN MACKAY, Superintendent. NOTICE TO CREDITORS—ESTATE OF FRANCIS COX, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Francis Cox, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executor, at the law office of Hiram W. Johnson and Peter J. Shields, Stoll Building, Sacramento City, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the county of Sacramento, State of California. JULIUS EVERSON, Executor of the last will and testament of Francis Cox, deceased. Dated at Sacramento August 17, 1899. Hiram W. Johnson and Peter J. Shields, Attorneys for Executor.

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