

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

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UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICES At Thomas W. McCallister & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Tenth and J streets.

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

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Fair Wednesday, except light showers along the northern coast; light northerly winds.

THE WATER STORAGE CONVENTION.

Some bankers, merchants, lawyers and public-spirited citizens, interested in the growth of the State, propose to take up the question of the storage of its flood waters.

In the address issued to the people by the promoters of this movement, it is clearly shown that no chain is stronger than its weakest link; that the minimum flow of water under natural conditions occasions a break in the supply which is fatal to the economic use of the waters of the State for irrigation, mining and mechanical purposes.

Practically all the waters available for these purposes are now in use, and this is particularly true of the rivers of the San Joaquin Valley. All land which depends upon water for irrigation the year round is now under irrigation.

A further extension of irrigated areas will depend upon the creation of new water. This can be done only by storage.

The Los Angeles "Times" thought it saw in this an opportunity for creating a prejudice against the movement by declaring that the Southern Pacific Company was favoring it. It has said that the Southern Pacific Company has lands it wants irrigated. It would find it difficult to point out these lands. The Southern Pacific Company recently lost 8,000,000 acres of land south of Tehachapi by reason of a decision which restored the lands in conflict with the grant to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to the public domain.

Beside, there is no water flowing into the Mojave Desert which could be stored for the irrigation of 5,000 acres. The Southern Pacific Company owns no land in the San Joaquin Valley which could be irrigated. It owns no agricultural land either in the San Joaquin or Sacramento Valleys, having disposed of them long ago. It had no land grant in the San Joaquin Valley proper. Its land grant was by way of San Jose, crossing the San Joaquin Valley at its upper end. These lands have long ago been disposed of.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Huntington is in favor of the policy of having the Government store the water, and this in the nature of things must be true. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company's land grant embraces every odd numbered section in the Humboldt Valley, State of Nevada. That company has about two and a half millions of acres of land in the Humboldt Valley, which, if the waters belonging to the catchment area of that valley were stored, could be reclaimed from aridity and irrigated.

It is impossible for the State of Nevada to inaugurate a policy of action by the State. The entire assessed value of the property of that State is about \$20,000,000. Mr. Huntington and the Southern Pacific Company would, therefore, be strongly in favor of the policy of Government action, because a State policy as relates to Nevada is impossible, and because two and a half million acres of irrigated land would be worth at least \$10 an acre, or \$25,000,000 for the land the company owns in that State.

The Southern Pacific Company, then, as well as other railroads, find their interest on the side of Government action. The Northern Pacific, which had a grant of 45,000,000 acres, has at least 10,000,000 acres which might be benefited by irrigation. But the States in which this land is located are too poor to ever hope to inaugurate a State policy of water storage.

As already shown, the Southern Pacific Company has no lands which would be benefited by the storage of the flood waters of California, while it has large bodies of land in Nevada and Utah to be benefited. And what is true of the Southern Pacific Company is true of a great many other railroads. The Union Pacific has lands to be benefited by irrigation, lying in the States which could by no possibility inaugurate a State policy of storage.

The Los Angeles "Times" has jumped into the railroad camp and is making a holy show of itself, pretending to be there for the sole purpose of injuring the railroad companies. Moreover, it remains to be noted that the people who are opposed to doing anything because it may benefit a railroad will fall into the category of those who would ultimately do nothing whatever. No man can stick a spoke in the ground without inaugurating a proceeding which will eventually in benefit to all interests, including the railroad.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SIXTH WARD.

In the Sixth Ward there are two candidates for City Trustee between whom the people must choose. One is the incumbent, J. H. Devine, the other James O'Neil. The issue between them is one of the most important ever presented to the people of the ward.

The Board of Trustees is the legislative body of the city. Unhappily for the municipality, the charter invests that board with mixed powers. It is partly executive, partly administrative and in some degree judicial, thus vio-

lating a fundamental principle upon which representative and free government should rest, namely that the executive, judicial and legislative functions should be separate and distinct in all branches and operate as checks upon each other.

But as these powers are mingled under our municipal system, it becomes of first importance that the members of the Board of Trustees should be men of receptive capacity, capable of listening, receiving testimony and information, and carefully weighing them and arriving at a justified verdict as to what is truth and justice. Any man who goes into that board so buttressed by preconception, prejudice and stubbornness as to be incapable of receiving and assimilating the truth, ceases to be a representative of the people and becomes simply the organ of his own ideas, errors, misinformation and prejudices.

This is exactly the position of J. H. Devine, and we say it in sorrow that such should be the truth regarding any man. His entire career in the board has given undeniable evidence of the fact. With a modicum of learning, considerable fugitive and superficial knowledge upon a variety of subjects, he rises to the level of conviction as to what is the truth, regardless of her established laws, the demonstrations of science, the proofs of discovery and research, and the undeniable demonstrations made by human experience during the ages. Repeatedly during the last few years the "Record-Union" has been compelled by the sheer force of duty to the people to say as much of J. H. Devine, namely, that he is a self-opinionated, stubborn and bull-headed man, to whom it is simply useless to present any proposition that does not happen to compare with his preconceived ideas—how arrived at, it would be interesting to know.

A scholar dealing with demonstrated truths of science; a lawyer expounding established principles of the law; a merchant presenting for consideration well known and immutable codes of commerce and trade; a mechanic explaining the invariable laws of materials and the economics of construction and manufacture; a sanitarian relating the laws of public health and applying them to local conditions; an engineer treating of drainage and the water supply—all these address deaf ears when presenting a subject to agree with his pet notions and cranky ideas.

The very latest instance of this was made manifest in the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday night, when Devine, with the assurance of ignorance and the stubbornness of a bull calf defied the truth in the debate concerning the advice of Water Expert Engineer Herring, who has grown gray in the labors of his profession, and has made water, its sources and its delivery the study of a lifetime, thereby attaining in the countries of both the old and the new world high rank, and commanding the respect of millions of people for his expert opinions.

Mr. Devine declared that there was no man big enough to make him believe what Herring had advanced to the Water Committee. Neither Expert Hazen nor any one else could make him believe that a deep well will not drain the surface and then—heaven save the mark—he cited the instance of that mud puddle, the slump, close upon the river bank in river quicksand, as proof. It may be safely accepted that if Devine should happen to take the notion that the earth is not globular in form, he would declare and stick to his belief in the face of proofs absolutely irresistible by the rest of mankind.

On the other hand the Republican party presents the name of James O'Neil to be elected to fill the place now so ill occupied by J. H. Devine. Mr. O'Neil is a man of mature years, of long business experience, of high character, of unquestioned integrity, of liberal information. But he is neither stubborn nor pig-headed. He has a judicial quality of mind; he is conservative but progressive. He never forms his judgment until he hears both sides and fully weighs the facts presented. The people can lay their cases before him with perfect assurance that they will have a fair hearing and not be raked up against preconceived notions, put beneath the heel of presumption or sneered out of court by the assertion that he knows it all, and that not even an angel of light and truth could convince him to the contrary.

Let the people decide in the Sixth Ward whether they will longer put up with the crass impudence and effrontery of a man who declares that scientific demonstration is to him of no value compared with his own ideas and circumscribed experience.

The copperhead press is continually asserting that President McKinley has no right to declare that the United States will retain the Philippines. The fact is that the Government of the United States has already declared that it would retain the Philippines. It did so when the United States Senate ratified the treaty with Spain and refused to adopt the Bacon resolution, which provided for giving up the islands to the natives. True the Bacon amendment was defeated by only a small majority, but the majority rules in this country.

The Superior Court of San Francisco has decided that marriage is not a crime; that therefore the Board of Education files in the face of public policy when it forbids a public school teacher to marry on pain of dismissal from the service. That is sound sense, and ought to be good law. The law encourages matrimony; it will not tolerate any use of authority to induce men and women to refrain from founding a home, the basis of all that there is good and beautiful in State growth.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Oakland Enquirer: It appears that the name of the "Call's" "Government agent" in the Philippines was Rev. Peter MacQueen, and that he was not a Government agent at all. He was traveling for a publisher, and although he enjoyed the favor of a pass issued by high authority he had no official character and was not expected to make any report. This business has about the upshot we anticipated.

GROWTH AND BUSINESS. Pomona Progress: Although the manufacturing establishments of the country have been running at full blast for two years or more, they seem to have been unable to keep up with the rapid increase of business, and nearly all of them are from six months to a year behind their orders. There is no better evidence of the growth of business throughout the United States than the difficulty that the railroads are having in handling the freight that comes to them. All of them have been increasing their rolling stock as fast as possible during the last two years, and all of them seem to be glutted with freight to-day and unable to get cars sufficient to handle it. A few days ago it was reported that a thousand empty freight cars which were being forwarded from Chicago to a Western railroad, not one reached its destination on time, but all were appropriated for a season by the railroads over which they were routed, to supply pressing needs of the latter roads for cars. The volume of business that is being done in the United States to-day is surely enormous, and there are as yet no signs of any subsidence.

TO UTILIZE FLOOD WATERS. Amador Ledger: W. H. Mills of the Central Pacific Land Department has for many months occupied much of his time on the very important subject of the conservation of the flood waters of this State, in order that they may be used for mechanical and agricultural purposes. This question is one of the greatest importance to the people of this State, and is worthy of the best thought of our ablest men. The storage of the waste waters of our mountains and their subsequent distribution to the mines, to the farms and to the cities is of vastly more importance to our success than the completion of the Nicaragua Canal or the construction of a second overland railroad. The great market in the Pacific Ocean, recently opened up to our State, places us in a position where it is imperative that we well take care of our water supply. If possible, and that the uncertainty of the production of crops on account of dry seasons be removed. These results can be accomplished, provided an enterprise of proper magnitude is inaugurated and completed, by which the waters annually going to waste could be utilized. At present there are a few private enterprises which are reservoiring water, carrying it short distances and selling it at large profit at points to which it can be carried at a small cost, but these enterprises are but pigmies, compared with the gigantic one of reservoiring and distributing the flood waters of the State.

KENTUCKY POLITICS. Napa Register: The Democratic nominee for most any office in Kentucky usually looks upon the casting and counting of ballots as only a necessary formality before he can enter upon the honors and emoluments guaranteed him when his name was placed upon the ticket. It is different this year, however. Goebel's record is too rocky for the best men of his party to swallow, and the editor of the Louisville "Post," a staunch Democrat, does not hesitate to predict Goebel's defeat by 25,000 to 50,000 votes.

TINDER DOES NOT BURN. Los Angeles Herald: An exchange files this demurrer, in which the post office well-taken. One of the commonest newspaper remarks concerning a brisk fire is that certain material which burned freely "burned like tinder." Now, tinder does not burn and never did burn. It simply smolders. "Burned like tinder" is one of the many phrases used by the people who talk and write in phrases, without stopping a moment to think what the phrases mean.

DEWEY HAS SPOKEN. Los Angeles Express: Admiral Dewey has spoken, and in no uncertain tones. The Admiral is an "expansionist," that is, he favors keeping the flag flying where it was placed by the fortunes of war. While not denying that he has spoken for the Filipinos, he states unequivocally that he does not think they are capable of choosing their own governors, and it is necessary for the well being of these people for the United States to remain in control.

This plain and straightforward statement of the Admiral should at once put a stop to all the silly talk of the Admiral in connection with the Presidency. William McKinley is the logical successor of William McKinley as President of the United States, and even the yellowest of the yellow press should recognize that fact. There was never but one show in the world for Dewey as a Presidential possibility and that was by retiring William J. Bryan, committing Dewey as an anti-expansionist on the Democratic ticket, and trusting to the "dampcloth" element of the American people to pull him through. But the scheme did not work. Dewey is too much of an American, too much of a patriot to be caught by even the bait of a Presidential nomination. To be President of the first republic of the world is the highest honor that can come to any man, but there are some things that are dearer to the true man than even that exalted honor, and one of them is the man's own self respect. Dewey is too manly to take anything under false pretenses, and that is what he would have done if he had made the mistake of biting at the Democratic hook, despite its alluring bait.

KICKING THEMSELVES. Yreka Journal: When the Democrats complain about the Administration and our army sent to Manila not whipping the Filipinos, at the outset, they are actually kicking themselves. Had the Democrats in the United States Senate refrained from a fight against adopting the Paris treaty of peace with Spain, Aguinaldo and his tribe could not have gained such great advantage in preparation and fortification, which now requires so much force to conquer. But Uncle Billy will get there with both feet before the Democrats are able to get out of the Democratic ticket which he so much desires to be successful at the next election in this country.

VALUABLE WHEAT.

One Thousand Dollars Offered for a Few Handfuls of This Hybrid.

Undoubtedly the most valuable piece of wheat raised in the United States this year was that produced on a little plot of ground in this city, says the Chicago "Times-Herald." It was raised by E. P. McCaslin, scientific farmer and experimenter. One thousand dollars for a few handfuls of wheat seems a prodigious price, yet that is the valuation of the wheat, if, indeed, it can be valued at all. One-half interest in the total yield of it, which was only eleven pounds, sold for \$500. This amount was paid by a wealthy Tennessean after a personal inspection of the wheat while growing, under an agreement to furnish additional capital sufficient to raise the wheat on a large scale. Mr. McCaslin received many handsome offers for the entire crop, including one of \$1,000 cash, but he refused to sell at any price.

This remarkable wheat is an accidental hybrid, being a cross between the Genesee Giant and the Fultz, and Mr. McCaslin has given it the name Hoosier Giant. The Hoosier Giant is a square, smooth-bearded wheat, with a pearly red berry, partaking more strongly of the properties of the Fultz than of the Genesee.

The distinctive and valuable feature of this wheat, however, is its wonderful storing capacity, which is beyond comparison with any other variety known. In this respect it is unlike either of its genitors. Its great practical value in wheat-raising may be easily comprehended when it is known that one-sixth of the amount of seed wheat usually used will raise three or four times as much wheat as other varieties on the same amount of ground.

Remarkable as it may seem, individual grains of this wheat produced as high as thirty-five stalks. From this number it rained downward twenty-five stalks, giving each hill a veritable bushlike appearance.

Nor is this prolific growth produced at the expense of the berry, either in quantity or quality. No imperfectly developed heads or grains are found. The yield of each stalk being full and perfect. Its hard, pearly and translucent berry makes it a perfect wheat in every respect for commercial purposes.

This wheat was sown at the rate of ten pounds per acre, or one bushel to every six acres, while the usual rate is from one to one-half bushels to an acre. The entire stock of seed consisted of five-eighths of an ounce and was planted in a plot of ground 27 feet, rows eleven inches apart, and one grain every four inches.

Rain and fog during the blooming period, which caused a light yield of wheat over Southern Indiana, also operated against the Hoosier Giant, yet the plot yielded at the rate of forty-four bushels per acre, producing eleven pounds at harvest. Individual rows showed yields running from thirty-eight to sixty-eight bushels per acre. Mr. McCaslin has no hesitation in saying that the wheat is capable of producing from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, with proper care and propitious weather.

The storing quality of this wheat enables it to winter well. It has a rank stalk and has a habit peculiar to bearded Russian wheats—that of lying flat upon the ground like moss as soon as up.

While growing this wheat attracted the widest attention. Agricultural men from all parts of the State, and from other States, came to see it. Hundreds of local farmers viewed it, but none had ever seen similar wheat.

For weeks before harvest Mr. McCaslin employed boys to guard it from sunrise to sunset against the attacks of birds. He threshed it by hand. The next crop will be raised on the Shadybrook Farm in Jennings township. The wheat will not be put on the market for several years.

Gross Credulity.

The Galician peasantry is fond of the marvelous, especially of marvels concerning the persons of rulers. Many years ago the Emperor Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, and Rudolph, the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. They were not dead, but languishing in dungeons, banished to distant lands, or living secretly in the country. And now we have strange tales about a portrait of the late Empress Elizabeth, hitherto in the possession of one Kulczycki, who lives at Novosiolak. Great drops of blood, it is said, began not long ago to ooze from the side of the frame of the portrait, which was glazed and covered with a veil. The news of this strange fact spread far and wide. Father Suchewicz, the parish priest of Kratow, came, in the presence of numerous witnesses, and took the picture out of its frame. There was really blood, which he carefully wiped away, and replaced the portrait in its frame. Removing it again a while he found that the picture was again moist with blood, which issued from a spot near the heart. He then took the portrait away, and judging that a real miracle had taken place, caused it to be hung up in his church. The people of the neighboring villages are convinced that this signifies either that the late Empress was a saint, or that a great and bloody war is soon to come. Of course all these facts—if they be facts—might easily be explained by the supposition that some trickery was employed, and a tetramium gold posited, that it merely signifies their own gross credulity.—Chicago Record.

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CITY Republican Ticket

Election November 7, 1899. Mayor, GEO. H. CLARK. Collector, CHAS. C. ROBERTSON. Auditor and Assessor, J. D. YOUNG. Treasurer, A. L. FROST. City Attorney, A. A. DeLIGNE. Trustees, 2d Ward—GEO. B. STACK. 4th Ward—JOHN C. ING, Jr. 6th Ward—JAMES O'NEIL. 8th Ward—G. E. HOOK.

School Directors, 1st Ward—E. J. KAY. 3d Ward—J. A. GREEN. 5th Ward—HERMAN MIER. 7th Ward—MATT J. FLYNN. 9th Ward—PHILIP S. DRIVER.

WM. M. SIMS, Chairman City Com. Wilbur Field Smith, Sec. City Com.

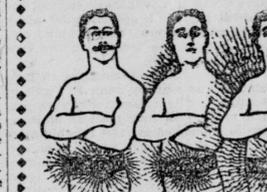
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State and County Taxes.

TAKE NOTICE—FIRST INSTALLMENT.

Section 3746, page 431, Statutes and Amendments to the Codes of California, A. D. 1897, reads as follows, to wit:

"The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the second day of October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November (next thereafter), at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional 5 per cent. will be added thereto." Now, therefore, all persons are hereby notified that there can be no extension of time without a violation of the Statute and I shall collect. B. N. BUGBEY, County Tax Collector, Sacramento County. Oct-1w (BC)

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