

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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For Sacramento and vicinity: Rain Sunday; brisk southerly winds.

VIRTUE AND POLYGAMY. It has been the boast of the Mormons of Utah that under them there was no, or very little, prostitution there, and that it is even now the purest State, sexually considered, in the Union.

This defense has been advanced collaterally also in the Roberts case, though what figure it cuts in it we fail to see, unless Mr. Roberts' friends wish to contend that polygamy is defensible because it reduces the incentive for prostitution. If that defense is set up it will be bad for Roberts, as it amounts to a confession that polygamy is only a form of what might be termed justified prostitution.

A. T. Schroeder in the November "Missionary Review" has a paper which has been condensed for the "Public Opinion," in which he contends that there is prostitution in plenty in Utah and was at the very time Brigham Young was boasting there was complete sexual purity throughout the Territory. A brother-in-law of Congressman Roberts brought out the paper of Mr. Schroeder by the declaration that Utah was, or is, without prostitution. Schroeder replies with some remarkable statements which may well be termed body blows.

For instance he declares that dissolute women only change paramours without permission of a priest or court, while in Utah, according to the brother-in-law quoted, a divorce can be obtained by a wife at her request, and, Schroeder adds, the payment of \$10 to the church. Of course the reference is to church divorces only. Schroeder pointedly asks if this explains what is meant by the "greater freedom" of which Mormon women have boasted. He adds that with men it is substantially the same thing; they may take new wives when they tire of old ones if their accounts are square at the titling house, and it is the duty of the first wife to consent. If the woman does not she is damned by the church decree. He makes reference in support to the "Journal of Discourses and Documents and Covenants." So, too, if the old wife resisted the advent of the new, the husband might have divine advice to deceive her in the matter. Mr. Schroeder adds that in some parts of Utah so numerous were the cases of young women who became mothers too soon after marriage, that at a recent church conference President George Q. Cannon publicly referred to the fact, and the subject was there discussed, as well as at other "Stake" conferences. Apostle Taylor, says Schroeder, in the Tabernacle repeated the statement, of another, with apparent approval, that nine-tenths of the women who walked the streets of Salt Lake City at night were impure, and, he added, that many members of the great Mormon choir attended choir practice that they might afterward go to houses of assignation. But Mr. Schroeder disagrees with the apostle and says the picture is overdrawn.

But after making due allowance for exaggeration, where else among people claiming respectability would such a statement be made upon any warrant of facts? The scores of women who sing in the choir considered the reflection on their chastity so lightly that ever since they continue to sing praises to God as an accompaniment to this apostle's sermons just as before.

At the present time the Brigham Young Trust Company has several houses of prostitution from which it draws rents, which rents are, no doubt, under the law of tithing, honestly divided with the church. According to the official records, the Board of Directors of this company has a fair sprinkling of tithing-consuming polygamist apostles. Having long profited by the tithing collected from saints, who needed their permission to sanctify the takings of additional wives, they no doubt found it easy to justify themselves in also accepting a portion of the earnings of the hollow-eyed and painted-cheek courtesans.

Schroeder concludes by the defiance,

that he has stated the truth and that the facts he has recited can be verified by any one in Utah, and that they warrant the conclusion that Utah is no more free from sexual impurity than any other agricultural people, and that woman's virtue is no more highly prized there than elsewhere.

Such statements as these coming from one in Utah, who signs his article, and defies the priests of the church who are defending Congressman Roberts and exalting him above other men because he houses three women as wives, when the laws of the land make it a criminal offense to have more than one, have value only in bringing the exact truth to light. If Schroeder has spoken falsely there is no punishment too severe for him.

For our part, we shall feel that the Roberts agitation has evolved good out of a foul matter if it uncovers the alleged hypocrisy and cheat of the Mormon claim, while if Schroeder lies the Mormons of Utah can justify themselves and expose him. We do not believe that the homes of Utah are one whit purer than those of other States. We have no idea whatever, environment and industrial conditions taken into account, that Utah cities are purer than those of like communities similarly situated as to industries and remoteness from shipping centers.

Observation in Utah some years ago convinced us that the boast then made by Brigham Young on the subject were not wholly warranted. The apparent unblushing innocence with which Mormon women then sought every occasion to call the attention of strangers to what they prided themselves upon, that there was no prostitution in Utah, and the comparisons they made of their own with other communities, made an impression quite contrary to the assertion regarding womanly modesty in those parts.

Between the polygamy of Congressman Roberts, glossed over by the formula of a church which is under the ban of the law so far as that doctrine is concerned, and the open and brazen assertion of mistresses by other men, there is very little, if any, difference in morals.

THE SUBWAY SYSTEM.

It begins to look as if New York's subway scheme will soon be fully carried out, work upon it being now actively in progress. The project was started many years ago. It met with bitter opposition on three grounds; that it would be dangerous to the public health to tear up the streets as would be necessary; second, that it would be impossible to conduct it amidst the network of pipes, gas and power pipes, drains, sewers, electrical conduits, etc.; and third, that the cost would not be met by the income despite the gain in time over surface means of transportation.

But these objections were all overcome some five years ago. It has been proved that excavation, properly conducted, does not impair the public health, but may tend to betterment of saturated soil by air exposure; that it is not impossible to conduct drains, gas pipes, sewers, etc., over and under and parallel with the subway, while electrical light and telegraph and telephone conduits may run in the subway; finally, that the augmented travel because of the time saved will make the investment a safe one, while the cost of operation will be greatly less than on surface roads, where snow, ice and storms so often interrupt the passage of cars or suspend their operation altogether for a considerable time. Above all it is proved that the construction of subways will so relieve street congestion as to greatly improve the conditions of good living in the city.

The surprise is that there ever should have been any serious objection raised to the subway system since English cities have so long benefited by such means of transportation, and in the face of the fact that several European continental cities have tried subways with entire success. Boston started in to have a main subway about the same time with New York, and Boston's system is now complete and in operation. Five years ago the people of New York voted in favor of the system, but it has been hindered in one way and another until this year, when it is about to be undertaken.

At the recent election the people of New York voted upon the subject again, this time to separate the city and county debt, so as to remove all doubts as to the power of the city to issue subway bonds, and already the contractors have filed a bond in the sum of \$5,000,000, which has been approved by the necessary judicial tribunal.

It has now become evident that in most modern large cities the subway system will be introduced, even where there is no great inconvenience because of congestion of street travel. All new modern cities will provide for subways when they are laid out; streets will be laid with the subway in view, and drains and sewers will be laid with the idea that a subway may be cut to parallel them or cross them.

The subway system of transportation has these advantages, which really are so strong as to justify its construction in even smaller cities to a considerable extent, namely, they afford the best means for gaining access to underground pipes, to sewers and other subterranean construction, without digging up the streets. They are the very best means for placing underground conduits for electrical wires, as these pipe lines are simply swung upon the sides of the subway. They afford, also, very speedy transport, thus bringing suburb and center nearer together without involvement of the risk of accident liable in swift running on the surface.

In case of riots, troops may be moved by subway routes from one point in a city to another with least exposure to risk of interruption on their way to their destination. They insure transportation against interruption by storms, snow, ice, and the glazing of tracks. The cost of operation of street

railways is greatly reduced in subways, because the care of tracks is less expensive, there being no wear or disarrangement of them by other vehicles than those constructed to run upon the rails. The original cost of laying the track is far less in a subway than on the surface, for obvious reasons. It is altogether certain that the cities of the future will provide as a part of city convenience large subways on principal lines of street, to be used by street railway lines on terms provided by law.

The anti-expansionist press has been indulging in sneers over the election held in the Island of Negros, where there are 200,000 people and where but 5,000 votes were cast in the first election held. Is that the way the people of Negros receive the offers of the United States? we are asked. Well, considering all the circumstances we think it a remarkably large vote. Indeed it is surprising that for a first attempt in the exercise of the elective franchise, as many as 5,000 adult men could be induced to avail themselves of the ballot. It is fair to assume, may we know it to be fact, that no coercion was used, that no strong effort was made to bring out a large vote. Our officials properly contented themselves with explaining what a vote means, what an election is, and with constantly and patiently educating the adult men on the subject. That a handful of officers in so large a community scattered over an island of great area, so far succeeded as to lead 5,000 men to come to the polls of their own free will and vote for civil officers of their choice was remarkable.

SANITATION OF THEATERS.

A thoughtful writer in the "Popular Science Monthly" calls attention to the need of supervision of theaters and public halls, because as he asserts—and we are convinced that he is correct in his conclusion—not one theater in ten is kept in proper sanitary condition. As it is the cost of properly cleaning a large theater is very considerable. The managers, therefore, are inclined to get along with mere sweeping and possibly an occasional washing out. But as theaters more than any other places gather frequent audiences, exceedingly mixed in character, the public has a right to have these houses thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and in the very best manner.

Both performers and auditors have rights in the premises which no one but the municipal authorities can guard, as against the neglect or recklessness of proprietors. These large auditoriums, with their circles, many seats, narrow aisles and innumerable nooks and corners and half underground rooms, are exceedingly inviting for the seeds of disease. All manner of people visit and spend some hours daily in them. It will be readily seen, therefore, that they are receptacles for a very large amount of human waste.

Even the walls of these houses rather than the breath of thousands of people a degree of waste that is dangerous. In the matter of ventilation very few theaters are sufficiently supplied with pure air, and very few are properly aired and cleaned after performances. People will flock to the theater when there are attractive plays and other entertainments, though they may know that these places are not properly cleaned or with sufficient frequency.

Who shall enforce the necessary cleanliness, if not municipal officers? Educational authorities are, as a rule, exceedingly exacting in requiring school-houses to be well ventilated and thoroughly and very frequently cleaned. It goes without saying that similar supervision in the interest of the public health is necessary for other buildings in which the general public assemble.

Society has a right to demand that theaters sacrifice, if need be, something of exterior and interior gorgeousness for the paramount comfort and health of the people who are induced to visit the auditoriums of playhouses. Mr. Gerhard thinks that if the public would show a preference for the well-cleaned and ventilated theater the corrective would soon be applied in the cases of others. But the public will not do this thing. It will do as it always has—take the chances. But society organizes in municipal forms for the very purpose of increased comfort and safety. The public health is really the chief concern of municipal government. It is the prime and foremost consideration in any municipality. It is manifest in the attention given to supplying good water, in maintaining proper drainage, in efficient sewer systems, in quarantining contagious diseases, and generally in enforcing cleanliness where there is congested population.

Health Boards, however, as is well known, give but little attention to the sanitation of public resorts. The cheap theaters are the greater offenders against sanitary laws. Some of those in San Francisco, for instance, are known to be occupied every night in the week the year round by from 1,000 to 3,000 people. It is impossible to cleanse such places as they should be in the short interval between performances and rehearsals.

That the subject should be taken up as it now is by scientific and sanitary journals betokens, let us hope, reform in the matter, for we are convinced, and long have been, that there is to be laid at the door of the buildings in which large congregations gather daily a great deal of human physical ill that may be prevented, just as sanitary science has prevented the spread of disease in other directions.

WOMEN AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

John Hartley in a recent essay declares that American women as they grow older live too much indoors. Fat accumulates unduly, or, in cases of the thin, they shrivel and become listless. Irritable hearts and inadequate kidneys may result from the breathing of vitiated air, and the crooning over heaters in close rooms. To the "hurry and brain tag," as it is termed, incident to our high state of civilization

and congested populations is laid the blame for ill due to too little fresh air. Hartley declares the chief ill we complain of are due more to contamination of the air we breathe than to any other cause, and women more than others suffer from it who are addicted to indoor life.

This is a strong way of stating it. We think it is putting it much too harshly. The American women of today take more outdoor exercise than their sisters who preceded them. The sports and entertainments of the day and the methods of exercise which are popular tend more and more to draw them much into the open air. Women far more than men are subject to colds, and as a rule because of the indoor habit. English women are far less susceptible to changes of the weather, to colds from exposure to draughts, etc., because as a rule the English women from childhood are brought up to the habit of much walking in the open air, on broad, stout shoe soles and over country roads and byways.

We believe there are far fewer pale, puny and purple American women than there were ten years ago. Wheeling, outdoor fashionable games, lighter while warmer costumery, and the popularity of outdoor exercise have done much for American women. But no doubt there is room for still greater improvement in their health. They are scarcely in danger of indulging in too much outdoor life. Even neglect of household duties may be largely excused if the time is consumed in wholesome exercise in pure, bracing and vitalizing air.

We believe that proper ventilation is now far better understood in American homes and more practiced than it was even a few years ago. We all better understand the danger and ill which flow from breathing the waste products of the body, with which the air of ill-ventilated rooms occupied by human beings is charged. If, as Mr. Hartley insists, our women as they grow older manifest a disposition to live for most part indoors, then they certainly do need advice direct and sharp upon the subject. It may be as he states it, but certainly the young women of the day are more and more acquiring the outdoor and the vigorous but not undue exercise habits. It means better women, better wives and mothers, longer life, greater happiness, and decrease of what Mr. Hartley says are "increasing ills."

Mr. Elmer Gates has succeeded in inducing the electric spark to make a picture of itself without the intervention of the camera. He did this after numerous experiments by causing it to be conducted directly through the sensitive film. The wonder is that the idea was not thought out long ago. The result of such an experiment is not a photograph, but a direct print of the spark and its operation in passing through, and is valuable to science for obvious reasons. It now has the means at hand of securing the "autograph," as Mr. Gates well terms it, of the electric current in any of the kaleidoscopic forms it takes—endless and numberless in variety and beauty. The Gates experiments demonstrate that the electric current travels in the direction of the least resistance through a conductor — which is not perhaps new—but that in making such a passage it does not travel uniformly through the body of the conductor, but selects a number of special paths mutually divergent. Also, it is thus proved that there is essentially no difference between the spark of a static machine and the spark of an induction coil.

Big Ears an Evidence of Rectitude.

"I don't often see a thief or a bad man with big ears," said Judge Wofford from the bench yesterday in commenting on the physiognomy of Gilbert Glosser, a fifteen-year-old boy charged with assaulting Fred E. Moses. "I like to see a boy with big ears. The boy scarcely knew whether the Judge was sarcastic or sincere, and he humbled his cap bashfully while his ears turned red. The spectators tittered, but Judge Wofford continued sternly: "I am inclined to give you a chance, my boy, on the strength of your big mouth and generous ears. You've got a man with little ears like a fox's or a squirrel's, won't always do. They need watching." After warning Glosser never to carry knives or revolvers, Judge Wofford sentenced the boy to the reform school and then paroled him with instructions to report to the court January 1st.—Kansas City Journal.

THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

A Better Way Now Discovered, Which Cures Every Form of Piles Without Pain or Inconvenience.

Many people suffer the pain, annoyance and often serious results from piles, for years, and after trying the many lotions, salves, ointments and so-called cures without cure or relief, give up the hope of a final cure, rather than submit to the intense pain and danger to life which a surgical operation involves.

Happily all this suffering is no longer necessary, since the discovery of the Pyramid Pile Cure; a remedy which is approved by the medical profession, as being absolutely safe, free from any trace of opiates, narcotic or mineral poisons and which may be depended upon as a certain cure (not merely relief) in any form of piles, whether itching, blind, bleeding or protruding. Some of the hundreds of cures recently made are little short of marvelous, as a perusal of the following will demonstrate: Dr. J. W. Megan, Leonardville, Kan., writes: "I have used a box of Pyramid Pile Cure and received more benefit and relief than from any remedy I had used in the past twenty-two years."

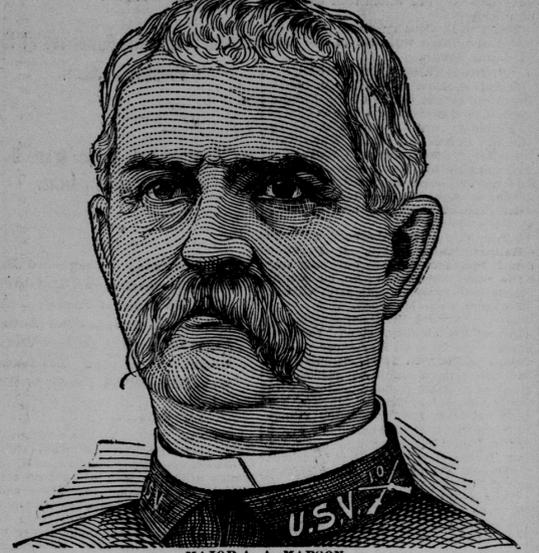
James Jemerson, Dubuque, Ia., says: "I suffered from piles for six years; have just used the Pyramid Pile Cure and am a well man."

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley, 601 Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Ind., says: "Have been a sufferer from the pain and annoyance of piles for fifteen years. The Pyramid Pile Cure and Pyramid Pills gave me immediate relief and in a short time a complete cure." The Pyramid Pile Cure may be found at druggists at 50 cents per package. A book on cause and cure of piles will be sent by mail by addressing the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich.

A WAR VETERAN

Pronounces Pe-ru-na the Greatest Catarrh Remedy Ever Prepared.

OTHER PROMINENT MEN SPEAK.



Major Algernon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Ga., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., says: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Pe-ru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Pe-ru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all."

Mr. Ben L. Griffin, postmaster at Banner, Miss., writes the following in regard to his wife. Mr. Griffin says: "My wife suffered with catarrh of the head for four years. She tried several different doctors, and many kinds of medicine recommended for such troubles as she was afflicted with. She had a disagreeable headache with an awful soreness in her nose, and sometimes breathing was very difficult. I heard of your medicine through your circulars, and decided to give it a trial. After she had taken only one bottle she began to feel so much better that she continued taking it, and after the use of two and one-half bottles she was entirely cured. She recommends Pe-ru-na to all women, believing it to be especially beneficial to them."

Thomas Gahan, candidate for County Treasurer in 1898, says the following of Pe-ru-na: "I desire to express for the benefit of the public my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was afflicted with catarrh for fourteen years and though I tried many remedies and ap-

plied to several doctors I was not able to find a cure. Finally I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through a friend who had used it. I took Pe-ru-na for twenty-two weeks, and am now entirely cured. I have every reason to think my cure a permanent one, as it has been a year since then. I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy; it will cure when all other remedies fail."

There are thousands of people who do not believe that catarrh can be cured. The reason for this is, they have had chronic catarrh many years. They have been taught that catarrh is a local disease. They have tried to cure their catarrh with local remedies. They have used sprays and gargles, inhalations and fumigations, and still they have catarrh just the same. These things sometimes help them temporarily, but they soon relapse into their former condition again.

The trouble with all this is, that catarrh is not a local disease. It is a systemic disease, and can only be cured by the faithful use of systemic remedies. Catarrh once in the system, cannot be removed by using local remedies. The very best that local remedies can do is to assuage some disagreeable symptoms. Pe-ru-na is a systemic catarrh remedy. It meets the enemy in its stronghold, within the system. Gentle and persistent it eradicates the disease from the system. Pe-ru-na is the only systemic catarrh remedy yet devised which cures catarrh. Up to date there has been no other remedy that will, in any degree, take the place of Pe-ru-na. For a free book on catarrh address The Pe-ru-na Drug Mfg Company, Columbus, O.

WELL BRED, SOON WED. GIRLS WHO USE SAPOLIO ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. Try it in Your Next House Cleaning.

Eusefelt Leathers. Made in all popular Leathers. All styles. All sizes. One price. \$4.00. CHAS. F. MATHAN CO. 7 st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Fire Sae Almost Ended

This sale of harness and leather goods and shoe findings, damaged by smoke and water, can last only a few days longer. We must soon return to regular new goods and normal conditions.

DAMAGED ROBES. These show no signs of fire; they are handsome and select. The water sprinkled on them scarcely shows, they will make handsome Christmas presents. They were cheap before the fire and are now 25 per cent. cheaper. We have them from \$1.50 upwards.

DAMAGED BLANKETS. Our horse blankets, although dampened considerably by water from the adjoining fire, are not hurt. They are strong and of the latest patterns, mostly with double girths. The price has been lowered owing to 25 per cent. allowed by the insurance companies. We have still on hand some for 75c, 90c, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 and a few finer ones for out-door cover.

Not Damaged but Reduced—Traveling Bags. These make lovely Christmas presents. They are all of the finest quality and are offered from \$2.50 upwards. We have the most complete stock of saddlery, harness, shoe finding and leather in the city.

John T. Stol, S. W. Cor. Fifth and K Sts., SACRAMENTO.

ORDINANCE NO. 69.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE County of Sacramento, State of California, do ordain as follows: Section 1. Every person who shall at any time take or ship or cause to be shipped from any place within the County of Sacramento, or any other county more than ten Wilson or Jack Snipe, Quail, Bob White, Wild Duck, Doves or Pheasants, in any one day, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 2. Every person who at any time in the County of Sacramento, State of California, shall hunt, pursue, take or kill any Wilson or Jack Snipe, Quail, Bob White, Wild Duck, Doves or Pheasants, for the purpose of selling or offering for sale the same at any place out of the County of Sacramento, or shall cause the same to be sent out of the said county for sale, or the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 3. Every railroad company, express company, transportation company, or other common carrier, their agents, officers or servants, and every person, who shall receive for the purpose of transporting, taking or carrying, or who shall transport, take or carry out of the said county of Sacramento, except as provided in Section 4 hereof, any Wilson or Jack Snipe, Quail, Bob White, Wild Duck, Doves or Pheasants, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 4. Every person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of not less than Twenty Dollars or more than Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, or be imprisoned in the County Jail of the County of Sacramento not less than Ten Days, nor more than Seventy-five Days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment. Section 5. One-half of all money collected for fines for violations of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be paid to the informant, and the remaining one-half into the County Treasury of the County of Sacramento, to the general fund for said County of Sacramento. Section 6. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten days after its passage upon due publication. The foregoing ordinance was duly and regularly passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Sacramento County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said board held on Monday, November 20th A. D., 1899, by the following vote: Ayes, 11; Nays, 0. McLoughlin, Jenkins and Curtis. (Morrison absent.) None. WM. CURTIS, Chairman. Attest: Wm. B. Hamilton, Clerk. n21-74

Always Cool. The route of the Burlington Excursions—through Salt Lake City and Denver—Sacramento every Thursday. The ideal summer route to the East. It is always cool, the scenery is indescribably beautiful. For hundreds of miles you ride through the Wonderland of the world—past canons, mountains, rivers, waterfalls and landscapes gay with flowers. The Burlington Excursions leave Los Angeles every Wednesday; San Francisco every Thursday; Reno, Chicago, California to St. Louis and Chicago. Only one change to Boston. Experienced excursion agents. Write for descriptive folder. W. D. SANBORN, General Agent, 22 Montgomery St., San Francisco. ROLLER AXLES ARE NOT BALL-BEARING AXLES.