

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... For six months... For three months... For one month... The Sunday "Record-Union" twelve pages, 25 cents per month, delivered by carrier. Sent by mail at \$1 per year.

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co.'s Drug Store, southeast corner of Ninth and J streets. OAK PARK AGENCY-Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth Street and Sacramento Avenue.

Weather Forecast.

For Northern California: Fair Thursday; continued cold weather, with heavy frost Thursday morning; smudging may be necessary in the valleys; light northerly winds.

For Sacramento and vicinity: Fair Thursday; continued cold weather; light north winds; heavy frosts are likely Thursday morning and smudging may be necessary on orchards and gardens. The river will reach about 21 feet, and fall.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

It is of far less interest as to who fills the vacant California chair in the United States Senate than that it shall be filled, and this State's voice be heard in the councils affecting State and national interests. No party is entitled to leadership that does not demonstrate capacity for it.

Personal selfishness and the small ambitions of small men must not be allowed to cheat the party of the fruits of the victory for which it contended, and that it won in the last campaign. That the reason there is a vacancy is that small ambitions of petty men, not themselves in candidacy before the houses, stood in the way at the regular session is undeniable.

The "Record-Union" said as far back as last February, and it repeats today: "The Republican party is in the presence of a great opportunity. For the first time in the history of this nation the current questions of statesmanship involve in their solution the entire future of the Pacific Coast States and Territories of our country. At last we have a Pacific Coast question so broadly and so distinctly drawn that our interests in the solution are unmistakable. In the late campaign the Republican party presented issues as broad as State and national life, and the people of California conferred upon it victory because of this."

There is still opportunity to do this; to repair in greatest part the errors due to the mean contentions of small ambitions of smaller men to dominate the party and dictate to it who shall represent the State in the Senate, the dictation being, of course, in the direct interest of the personally selfish interests and aspirations of these men.

The people have rights in this matter superior to the ambitions and political chicanery of politicians who owe all they are in political life to the people, and the Republican party in particular. One of these rights, one that cannot be tampered with and the offenders escape punishment, is to have the seats of the State in the Congress of the nation filled, and filled by procedure according to the honored and traditional party method, in which the will of the majority is the chief rule of action.

California must be represented in the Senate by two Senators. Just at this time, when the interests of the Pacific Coast are at stake and most in the thought of our people; when our commercial interests are matters of national concern; when the policy of the Federal Government, which must have the approval of the Senate, is to determine the destiny of this and its sister States of the coast, California needs full representation in the Senate. What ever prevents it will be in the nature of a crime. It is not a question, we reiterate, so much as to who the man shall be, as that some man shall be chosen who is agreed upon as the candidate of the Republican party, and that the Legislature in early extra session shall proceed to elect him. Even then he may be late to protect by his vote some of the most vital interests of the State.

Mr. Gompers tells the convention over which he presides that the Idaho strike riots failed because the Miners' Union were not affiliated. They needed the support and countenance of associate bodies. Mr. Gompers, in his radical enthusiasm, forgets or ignores, however, all the questions of right in the premises. He does not for a moment inquire whether the rioters were justified. He notes their failure, nothing more. It seems to us that the first thing to take account of in such matters is the question of human right. It by no means follows that because a strike is on, therefore it is and of necessity must be found in right, and that whatever is done in its promotion is commendable. The citizens and courts of Idaho have decided that the strike riot was wrong, was criminal, was trespass upon the guarantees which secure the rioters in every individual right

they enjoy. Denouncement of this verdict will effect nothing. There it stands, having the approval of law, of community, judgment and of civilization. It will not do for Mr. Gompers to treat it as a one-sided question, as a foregone conclusion that because there was a strike, therefore the resort to violence, the killing of human beings, and the destruction of property was excusable and defensible. It happens that the vast body of labor organizations in the United States are convinced that the Idaho miners were guilty as charged, and that the mild punishment inflicted upon a few ring-leaders was justified and necessary, unless we are prepared out of hand to say that when mob law asserts itself there shall be an end of law, human right and of common justice.

THE RIGHT TO REGULATE.

The San Francisco "Argonaut" warns the country that if we retain the Philippines they will become a part of the United States, and therefore the Filipino will have the same right as any other person under our jurisdiction to come and go in the country where he pleases, invade the ranks of labor and play the mischief generally.

There are two effectual answers to this. First the Malay does not love work and the Filipino will never thrive outside an Oriental atmosphere. Second, the power to expand the territory of the nation is not only inherent, but is expressly given in the Constitution, and the judicial interpretation to that effect has been uniform and frequent; the right to acquire carries the right to govern and control, and Story and the Supreme Court years ago so held and it has never been denied.

These primary attributes of sovereignty, confirmed by the Constitution, and so decided in numerous cases by the chief tribunal of the land during the century, carry all the incidents of such assertion—we may sell or lease, we may prescribe any rules of action consistent with these rights and powers, since as Justice Bradley well said in 136 U. S., 42, the power of Congress in the premises is general and plenary, hence we may determine whether the inhabitants of such territory may move into or pass through States and Territories, and all such rules and regulations are obligatory upon them.

The commentaries by jurists and the decisions of the courts upon these points are uniform and multitudinous. There is no graver error made in debate concerning these matters than that which claims that every new possession or acquisition of the nation is at once indelibly stamped with the right of Statehood. All historic incidents, all the leading decisions from the time of Chief Justice Marshall to this, all the conclusions of eminent exponents of the Constitution and of the attributes of national sovereignty from the earliest days to this time are one on these points.

The conclusion of the "Argonaut," that against such an invasion as it fears the nation must guard, and that the Republican party, while dominant must protect the nation from it, may be conceded, and amounts to concurrence with the views last above expressed relative to the power of the nation to regulate its possessions.

The Grass Valley "Union," with singular inconsistency, agrees that the President's message is clear and rational about the establishment of Cuban independence and the putting of Cubans on their feet as a sovereign power, "but"—and here comes in the exhibition of stupidity—because the President names no time for the new order of things going into operation he disapproves the people and is derelict of duty for which he is worthy of condemnation. Was there ever such witless conclusion? The President has no power to name a time. Congress alone must be the judge when conditions are such as to warrant withdrawal of the protecting and fostering arm. But concede that the President, as head of the army and navy, may determine when the Cubans are prepared to stand alone, how in the name of reason could he fix a date? In the very nature of things, the consummation wished for must be dependent upon the action of the Cubans themselves, and the rapidly with which they demonstrate their capacity to take rank as a nation independent and sovereign, with intelligence and ability to fulfill the obligations of a nation. It was sufficient for the President to declare the policy the United States should pursue in the premises, and to express the hope that the end will be speedily reached, and that we should do all that may be properly done to hasten it.

RAISE THE FLAG TO-DAY.

One hundred years ago to-day General George Washington died, and the nations of the earth joined with America in her lamentation. It is proposed that the centennial of that event shall be observed to-day with appropriate ceremonies. At the National Capital there will be of an elaborate character. It is not a celebration day, but a memorial one. Manifestations on account of it, therefore, are to be of a purely patriotic memorial character. Here at least we can teach our children anew to revere the memory of Washington by raising the flag he fought for to half-mast, in memory of the hero, the patriot and the statesman. Wherever there are facilities for display of the National Banner, it should be done to-day.

So far as it has been possible to ascertain the trend of public sentiment, it is largely in favor of a call for an immediate session of the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator, on the ground that California, of all States in the Union, can least afford to have a vacant seat in the Senate in this crisis of National affairs. Republicans especially realize that it is political suicide to permit the chair to remain empty. California has too many interests at stake to forfeit a single vote in the National Legislature.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITORIAL EXPRESSIONS.

State and Coast Opinions on Subjects of Living News Interest.

Ukiah Republican-Press: The decision made by Governor Gage to employ female physicians in the various State hospitals in California was certainly a good one. "Napa and Stockton will shortly be supplied, and the ladies of other asylums quarterly. Mrs. W. K. Dillingham received a letter to that effect from Governor Gage Tuesday.

A ROAD MOVEMENT.

Oakland Tribune: Calaveras mining men and land owners have taken steps to have good roads in that county. This is an example that should be followed by other counties in the State, for the greater part of the roads of California are decidedly bad. It is true that, owing to the vast distances between points—distances that one seldom realizes, but when comprehended, that help to impress upon us the magnitude of the area this country—California has come to rely almost entirely upon the railway; but the State is building up rapidly, and as it settles, the roads between what are now towns and villages, but which were mere stations when the railways were built, are becoming of greater economical importance. A district traversed by good roads is likely, too, to attract the intending settler who would be repelled by a comparatively trackless waste. It is used to be the idea that all a town needed to "boom" it was a railway, but now roads for horses and foot passengers are now recognized as being just as necessary, and the country of greatest wealth have encouraged the growth of this idea as far as possible by putting it into practice.

OF NEWS PUBLISHING.

Ukiah Republican-Press: We venture the guess that an alleged news-writer which printed nothing about the crimes of the day would not have a name on its subscription list. Beyond the history of current events, which good, not one paper in a hundred caters in any way to immorality; or, to put it stronger, fails to cast its influence, great or small, for the upbuilding of the right and the advancement of religion and morality. Editorial comment and argument upon what news columns contain is almost invariably honest, conscientious and loyal to the truth as editors see it, and as their pastors preach it; and it is not to be forgotten that it is through the medium of the secular press that most clergymen and their teachers of reverence, piety and purity reach their largest audiences, and exert their greatest influence. The marvel is that the largest newspaper is as good as it is. Nothing else that man has ever devised for sale is sold for so little in proportion to its cost. Nothing else that is put upon the market is produced under such stress, in such haste, with so little opportunity for examination, verification, revision and correction.

COINAGE.

Pasadena Star: The average citizen doesn't know much about finance; but he does know that when a coin gets a little smooth he ought not to lose the greater part of it on that account. It ought to contain enough intrinsic value to keep it worth its face, less what metal had actually been lost. If this were so a smooth coin would be no great loss to the holder; but under present conditions it is, because the wearing off of its face destroys the part of it, which is about half its value.

MINERS AND ROADS.

Sonoma Democrat: The Miners' Association of Calaveras County is agitating the subject of road improvement. The Tuolumne branch will prove an active ally in this important matter. It does seem that there should be some means of vastly improving the abominable roads prevalent throughout the mountain counties. Sooner or later a great reform must be brought about in methods of road construction, and the Miners' Association will exert greater influence in the matter than any other agency.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

Oroville Register: Coming from out in the open Sacramento Valley, the hills and mountains present a beautiful sight. The tops of the Sierras, since the recent storms, are snowy white and the long lines and towering peaks, all clothed in white, are grand and sublime. Near are the dark ranges of wooded foothills, clothed with pine and oak, maple and madrona. Still lower are the ever-green orchards of oranges, lemons and olives; and still lower are the green fields now as vivid and brilliant as they would be on the Atlantic slope in May or early June.

THE RIGHT KIND OF PROSPERITY.

Amador Ledger: The telegram tells us that the prosperity of the year has struck the manufacturing centers of the East so hard that an increase of wages of mill operatives has been decided upon. Among the mills to make the increase is the Amesquee corporation of Manchester, the largest cotton mill manufacturing concern in the country, which will advance the wages of its 3,000 operatives 10 per cent. December 18th. A similar advance will be made in the cotton mills of the Amoy and Sunkang Manufacturing Companies of Manchester, Saturday. The Sunkang mill employ nearly 2,000 hands and the Amoy about 500. The China, Wasitto and Pembroke mills of Suncook, N. H., will also raise wages 10 per cent. The Suncook mills employ about 1,500. Some other places where notices of an advance were posted were Taunton, Mass., at the Cor Manufacturing Company mills, Pawtucket, R. I.; Lawrence, Mass.; Atlantic, Pa., and Pemberton, N. J. The new rate at these points effects about 14,000 hands.

MEAT EATING.

Visalia Delta: In suggesting that the growing appetite for meat in this country may cause a desire for strong drink, Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese minister, revives an old question which once provoked considerable discussion. It was held in one quarter that the Japanese were their gentle natures, their artistic temperament and their delicate habits entirely to a vegetable diet. Meat was brutalizing, these advocates said. It would develop a fierce spirit and a turbulent race, but not the graces. However, this line of reasoning ignored some facts which have an important bearing. The fiercest and most brutal of all the Oriental races were the Mohammedans who were taught to kill not, lest they slay. Something on its upward way. And the argument is lacking in another direction, too, for in spite of their gentle ways and poetic impulse

the Japanese may become on occasion quite as warlike and fierce as any of their neighbors. In witness of this we need but to point to the many bloody wars of succession which in bygone centuries drenched the land, and to the late war in which Japan conquered China.

BRIGHAM ROBERTS' PLEA.

San Jose Mercury: The appeal made to the American people by Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, whom the House of Representatives has refused admission as a Representative pending an investigation into the charge of bigamy which rests against him, is characterized by transparent sophistry and superficial reasoning. Mr. Roberts denies that the House has lawful power to prevent him from being sworn in on the presentation of the same evidence of prima facie to membership, and he contends that the precedent established in his case is simply mob law by indirection, the tendency of which will be to break down the safeguards which protect both the rights of individuals and the rights of States and to menace the representative government in the State itself. This assertion is, at the least, a gross exaggeration. Mr. Roberts is a lawyer, and he ought to be somewhat familiar with the Constitution of his country.

THE FAULT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Vacaville Reporter: It is well enough to find fault with the Highway Commission, and to declare that all there is to show for four years of salaries is the wide tire law, going into effect on the 1st of January. The fact nevertheless remains that work of considerable value has been done by the commission, to avail itself of the result of their labors. Moreover it has done all it could do. Laws were vetoed which would have been efficient aids to the work of securing good roads. The commission was, therefore, confined to the endeavor to secure full information as to what has been done, under present limitations, and to recommend the best manner of working roads.

We fall to see just how all the censure heaped upon the Highway Commission for the faulty way in which the wide-tire law is drawn, is justified. We do not recall that any of the Road Commissioners were lawyers with a professional education justifying the expectation that they could draft laws not unconstitutional. When the law was introduced as drafted, the Legislature through its Judiciary Committee should have had sense enough to beat it into shape. If that committee failed to do its duty, there is supposed to be some cursory consideration of pending legislation in the Senate and Assembly.

Why a Senator Is Needed.

(From the States of the American Union California can least afford to remain short of full representation in the Fifty-sixth Congress. All the great questions, practically, that come up for consideration and action by this Congress are questions in which this State has a vital interest. No other part of the world is more directly concerned in the problems growing out of the Philippine acquisition. In the character of the Hawaiian Government it is more deeply concerned than any other community except Hawaii itself. It is anxious for a stable government there, for proper trade regulations, for just labor laws, for postal service and other regulations to promote development, industry and trade.

California is vitally interested in some provision for territorial government in Alaska. More California citizens and California capital have gone into Alaska than from any other State. The fur sealing industry, the salmon industry and the mining industry of Alaska were all developed by California people and the commerce of Alaska is a commerce with San Francisco. It is to the interest of California and her people that self government that will promote investment, enterprise, safety to life and property and facilitate the transaction of business.

California is vitally interested in the early construction of a Pacific cable, of the Nicaragua canal, of storage reservoirs for flood waters, of public buildings in which to transact the business of the Federal Government. These questions all call for full representation in the Senate and two votes there instead of one. The House delegation from this State is mostly an inexperienced delegation. Loud is the only member who has served long enough to entitled him to a position in the makeup of important committees. In the House influence all comes from position on committees, for there is where the work is done. No other part of the world is more directly concerned in the selection of another Senator to serve in the upper House of Congress, where votes count and where no committee can dictate a policy.

These are the considerations that are influencing Republicans all over the State to demand the filling of the Senatorial vacancy by the only means that can be filled for the full term—by calling an extra session of the Legislature.

How He Won His Promotion.

"Mr. Green," said the city editor, "I am pleased to tell you that you are getting along very well in your work. At first I did not hope for much from you. Your vocabulary appeared small and your spelling was very bad, but you have improved much in the last month. I suppose you have been putting in your evenings studying?" The new reporter kicked his left toe against his right heel. "I'm afraid I ain't," he said. "Then how do you account for the improvement in words and spelling?" Inquired the city editor, who was a kindly man and hadn't been a city editor long. "I dunno, unless it's eatin' the alphabet soup they give me up to my boardin'-house." Whereupon the new reporter was immediately transferred from the sub-editor's box to the joke department—Detroit Free Press.

THE LATEST YARN.

A Pittsburgh drummer tells this new yarn: I always carry a bottle of Eureka Balm in my grip. I take cold easily and a few doses of the Balm always makes me a well man. Everywhere I go I speak a good word for Eureka. I take hold of my customers—take old men and young men, and tell them confidentially what do when I take cold. At druggists, 25c and 50c.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY (PACIFIC SYSTEM.) NOVEMBER 15, 1899. Trains Leave and are Due to Arrive Sacramento.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Trustees of the California State Library up to 10 o'clock Saturday, December 30, 1899, for materials and labor required in alterations of certain portions of the California State Capitol building and the fitting up of a new library for the State of California, and other work in connection therewith, agreeable to drawings and specifications, copies of which may be seen at the office of James Seidler, architect, 1013 Eighth Street, Sacramento. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for \$250, made payable to Frank L. Ryan, President of the board, and forfeitable in case of the contractor failing to enter into contract and giving satisfactory bond for the due completion of said work for the amount of his bid. The contractor must agree to comply with all the laws governing employment and hours of labor on public works, and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All bids should be addressed to Board of State Library Trustees, State Library, Sacramento, Cal. FRANK L. RYAN, President of Board.