"IT WOULD BE FATAL."

The Effect That Would Follow Free Coinage.

So Says Mr. Peeler, the Finance Expert, Now in This City—His Reply to Jay W. Bee.

Edward J. Peeler, the finance expert with whom an interview was published in the RECORD-UNION of Thursday last, and to which a reply was made by Jay W. Bee, a student who desired more light on the subject, was seen at the State House Hotel yesterday and asked what he had to say to the latter's argument.

In reply to the first question, "Why was silver demonetized by Act of Congress in 1873?" Mr. Peeler stated that it was because the commercial nations of the world refused to handle silver in any amount above $5 per capita.

The second question, "Why is the combined money influence of the nation opposed to the coinage of silver and the expansion of the currency?" was disposed of by Mr. Peeler in the statement that the universal opposition to silver in the commercial world arose from the fact that the white metal, by reason of its bulk and weight, would consume itself in transportation. A given sum of silver, moved from Sacramento to New York and back, would, in fifty such exchanges, consume itself, the express and transportation companies getting it all.

To the third query, "Why will the free coinage of silver expel gold from our country?" Mr. Peeler replied that the principal cause rested in the fact that the United States Government stores no less than $4,500,000 in silver monthly. A powerful combination of silver capitalists, whose operations extend from Alaska to Peru, are enabled to sell this silver product to the Government, which in turn issues a certificate payable in gold. The silver capitalist walks into the subtreasury in New York City, presents his silver certificate and draws its full amount in United States gold coin for transmission to Europe.

To illustrate the drain of gold from the United States, Mr. Peeler cited the fact that either in 1888 or 1889 it was estimated that 60,000 American citizens went abroad, and it was approximated that each traveler spent on an average not less than $1,000—a total of $60,000,000 in gold spent by Americans in Europe in one year. When it is taken into consideration that these figures are steadily increasing, it will not be difficult to appreciate the force of Mr. Peeler's argument.

"Fourth query—What is the difference between bullion and money value? If that difference is the stamp which our Government puts on a certain quantity of bullion giving it a money value, then is it not true that the maintenance at par of a silver dollar depends, not on its bullion value, but on the stability of the Government emitting such?"

In reply to this Mr. Peeler gave his opinion that the difference between bar gold and coin gold being nothing nationally, and the difference between bar silver and coin silver being 40 per cent., with a downward tendency, accounts for the financial battle on silver between nations of the world.

To illustrate these propositions, and to bring them more forcibly to the minds of thinking men, Mr. Peeler proposed to take a trip around the world. Starting from the city of San Francisco with $1,000 in gold, the traveler reaches Japan. It may be asked, Why does the traveler prefer gold? The answer is that the American $20 piece is, nationally, the king of coins. Its fineness and melting qualities are so superior that it is readily exchanged to the highest advantage in any of the civilized nations of the earth. Therefore the traveler takes good American $20 gold pieces.

In Japan the traveler exchanges his $1,000 in gold for $1,525 in legal and lawful Japanese silver or paper. He leaves for China, after spending $1,000 in Japan, and, having drawn on his gold reserve for another $1,000, the traveler exchanges this amount for $1,475 in silver for China expenses. Leaving the Flowery Kingdom—the silver sink of the world—the globe-trotter arrives at the great wheat country of India. He drops into the Government Mint at Calcutta and exchanges another $1,000 in gold for $1,560 in silver rupees.

South and Central America may be included in the same ratio of discounts. These republics are free-coinage countries, and the experiences of a traveler in exchanging gold for silver would be about the same there as in the nations mentioned above. These nations embrace the free-coinage countries of the world.

Leaving India, after having seen the effects of free coinage, the traveler takes his departure for France and England—double-standard countries—where he exchanges his $1,000 in gold for $1,000 in silver.

Mr. Peeler closed the interview with the following striking remarks:

"Let us remember that this silver question is entirely modern. The nations of the world entered upon the nineteenth century in complete ignorance of it. The countless millions of the East, of China, India, Africa, the many States of South and Central America, Mexico—in fact, three-fourths of the world, peaceably enjoyed an independent silver standard, while England, France and the principal commercial States of Europe used the double standard, so-called, the relative value of the two precious metals being established by international law and custom.

"Are the sources of silver inexhaustible? Not by any means. But they are sufficient to flood the United States, when the flood-gates are lifted without due precautions. Should the United States declare free coinage to-morrow, every ounce of silver that could be spared from the silver of every nation would be poured upon her. Every nation which, like Austria and India, seeks to establish the single gold standard, would also hasten to change its silver for gold. In a few months we should find ourselves among the silver monometallic nations, while others obtained a gold basis at our expense.

"We should have relaxed correspondingly the ties which bind us to the great commercial West, and find but slender compensation in the increased intimacy of other associations. We should have to buy for gold and sell for silver. The loss of our gold would inevitably occasion contraction. Years would elapse before the disturbed currents could settle to a calm. In short, it would be fatal."

Another Reply.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: In your issue of the 7th inst., under the caption of "Gold or Silver," I see an answer by Jay W. Bee, a double standard champion, to an interview in the issue of the 4th with Edward J. Peeler, entitled, "Views of a Gold Man," in which article, after propounding four questions as his answer, goes on to state generally that "during the American civil war greenbacks would and did not command their face value, and why? Simply because the power of the Federal Government was in jeopardy."

The above quotation has the stamp of error on its face, as which of us familiar with the past history (thirty-odd years) of this Republic does not know that the first issue by the Executive of sixty millions of greenbacks, not only did not recede below their face value, but commanded 4 per cent. premium, they taking the place of the metallic currency of the country, which, true to its well known character of cowardice, hid itself out of reach in the hour of the nation's need, and sought to profit at the expense of the nation that had warmed it at its heart like the adder that it is, by offering loans to the executive at the modest rate of from 24 to 36 per cent. interest. (See Appleton's Cyclopedia, 1861, page 296.)

And, mark you, this was not alone the action of the gold currency, but was participated in by the white metal as well; and why this participation? Because the control of the volume of either was alike in the hands of the "Shylocks," that had whetted their knife to cut from the nation's breast, "nearest the heart," their unholy "pound of flesh."

Why did this first paper issue so completely take the place of the metallic currence? The answer is obvious. Having but one base of value (the pledge of the nation's faith) on which to predicate its worth in contradistinction to the metallic currency, that has two distinct bases, each absolutely independent of the other; the one primal, that which was imparted to it by the Government issuing it, by which it became a measure of values as between the State and each individual within the State, and a measure of exchange between individuals in their private dealings one with the other; the other intrinsic, i. e., the commodity value of the metal composing the said coin. (This is the quality I referred to on a former occasion, when writing of the Monetary Conference at Brussels), which constitutes the false bottom in the measure by and through which the wealth producer is defrauded of the fruits of his labor in the interest of the manipulator of said measure; such manipulation so cunningly devised that it effects the value set on the coin so as to lessen the standard of the nation's faith and call in question its honor to the extent of the forced depreciation of the national stamped value of the metallic coin in question.

Jay W. Bee further states: "While I shall not attempt to dispute the accuracy of Mr. Peeler's figures with respect to the silver currency of the Central and South American countries, yet I feel compelled to take issue with him on his deductions drawn from these figures.

"The stability of the Latin-American republics is so uncertain that their currency, based on and backed by the taxing power of their respective Governments, shares the general feeling of unstability and uncertainty."

My experience leads me to the knowledge that the currency of any country has no purchasing power outside of the jurisdiction of the Government of issue; and in the case of metallic money, when it strays beyond such limit, it is treated as metal in bulk, or, as it is called, "bullion," it having been denuded of the value imparted by the Government of issue.

Again, the reason of the decline of the value of money within the limits of the Government of issue may be many fold. First, it may be so weakened by reason of the presence of other metallic substances lower in value than that for which it is issued, the substance purporting to be issued being either gold or silver, the thing absolutely issued being an alloy containing a large percentage of a less valuable metal; hence the depreciation in its face value. Again, by reason of internal social disturbance, the coin never being of the same intrinsic as face value, a difficulty would arise in the opportunity to exchange it for wealth for which it is ostensibly a measure of value.

Again, the coin having passed into the hands of bankers and money brokers, whose sole business it is to cause fluctuations in its value so as to bear with telling effect against the wealth producer in his effort to exchange such wealth for the recognized monetary measure, said measure in the hands of cunning manipulators constantly varying in its measure capacity in the same way as one might suppose a measure in the hands of a professor of legerdemain ostensibly to hold a quart, yet under his manipulation it would appear to hold more than or less than a quart in obedience to his sweet will at the time.

Again, said Latin-American Republics being dependent on outside nations for many of the necessities and all the luxuries of life, said other nations in their commercial intercourse take advantage of every circumstance surrounding said Latin nations; their isolation, their unsettled population, and all the other concomitants of a weak and defenseless people make such over-reaching exactions that the purchasing power of their coin measure of values in contradistinction to that of a powerful purchasing competitor is almost lost in the dicker, as, mark you, both the measures are used to the disadvantage of the weaker in the transfer of home productions for said necessities and luxuries.

To my mind there is no analogy between them and the conditions surrounding the United States at the time of the passage of the Act of Congress, February 25, 1862, that with one fell swoop deprived the nation of its inalienable right to issue a measure of values to be used in exchange based on the honor and integrity of the nation, and by that means handed the nation, bound hand and foot, over to the tender mercies of Shylock, who has from that moment to the present, without intermission or cessation, continued to drive his usurious knife to the hilt in the nation's breast, not only nearest its heart, but absolutely into that organ, and has gloated over the throes of agony in which the nation has been convulsed; and, not satisfied with the pitiable spectacle, racks his fertile brain to further add to said torture, from which the people demand relief at the hands of its representatives, said relief not to be dictated by the people's sworn enemies, the shylocks of finance, but relief of the same kind and quality as that proposed by and carried to a successful issue by the martyr President in the interest of the people of this Republic, and against the machinations of the shylocks, both domestic and foreign, by the Acts of July 17, 1861, and February 12, 1862.

NOBLE FISHER.

HUMANE MEETING.

The Humane Society's Annual Meeting to Be Held To-Night.

At the Courthouse this evening the annual meeting of the Sacramento County Humane Society will be held. President Wilson will call it to order at 8 o'clock promptly. The directors express the wish that there shall be a large attendance.

It is hoped that every person who is enrolled on the membership list will attend, and that a large number of others will attend and hear the reports of the directors to be made by R. C. Irvine, of the Secretary, W. D. Lawton, and such remarks as may be made. Suggestions are invited and perfect freedom will be given to anyone desiring to address the society. An election for a new Board of Directors will be held.

A Week's Failures.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports 18 failures in the Pacific Coast States and Territories for the week ending January 6th, as compared with 9 for the previous week and 21 for the corresponding week of 1892. The failures for the past week are divided among the trades as follows: Four grocers, two varieties, three saloons, two furniture, one general merchandise, one provisions, one dry goods, one clothing, one publisher, one boots and shoes and one jeweler.

The Gospel Mission.

At the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at 1124 Third street, Mrs. Jargon of the Christ Mission at Stockton leads the Gospel meetings, assisted by Mr. Jargon and Trevor Travers, the boy soprano, whose voice has received commendatory notice wherever he has sung.

The mission opens each evening at 7 o'clock. This mission is undenominational, and people of all shades of religious views are welcome. So far eight professions of faith have been professed.

The First Law of Nature.

This self-preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroaches of disease a genuine medical safeguard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among maladies, against the growth of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords efficient protection, diseases of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great obstinacy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently the best results may be expected. This medicine also eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

WRITE to Cooper for anything in the musical line.

UNDER THE DRAGON FLAG.

Some of the Mysteries and Miseries of Chinatown.

What a Visit to a Pawn-Shop Disclosed—A Chinese Pharmacy and Other Curious Places.

In company with Police Captain Bradley a RECORD-UNION reporter last evening visited the Chinese quarter, and among other places entered a pawn-shop. After going through a winding passage, that could only be followed by the initiated, Ah Goon was found behind a barred window somewhere under ground and about in the center of the most populous block in Chinatown. He bore an affluent and prosperous appearance, and had three or four wives, notwithstanding.

The place was dimly lighted by a few tapers, but upon the appearance of the Captain, who was instantly recognized, the Chinese "Uncle" opened a narrow door into his inner office and lighted a small lamp.

In one corner of the dingy room there was a locked vault, which the proprietor also opened and disclosed a store of goods wonderful to behold. Hundreds of parcels and packages, all labeled with brass labels, were stored on the shelves, and which, judging from their sizes and shapes, might contain almost anything in the shape of portable property from a jewel to a suit of armor.

Upon a number of shelves the space was given up exclusively to pistols and revolvers, and there were enough firearms in the collection to arm half the Chinese in the city and kill off the others. These, too, were all labeled with brass labels and tag, presumably bearing the names of the owners and the amounts due on them.

The revolvers were nearly all new, of the very best patterns and make, and of large size and caliber. They were stacked in layers with the labels all in view, and doubtless any or all of them could be instantly handed out when called for and the amounts for which they were pawned paid.

Other shelves were loaded down with scores of the peculiar shaped and formidable knives used by highbinders, some of them large enough to serve as swords.

After leaving the underground apartments and reaching fresher air it was amusing to note the effect of the Police Captain's appearance along I street. The officer had raided so many of their lottery games and opium joints that he is generally recognized. Every few steps doors world be hastily closed, windows quickly let down, and various warning signals observed.

Several opium dens were looked into, where, amid the suffocating smoke which almost obscured the occupants, and where the odors were of most formidable variety and power, the Chinese could be discerned in heaps and rows industriously preparing or inhaling the demoralizing drug. No white men or women were found in the dens visited, but there may have been numbers in some of the more obscure and hidden rooms.

One of the most interesting "stores" to visit, if one can stand the malodorous surroundings, is an I-street drug store. The varieties of drugs and medicines in stock are very numerous, and comprise more things from the heavens and earth than are dreamed of in our pharmacopœia.

The Chinese drug store is evidently a magazine for such dead rats, dried fish and other delicacies as smell too strong for any other place in town, which is saying a great deal.

One thing was noticeable about the Chinese merchapts particularly, and that was their uniform courtesy and polite generosity. They freely treat well-behaved visitors to cigars made up, evidently, of various kind of rope, leather and other vegetation, and do not object to their tasting the dried lizards, shrimps, gophers and such other fruits as abound in confusion.

The drugstore also carries an assorted stock of rare liquors, which have to be tied down in extra thick bottles to prevent their going out on a strike. Some of the bottles are only half-filled, and the druggist explained that their strength was taxed to their utmost to hold what was in them.

One brand of Chinese gin is so much more almighty than anything known in the annals of American beverages that it has to be kept in stone bottles, and when they let it out ten drops is a big dose for the most daring of the Bang Goon Tong Society, but it wouldn't phase "Handsome" Brady's cast-iron stomach.

The druggist described the effects of some of his choice liquors, and became so excited in depicting their influence that he had a spasm.

While the reporter was in the drugstore a customer came in and bought twenty-five cents worth of medicine. Everybody at his house must have been very sick, for he got about a peck of drugs.

His supply was taken from various parts of the store, the druggist going about carelessly and taking a handful of everything he could reach. If one box or bin was empty, or fastened, he reached into the one most convenient. When he made up his collection all into one package, it was such an assortment as probably contained a "cure" for any disease known to the race.

The unfortunate purchaser said he would not take it all at one dose, but would take some and then rest awhile. After he rested he would take more, and so on until he was all "lite."

There are more things to be seen in Chinatown than many old residents are aware of, and an able-bodied person who can hold his breath for an hour or so can find much there to interest him.

MYSTERIOUS FIGHT.

A Lively Sunday Afternoon Incident Down on Second Street.

A small man, apparently a stranger in town, yesterday rushed out of the doorway of a saloon on the northwest corner of Second and K streets, and was pursued by two others in a very threatening manner.

The fugitive had been struck in the face, and his eye was bruised and bleeding. While he was evidently trying to evade his pursuers, he drew a long knife and prepared to defend himself. Before he could use the knife, however, he was led away.

A bystander undertook to interfere, when the two men immediately attacked him and he, too, took to his heels. Three of the men ran down Second street, and disappeared at the entrance to the Howard House.

A large crowd gathered and an officer was telephoned for, but when the patrol wagon arrived no one could be found who knew any of the men or what caused the trouble, and there were no arrests.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This Week Will Undoubtedly be a Lively One.

The Legislature will resume its work to-day, and as both houses are about organized there is no reason why this week should not be a rather lively one.

The Assembly will convene at 11:30 A. M. and the Senate at 2 P. M.

Speaker Gould promises to announce the standing committees of the Assembly as soon as that body meets.

In the Senate the introduction of bills will probably be entered upon right away. There will no doubt be quite a batch of them.

SADLY AFFLICTED.

A Prosperous Franklinite Whose Mind is Affected.

John Elliott, a butcher at Franklin, is reported as very ill and unbalanced in mind. He has been making money lately quite fast by buying stock and shipping it to his partner in San Francisco, and either his hard work during the unpleasant weather or his prosperity has unbalanced his mind.

One day last week he drove his horse and cart through a deep creek on the Fay place, the horse swimming and his driver sitting in the cart with the water up to his neck. He is now confined to his bed, with the chances against his recovery.

W. B. TODHUNTER.

Death of an Old Resident of Washington, Yolo County.

After an illness of three years W. B. Todhunter, the well-known cattleman, died at his home in Washington, Yolo County, at the age of 67 years, having been a resident of this vicinity since 1852.

In conjunction with Charles Coil, John McNealty, Tom Showler and John Funk, deceased conducted a meat market, known as the Pioneer Market, on J street, between Front and Second. In 1862 he removed to Washington, where he has since resided.

Mr. Todhunter at one time was a large cattle owner. Three years ago he was stricken with heart trouble and since then he has been in poor health. He leaves a wife and four sons, George F., L. H., W. P. and F. H. Todhunter and three daughters, two of whom are married.

Mr. Todhunter's wealth is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $250,000.

THE MOSELY AFFAIR.

Judge Buckley Concludes the Husband Was to Blame.

In the Police Court on Saturday E. A. Moseley, who was arrested on two charges for battery and threats against life, preferred by his wife, was found guilty of battery, the other charges being withdrawn.

The testimony given by Mrs. Mosely was to the effect that her husband came home drunk and threw her down and took some money from her. She also said he called her vile names and abused her on many occasions.

Mosely testified to his wife having been the aggressor, and declared she used language very unbecoming.

Judge Buckley decided that Mosely was to blame, and will sentence him today.

HE ESCAPED.

A Special Officer's Capture Breaks Away.

Special Officer Doran detected a Chinaman selling lottery tickets on Saturday night, and secured the tickets, marking pot and brush.

He also arrested the Chinaman, and started with him to the City Jail. He had taken him but a few blocks, however, when the wily Mongolian broke away and ran down a dark alley.

Doran pursued and fired two shots after the fugutive, but failed to bag his game.

City Finances.

City Auditor Young makes the following report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the week ending Saturday, January 7, 1893:

M. Coffey, water rates	$2,583 50
Geo. A. Putnam, city licenses	1,310 40
Geo. A. Putnam, dog licenses	9 60
H. L. Buckley, Police Court fines	2 50
R. H. Singleton, cemetery dues	198 00
J. D. Young, rent upper floor of library	25 00
Henry Starr, Justice Court fees	23 25
Total receipts	$4,152 25
Total disbursements	11,263 69
Amount in City Treasury	74,695 95

APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:

Sinking and Interest Fund	$11,297 76
General Fund	2,735 05
Water Works Fund	4,406 41
Fire Department Fund	9,277 65
School Fund	13,231 02
Levee Fund	16,910 65
Cemetery Fund	2,117 80
Street Repair Fund	82 92
Police Fund	5,386 11
Bond Redemption Fund	3,647 38
Library Fund	1,188 62
Exhumation Fund	360 50
Sewer Fund	2,086 80
Dog Fund	52 99
Special Street Improvement Fund	89 35
Street Bond Fund	1,824 94
Total	$74,695 95

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded since our last report:

W. F. and Mary G. Ashby to Edith Stone—East half of lot 6, N and O, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

H. M. Landis to James Bithell—Lots 3 and 4 in block 24 of Oak Park and South Sacramento.

Loyal T. Smith and wife to James Coady—North half of south half of lot 1, C and D, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

C. F. Williams, guardian, to William Green—Undivided one-third in east half of lot 2, H and I, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; $833 33⅓.

Mrs. S. L., H. A., S. H. and Clarke F. Williams to William Green—East half of lot 2, H and I, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; $1,666 66⅔.

N. L. Drew and wife to Rolla V. Watt—Twenty acres in south half of southwest quarter of section 15, township 8 north, range 5 east.

Old Citizens Deceased.

The death is announced of Elias Gruhler, aged 37 years, and a well-known citizen here, who had long been a sufferer from Bright's disease. He leaves three brothers in this city, John, Frederick and Jacob; two sisters, Mrs. Houser and Mrs. Berhard; a wife and two small children. He was a native of Germany. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. on Tuesday.

G. W. H. Bartels, collector for the Buffalo Brewery, died on Saturday from cancer of the throat, and will be buried today. His health had been failing for some time. Deceased was of a genial disposition, and leaves many friends who will learn of his death with regret.

The New Iron Bridge.

The Folsom *Telegraph* says: "The bridge men will be ready to put the span across the river in a few days if everything is favorable. The preliminary work will be the hardest to get going. After that is over they will be able to progress with the work rapidly. Considerable material for use in the work has arrived within the last few days."

Miller Exonerated.

The Grand Jury now in session has exonerated E. O. Miller of Visalia, a Trustee of the State Library, who had been charged with having procured an employe of that institution to make a false affidavit concerning the character of a tract of land the person had never seen. The charge was ignored by the unanimous vote of the jury.

Suddenly Sobered Up.

"Black Jack" and another man, both apparently very drunk, were loaded into the patrol wagon at Third and K streets yesterday and started for the City Jail.

At the corner of Third and J "Black Jack's" companion suddenly sobered up, jumped out of the wagon and made his escape.

Safe and Effective.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the safest and effective remedy for Indigestion, Irregularity of the Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Malaria, or any disease arising from an impure state of the blood. They have been in use in this country for over fifty years and the thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from those who have used them, and their constantly increasing sale, is incontrovertible evidence that they perform all that is claimed for them.

Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

MR. HENRY EDDY, watchmaker, Norwich, N. Y., was in a very weak condition after the Grip. Death seemed near, but Hood's Sarsaparilla overcame all the bad effects and restored health.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Proposed Changes in the Law Governing the State Troops.

Five Companies to be Added to the Present Number—Two Brigades to be Consolidated, Etc.

The bill to be presented to the Legislature by the National Guard Officers' Association through its committee, is at hand, a synopsis of which is given below. The committee of five have full power to make any necessary changes it may deem advisable, and it has already availed itself of this privilege by modifying several of the propositions as adopted at the November meeting in San Francisco.

This committee comprises the following officers: First Brigade, Major A. W. Barrett, Los Angeles; Second, Colonel Thomas F. Barry, San Francisco; Third, Major Reel B. Terry, Stockton; Fourth, Major W. W. Douglas, Sacramento, and Fifth, Colonel Park Henshaw of Chico. The committee meets at the Adjutant-General's office from time to time for consultation, being aided and advised by General Allen; and, judging from the action taken already, the officers mentioned are quite competent for the work assigned them. The proposed amendments to the codes are as follows:

An enlisted man, having served three years, may re-enlist for one, two or three years at his option.

The number of companies are to be increased from sixty to sixty-five, and each brigade may have a light battery and a troop of cavalry.

The Signal Corps are to remain as now—a change by the committee.

No officer can hereafter be placed on the retired list for disability, except incurred in performance of duty.

The term of continuous service has been increased to eight years, and ten where the service has not been continuous.

A regiment of from six to ten companies can have two Majors and two extra Adjutants and Sergeant-Majors, who are added to the Colonel's staff.

The extra Adjutants will rank as Lieutenants.

An Assistant Surgeon has also been added to the regimental staff, who will rank as a Captain.

The Brigade Signal Officer will remain as now.

There will be five brigades, instead of six, in the State, the Fifth and Sixth being consolidated, and it is understood that if the five new companies are added they will go to the First, Third and Fourth Brigades. The latter would be entitled to two, and the battery will no longer be a part of the First Artillery, but will be unattached.

It is proposed to add Solano County to the Fourth Brigade District, and give one of the new companies to either Dixon, Suisun and Fairfield (or Benicia). The other would go to Auburn, in all probability.

Arranged in this manner the two southern regiments would have seven companies each, the Sixth Infantry seven and the First Artillery seven. The battery (B) of the Fourth Brigade would be unattached and could, if required, be assigned for duty with the Third or Fifth Brigades. Colonel Henshaw would have eight companies, having absorbed the Tenth Battalion, and if the companies of the Fifth Infantry were added to the three San Francisco regiments, as they should be, the regiments mentioned would have nine companies each.

Brigade Commanders, instead of being elected, are to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as now prevails.

No more "dress" uniforms are to be purchased with State funds, but the money will be spent for complete "service" uniforms, with overcoats, knapsacks, etc.

A hospital and ambulance corps is to be added to each brigade, to consist of six men for each regiment, to be officered as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

The sum of $1,000 is to be provided for each ambulance corps the first year it is organized to procure equipments, medicine, etc., and every year thereafter the sum of $500.

EDUCATIONAL.

Business Transacted by the County Board of Education.

At the session of the County Board of Education on Saturday Miss Nellie Todd was granted a renewal of her grammar grade certificate.

Mrs. Clara Hoil-Fountain was granted a grammar grade certificate on her educational diploma.

Miss Inie L. Gillis was granted a recommendation for a life diploma.

The board selected subjects for the examination of pupils of the County Schools.

Miss Hattie Frazee was granted the renewal of her grammar grade certificate.

The list of library books recommended by the State Board of Education was adopted in addition to the list already adopted by the board.

The following promotions were made in Praine District, Miss Mollie N. Davis, teacher: From fifth to sixth grade, Carrie Webb, 77; sixth to seventh, George Watson, 81; Alice Ross, 81.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only. For sale by all druggists in 50-cent and $1 bottles.

Mrs. Logan's "Home Magazine" and the "Weekly Union."

Both only $1 75 per year. The *Home Magazine* of Washington, D. C., conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, is the best and most popular low-priced periodical ever printed. The publishers of the WEEKLY UNION will furnish the magazine to its subscribers for a mere nominal sum above the price of subscription to the weekly.

There are about one hundred and thirty duly qualified female medical practitioners in the United Kingdom.

Bad Blood

Impure or vitiated blood is nine times out of ten caused by some form of constipation or indigestion that clogs up the system, when the blood naturally becomes impregnated with the effete matter. The old Sarsaparillas attempt to reach this condition by attacking the blood with the drastic mineral "potash." The potash theory is old and obsolete. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is modern. It goes to the seat of the trouble. It arouses the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful action, and invigorates the circulation, and the impurities are quickly carried off through the natural channels. Chas. Lee, at Beamish's Third and Market streets, S. F., writes: "I took it for vitiated blood and while on the first bottle became convinced of its merits, for I could feel it was working a change. It cleansed, purified and braced me up generally, and everything is now working full and regular."

JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Many druggists have a cheaper Sarsaparilla than Joy's. As they make more on it, they'll try to sell you it. Insist on Joy's.

TEA! TEA! TEA!--New crop of the Uncolored Japan Tea, sold by all for 50c a pound. We have the old brand again, and if our customers buy it rapidly we will continue to keep it at the low price of 30c a pound.

TO-DAY!

Sale of goods at prices far under our own expectations. Good things seldom slaughtered at the right time. Cold weather Blankets, extra size, 8½-pound Gray All-wool Blankets, regular $8 Blankets. Closing price, $5 95. Keep your children warm. Again: Full-size Bed Comforters at 75c.

Odd Lots of Gents' Underwear on Sale.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Gents' All-wool Knit Scarlet Flannel Undershirts, extra-heavy, full double back and fronts, $1 50; Grant's patent. Sold regular for $2 50.

TO-DAY.

At half-price—Sale of Gents' All-wool $1 50 White Knit California Undershirts, extra-heavy. Price, 75c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Gents' All-wool Knit Scarlet Undershirts, double-breasted, extra-heavy. Regular value, $2. Price, $1 25.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Gents' Good-weight Goat Gloves, Indian tanned, stitched back, soft and pliable, 40c. All-wool Mittens for 19c.

TO-DAY.

Gents' Extra-heavy Glove, a good one for hard service, 30c. Boys' Gauntlet Buck-palm Felt-back Gloves; very serviceable, for 25c. Gents' Extra-heavy Buckskin Gloves, Indian tanned, 50c.

Sale of Men's Gray Shaker Socks; three pairs for 25c.

Also, sale of Men's Genuine Indian Tanned Buckskin Gloves, string or patent button fasteners, 75c.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Ladies' $2 High-cut Rubber-bottom, Cloth-top Bootees, wool-lined; just the thing for cold feet or to keep the feet dry, 85c.

IN DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Quilled Silk Ribbon; colors, pink, rose, green, navy blue, white, scarlet, ecru, black. Price, 2c per yard.

These two lines of CORSETS we are going to discontinue and have marked down to close:

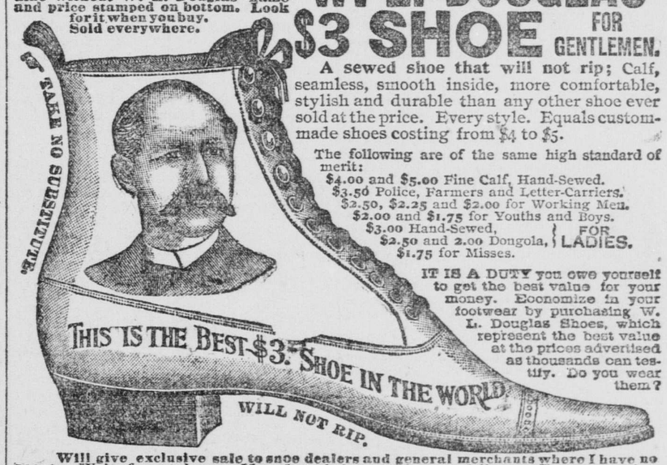
The Tampoline Corsets, in white, an extra strong and durable corset, with double back, in sizes, 18, 23, 26 and 27. Regular price, $1 25; closing price, 75c.

The Jasmine, a well-made and comfortable corset; colors, pink, blue, cardinal and old gold; sizes, 18 to 27. Regular price, $1 25; closing price, 60c.

RED HOUSE.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, FOR LADIES.
$2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, FOR LADIES.
$1.75 for Misses.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

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