THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Chairman Hanna of the Monetary Commission

Issues a Statement to the Business Men of the Country.

The Present Status of the Undertaking to Secure a Comprehensive Currency Law Encouraging Beyond What Was Expected.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24.—Chairman Hugh H. Hanna of the Monetary Commission has prepared a statement addressed to the business men of the United States setting forth the results of the work of the commission during the last session of Congress. He says:

"The present status of undertaking to secure a comprehensive currency law is encouraging beyond what was expected. In truth, the remarkably prompt appreciation of the value of organized effort, and the realization that the opportunity is at hand, has resulted in a very gratifying progress.

"The bill as finally agreed upon and reported to the House has been very generally approved by almost everyone supporting the effort to accomplish comprehensive monetary legislation. The bill includes all of the elements recommended by the monetary commission, but the detail of the method differs in some respects radically. On the whole, the bill reported by the committee is a greater step in the right direction than the business men had reason to expect at this early stage in the progress of the work.

"The passage of this bill will be the beginning of law for the best currency in the world. Of course it is possible, and probable, that there may be objection to the details of the bill and changes made before approved by both houses of Congress, but the encouragement is so great that all business men who recognize the extraordinary opportunity are warranted in absolute unity of effort henceforth to the final success of the consummation.

"The avoidance of dissension in discussion among the friends of this character of legislation upon the question of consideration seemed desirable, and it became a question of expediency. While appreciating the force and influence upon the next election that would surely have followed if an affirmative action could be had during the session just closed, the committee is glad to assert at this period that, everything considered, the present status is probably more favorable to ultimate legislation than would have been the case had a few of the Republicans in the House disapproved the action sought during the session.

"To measure the present condition it is only necessary to say that there is every reason to believe that the President and all the leading Republican Senators and Congressmen and the 150 members of the House who signed the petition now stand united in support of the general principles of the committee bill. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Reed will be an earnest advocate of monetary legislation.

"There is every reason for the members of this organization to entertain positive hope and to arouse the most determined spirit and effort to continue the struggle so unsuccessfully made to this stage of the work. It was well understood that the effort made for the action in the lower house during the session just closed was for the particular purpose of making a demonstration of good faith on the part of that branch of Congress. This, it was believed, would inspire new hope and unite the men in the country in an effort to secure in the November election not only the continuance of the control by the Republican and sound money element of the lower house, but to overcome the majority in the Senate now held by the financial money people and thus make sound money possible. No such legislation can be enacted until both branches of Congress are in control of the Republicans and sound money Democrats.

"Plans will be formulated in due time, in order that the business men of the country may supplement the regular organization for work in the weak legislative and Congressional Districts. H. H. HANNA."

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Managers Kripp and Campbell Had a Slight Mix Up Yesterday.

A slight difference of opinion between Manager Kripp of the Gilt Edge and Manager Campbell of the Stockton baseball teams before yesterday's game ended in an effort at settlement a la Fitzsimmons and Corbett.

Manager Campbell had looked too long on the bowl that cheers, and with the idea that it was intended to give him the short end of the gate receipts, demanded of Kripp that one Stockton and one Gilt Edge man be placed on the gate.

To that proposal Kripp demurred, but told Campbell he had no objection to his stationing a man to count the tickets as they were taken up.

Thereupon Campbell became abusive and invited Kripp to fight. Kripp at first declined, but when Campbell insisted, he led off with a hard jolt in the eye which painted that object a beautiful blue. The contest was stopped by the police in the first round.

Manager Campbell declared his intention of calling out his team and declaring the game off, and many persons who sat out the agony subsequently wished he had done so.

NUDE BATHERS.

They Are Liable to Appear in the City Justice's Court.

For several days past complaints have been coming in from citizens residing in Slater's Addition and in the village of Washington, across the river, that a number of men go bathing at a point a short distance above the Pioneer Mills.

They completely disrobe, and as families live within sight on both sides of the river, the police have been requested to interfere. It is probable that the next batch of nude bathers will be arrested and given a hearing before Justice Davis.

COMPANY G.

Some Excellent Shooting at the Butts Yesterday.

Following is the score made at the 200-yard target by Company G yesterday, some excellent shooting being done:

Sergeant G. H. Johnson 43, Sergeant Klein 34, Corporal Klees 38, Corporal A. E. Brown 36, Private Thomson 38, Richer 37, Schardin 43, Bates 41, Cook 39, P. A. Brown 43, Houser 37, Finley 28, Hodge 21, Wackford 45, C. T. Kelley 37.

Pool shooting—P. A. Brown 45, C. Houser 40, P. Cook 38, W. S. Uren 38, W. Wackford 37, J. H. Clark 35, O. Thimson 36, Olson 30.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.

Thousands of People Attended and Enjoyed It Last Night.

The open-air concert given by the Foresters' Band at the Plaza last evening drew out thousands of people who thoroughly enjoyed the treat offered. Every available spot in the park was occupied, and every walk was filled with promenaders.

Every selection was well rendered and many were encored. The music was varied to suit the taste of all present.

That open-air concerts are as popular as ever was evidenced by the large crowd and by the attention given the performers.

HAS NO AUTHORITY.

Lieutenant Hulburt Dismissed Yesterday From Battery B.

It is denied that Lieutenant B. N. Hulburd has been given authority to raise a new regiment to supplement Battery A of General Hart's brigade, as stated yesterday. Battery A is getting along well and hopes to be soon called into service.

Yesterday Lieutenant Hulburd was dismissed from Battery A by order of the board of officers.

PERSONAL MENTION.

J. P. Webb of Placerville is at the Golden Eagle.

Miss Peterson of Colusa is a guest at the Golden Eagle.

W. L. Meek and wife of San Francisco are staying at the Golden Eagle.

Among the late arrivals at Summit Soda Springs Hotel are: Miss L. P. Atkins, San Francisco; Miss Agnes Goulden, Summit; Mrs. W. A. Hughson and Miss Eleanor I. Hughson, Sacramento; John L. Howard, wife and son, San Francisco; J. E. T. Pike, Sacramento; J. N. Miller, Jr., San Francisco; Mrs. Leland Stanford, niece and maid, and Miss Jose S. Lathrop, Palo Alto; Mrs. John Breuner and two children, Miss Evelyn Mohr, Mrs. Louis F. Breuner and two children, and Miss Maggie Baertsch, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kellogg, Berkeley; Miss Gertrude Maydwell, San Francisco; F. W. Bradford, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. W. Hale, Miss Ralpha Hale and Miss Gladys Hale, Sacramento; C. H. Hanson, Miss H. Hanson, San Francisco; Fred Searles, Miss May Coyne, Nevada City.

Repeats Its Compliment.

The last issue of "Western Sports," San Francisco, repeats its compliment to Sacramento, saying:

The Garden City Wheelmen have not as yet been successful in securing the track for the 9th of September, and at present the contemplated big meet on that date is not assured by any means. It is certainly to be hoped that nothing will occur that will prevent the races from being held, as everyone is looking forward to that meet as being the cycling event of the season. It may be so from a racing standpoint, but the Garden City will never outdo the Capital Citys when it comes to hospitality. For a good time that Sacramento meet was the event of events.

Weather Reports.

The Weather Bureau report shows the highest and lowest temperatures yesterday to have been 93 and 57 degrees, with gentle to fresh southerly winds and clear weather prevailing.

The barometrical readings at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. yesterday were 29.93 and 29.89 inches, respectively.

The highest and lowest temperatures one year ago yesterday were 89 and 56 degrees, and one year ago to-day 88 and 57 degrees.

The average temperature was 75, and the normal 73, showing yesterday to have been 2 degrees cooler than usual for the 24th day of July.

Uncle Sam is Quick.

The Government caught the tea importers at just the right time to get the most revenue.

The new teas were just about to come in, and the importers and dealers had their choice between selling old and inferior teas at old prices, or selling the new at war prices. Of course, the best dealers sell the new teas.

Peace.

"Why do you say that railway travel is restful?"

"No telephones."

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

OLDER THAN THAT OF MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Embodies the Softest and the Strongest Emotions of a People.

Singularly opportune is a paper read by Hugh Hastings, the State Historian of New York, his subject being "Our Flag." "All that is sentimental in a nation," says Mr. Hastings, "can be found in a flag. It embodies the softest and the strongest emotion of a people." To-day the Stars and Stripes, or the emblem of our national colors, are worn by millions of our people.

In tracing the history of our flag Mr. Hastings gives what to many is quite novel. He tells us that to-day "the national flag of the United States is older than the flag of many of the oldest European countries. It is older than the present flag of Great Britain, which was established in 1801; than the flag of Spain, which was established in 1785; than the French tricolor, decreed in 1794; than the flag of Portugal, established in 1830; than the Italian tricolor, established in 1848; than the flags of the old empires of China and Japan, and of the empire of Germany, which represents the sovereignty of fourteen distinct States, established in 1870."

Before our Revolution the flags of the colonies were English. In 1651, when "the English Parliament resurrected and adopted the old standard of the cross of St. George as the colors of England, the General Court of Massachusetts ordered that the English flag be advanced upon the castle on all necessary occasions. * * * In New England, in 1686, the adopted colors were the cross of St. George, borne on a white field occupying the whole flag, the center of the cross emblazoned with a yellow or green ground over the cipher of the sovereign King James I."

About the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the last century several mentions of flags are to be found, with distinguishing emblems, and American Colonial merchantmen bore at their mastheads special colors. Then came the first differences between the Colonies and the mother country, the Sons of Liberty showed their zeal in flying a great variety of flags. At the battle of Bunker Hill "the colonists had their own standard, and the gallant Warren was shot while attempting to rally his men by reminding them of the patriotic inscription on their ensign. This flag carried a blue field, with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George, in one section of which was a pine tree."

This pine tree on the flag had a certain persistency from October, 1775, to July, 1776. It was generally adopted by Washington's army, and the "six schooners first commissioned by Washington, and the first vessels commissioned by the United States, sailed under this flag.' On October 20, 1775, Colonel Joseph Reed, Washington's military secretary, wrote Colonels Glover and Moylan as follows: "Please fix upon some particular color for a flag or signal by which our vessels may know one another. What do you say of a flag with a white ground and a tree in the middle, the motto 'An Appeal to Heaven'? This is the flag of our floating batteries."

A white flag, because it is invisible at a certain distance, would have rendered such a color as a signal useless; then, again, any lettering on a flag is illegible from the same cause. Nevertheless, in a certain way, Reed's suggestion was adopted, and several American vessels captured by the English bore the white flag with the pine tree. The lettering seems to have been subject to changes. A favorite flag at that time, however, bore a serpent with the legend, "Don't Tread on Me," "Unite or Die."

"The Gadsden flag, which was presented to Congress on the 8th of February, 1776, carried a field of yellow, with a lively representation in the middle of a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking. The Westmoreland County (Pa.) Regiment had a similar flag with a red field; the First Regiment of Pennsylvania a tiger flag, with a deep green ground."

That there should be a national flag did not seem at first to have been thought a necessity, but after a time a committee of the Continental Congress determined that such a national flag should be adopted. This committee was composed of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina and Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. They held their conference at Cambridge and decided:

"To retain the King's colors or the union jack, representing the still recognized sovereignty of England, but coupled with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, emblematic of the union of the colonies against the tyranny and oppression, in place of the royal ensign. This flag was first thrown to the breeze January 3, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. Washington two days later, in a letter to Joseph Reed, says: "We hoisted the Union Flag in compliment to the United States.' * * * The British Annual Register,' about this time, contains this paragraph: 'They [the rebels] burned the King's speech and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the Union and number of the colonies.'"

The report of the committee is of particular historical interest, for in retaining the colors of the union jack there is still the recognition of the sovereignty of England. This is a convincing proof that it was only at the very last moment that the idea was entertained of an entire and absolute severance from England.

Where did the stripes come from? Who originated them? Hugh Hastings writes that the exact colors of those stripes at the beginning is by no means well defined.

"It has been suggested that the stripes on our flag were derived from the national flag of the Netherlands, adopted as early as 1582. Then, again, it has been claimed that the idea of our ensign emanated from the East India Company's flag. A careful research fails to elicit the fact what year the East India Company first adopted the striped flag, but it is known that in 1704 this company's ensign consisted of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, with the cross of St. George in a white canton which rested upon the fourth red stripe."

Such stripes are of very old usage in heraldry, and that there were thirteen of them used in the first American flag was purely accidental—that is, as far as resemblance goes to the East India Company's emblem. Sometimes it has been thought that the stripes perpetuated George Washington's coat-of-arms, but Hugh Hastings deems this to be assumption, not substantiated by any facts. "The author of the Stars and Stripes is not known, nor is the name of the person who suggested the shape and make-up of the flag." On June 14, 1777, it was resolved by the American Congress "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red; that the union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field representing a new constellation."

"While Pennsylvania lays claim to the credit of designing the first official flag combining the stars and stripes, New York is entitled to the credit of having first flung the new banner to the breeze." The historical evidence of Hugh Hastings presents confirming this is most interesting:

"In July, 1777, Colonel Peter Gansevoort of Albany was in command at Fort Stanwix, afterward Fort Schuyler, N. Y. His garrison consisted of 750 men. When the British officer St. Leger invested Fort Stanwix, Gansevoort's command, increased by the arrival of Colonel Marinus Willet's regiment and 200 men additional of Colonel Wesson's regiment, was not only without a sufficient supply of ammunition, but was without a flag. On August 3d, when St. Leger appeared, Gansevoort's patriotic troops started to construct the first battle flag of the United States of America on the pattern adopted by the Continental Congress. The white stripes were made of shirts that were cut to pieces for the purpose, bits of scarlet cloth were sewed together to form the red stripes, and the blue ground for the stars was taken from a cloth coat belonging to Captain Abraham Swartout of Dutchess County.

"Up to 1794 the flag was unchanged, but when in 1791 Vermont was admitted as among the States, and Kentucky in 1792, two more stars were added, making the stars fifteen. Then the chances of making a permanent flag became no longer possible. Finally, in April, 1818, it was enacted 'that on the admission of every new State into the Union one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission.'"

There is a general idea of utility in a flag. It must be so made up as to colors as to be at once distinguishable, and that of the United States answers all requirements. As to the want of permanency in the flag, for with each additional State a new star is to be added, the general appearance of the flag, however, remains the same. The blue ground may some day be almost covered with the white stars, but then what will be done is to diminish their contour. It is the blue, the white, the red that tells, and it will wave before long, taking the place of the yellow and the red.—New York Times.

"RAGS."

She was sitting on a Welsh wall, swinging her feet. They were slim, well-shod feet. She spent a fortune on her shoes—there was also a liberal display of ankle.

The man beside her was smart, and well set up. Soldier was writ large all over him.

The rain had begun, and, though neither of them had an umbrella, they neither of them moved.

"It rains alike upon the just and upon the unjust," murmured the man.

"Oh, no it doesn't! The hair of the unjust generally curls naturally; that of the just becomes limp and hideous. I am of the unjust."

"You certainly are—always to me."

"Don't preach, Jim! Give me a cigarette; it would be comforting."

"No, I shan't!" answered the man with decision, for I'm going to kiss you!"

She cuddled her head down on his shoulder. After a few minutes, he lifted his face from hers to look at her. Her eyes were closed, and she had the look of a placid kitten basking in the sunshine.

"Are you happy, dear?" he whispered.

"Very."

"Why will you marry that horrible man?"

Rags opened her eyes, sat up, shook the raindrops from her hair, and put a small, cold hand over his mouth.

"I have told you, over and over again, that my mind is made up. He is the third richest commoner in England, and will be Master Cutler next year."

"You'd far better marry me; we shouldn't be so awfully poor!"

"My good young man,' said Rags, in a weary voice, "he has got more thousands than we should have shillings, and I shall have frocks as the sand on the seashore."

"When you deal in metaphors you get mixed; the sand on the seashore has no frocks."

"Don't try to be superior, Jim; it doesn't suit you. You're only a good-looking, stupid, honest 'orficer boy,' but I'm fond of you."

"When you are Mistress Cutler, may I come and see you?"

Rags turned herself slowly and looked at him. She narrowed her gray eyes and shook her head.

"I think not. You see, when I have married that Cutling beast, I shall spend his money—heaps of his money. I don't like him; I don't respect him; but I won't make him a laughing-stock, and a—what's the word? It comes in Shakespeare."

"It's an ugly word, and you mustn't use it."

"I shall use just whatever words I please. You needn't pretend that you think me an innocent, blush-rose sort of a maiden, for I'm nothing of the sort. I know this, that if some day you came to see me, and I was miserable, as I shall be miserable sometimes, and you held out your hand, I should take it, and we should both race downhill to the devil, just as we raced down the Cymfre the other evening, when we were late for dinner."

Jim was silent for a minute, then he said slowly, "You are the only woman I ever heard confess to the smallest possibility of going to the devil."

"My dear boy, what's the use of humbugging. If it wasn't that I am such a coward I might have gone long ago. But somehow, just when I think I am going, the Afterward gets up and mocks me and I turn meekly back. I can't face that Afterward."

"But, dearest, might not the Afterward sometimes be kind?"

"Never to women. To women it always comes in the garb of a London street arab 'ya-aing' and making a long nose. I don't know how it comes to men, perhaps in the shape of a pretty Hallejujah lassie singing, 'Dilly! Dilly! Dilly! Dilly! come and be saved!'

There, don't look grieved, you kind, foolish boy. Kiss me again. I like you to kiss me best of any man I know."

"Rags."

"Oh, you needn't think you're the only man who has kissed me—lots of them have. There's no Afterward to that. It's like sneezing, one of the few simple pleasures left to us. However, whatever the Afterward may be, the present is uncommonly damp, and we'd best go home."—London Outlook.

Expensive Exercise.

He was sitting at a table talking to a party of friends. "Well, I've tried everything," he was saying, "but what is the use of worrying about these things? Some men are fat, some are lean, I tell you, it can't be helped—we're built that way."

"Ever tried walking?" chimed a listener. "Do you walk much?"

"Tried everything, I tell you. But, by the way, that reminds me of an experience I had one time. I was discussing the subject one evening with my wife. She said: 'Jim, you ought to walk more. I think walking would do you good, and, besides, look at the money you'd save—20 cents a day, $1.20 a week, and $4.80 a month. Just think what you'd save in a year!'

"'By George, I never thought of that before,' said I. 'I never looked at it that way. I guess I'll try it.'

"I started to keep my resolution in the morning, so I walked to the office. Although somewhat tired, I felt better. In the evening I started to walk home, but when I got down the street a little way I met a friend, who patted me on the shoulder, shook hands, said he was glad to see me, and also said, 'Come and have something.'

"I went. Inside were a party of gentlemen whom we both knew, and we all of us had something. We chatted and talked awhile, had a smoke, talked another while, and had something more. Looking at my watch I realized it was past supper time. My humor was in excellent mood, and I invited the boys to come up town with me and have a good supper. We had lots of fun at supper time. Some one even suggested that we go to the theater. Of course, we went. After the show we had something more to eat and drink. We also had a few smokes.

"Oh, I had a good time. I walked enough that night, I tell you. Didn't reduce my fat, either. I got home about 1 o'clock. My wife, astonished at the unusual hour of my arrival, asked where I'd been—why it was I came home so late. 'Dearie,' said I, 'I walked home to-night, and it cost me just $17.70 to get here.'

"I never tried walking much after that."—New Haven Register.

Gulistan.

Thou nearest the story of the nightingale,
That Spring is coming? 'Tis an old one here,
Where earlier and fairer than elsewhere,
In the white blossoms of the almond tree
She suddenly is, or in the garden walks
Among the roses. Let us meet her there,
And pluck the roses with her sisters there—
Coy girls, with budding lips, from whose small ears
Dangle long pearls like trembling drops of dew,
And kiss those bright Sultanas of the hour,
Before their bloom is fled, or we have lost
The tender longing for it, which is love.
This is the story that the nightingale
Repeats in her sweet songs, and I in mine,
Nightingale of this rose garden of the world!

—R. H. Stoddard, in Scribner's.

A Physical Impossibility.

"I understand," remarked General Blanco's somewhat envious acquaintance, "that they are going to remove you and put General Campos in your place."

"I hope so,' was the answer. "But I don't believe they can get to me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

McMorry sells groceries. Agent for Coronado water and Stockton sarsaparilla and iron. 531 M street.

Pure Blood Is the basis of good health, steady nerves, mental, physical and digestive strength. If you are nervous, enrich and purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you are weak, have no appetite and desire to be strong, healthy and vigorous, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will tone your stomach, create an appetite and build you up.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

We move the first of August.

But a few days remain in which to take advantage of the reduced prices on diamonds, watches and jewelry.

No cutting of price after we are in our new store. Everything then at exactly the price marked on the tag. Everything from now until then at less than marked price.

KLUNE & FLOBERG,
Jewelers, 428 J Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BAKER & HAMILTON, wholesale hardware, bicycles, carts, buggies, carriages, phaetons, Balm farm and header wagons. Send for catalogue.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF

SOAP

For the Laundry—FAIRBANKS' BROWN SOAP, 16-oz. bar, 5 cents.

That is 6 ounces more than the usual 5-cent bar.

KILGORE & TRACY,
CASH GROCERS,
Northeast Corner Eighth and J Sts.

RUBBER TIRES
For Comfort.

WILSON'S STABLES have a full line of rubber tired vehicles for rent.

When you want up-to-date turnouts

Wilson's Stables,
318 K STREET,
is the only place to get them.

PRINTING D. JOHNSTON & Co. 410 J STREET.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED

Everything for the House

Sacramento, Monday, 25 July, 1898.

Odd bureaus

In the choosing of bedroom sets, purchasers sometimes prefer a dressing table, a chiffonier or another bureau instead of the bureau which comes with the set. This leaves us always with a fine stock of odd bureaus. The variety of these odd bureaus at present on our floor offers a superb choice to any one wanting a bureau to go with a brass or enamel bed, or with a folding bed.

White Enamel Price $15 A dainty bureau made of cedar and enameled in pure white. Double top, paneled ends, brass trimmings. Two swell front small drawers in top, two large ones below. Oval shape bevel plate mirror, 21 by 21 inches.

Mahoganized Oak $20 A bureau very similar in design to the one shown in picture above is here at $20. It is made of solid oak with mahogany finish. It has an excellent polish; double top, paneled ends; brass trimmings; two small drawers in top with swell fronts and two large drawers below; bevel mirror 29 by 23 inches.

White Maple Price $30 Handsome white maple bureau; top made of selected piece of birdseye maple. Double top, paneled ends, brass trimmings. Two small swell front drawers in top, two large drawers below. Cabinet work and polish of the very best.

Antique Oak Price $15 Solid oak bureau similar in shape to the one pictured above, but has heavier carving on top. Double top, paneled ends, brass trimmings. Bevel plate square mirror 23 by 29 inches. Three large drawers—top one with compartments for ties, kerchiefs, etc.

John Breuner
CORNER SIXTH AND K.

Ye "Campers," Look Out!

See that you have an outfit that is reliable. Come to us and we will LOOK OUT for you. Everything you need.

KIMBALL & UPSON,
Sporting Goods,
625-627 J Street, Sacramento.
Send for Free Catalogue.

To My Old Patrons.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE services, if you are so unfortunate as to require them. When a man is sick and needs a physician the inquiry is where can I find one who has been long enough in this climate to understand the peculiar status of disease in our midst, I having practised in San Francisco since 1853, and with a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order. I can safely say there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat successfully. Ladies, I am always ready to assist you. My knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with assured success. No complaint peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my control. My female monthly medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and are sure to have the desired effect. Those of the public who need my services I guarantee gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those suffering from private diseases and lost manhood. Persons afflicted, if they prefer, can consult me by letter, giving symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express with full instructions. All letters must be directed to J. H. Josselyn, M. D., 906 Market street, San Francisco, Cal., room 11. In all cases a cure guaranteed or no pay required. Consultation personally or by letter free. Apartments for patients when desired. Consultation parlors, 906 Market and 9 Ellis streets. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. My diploma hangs in my office.

J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

Deal with merchants who display

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

Two-thirds of the people of the United States are collecting Sperry & Hutchinson's green trading stamps. The other third are just beginning. "Beware of imitations."

Mills College and Seminary.

GRANTS DIPLOMAS AND CONFERS degrees. Seminary course accredited to University. Rare opportunities offered in music. One hour's ride from San Francisco. Write for catalogue to MRS. C. T. MILLS, President, Mills College Postoffice, Alameda County, Cal. Thirty-second year. Fall term opens August 3, 1898. jy14-3w4p

WATERHOUSE & LESTER.
(Incorported.)
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS, Hardware, Lumber, Iron, Steel and coal, Horseshoers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies. 709, 711, 713, 715 J street, Sacramento.

The Summer Man

Who would keep pace with his up-to-date sister in the matter of dress will find the most exquisite ties, handsome negligee shirts, fine hosiery, fancy vests, belts, golf hose and bicycle suits in the latest styles in our up-to-date stock of furnishing goods.

MASON'S
Men's Furnishing Goods,
528 J Street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)
JUNE 26, 1898.

Trains Leave and Are Due to Arrive at Sacramento:

LEAVE (For)	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE (From)
12:01 A	Ashland and Portland...	3:55 A
10:20 A	Los Angeles, El Paso & East	5:10 P
11:45 A	Atlantic Express for Ogden and East.....	4:50 P
9:55 P	European Mail for Ogden and East.....	5:40 A
7:00 A	Calistoga and Napa.....	8:05 P
2:00 P	Calistoga and Napa.....	10:55 A
5:15 P	Los Angeles	11:35 A
4:50 P	Colfax	9:40 A
9:45 A	Knights Landing and Oroville	2:30 P
7:15 P	Knights Landing and Oroville	7:50 A
5:35 A	Red Bluff via Knights Landing & Marysville..	6:45 P
*6:30 A	Red Bluff via Woodland	*5:53 P
*6:45 A	Red Bluff, viz. Roseville and Marysville	*7:30 P
3:25 P	Red Bluff via Marysville	9:50 A
9:55 A	Redding via Willows.....	2:50 P
4:15 A	San Franc via Benicia...	11:40 P
5:55 A	San Fran via Benicia...	9:40 P
7:00 A	San Fran via Benicia...	10:55 A
2:00 P	San Fran via Benicia...	8:05 P
5:10 P	San Fran via Benicia...	11:30 A
*10:00 A	San Fran via steamer...	†6:00 A
10:20 A	San Fran via Livermore	2:55 P
10:20 A	San Jose	2:55 P
10:20 A	Santa Barbara	2:55 P
7:00 A	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	8:05 P
2:00 P	Vallejo and Santa Rosa	10:55 A
10:20 A	Stockton and Galt.....	2:55 P
5:15 P	Stockton and Galt.....	11:35 A
	Stockton and Galt.....	5:10 P
11:45 A	Truckee and Reno.....	4:50 P
9:55 P	Truckee and Reno.....	5:40 A
*6:00 A	Folsom and Placerville..	*4:45 P
3:15 P	Folsom and Placerville..	9:35 A

A—For morning. P—For afternoon.
*Sunday excepted. †Monday excepted.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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JOHN MACKEY, Superintendent.

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