# CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Continued from First Page.)

Spanish promises, urged the commission that acts instead of promises should be given them. As a result, native law courts were established, and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned.

As showing the limited scope of the rebellion the commission states:

"We learned that the strong anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalos provinces, namely, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Bulucan, Nueva Eicja, Principe, Infanta and Zambales. It was strongest in the first six named, and hardly existed in the last four. The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposition to us. Even here there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people of wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war."

Under the heading "The rebellion not a national movement," the report treats of the rebellion out of the provinces of Luzon, where it is stated the uprising was viewed at first with indifference and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those points to which Tagalos had been sent in considerable numbers. The machinery of the insurgent "government" served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying war contributions, while many of the insurgent officials were rapidly accumulating wealth.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left, the report says:

"Before the commission left the Philippines nearly all the inhabitants had returned to these ruined villages. Many of the houses had been rebuilt. Fields that had lain fallow for three years were green with growing crops. Municipal governments had been established, and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. Attempts of the insurgents to raise recruits and money in the province of Bulucan were proving abortive, except when backed by bayonets and bullets, and even in such cases the natives were applying to us for help to resist them."

The chapter devoted to "establishment of municipal government" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The condition of the people was found to be most pitiable. They had been plundered by the insurgent troops, who had robbed them of jewels, money, clothing and even food, so that they were literally starving. Peaceful citizens had been fired on; women had been maltreated. There was general satisfaction that the Americans had come at last, and conditions seemed favorable for American propaganda. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for the purpose of experiment, and after talks with the local "head men" a local form of government was established. Encouraged by the result, the work was continued at Paranque, Las Pinas and other towns, with similar good results.

At the request of General Lawton, who had been assigned to this work by General Otis, the commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government, similar enough to the old system to be readily comprehensible to the natives, but giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. This scheme was adopted, and gave general satisfaction. In every instance enthusiasm ran high before the Commissioners took their departure, and cheers were raised for General Lawton and for the country which he represented.

The commission states that a large amount of supervision over the affairs of our new municipalities proved necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend their new duties. At many of the elections the voters went about "asking who they would vote for," and it was only with great difficulty that they were persuaded to exercise the right of free suffrage.

The commission sums up the situation at the time of their departure as follows:

"When we left Manila a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly, and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools in which English was taught has been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance.

"In the Tagalo province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling has been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed, as evidenced by the fact that the Military Governor of Balaganas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicols in Southern Luzon had risen against their Tagalo masters. The Macabebees were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were also serving under General Lawton. Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together."

Having given so much attention to the island of Luzon, the commission then takes in details the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalo, and when it ends in Luzon it must end throughout the archipelago. The situation elsewhere than in Luzon is summed up as follows:

"The only island, apart from Luzon, where serious trouble threatens is Panay, to which a considerable force of Tagalo soldiers were sent before an outbreak of hostilities. Many of the Visayans of this island are opposed to Tagalos, however, and it is not believed that the latter can make a formidable resistance. In Samar, Leyte and Masbate the Tagalo invaders are numerically few and are disliked by the natives of these islands, whom they have oppressed. We were assured that 200 men would suffice to restore order in Mandoro. Bobol was asking for troops, the Calamianes Islanders had sent word they would welcome us. There can be no resistance in Palawan. Satisfactory relations had already been established with the warlike Moros, whose Sultan had previously been conciliated by a member of the commission, and in Mindano this tribe had even taken up our cause and attacked the insurgents, of whom there are very few in the island. In Cebu we have only to reckon with the lawless element, which has never been formidable there."

Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of government, including a congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs, and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their program, owing to ill feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction, and public order is better in the island to-day than at any time during the last twenty years.

Summing the failure of the native form of government and the success of the American control, the commission says:

"The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted as it was under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs"

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These Commissioners were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the President's readiness to grant the Filipinos as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as was consistent with the ends of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States—a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss."

The commission adds that nothing came of the negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without powers, and merely came and came again for information. Courteous reception was accorded the insurgent commissions, and earnest appeals made to stop further bloodshed, all witnessing "the spirit of patient conciliation," exhibited by the American commission in endeavoring to reach an amicable adjustment with the insurgents as well as the obduracy of Aguinaldo.

The report sums up the result of these fruitless exchanges as follows:

"No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the continuance of his own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may feel confident that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities they offered and urged were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The chapter devoted to "capacity for self-government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking, and, perhaps, the most significant fact in the entire situation, is the multiplicity of tribes inhabitating the archipelago, the diversity of ther languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization—ranging all the way from the highest to the lowest.

As to this the report says: "The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type."

Concerning their intellectual capacity, the commission says:

"As to the general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos, the commission is disposed to rate them high. But excepting in a limited number of persons these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The mass of the people are uneducated. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them in spite of their mental gifts and democratic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs from Manila as a center, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary), the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. Fortunately there are educated Filipinos, though they do not constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and their support and services will be of incalculable value in inaugurating and maintaining the new government. As education advances and experience ripens, the natives may be entrusted with a large and more independent share of government, self-government as the American ideal being constantly kept in view as the goal. In this way American sovereignty of the archipelago will prove a great political boon to the people.

"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the Commission believes the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other Powers and the eventual division of the islands among them.

"Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos, and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, is true, would take the revenues and leave us the responsibilities. Nevertheless, they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone. Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot, from any point of view, escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the Commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine Islands."

One of the closing chapters of the report is devoted to a tribute to "our soldiers and sailors in the war."

The Commissioners dismiss the reports of the desecrating of churches, the murdering of prisoners and the committing of unmentionable crimes, and say they are glad to express the belief that a war was never more humanely conducted, saying:

"If churches were occupied, it was only as a military necessity, and frequently after their uses as forts by the insurgents had made it necessary to train our artillery on them. Prisoners were taken whenever opportunity afforded, often to be set at liberty after being disarmed and fed. Up to the time of our departure, although numerous spies had been captured, not a single Filipino had been executed."

The Commission gives a general view of the value of the islands, their general richness in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth and their commanding geographical positions. They state that the Philippines should soon become one of the great traders of the East. Manila is already connected by new steamship lines wiht Australia, India and Papan, and she will become the natural terminus of many other lines when a ship canal connects the Atlantic and the Pacific. It cannot be doubted that commerce will greatly increase and the United States will obtain a large share in this treatment.

The report concludes: "Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity, and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves."

The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby, Dean C. Worcester.


## TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 3,

AT 9:30 A. M.,

## Domestic Sale of Six Great Items.

**Lot 1. Caused by a Railroad Accident.**

One large case of white blankets reached us the other day, after much delay, and in a badly shattered condition. A few pairs were short and the balance more or less soiled. We shall make the story short and the price will have to do the rest.

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **$1.59 pr**

LOT 2—A few cases of bright new comforters, nothing out of the ordinary except the price. The $1 quality at

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **79c**

LOT 3—A splendid comforter in good patterns and pretty colors, from the largest maker in America. We may have enough to last all day to-day, but to make sure be on hand early, at

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **$1.12**

These are the regular $1.50 kind.

LOT 4—Bleached cotton towels, in bird's eye and plain weaves in dozen lots for 48c. These are intended for a useful hand towel, and to-day's price should prove interesting.

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **4c**

LOT 5—A few odds and ends in pink, blue, cream, green and white dress linings, good value at their former price, 10c and 12½c per yard, but to close out

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **6c yd**

LOT 6—The famous bleached Dewey pillow cases, ready to use, have been sold by us before, but here's another lot for economical housekeepers at

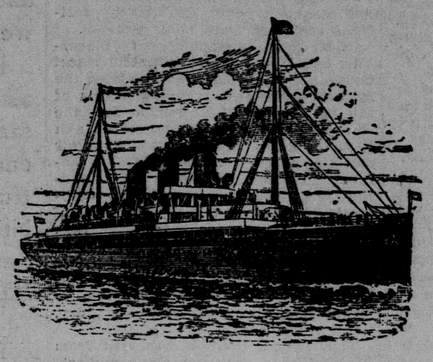
TO-DAY'S PRICE, **12c**

**Knockabout Winter Hats, $1, $1.50 and $2.50.**

You can safely make your hat selection here now. Great center tables, loaded down with all the good things the markets of the world afford. Mostly gray, tan, castor, navy and black. We only carry the latest colors. We have every conceivable shape. All we ask you is to pay us a visit and try them on.

## SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4,

## FRENCH HATS Direct From Paris.



## An Assembly of Novel Creations

Some time ago we notified our Paris agent to gather together a limited quantity of real French hats at a time when the season was at its best. The purchase was made and the hats reached Sacramento this week. On Saturday we shall make our

## Show Day

OF

## IMPORTED FRENCH HATS.

The prices will be from $7.50 to $12.50. We shall make our special display when the store opens, with every convenience for trying them on and for the inspection of all who care to profit by French ideas.

**Millinery Ribbons, 12c, 14c and 15c.**

See round table for good ribbon values, in plain taffetas and moires. We aim to give the best values obtainable, and think on these numbers we have succeeded in doing so. However, it costs nothing to look at our millinery ribbons, whether you are interested or not. Prices, 12c, 14c and 15c yard.

## TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 3,

AT 9:30 A. M., SALE OF

## Manufacturer's Sample Ends of Ingrain Carpets and Handsome Portieres.

LOT 1—In this lot we shall offer 360 pieces of ingrain carpets. No two alike.

These samples of ingrain carpets are all of one size—one yard square. They come direct from one of the greatest carpet mills of America, the product of which has a high reputation for wearing quality and choiceness of designs. They will be found very useful for rugs about the house; in bedrooms, bathrooms, etc.

75c and 85c quality, 33c each.
50c and 60c quality, 29c each.
35c quality, 21c each.

**Lot 2—Heavy Derby Ribbed Portieres.**

The portieres that we shall place on sale to-day are fine, full length curtains, 50 inches wide. They have extra heavy self-knotted fringes on top and bottom, and come in green, old rose and red. We have only eight pairs.

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **$3.88**

## TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 3,

At 9:30 A. M., Special Sale of

## Irish Point Pillow Shams, Sideboard and Bureau Scarfs.

Neat pillow shams give tidiness to a room, be the furnishings ever so modest. These shams, although the price is little, are quite pretty. The four worked corners cover a liberal space, and in the center of same is a set in a lace medallion. The cloth is a kind that will give satisfactory wear and of suitable fineness.

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **50c**

LOT 2—This bureau or sideboard scarf is 16x54 inches; has 2-inch hemstitched border and is stamped in the following popular designs: California poppies, California peppers and California violets. A goodly number we start with, but of course they can't last long at

TO-DAY'S PRICE, **25c**

***Weinstock, Lubin & Co., 400 and 412 K Street, Sacramento***


# Pacific Coast Mining News.

Placer Republican-Argus: E. G. Spencer, now residing at Sheridan, returned on Tuesday from a few days' visit at his old home in Iowa Hill. He reports that a rich deposit of gold-bearing ore has been opened on the A. E. French place near the Algol Copper mine. The first report credits the ore with almost fabulous richness. The gold is of a deep copper color, but is the "real stuff" and in large quantities. From the same source we hear that parties have lately purchased 800 acres below the Karchner ranch in the Valley View district, supposed to be a part of the original bed of the Bear River, and will work the ground for the gold by the dredging process. The parties purchasing are from Oroville. Hon. H. T. Power, on his recent visit to Oroville with the Mining Institute delegates, had an opportunity to note the work of the dredgers in Feather River. The average cost of each dredger and appliances is from $30,000 to $35,000. Each one of them handles 1,200 cubic yards per day at a cost of from 3 to 7 cents per yard, and the average yield is 25 cents per yard. We understand that the same parties have purchased the Bear River property mentioned.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS.

Although the law does not distinctly state that annual labor to the amount of $100 must be expended upon placer claims, the Land Department and the courts have held that the law of the lode claim applies also to placers, and that annual assessment work must be performed. As the mining laws become more commonly understood, there are more relocations of claims for non-performance of assessment work, says the "Mining and Scientific Press." Many claim holders have appeared to believe that they could relocate their claims at the end of each year and hold them as against any would-be "jumper," some even going so far as to post a notice on the claim warning others to keep off; but the law requires that assessment to the amount of $100 or improvement in like amount be made annually, and a failure to comply with this renders the claim subject to relocation. When the assessment work has not been done, and the claim owner is on the ground at the expiration of the year, he must at once commence his work of assessment and must actually complete it, exercising reasonable diligence in so doing, for the claim still remains open to relocation until the assessment work has been actually and fully performed.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Los Angeles Times: The world's production of gold for the calendar year 1898, as shown by a compilation just made public by Mr. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, was 13,904,363 fine ounces, of the value of $287,428,600, being an increase over the production for the year 1897 of 2,351,831 ounces, of the value of $48,616,600. The world's production for the year 1887 was valued at about $106,000,000, and since that year there has been a steady increase in the output. There is no reason, in the opinion of Director Roberts, to anticipate any cessation of the steady increase for some years to come. The principal gold fields of the world show little or no signs of exhaustion, and new sources of supply are constantly being discovered.

Africa still holds first place among the gold-producing countries, with a product for the year of $80,428,000. Australasia comes next with $64,860,800. The United States a close third, with $64,463,000. Russia is next, with a production aggregating $25,463,400 in value, and so on to the aggregate, for the world, above noted.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

Auburn Republican: It is not a little gratifying that the State Miners' Convention that held its session in San Francisco this week with delegates from every State and Territory in the Union that has a precious metal output, originated in Placer County. Hon. J. A. Filcher, manager of the State Board of Trade, San Francisco, may be said to have given the first impulse to the movement and Hon. J. H. Neff, the first President of the County Association, and the continued President of the State Association for so many years, must be credited with having brought the movement to its present potency. Others contributed freely and Nevada County was the first to join hands with Placer. The friendly legislation both of Congress and the State Legislature, and all the efforts that have ripened into fruit in the movement, may be said to have originated in this county. From the start and always in his place to aid the movement has been Hon. Harold T. Power of Sunny South, present President of the County Association.

AMADOR MINE NOTES.

Amador Dispatch: Articles of incorporation of the Commodore Gold Mining Company, whose works are located about a mile and a half from San Andreas, were filed last week. The principal place of business will be Stockton. The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000, all of which has been subscribed in the amounts set opposite their names by the following persons, who constitue the Board of Directors: W. H. Clary, Sr., 25,000 shares; E. W. S. Woods, 25,000; W. H. Clary, Jr., 25,000; S. N. Cross, 12,500; J. M. Abel, 12,500.

Whether for a long or a short time, operations at the old Union copper mine, Copperopolis, have been resumed, and the whistle is heard at regular intervals for miles around. It is estimated that four months will be required to unwater the mine, when, if it is worked as previous to shutting down in 1893, from 500 to 600 miners will find employment there.

The Los Angeles parties having a bond on the Shirley Queen mine, in Calaveras County, are so well satisfied with the results of their work to date that they have indicated a willingness to close the trade now, notwithstanding their bond has nearly two years yet to run.

The Ritter Quartz Mining Company, whose works are near El Dorado, was incorporated last week with the following Board of Directors: Michael C. Rigney, Isaac Thexton, Robert H. Daley, Patrick I. Rigney and John Thexton. Capital stock $100,000, all subscribed.

Preparations are being made at the Welch mine, near Copperopolis, for the erection of a mill. The vein is nearly forty feet in width, and there is ore enough in sight to keep the mill running for a long time.

TO BE DEVELOPED ANEW.

Trinity Journal: The company that has purchased the Globe group of mines has taken possession and will carry on development work until spring when the mine will be worked on a larger scale. This mine has the reputation of being one of the best in the county. For a number of years past San Francisco parties have been trying to purchase the mine but were not able to arrange satisfactory terms.

RESTRAINING DAM.

Nevada City Herald: Penrose & Harker's new restraining dam at Relief Hill is nearly completed, and they expect to mine there next winter under the supervision of the Federal Debris Commission.

THE GLOBE MINE.

Redding Free Press: The well-known Globe mine at Dedrick, Trinity County, has ben sold by Robert Woodburn to H. M. Hall, manager of the La Grange Company, and H. Duvegray, Secretary of that company, for a French syndicate. The price paid is quoted at $125,000.

**Weak Nerves ARE Bad Nerves**

FOR THEY bring on serious consequences. "GET RELIEF IN HUDYAN."

For HUDYAN strengthens the nerves. Nervous women, who suffer from disorders peculiar to their sex, find in HUDYAN absolute comfort.

Nervous men, who cannot apply themselves to business and who are generally run down in health, find in HUDYAN a positive cure.

HUDYAN is indicated if you have headaches (fig. 1), a pale or emaciated face (fig. 2.), palpitation of the heart (fig. 3), impaired digestion and bloating of stomach (fig. 4), torpid liver (fig. 5), nervousness, general weakness, impaired memory, pain in back, loss of appetite and sleeplessness. These symptoms denote nerve weakness and call for HUDYAN.

HUDYAN quiets the nerves and strengthens the nerves and nerve centers. If you wish to feel active, energetic; if you would have a good appetite and a clear, rosy complexion; if you would possess health and strength, "take HUDYAN." HUDYAN is sure; it will cure.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package or six packages for $2.50.

If your druggist does not keep HUDYAN send direct to the HUDYAN REMEDY CO., corner Stockton, Ellis and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal.

CONSULT HUDYAN DOCTORS—FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

**RADWAY'S PILLS**

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

**OBSERVE**

the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

**Health! Strength! Vigor!**

**DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.**

THE ELECTRIC BODY BELT BY which I apply my new method of treatment, is the best in the world; strongest, most durable, most expensively made, most convenient to use, most effective in curing. Upon these points I will guarantee it upon a bond of $5,000.

With all this an electric belt can do no good without knowledge of how to apply it. This is my method, learned in the past twenty years, in which I have cured 50,000 cases. I give every patient the benefit of my experience, hence the many cures after everything else has failed.

You feel the current at once. NO BURNING OR BLISTERING, but a gentle, soothing current. My Belt has chamois-covered electrodes and is warranted one year, without any expense for renewals.

Call and see it, or write for book, free.

**DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN**

700 Market street, corner Geary, San Francisco, and corner Second and Spring, Los Angeles.

GOODS SOLD ON TIME.

**Brussels carpet** New line of handsome parlor patterns, standard makes from best known factories, sewed and laid on your floor for **75c** a yard.

**CHARLES M. CAMPBELL,**
Rugs, Ranges, Rockers, Etc.
411-413 K St.

**Buggies** 100 styles to choose from, all grades all prices. Agency Columbus Buggy and H. H. Babcock & Co.

DIGGS VEHICLE AND IMP' CO.
1008—1010 Second St., Sacramento.


**NOTICE OF ELECTION OF TRUSTEES**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Sacramento, State of California, made on the 3d day of September, 1899, an election will be held in Reclamation District No. 556, on the 20th day of November, 1899, for the purpose of electing three Trustees of said district.

Said election will be held at the Runyon Point Ranch in said district in the county of Sacramento, and the polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and will close at 4 o'clock p. m. of said 20th day of November, 1899. P. H. McGRATH, Secretary of Reclamation District No. 556.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**Koh-I-Noor Tracing Cloth**

Like the Koh-I-Noor Pencils, the finest ever produced, and will be appreciated by every architect and draughtsman.

**H. S. CROCKER COMPANY,**
208-210 J Street.

**NEAGLE Medical Institute.**

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT.

NEAGLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, located permanently at 1024½ K st., Sacramento.