

MCKINLEY THE MAN.

Some Personal Characteristics of the Republican Candidate.

In passing by or around a mountain, as one sometimes does in traveling, the huge mass presents differing aspects to the eye from the different points of view.

It is a tribute to the greatness of William McKinley that men differ in estimating his abilities and influence. What volumes have been written on the characters of Shakespeare, Goethe, Napoleon, Washington, Lincoln, Grant!

Four years ago the world knew William McKinley as an American statesman who had risen from humble station with great steadiness and persistency, but without haste and not without careful training.

William McKinley is no human mushroom springing up in a night. He is no comet to challenge the attention of star gazers. He is no burst of oratorical fireworks to dazzle a nation with a burlesque bit of borrowed eloquence.

He is the product of a normal and healthful growth. Possessing a sure foundation of ample native capacity he has built for himself and his country.

Such as thought him ambitious for power were charmed to note that he made no effort to secure a nomination for president at the hands of the national convention of his party, but suffered the presidential office to come to him unsolicited or go to another as the American people might see fit to determine.

Only those who have made war upon the authority of the constitution and laws and sovereign power of the American nation, or have sympathized with those who have made such war, regard him as severe in the execution of the authority vested in him.

Our president is not spectacular. He does not seek to force his personal will upon an unwilling constituency. He makes no effort to keep himself in the public eye and he has not devoted the last four years to posing in popular attitudes to keep the people mindful of him.

He does not strive to fill the dual function of executive and legislator, but leaves to congress the constitutional functions of congress. Nor does he presume to invade the proper province of the supreme court of the United States, but leaves to the judiciary in unimpaird supremacy the constitutional function of the judicial office.

The intelligent class him as a trifle mean because he seeks to know the will of the people and, having ascertained it unmistakably, puts forth his power to make that will effective, not reflecting that only by that means can we have government by, and for the people, and that the executive who does not follow that course, but pursues a policy marked out by his own headstrong inclination, is an imperialist and a usurper and merits impeachment for exceeding his authority.

Through his growth also into the regard of the nations of the earth. His victories in diplomacy have been not less illustrious than the achievements of the navy and the army, and European diplomats have been brought face to face with a diplomacy that has another purpose than that of concealing its meaning beneath a mountain of courtesy and platitude.

Through all the clashing of war, the rivalries of ambitious men, the intrigues of politics and the aspirations of vindictive partisanship, William McKinley is the same unperturbed American statesman that he was in congress and as governor of Ohio. His features are coming in the American mind to be the personification of wisdom and of power in repose and they will continue him in office by a tremendous electoral and popular majority.

Willie Good—Pa, our teacher says that "collet" and "congrate" mean the same thing. Rev. Good—Well, you tell your teacher that you have information that there is considerable difference between a congregation and a collection.

No industry except that of cloth manufacture has contributed so much to the comfort and advancement of man as that of glassmaking, which is one of the oldest of technical industries. Its earliest home was Egypt.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS ARE FOR MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

EDITOR SANTA BARBARA PRESS: DEAR SIR:—There has been a great deal of rot in the Democratic-Populist papers of the past few weeks relative to the commercial travelers being antagonistic to Wm. McKinley and the Republican administration.

There is no more respectable or honorable profession than that of commercial traveler; 85 per cent of the business of the country today is done by travelers, and a man who is a successful traveler must be one who has all the attributes of all that goes to make a business man, as many times he manipulates transactions that involve many thousands of dollars, and which his house must abide by, and fill his contract.

I have been a commercial traveler for the past eighteen years, and for the past sixteen years have represented my present house, and my territory is from Humboldt county to Los Angeles—a region of sixteen of the largest counties in California, and I command a fair share of the trade of those I visit and I know the politics of 99 per cent of the grocers in these sixteen counties, and I can honestly say that 90 per cent of the grocers are today, and were four years ago, McKinley men.

I was organizer of the Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' association of eleven years ago. Today I am vice-president and one of its directors. I am acquainted with hundreds of commercial travelers. Four years ago I was honored by my fellow-travelers by being selected marshal of the Commercial Travelers' division in the big daylight Republican parade held in San Francisco on what has passed into history as "Tom Reed Day," when capitalists, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, farmers, laborers, walked together in the grandest parade ever held on the Pacific slope.

Every man who is happy and pleased, and the look of intelligence stamped on each countenance, so familiar to those of Republican proclivities. There is no one better posted on the business done in the commercial world than the commercial traveler. Under the two Cleveland administrations orders to commercial travelers were scarce, and many a good man failed. McKinley was elected and he did not fail. The Republicans promised four years ago to reopen the factories, improve the condition of labor, and increase salaries. And, thank God, they have done it, and more so than the Democrats ever promised to do, and none appreciate it more than the commercial traveler, who today can call on the trade in confidence of doing a large business, and of getting the "mazzina" for it on time.

My attention has been called to today's Santa Barbara Herald, which contains the first page an article written by some know-nothing writer that makes my blood run cold and down my spinal column. Its whole tone is one that places in the charity column or class the commercial traveler, and has decided objections to allowing such barefaced lies to go out to the public without at least a feeble protest from me.

One lie is, that a vast number of commercial travelers have lost their positions by the trusts. If, Mr. Editor, I thought for one moment that my house was keeping me as a matter of charity, my position would be vacant as soon as could be telegraphed in my newspaper. There is no doubt that when the amalgamating of different manufacturing plants took place, some commercial men lost their positions. Surely they were not expelled to be carried as dead stock by the combines. This work was duplicated by the San Francisco Examiner when it discharged its typesetters and put in the machines. The farmer discharges his harvest hands, and worries about them or their future, when his harvest work is over. But show me a successful commercial traveler who is now out of a position, or give me his name. I cannot find any, and there are houses in San Francisco that are looking for first-class travelers, who possess brains, know their business and are of good character. There may be some who claim to be commercial travelers who may disagree with me, but I have no doubt that they are not the exact figures, but confidently and honestly believe that there are 25 per cent more travelers employed now than four years ago, and I know many "successful" travelers who are earning a much larger salary now than then.

The commercial traveler is to be, in this campaign, a big factor in increasing the rousing majority of William McKinley, and he will do his utmost to bury Mr. F. Bryan with his calamity howling, so deep in the bottom of Salt river as to deter other like agitators from ever coming to the surface. If any one can show me any saying of W. F. Bryan of four years ago that came true, I will promise to vote for him. A candidate that cannot carry his own precinct, where he has resided for many years, is a poor proposition for anyone in California, or any other state, to think of supporting for the high office of president of the United States. Bryan's views on free trade, free silver, and favoring pulling down the American flag from our new possessions, that we fought for and then purchased with our good money, make him a name anything but dear to honest, patriotic Americans.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in publishing my remonstrance, and to this contemptible liar on the successful commercial traveler, I remain, Yours very truly, and for McKinley, ROBERT H. DAVIS, Vice-President and Director of Pacific Coast Commercial Travelers' Association.

It is not a sufficient assurance to the industrial world for Mr. Bryan's apologists to declare that, if elected president, he could not do anything for free coinage of silver if he would. It will be sufficient for the prudent voter to know that he would if he could.

Too Much Time Wanted. "If you will get my new suit done by Saturday," said a customer to a tailor, "I'll be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game," replied the tailor, "the clothes will not be done at all."—Ohio State Journal.

EXPANDED AMERICA. No. 4.

The Annexations of Florida and of Oregon to the Union.

Florida was a menace to the peace of the United States. The Spanish and Indians afforded a refuge to runaway negroes held as slaves in our land of liberty, and an equally welcome refuge for cattle and horses stolen from southern planters.

On the other hand our people made reprisals in summary ways and were tempted to encroach upon Spanish preserves in making settlements across the border.

In 1810 there was an insurrection in West Florida against Spanish authority, and the insurrectionists proposed annexation to the United States, but our government thought there was a better way to do it and so simply took possession of that part of the country west of the Perdido river, under a vestige of an old claim that it belonged to Louisiana and ought to have been given to us anyway.

In 1818 our government ordered General Jackson to invade Florida for the purpose of restoring order, which he did in a most disorderly manner. The next year we bought all of Florida for \$5,000,000, and annexed it without bothering about the consent of the governed, and for the reason that General Jackson had already put them in a willing frame of mind by the liberal application of cold lead.

The Spanish were slow about getting out of Florida, and did not get out until 1821, when their departure was aided by General Jackson, who had been appointed governor.

And right here the democratic administration of President Monroe afforded the world a fine example of imperialism. The only limitations placed upon the

autocratic power of General Jackson were that he could not lay new taxes or grant lands. He continued the Spanish laws and courts, and overruled the decisions at his will, and, as a parting affront to Spain, tongue-lashed the retiring governor for two hours, in a language, the only part of which the Spaniard understood being the expletives, and then sent him to prison for trying to take home some official papers which Jackson thought ought to be left in this country.

The lessons to be learned from the annexation of Florida are these: The sovereignty was transferred from Spain to the United States without reference to the consent of the people who lived, and owned property, in Florida. The constitutional question was not raised because that was held to have been settled in the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson. As in that case so is this: An absolute national necessity was the supreme law of the land.

For a year Florida was governed by the most absolute of absolutists, General Andrew Jackson.

In 1824 a territorial government, similar in form to that of a British colony of the second class, was organized for Florida which gave it a very limited form of self-government, the governor and courts being appointed, and removable, by the President.

And Florida lived under this imperialistic form of government, subject to the wills of the President and of Congress, until 1845 when it was admitted as a state.

The story of Oregon is soon told. We claimed that by right of discovery, there being an international law which recognized the right of the discoverer of the mouth of the river to all the territory drained by that river. In 1792, Captain Gray, of the ship Columbia, sailed over the bar and into the mouth of the great river to which he gave the name of his ship, and claimed the whole region for his country.

That great patriarch of expansionists, Thomas Jefferson, was so taken with the report which Captain Gray brought home that he asked Congress, in a secret communication, for an appropriation to fit out an expedition to explore the territory drained by the Columbia, and so make its annexation sure. As a result of this the famous expedition of Lewis and Clarke was fitted out in 1804 and explored the country, bringing back a report that was invaluable in the discussion which afterward arose between our country and Great Britain over the ownership of what is now Oregon and Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana and Wyoming.

There was still another claim of right to Oregon, and it was that when Spain ceded Florida she also ceded her right to all country north of California, which she laid claim to as part of Louisiana. What Mr. Bryan is pleased to call "commercial greed" had a great deal to do with the acquisition of Oregon. Captain Gray was a fur trader and was after a skin, which were to be marketed in China. It was the influence of Thomas Jefferson, then retired to Monticello, but still the paramount factor in government affairs, which prompted

EXPANDED AMERICA. No. 5.

The Conquest and Colonization of Texas and California.

We have in the conquest and colonization of Texas and California, fine examples of that imperialism, that militarism and that criminal aggression of which Mr. Bryan and his partisans so bitterly complain.

Thomas Jefferson bought Texas as a part of Louisiana, but the boundary between Texas and Mexico had never been clearly defined, and when Spain ceded Florida to the United States Texas was ignorantly ceded to Spain as a part of the transaction.

Shortly afterward Mexico gained her

liberty from Spain and retained possession of Texas. Mexico, in 1829, ordained that there should be no slavery in Texas. The southern planters saw in this another menace to their peculiar institution, and Florida had been for a generation, and turned their eyes covetously upon Texas. They began to settle the country. President Jackson tried to buy Texas in 1820, but Mexico refused to sell and prohibited the immigration of Americans into Texas.

That did not make any difference, and settlement, with slaves, went steadily on—a conquest by pioneers backed by the southern sentiment that there must be more slave territory to preserve the balance of power of slave states with free states within the Union.

Texas declared her independence of Mexico in 1836. Her independence was acknowledged by our government the same year. There was war between Texas and Mexico, and volunteers for the Texan army were openly recruited throughout the United States. Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845 by resolution of the American Congress ratified by the Texas Legislature.

We wanted Texas back again very soon after we had given it away. We could not buy it because Mexico was proud and would not sell, so we planned filibustering expeditions in it, fought for it under cover of a local government, conquered it and annexed it, knowing that such annexation meant war with Mexico. We wanted that war, too.

The friends of James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate for President, openly declared that they wanted war with Mexico and would make it a war of conquest. The institution of slavery wanted still more slave territory to hold the balance of power with the fast growing free states.

The result of that war was the annexation of California, and all between California and the Louisiana purchase. True, we paid Mexico 15 million dollars, and forgave 3 1/2 millions of claims against Mexico, but that was as though one should rob another of a gold watch and hand back a nickel for conscience's sake. The money was paid to appease the north with a pretense of purchase.

The conquest of Texas and California by the Democratic party in the interest of an extension of slavery, and not of liberty, resulted in the destruction of slavery, for it aroused and solidified northern anti-slavery sentiment.

By reason of this overruling and unintended result that colonization and conquest have proven a supreme success to the United States and to the country colonized and annexed. No citizen of the Republic now regrets it, and for the reason that the Republican party, the party of human liberty, came into existence and made free the country conquered from Mexico.

The consent of the 6,000 Spanish and Mexicans in California, the 300,000 Indians in the annexed territory, and the many thousands of Mexicans in New Mexico and Texas was not asked or obtained. The consent of the Texans was given by the Texas legislature and not by the Texas people, but as the Texas people came there for that purpose they may

fairly be presumed to have consented to annexation.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which this imperial territory was acquired, provided that Congress should determine when and how that territory should be admitted as states. Several states have been carved out of it, and three more are knocking at the door for admission to the sisterhood of states.

Meanwhile, they are governed by the imperial power of the President and Congress, except in so far as Congress has especially conferred upon them, in their territorial forms of government, certain rights and a certain participation in constitutional powers and privileges which they could not enjoy until Congress had so acted. They are only partially self governing. Their governors and judges may be removed any day by the President and new ones appointed in their places. They are dependent colonies, of the grade of British colonies of the second class. They belong to the United States, but are not a part of the United States, inasmuch as they have no voice in the affairs of the nation. And yet their people are perfectly free and enjoy the fullest local self government.

We have seen that up to and including the annexation of Texas and conquest of California, the history of American expansion has been a history of Democracy or Jeffersonian expansion policy. That in no single instance, excepting that of Texas, was the consent of the governed ever asked for or tendered, but that the acquisition of Louisiana was directly contrary to the wishes of the white people living within the purchased territory.

That the essential consideration which determined acquisition in each instance was the industrial and commercial advantage of the United States. That all these acquisitions were either by conquest, discovery, or found an extra-constitutional warrant in what was believed to be a paramount national advantage, as laid down by Jefferson in making the Louisiana purchase.

Finally, the policy of Jefferson and the democracy in this regard has been justified by time and approved by the nation.

Registration closes throughout the State of California September 26. The man who does not register by that date will lose his vote if the coming election.

There are over 300,000 voters in the State of California who may express their political sentiments at the polls if they comply with the law and register. California was carried for McKinley in 1896 by only 1987 votes. If two Republicans in the hundred had remained at home or neglected to qualify the Republicans would have been beaten in this state.

We want no such chances taken this year. You think, "Well, now I must go and register," but you don't. The first thing you know the 26th of September will pass by and then you can't. You will feel sorry but your feeling sorry will not help McKinley and Roosevelt to carry the election.

Better have your sorry spell now, repent and go and register. It only takes just so long, is not much of a job anyhow and is a part of your duty as a citizen. Suffrage is an obligation, as well as a privilege. The Republican party expects every Republican to do his duty.

REPUBLICAN TICKET AND PLATFORM. The following is the Republican electoral ticket to be voted for at the coming election together with the excellent platform upon which California Republicans are to stand:

ELECTORS AT-LARGE: Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco. William J. Harrett of Los Angeles. ELECTORS: H. W. Ryan of Humboldt. Harold T. Power of Placer. William R. Davis of Alameda. C. B. Hildreth of San Francisco. Frank McGowan of San Francisco. Warren R. Porter of Santa Cruz. James McFadden of Orange.

The Republican party of California, by its convention, heartily indorses the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia as enunciating a declaration of principles the wisdom of which has been demonstrated by the successful home and foreign policy of the present administration, and which, under continued Republican control, by the co-operation of the future even more brilliant in achievement than the past.

We pledge our loyal support to that vice and upright statesman, William McKinley, who, amid new and perplexing problems, has constantly pursued a policy which has made him the very exemplification of the highest type of American statesmanship, and earned for him and the country that he loves and serves world-wide respect and honor. With such a leader, associated with that typical young American, Theodore Roosevelt, whose courage in war and brilliant political record in peace have given him a place in the hearts of our people, we may well look forward to glorious victory in November and continued national prosperity during the ensuing four years.

We indorse and approve the able, fearless and economical manner in which the state government has been conducted by our governor, Henry T. Gage, and commend our senators and representatives in congress for the faithful performance of their trusts. We recognize the importance to this coast and to the country of the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government ownership and control, and the party's earnest and continued efforts to secure the early commencement and completion of the work.

We favor the conservation of all available waters for the reclamation and irrigation of arid lands, and liberal appropriations by congress for that purpose, supplemented by the co-operation of the states directly interested. Such policy to be initiated by the collaboration of the federal and state governments in a thorough investigation of our water supply and the best methods of utilizing the same. We indorse the action that has been taken to secure a permanent possess-

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son to the various people the great forest situated in our mountain ranges, and earnestly recommend that our senators and representatives in congress support by their votes and influence the establishment of national reservations, in order that these forests may be saved from destruction and our water supply preserved.

We favor such legislation as will prevent the acquisition of lands chiefly valuable for petroleum, asphaltum and other minerals under the guise of land and forest reserve exchange selections, and we request our senators and representatives in congress to use all honorable means to prevent fraud in that way and secure such legislation as will protect the miners of the state from oppression and blackmail.

We demand the prevention of the importation of cheap alien labor, the continuance and re-enactment of the present Chinese exclusion laws, and appropriate legislation prohibiting the immigration of Japanese and other contract laborers.

We favor the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the regulation of primary elections and the enactment of such laws as will make it effective and insure fair primaries.

We favor appropriate legislation for the permanent improvement of our roads and highways. We fully recognize the importance of the great work that the state university is doing toward the intellectual and industrial development of the state. We recognize also that the demands upon it in both these directions have so outgrown its income as to seriously threaten its usefulness. We therefore pledge our party to the increase of the revenues of the state university through the coming legislature sufficient to maintain its efficiency.

We congratulate our state and its people upon the semi-centennial of its admission to the union, and rejoice that our government is making California the gateway and center of Oriental trade, developing our resources, creating a market for our products and portending for our state a future still more glorious than its golden past.

Confident in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of our doctrine and in the ability and patriotism of our candidates, we submit the foregoing declaration of our political faith to the voters of California for their approval at the polls.

A TON OF ORATORY. Speaking at Chicago on Labor day, from the same platform with Mr. Bryan, Governor Roosevelt said: "When we come to dealing with our social and industrial needs, remedies, rights and wrongs, a ton of oratory is not worth an ounce of hard-headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great republic is that each man shall in deed and not merely in word be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow and in return shall exact full justice from him."

And immediately, nothing daunted, Mr. Bryan followed with a ton of oratory. With one breath Mr. McKinley is accused of being an imperialist autocrat with his eye on a throne to be substituted for the presidential chair. With the next he is accused of a craven submissiveness to British influence. The inconsistency of the two contentions does not disturb the Bryanistic vociferators. They are as imperturbable as they are incorrigible.

It is noticeable that most of those who are speaking with so much sympathetic satisfaction of Lincoln Republicanism were not Lincoln Republicans when Lincoln was a Republican. They stood over against him on the other side.

"After having a mishap, I suffered with pain in my left side and a lingering cough which grew worse and worse," writes Mrs. Cora Brooks of Martin, Franklin County, Georgia. "Last spring I got past doing anything and my husband went to the drug store and called for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, so he bought one bottle. I began to take it as directed in the pamphlet wrapped around the bottle. The book said if the disease was complicated with cough to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and I took it as directed. The cough left me at once and I began to get better so rapidly my husband was astonished at my improvement. I am now able to work on the farm and also do the washing for two families."

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