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W. CALDWELL
Attorney-at-Law
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practice in all courts of the State

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Marella building, Court street. Mines
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Stenographer and Notary Public
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CE—Porter House. Hours—8 to 9 a. m.,
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Webb building. All calls promptly
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R. L. E. PHILLIPS
Physician and Surgeon
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of the City and County Hospital of San
Francisco.
CE—Well & Reno Building. Residence
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Physician and Surgeon
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moved his office to 1004 1/2 Ninth Street,
rooms 3 and 4, near J. House to 12 a. m.,
4, 7 to 8 p. m., or by appointment.

R. E. V. LONGO
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R. A. M. GALL
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Office Limited to Chronic and Complicated
Diseases.
Only Hot-Air Well on the Pacific Coast.
Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. Evenings and
Sundays by appointment.
Consultation and Examination Free.
Telephone: Red 1622.

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— DENTIST —
JACKSON, CAL.
in Kay building. Hours from 9 a. m. to
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— DENTIST —
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HOURS:—From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOBE HOTEL
E. ANDERSON, Proprietor
First-Class in Every Respect
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COM-
mercial travelers. Sample rooms con-
fined with the house. The very best of ser-
vice guaranteed to patrons.
Good Meals. 25 Cents
Corner Main and Court Streets
JACKSON, CAL.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON
This old reliable and
most successful ap-
pears in all the States
and Territories. It cures
all kinds of Skin Diseases,
such as Eczema, Scabies,
Pimples, etc. It is the
only medicine that will
cure the itching and
burning of the skin.
It is sold in all drug
stores.

DR. GIBBON has practiced in San Francisco
for 37 years, and those troubled should not
fail to consult him and receive the benefit of
his great skill and experience. The doctor
when others fail. Try him. Cures guar-
anteed. Persons cured at home. Charges rea-
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DR. J. F. GIBBON, 626 Kearny street, San
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

OF
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Assemblyman..... Hon. Fred L. Stewart
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County Physician..... S. G. Spagnoli
Recorder..... D. A. Patterson
Assessor..... John Marchant
Deputy Assessor..... George F. Mack
Superintendent of Schools..... Geo. A. Gordon
Coroner and Administrator..... Geo. A. Gritton
County Surveyor..... W. E. Dowan
County Physician..... Dr. A. M. Gall
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SUPERVISORS.

Township One..... M. Newman
Township Two..... W. M. Amick
Township Three..... A. B. McLaughlin
Township Four..... F. B. Moore
Township Five..... Fred B. LeMoin

The regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors
is held on the first Monday of each month.
Fred B. LeMoin, Chairman.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

TOWNSHIP ONE
Justice of the Peace..... H. Goldner
Constable..... H. E. Kay

TOWNSHIP TWO
Justice of the Peace..... James McCauley
Constable..... J. E. Kelley

TOWNSHIP THREE
Justice of the Peace..... A. W. Robinson
Constable..... James Lessley

TOWNSHIP FOUR
Justice of the Peace..... O. E. Martin
Constable..... D. F. Gray

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MISCELLANEOUS

How About that Title?
Half the Land in Amador County is
held under Imperfect Titles.

If you own a lot or ranch, the chances
are there is something wrong with your
title, which can only be remedied by
procuring an abstract.

Our office has the only complete set of Abstract
Books in Amador County. We also have a
variety of plats and maps which enable us to give
you all the information about Land
in Amador County.

At the lowest rates. Notarial work done.

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Of Practical Civil, Mining, Elec-
trical and Mechanical Engineering,
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urgy complete.

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Send for illustrated catalogues free.

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Ledger and Daily Call, one year..... \$7 50
Ledger and Weekly Call, one year..... 3 60
Ledger and Daily Bulletin, one year..... 6 50
Ledger and Semi-Weekly Bulletin, 1 yr..... 4 20
Ledger and Weekly Bulletin, one year..... 3 90
Ledger and Daily Chronicle, one year..... 7 70
Ledger and Weekly Chronicle, one year..... 3 60
Ledger and Weekly Examiner, one year..... 3 60
Ledger and Daily Examiner, one year..... 8 30
Ledger and N. Y. Weekly Tribune, 1 yr..... 3 00
Ledger and N. Y. Tri-Weekly Tribune, 1 yr..... 3 50
Ledger and Cosmopolitan Magazine, 1 yr..... 3 35
Ledger and S. F. Weekly Post, one year..... 3 70
Ledger and McCall's Magazine, one year..... 2 00
Ledger and St. Louis Globe Democrat, 1 yr..... 3 00
Ledger and "Twice a Week," one year..... 3 00

*The above rates are strictly in advance.

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Is prepared to do all kinds of
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Painting.
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In rear of Bank - Jackson, Cal.

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dealer in—
AMERICAN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
AND SILVERWARE

All goods warranted as represented
opening of watches. Clocks and
Jewelry specialty.

Geo. McMillan

FOTOGRAHER
"Fine Carbon Fotos" all sizes. Groups
and Mining Views. Stamp Fotos
and Button Jewelry.

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Forfeited for any case
of Piles that Lenox
Pile Cure fails to cure.
Lenox Catarrh Cure
cures catarrh or money
refunded.

For sale by all druggists. 2m

AMADOR VAGARIES.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION IN
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Noted Men Who Are Credited With
Being the First Almanac Makers
Yearly Almanacs the Rage Since
the Sixteenth Century.

One of the most curious collections
at the library of congress is that of
almanacs. These publications, which
are advertising mediums are left at the
door, often to be at once thrown care-
lessly into the wastebasket near a
striking and venerable history.

It is still contended by many authorities
that the almanac of 1457 was the
first specimen of printing, and it has
been variously credited to Gutenberg,
Schaeffer and Pfister of Bamberg, Dr.
Faustus, celebrated in legend, whose
strange story has been immortalized by
Marlowe and Goethe, was the ac-
credited author of almanacs containing
astrological signs (retained at the pre-
sent day) and necromantic secrets.

"Poor Richard's Almanac," the pro-
duction of Benjamin Franklin, is well
known as a treasury of homely wit
and wisdom. One of the greatest of
modern German authors, Auerbach,
first won his way to popular esteem
by using the almanac as a vehicle for
his talents.

Reymontanus, a famous German
mathematician, under the patronage of
Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary,
published a series of almanacs from
1494 to 1504, and year almanacs be-
came an established custom in the six-
teenth century. Henry III. of France
in 1579 enacted that the almanac
should not be made the instrument of
partisan politics by the introduction of
prophecies against parties and indi-
viduals in the state.

The first almanac in the modern
shape appeared in England in 1673. It
was compiled by Maurice Wheeler,
Canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and
was printed in that city. The sale was
so great that the booksellers of London
bought the copyright in order to mono-
polize its subsequent sales. The
"Almanac Royal" of Paris, 1697, con-
tained notices of pastimes, court recep-
tion days, fairs and markets, to which
were added soon afterward the gene-
alogy of the reigning house, etc.

In England James I. granted a mo-
nopoly of the trade to the universities
and the Stationers' company, subject
to the censorship of the archbishop of
Canterbury and the bishop of London.
The monopoly was granted annually
from their colleagues, and resigned the
active exercise of their privilege into
the hands of the Stationers. Under
their supervision were conducted the
popular almanacs known as "Moore's"
and "Partridge's," the latter of which
was humorously attacked by Swift.
"Poor Robin's Almanac," published
from 1652 to 1828, may have furnished
a model, at least in title, for Franklin's
"Poor Richard."

Popular superstitions and the ex-
traneous of astrology found room
in these almanacs, the Stationers, like
a genuine corporation or "trust" of
the time, having no personality of
their own, and exhibiting no special
bias except for what would sell, as
was particularly proved in 1624, when
they issued a set of predictions in one
almanac and bitterly contradicted them
in another.

The famous "Moore's Almanac" pur-
ported to be edited by Francis Moore,
physician. The original Francis Moore
died in 1724, but the publication was
still issued under his name. In 1775 a
vigorous rival arose in another almanac
claiming to be the genuine Francis Moore.
A great lawsuit followed, which was
decided against the monopoly of the
Stationers' company. A bill to renew
and legalize the privilege was brought
in the house of commons by Lord North
in 1779, but Lord Erskine, the great
barrier, most brilliantly exposed the
absurdity and even indecency of the
publication, and the bill was defeated.
Although the privilege was thus de-
stroyed, the Stationers purchased their
rival and continued to hold the field
with a but slightly improved style of
publication until 1828, when the Society
for the Diffusion of Useful Knowl-
edge published the "British Almanac"
and demolished their predecessors,
with the able assistance of the daily
press, which so vigorously assailed the
Stationers' publication that that com-
pany was constrained to follow the
new example in the "Englishman's Al-
manac."

The uniform price for an English al-
manac for many years was a penny,
but the monopoly increased the price,
and the imposition of the stamp taxes
after Queen Anne's time raised it still
more. In 1781 "Moore's Almanac" was
nintepence, two being for the stamp.
In 1796 it rose to 1s. 4d. and in 1816 to
2s. 3d.

An almanac was established by
Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, Mass.,
which gained and established an ex-
traordinary repute in 1780 from the
happy accident that as it was being set
up, one of the boys asked what should
be placed against the 13th of July.
Mr. Thomas, in careless haste, an-
swered: "Anything! Anything!" The
lad, literally obedient, set up "Rain,
hail and snow." The diligent readers
were surprised, but when the day came
the prediction was fulfilled—it really
did rain, hail and snow on the 13th
of that July, and the fortune of the
almanac was made.

The "Almanac de Gotha" is the best
known of the German publications.
Whittaker's is the standard English
publication of the kind, while in this
country several of the large news-
papers issue annual almanacs. The stray
production, however, with its old as-
trological and magical symbols of
Faust, must ever possess an interest
for the curious who are versed in the
history of almanacs.—Washington
Times.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

The bride should not fail to shed a
few tears on her wedding day. It is
an omen of good luck in the future.
It is unlucky for the bride to enter
the church before the ceremony at one
door and leave after the ceremony by
another door.

The bride should always cut the first
piece of her wedding cake and pour out
the first glass of wine for her guests
if there are not too many.

If the bride drops her handkerchief
on the wedding day and the bride-
groom picks it up, it is a sign that in
the future he will play second fiddle.

It is said to be unlucky to tie shoes
to any part of the carriage in which
the bride and bridegroom go away, but
it is lucky to throw an old shoe after
the bride as she enters the carriage.

In leaving the church the bride will
do well to place her right foot fore-
most if she wishes to be happy,
healthy, etc., in the future, and she
should always be the first to call her
husband by name.

After the wedding breakfast and re-
ception the bride should be careful to
throw away and lose all the pins, if
there are any about her. The brides-
maids should not keep the pins them-
selves or they will retard their chances
of marriage.

ALMANAC VAGARIES.

BYRON WAS BARRED.

Dean of Westminster Refused to Ac-
cept Statue of Poet.

Many years ago some admirers of
Lord Byron raised a subscription for a
monument to the poet, to be placed in
Westminster abbey. Chantry was re-
quested to execute it, but on account
of the smallness of the sum subscribed
he declined, and Thorwaldsen was
then applied to and cheerfully under-
took the work.

In about 1833 the finished statue ar-
rived at the custom house in London,
but, to the astonishment of the sub-
scribers, the dean of Westminster, Dr.
Ireland, declined to give permission to
have it set up in the abbey, and, owing
to this difficulty, which proved insur-
mountable, for Dr. Ireland's successor
was of the same opinion, it remained
for upward of twelve years in the cus-
tom house, when (1846) it was re-
moved to the library of Trinity col-
lege, Cambridge.

The poet is represented in the statue
of the size of life, seated on a ruin,
with his left foot resting on the frag-
ment of a column. In his right hand
he holds a style up to his mouth; in his
left a book, inscribed "Childie Harold."
He is dressed in a frock coat and cloak.
Beside him on the left is a skull, above
which is the Athenian owl. The likeness
is of course posthumous. Thorwaldsen
was born Nov. 19, 1770, and died on
March 24, 1844.—Newcastle (Eng.)
Chronicle.

A Model Surveyor.

The Kingman Leader-Courier tells of
an early day county surveyor in King-
man county, Kan., who neither pos-
sessed any instruments nor could have
used them if he had. His method of
measuring land was to tie his ankles
together with a cord that was just
long enough to allow him to step one-
fifth of a rod each time, and thus hob-
bled he would strike out, counting his
steps until he had made a sufficient
number to cover the desired distance.

The cord or string used by him in
fastening his legs together, says the
Leader-Courier, was made of raw-
hide, so that when he was traveling
through the grass of a morning when
the dew was on it would become wet
and stretch nearly a foot, and so his
steps were much longer of a morning
than they were of an evening after the
sun had dried the whang leather and
shortened it. Consequently the man
having his land surveyed in the morn-
ing would have much more in his
quarter section than his neighbor who
had his work done in the afternoon.
These old surveys and corners then es-
tablished cause annoyance even to this
day.

"The Kind of a Man He Was."

"I was in Washington once," said a
man at the bar, when Tom Reed was
the star of the house of representa-
tives. He was holding forth with car-
nestness on some theme to a group of
friends when that man you see over
there by the cigar counter pushed his
way through the crowd, grasped Reed
by the hand and said effusively: "Hello,
Tom, old boy! How do you do?"

"Reed responded in a manner that
was more of a shake for the man
than for his hand and went on with
his talk. When our friend over there
stepped out of the crowd, some one
said: 'You didn't seem to be happy
over him, Reed. Who is your friend,
anyway?'"

"Reed drawled out, 'He's a fellow
from New York who knows more men
who don't want to know him than any
other man in the United States.'"—De-
troit Free Press.

Thirty Squanderers.

When Napoleon entered Genoa in
1805, the rich patricians of the city
exercised themselves to gain the favor
of the conqueror by all sorts of fat-
tering attentions. The most elaborate
of these was a banquet patterned after
the famous one offered by Antony to
Cleopatra.

The tables were set in an artificial
garden, floating on pontoons, which
were towed out to sea during the pro-
gress of the feast. At the conclusion of
the banquet—again in imitation of An-
tony and Cleopatra—all the costly gold
and silver plate was flung into the sea.

This little tribute of honor to the em-
peror was so expensive as it seemed,
for the floating garden was sur-
rounded with nets, and the plate was
subsequently recovered.

What Men Like in Men.

Men like in men these traits: The
honor that emboldens, the justice that
insures the right, the reasonableness
that mellows and makes plain, the
courage that proclaims virility, the
generous instinct that disdains all
meanness, the modesty that makes no
boast, the dignity that wins respect,
the firmness and the tenderness that
know and feel. But when one thinks
of it more carefully may be not sum-
up in just a single sentence and ac-
cept it as the truth that all men like a
gentleman?—Cosmopolitan.

A Prescription.

A schoolteacher in Frome, England,
sent this to the father of one of his
pupils: "I beg to inform you that in
my opinion your son is suffering from
myopia, and his case requires prompt
attention." The next day the boy
brought back this written request:
"Mister, please knock it out of Jim, as
I ain't got time."

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Speaking of the flexibility of the Sa-
moan language, Mrs. Isobel Strong
says that the little word "ta" means:
I, we, too, to beat with a stick, to play,
to tattoo, to open a vein, to wash cloth-
ing by beating and to turn a somer-
sault.

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Church Notice.

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He is dressed in a frock coat and cloak.
Beside him on the left is a skull, above
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These old surveys and corners then es-
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"The Kind of a Man He Was."

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Tom, old boy! How do you do?"

"Reed responded in a manner that
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"Reed drawled out, 'He's a fellow
from New York who knows more men
who don't want to know him than any
other man in the United States.'"—De-
troit Free Press.

Thirty Squanderers.

When Napoleon entered Genoa in
1805, the rich patricians of the city
exercised themselves to gain the favor
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tering attentions. The most elaborate
of these was a banquet patterned after
the famous one offered by Antony to
Cleopatra.

The tables were set in an artificial
garden, floating on pontoons, which
were towed out to sea during the pro-
gress of the feast. At the conclusion of
the banquet—again in imitation of An-
tony and Cleopatra—all the costly gold
and silver plate was flung into the sea.

This little tribute of honor to the em-
peror was so expensive as it seemed,
for the floating garden was sur-
rounded with nets, and the plate was
subsequently recovered.

What Men Like in Men.

Men like in men these traits: The
honor that emboldens, the justice that
insures the right, the reasonableness
that mellows and makes plain, the
courage that proclaims virility, the
generous instinct that disdains all
meanness, the modesty that makes no
boast, the dignity that wins respect,
the firmness and the tenderness that
know and feel. But when one thinks
of it more carefully may be not sum-
up in just a single sentence and ac-
cept it as the truth that all men like a
gentleman?—Cosmopolitan.

A Prescription.

A schoolteacher in Frome, England,
sent this to the father of one of his
pupils: "I beg to inform you that in
my opinion your son is suffering from
myopia, and his case requires prompt
attention." The next day the boy
brought back this written request:
"Mister, please knock it out of Jim, as
I ain't got time."

The Samoan Language.

Speaking of the flexibility of the Sa-
moan language, Mrs. Isobel Strong
says that the little word "ta" means:
I, we, too, to beat with a stick, to play,
to tattoo, to open a vein, to wash cloth-
ing by beating and to turn a somer-
sault.

The world's confields cover at least
1,200,000 square miles.

Church Notice.

St. Augustine's Mission, room situat-
ed on Court street. Services as follows:
Every 1st and 3d Sunday, services at
11 a. m. Every 2d and 4th Sunday,
services at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school
every Sunday at 3 p. m. The Young
Peoples' Society of Spiritual Growth
will meet every Sunday at 6:30 p. m.
at WILLIAM TUCKER, Rector.

Subscribe for the Ledger. Only \$2.50
a year.

ALMANAC VAGARIES.

BYRON WAS BARRED.

Dean of Westminster Refused to Ac-
cept Statue of Poet.

Many years ago some admirers of
Lord Byron raised a subscription for a
monument to the poet, to be placed in
Westminster abbey. Chantry was re-
quested to execute it, but on account
of the smallness of the sum subscribed
he declined, and Thorwaldsen was
then applied to and cheerfully under-
took the work.

In about 1833 the finished statue ar-
rived at the custom house in London,
but, to the astonishment of the sub-
scribers, the dean of Westminster, Dr.
Ireland, declined to give permission to
have it set up in the abbey, and, owing
to this difficulty, which proved insur-
mountable, for Dr. Ireland's successor
was of the same opinion, it remained
for upward of twelve years in the cus-
tom house, when (1846) it was re-
moved to the library of Trinity col-
lege, Cambridge.

The poet is represented in the statue
of the size of life, seated on a ruin,
with his left foot resting on the frag-
ment of a column. In his right hand
he holds a style up to his mouth; in his
left a book, inscribed "Childie Harold."
He is dressed in a frock coat and cloak.
Beside him on the left is a skull, above
which is the Athenian owl. The likeness
is of course posthumous. Thorwaldsen
was born Nov. 19, 1770, and died on
March 24, 1844.—Newcastle (Eng.)
Chronicle.

A Model Surveyor.

The Kingman Leader-Courier tells of
an early day county surveyor in King-
man county, Kan., who neither pos-
sessed any instruments nor could have
used them if he had. His method of
measuring land was to tie his ankles
together with a cord that was just
long enough to allow him to step one-
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