THE AMADOR LEDGER.

Established November 1, 1855. JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1903. Ten Cents Per Copy.

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

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Justice of the Peace	J. Blower
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Policeman's Caution Wasted.

Just now the companions of a recent recruit to the police force are poking fun at him because of a remark he made a few nights ago when he found it necessary to arrest a very old offender. Arrived at the police station, he ushered the culprit in with the injunction to "mind the steps."

"G'lang with you!" said the prisoner scornfully. "I knowed these steps afore you was born!"—New York Press.

Harmony Was In Danger.

"I have here," began the chairman of the political caucus, "some charges against this organization which"—

His voice was overwhelmed by the rumble of rising indignation. When the noise subsided he continued:

—"which I will refer to the treasurer. They're for hall rent and light."

And harmony continued to reign.—Baltimore American.

His Mark In the World.

"I reckon Josh 'll make his mark in the world one of these days," said the fond mother.

"Mebbe he will," answered Farmer Corntossel, "but I can't help wishin' I could git him to take hold of a hoe an' put a few dints into it by way of practice."—Washington Star.

He is richest who is content with the least, for content is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

J. A. VANDERPOOL
Formerly of Sutter Creek
Has opened up, on the Sacramento road one and one-half miles west of Plymouth, a
First-class Harness Shop
And carries a full line of Harness and Teamster's Supplies.
REPAIRING ON SHORT NOTICE.
Having no rent to pay this is the cheapest place in the county to trade. - - - - jly31-1m

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Wasted Ones Net Uncle Sam Over a Million a Year.

An experienced clerk in a branch post office uptown says that Uncle Sam is in pocket every year more than $1,000,000 by purchase of postage stamps which never are used.

"How many stamps," he says, "do you lose through carrying them carelessly in your pockets and fishing them out again glued together and useless? How many do you put in a corner of your pocketbook, finding them again months later looking like anything but postage stamps? Of course nobody ever thinks of sending such stamps in for redemption. Suppose the waste I am speaking of averaged 20 cents annually for each business man. The total would be enormous.

"Hot weather was a great revenue maker for the government before the little oiled books came in; but many persons lose their books, and the average is about the same. Some persons actually come back to the stamp window and ask if lost stamp books can be traced, like bank books. Another way in which Uncle Sam gains is through tradesmen sending out letters inclosing stamped addressed envelopes for replies, which in the majority of cases are never used.

"Some business houses collect such envelopes and redeem them, but few take the trouble to do this. Think of the thousands of return postal cards, too, that are never used. Lots of persons are careless of putting stamps on letters or papers, and they fall off. Then the matter is held up for double postage on the other end of the line.

"A great many persons put on too much postage. They slap two two-cent stamps on a letter that would have gone for 2 cents. It is amazing how little information usually well informed persons have about different classes of mail matter. The pay for it, too, and pay well. The beauty of our postal system is that the government gets the benefit of all mistakes."—New York Press.

Knew His Business.

One of the best known lawyers of Philadelphia had a case in court against a man who kept a cigar store opposite one of the large hotels. The man had in some way broken the law.

"Do you mean to say," asked the lawyer, "that you have made a living out of that store for one year?"

"Yes," replied the man. "Gentlemen come from the hotel early in the morning and ask for fifteen and twenty-five cent cigars. I hand them out five centers, and they don't know the difference."

"Impossible," said the lawyer.

"Oh, no, it isn't," said the storekeeper calmly. "I have done it on you several times."—Philadelphia Ledger.

She Got the Wool.

"A young American girl, on her first trip to Italy, entered a shop in search of black darning wool," says a writer in Harper's Bazar. "She spoke no Italian, the clerk spoke no English. She pantomimed darning a hole and pointed to her stocking. The clerk brought white darning cotton. She showed that her stocking was black, and black darning cotton was produced. But she wanted wool. A long pause, then 'Ba-al' bleated the American girl. She got the wool."

Grace In Old Forests.

Some trees are more graceful than others. The elm and oak are noted for their perfect and graceful form. All their branches appear to be perpetually moving, stirred by every wind that blows, and the same may be said of the pine. The graceful movements of its limbs, the sighing sounds of its stems and evergreen needles, send forth a solemn symphony. Everything contributes serene grace and simplicity to old forests.

A Sure Sign.

When a young man talks about the business of "our firm" in a pitch of voice that can be heard from one end of a street car to the other it is a sure sign that his wages have been raised to $6 a week.

It Was a Success.

A young lady who engages largely in church and mission work was recently the moving spirit in some amateur theatricals which were got up in the interest of a deserving local charity. The entertainment was billed, and the performance was duly given. But somehow or other no notice was taken of it in the local newspapers. A few days later a friend met the young lady in question, when the conversation turned to the theatricals.

"Was the entertainment a success?"

"I should think it was," replied the lady, with a smile. "Why, we got over $100."

"Is that so?" said the friend. "Then you must have had a large audience."

"Well, no," she replied. "We only took $1.50 at the door, but father gave us a check for $100 if we would promise never to do it again."—St. Joseph Press.

How About Home Displays?

He—It seems to me that the practice of sending clothing to the heathen is in direct opposition to Scriptural teaching.

She—Why, how can that be?

He—It teaches them to take thought what they shall wear.—Town and Country.

She Knew Her Dad.

Smithers—Do you know any one who has a horse to sell?

She—Yes; I suspect old Brown has.

Smithers—Why?

She—Well, papa sold him one yesterday.—London Punch.

Sincerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without sincerity it is like a ship without ballast.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

THE GENTLEMAN BURGLAR.

He Can Exist Only In Fiction, Never In Real Life.

Whenever a thief who is dressed otherwise than in rags falls into the police net there are chronicled the adventures of a "gentleman burglar."

Such a being is, of course, impossible. He is a literary creation, like the "Invisible Man," the Frankenstein monster, Kipling's Mowgli and the rest of the crew of prodigies that dwell within book covers.

As a character in fiction the "gentleman burglar" could be made plausible and picturesque, for when we get into the realm of fancy there is an implied contract that the reader shall accept the author's premises and not bother about possibilities.

A burglar is just a thief—about the meanest of thieves.

To a man endowed with qualities of refinement and consideration of others and honor—which are the attributes of a gentleman—burglary or other theft is impossible. The pride of such a man, his regard for his own opinion of himself, would prevent his sneaking into another man's house and taking his plate or his wife's jewelry. Then it must be remembered that the burglar is prepared to do murder to accomplish his robberies, and the idea of a gentleman committing murder for gain is too inconsistent even for fiction.

A "gentleman burglar" is a contradiction of terms, like a brave coward or a tall pygmy. He may be better dressed or his booty may be larger than that of most burglars, but when it is all summed up he is a thief—just a plain thief—with the moral code and impulses of a pickpocket or a card swindler or any other predatory creature whose natural home is a prison and whose deserved and fitting raiment is a suit of stripes.—New York American.

YACHT RACING.

This Expensive Sport Was Begun In England In 1662.

Though vessels answering to the character of yachts were in use by royal personages from an early date—Queen Elizabeth, for instance, had one built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1588—the word "yacht" was not used until the year 1660, when the Dutch presented a "jacht" named the Mary to Charles II., says the London Chronicle. In Evelyn's Diary, under Oct. 1, 1661, occurs the entry, "I sailed this morning with his majesty in one of his yachts, vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India company presented that curious piece to the king, being very excellent sailing vessels."

Yacht racing commenced in 1662, when Charles II., who had some yachts built for him by Sir Phineas Pett, wagered $500 that a yacht of his would beat a Dutch one owned by his brother, the Duke of York, afterward James II.

But the growth of yacht sailing was slow, and it is not until 1720 that an authentic record of a yacht club is found, in which year the Cork Harbor Water club, now known as the Royal Cork Yacht club, was formed. In 1812 a similar club, the Yacht club, was formed at Cowes by some fifty yachtsmen. This club in 1820 attracted the notice of the Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV., when its title was altered to the Royal Yacht squadron. Cowes. Fourteen years later William IV. presented the first royal cup to this club. But in 1851 only 500 yachts were in existence. Since the international yacht race of that year the increase in the number has been immense.

In America, the Chronicle says, "the sport may be said to have commenced in 1814, in which year the New York Yacht club was formed, and the history of that club is practically the history of American yachting."

A Dream Indeed.

Wife—I dreamed last night that I was in a store that was full of the loveliest bonnets and—

Husband (hastily)—But that was only a dream, my dear.

Wife—I knew that before I woke up, because you bought me one.—Philadelphia Press.

OLD CITY OF MEXICO

CURIOUS LEGENDS THAT FLOURISH IN THE ANCIENT TOWN.

Its Picturesque Streets, With Their Quaint Customs and Traditions and Singular Names—The Story of the Street of the Raven.

Every old city has its legends, its stories, its peculiar customs and its characteristic quarters. Of all the cities in the new world, Mexico has clustered within it more of legend, history, tradition and quaint customs and people than any other. Almost every street has its story, and these stories cover all the gamut of the picturesque, the horrible, the sentimental and the pathetic.

In its early history the City of Mexico was divided into wards, or quarters, each one of which was the special home of some trade or profession. There was the street or quarter of the shoemakers, the streets of the silversmiths, of the bakers, of the saddle makers, of the butchers, of the watchmakers, of the silk merchants, of the wine sellers and so on. There was even the street of the coffin makers. Many of these old names still exist, though the caste-like character of the streets has somewhat changed. One of the most fashionable streets of the city is Plateros, the street of the silversmiths. Even today there are more jewelry shops on this street than any other kind of business, and here still are to be found the most fashionable jewelry and art curio stores of the city.

The street of the coffin makers still exists and is now very appropriately known as the Street of Death. It is a narrow lane, running the length of only one block.

Cinco de Mayo (5th of May) street was named in commemoration of the decisive advantage gained by Mexican troops over the French, which took place upon that date. This naming of streets, parks and public places after dates is common in Spanish countries.

One end of Cinco de Mayo street enters the Zocalo, the principal square of the city. The Zocalo has seen many historic happenings. There in olden times was the great temple of the Aztecs, which was, with its accompanying base or pyramid, larger than St. Peter's at Rome, the largest church building in the world. There, too, was the palace of Montezuma, in fact, two palaces, both noted, one the old, in which were quartered Cortez and his officers, a building whose vast size excited the admiration of even the Spaniards themselves, used as they were to the vast structures of the Moors of their day, which still existed in Spain in all their splendor.

On the Zocalo, too, is the Cathedral of Mexico, the third largest church building in the world, which occupied 100 years in building. On this public square the common people believed for a long time that the ghost of the unfortunate Aztec emperor, Montezuma, wandered at night lamenting the loss of empire and the destruction of his people. Even today the humbler folk believe that a tunnel connects the cathedral with the castle of Chapultepec, the presidential residence, three and a half miles away, at the end of the Paseo de la Reforma, one of the finest and noblest public drives in the world.

One of the historic streets of Mexico is Mariscala. This faces the north side of the Alameda, the largest and most fashionable park of the city. It was along this street that the army of Cortez, the great conqueror of Mexico, passed on the "dismal night" when he was driven from the city by the Aztecs. On this street, too, occurred some of the most desperate fighting on that terrible night. There the Spaniards were able to do nothing against the tiger-like ferocity and fanaticism of the Aztecs.

On the opposite side of the Alameda is Avenida Juarez, named after the great Mexican reformer, who had freed the country from the grinding rule of the church. This is a wide, well paved street and on account of its width and its central location is the scene of all the public processions, especially those of a civic character. This street is a continuation of the great public drive, the Paseo de la Reforma.

Many of the streets have very curious names. For instance, there are the Street of the Lost Child, the Street of Peace, the Street of the Arts, that of the Wood Owls, the Deer, Sorrow, the Sad Indian, the Holy Ghost, of Christ, of Jesus, of the Sanctified Virgin, of the Purified Virgin, of Death and the Lane of the Rat. All of these have stories connected with them. Many of the streets have names that sound impious to northern ears. But there is no more thought of impiety in naming them than there is in calling a boy Jesus. The Street of the Holy Ghost was originally the Street of the Church of the Holy Ghost. So on with the other streets bearing sacred names. This curious, incongruous use of sacred names is to be frequently noted in Mexico.

The streets of Mexico commemorate the names of many famous rulers. They also record the names of desperate characters. There is the Street of Don Juan Manuel, who committed murder in defense of his own honor, which he believed his wife had trifled with. Report says that the house where he lived was haunted and for very many years it remained empty because no one dared to live in it.

There is also the Street of the Raven where it is said there lived an old man who had sold his soul to the devil. Here he lived with a raven which the common people believed was the devil in disguise. One day the old man and the bird disappeared in the course of a terrible thunderstorm, leaving behind them only a few feathers and a suspicious smell of brimstone. So the street was called after the raven because the people did not wish to take the name of the devil in vain.—Modern Mexico.

L. OETTINGER S. N. KNIGHT
KNIGHT & CO.
Foundry AND Machine Shop
Sutter Creek, Cal.
BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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JACKSON'S
..Cheapest Dry Goods Store..

YOU CAN
DRESS WELL FOR LITTLE MONEY
HERE

This is your season—our season, you need things, and we have them for you. Never before have we been so well prepared to meet your demands in the line of men's, boy's and children's clothing. We have endeavored to get the best on the market for the least possible money. We know just what Jackson folks want; we have studied their tastes long enough, and know just how to suit them best. You can, therefore, reasonably expect to find here just what you want.

Men's Overcoats
Swell in looks—Good in quality—Poor in price.
The "Romanatz"—the swellest overcoats in town for men; made of heavy venice cloth; worth $11.00; our price..... $7.50
$9.00 Men's Overcoat for $5.95
Made of good heavy danube cloth.
$8.00 Men's Overcoat for $4.95
Black, brown. Matchless bargain.

Men's and Boy's Suits
Men's Winter Suits $6.00
Worth $10. Navy blue, Swedish cloth. Round corners.
Men's Dress Suits $8.75
A $12.50 quality. Full assortment of various patterns.
—THE LATEST—
$18 Men's Suits for $12.50
Assorted patterns; swell garments; well tailored; latest cut.
Boy's Suits for $4.45
Sold all over at $7.00; a complete line to select from.
Boy's Dress Suits at $6.00
Regular value $9; latest cut; well tailored; sizes from 12 to 19 years.

Children's Suits at $1.25
Made of heavy melton cloth, with belt around coat. The latest.
Higher grade Children's Suits from $1.50 up to $3.50
We guarantee to save you 25 per cent if you buy your child's suit from us.
Men's $3.50 Trousers for $2.50
Good business pants.

Ladies' Capes & Skirts
Ladies' black capes, $5.00. Usually sold at $7.00. The season's latest production. Made of heavy Grenaires cloth. Also lots of others at prices ranging between $2.00 and $3.00.
Ladies' Skirts—$1.50 to $10

Girl's Coats---Short and Long
A new and up-to-date line at prices ranging between $2.00 and $7.00. A full line to select from. Different styles and colors.
Men's and Boy's Sweaters
The prettiest stock in town. All prices, all kinds, all colors.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Trip That Compares Favorably With the Big Rivers of Earth.

He who has made a voyage from St. Paul to St. Louis by boat in the springtime or the autumn has seen the finest river scenery that may be observed from the deck of a steamer excepting that of the Hudson and the Rhine. Yet few people are aware of the pleasure and beauty of such a trip. I have floated down nearly all of the great rivers. The Amazon from Manaos, the great rubber market, about 1,500 miles from the sea, is a vast, ugly volume of water without any beauty whatever. The Orinoco from Ciudad Bolivar is a small edition of the Amazon, although the tropical jungles which line its banks are mysterious in their denseness and are supposed to conceal all sorts of wild beasts and creeping things. The Parana, which flows from Paraguay down past Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, is more like the Mississippi than any of the others except that it lacks the bold cliffs and charming towns and villages that overlook the Father of Waters. The Magdalena of Colombia, the fourth largest river in South America, is a turbid stream that is either very low or very high, according as you travel in the rainy or dry season of the year. Its banks are lined with tropical forests, often impenetrable, and it changes its course as often as the Missouri. It has a wild sort of splendor, but it does not compare with the Mississippi in any respect.

In Europe the Danube is more like the Mississippi than any other river and drains a similar country. The passenger boats are much superior because the proprietors cater to the tourist patronage. For several centuries the governments of the provinces through which the Danube runs have been improving its channel and walling up its banks so that along at least half its course it is now more of an artificial than a natural stream. At one point where it flows through a mountain gorge in the Balkans the scenery is more striking than any along the Mississippi, but for the rest of the way the latter is much superior. The Volga in Russia is a good deal like the Missouri, a tiny, muddy stream, with clay banks that are not at all attractive. The Rhine, of course, everybody knows about, and for romance, ruins and other artificial attractions and traditions it is incomparable.

The Nile has been utilized by tourist agencies greatly to their profit and equally to the pleasure of their patrons, although there is very little natural scenery, and the greatest attractions are the venerable ruins, the mysteries of the desert through which it flows and the picturesque Arab settlements that line its banks. If similar accommodations for travelers that are now found on the Nile could be placed upon the Mississippi and the boats managed with equal skill and liberality the enjoyment of the voyage would be much greater, but I suppose people will continue to visit and admire the attractions of Europe no matter what may be said of those that lie nearer home.—Chicago Record-Herald.

There is no place quite as dry as that where a river used to be.

To Find Out Your Future Husband.

At bedtime, having fasted since noon, two girls who wish to obtain a sight of their future husbands boil an egg, which must be the first egg ever laid by the hen, in a pan in which no egg has ever been boiled before. Having boiled it until it is hard, they cut it in two with something that has never been used as a knife before. Each girl eats her half and the shell to the last fragment, speaking no word the while. Then, still in silence, they walk backward to bed "to sleep, perchance to dream."—"English Folk Rhymes."

Conservatism.

"Wasn't the execution of the man who stole horses a trifle irregular?"

"It was jes' as reg'lar as we could make it," answered Bronco Bob stoutly. "Course we didn't have no judge or jury handy. But we captured the feller on Wednesday an' put off the hangin' till Friday, so's to have it accordin' to custom."—Washington Star.

The Bride's Critics.

"Now that we are married, dear," said the bridegroom, "you have a serious task before you."

"Why, George, what is it?"

"You must prove to my three sisters that you are worthy of me."—Philadelphia Press.

Some people make money by spending it.—Atchison Globe.

"I enjoyed good health until about two years ago when I noticed my back began to ache frequently; it became sore and lame, and headache soon added to my misery; also found that my general health diminished. I became thin and weak and nervous, having severe pains at regular intervals," writes Mrs. Augustus Emory, Treasurer New Century Club, 34 Dean Street (Roxbury), Boston, Mass. She continues: "My work which before had seemed an easy task soon seemed like a heavy burden. I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which several of my friends praised so highly. I felt relief within a week, my appetite came back, the pains gradually decreased and I enjoyed sound sleep. Within fourteen weeks I had completely recovered my health. I seemed built up anew, my pulse, which had been weak became normal, and new life animated my entire being. I gladly endorse your medicine."

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores weak and sick women to sound health, by curing the local womanly diseases which are generally responsible for the failure of the general health. A woman's entire being is centered in her womanly nature. When the delicate womanly organism is attacked by disease; when there is irregularity or a disagreeable drain; when inflammation burns and ulcers gnaw the general health will reflect the progress of disease, in increasing weakness, nervousness, backache, headache, loss of appetite and sleeplessness.

So sure of it is the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that they offer $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

Prepare for Christmas

¶Are you going to make some child happy by dressing a doll for her? Are you planning some pleasant surprise for mother, father, brother, sister or friend? Our holiday catalogues will prove of great assistance in helping you to select the right article, and shopping by mail in California's largest store, will save you many a dollar, if you become a steady customer.

Dolls for Dressing
Popular styles at popular prices.

¶No. 10902. Best quality papier mache body, ball and socket joint, finest quality head, sleeping eyes, fine wig in ringlets.

12 inch	$1.35
18 inch	2.00
20½ inch	2.75
23 inch	3.35
24½ inch	4.00
28 inch	5.00
29½ inch	6.00
32½ inch	7.25
34 inch	10.00

¶No. 10804. With sleeping eyes, full curly wig, metal-riveted HIPS AND KNEES, stockings and shoes.

13 inch	50c
14½ inch	75c

¶No. 10804a. Full riveted hips, knees and shoulders, stockings and shoes.

17½ inch	$1.00
19½ inch	1.50
20½ inch	2.00
22 inch	2.50
24 inch	3.00

¶No. 10820. Fine quality of bisc head, ball and socket joint, sleeping eyes, fine mohair wig, shoes and stockings.

12 inch	$1.00
13½ inch	1.10
19 inch	1.85

Postage on Dolls from 12c to 50 cents

Some 1903 Novelties for Fancy Work

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