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

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**DR. L. E. PHILLIPS**  
Physician and Surgeon  
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X-Ray used in Practice.  
OFFICE—Well & Reno Building. Residence north Main street, opposite California Hotel. Telephone No. 401.

**DR. A. M. GALL**  
Physician and Surgeon  
JACKSON, CAL.  
Office in Marcella building, Main Street

**DR. H. N. FREIMAN**  
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SUTTER CREEK, CAL.  
Office hours—12 to 2 and 7 to 8:30 p. m.

**DR. J. H. O'CONNOR**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Formerly of Roosevelt Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic, New York City.  
Office and residence opposite the Methodist Church.  
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.

**DENTISTS.**

**DR. C. A. HERRICK**  
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Office in Kay building. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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DENTIST  
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.  
OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**RICHARD WEBB**  
United States Commissioner  
JACKSON AL.  
Will attend to Homestead and other claims; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.  
Deeds and other legal documents drawn up.

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**ASSAYING 50 cts.**  
Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold. Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore etc. Mail or express.  
Pioneer Assaying Co.  
(30 years established.)  
131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal.  
Reestablished with a new and up-to-date plant.

**A. Malatesta**  
.....BAKERY.....  
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.  
BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES  
French and American Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc.  
Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. SEP 2

**College of Notre Dame**  
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.  
Boarding and Day School conducted by Sisters of Notre Dame (Nunns). Founded in 1856  
The curriculum embraces all the branches of a solid English education. Preparatory and advanced courses in art, language and music.

For further information address  
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Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic  
**WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS**

SELECTED stocks of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.  
Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.  
Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries. SEP 19

**SAVED.**  
**The A. Van der Nellen**  
SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING  
Open in all Branches.  
Great demand for ex-students in all lines. New students should enroll at once.  
Address, 5100 Telegraph Avenue, OAKLAND, CALIF. my18

Office map of Amador county, revised and corrected up to 1904, on sale at the Ledger office. The only map of Amador county obtainable, and sold exclusively at the Ledger office. Price, mounted and colored, \$10; unmounted and uncolored, \$5.

## Notice to Taxpayers

Office of the city tax collector, City of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the taxpayers of the City of Jackson, County of Amador, State of California, that the City Tax Collector of the City of Jackson, did on the 12th day of September, 1906, receive from the City Clerk and ex-officio assessor of the said City of Jackson the original assessment book for the year 1906, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property and the amount of the city taxes due thereon for said year. That the whole of said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereon may be made to me, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. at my office in the Marcella building on Court street in the City of Jackson, California.  
That said taxes will be delinquent on the first Thursday of November, 1906, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior hereto five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.  
Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent and five per cent and other costs will be added thereto.  
P. E. JACKSON, Tax collector of the City of Jackson, California.  
Dated, September 14, 1906. 2t

## CALL FOR

## Republican Convention

The republican county central committee of Amador county, in meeting assembled on this 4th day of August, 1906, at Sutter Creek, California, hereby adopt the following call for a republican county convention, to be held on the 22d day of September, 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., at the town of Plymouth, Amador county, California.  
That the said convention shall be held for the purpose of nominating such county and township officers as are to be voted for at the general election to be held in the state of California, on Tuesday, November 6, 1906; to select a new county central committee; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.  
That the said convention shall consist of 83 delegates and all of said delegates shall be elected at a primary election, which is hereby called to be held in each precinct of the county on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1906 between the hours of 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. That the test to be required of every person seeking to vote a republican ballot at said primary election, shall be as follows:  
A present bona fide intention of supporting the nominees of the republican party at the next ensuing election.  
That the basis of apportionment of the delegates to the said convention, and upon which said delegates are to be elected, is as follows: One delegate in each precinct in the county for each 15 votes or majority fraction thereof, cast for Hon. W. S. Woods, republican nominee for elector for president and vice president of the United States at the general election held in the state of California on Tuesday, November 8, 1904.  
This basis of apportionment will give the following number of delegates to said county convention to be elected from each precinct:  
North Jackson - 7 South Jackson - 6  
East Jackson - 5 West Jackson - 5  
Center Jackson - 5 Clinton - 5  
North Lona - 6 South Lona - 5  
Buena Vista - 1 Lancha Plana - 2  
Volcano - 3 Pine Grove - 3  
Leta - 4 Antelope - 3  
East Sutter Creek - West Sutter Creek - 3  
Sutter Creek - 5 North Amador - 2  
South Amador - 1  
North Plymouth - 3 South Plymouth - 3  
Drytown - 3 Forest Home - 1  
Total 84

The election precincts, location of polling places and names of primary election officers are as follows:  
Township One—Polling place Garbarini shop, Jackson—Judge, W. P. Peck; clerk, F. Endrey; inspector, Joe Garbarini.  
Clinton—Polling place W. Hutcheson—Judge, W. Hutcheson; clerk, Rob Reed; inspector —.  
Township Two—Polling place Commercial hotel, Pine Grove—Judge, John Robertson; clerk, E. G. Woolsey; inspector, A. J. Maestretti.  
Buena Vista—Polling place Norris hall—Judge, J. Sohn; clerk, L. N. Chitwood; inspector, J. C. Norris.  
Lancha Plana—Polling place hall—Judge, Arthur Adams; clerk, C. Keiser; inspector, Phil Sheridan.  
Township Three—Pine Grove, polling place Pine Grove hall—Judge O. Webster; clerk, A. Adams; inspector, Frank Walker.  
Volcano—Polling place Armory hall—Judge, Geo. Miller; clerk, Louis Cook; inspector, Gus Grillo.  
Oleta—Polling place, Schrader's Stock; clerk, J. A. Lightner; clerk, C. Bloom; inspector, Henry Schrader.  
Antelope—Polling place school house—Judge, F. M. Whitmore; clerk, Chas Starneman; inspector, L. McKenzie.  
Township Four—Sutter Creek, polling place McIntyre building—Judge, L. Oettinger; clerk, E. A. Tibbets; inspector, Geo Chisholm.  
Amador City—Polling place sample room in Amador hotel—Judge, Sam Pierce; clerk, W. C. Martin; inspector, Wm Beryman.  
Township Five—Plymouth, polling place Shields hall—Judge, Geo Easton; clerk, C. H. Shields; inspector, Dr. Tiffany.  
Drytown—Polling place school house—Judge A. McWayne; clerk, Geo Jennings; inspector, E. S. Barney.  
Forest Home—Polling place, hall—Judge, J. McCulloch; clerk, C. DeWitt; inspector, E. T. Brown.

Republicans are recommended to meet in caucus in each of the various precincts on the 13th day of September, 1906, to nominate candidates as delegates to the county convention to be voted for at the primaries.  
C. A. Herrick, chairman.  
A. M. Gall, secretary.

For Sale or Rent—100 acres 1 1/2 miles from lone all fenced, house and barn, 18 head of cattle, 60 acres under cultivation, 2 living springs; also irrigating ditch. For particulars inquire of Mrs Norman Johnson, lone City, Cal.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Electricity for Bottling.—Science and Industry.—The Music Typewriter.—An American Dye.—Chemical Food Far Off.—A New Optical Illusion.—Light Cure in Russia.—Air Tempered Steel.—Speed Recording.

A flash of lightning one kilometer long and lasting one-thousandth of a second represents energy calculated by Otto Nairz to be worth \$700 at the price for electric lighting in Berlin. This energy corresponds to the industrial production of electricity in all Germany during 40 seconds, or to that of Berlin during 2 1/2 minutes; and it would operate the Berlin elevated and subway an hour and a half at its busiest time, or run an express car at 125 miles an hour for the three hours trip from Berlin to Frankfurt, or light a 32 candle-power lamp for eight years. Yet this is only an average flash, of which as many as 1000 have been counted in a single thunder-storm.

The industrial prospects of a nation are regarded by Prof. Lippmann, late president of the French association for the advancement of science, as largely dependent upon its scientific research and the employment of the mathematician, the chemist and the physicist. Germany is setting the world's pace, while the United States is closely following, and Austria and Switzerland are adopting the same methods. France, on the other hand, is lagging behind. The German way is exemplified by the Zeiss works at Jena, which employ 14 doctors of science; and one large German aniline factory has 145 scientific chemists and 175 technologists. As these companies pay dividends of 20 to 30 per cent, there is evidently sound methods in their expensive madness.

The kromograph of L. K. Romo, of Vienna, is attachable to any keyed musical instrument, and a system of 57 electromagnetic prints in easily read musical characters the notes played on the keys.

In cochineal farming, Peru boasts of a curious, but rapidly passing survival of prehistoric industry. The cochineal, first recognized as an insect by the microscope of Leuwenhoek in 1703, thrives in tropical America, where it seems to have been cultivated for centuries before Cortes conquered Mexico. Since attracting the attention of King Ferdinand in 1518 it has been framed as one of the finest dyes. It is still unequalled for brilliant and permanent coloring, but it is being displaced by coal-tar products, and the demand has been dwindling in recent years, though the Peruvians yield yet amounts to several millions dollars annually.

The insect is exceedingly minute, the living female—twice as large as the male—weighing only one-tenth of a grain, while 70,000 of the dried bodies are required to make a pound. The females outnumber the males 200 to 1, the latter being quite useless for coloring. The insects appear rather mysteriously after the rainy portion of the year and soon cover the nopal plant, a kind of cactus, living only a few days at most and possibly only a few hours, but multiplying so rapidly that three crops are gathered in the dry season of seven months.

The chemical synthesis of our foods must remain a dream for the present, we are told by Prof. T. Bokorny, a German chemist. With the aid of sunlight, plants form carbohydrates from carbonic acid or formaldehyde or methyl alcohol, and in like manner sugars or carbohydrates have been produced in the laboratory by agitating formaldehyde with excess of hydrate of lime. The artificial process, however, cannot yield cane sugar to retail at five or six cents a pound, while Emil Fisher's alburnoids cost many times as much as the natural product.

A curious cinematograph illusion is the turning backward of carriage wheels. An explanation is that between the instantaneous views making up the moving picture, the wheels moved not quite the space between the spokes, so that other spokes—all being alike—are seen just behind the places first occupied.

Electric light treatment of disease is reported by Russian physicians to be effecting many cures where ordinary remedies fail. Dr. Manilov uses of lights fifty, thirty-two and twenty-five candle-power testing both blue and white bulbs, and gives exposures at distances of eighteen inches and less for fifteen to forty-five minutes at a time. The patient is sometimes treated daily, sometimes every third day. The electric light alone often cures, but supplementary aid is called upon at times,—in skin diseases, for example, a fluorescent paint of a five per cent solution of eosin or fuchsin being applied. Success seems to have been especially marked in hysteria, neuralgia, rheumatism and skin affections. One physician mentions that the light invariably proves a magnificent tonic, invaluable in insomnia and general debility, and it has had effect in checking hemorrhages from wounds and even in tuberculous disease.

Travelers have noted that Damascus blades are made only when the wind is from the north. The experiments of M. Anozoff were suggested by this

## Washington Letter.

September 8.

Secretary Shaw this week administered a jolt to the stock market. He issued a notice to all the depository banks of the country that they would not be allowed to loan government funds on call. This is rather a serious pronouncement coming from such a source and at such a time. As a matter of fact, there has been a campaign started for a great bull market in New York. Secretary Shaw recently made a market, and a very profitable market too, for his Panama canal bonds, by calling in and redistributing a large amount of money in the depository banks. Now that the bull campaign is on, Wall street is feeling the need of ready funds, and call money for speculative purposes has reached an exorbitant figure, tempting many of the depository banks to make use of the money in their possession and reap the large interest that it now commands. Secretary Shaw's call-down on the banks was as follows:

## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

San Francisco, September 12:—Few persons away from San Francisco, and who have had no opportunity of seeing conditions exactly as they are in this city, have the slightest conception of the amount of work involved in clearing away the debris which resulted from the disaster of April 18. Many strangers arriving here receive the impression that nothing is being done, because they see lots of unnumbered covered with debris, and in some places the streets almost in the same condition.

Shortly after the fire one of the largest contractors on the Pacific Coast reviewed the situation and declared that with the most modern and best of appliances, and with all the men and teams that could be utilized, it would require eleven months of steady work to remove the debris from San Francisco. The work that has been done has been under conditions not as favorable as those promised by the contractor, yet to the man who has spent all the time since the fire in the city, the result is most appreciable and most gratifying.

It must be remembered that the debris covers an area of 2,560 acres. If the city dweller who reads this letter is unaccustomed to computing spaces by acres, let him remember that 497 city blocks and thirty-six miles of streets were covered with debris, consisting of brick, stone, mortar, ashes, and structural steel. It is estimated that there were six and a half billion bricks in the ruins of San Francisco. These bricks placed end to end would encircle the world thirty times. To haul these bricks with two-horse wagons would require thirteen thousand loads.

It is estimated that there were something like four million cubic yards of concrete used in the territory devastated. This will weigh five and a quarter million tons—a fairly heavy load to be carted away. Take with these brick and concrete all the building stone, terra cotta, and marble, and it will be seen that considerable work is to be done before it can be all hauled away from San Francisco. For nearly three months this debris has been taken away at the rate of more than 100 car loads a day. Not all of it by the railroads; it has been going in constant processions of wagons from all parts of the city, and has been utilized to fill low ground, raise roads, make new land on the bay front, form foundations for railroad tracks and bridge work, in fact in a hundred ways it has been carried out of the burned district to help some other section.

Building steel is a most obstinate material, when it comes to tearing it down from a wrecked building. The systematic ease with which immense steel beams are handled when the building is under construction is a dream, but the removal of that same steel when it is twisted and distorted by fire is a nightmare. It takes time and most wonderful patience. It has been estimated by dealers in iron and steel that the steel debris of San Francisco is worth as junk \$20,000,000. This means that there are about 2,000,000 tons of this twisted, bent and distorted metal to be removed from the ruins. To dismantle a six story steel frame requires something like a month's time.

In this computation I have not taken into consideration the 75,000,000 square yards of plastering, nor the other many million yards of stucco work in ornamentation nor the ashes from millions upon millions of feet of lumber, from all the furniture of a great district, of the stoves, ranges, water and gas piping, plumbing material and builders hardware, melted, into great conglomerate masses by the heat, and holding in their cohesion masses of brick, and stone to such an extent that they have to be separated by the use of dynamite. Nor has any account been taken of the queensware, glassware and table ware of all those homes which went up in smoke, nor of the window glass in the thousands of windows which melted and ran over all the debris covering it with a glaze equal to that of any ceramic oven.

It is well to take account of what the disaster in San Francisco means as to extent when criticizing the slowness of recuperation.

A bath cleanses the skin and rids the pores of refuse. A bath makes for better fellowship and citizenship. Not only should the outside of the body be cleansed, but occasional use of a laxative or cathartic opens the bowels and clears the system of effete matter. Best for this are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Pleasant little pills that do not gripe or sicken. Sold by F. W. Rubner.

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## Examination Questions

Teachers' Examination, Amador county, Aug., 1906.

### Grammar Grade Diploma Examination.

- Spelling. 100 credits.
- 1 haze
  - 2 sphere
  - 3 rise
  - 4 rope
  - 5 plume
  - 6 huge
  - 7 chaste
  - 8 phrase
  - 9 blithe
  - 10 thigh
  - 11 ghost
  - 12 quote
  - 13 tact
  - 14 clamor
  - 15 fleshy
  - 16 welfare
  - 17 yonder
  - 18 hostile
  - 19 gruff
  - 20 scuffle
  - 21 great, large
  - 22 grate, for a fire
  - 23 tale, a story
  - 24 tail, of a horse
  - 25 male, sex

- History. 100 credits.
1. What induced a great emigration westward in the years 1720 to 1820?
  2. Name five states admitted to the union during these years.
  3. What was the effect of the embargo act of 1807?
  4. When was the "Era of Good Feeling?" During whose administration?
  5. What question arose on the admission of Maine and Missouri to the Union?
  6. What great benefit resulted from the building of the Erie Canal?
  7. Name a few prominent statesmen who figured in our early history.
  8. What were some of the principles of the "American Party" of 1841?
  9. Tell of the settlement of the Pacific coast.
  10. What do you remember of the Monitor and the Merrimac?

- Bookkeeping. 100 credits.
1. Explain the purpose of the Day Book.
  2. Explain the purpose of the Ledger.
  3. Rule a page to be used as a Day Book.
  4. Rule a page to be used as a Ledger.
  5. Write bill of sale to signify that you have sold a horse to Peter Jackson. State in the bill of sale the height, color, brands, and selling price of the horse.
  6. Write a letter inclosing statement of account with request for payment.
  7. Write a receipt for \$30 received from J. P. Stewart for rent of a house for one month.
  8. What is single entry bookkeeping?
  9. What is meant by the term "creditor"?
  10. What is meant by the term "debtor"?

### Longevity of Beasts

One of the Smithsonian scientists calls attention to the fact that the duration of the lives of the lower animals differs from that of men's lives in being far more uniform. While human beings die at all ages between infancy and senility, among the lower animals, on the contrary, all individuals of the same species live to very nearly the same age, unless killed by violence.

Some examples of remarkable longevity among animals may be cited. For instance, there is the story of the elephant Ajax, which Alexander captured at his victory over Porus. The conqueror affixed an inscription to the animal and set it at liberty. Three hundred and fifty years later Ajax is said to have been found still living. But little dependence can be placed on most stories of long life among animals.

No one would buy a sailboat with sails that could not be reefed. There is always that possibility of a little too much wind that makes a cautious man afraid to go unprovided. The thinking man, whose stomach sometimes goes back on him, provides for his stomach by keeping a bottle of Kodol for dyspepsia within reach. Kodol digests what you eat and restores the stomach to the condition to properly perform its functions. Sold by F. W. Rubner.

Dr. Bullock Workman, who has been mountaineering in Kashmir, ascended a peak in the Nunhum range over 23,000 feet high. With his wife and Italian guides and porters, he camped two nights at an altitude of over 21,000 feet, this being the highest camp ever made by mountaineers.

Grammar. 100 credits.

Thus the day passed, and the evening fell, with vapors cold and dim; But it brought no food nor shelter, Brought no stall for him.

1. In the above stanza, (a) name four independent clauses; (b) name the connectives; (c) name one compound modifier; (d) name two compound objects; (e) what kind of a sentence, according to meaning, is the stanza?
2. What is a concrete noun? What is an abstract noun? Name an example of each.
3. Give the plural of the following:—(a) Miss Smith (b) berry (c) half (d) man-of-war (e) radius.
4. What is an indirect quotation? Write a sentence containing a direct quotation, and change it to an indirect quotation.
5. Write sentences containing the word "called" used both as transitive and as an intransitive verb.
6. Write sentences containing the verb lie (to recline) in its four forms—present, past, present participle, and past participle.

## Examination Questions

Teachers' Examination, Amador county, Aug., 1906.

### Grammar Grade Diploma Examination.

- Spelling. 100 credits.
- 1 haze
  - 2 sphere
  - 3 rise
  - 4 rope
  - 5 plume
  - 6 huge
  - 7 chaste
  - 8 phrase
  - 9 blithe
  - 10 thigh
  - 11 ghost
  - 12 quote
  - 13 tact
  - 14 clamor
  - 15 fleshy
  - 16 welfare
  - 17 yonder
  - 18 hostile
  - 19 gruff
  - 20 scuffle
  - 21 great, large
  - 22 grate, for a fire
  - 23 tale, a story
  - 24 tail, of a horse
  - 25 male, sex

- History. 100 credits.
1. What induced a great emigration westward in the years 1720 to 1820?
  2. Name five states admitted to the union during these years.
  3. What was the effect of the embargo act of 1807?
  4. When was the "Era of Good Feeling?" During whose administration?
  5. What question arose on the admission of Maine and Missouri to the Union?
  6. What great benefit resulted from the building of the Erie Canal?
  7. Name a few prominent statesmen who figured in our early history.
  8. What were some of the principles of the "American Party" of 1841?
  9. Tell of the settlement of the Pacific coast.
  10. What do you remember of the Monitor and the Merrimac?

- Bookkeeping. 100 credits.
1. Explain the purpose of the Day Book.
  2. Explain the purpose of the Ledger.
  3. Rule a page to be used as a Day Book.
  4. Rule a page to be used as a Ledger.
  5. Write bill of sale to signify that you have sold a horse to Peter Jackson. State in the bill of sale the height, color, brands, and selling price of the horse.