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L. J. Osgowa

The High School Advocate

VOL. I.

FAIR OAKS, CAL., JANUARY, 1903.

No. 5

FAIR OAKS

A Factor in a New Empire.

BY S. E. KIEFFER, C. E.

PART IV.

(CONCLUDED)

The class of residences erected began to improve, the new ones being of a higher order than most of the earlier ones, while many of the latter were en-

larged or improved.

During the early winter of 1899 a new Methodist church of handsome design was erected in the townsite at a cost of \$1,700, the congregation having entirely outgrown the seating capacity of the school house. The building was dedicated by Rev. Eli McClish, D. D., on Sunday, May 7, 1899, thus welding another important link in the chain of the colony's life and history.

In the fall of 1899 the school facilities of the colony were further added to by the opening of the Four Gables Academy, with Prof. Elmore Chase as the

principal.

Indicative of the growth of the colony was the fact that this school was well filled from the start, without apparent interference with the public school.

Beginning with the fall of 1900 another period of activity was inaugurated

in the colony.

In September of that year was incorporated the Fair Oaks Development Co., for the purpose of developing and sell-

ing the Fair Oaks lands.

This company put out some excellent literature and did some valuable advertising for the colony, but not having sufficient capital to put in the entire pipe system contemplated, its plans in this direction not being realized in practice, it was obliged to discontinue operations at the close of 1901 without being

able to take advantage of the labor and money already expended on preliminary work.

As a result of this company's efforts, however, several things of lasting good to the colony were brought about.

For several years there had been felt in the colony a growing necessity for better communication with the outside world, and especially for a bridge across the American river, which would give access to the extensive region and the railroad on the south side of the river.

Back in the summer of 1899 an agitation was started and the county Supervisors were petitioned for such a bridge, to be built at some central point in the This campaign was continuously waged, and finally in August, 1900, as a result of the efforts of the residents of Fair Oaks, and of certain of the future members of the Fair Oaks Development Co. then under contemplation, backed by the business men of Sacramento, the county Supervisors passed the order for the erection of the bridge. Its construction was begun in January, 1901, and it was spanned for travel early in March, 1901. The bridge is a very handsome steel structure of two spans of 120 feet each, flanked by lengthy trestle approaches, and, together with the graded road approaches, cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

No greater tribute to the growth and stability of Fair Oaks could be given than that, five years from the date of the first improvements, the county should listen to and comply with a demand for such a structure at so great a

cost

While unofficially lending a hand and influence in the first great improvement, the Fair Oaks Development Co.'s first accomplishment of magnitude was the laying of 2½ miles of 28 inch steel pipe from the reservoir to the outskirts of the colony, and giving the Fair Oaks pipe system a separate connection with the reservoir, thus greatly increasing its efficiency. This pipe line was the first

link of the new and enlarged system of water mains, and was completed in June

of 1901.

At the same time the Development Company was carrying on negotiations looking to the establishment of suburban railway service with the colony. An arrangement was finally brought about whereby the Southern Pacific Railroad Company built a branch from the Folsom and Placerville line, a distance of two miles, to the end of the new Fair Oaks bridge, and a 45 minute service of two trains per day each way between Fair Oaks and Sacramento was established.

To secure the service it was necessary for the Development Company to guarantee costs of construction and operation of the line, and to this end the cooperation of the county and the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce was secured for the purchase of rights of way and construction materials, while the Development Company guaranteed the operating charges for a period of three years.

The road was completed and the train service inaugurated in June, 1901.

At last Fair Oaks, with a magnificent bridge spanning the river and a convenient train service connecting with the capital of the State, was leaving behind the "good old days" of the pioneering period and was beginning to look to the future as the great suburban district of the capital city—a place of fine homes.

In February, 1901, a rural free delivery mail service, with Folsom as the distributing point, had been established, and the outlying residences in the colony were given the benefit of it, in addition to the service from the regular Fair Oaks postoffice.

With the establishing of train service the mail facilities were greatly improved and two mails each way per day were put on, effecting a saving in time on outgoing and incoming Eastern mails of

from 12 to 36 hours.

It was now possible to get the Sacramento daily papers but a few hours after publication, the morning papers arriving at 9:20 a. m. and the evening paper, by special carrier, being delivered over the colony not later than 5:30 p. m.

The wave of improvement affecting the general welfare in a public sense at

this period was reflected in the private expenditures for buildings that were made throughout the colony.

This stage of the colony's development in the building line was opened by Mr. George Straith, who in the summer of 1900 erected a beautiful residence upon a commanding site on the bluffs overlooking the river and valley.

This was followed in 1901 by the residences of Messrs. A. T. Hodge, W. R. Gore, A. L. Burchard, J. H. Cunningham, and Mrs. Buffum, and San Juan Hall—a most artistic store building and public hall, erected by Mrs. Frances Murphy. Much building of a minor character, and improvement of existing property, was carried on at the same time. These were followed during the summer of 1902 with the handsome homes of Mr. Geo. E. King and Mr. W. F. Bailey.

There was also erected by the school district, and dedicated for use in the fall of 1902, a commodious, modern four room school building. It is fitting that the conditions leading up to and demanding the erection of this building should be mentioned, as indicating the stability and size of the colony's growth.

The first school in the colony in 1896 had an attendance of forty pupils. In 1899 the number of children of school age had increased to sixty-two, and the number of children in the school district of all ages was eighty; in 1901 to eighty-two and 102 respectively, and in 1902 to ninety-five and 114 respectively.

The first school building erected was in 1900, and in 1901 two teachers were demanded, and one of the schools was held in the basement of the Methodist church. Early in 1902 a bond election was held and the district voted \$6,000 bonds to erect a school house sufficient to provide for the needs of the commu-This building was erected in a beautiful location in the townsite, and would do credit to a much larger place. With the opening of the school term in September of 1902, the colonists, by voluntary subscription, raised a fund sufficient to pay a third teacher in order that a high school course might be established, and the school opened with a Fair Oaks High School, in charge of a competent principal, and with two assistant teachers in charge of the primary and grammar grades.

In six short years the record shows a growth from a school of forty pupils, held in temporary rented quarters in the second story of the only possible available building in the colony, to a high school and two public schools occupying a splendid modern building erected for the purpose.

With the passing of the years the orchards had also come into bearing, and in 1901 the Fair Oaks Fruit Association was organized to handle the fruit crop, and a packing house and olive mill was erected. In 1902 this association was merged with the Fair Oaks Fruit Com-

pany.

Thus we have come to the present time; and in view of the record of the past it is not a vain prophecy to say that when the bright day comes when Fair Oaks realizes its hopes for an enlarged water system and good roads, with the progress that the expenditure of sufficient capital will insure, it will mark the starting point for a greater name and fame during the next, than has been gained during the past few years, and more than ever will Fair Oaks be recognized as a factor in that new empire of the west which is rapidly being built up of the best that our great land affords.

Life of a California Pioneer

In the vicinity of Fair Oaks there lives an old, gray haired man, who has had many experiences on land and sea, and the following are some of his adventures:

He was born in the good old state of New York, where his mother died soon after his birth, and where he lived with his father for twelve years; but not being contented with a quiet life he started out in search of adventure.

He had an uncle living in Philadelphia, so to this city he set out. It was over a hundred miles to Philadelphia, and as he had no money he started to walk. He traveled all morning and about two o'clock in the afternoon he met a man on horseback. The boy asked the distance to Philadelphia and told the gentleman his story. The horse-

man said that it was nearly ninety miles to that city, but gave him a slip of paper on which he wrote something, and half a dollar in money. With that he said he could get to Philadelphia.

The boy thanked him and passed on. He could not read, and so had no way of telling what was on the paper. But on it were these words: "The boy is in search of his uncle, who lives in Philadelphia. Give him something to eat and put him on the right road."

At each inn he gave the landlord the paper to read and offered him his money, but the latter was not accepted; so he arrived in Philadelphia with 50c. Hungry and tired he went into a bakery and ordered a cup of coffee and two rolls,

which he ate heartily.

He now started in search of his uncle, who lived in one of the suburbs, but whose address the boy did not know. To be in a large city like Philadelphia, without a home, is not one of the most pleasant things in the world, but he was not the lad to give up now that he had left home. He approached a blacksmith at his forge and inquired if the latter knew his uncle.

He luckily knew him and gave the boy his street and number. Our hero was welcomed by his uncle, and after spending several days in learning the streets, started in as an apprentice to learn the stone and brick mason's trade. He worked in town and stayed with his uncle seven years, but now growing restless again he went back to New York and enlisted for three years service on board a whaling vessel.

When he arrived at the wharf on the morning set for the start, groups of sailors were hurrying to and fro making all in readiness for the voyage. At last the gang plank was hauled in, orders were given to furl sail, and the vessel sailed

out of the harbor.

The wind being in their favor, they "rounded the horn" in a little over six weeks and took a straight course for the Indian ocean, where they caught several whalebone whales and then went farther north, where just off the coast of the Japanese islands they got one hundred barrels of sperm oil.

They now went into the Arctic ocean after the Greenland whale, but were caught in a dense fog and were forced to lie at anchor on account of not knowing where they were. Two days passed without any sun, but on the second night the captain and the first mate went to the cabin to get their bearings. Obtaining the same result, they gave orders to sail.

The breakers could be heard rolling on the west side of the strait, but under the guidance of a good pilot they were safely taken through the dashing waters of Behring strait and once more afloat on the deep, blue waters of the Pacific.

The vessel was now headed towards the Hawaiian Islands, and when not on watch some of the men (among whom was the lad about whom this tale was written), were plotting to leave the captain at Honolulu. But the captain's son overheard the conversation and told his father of it. The captain now changed the course of the vessel and sailed down into the South seas, but was obliged to anchor at a port in New Zealand to keep off the scurvy.

After staying in this latitude for over three weeks they set out for the Hawaiian Islands, which they reached after six weeks. The next morning the subject of this story, with his partner (a brilliant youth), drew their pay and, bidding the captain adieu, went ashore. They had seen the old "whaler" for the

last time.

After making a few sundry purchases they set out into the country and found shelter with an old Cuban planter. Here they stayed until the ship had left and then they went back to Honolulu. They now hunted for work, but as times were dull they could find no one who wanted help. Their money was now almost gone. As they wandered along the dock they saw an old captain whose ship had been disabled in a storm and whose crew had deserted him. So they readily offered to help him get to San Francisco for their passage. In a week they were ready to start and in two weeks more landed in San Francisco, where the captain gave them each \$15.

Our friends now parted, but we shall follow the former as he walked into a second ctass boarding house and asked for half a week's board, which would cost \$12. He inquired of the landlord for work. The landlord told him that there was not much work, but when informed that the stranger was a stone and brick mason he told him that he

could stay as long as he wanted to, for a man with that trade could get work anywhere.

Within two days more he was working at his trade for \$12 per day, and has

worked at it ever since.

He is old and crippled now, but it is a great source of pleasure to him to tell of his boyhood life and experiences on board a "whaler." C. O. S.

School Notes.

School opened on the 5th after the holiday vacation of two weeks.

Some new pupils have entered the lower grades this month.

The attendance of many is a little irregular in the winter weather.

All were sorry to lose Robin Levy, who was a popular boy, both on account of his bright mind and his amiable disposition.

The sun was a welcome visitor for a short time on the 7th inst., after an absence of eight days. He was at once marked tardy.

The grammar and the primary rooms have been very prettily ornamented with appropriate pictures. Pictures sometimes speak louder than words.

Physical training has been added to the High School curriculum, but none of the girls has yet applied for admission to the class. They say the wood is too heavy.

The following pupils of the grammar department, taught by Miss Newman, have been promoted to the High School: Elmer Green, Roy Bowers, Hortense Gore, Clarence Smith, and William Cunningham.

Frances, Clara, Dwight, and Georgia Smith deserve great credit for their faithfulness in school attendance. They drive a distance of two miles, but have not been absent and are seldom tardy.

The boys have transferred their affections from the picturesque game of "shinny" to the punching bag and the turning bar. It need not, however, be therefore inferred that we shall develop any followers of Sullivan and the art pugilistic.

The Advocate

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Vol. I. FAIR OAKS, CAL., JAN., 1903.

No. 5

THE ADVOCATE is published monthly by the Fair Oaks High School.

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Advertising rates made known on application.

EDITORIAL

SEVERAL items intended for publication last month were lost, which accounts for several omissions that are somewhat annoying.

THE Fair Oaks schools have more pupils enrolled than there were census children last April. This shows a healthy growth in the colony, even under the somewhat adverse conditions that have existed.

The story by C. O. S. should have appoared in last month's issue. It was in type, but was omitted contrary to the intentions of the management. It is therefore accredited, in the prize contest, to December.

8 8

THE Venezuelan affair, which looked a little ugly for a time, seems to have dwindled to very small proportions. When Uncle Sam gets ready to put his foot down, it is best to get from under; and it looks as though it were that gentleman's maneuvers with his pedal extremities which caused the scurrying to get under cover in the Venezuelan controversy.

THE school time of the boys and the girls is the happiest portion of their lives. They do not think so now, but when they have climbed the hill a little farther so that they can look back over the dissolving years as a panorama, and thus contrast them, they may think differently. Notwithstanding the petty tribulations of school life, it is still the most enjoyed and untrammeled period of your existence.

No person will be charged for this paper who is not a subscriber. If you are not a subscriber we should be pleased to have you become one.

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MARCONI is telegraphing over the Atlantic ocean, and we on this side of the continent shall soon be telegraphing under the Pacific from shore to shore. Connection with all of our Pacific possessions by direct telegraph is very desirable, and will soon be an accomplished fact.

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MR. KIEFFER'S history of the colony is concluded in this number of THE AD-VOCATE. It will prove a valuable contribution to the permanent records of the progresssve events in Fair Oaks from its inception. They who have had a part in those events have laid the foundation of a new empire.

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A BILL will soon be presented to the Legislature providing for a State tax in support of high schools. It is proposed to give the same flat rate to all high schools and to have the balance apportioned upon the average daily attendance, with a minimum enrollment to be entitled to State aid. The Governor recommends that not more than one half of the cost of the high schools be provided for to begin with, the other half to be raised by local taxation.

The Real Problem.

What's the matter with Fair Oaks? In the language of the street, more forceful than elegant, She's all rtght!

Loved spot! Fairest of the fair! To be considered with mingled pity and unstinted admiration.

Pity for the error and selfishness existing and the impositions heaped upon her by mercenary promoters.

Praise and thanksgiving for the manifold natural advantages and beauty bestowed with lavish hand by kind Providence.

What are her needs at this time? Good as they are, not so much agitation of marketing problems, or the hobbies of this or that agency, or the exactions of transportation companies, and kindred questions, as it is the unloading -casting aside the romance, fanciful and visionary, that was preached at the christening of the place, and forgetting those things which are behind, and with faces as flint, looking at those things which are before us. Pleasant dreams are sweet, theory serves its purpose, but the practical things are the telling things. Fruit growing is a stern reality, and those things that hinder and beset it sterner still. There is mildew and blight, blistering waves of heat, and the elements often disturbed and threatening disaster. There are scale and insect pests of numerous breeds. They are abounding and persevering, and stout must be the heart to combat and overcome them. It cannot be done by theorizing or calling on Nature, while we idle our time away. It is a battle to death, and a hero indeed is the overcomer.

Fruit growing has its compensation, but it is for those who apply the best methods for the best results, for those who realize that it is not the most returns for the least work, but rather for those who have for their motto the largest yield for the best care and thought given to the ranch and tree. Not for those who are looking for the worst treatment (such usually find what they look for), but for those who are jealous of quality and appearance of the product they offer for sale, and attract favor for their fruit, not because they are who they are, but because they have the best to offer. The whole solution of the question will finally be, where is the best to be had? Exceptional men are sought after; just so will exceptional truit be. The commonplace and ordinary will be turned down, while the best will be consumed and enjoyed.

By concerted action and wisdom Fair Oaks can and will meet the exacting demands. Experts tell us, and my observation confirms their testimony, that from natural elements in the soil we can show better colored oranges than any other section of the state. Is this not enough to arouse our very being? to increase our enthusiasm? to liberate our exhuberance of joy, and close our channels of criticism and set us to work to dare and to do? We all love Fair Oaks. Let us hasten the day when in unison we can as gladly hurrah for the success of the other fellow as we feel like doing over our own advancement. This spirit alone can consummate the things hoped for, and with it nothing can long impede our progress.

Fall in! Right dress! March! W. W. HINSEY.

A Visit to a Quaker Village.

A young man who was traveling in the Central States missed his train at the town of M---, and, hearing of a Ouaker village three miles distant, he concluded to visit it and started there.

"Before going very far," he said, "an elderly man overtook me, accosting me thus: 'Howdy, stranger. If thee is going my way I will give thee a lift.'

"The old gentleman seemed very pleasant, and as there was no hotel there, he invited me to stay at his home, which I did.

"In the afternoon Mr. Grinell, which was the old man's name, took me for a ride. We passed the ruins of the first log house, which was in size about twenty by twenty-four feet, I should judge, and was said at one time to shelter twenty-five people.

"He also told me something of the first Ouaker church, which was a large building, twice as long as wide, with no decorations except a platform across the front. The Quaker churches never have steeples.

"Inside, where we now have our pulpits, three seats were arranged like steps, facing the audience. They were

spoken of as the 'high seats.'

"Running crosswise through the center was a partition with sliding doors four feet from the floor, which were open on all occasions except at the quarterly and monthly meetings. The men all sat on the right side and the women on the left.

"Our grandmothers and great grandmothers can remember when it was the custom for the Quakers to marry them-

selves.

"The announcement of the intended wedding was read at two successive monthly meetings preceding the marriage. If the proposed marriage met with the approval of these meetings, the wedding might be celebrated at the time set. They usually had public weddings in the church, which anyone

might attend.

"On the appointed day, they and their attendants occupy the seats next to the highest seats. When all is ready they stand, the bride and bridegroom joining their right hands. They repeat the wedding ceremony, which is something like this, the bridegroom repeating: 'I take this woman to be my lawful wedded wife. God helping me, I promise to love, cherish, and protect her until death shall part us.' The bride made the same pledge.

"This completed the ceremony at the church, after which they retired to their home with their invited guests.

"After the old church had been in use about twenty-five years, a new one was erected which was a little more modern, for they had curtains instead of sliding doors.

"Step by step changes were made, until one day, to the evident surprise

of all, the curtains were missing.

"After a time some venturesome young man dated to go into the ladies' side of the church with his girl at an evening service. The older members soon saw that one bad example will be followed by another, for soon it became quite the custom.

"The younger members wanted an organ in the Sunday school, which they got after conquering many difficulties.

"The high seats were also removed and a pulpit was put in. The organ, in some mysterious way, began to be used in the church services, much to the displeasure of the older members.

"Years afterward, the curtains and rings were found in an old chest of a faithful member of the church, who must have removed them from indignation at the many changes which he

thought he would help.

"Although many a good joke has been cracked about the disappearance of the curtains, the real reason for their being taken has never been discovered.

The next morning, after a pleasant ok a train for the West, and often thought I should like shioned Quaker church."

C. O.

the ADVOCATE.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. G. D. Lambert has opened a meat market in Fair Oaks. Mr. Lambert came here with his family from Nebraska and expects to remain and establish a home.

A watch meeting was held in San Juan Hall on New Year's eve. Refreshments were served.

Mr. Geo. E. King, of Chicago, spent the Christmas holidays with his family in Fair Oaks.

Mr. Midler, superintendent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, spent some time in the colony recently where he has a fruit tract.

Mrs. M. J. Logan, of Autumwa, Iowa, mother of Mrs. W. W. Hinsly, arrived here on the 12th, to spend the winter.

Rev. Crane, a distinguished Congregational minister and the State President of the Christian Endeavor Society of Maine, recently visited our city. On Sunday evening, January 11th, he gave a short address to the Christian Endeavor of Fair Oaks.

School Report

The following is the combined report of the Fair Oaks schools for the first three months of the year, ending December 5, 1902:

Whole number of boys enrolled	50
Whole number of girls enrolled	
Total enrollment	
Average daily attendance	74
Average number belonging	77
Per cent of attendance	95
New pupils enrolled since above date	3

The apparent low daily attendance is due to several causes, but mainly to the fact that many did not enter school at the beginning. Also the attendance of some is somewhat irregular in rainy weather, which always cuts down the average. On the whole the results are fairly good, considering the distance many have to come.

Hereafter the report will be published monthly, and will include number of tardinesses.

A. E. BAUGH, Principal.

Farmer's Institute.

On January 9th, and 10th a Farmers' Institute was held in Fair Oaks under the direction of Professor Wickson, of the State University, and Mr. Sprague.

Subjects pertinent to the fruit industry were discussed from a practical standpoint. Much interest was manifested in the various discussions, and they were participated in very generally.

On the evening of the 9th Mr. Sprague lectured on the "Finest of the Fine Arts," which, however, did not pertain to the raising of fruit but rather to language as a fine art.

The writer gained the impression that these meetings, supposing this a typical one, are of much practical benefit and can not be too often repeated.

Saturday, January 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M., a meeting will be held in the basement of the church to discuss questions pertaining to the marketing of olives and possibly to organize a club. All are invited to attend this meeting.

Worth Considering.

The new addition to the Sunnyside School has been fitted with an electric heating and ventilating apparatus. This is the first time that this method has been tried in this city, and it has been very successful. An electric fan run at a high rate of speed draws the fresh air from the outside and sends it through the furnace; then it is forced into the top of each room and out at the bottom. In this way 10.000 cubic feet of fresh air are forced through each room every minute. In warm weather cool air can be sent through all the rooms, keeping an even temperature and adding greatly to the comfort of the pupils .- Portland, Oregon, Cardinal.

We make too little use of our holidays. They are too often merely endured instead of being used as they were intended to be, viz: as a day of rest, recreation and enjoyment. Throw off the cares of business, lay aside all work, and let the few holidays we really observe be so employed that they shall be looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations. We have almost lost the

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art of enjoying ourselves. There is danger of our becoming mere machines for making money—grinding out the daily dole of work from the beginning of the year to its end. Either the "good old times" have been grossly libeled or life then was far less strenuous than it is today.

NOTICES.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Fair Oaks.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Junior Endeavor Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Superintendent, Mrs. James Whitaker.

Christian Endeavor Service at 6:30 Sunday evening.

Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Regular official meeting first Monday in every month at 7:30 P. M.

JAMES WHITAKER, Pastor.

Presbyterian church services are held each Sunday at San Juan Hall at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at the same place at 10 o'clock.

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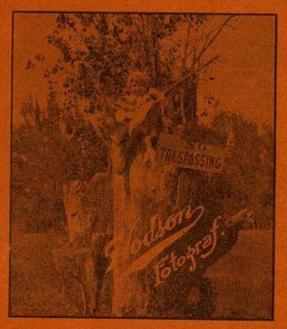
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