# Fair Oaks Figh School Advocate



Fair Oaks, Sacramento County, California

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## The High School Advocate

VOL. I.

FAIR OAKS, CAL., MARCH, 1903.

No. 7

#### HISTORY MAKING.

N Saturday evening, February 21st, the F. O. H. I. Association met at the call of the president, J. H. Cunningham, for the purpose of discussing road matters. Arrangements had been made to have Supervisor Morris Brooke present, so that measures might be adopted for concert of action on this, to Fair Oaks, all important question.

Supervisor Brooke was detained, and did not arrive until about 9 o'clock. In the meantime the Association heard the oral report of its road committee, and came to an understanding as to what it would ask the county to do, viz: to repair and grade the road from the bridge up to the school house. From the fork of the road, in front of the school house, one road to be made east of the school lot and around by the church to W. R. Gore's corner, and another to go to the west to San Juan block, and on out past the packing house to the corner of A. E. Baugh's lot.

Upon the wishes of the Association being made known to Mr. Brooke, he readily acceded to the request, saying that the proposition met his own desire to make a beginning upon the main streets. Mr. Brooke has a comprehensive plan for a drive from Sacramento via Fair Oaks and Orangevale to Folsom, and return by way of Natoma on the south side of the river. The proposed work in Fair Oaks would nearly all of it fit into this plan.

When the water pipes can be removed from the road, the so-called Kale hill and the one on the same road, a little farther east will be graded down and fills made, doing away with the present bridges.

A vote of thanks was tendered Supervisor Brooke.

J. D. Cornell accompanied Supervisor Brooke, and made a few pertinent remarks.

This matter being settled, the Association proceeded to raise money to do the work most urgently needed in other sections. In a few minutes about \$200 in labor and cash was subscribed, and the road committee, consisting of Messrs. Sargent, Gore and Mack, were made a finance committee to continue the work of securing contributions.

The local Grange has some money collected for road purposes which the Association desires to secure and which will swell the fund considerably.

It developed at this meeting that considerable road-making has already been done this winter by enterprising citizens.

It was found desirable to postpone Arbor Day to Saturday, February 28th, at which time a goodly number of citizens met at the school-house and proceeded to set out the first trees for the adornment of the streets of Fair Oaks. The work was thoroughly done, the hardpan being blasted wherever it was found necessary.

The day being an ideal one, a number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence, and assisted with their advice and counsel. Before dispersing those present gathered upon the front steps of the school-house, sang the hymn "America," and listened to a short impromptu address by J. D. Cornell, of Sacramento, who had come over, accompanied by his sister, to witness the inauguration of Fair Oaks' campaign of adornment.

About sixty trees were set out on the plan outlined last month. They are protected by cedar posts, and will doubtless grow into monuments to those who have been instrumental in carrying out the laudable work, and cast their beneficent shade upon generations yet unborn.

Much good road work is being done both by the county and by private enterprise. Now, if it were possible to prohibit all travel, except upon the regular road lines, much of the cause of complaint about the intricacy of our road system would be obviated. So long as we cut off corners and travel promiscuously over the country, the stranger in our midst must be bewildered by the multiplicity of roads at all sorts of angles with one another.

#### A New England Paper Mill.

BY CLARENCE SMITH.

Of the many different factories which are located in the great commercial State of Massachusetts, the paper mill is one of the most interesting and important.

In the city of Holyoke alone there are twenty-five of these paper mills.

The one to which I have reference is situated in the above named city. It consists of three stories and a basement, and makes over twenty tons of paper a

This mill makes a specialty of writing paper. They make about thirty different grades. The total number of people employed in this particular mill-including men, women, and children-is about two hundred and sixty-five.

The third story is where the bales of rags are stored. When the rags are needed the bales are opened. The rags are then dusted and slid down a chute to the next floor.

This floor is the rag-room, where many women and girls are at work cutting up the rags. The rag-cutters fill their baskets from the rags that come down the chute. They then remove the buttons and the seams, and cut them into pieces of equal size.

They are paid by the hundred pounds. These pieces are then sent down to the ground floor, where they are cut up by a machine into much smaller pieces, and then put into large vats called "washers."

The rags are left in these "washers" ten, twelve, or fourteen hours as the case requires.

From the "washers" they are put into the "bleachers," where vitriol is poured over them. Here they are left until they are entirely colorless.

From here they are put into small rooms in the basement, called drainers These rooms are about three times as long as they are wide, and have perforated floors. Different kinds of rags are put in separate drainers. In this mill there are about twenty-five or twenty-six of these drainers.

When an order is received the required amount of this rag pulp, together with white clay and wood pulp, is put into the mixers.

Most of this white clay is brought

from England.

The mixers are large vats, which have a sort of paddle-wheels in them that mix this mass together. From this mass the

paper is made.

All the paper is run between rollers to make the surface smooth. Drawing paper is run through loosely, and writing paper very tightly, giving it an extremely smooth finish.

We have a small paper mill of this nature in our own State. It is situated on the Truckee River, and is doing an extensive business. It uses wood fiber instead of rags.

#### Win a Prize.

Judge Peter J. Shields has sent out notice that he will give two prizes, one for the first and one for the second best composition written upon Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery," by the pupils of the public schools and of the Four Gables. The first prize will be a high-bred collie dog, which is a very valuable animal. The second will be a setting of eggs of any breed the winner may select; or, if preferred, a pair of runt pigeons. Either of these prizes is worth the best possible efforts of the pupils, and we hope that something very creditable may result. They are to be competed for jointly by pupils of the public school and of the Academy.

"Whisky," shouted the lecturer, "will take the coat off a man's stomach."

"Worse than that," grumbled the man with the pawn ticket; "it will take the coat off his back."

Subscribe for the ADVOCATE.

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#### The Advocate



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No. 7

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months, payable in advance.
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#### EDITORIAL

It was hoped that the passage of the constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to incorporate the high shools into the school system of the State, would facilitate the organization of rural high schools; but, alas, for human hopes, which are often born but to be blasted.

A law has passed the Legislature levying a tax for high school purposes, but it is hedged about in such a way that it will be of no benefit to communities situated as is Fair Oaks. They have kindly permitted us to pay our share of the tax, which will go to Sacramento and other localities where they already have high schools which they want help to support.

Thus the movement, which was supposed to be for the benefit of the rural districts, has been manipulated in such a manner that it will be no easier to organize a high school than formerly, while at the same time we shall be helping to support those schools already in existence.

Since a portion of the money is to be distributed pro rata to the high schools, it is the interest of those now in existence to have as few new ones established as possible, as each new school would take its portion of the money, and thus lessen by that much the amount they would get.

This the so-called State Teachers' Association—which is, in reality, an association of the principals and superintendents who do not teach—saw and

so provided against by every means in their power. It is their bill which has passed the Legislature, and which the representatives of this county refused to make any attempt to amend unless so-and-so would recommend it. When these representatives come around two years hence, telling us how much they love Fair Oaks, they could appropriately be told to go to so-and-so for their votes.

Moral: Do not vote for any constitutional amendments giving the Legislature more power. It has too much already.

A. E. B.

Somebody has said that the American public likes to be humbugged. It is certainly quite true that a plausible talker can succeed in the sale of a worthless article where a meritorious one will not sell on its merits. We certainly like to be made to believe that we are getting our money's worth.

3 8

THE Panama Canal Treaty has been ratified by the United States Senate, a momentous event being thus consummated. In his efforts to talk the treaty to death, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, proved himself the longest-winded individual who has the happiness to call himself a member of this glorious Republic. The completion of the canal will mark a new era in the world's history. Let us hope it will also see the adoption of rules by the United States Senate in restriction of senseless talk.

8 8

THE idea that one may obtain something for nothing is as fallacious in educational matters as in commercial. Every educational acquirement is made at the expense of earnest endeavor. Only shoddy is obtained with little endeavor.

8 8

Some minds are like a sponge; they absorb readily but a little squeeze leaves them dry as before.

#### "Much Ado About Nothing."

The Sacramento Bee takes Superintendent Howard to task for some remarks made to a reporter of that paper in reference to the reading of the Bible in the public schools, in which the Superintendent is reported to have said that he did not know of any school in the county in which the Bible is being read, and that if there are any such there is no complaint about it, and he does not care to disturb the peaceful conditions.

Now the Bee is usually very sensible, but in this matter it seems to have made a "mountain of a mole hill." Its comparison of the case to that of illicit whisky distilling is overdrawn, to say the least. While we do not approve of reading the Bible in the public schools, contrary to law, we can conceive of conditions under which no harm would result; but we cannot conceive of any condition in which the violation of the revenue law would not result in injustice. There are doubtless districts in the county in which there is not a parent who would object to having the Bible read-possibly districts in which every patron of the schools might desire it. Let us suppose that there is such a district as the latter, and in response to that demand the teacher reads a few paragraphs from the Scriptures each morning.

Is the law violated? Yes, possibly. Is any harm done? Are anybody's rights trampled upon, religious or otherwise?

The Bee may say that we cannot know that no one disapproves, and the teacher may be doing violence to some one's religious creed, unwittingly. But there is where the law steps in to protect the individual, and it is proper and just. He may prevent the reading of the Bible if he so desire, and it was no doubt in this spirit that the provision of the law was framed.

Does the Bee know of any executive officer who does not use some discretion in the enforcement of the law? A law should be enforced in such a manner as to secure the ends for which it was What was the ultimate object of the law under discussion? Obviously

to prevent the reading of the Bible in public schools where violence would be done to the religious beliefs of some one or more of the patrons, to all of whom the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of action in matters pertaining to religious belief. In short, the law protects a possible helpless minority against a possible overbearing majority, giving it the power to prevent the use of sectarian matter in the public schools at any time it may see fit. If there is no protest there is presumably no cause for one, hence no occasion for the interference of any executive officer. If, in the face of a protest, the officer whose duty it is to enforce the law refuses to act, he is culpably derelict. If he sees that the reading of the Bible is likely to cause trouble, or is distasteful to patrons, he ought, and probably would, stop it without a protest.

It may be said that following this argument to its logical conclusion, a police officer may enforce the law or not as he sees fit. As a matter of fact they do just that thing—use their discretion and common sense.

But right here let it be said that it isn ot the intention to justify lawbreaking. The Bee has not claimed to have any evidence to that effect in this county, however, and has raised all the rumpus on a hypothetical case-on the possibility that the Bible is being read in some remote district where there may be no objection to it.

If it isn't stopped at once the liberties of the people are being invaded, greatly to the injury of-what? The "nigger" in the woodpile.

#### -8-School Notes.

Several new pupils have entered the lower grades recently.

The Lindburg Photo Company recently paid us a visit, and got a very good picture of the school.

The birds seem to be decidedly partial to the school-house. They not only come in at the windows, but are trying to peck their way in through the walls.

Clarence Smith has dropped his books temporarily to become the "Man with the Hoe." He hopes to resume his studies in the future.

#### The Merchant of Venice.

BY W. R. JOHNS.

Bassanio, a young man of Venice, of good family, but very much in debt, wishes to repair his fortunes by marrying Portia, a rich lady of Belmont. But having no money with which to make a proper showing in his courtship, he asks his friend, Antonio, a rich and kind hearted merchant, for a loan. Antonio's fortunes are all at sea in his vessels, but he promises to borrow for Bassanio. He went to Shylock, a rich and grasping Jew, for the money.

Shylock hated Antonio, because he lent money without interest, and had often reproached him for his hard bargains. Thinking to catch Antonio in a trap he agreed to lend three thousand ducats, providing Antonio would agree to give him a pound of his flesh if the payment was not made on time. Antonio, thinking this was put in as a jest, and the Jew had lent him the money without interest to gain his favor, signed the bond, though against Bassanio's will.

Bassanio, having received the money, set out to Belmont accompanied by a gentleman named Gratiano, and Lorenzo, who has run away with the Jew's daughter, Jessica.

Now, Portia could not choose the suitor of her heart, but must abide by

her father's will.

He had left three caskets, a gold, a silver, and a lead one. He that chose the one containing Portia's picture won the lady and the fortune. Several gentlemen had already tried and been unsuccessful.

Bassanio, however, chose rightly. He and Portia were about to be married, together with Gratiano and Nerissa, Portia's waiting maid; when news came from Antonio that all his ships had been wrecked, and the Jew insisted on his bond. The double wedding at once took place, and Bassanio and Gratiano set out for Venice.

As soon as they were gone, Portia sent a messenger to her kinsman, Bellario, a learned Judge, asking for instructions and the garments of a counselor. She then disguised herself as a Judge, and, with Nerissa as a clerk, set out to the trial. She was well recommended by Bellario, and was received into the Court by the Duke.

At first she pretended to be on the side of Shylock, telling him that he was entitled to the pound of flesh by the law. Then, as Shylock was ready to proceed, she tells him that if a drop of blood is lost, or he takes the least bit more or less than a pound he will be punished. Shylock then offers to take the money. She prevents Bassanio from paying him, and promises him death for conspiring against a citizen of Venice. The Duke pardoned him, but took his wealth, half to go to the city, half to Antonio. Antonio gives up his share on condition that Shylock will will it to Lorenzo and Jessica at his death. To this Shylock agrees.

Bassanio wishes to give Portia a reward for her services. She and Nerissa beg and receive rings, which they themselves had given when Bassanio and

Gratiano had departed.

Portia and Nerissa hasten home, and arrive before their husbands. When Bassanio arrives, accompanied by Gratiano and Antonio, they are reproached for having given their rings to two women. They, of course, deny this, and it is soon explained by Portia. She gives Antonio some letters which have come into her possession, and which inform him that all his ships have arrived safely.

#### School Report

The following is the combined report of the Fair Oaks schools for the four weeks ending March 13, 1903:

Number of boys enrolled	43
Number of girls enrolled	40
Number of girls enfoned	93
Whole number enrolled	70.7
Average number belonging	18.1
Average daily attendance	71.8
Per cent of attendance	94
Per cent of attendance	52
Number of tardinesses	33
Number of days absence	81.5

Neither absent nor tardy for the month:

High School — Walter Johns, Carl Johns and Maud Downing.

Grammar grades — Miss Bertha K. Newman, teacher: Murray Broadley, Frank Green, Willie Broadley, Hazel Slocum, Albert Fowler, Ethel Ward, DeWitt Rice and Luella Holst. Primary grades—Miss Anne E. Higgs, teacher: Roy Smith, Clive Baugh, Arthur Holst, Charlie Hinsey, Simeon Green, Adele Lea, Helen Baugh Mildred Van Horn, Andrew Cunningham

and Walter Hinsey.

I desire to call the attention of parents to the extremely large number of tardinesses each month. It is desirable to reduce this to a minimum, which cannot be done without your hearty co-operation. We employ no subterfuges in the matter of tardinesses. If the pupil is not ready to enter the school-room at 9 o'clock he is tardy. No habit is more to be deplored than that of always being late, unless it be that of being always ahead of time. We respectfully solicit the co operation of parents in correcting this evil. A. E. BAUGH,

Principal.

#### \_\_-₹—— Local News.

Wild flowers are making their appearance in abundance.

A large addition has been added to house of Mrs. Cozzens.

M. Hubbell and family, of Michigan, have occupied H. Levy's house.

R. E. Dunlap and family arrived on the 12th inst. from Pennsylvania.

Dr. Whitman was seriously injured in a runaway accident a short time ago.

The Grangers' annual picnie will be held at Fair Oaks on Saturday, May 2d.

Almond trees began to blossom the latter part of February. They are promising.

L. M. Shelton has had some valuable work done on the road near his place of business.

Miss I. M. Shepherd has berry plants for sale. See her advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Fullinwader, a sister of Mr. W. R. Gore, and her daughter, are visiting in Fair Oaks.

R. A. Page, of Indiana, is here with his family, and has taken the Bluhm house for a year.

The Fruit Company is making an estimate of the prospective amount of deciduous fruit and berries in the colony, with a view to handling as much as they can secure this summer.

With proper conditions as to water, the population of Fair Oaks should have doubled this spring and summer.

Mr. Peck, of Chicago, the father of Mrs. L. M. Cozzens, arrived in Fair Oaks in the early part of February for a visit.

The heavy rains have interfered with the county road work, which is being done under the direction of D. Donohue.

Many deciduous fruit trees are being put out this spring. There seems to be a strong leaning toward Bartlett pears.

Dr. E. H. Buffum has established himself in Sacramento, where he will practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

Road work is being done with a view to the route to be traveled by the local rural mail delivery. The work being done is of a permanent nature.

The basement of the church is being finished and put in first-class condition, the walls having been wainscoted and plastered.

An entertainment will be given by the Fair Oaks Club on Wednesday evening, March 25. Stereoptican views and a lecture will be presented.

Dr. King, of Minnesota, a son-in-law of J. H. Cunningham, was in Fair Oaks a few days in April. Dr. King is clerk of the Board of School Trustees in Minnesota.

March has been a rainy month, and the downpour has retarded plowing, though the damage in that respect has probably been more than compensated by the good the rain has done.

The Ashburton Mining Company is prospecting on the river bar below the bridge. The passage of their engine through Fair Oaks to the new prospecting grounds was a matter of some curiosity.

The Christian Endeavor Society gave a social in the basement of the church on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. Light refreshments were served, and a series of games entertained the young people until a late hour.

There is a lady in Fair Oaks who has the first pair of shoes she ever wore, and their value as a souvenir is enhanced by the fact that they were a present from ex-President Grover Cleveland. Our new meat market is proving a success as well as a great convenience.

Some Fair Oaks people are filing on homesteads in the vicinity of Placerville.

C. E. Meader will shortly build a house on his land just outside of the colony, on the North.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stephenson and daughters arrived here from Illinois on the 11th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse are occupying the Vehmeyer property in the eastern end of the colony.

Mrs. Keith and daughter, of Joliet, Illinois, have taken possession of their property in the colony.

It is said that a case of small pox was recently discovered in Fair Oaks and the patient sent to the pest house in Sacramento.

According to the *Bre* a company has been organized to build an electric railroad up the American River from Sacramento. Our informant doesn't say which side of the river the road is to be built, but as it is only "in the air" that little defect doesn't matter.

The Quarterly services of the M. E. Church were held on Saturday and Sunday, February 28th and March 1st, the presiding elder, A. R. Mathew, preaching on the latter date. The church here is in a prosperous condition under the able supervision of the Rev. Jas. Whitaker.

Miss Farrel, who is teacher of the San Juan school, was entertained by Misses Newman and Higgs at the residence of Mr. I. B. Crafts on Saturday evening, March 7th. Ping pong was played, and in a game of conundrum authors, Miss Galvin won the prize. The following were present: Misses Farrel, Galvin, Higgs and Newman, and Messrs. S. Mack, Haven Sargent, C. W. Armstrong, and Paul Midler.

#### NOTICES.

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.

Regular prayer meeting each week, as announced.

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

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.

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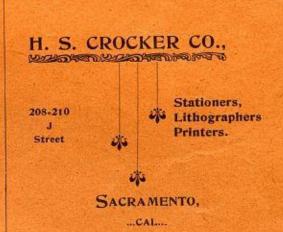
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