# ASHLAND TIDINGS.

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS, AND DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

VOL III.—NO. 51 | ASHLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879 | $2.50 PER ANNUM.



L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, Room 21, ... Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.



**Ashland Tidings.**

—ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY—

—BY—

*LEEDS & MERRITT.*

OFFICE—On Main Street, (in 2d story of McCall & Baum's new building.)

**Terms of Subscription:**

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $ 2.50 |
| " " six months | 1.50 |
| " " three " | 1 00 |
| Club rates—six copies for | 12.50 |

Terms, in advance.

**Terms of Advertising:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Notices per line | 10cts |
| Professional Cards, per year | 10 00 |
| Two inches, per quarter | 3 00 |
| Four " " | 5 00 |
| Eight " " | 8 00 |
| One-half Column " | 16 00 |
| Three-fourths " " | 14 00 |
| One " " | 17 50 |

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| One square (ten lines or less) 1st insertion | $2.50 |
| Each additional insertion | 1.00 |

**Job Printing,**

Of all description, done on short notice. Legal Blanks, Circulars, Business Cards, Billheads, Letterheads, Posters, etc., gotten up in good style at living prices.

**Agents for the Tidings.**

| | |
|---|---|
| S. M. Pettengill & Co., | New York |
| Rowell & Chesman, | St. Louis |
| L. P. Fisher, | San Francisco |
| D. H. Stearns, | Portland, Oregon |
| L. Samuels, | " " |
| J. A. Applegate, | Salem |
| M. L. Chambers, | " |
| Miss Grace Hanna, | Corvallis |
| Dr. N. L. Lee, | Junction City |
| Rev. J. R. N. Bell, | Roseburg |
| Capt. R. Burt | Yoncalla |
| J. R. Neil, | Jacksonville |
| J. Winger & Son, | Waldo |
| Rev. W. W. Fiddler, | Applegate |
| Amos White, | " |
| J. M. Smith, | Kerbyville |
| Ed. R. Owen, | Central Point |
| W. H. Fraser, | Big Butte |
| E. Dimick, | Grants Pass |
| Robert Barrett, | Globe Creek |
| G. A. Hill, | Eagle Point |
| J. S. McFadden, | Murphy |
| Miss Carrie Smith, | Island |
| A. F. Sashing | Lake View |
| C. B. Watson, | " |
| Geo. T. Baldwin, | Linkville |
| Wm. H. Roberts, | Pyramid |
| Dr. J. S. Dennison, | Kenneth |
| Jos. S. Spade, | Beswick |
| C. H. Dyer, | Derry |
| Mrs. Mary McCabe | Ashland |
| S. Sherman, | Portlandia |

Capt. D. J. Ferree General Agent for Lake and Modoc counties.

**Stages leave Ashland as follows:**

The O. & C. Stage Co.'s Stage leave Ashland for Jacksonville, Rock Point and Roseburg every day at 4 A. M. Mail closes at 8 P. M.

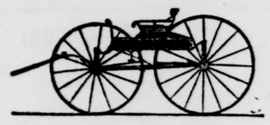
For Henley, Yreka and Redding at 4 P. M. Mail closes at 3 P. M.

M. Colwell's Stages leave Ashland every morning at 4 o'clock, for Lake View making the trip in 60 hours, also leave Lake View for Ashland every day.

A. D. HERMAN, P. M.



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY



**J. S. EUBANKS,**

ASHLAND, OREGON.

SEVEN WHEEL WAGONS CARRIages on all kind of vehicles made to order at short notice. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Fine work a specialty.

v3 n23-tf.

**George T. Baldwin**

—DEALER IN—

STOVES, TIN,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

REPAIRING AND JOB WORK

Promptly Executed.

LINKVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to me are requested to call and settle. 36 3 m.

**Jno. R. Hutchings,**

ASHLAND GLOVE FACTORY

The subscriber gives notice that he is now prepared to fill orders for gloves of the

*BEST BUCK-SKIN, IN GREAT VARIETY,*

Also fine leather etc., etc. Call at my establishment on Granite Street and see for yourself.

Jno. B. R. Hutchings.

(no6tf)

**20,000**

—Apple Trees for Sale at the—

**Ashland Nursery.**

ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF OTHER fruit trees and shrubs. Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Cherries, Currents, Grapes, Goose-berries, Etc., Etc.

—I ALSO HAVE A VARIETY OF—

**SHADE TREES.**

MAPLE, SOFT MAPLE, OREGON MAPLE, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, CHESTNUT, ALLEN'S NUTS OF HICKORY, ELMS, ALANTHUS, IRON WOOD, BOX ELDER, CALIFORNIA WALNUT, LINN, WAHOO, BLACK ASH, OSAGE ORANGE, ETC., ETC.

FLOWERING BUSHES AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Beautiful ever-blooming Roses, and any amount of Dahlias.

—Something New—

ALEXANDER PEACH, ripens first in market and the forerunner of the JAPANESE PERSIMMON.

O. COOLIDGE.



PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. H. CHITWOOD,

Ashland - - - - Oregon

OFFICE—At the Ashland Drug Store.

JAMES R. NEIL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

J. W. HAMAKAR.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

LINKVILLE LAKE CO., OREGON.

Office in Post Office Building. Special attention given to conveyancing. v2n19tf.

**C. B. WATSON.**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

*and*

*REAL ESTATE AGENT.*

Special attention given to all matters requiring an Attorney at the U. S. Land Office.

LAKE VIEW, LAKE CO., OREGON.

May 31, 1878. (no-59-tf

M. L. McCALL,

**Surveyor and Civil Engineer**

ASHLAND, OREGON,

Is prepared to do any work in his line on short notice. (no27v2tf)

**J. A. APPLEGATE.**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW

SALEM OREGON.

**DR. WILL JACKSON,**

DENTIST.

Jacksonville, Oregon,

WILL VISIT ASHLAND IN MAY and November; and Kerbyville, the fourth Monday in October each year.

Ashland, Sept. 15, 1878.

—DENTISTRY AND ASSAYING—

**DR. F. G. HEARN,**

—PRACTICAL DENTIST.—

ALSO ASSAYER OF ORES AND BULLION.

OFFICE on Miner street, north side, Yreka, adjoining City Drug store and opposite Huseman's Hardware Store. [tf.

**MRS. DR. ELLA FORD ROBINSON.**

DISEASES OF WOMEN

A SPECIALITY.

OFFICE and residence at Judge Duncan's,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Nov. 15th, 1878, [tf.

T. G. WATTERS. O. R. MYER.

**WATTERS & MYER,**

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS

One door south of the Post-office,

ASHLAND, OREGON.

Dr. W. B. Royal

Has permanently located in Ashland

*Will give his undivided attention to the*

**Practice of Medicine.**

Has had Fifteen Years' Practice in Oregon.

OFFICE At residence on Main St., opposite M. E. Church. [3-9tf


SOCIETIES.

**Ashland Lodge No. 189, I. O. G. T.**

Meets at the new Hall of McCall & Baum every Friday evening at 8 o'clock P. M. Brothers and sisters in good standing are cordially invited to attend. The Temple meets every first and third Wednesday in each month.

MISS FRANCES MYER, W. C. T.,

CHAS. NUTLEY, Sec'y.

**Ashland Lodge No. 23,**

**A. F. & A. M.,**

Holds their stated communications Thursday evening on or before the full moon. Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

W. H. ATKINSON, W. M.

J. S. EUBANKS, Sec'y.

**Ashland Lodge No. 45,**

**I. O. O. F.,**

Hold their regular meeting every Saturday evening at their hall in Ashland. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

E. DE PEAT, N. G.,

W. W. KENINON, Sec'y.

Rebekah meetings on Tuesday evening, nearest the full of the moon each month.


THE

**YREKA JOURNAL**

—IS THE—

**LEADING PAPER**

OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Same size as the Sacramento RECORD UNION, 24 by 36, and price reduced to

*FOUR DOLLARS PER AUM*

IN ADVANCE.

ROBERT NIXON,

Editor and Publisher.

**B. R. DOWELL,**

Attorney at Law,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Particular attention paid to Land Titles, Collecting Debts and all kinds of Government Claims.

Principal Office, Jacksonville, Oregon. GIBBS & STEARNS will attend to my business in Portland. [v3no7t


## OLD AND NEW TIME.

BY BRET HART.

How well we know the figure limned
On every almanac's first page;
The beard unshorn, the hair untrimmed,
The gaunt limbs bowed and bent with age;
The well-known glass with sands run out;
That scythe, that he was wont to wield
With shrivele arms, that made us doubt
His prowess in Life's harvest-field!

Ah, him we knew! But who comes here,
Prinked with the fashion of the town—
This spring-dd, who, in jest or jeer,
Trips on old Time's well-frosted crown?
Vain is his paint! Youth's freshest down
Through pencil'd wrinkles shows too soon
The brigand mischievous face of Clown
Beneath the mask of Pantaloon!

A doubtful jest, have we'er well played,
To make the show of fleeting breath
With youth's light laugh, and masquerade
This gaunt step-brother of grim Death!
Is this a mockery to teach
The equal face of small and large?
Peace! Yes—one moment—give him speech
Before we give the scamp in charge!

"I crave no grace from those who dream
Time only waits, and from the Past
Still draw the wisdom that they deem
Will only live and only last.
Time is no old, as all who've tried
To slill or cheat him must attest;
And outward symbols cannot hide
The same fierce pulse that stirs your heart.

"The old stock proper lies, you preach,
The truer symbols must pay tithe;
McCormick's Reapers better teach
My truths than yon old-fashioned scythe.
The racing climer's slender vane,
That marks the quarter-seconds pass,
Points out as much more plain
Than e'er was drawn by sand through glass.

"So if I bring, in comelier dress
And newer methods, things less new,
I claim that honored name still less
To be consistent than be true.
If mine be not the face that's cast
In every almanac's sad rhyme,
Look through them—all that there will last.
Lies written in these leaves of time."

## THE ACARUS OR SHEEP SCAB.

[From the North Pacific Rural Press.]

The scab of sheep, like scabie, the itch of man, is caused by an insect. The mange affecting the horse, ox, dog and cat, also depends upon the presence of insects. There are different insects known as *acari*, infesting different animals, having destructive characteristics in each, and generally confined to the species of animals, yet the mange from a dog is said to have been communicated to man, and a horse has been infected with mange by means of the skin of a mangy cat.

The sheep acarus does not bore galleries in the skin, but remains on the surface, clinging to the wool, and finding shelter among the masses of scab produced by the drying of exudation from the wounds inflicted by these parasites. Experiment has shown that increase of temperature hastens the hatching of their ova, fourteen days, according to Professor Brown, of England, sufficed to hatch a lot in a bottle carried in the trowsers pocket, while two months time was required with some kept under glass in a room. The young have only six legs, the fully grown, after several changes of skin, have eight. The microscope reveals sucking-caps or disks in the legs, enabling the parasites to cling to the wool and skin of the sheep—and renders beautifully apparent the action of these structures, showing as the feet advance, how the disks are expanded to grasp the surface of the substance over which the acarus is moving, apparently retaining their hold in obedience to the volution of the animal. Thus its structure adapts it for crawling over and adhering to the skin, instead of burrowing beneath it. Burrowing acari, like the itch insect in man, are always armed with cutting teeth, set in strong jaws, and their legs are very short. The body of the female of the sheep acarus is larger than that of the male, rounder in form, the fourth pair of legs are developed nearly as well as the third, and are supplied with terminal sucking disks.

Various experiments have been made to ascertain the rapidity of the growth and reproduction of these parasites. The young acari have been detected in fourteen days from the direct transference of the acarus to the skin of the sheep. In a month the disease has spread over a space of five inches; in ten or twelve weeks pretty nearly all over the whole body. A greater or less amount of time may be required under different circumstances of temperature and other modifying influences.

SYMPTOMS.—The first sign of the existence of scab is rubbing against any projecting body within reach—as it extends sheep bite themselves, kick their hind feet at their sides and shoulders. If one is caught and the hand placed on the mouth, while infected parts are scratched gratification is evinced by nibbling at the hand, and when the infection is severe or general this nibbling movement is regarded as an infallible sign. Examination will disclose spots on the skin, white and hard, the center marked with yellow points of exudation, which adheres to the wool, matting the fibres together. The wool may be firm on these spots, and no scabs may be seen at this stage. Then the yellow moisture evaporating gives place to a yellow scab, which adheres firmly to the skin and wool. Raw places appear at points which the animal can reach with its teeth and hind feet. The disease is complicated in summer by the presence of larvae of the blow fly, the maggots growing under the scab. The animal becomes nervous, excited to wildness and cannot obtain properly either rest or food, thus losing flesh and becoming reduced to a skeleton from constant irritation and lack of nutrition, only the strongest animals recovering if left without treatment.

REMEDIES.—Destruction of the parasites and their eggs is the only object of remedial treatment. A great number of remedies have been introduced, arsenic and mercury have proved very successful, but this is considered poisonous. Mercurial ointment, with olive oil and turpentine, is popular in England, and, it is said, improves the wool. Carbolic acid combined with one hundred times its bulk in water is very potent, this can be used with fifty times its bulk in water and will kill the acari in forty seconds. We could name a half dozen or more remedies, but give the following, as the course we would pursue if we had sheep. William L. Landrum, a gentleman of great experience says:

"A dip in even weak tobacco decoction will kill all the vermin, and I would recommend that course repeated every fall, the sheep may be plunged and not hurt. I have run through 1200 with three hands in one day. The winter rains will wash off all the stains from the fleece, and your sheep will keep in much better order. It not only kills off the vermin and prevents the sheep from felting their fleece and rubbing off more or less of it, but cleans off the skin, makes it soft, and prevents it from surfeiting in the winter, which causes the fleece to lose its lustre and have a dull, dry appearance. I shall never fail to run my sheep through tobacco dip every fall. 150 pounds of good tobacco will run through a band of 1000 head in good shape and will cost usuly five to seven cents per pound, or cigar trimming, in San Francisco about eight cents per pound, $12 say, and four men $6, being less than two cents per head. No shepherd will fail to get ten for one on that investment. Make a boiler with sheet iron bottom and wood sides of thick boards or plank, that will boil 400 gallons at a time if you wish to expend not to exceed $15, or for $2.50 I have made boilers to boil 30 or 40 gallons. Set the boiler in a furnace so as not to expose the sides to the fire, $50 will make a drain, scaffold, and vat, to run back in draining. Some men spend $1500 on dipping apparatus, it is sheer extravagance, $100 will outfit a man for dipping to good advantage, and for temporary camps, $25 will make a pretty good boiler, vat, and scaffold, where lumber is easy of access.

## Slater's Chinese Bill—A Legislative Curiosity.

A dispatch from Washington of May 18th is as follows:

Senator Slater has prepared and intends shortly to introduce a very novel bill, which, although apparently at total variance with the stipulations of the Burlingame Treaty, is really, he says, drawn within the strict letter of that treaty, whose guarantees, both direct and indirect, relate solely to the rights of travel and residence. He contends that the right of residence does not necessarily include the unrestricted rights to procure in this country the means of maintaining its cost, and he therefore believes he has discovered an effectual mode of putting a stop to Mongolian immigration by legislation without abrogating any treaty. His new measure is not likely to be regarded with much favor in Congress, but if his view should prove to be correct, there would be no constitutional obstacle to State legislation of precisely the same character. The bill at all events is a legislative curiosity. It provides that after July 1, 1880, it shall not be lawful for any subject of the Chinese Empire, then or thereafter becoming a resident of the United States, to engage in carry on or work at any manufacturing or mechanical business; or to own, lease or work any mine; or to own or lease any real estate for any purpose other than that of lawful commerce and for places of residence; or to conduct any farm, garden, vineyard or orchard; or to own, have or keep any herd of cattle, horses, sheep, goats or swine, for the purpose of making profit by the increase, product or use thereof; or to keep any hotel or restaurant, excepting for the use and accommodation of Chinese; or to work or engage to work as mechanics, artisans, laborers, waiters, servants, cooks, clerks or in any other capacity, or at any other kind of labor, skilled or unskilled, except for and in the employ of subjects of China lawfully engaged in commerce in the United States or in traveling therein, or except as interpreters or teachers of the Chinese language. Every violation of these provisions by a Chinaman is to be punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or imprisonment in a Penitentiary not exceeding six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, and also by the forfeiture of all property used or invested in the prohibited business. The second section makes it unlawful for any person, corporation or company to employ any Mongolian subject of China for any of the above named purposes, except as a teacher or interpreter of the Chinese language, and imposes a fine of $100 for each offense. The United States District Courts are given jurisdiction of all cases arising under this proposed law, and the President is directed to notify the government of China of its provisions as soon as enacted. The bill concludes with the following proviso, which is intended to cover all treaty requirements: "Provided that the citizens of China, as respects the right to travel or reside in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions while so traveling or residing in the United States, and shall be protected in person and property in the same manner as the citizens of other foreign nations are entitled to by treaty stipulations with such foreign nations, and not otherwise."

The Capitol building at Washington will shortly be lighted by electricity. It is proposed, also, to carry the electric current to the dome of the building, and by means of several large jets, light up the entire city of Washington, dispensing with gas altogether in the streets and public grounds. The plan is pronounced entirely practicable, and the great height of the dome is a circumstance peculiarly favorable to the undertaking.

## OLD TIMES.

### How People Lived Fifty Years Ago and How They Live Now.

[C. C. Coffin in May Atlantic.]

A half century ago a large part of the people of the United States lived in houses unpainted, unplastered and utterly devoid of adornment. A well fed fire in the yawning chasm of a huge chimney gave partial warmth to a single room, and it was a common remark that the inmates were roasting one side while freezing the other; in contrast, a majority of the people of the older states now live in houses that are clap-boarded, painted blinded and comfortably warmed. Then the household furniture consisted of a few plain chairs, a plain table, a bedstead made by the village carpenter. Carpets there were none. To-day few are the homes, in city or country, that do not contain a carpet of some sort, while the average laborer by a weeks' work may earn enough to enable him to repose at night upon a spring bed.

Fifty years ago the kitchen "dressers" were set forth with a shining row of pewter plates. The farmer ate with a buck handle knife and an iron or pewter spoon, but the advancing civilization has sent the plates and spoons to the melting pot, while the knives and forks have given place to nickle or silver-plated cutlery.

In those days the utensils for cooking were a dinner-pot, tea-kettle, skillet, Dutch oven and frying-pan; to day there is no end of kitchen furniture.

The people of 1830 sat in the evening in the glowing light of a pitch knot fire or read their weekly newspapers by the flickering light of a "tallow dip;" now, in city or village their apartments are bright with the flame of gas jet or the softer radiance of kerosene. Then, if the fire went out upon the hearth, it was kindled by a coal from a neighboring hearth, or by flint, steel and tinder. Those who indulged in pipes and cigars could light them only by some hearthstone, to-day we light fires and pipes by the dormant fireworks in the match safe at the cost of one-hundredth of a cent.

In those days we guessed the hour of noon, or ascertained it by the creeping of the sunlight up to the "noon mark" drawn upon the floor; only the well to do could afford a clock. To day, who does not carry a watch? and as for clocks, you may purchase them at wholesale, by the cart load, at sixty-two cents apiece.

Fifty years ago how many dwellings were adorned with pictures? How many are there now that do not display a print, engraving, chromo, or lithograph? How many pianos or parlor organs were there then? Reed organs were not invented till 1840, and now they are in every village.

Some who may read this article will remember that the Bible, the almanac and the few text-books used in school were almost the only volumes of the household. The dictionary was a volume four inches square and an inch and a half in thickness. In some of the country villages a few public-spirited men had gathered libraries containing from three to five hundred volumes, in contrast the public libraries of the present, containing more than ten thousand volumes, have an aggregate of 10,650,000 volumes, not including the Sunday school and private libraries of the country. It is estimated that altogether the number of volumes accessible to the public is not less than 20 000 000. Of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries, it may be said that enough have been published to supply one to every one hundred inhabitants of the United States.

## To the Survivors of the War with Mexico, in Oregon. Attention!

FELLOW COMRADES:—A full generation has expired since we participated in bearing to victory, the banner of our country, on the battle fields of Mexico. Although we are now old and must soon "cease to feel the vicissitudes of time, and pass beyond the sphere of human affairs," where we shall be prevented meeting here and exchanging social greetings; yet it is belived there are perhaps some fifty of you living in Oregon, who would enjoy the privilege of a reunion, and commemorating our soldier life in Mexico, and recounting some of the events of the glorious campaign. It is our privilege if not our duty, to avail ourselves of this pleasure. The matter is in our own hands, and the only question is to how, and where it shall be done. I confess I am not an expert in getting up meetings of any kind, but I know that if you were as anxious to come together here, as you were to hear the bugle blast, to battle, thirty one years ago, the task of calling you out would be comparatively easy. But in the absence of a better plan, as a beginning, I will assume the responsibility after requesting, not command, that just as soon as you read this address, you sit down and drop the undersigned, at Eugene, Oregon, a note giving your name, place of address, together with any suggestion you think proper as to the most convenient time and place of meeting etc, etc. And also, see that every soldier in your neighborhood is made aware of the movement by sending the paper to him containing this. Then, so soon as I am satisfied you favor the proposition, notice will be given calling the meeting at the time and place, which a majority seem to indicate. I am well assured that we shall be well cared for in whatever locality we may meet, and that we would be favored by railroad companies and other companies having means of conveyance. Now, soldiers, the matter is in your hands. Shall we meet? If so, let me hear form you promptly.

Will also newspapers friendly to the "Mexican Soldier" please give this one insertion, and greatly oblige. If you will, you shall have an honorary seat in the camp of our reunion. Respectfully,

J. F. AMIS.

## A Story for the Nationals.

The following story of Moses Hawks explains the workings of the irredeemable greenback theory better than anything we have yet seen, and we recommend its perusal to our National readers:

Mose Hawks was editor of the Allegan, Michigan, *Journal* during the war of the rebellion. Mose was a queer old chip, and loved his bitters in the morning and all other times in the day, and by the same token, it got him into no end of ridiculous scrapes, both editorially and personally. In conjunction with the newspaper business Mose kept a shingle shanty. The newspaper was run during 'flush' times, and old Mose shaved shingles the rest of the year.

Hawks was a great man in his burg, and as currency was scarce in that community, because no one had anything to purchase it with, a bright idea struck him. He went into the office one morning and printed a large batch of promises to pay—quarters, halves and dollars—and occupied several days in affixing the autograph of Moses Hawks to every one of them. Hawks, that is, Moses, was now a wealthy man and possessed unlimited resources. He bought everything offered for sale, and paid his new currency, and also loaned it to his neighbors, the thing worked like a charm until tax time, when something better was required. The people rushed to Hawks and demanded resumption. He redeemed by issuing a new batch of script and more of it. Prior to this the scrip had passed current among the people, but the new issue had so inflated the currency that people refused to recieve it longer, it having become so plentiful as to be worthless. Merchants and dealers had sold their goods for the stuff, but could not buy a new stock with it. Hawks was bankrupt and could not redeem, and the people were in a bad plight.

One morning a stranger presented himself to Hawks and demanded that he should redeem some that he (the stranger) had received at Saugatuck, where he had been to look after some business matters. Hawks declined the accommodation. The stranger asked: 'This is good, is it not, Mr. Hawks?'

'Good thunder!' replied Hawks' 'it ought to be for every man and woman within fifty miles of this place has from a peck to a half bushel of it.'

'But, Mr. Hawks, you redeem, don't you?'

'Redeem thunder!' exclaimed Hawks, 'it wasn't made to redeem—it was made to circulate!'

## Do the Dying Suffer Pain?

[New York Express.]

People do not like to think of death. It is an unpleasant subject; but it constantly obtrudes itself, and there has been much speculation as to whether mental or physical pain attends the final act. Observation teaches us that there is little pain of either kind in dying. Experience will come to us all one of these days, but it will come too late to benefit those who remain. It seems to be a kind provision of nature that, as we approach the dread event, our terrors diminish, and the coward and hero die a like—fearless, indifferent or resigned. As to physical pain, Dr. Edward H Clarke in "Visions," says: The rule is that unconsciousness, not pain attends the final act. To the subject of it death is not more painful than birth. Painlessly we come; whence we know not. Painlessly we go; whither we know not. Nature kindly provides an anæsthetic for the body when the spirit leaves it. Previously to that moment, and in preparation for it, respiration becomes feeble, generally slow and short, often accomplished by long inspirations, and short, sudden expirations, so that the blood is steady less and less oxygenerated. At the same time the heart acts with corresponding debility, producing a slow, feeble and often irregular pulse. As this process goes on, the blood is not only driven to the head with diminished force and in less quantity, but what flows there is loaded more and more with carbonic acid gas, a powerful anæsthetic, the same as that derived from charcoal. Subject to its influence the nerve-centers lose consciousness and sensibility, apparent sleep creeps over the system; then comes stupor, and then the end.

## General Grant on the Chinese Question.

Advices from General Grant in April represent a very anxious feeling through Asia respecting the restriction of Chinese immigrants to America. Grant's response to an address of Chinese merchants at Penang, in which they ask him to exert his powerful influence in their behalf to advocate the removal of those restrictions, and thus restore the intercourse between the two nations to its former footing, was a very decided remonstance against the contract system, which he declared to be slavery. "On that point," he said "Americans would naturally feel strongly. It was in order to free one race from slavery that we fought a long war. After the terrible sacrifices made during that war to free the negro, it could not be expected that Americans would consent to a revival of another form of slavery in which the Chinaman was the victim." He said this was the objection on the part of the Americans to Chinese emigration. In other respects they had none but kindly feelings toward the Chinese people, and they would extend to them, if they chose to make their home with us the welcome they extend to the rest of the world. In his address he does not once allude to the prejudice against cheap labor nor to the peculiar sentiments of California. He doubted, and no one could doubt, that in the end, no matter what agitation might for the time being effect matters at home, the American people would treat the Chinese with kindness and justice, and not deny to the free and deserving people of that country the asylum they offer to the rest of the world.—*Ex.*

## Fashion Notes.

For outdoor useful wear nothing but short costumes are made.

New parasols have covers of the finest tatting made in wheels and crescents.

Very full ruffles on lace edging the simplest sleeve now worn makes it stylish.

Old fashioned changeable silks are again in fashion for dresses and hat-trimmings.

There are many pretty desings for flounces on the new dresses shown at the openings.

The fashionable walking boots for ladies have black and white tops, with heavy kid uppers.

A novelty is a corsage of pale blue foulard, to be worn with various skirts of velvet, white muslin or silk.

A new suit material is called "Amazon cloth." It is not necessary to be strong-minded to wear a suit of it.

In mantles two forms will prevail until the warmer days—the first a variety of the dolman, the second a jacket with a plastron front.

Black-thread stockings are shown, and, it is said, will be worn all summer. They are embroidered with pale blue, lemon-color, pink or red.

The special novelty in cambrics consists of small stripes in Roman colors on dark grounds, and Pompadour colors on deep blue and green grounds.

Jackets are made of tan, beige, cream, gendarme and bottle-green cloth, the edges are merely stitched, and fanciful pearl buttons are the only trimmings.

French bunting, instead of being confined to single colors, is now shown with white, cream, pearl, or Sevres blue grounds, strewn with small leaves or with flowers.

The small bustles used all along for trained and demi-trained skirts are now commended by fashionable modistes for supporting the painer draperies of short suits.

The pretty old-time fashion of draping white tulle in V shaped folds in the front of dark dresses is revived. Sometimes the neck is cut out in heart-shape, and a reverse is set each side.

Among the gay toilets imported for the watering-places is a silk-handkerchief costume with peony-red ground strewn with palm leaves in India colors, and larger palm leaves in the borders.

At the furnishing house new hosiery for the spring and summer is made of the fine Sea Island cotton in cream and ecru tints, embroidered on the instops or else up the side in quaintly combined colors.

In Paris a great effort is being made to revive camellias for evening wear, but white roses are preferred because of their more graceful appearance. The camellia suits only a stately lady, and is not becoming to small people.

The handsomest all-black grenadines have satin-brocaded leaves, diamonds, large spots, or lozenge-shaped figures, and are made up over colored silk throughout, such as mandarin yellow, salmon, gendarme blue and rose pink.

The Pompadour styles are chosen for the gay youthful dresses that will be worn at summer resorts. These have over dresses very bunchily draped, a great deal of shirred trimmings and lace with fichus, jabots and puffed sleeves.

## Texan Manners.

The following extract is from a private letter to a member of the New York legislature from a friend traveling in Texas:

"I just wish you could have been with me when I took in the assembly chamber; you would have laughed all the rest of your life. The capitol stands on a slight eminence at the head of the main street, in the midst of a rudely laid out garden, with tumble down steps leading to the door. Once inside the two story lime mill, the first thing which strikes you is dust. Look out! or your feet will trip in some of the many holes in the rag carpet that lies covered with dust in the main hall dividing the assembly from the senate chamber."

"You enter to the right through a narrow door, the far famed, but now sadly neglected, assembly chamber. Oh, ye gods, what a sight! It is night; in the speaker's chair sits what looks like a man; you can't just make out what it is, as most of the honorable gentlemen are very busily engaged in smoking, and the smoke from so many pipes hangs like a cloud over their heads—very typical as all the speeches I heard also ended in smoke. Every member had a lighted tallow candle sticking in his desk. Whether it is part of the outfit of every member I cannot say, but I suppose it is, for each one on the adjournment of the house, carefully laid his away. The clerk seemed to me to run the machine, as he had a good deal to say at different times. One thing is particular amused me he was calling the roll, and not liking the way the members answered, or failed to answer, as they lay back sprawling with their feet on the desks, he cried out: 'You fellows better pay more attention; there won't be a quorum if you don't look out.' This is simply fact."

Shasta *Courier:* Quartz prospecting parties are becoming numerous in this county. One from Nevada county is operating near Muletown, and two from Mariposa are investigating the hills on both sides of Clear creek, from Richard's place to the Tower House. We understand that the newcomers are highly elated with the "prospects" they have attained, and that they have written letters to their mining friends at home to "come to Shasta county if you want to find rich quartz."