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A. F. & A. M., Holds their stated communications Thursday even ings on or before the full moon. Brethren in good

standing are cordially invited to attend. W. H. ATKINSON, W. M. J. S. BUBANES, Sec'y. Ashiand Lodge No. 45,

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A Sister's Devotion.

Never have we been called upon to chronicle a more heart-rending accident nor one which has enlisted a more general and genuine sympathy with the afflicted family than that which occurred at Union Mills on last Friday afternoon. Misses Blackford, Misses Bourne, and Charlie Bourne composed a party at Mr. Claiborne Rutherford's on that Terms of Subscription:

day. In the morning some of the company attended the protracted meeting in progress 1.50 at East Hickman, but they all met at the 1.00 dinner-table, when one of the young ladies that she had never seen one working. Consequently the party named above, with Miss Julia and Miss Annie Rutherford. \$10 00 went down to Steele & Bronaugh's mill, and Captain Steele, with his usual urbanity, was showing them around. They had been looking at the bolting cloths, and passed over some shipstuff. Miss Annie Rutherford shook her skirt to rid it of the dust which had adhered to it, when it caught in a miter cog wheel, about one foot from the floor, which drew it into the machinery, and there was a similar wheel, about three feet higher, in which her left arm was caught, and was taken clean off, together with the heads, Poeters, etc., gotten up in good style at living flesh and bone off her breast. Clinging to the shaft, her skirt fast in the bottom wheels, she was whirled round at the rate of thirty-four revolutions per minute.

Frantic with excitement, Miss Julia Rutherford rushed to her sister's assistance. Charlie Bourne did his best to keep her from the danger she was exposing herself to, and at the same time doing his utmost to extricate Annie; but Julia persisted that she could not stand to see her sister in such a place, and, putting her arms around her, she had her right arm cut off by the same wheel. Annie's clothes were so twisted that it was impossible to pull her away until the engine was stopped by Captain Steele, which took about one minute to do, and Mr. Samuel Gosney, perceiving there was something wrong, instantly lowered the stones. The scene now baffled description. There were the cogs filled with flesh and bones. An arm lying on the floor, the glove still on the hand, two lovely girls prostrate in their blood, and Charlie Bourne with his left thumb cut off, from which he has suffered intensely, and was threatened with lockjaw, but he is now probably out of danger. Mr. James Bronaugh, Jr., took Julia home in a buggy and Mr. Steele fixed Annie on a board, and presented her to her distressed parents. Thus the company who a few minutes before, were happy and joyous, were plunged into inexpressible gricf by a shocking and deplorable accident. Drs. Jasper Welch and Skillman have been indefatigable in their attendance to the sufferers, and at last accounts they were im-

Miss Annie did not rally from the effects of the shock for forty-eight hours, but since reaction has taken place fully, she bids as fair to recover as Miss Julia, whose arm was amputated on Saturday. - Jessumine

Calculating Interest.

There are several rules for calculating interest, which are used by many without understanding the principles on which they are founded, these principles being to them a mystery. We consider it very wrong ever to apply any rules for making calculations without being possessed of the key on which these rules are based, and therefore, will explain the fundamental principle of several of the rules for calculating in-

A rate of interest at 5 per cent. is 1-20 of the capital, therefore divide the capital by 20 and you have the interest per year; divide this again by 365, the number of days in a year. You may combine these two operations, and divide the capital at once by 365 multiplied by 20, that is, by 7,300, to have the interest per day in dollars, and if you divide the capital by 73, you have the interest at 5 per cent. per day in cents. This you have only to multiply with the number of days to find interest for a given time; but this multiplication may be done first-it will avoid fractionshence the rule : Multiply the capital by the number of days, then divide the product by the constant number 73, and you have the interest at 5 per cent. For 6 per cent. add 1-5, for 7 per cent. 2-5, for 8 per cent. 3-5, for 9 per cent. 4-5, for 10 per cent.

double it. This rule is the most correct, but any interest may be calculated thus: Multiply for 5 per cent. divide by 73, for 6 per cent. ately. by 61, for 7 per cent. by 52, for 8 per cent. by 45, for 9 per cent. by 40.67, for 10 per cent. by 36 1-2. These latter divisors are obtained by

dividing 100 by 6, 7, 8, and 9 respectively.

and multiplying the quotients with 365, which serve as units, cutting off two decimals, 61, 52, 45 and 0.67. If interest is to be calculated per month rule that 6 per cent. in 60 day is 1 per cent.; here the year is counted 12 multiplied 1 y 30 or 360 days only, thus it is not adopted in most banks.

How the Chinese make Tea.

The upper classes in China, from very long experience in the matter, select the choicest tea which they can afford-generally the young leaves from old trees. A few of these leaves are put into a cup, and water, a little short of the boiling point, is added. As soon as it is sufficiently cool, which does not take many seconds, for the cups are very small, the beverage is quaffed, much after the same manner as the Turks do coffee, so hot that it is commonly asserted they drink it boiling. By the above quick method they skim, as it were, only the superficial flavor of the leaf, which is very capable of yielding up, when required, a bitter extract. which they avoid. This is the prime source whence the "used leaves," spoken of by analysts, come from

A New Great Seal of the United States.

Mr. Julius Baumgarten, engraver, o Phila., has completed a new great seal of the United States, for the use of the State Department at Washington. This is the only seal made for the State Department since the original seal was made, at the foundation of the Government. The old seal, from the wear of a century, has become unfit for use. The new seal is of the best English steel, 24 inches in diameter, and 4 of an inch in thickness. It has a smooth surface with the exception of the traditional eagle, etc., and the words "E Pluribus Unum" engraved on the face.

FAVORS. If you want to be happy never ask a favor. Give as many as you can, and if any are freely offered, it is not necessary to be writer in the Tribune says: too proud to take them; but never ask for, or stand waiting for any. Who ever asked a favor at the right time? To be refused is a woful stab to one's pride. It is even worse tween Stanton and Sixth Streets, and the than to have a favor granted hesitatingly. We suppose that out of a hundred who petition for the least thing-if it be even an hour of time—ninety-nine wish with burning cheeks and aching hearts they had not done so. Don't ask favors of your nearest friend. Behemia are farmers or peasants, while the Do everything for yourself until you drop, and then if any one picks you up, let it be of Whenever any number of families determined to the control of the con his own free choice, not from any groan you mine to emigrate, five or six of the wives utter. But while you can stand, be a soldier. come to New York together, rent a room in Eat your own crust rather than feast on an-other's dainty meals; drink cold water rather and seek work in the tobacco and cigar than another's wine. The world is full of people asking favors, and people tire of granting them. Love or tenderness should never be put aside, when its full hands are stretched towards you; but as few love, so endures many privations. The Bohemian few are tender; a favor asked is apt to be a is heavily built, with short neck and high millstone around your neck, even if you cheek bones. He is usually of dark comgain the thing you want by the asking. As plexion. He is a good father and husband, you cast your bread on the water and it re- and devoted to his denomination, whether turns, so will the favor you ask, if unwilling- Catholic or Protestant. Another Slavic ly granted, come back to you when you least family represented in fair numbers is the expect or desire. Favors conceded upon | Polish. Of genuine Slavic Poles there are solicitation are never repaid. They are more costly in the end than overdue usurers'

PLAIN TALK TO A GIRL

Your every-day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" let is, however, more slender in form, more character. A girl who looks like a "fury" agile in his movements, and usually has a same year 3.5 per cent. in the younger ed however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, viz. : a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinner work is over improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your of Greek residents is also very small. Most daily life to "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or may not be anything better than calico, but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well

GEORGE THE THIRD.

John Adams, in a letter to Secretary Jay. states that King George III. behaved not only handsomely, but even nobly, when in June, 1785, he received Adams as the first ambassador from the United States to England. In a few well-selected words Adams addressed the king, and received

fess I was not less so. - Burges' History.

to find these birds especially wild and wary, the suture seems to open into a pouch, that it is a somewhat startling sight to see which, however, it has not been possible to front of you in quest of food which might | not such long hair as the male, and on the carrion and others stuff left in the streets esting to naturalists from the fact that the capital with the number of days, then | are pounced upon and carried off immedi- | these are the first ever brought to Europe.

NOBLE ILLUSTRATION.

Lord Canarvon, in addressing the people of Birmingham, used the following illustration: "Traveliers tell us that in some of tracking men and beasts over immense of the Eastern seas, where those wonderful the foam and dash of the waves, are fortified and hardened, and their work is firmer absolutely correct, but near enough to be and more enduring. And so I believe it is the better they will be qualified to go through the hard wear and tear of the world, the better they will be able to hold their own in that conflict of opinion which after all it is man's duty to meet.

> Accustom a child as soon as he can speak to narrate his little experience, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hoper. to communicate what he has noticed in the

The Black Bear in Pennsylvania.

A Lackawaxen correspondent writes: In the extensive swamps of Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania, and Sullivan and Delaware, New York, the black bear, even at this late day, roams and rears its young in a security almost as undisturbed as it did a century ago, and finds in the outlying areas of beech and oak forests an ample supply of food. The hunting and trapping of these animals furnishes both pleasure and profit to many of the backwoods in-habitants, hundreds being captured every year. Their skins and meat command ready sale. The skins bring from \$15 to \$25, and the meat sells for twenty cents a pound. The hunter realizes from \$60 to \$80 on a fully grown bear.

FOREIGN COLONIES IN NEW YORK

Concerning the representatives of the Slavic race now residing in New York, a The Bohemians, who number about majority are figar makers. The peculiarity among the Bohemian immigrants here is that the women, and not the men, come first to this country and prepare the way for their families. Most of the men in Behemia are farmers or peasants, while the women work in the tobacco factories.

hardly 4,000 in the city, although nearly 15,000 immigrants claim that nationality. The majority are artisans, but there are also a number of merchants, professional and literary men. The Pole, like the Bohemian, is very fond of music and dancing. agile in his movements, and usually has a same year 3.5 per cent. in the younger fair complexion. He is impatient, dwells much on the past of his nation, and is not

so provident as the former. The Slavonic Russians in this city number 150. The reasons attributed for this are the opposition of the Russian Government to emigration, and the reluctance of the natives to leave their country. Several Russians have visited this country with the object of studying the industrial and agricultural institutions of America. There are Russian artisans, clerks, and a few business men in the city. The number of them are engaged in trade, principally in cetton exportation, and the importation of sponges from the Grecian Archipelago. The Greeks here are somewhat exclusive in their associations not from any disinclination to mingle with others, but from force of habit. They adopt, however, many American customs, and one of the principal features of American life which Greeks admire is the greater freedom of woman. Hence the children become almost entirely Americanized.

A NEW TRIBE OF MONKEYS.

The first live specimens of a recently disthe following reply: "Sir, I wish you to covered tribe of monkeys have just reached believe, and that it may be understood in Europe, and six specimens have just been America, that I have done nothing in the sent via Hamburg to England by Messrs. late contest but what I thought myself | Rico and Hagebeck, and are at the Alexanindispensably bound to do by the duty dra Palace. These are a large male, prewhich I owed to my people. I will be very sumably fully grown, a small male, two frank with you. I was the last to consent females, and two young. The large male to the separation; but the separation having has a considerable mane, as Ruppell debeen made, and having become inevitable, scribes it, and is hairy over the whole of I have always said, as I say now, that I the body, though Ruppell gives the front would be the first to meet the friendship of legs free from hair. On the chest is a the United States as an independent power." somewhat heart - shaped pink patch free These are words of proper dignity, as well from hair, and a space around the throat of as of decorous wisdom. Mr. Adams, who the same color. When the animal becomes recorded them, impressively adds; "The angry or excited these become a bright red king was indeed much affected, and I con- color. The nostrils are high up from the upper jaw, and the upper lip is so mobile that it is often turned up so as to show the HOW THEY TREAT ANIMALS IN JAPAN. whole upper teeth and gums. The tail is long and large, and ends in taft resembling Dr. David Murray has called my attention | roughly a lion's tail. The color of the hair to the very important service performed by is brown, except around the breast where the crows and a kind of hawk which act as 't is gray. The bare part of the chest scavengers. We are so accustomed at home | shows two male indications of teats, and them perching on the buildings of a crowd- sxamine, as the animal is still somewhat ed city like Tokio, and swooping down in savage after its journey. The female has otherwise decay and vitiate the atmosphere. | bare space in front are two well-developed The destructiveness and brutality, gener- teats. The young takes one in each hand ally speaking, of the children of Christian and sucks from both at once. While these nations lead to the stoning of dogs, cats, and animals have rejected all fruits, etc., they birds of all kinds. In Japan such a thing is eat Indian corn and grass, taking the grass, unknown, and a stone thrown at a dog (I pulling it apart and making it into little speak from experience) is generally answer- balls. As Ruppell says, they sleep in ed by an inquiring look, hens hop out of the caves; a large box was introduced into the way, and even cats do not take the hint! | cage and the whole of them soon went into In other words, the crows and hawks are it, the old male remaining near the entrance never molested, and the result is that all on guard. The group is especially inter-

FOLLOWING A TRAIL.

One of the most remarkable features of

uncivilized life is the power savages show coral islands exist, the insects that form this as something almost miraculous, yet it the coral within the reefs, where they are is only the result of careful observation of Ashland Lodge No. 189, I. O. G. T.

Meets at the new Hall of McCall & B.nm every

If interest is to be calculated per month and not for any odd number of days, it is very convenient that 6 per cent. per year is one-half of one per cent. per month, or 1 per cent. for two months; hence the handy workers who work outside those reefs. in roads and paths is soon obliterated or hopelessly confused, but it is otherwise in the wilderness, where neither man nor beast with men, The more their minds are cattle are stolen, if their foot-prints are can conceal his track. In Kaffirland, when braced up with conflict, by the necessity of traced to a village, the headsman is held forming opinions upon difficult subjects, responsible for them, unless he can show the same track going out. A wagon-track in a new country is practically indelible. " More especially," says our author, "this is the case if a fire sweeps over the plain immediately after, or if a wagon passes during or after a prairie fire. We have known a fellowtraveler recognize in this manner the tracks his wagon had made seven years before, the lines of charred stumps crushed short down remaining to indicate the passage of the world without, and what he feels strug wheels, though all other impressions had gling in the world within. Anxious to have been obliterated by the rank annual growth of something to narrate, he will be induced to grass fully twelve feet high." Sometimes give attention to objects around him, and the original soil being disturbed, a new vegawhat is pas-ing in the sphere of his observa- tation will spring up along the wagon-track, tion, and to observe and note events will and thus mark out the road for miles. become one of his first pleasures; and this is Even on hard rock a man's bare foot will the groundwork of the thoughtful charac- leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eye will see it; and even if there is no track, a stone will be disturbed here and there, the side of the pebble which has long lain next the ground being turned up. - Chambers's Journal

When death strikes down the innocent and young, for every fragile form which he sets the panting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise in shapes of mercy, charity, and love to walk the world and bless it. Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some centler nature comes

"What," asked a youth timidly of an eminent philologist, "what, sir, is the meaning of this phrase: Modus operandi?" and the great languist, whose mind was saturated with the literature of Latin for 'how the old thing works.'"

A NEAR-SIGHTED PEOPLE.

Are we becoming a near-sighted people? is a question which Dr. Loring, in New York, answers affirmatively. He thinks that the long hours of study at the pupil age, from six to eighteen years, the absence of proper adjustment of light in school-rooms, the height and position of desks which induce a stooping habit in the scholar, are fast making the small wearer of spectacles a more and more common object on our streets. The blackboard is recommended for school exercises in lieu of the use of slate and copy-book, whenever it may be conveniently substituted. It is curious to observe that the use of mechanical tools and fine implements does not seem to result in such contraction of vision as the service of manuscript and printed type. The seamstress, although she works longer and with less sufficient light, usually, than the lawyer, does not incline to near-sightedness so much as he, although she may wear out her eyes. After the age of eighteen, however, there is less danger of near-sightedness from prolonged use of the eye, although it may come in as an inheritance in a younger generation, as the result of long-protracted hours of study in an older one. The tendency to this defect in vision is more marked among the Ger mans than any other nationality. The children of German parentage in the public schools of New York, examined by Drs. Loring and Duby, showed a percentage of 24 near-sighted, while the American percentage was 19 and the Irish 14. In the schools investigated the proportion was classes, to 26 per cent. in the older, while the proportion of natural shaped eyes was 87 per cent. among those from six to seven years of age, and 61 per cent. in the scholars of twenty and thereabouts, which vould seem to indicate, if sustained by experiments in consecutive years, that the schools work in the interest of the spectacle makers, and that the remedy may be found in a better balance of the industrial education with the literary one, and in prolonging the season while lessening the

HOW THE FRENCH WORKMAN LIVES.

hours given to the latter.

is the liquid essence of beef at a penny per bowl. His bread at the restaurant is thrown in without any charge, and is the best bread in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing twelve cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor thoetres, with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a ricely cushioned seat at the theatre. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipesmoke, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardin des Plantes, the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, palace of the Luxembourg and Versailles are free for him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean that constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything which makes it worth living for. Economy in France, more than in any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away, but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

THE BEAUTY OF THE BISMARCES.

years ago there was a lovely maiden. Gertrude Von Bismarck. Numbers of noble knights but she was, by her own consent and her father's wish, betrothed to a cousin, a noble and princely youth. One day there came to the castle, where the beautiful Gertrude lived, a prince of the Wenden, with 100 horsemen, to try and win her. She courteously, but firmly, refused him. The prince was greatly enraged, and, incited by her great loveliness, determined to gain her, so he called his warriors and said he would break the clover leaf (Gertrude) with his own hand. On the same day he assailed the castle, which was but weakly defended The castellan was soon overcome, and the Wenden entered the castle, and then the maiden's chamber. "I come to break you in, you golden clover-leaf. You don't sting like stinging nettles. Clover does not sting," he said, and with that he put his arm around her. A moment more and he withdrew it, crying out, "Mercy!" Gottrude held a dagger over him, then stuck it in his heart, saying, "The nettle stings hard whoever will break or touch Bismarck'. shield wears the oak leaves as a sign of crown of Victory .-- London Truth.

DISCOURAGED.

It is so easy to say, "Never give up the and step firmly, to laugh cheerily, and have a pleasant word for everybody, when safely hedged in from sorrow and poverty by the love of friends and a bottomless purse. When sickness passes by to knock at some other door, when home is the one "sweet, safe corner," in all the world, when there are those who would suffer that you might go free-ah! then it is easy to feel as it nothing could ever make you quite discouraged. This is a beautiful world, and there are lots of good things in it. Ycs, many a son and daughter, a few wives and mothers, and about the same proportion of husbands and fathers, do live more in the shine than in the shadow of life. But there are so many, so many more, who have to buckle on their armor, and spend their best heart's blood in the daily life. Such sends them their fortitude? It cannot be of earth. Such strains of heart and brain as hearts and brains do still bear up under. of your prayers and tears! who never knew the lack of tender home-love and protection, exult in your happiness, and thank Providence. But while you drink draughts, give a thought now and then to those whose daily portions savor so strong- efficient Christian worker. ly of wormwood, and remember that a kindly word and a helping hand, which cost so little, may make lighter the burdens of some one now almost discouraged.

ancient Greece and Rome, replied: "It is \$72a WEEK. \$15a day at home easily made. Coolly by simply requesting the officers of the Latin for 'how the old thing works'"

\$72a WEEK. \$15a day at home easily made. Coolly by simply requesting the officers of the Latin for 'how the old thing works'"

Fifty Years of Mexican Revolution. 1821. The Independence of Mexico is de-

1825. First Congress assembled. 1829. Guerero being President, Bustamente, commanding the army, induces his soldiers to declare him President, and compels Guerero to abdicate. Santa Anna plays the same game on Bustamente, and is himself declared President by the army. Three Presidents govern with but little

fighting, until 1836. State governments were abolished by revolution, and Santa Anna made President. Same year Bustamente was recalled, Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto having deprived him of power.

1838. Mexico revolutionized; had an unpleasantness with the French, who blockaded Vera Cruz; Santa Anna drives off the

1840. Federalists, led by Urrea, revolt. 1841. Revolution of Santa Anna, who is nade Dictator and banishes Bustamente. 1842. Junta of Nobles revolt against Santa Anna and form the republic.

1843. New Constitution adopted Cathoic religion and apostolic creed to exclusion of all other religions. 1844. Revolution by Peredes. Santa Anna deposed, and Herrera made President

by Congress. 1845. Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Same year Peredes revolts, and ordering an election is elected

1846. Santa Anna recalled. Peredes deposed and Salos elected President. Salos sells out, and Santa Anna is made Provisional President. War with United States 1847. Americans victorious; Santa Anna flies, and Penas is made President pro tem.

1851. Arista elected President. 1851-2. General revolution. 1853. Arista resigns, and Santa Anna made Diotator

1848. Peace made with the United States.

1854. Revolution, led by Alvarez; Santa Anna abdicates 1855. Carrera, made President, resigns, and Alvarez is made Dictator. 1856. Comonfort heads a movemen

against the Church, is elected President,

and sequesters property of the clergy. 1857. Comonfort is deposed. 1858. Zuloaga is made President, but The French laborer probably gets more for obliged to abdicate.

his wages than any other. His food is 1859. Miramon makes himself President, cheaper and more nourishing. His bouillon out is speedily deposed. 1860. Revolution headed by Miramon 1861. Juarez elected President and de-

clares himself Dictator. The French inva-

sion and Juarez, Lerdo, and Diaz have kept

things lively since 1861. - Galveston News. A Tumultuous Ghost.

A telegram from Barnesville, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, tells this veracious story: "Quite a sensation has been created near Caldwell, Noble County, on the farm of William Staats by singular phenomena, which commenced two weeks ago and continued till the 18th, during night and day, with occasional intervals. The manifestations commenced by the overturning of milk-pans and buckets without any visible power. Mr. Staats then communicated the strange affair to his neighbors, who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing these unusual and so far unaccountable demonstrations. People gathered from far and near to see the operations, and on one day an audience of 300 people were present and witnessed these demon- will be able to leave his house .- St. Louis strations. A looking-grass was dashed to Lepublican. the floor and broken, a bootjack was thrown across the room from side to side several times before stopping, a tea-kettle full of boiling water was lifted from a stove There is a pretty legend in connection and fell to the floor, pictures were hurled with the Bismarck family which goes to from their places on the wall and dashed show how the oak leaves adorning the Bis- to pieces, a box sitting in the middle of the marck shield were added to the clover and the | floor was seen to move off across the room, nettle leaves. It runs as follows: Many a glass was broken from the windows and fell outside of the house, one of the pictures was replaced, the cord securely and courtiers sought her hand and heart. | wrapped about the nall, and an additional cord fastened about this and tied. The picture was at once thrown to the floor again. Wednesday morning, while the hired girl was washing the dishes, the knives commenced moving across the table and fell to the floor. The bottom fell out of a glass pitcher full of water, leaving the handle and upper part of the pitcher in her hands without a sign of breakage. Many persons not believers in the supernatural witnessed these things, and are unable to offer any explanation. Mrs. Staats has been obliged to leave the house on account of the noisy and exciting character of the manifestations."

A Philanthropist's Eccentricities.

Howard, the philanthropist, was sir gu'ar n many of his habits of life; for instance, he preferred damp sheets, linen and clotnes to dry ones, and, both rising and going to bed, swathed himself with coarse towels dipped in the coldest water he could get. golden clover." Since then the Bismarck | In that state he remained half an hour, and then threw them off, refreshed and invigorated, as he said, beyond measure. He found in California of the most singular concountries, nor had been a minute under or over the time of an appointment, so far as it depended upon himself, for six-andship." It is so easy to hold your head up twenty years. He never continued at a place or with a person a single day beyond the period prefixed for going in his whole life, and he had not for the last 16 years of his existence eaten any fish, flesh or fowl, but sat down to his simple fare of tea, milk and rusks all that time. His journeys were continued from prison to prison, from one group of wretched beings to another, n on: and day; and where he could go wit a carriage he would ride, and where that was hazardous he would walk. Su h a thing as obstruction was out of the ques.

A Prayer that Counted.

A Connecticut ciergyman once preached on the miracle of Gadara, where the exorcised devils entered into the herd of swine bitter trials as men and women do live and after the sermon he asked a young man through! Who can doubt that heaven in the audience if he was a Christian "No," said he, "but I am all right : I am perfectly safe now." "How so?" says Mr. F. "Why," said the youth, "you Is it any wonder that weary hands some times fall despondingly, and weary heads bow discouraged? Oh! ye, whose paths are in the pleasant places! whose faith was offered a very earnest prayer as follows:

"O Lord, we read in Thy Word that the down into the sea, and we Is it any wonder that weary hands some- have just told us that the devils were all swine all ran down into the sea, and we supposed that they were all drowned but it seems one hog swam ashore, and he is here right before me. Lord, cast the devil from your cup of life such honey-sweet out of him." The result was the conviction of the young man, who became a very

Homestead Notices.—Settlers can have their notices of final proof published in the TIDINGS at the lowest rates castles she had been doubtless building.

Antiquity of the Chinese Empire.

China was one 'people and one kingdom thousand years before that half-mythical period when the Greek heroes led their followers to the siege of Troy, and it has maintained ever since, unbroken, the identity of its language, its national character, and its institutions. What changes, what overturnings and reconstructions, has not every other part of the world had to undergo during that interval of four thousand years L There alone upon the earth's face does sta-bility seem to have reigned, while revolution has been elsewhere the normal order of things. We say deliberately stability, not inaction. China has known during all that time as constant action, often as violent commotion, as other countries, and in many respects not less real progress; had it been stagnant only, had there not been in it a healthy vital action, it must long since have perished in inanity and putrescence; but, far from that, China has seen, within the last two hundred years, one of the happiest and most prosperous periods. Here is a problem for the student of history, of which the interest cannot easily be overstated. How have the Chinese succeeded in finding and maintaining the stable equilibrium which other races have vainly sought? Is it in their character or their peculiar external circumstances, or in the wisdom with which they have harmonized the two, that their strength has lain? As we look upon this venerable structure, the sole survivor of all the fabrics of empire reared by the hands of the men of olden time, we can hardly help wishing that it might have been left to stand until it should fall of itself; that the generations to come might have seen whether it yet retained enough of the recuperative energies which had repeatedly raised it from an estate far lower than that into which it was seeming now to have fallen, to give it a renewed lease of its old life, a return to its ancient prosperity and vigor. That is now no longer

Cutting out a Nerve to Cure Neuralgia

For several years Judge Bay, of this city, has been a great sufferer from facial neuralgia, and to avail himself of any benefit that might possibly result from a change of climate, spent most of 1873 in California, and the last part of 1874 in Colorado, without any material benefit, and on his return from Colorado, Dr. Hodgen cut out a little over one-half inch of the fifth facial perve, and for seven or eight months the Judge experienced entire relief from the disease; but at the expiration of that time it gradually returned upon him with increased severity, until life was almost unbearable. Dr. Hodgen became satisfied that the separate parts of the nerve had united, and he determined to perform a second operation; and on the 7th inst., at the residence of Judge Bay. 3220 Chestnut Street, and in the presence of several medical gentlemen, cut out two inches of the nerve, and removed several collateral branches. The operation lasted fifteen minutes, was exceedingly painful, and, though the Judge declined to take chloroform or any opiate, he stood the knife without flinehing. This operation has been very rarely performed in the West, and from the proximity of the nerve to the eye requires great care and much skill. The judge has had no return of the neuralgio pains, and all the indications are that the operation will prove eminently successful, though it will probably be a week before he

A Very Strange Story.

Two singular incidents, which will furnish nuts to crack to believers in the supernatural, have recently come to light in England in regard to the recent loss of the Avalanche in the British channel. A lad who was a great friend of one of the apprentices who was lost, made arrangements to accompany him down the channel and come ashore with the pilot; but, at the last moment before sailing, he was seized with such an undefinable and ungovernable misgiving that he declined to go, and thus escaped almost certain death. The apprentice who was lost had a retriever dog who was very fond of him, and which answered to a shrill dog-whistle which he carried. On the night of the shipwreck his mother and aunt were in the sitting-room and the dog in the kitchen. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the ladies were startled by hearing a shrill whistle up-stairs, in sound resent bling that of the dog-whistle used by the young man. The deg heard it also, gave his usual recognizing bark, and bounded upstairs to where he supposed his master was. The whistle was heard just about the time the Avalanche went down, and it was heard by two credible witnesses, whose testimony was confirmed by the response made to it by the dog of the lost sailor.

A Tarantula's Nest

The nest of a tarantula (spider) has been struction. It is about three in by two in diameter, built in adobes, the wall being nearly half an inch thick. Inside of this is a projection which nearly divides it into two apartments, about an inch in diameter. The inside is lined with a white downy substance, not unlike velvet, and presents one of the cl-anest and most tidy little households imaginable. But the most curious part of it is a door, which fits into an aperture, and closes it hermetically. The door is secured by a hinge, formed of a like fibrous substance as the lining of the house, and upon which it swings with freedom. The nest is occupied by a dozen little tarantulas. which seem to subsist on a yellow secreted substance that appears upon the walls of the front apartment. The arrangement of the door for the protection of the little inmates indicates great instinctive architectural knowledge.

A Serious Mistake.

An amusing story comes from Milan. young girl about to be married received from an acquaintance, as a wedding present. a little package, which, when she opened it, she found to contain bank-notes for several hundred france. Full of gratitude, she hastened to pay a visit to so generous a friend, and overpowered her with thanks. The friend, amazed at so much gratitude for a present which she knew to be only a little book, began to suspect something, and, going to the drawer from which she had taken the gift, found that she had made a great mistake, and had given to the young bride a large sum of money, which, from its being made up in a similar manner. she had mistaken for the package containing the little book. She hastened to explain, and the poor bride was obliged sadly to re-turn the notes, and with them all the air-

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