

# Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century

A Chronological History of the Stirring Events of the Past One Hundred Years.

1801. Jan. 1—Legislative union established between Great Britain and Ireland.  
Feb. 9—Treaty of peace between France and Austria.  
Feb. 15—Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives because of the electoral vote between himself and Aaron Burr, the latter becoming vice president.  
March 24—Emperor Paul of Russia assassinated.  
May 2—France and Egypt finally defeated by English.

Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France.  
Nov. 22—Ohio admitted to the union. First electric light with carbon points produced in England.

1803. April 20—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,171,531 square miles.  
Aug. 2—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France.

1804. Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitution adopted.  
Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of France.

1805. March 4—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton inaugurated.  
May 25—Napoleon crowned king of Italy at Milan.

June 2—Treaty of peace signed between Tripoli and the United States.  
Oct. 21—English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.

Dec. 2—Battle of Austerlitz. Russians and Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

1806. Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British Isles, ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in English merchandise, and several other things.

Oct. 4—Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena. The sailors formed first trade union in the United States.

1807. Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

1808. Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809. March 4—James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.  
March 15—Embargo act, excepting as to Great Britain and France, repealed.

March 29—Gustavus IV. of Sweden compelled to abdicate.  
April—Alliance between England and Austria against France formed.

July 5—Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram.  
July 6—Pope Pius VII. captured by order of Napoleon and carried prisoner to France.

Sept. 17—Treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia signed at Fredrikshamn.  
Dec. 31—Josephine divorced by Napoleon.

1810. March 11—Napoleon and Maria Louisa married at Vienna.  
June—Third census taken; population, 7,229,881.

1811. March 20—King of Rome, Napoleon II, born.  
July 5—Venezuela declared its independence of Spain.

1812. April 8—Louisiana admitted to the union.  
June 15—U. S. declared war against England.  
Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.

Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Borodino.  
Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French.

1813. March 4—James Madison and Elbridge Gerry inaugurated.  
Aug. 31—Indiana massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mimms, Ala.

Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.  
Oct. 16, 17, 18—Battle of Leipzig, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged.

1814. March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.  
May 3—Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.

May 30—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792.  
Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.

Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.  
Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between Great Britain and United States at Ghent, Belgium.

George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

1815. Jan. 8—British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.  
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.

June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.  
July 8—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king of France.

July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon.  
Sept. 26—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed.  
Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

1816. April 16—United States bank chartered by congress for a 20 year term, capital, \$35,000,000.  
April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress.  
July 6—Ice a quarter of an inch thick formed in Pennsylvania, New York and New England states.

July 9—Argentina Republic declared its independence of Spain.  
Dec. 11—Indiana admitted to the union.  
Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

1817. March 4—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated.  
Dec. 10—Mississippi admitted to the union.

1818. April 14—President approved act establishing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.  
Dec. 3—Illinois admitted to the union.

1819. Feb. 22—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.  
May 21—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. Trip completed in 25 days.  
Dec. 14—Alabama admitted to the union.

1820. Jan. 28—King George III. of England died at Windsor castle, aged 82. His son crowned as George IV. same day.  
March 15—Maine admitted to the union.

Feb. 24—Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Iturbide crowned first emperor as Augustin I. Sept. 24, 1821.

March 5—James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president and vice president for second term.  
April 6—War for Greek independence began against Turkey.

May 5—N. A. poleon died at St. Helena, aged 52.  
July 28—Peru declared its independence of Spain.  
Aug. 7—Queen Caroline of England died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit of her coronation at his court.

Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.  
Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1822. Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed.  
Sept. 7—Brazil declared its independence of Portugal.

1823. March 26—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a republic October 4, 1823.  
Dec. 2—Proclamation by President Monroe declared that for the future the American continents were not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. This constitutes the "Monroe doctrine."

1824. Aug. 4—Bolivia declared its independence of Spain.  
Nov. 3—Tenth presidential election. Of popular vote John Quincy Adams received 10,271; Andrew Jackson, 12,509; W. H. Crawford, 6,262; Henry Clay, 47,987. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president.

1825. Feb. 3—House of representatives voted for president, each state having one vote. Adams received 12, Andrew Jackson, 7, and William H. Crawford, 4.  
May 25—American Unitarian association organized in Boston.

May 29—Count of Artois crowned king of France as Charles X.  
June 17—Corner stone of Bunker's monument laid by Lafayette.  
Oct. 29— Erie canal opened from Buffalo to Albany.

Dec. 1—Emperor Alexander I. of Russia died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor.

1826. Feb. 26—Bela's comet discovered.  
July 4—Ex-President John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

1827. July 5—Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence.

1828. Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 62,025 popular and 173 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 51,129 popular and 52 electoral votes.

1829. April 13—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Catholics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted.  
Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek independence was acknowledged.

1830. July 27—Beginning of second French revolution.  
Sept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English railway lines, opened.

Dec. 26—Belgium's independence acknowledged by allied powers.

1831. Jan. 15—South Carolina railroad, first passenger and freight railroad in United States, opened for traffic.  
July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died in New York, aged 73.

July 25—First successful rasper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va.

1832. March—Black Hawk war begun.  
June 7—First reform bill in England became law. It prevented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the supreme political power in the kingdom.

June 22—First death from cholera in the United States occurred at New York.

July 13—Source of Mississippi discovered by Henry R. Schoolcraft.

July 14—Tariff measures of 1828 partially repealed.  
Nov. 13—Twelfth presidential election. Andrew Jackson received 67,502 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Henry Clay 530,189 popular and 49 electoral votes.

Nov. 14—Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 96.

1833. Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

1834. Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

1835. Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

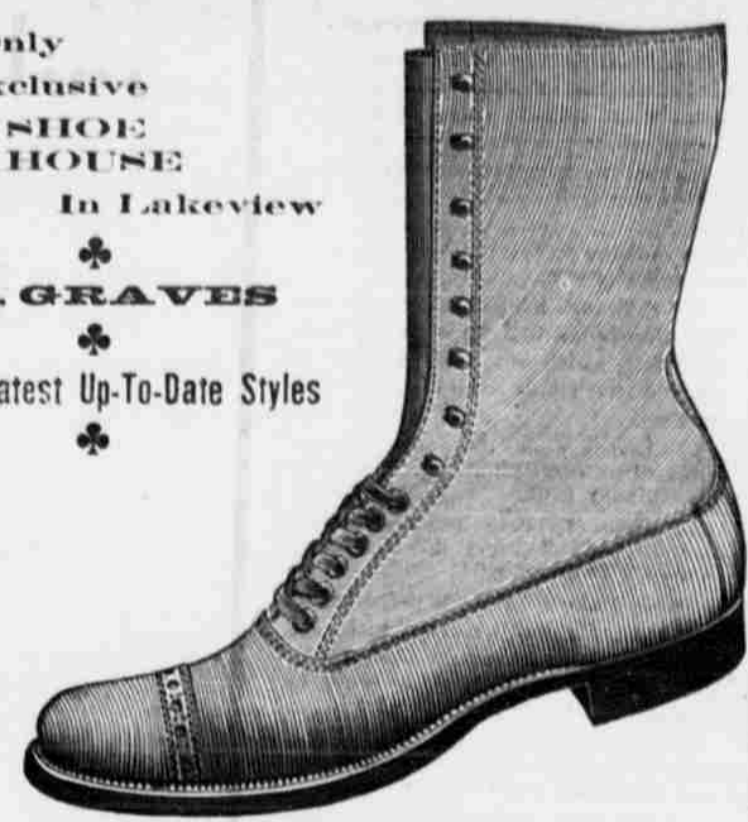
1836. Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

1837. Jan. 12—Napoleon excluded forever from France by law of amnesty.

## THE RED SHOE STORE.

The Only Exclusive SHOE HOUSE In Lakeview  
C. S. GRAVES

All The Latest Up-To-Date Styles



RUSSELL ENGINES BOILERS  
SAW MILLS High Grade Machinery  
THRASHERS STACKERS  
RUSSELL & CO. PORTLAND, OREGON.

## HORRIBLE MISSION SLAUGHTER IN CHINA

Catholic Bishop, His Coadjutors, Four European Priests, Six White and Thirty Native Sisters Fouly Murdered, After Being Betrayed.

A dispatch from Berlin, under date of December 3, says that a special from China to the Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the Province of Shan Si. The first victims, the dispatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

The Governor invited them to his house on the pretense that he would give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the Governor himself poisoned them all. Next the Governor went to the bishop's residence, with a number of soldiers, and seized six Marcelline Sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the Governor poisoned them, and also a number of Chinese priests and thirty Chinese Sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and their two little children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Price and their son, all of the American Board; Mr. and Mrs. Lagren of the Swedish and Miss Eldred, an English woman, were butchered. The story of these murders directly implicated Yu Hsien, the Governor of Shan Si.

As announced in the previous dispatches of the Associated Press of December 1st, members of Li Hung Chang's staff say the Chinese Emperor will probably send Yu Hsien a silk chord, which is an intimation that he must hang himself.

A number of reports have been published of the June massacres in Shan Si, some of the details being too horrible for publication. Men, women and children were butchered. Fifteen Seminarians, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians, who attempted to escape, were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

**Prevails Everywhere.**  
The people of Lake county are not the only sufferers from typhoid, measles and other diseases of epidemic character. While it is generally believed here to be endemic, it is a fact that during this season typhoid, measles and kindred ailments are general throughout the United States, and especially on the Pacific Coast. Some people believe that the violence of the diseases prevalent in Lakeview and vicinity for the past three months was in a great measure caused from the fumes and dust arising out of the debris of the late fire, but, instead, one would naturally suppose that a general burning out of filth and rubbish would rather cleanse the atmosphere than poison it. Doubtless, if the matter were thoroughly looked into and diagnosis made by those competent, the fact would be disclosed that the need of a good sewerage system is more responsible for the prevailing sickness than anything else.

**Kruger Coming to America.**  
It is authoritatively asserted that Paul Kruger and wife will soon come to America to make their home until the Boer arms have been victorious, when he will return to the Transvaal to resume the presidency of the Republic.

Charles I. Roberts seems to be regarded as the best thing in town by the merry little microbes, says the Klamath Express. He has opened up the season with the jaundice—the regular gold standard variety, then took the measles and is now laid up with the mumps, imported from Reno. No other cases of pumps are reported, and it is hoped that they will not become epidemic as the measles did.

Judge Smith of Altamont has purchased the Gold Front building at Klamath Falls, and the Express says that C. D. Wilson & Co. will open therein in the spring the finest equipped saloon in Southern Oregon.

McKinley's plurality in Oregon over Bryan is 13,141, which leads the Yreka Journal to remark that this is a larger plurality, according to population, than 200,000 in Pennsylvania or New York.

In nearly every family one can find a case of rheumatism that claims to know as much about the weather as the government weather prophet.

When a man looks into a mirror he knows how it is himself without being told.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**F. E. SMITH, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Lakeview, Or.  
OFFICE—Boall & Wiley's Drug Store. Calls made promptly day or night.

**E. H. SMITH, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Lakeview, Or.  
OFFICE—Lakeview Drug Co's Store.

**E. D. SPERRY.**  
Attorney-at-Law.  
Lakeview, Or.  
OFFICE—One door south of J. E. Bernard & Son

**J. S. HERNDON, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Lakeview, Oregon  
OFFICE—X. Arzner's Residence.

**I. F. CONN**  
Attorney at Law  
Lakeview, Oregon  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**C. H. DALRYMPLE**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Lakeview, Or.  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**C. H. WATSON**  
Attorney-At-Law.  
Ashland, Oregon.  
Will attend to any civil business entrusted to him in any of the counties of the First Judicial District.

**W. J. MOORE**  
Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public  
Lakeview, Or  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**DR. E. H. RAMSBY**  
Horse Trainer  
Lakeview, Oregon

**DR. C. F. DEMOREST**  
Dentist  
Lakeview, Oregon  
OFFICE—Daily Building.

**DR. HAROLD CLARK**  
Dentist  
Paisley, Oregon

**CHAS. E. MOORE**  
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.  
Resurvey timber lands, Platting and ditch leveling sites and other lands examined for parties living at a distance.  
Lakeview, Oregon.

**SHEEP BRANDS**  
James Barry Brands with Swallow Fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and Blit in right ear. Tar Brand III. Range, Crane Lake. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

Zac Whitworth Brands with Crop off left ear, Half Undercrop off right for ewes; reverse for wethers. Tar Brand W. Range, Fish Creek. Postoffice address, Lakeview, Oregon.

**NEVADA-CALIFORNIA-OREGON RAILWAY**  
In effect October 28, 1900.

No. 1.		No. 2.
9:00 a. m.	Lv. Reno. Ar. 4:30 p. m.	
11:25 a. m.	Ar. Plumas. Ar. 2:15 p. m.	
11:45 a. m.	Lv. Plumas. Ar. 2:15 p. m.	
2:30 p. m.	Ar. Amador. Ar. 11:30 a. m.	
6:30 p. m.	Ar. Termino. Lv. 8:50 a. m.	

T. F. DUNAWAY. J. H. BENNETT.  
V. P. and G. M. V. G. and F. A.

**FINAL PROOF.**  
United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Nov. 9th, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before G. B. Wardwell U. S. Commissioner at Silver Lake, Oregon, on Dec. 26, 1900, viz: Jas. M. Welsh, H. E. No. 2066 for the S<sup>1/2</sup> of Sec. 2, and N<sup>1/2</sup> of Sec. 11, Tp. 33 S., R. 15 E., Willamette Meridian, Oregon. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: S. G. Hadley, R. C. Foster and W. A. Currier all of Paisley, Oregon and A. B. Schroder of Silver Lake. E. M. Brattain, Register.

**FINAL PROOF.**  
Land Office at Lakeview, Or., November 5, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Or., on December 15, 1900, viz: Benjamin F. Branch, H. E. 2023 for the S<sup>1/2</sup> S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27, and N. W. 1/4 Sec. 34, and N. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 35, Tp. 35 S., R. 20 E., Will. Mer., Oregon. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. McKee, Frank Reid, F. E. Harris, H. B. Dunlap, all of Lakeview, Or. E. M. Brattain, Register.

**TIMBER LAND NOTICE.**  
United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, Nov. 8, 1900. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 5, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Lakeview, Or., on December 15, 1900, viz: Benjamin F. Branch, H. E. 2023 for the S<sup>1/2</sup> S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27, and N. W. 1/4 Sec. 34, and N. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 35, Tp. 35 S., R. 20 E., Will. Mer., Oregon. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Wm. McKee, Frank Reid, F. E. Harris, H. B. Dunlap, all of Lakeview, Or. E. M. Brattain, Register.

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CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.