

Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century

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

1833.
Nov. 13—Great meteoric display visible in North America.

1834.
Aug. 1—Slavery abolished in British colonies. Eight hundred thousand slaves freed.

1835.
Sept. 2—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British parliament.

1836.
Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Springfield, Mass.

1836.
March 2—Texas declared its independence. May 14—Mexico acknowledged independence of Texas.

1836.
June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union. June 28—Ex-President James Madison died at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.

1837.
Nov. 8—Thirteenth presidential election. Martin Van Buren elected president with 761,549 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor, William Henry Harrison. Total popular vote, 1,488,305. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

1837.
Jan. 5—Michigan admitted to the union. May 10—All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic.

1838.
First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western railway by Cooke.

1839.
March—Opium war between China and England began.

1840.
Oct. 10—United States bank suspended, causing financial panic.

1840.
Jan. 19—Lieut. Wilkes discovered Antarctic continent.

1840.
Feb. 10—Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

1840.
June—Fifth census taken. Population, 17,062,566.

1840.
July 19—"Britannia," first of the Cunard steamers, arrived at Boston 14 days 8 hours from Liverpool.

1840.
Nov. 10—Fourteenth presidential election. William Henry Harrison received 234 electoral and 1,275,917 popular votes, and Martin Van Buren 60 electoral and 1,128,702 popular votes.

1841.
Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England. During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 25,000 persons, were killed.

1842.
Aug. 29—Peace treaty between England and China signed at Nanking, China. This treaty opened the first ports of China to the trade of the world.

1842.
Oct. 15—First submarine cable laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor.

1843.
Feb. 26—Great comet seen at noon by naked eye in North America.

1844.
June 17—Bunker Hill monument dedicated.

1845.
May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.

1845.
Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election. James K. Polk received 170 electoral and 1,335,334 popular votes. Henry Clay received 105 electoral and 1,271,033 popular votes.

1845.
Feb. 25—Texas annexed by joint resolution. March 3—Florida admitted to the union. June 8—Ex-President Andrew Jackson died, aged 78.

1846.
Dec. 29—Texas admitted to the union as a state.

1846.
April 25—Hostilities between Mexico and United States began by capture of small force of U. S. troops by Mexicans.

1846.
May 11—President Polk announced that state of war existed between United States and Mexico.

1846.
June 15—Treaty signed with Great Britain settling the Oregon boundary dispute.

1846.
June 25—Corn laws of England repealed by parliament. This was practically the beginning of free trade as it exists to-day.

1846.
Sept.—Ellis Howe patented first successful sewing machine.

1846.
Dec. 28—Iowa admitted to the union.

1847.
Feb. 23—Battle of Buena Vista fought; 20,000 Mexicans defeated by 5,000 Americans.

1847.
Sept. 13—City of Mexico occupied by American troops.

1847.
Nov.—Chloroform first used as an anesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh.

1848.
Jan. 19—Gold discovered near Coloma, Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.

1848.
Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California.

1848.
Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died at Washington, aged 81.

1848.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe compelled to abdicate French throne and the second French republic formed.

1848.
May 23—Wisconsin admitted to the union. Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election. Zachary Taylor received 152 electoral votes, and Lewis Cass, of Kentucky, 127 electoral votes.

1849.
March 4—New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

1849.
June 15—Ex-President James K. Polk died at Nashville, Tenn., aged 84.

1850.
April 19—Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed.

1850.
June 1—Seventh census taken; population, 23,191,876.

1850.
July 9—President Taylor died at Washington, aged 66.

1851.
Aug.—Tao-ping rebellion began in China. Sept. 9—California admitted to the union. Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by congress.

1851.
April 29—Trial of electric locomotive built by Alfred Vall with congressional appropriation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour.

1852.
Oct. 5—Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany.

1852.
Nov. 9—Seventeenth presidential election held. Franklin Pierce received 84 electoral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42 electoral votes.

1852.
Dec. 2—French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III.

1853.
Jan. 29—Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie de Montijo.

1853.
March 24—Oath of office as vice president administered to William R. King by Consul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.

1853.
April 18—Vice President William R. King died at Cahawba, Ala., aged 67.

1853.
Oct. 5—Turkey declared war against Russia. This was the beginning of the Crimean war.

1853.
Dec. 20—Treaty providing for purchase of territory south of the Gila river from Mexico approved. Extent of purchase, 45,535 square miles; consideration to Mexico, \$10,000,000.

1854.
April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.

1854.
May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compromise act of 1820.

1854.
Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the Crimea.

1855.
Sept. 9—Sevastopol evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the French and English.

1856.
March 30—Treaty of peace between England, France, Sardinia and Turkey and Russia in Paris. This closed the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteed the independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in battle.

1856.
Nov. 4—Eighteenth presidential election held. James Buchanan received 174 electoral votes. John C. Fremont 114 and Millard Fillmore 8.

1857.
May 11—Mutiny of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massacred.

1857.
Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying submarine cable. Start made from Valencia bay, Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandoned until the following year.

1858.
May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union. June 19—Gwallor taken by the English from the Sepoy rebels. This practically closed the rebellion in India.

1858.
July 4—Alexander II of Russia issued proclamation freeing serfs on the imperial domains.

1858.
Aug. 5—First Atlantic cable completed. Oct. 5—First overland mail from San Francisco reached St. Louis. Time, 24 days, 18 hours.

1859.
Feb. 14—Oregon admitted to the union. April 26—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.

1859.
May 16—Emperor Napoleon III took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.

1859.
June 4—Austrians defeated by French and Sardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 27,000 men.

1859.
Dec. 2—John Brown hanged at Charleston, W. Va.

1859.
Nov. 10—Definite treaty of peace signed between Austria and England. Peace recognized by Austria.

1860.
May 11—Garibaldi landed at Marsala, Sicily. On May 11 he proclaimed himself dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel.

1860.
This was the beginning of the war for Italian unity.

1860.
May 19—Abraham Lincoln nominated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago.

1860.
June—Eighth census taken. Population, 23,443,241.

1860.
July 12—French and English allies capture Peking, China.

1860.
Oct. 24—Treaty of peace signed at Zurich. Italian nationality recognized by Austria.

1860.
Nov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Lincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,262 popular votes. John C. Breckenridge 72 electoral and 847,814 popular votes; John Bell 39 electoral and 857,309 popular votes, and Stephen A. Douglas 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes.

1861.
Feb. 4—Confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Six states represented.

1861.
Feb. 9—Jefferson Davis chosen president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of Southern Confederacy.

1861.
April 15—Fort Sumter fired upon. First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. He committed suicide soon after close of the war.

1861.
April 19—President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.

1861.
July 21—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run.

1862.
Jan. 1—Government suspended specie payment.

1862.
March 9—Battle between Monitor and Merrimack at Hampton Roads.

1862.
July 24—Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwood, N. Y., aged 80.

1862.
Oct. 8—Count Otto von Bismarck appointed prime minister of Prussia.

1862.
Dec. 21—West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

1863.
Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeing slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,120,000.

1863.
Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were more than 35,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 15,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder in 1863.

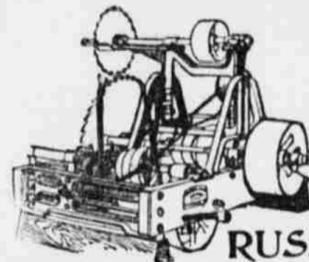
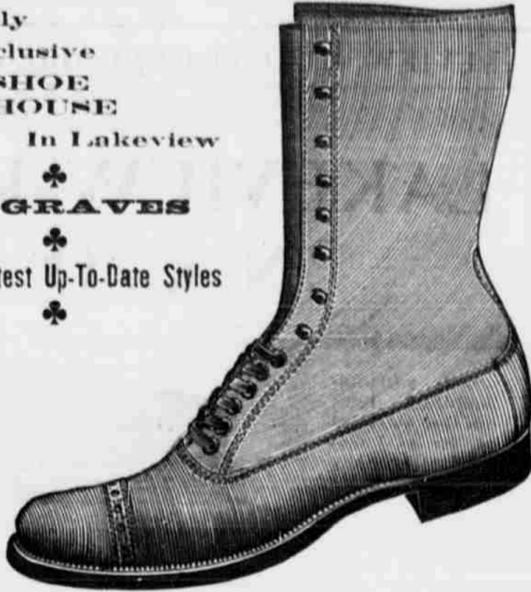
1863.
July 1-2-3—Confederate army, numbering 25,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 75,000 men.

1863.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ of habeas corpus.

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SHE OWNS THE BED.

Mrs. Tremper's Husband Cuts Off Her Credit and the Plucky Woman "Gets Back."

Middleton, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The following notices appear in the Liberty Register newspaper today and tell eloquently why this couple has found marriage a failure:

Whereas, my wife, Helen, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

J. T. TREMPER.

And, whereas, that the said bed above mentioned belongs to me and is still in my possession; and whereas, the said board was nothing to brag about, anyway; and whereas such as it was has let my husband and he, it and not me; and whereas, the only other board now running at large and unchallenged was a half-paid for table, which has disappeared with the alleged provider and non owner of the bed aforesaid; and whereas, the aforesaid trust, as above said, was never operative; therefore be it resolved that my husband never had any bed and but a very meager amount of trust, and not more than half a board to protect; and be it resolved furthermore, that he be allowed to hustle for new board, a place to lay his head and such trust as God and man may see fit to endure; and be it further and lastly resolved, that undertakers are not barred on the aforesaid, lastly named trust.

HELEN TREMPER.

Seeds That Surely Grow.

The cost of seeds compared with the value of the crop is so small that a few cents saved by buying second rate seeds will amount to many dollars lost when the harvest is gathered. Farmers have found out by many costly failures what a risky thing it is to buy seeds without being pretty sure that they are reliable and true to name. The latest catalogue of the seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, Mich., is a reminder that thousands of farmers in the United States and Canada have pinned their faith to the reputation of this great firm. During a business career approaching half a century in time Ferry's seeds have won an annual increase in popularity, which is perhaps the best evidence that they grow and give satisfaction. Ferry's seed Annual for 1901 is a useful guide in selecting seeds for the farm, the truck garden and the flower garden. It is sent free on application.

Treat yourself to a pair of those handsome Keith shoes, at Charlie Graves' Red Shoe House.

"Dienkelspell" (George Hobart) in the Chicago American: "No successful man can ever count his friends. It is only der man dot fails dot can count dem, and dere is no danger dot he vill sprain his voice vile he is doing it. Success is der hot-house vare de flowers of flattery grow. Sweet odors squeeze out through der windows, and der whole world wishes to get inside und help der lucky owner to pluck der roses. Failure is an ice-house, and all dot flourishes dere is der frozen face und a kick in der back part of der vaist-coat ven der owner vas nod looking."

CHRISTMAS GREETING

Before The Examiner appears again happy, joyous Christmas day, with all its sweet and tender memories, will have passed. Friends and neighbors will meet one another and exchange happy greeting. Mementoes of friendship and good will in the shape of Christmas gifts will be exchanged according to the time-honored custom; the good men of the pulpit will tell over again the beautiful story of the birth of Christ in the stable at Bethlehem, and Christians will bow their heads in prayer and offer thanks for the mercies of God; the Christmas feast will have been partaken of; families long parted will hold reunion; the business man will take a part of the day to spend in the bosom of his family and the day will have been passed in love, joy and devotion. The Examiner hopes that there is not a single human being or a family within the scope of its circulation who cannot and will not be happy on this Christmas day.

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS.

Twenty-five Years' Use Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale by Lee Beall, druggist.

A Harney county man, preparing to start to Lakeview after winter supplies, was accosted by his good wife thusly: "Now, don't forget, while ye'er in Lakeview to git some of them electric light plants we been heern so much about. I see the town council of Lakeview air goin' to manifactor 'em, and we kin jes as well raise 'em ourselves, and save kerosene."

Many persons have had the experience of Mr. Peter Sherman, of North Stratford, N. H., who says: "For years I suffered torture from chronic indigestion, but Kodol Dyspepsia Cure made a well man of me." It digests what you eat and is a certain cure for dyspepsia and every form of stomach trouble. It gives relief at once, even in the worst cases, and can't help but do you good. Lakeview Drug Co.

"In the Toils," a fine drama, is to be presented by home talent at Eagleview, Modoc county, to-morrow evening.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. 38-1yr

E. W. Grove
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

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Physician and Surgeon.
Lakeview, Or.
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Dentist.
Paisley, Oregon

SHEEP BRANDS

James Barry Brands with Swallow Fork in right ear for ewes; reverse for wethers. Some ewes Square Crop and Bit 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 V. 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	4:40 p. m. Arr. Plumas
11:25 a. m. Arr. Plumas	2:15 p. m. Lv. Plumas
11:45 a. m. Lv. Plumas	2:15 p. m. Arr. Amelco
2:30 p. m. Arr. Amelco	11:30 a. m. Lv. Plumas
6:20 p. m. Arr. Plumas	8:50 a. m. Lv. Reno

T. F. DUNAWAY. J. H. BERRY.
V. P. and G. M. G. F. and P. 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. 2008 for the 81/2 of NE 1/4 Sec. 2, and N 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 11, Tp. 25 S., R. 15 E., Willamette Meridian, Oregon. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: R. G. Hadley, R. C. Foster and W. A. Currier all of Paisley, Oregon and A. B. Schroeder of Silver Lake. E. M. Bratton, 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 3, 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, Frank Grohs of Langell Valley, county of Klamath, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 280, for the purchase of the NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section No. 8 in Township No. 41 S., Range No. 15 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Lakeview, Oregon on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1901. He names his witnesses: J. W. Green, of Lakeview, Oregon; F. A. Fitzpatrick of Lakeview, Oregon; S. Hecker of Langell Valley, E. Duncan of Langell Valley. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 19th day of January, 1901. E. M. Bratton, Register.

FERRY'S SEEDS

You know what you're planting when you plant Ferry's Seeds. If you buy cheap seeds you can't be sure. Take no chances—get Ferry's. Dealers everywhere sell them. Write for 1901 Seed Annual—mailed free.

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