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P. JACK, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, APPLEGATE, OREGON.

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B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

DR. J. M. TAYLOR, DENTIST, ASHLAND, OREGON.

WILL JACKSON, DENTIST, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

BERTHOLD ROSTEL, Asst. SURGEON of the German Army, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

PROFESSIONAL HAIR-CUTTER, IN ORTH'S BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

GIBBS & STEARNS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

BIG BUTTE STEAM SAW MILL, J. P. PARKER, BIG BUTTE, OGN.

EDGING, MOULDING, RUSTIC SIDING, FLOORING, SHINGLES, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN full charge of this business and is prepared to furnish the public with a first-class quality of Brandy, Wine and Cider.

CITY BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS FULLY prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable prices.

THE ASHLAND Wool Manufacturing Co. JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

NEW LIVERY STABLE BACK OF COURT HOUSE.

MANNING AND WEBB, Proprietors.

NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA BY WAY OF THE ROSEBURG & COOS BAY STAGELINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW running a daily line of four-horse stages between Roseburg and Coos City.

ASHLAND AND LINKVILLE. H. F. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

BLACKSMITHING! DAVE CRONEMILLER. BACK AT THE OLD STAND.

P. DONEGAN GENERAL BLACKSMITHING. PORTLAND, OREGON.

HORSE SHOEING. S. R. TAYLOR, PROP.

BENEDICT HOUSE. APPLEGATE, OREGON.

PHOENIX DISTILLERY AND SALOON. J. L. HOCKETT, Prop.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN full charge of this business and is prepared to furnish the public with a first-class quality of Brandy, Wine and Cider.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. BERRY & PLACE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAME.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR OF THIS school will commence about the end of August, and is divided in four sessions.

CITY MARKET. N. FICKE, Proprietor.

CITY BAKERY AND SALOON. IN MASONIC BUILDING, OREGON ST.

EUREKA MILLS. SITUATED ON BEAR CREEK SEVEN miles north-east of Jacksonville.

LATHES AND SHINGLES BY THE MILLION! THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY the market with sawed lathes and shingles from his mill.

BLACKSMITHING -AND- HORSE - SHOEING. Barneburg & Kincaid.

HAVING LEASED THE SHOP FORMERLY occupied by Mat Shannon we ask a share of the public patronage.

DAVID LINN, GENERAL UNDERTAKER, AND DEALER IN COFFIN TRIMMINGS.

COFFINS FURNISHED ON THE shortest notice and cheaper than any other establishment in Southern Oregon.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. BERRY & PLACE.

REAMSBROS., CALIFORNIA ST., JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

AHEAD AS USUAL!! BY ADOPTING A CASH BASIS!! THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LARGEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

GREATEST VARIETY TO SELECT FROM IN Any On Store in Southern Oregon or Northern California.

ALL FOR CASH!! OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF FALL & WINTER DRY-GOODS, FANCY GOODS.

LADIES' CAL. MADE CLOAKS. WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE ladies to the fact that we have now on hand the largest and best selected assortment of ladies' dress goods.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY.

A FULL LINE OF ASHLAND GOODS. PAIN AND FREIGHT WAGONS. Plows, Gang Plows & Sulky Plows.

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THE TANGLED SKEL. Two men were talking by the sea Of what had been, and what might be; And as the first his hopes made known The tide upon the bar made moon.

"The boon I ask of Fate is fame— A world-known and an honored name. I ask not love. Let that pass by If fame be mine—that cannot die. Those in the valley seek for love; My feet must seek the heights above."

"I ask not fame," the other said; "What matters praise when I am dead? Be mine the boon of love and home, From which my feet may never roam; The lowliest path will please me; If Love be there to walk with me."

"Ab! strange indeed the ways of Fate; The tangled threads will not come straight Love came to him who asked for fame— The world has never heard his name; With wife and children by his side, His neighbors think him satisfied; But by his hearth he often hears The great world's praises in his ears, And wonders vaguely which were best; The hill's wide view or the valley's rest."

To him who asked for love and home Came fate, and ever he must roam; Through all the world his fame is known, But he goes on unloved, alone. Men envy him. They cannot know The human heart that hungers so For love and home. Below he sees, With longing eyes, the valley's peace; But up the hill he climbs alone— He asked for bread, and found a stone.

Oh! sorely tangled skein of Fate! Some time, God grant, the threads come straight!

NEW GAME LAW. Following is the new game law adopted by the last Legislature, and approved by the Governor:

Section 1. Section 626 of the Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 626. Every person who, in any of the counties of the State between the fifteenth day of September, in each year, hunts, pursues, takes, kills or destroys quails, partridges or grouse, or any kind of duck or rail marsh hens, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every person who, at any time, takes, gathers or destroys the eggs of any mallard, wood or summer duck, red-head, teal, gadwall or gray duck or any other species of wild duck, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every person who shall have any of the aforesaid game, or any male deer or buck, or any female deer or doe, or any antelope, elk or mountain sheep in his possession at any time when it is unlawful to kill the same, as provided by this section, or by Section 628 of the Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and proof of the possession of any of the aforesaid game at any time when it is unlawful to kill the same within the county where the same is found, shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, that the person or persons in whose possession the same is found, took, killed or destroyed the same in the county wherein the same is found, during the period when it was unlawful to kill or destroy the same.

Sec. 2. Section 631 of said Penal Code of the State of California is hereby amended to read as follows: 631. Any person or persons who shall, at any time, net, pound, weir, cage or trap any quail, partridge or grouse, and retain in his own possession, or sell, or give away the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

OREGON KIDNEY TEA. Read the following testimonials, not from persons 3,000 miles away, whom nobody knows, but from well known and trustworthy citizens of Oregon, whose names, written with their own hands, can be seen at our office:

HARRISBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879. THE OREGON KIDNEY TEA has done my wife as much if not more good than any of the many remedies she has used for pains in the back and I believe it to be a good remedy for the diseases which it is recommended for.

HARRISBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879. Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe pain in my back. I bought a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and by the time I had used one-half of it was entirely relieved and have not been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.

HOW BRILLIANT GEMS ARE CUT. In a recent conversation with a "Tribune" reporter the agent of the Morse diamond cutting company, related a number of interesting facts respecting the diamond products in various parts of the world.

"When the report was made public," he said, "that diamonds could be manufactured in the laboratory, people became timid about investing large sums of money in valuable brilliants. During the last holiday season, in consequence a great many cheap diamonds were sold. But the depression was only temporary, in fact, valuable stones, but in the rough and in the form of brilliants, are appreciating in value all the time. It is not thought possible by diamonds to produce diamonds of any practical value. As yet, it is only claimed that crystals of a very minute size—not larger than a grain of sand—have been produced by chemical processes. Should the chemist succeed in making diamonds of a size sufficiently large to cut, it would cost as much to bring them into the requisite shape as it does the stones found in nature. As long as small crystals only are produced the discovery amounts to nothing. There are natural diamonds, such as are used in the mechanical arts by lapidaries and jewelers, that sell as low as a dollar a piece."

"Where are the diamonds mainly produced that are sold in New York?" "The principal diamond fields of the world are in South Africa and in Brazil. Owing to the great production in the Kimberly mines in South Africa and the consequent reduction in price, the Brazil mines are not worked so much as formerly. A few stones are found in India, some small ones in China, and occasionally one has been found in California. It is claimed that one or two have been found in Indiana and one or two in Georgia. But those that have been sent from Georgia have turned out to be either beryl or common crystal. The peculiarity of the great Kimberly mines—which are now 360 feet below the surface and cover a large area—is that the diamonds are found imbedded in steatite or soapstone. Those found in the Bahia district in Brazil—which is about 400 miles below Rio Janeiro—are usually imbedded in a conglomerate composed of small pebbles.

"The diamonds which are not fit to cut for gems are used for mechanical purposes. Those most used are what are called carbons from the Bahia district. They are irregular in shape and of a dark brown color, about the size of a hazel nut. When broken there is a gray fracture. They were discovered many years before they were known to have any value. Since the discovery that they were diamonds by an Amsterdam diamond cutter they have risen in price to \$8 a carat and more. They are used in boring millstones and in diamond drills. Another variety, known as Brazilian boart, is too poor to cut, and is used for drilling. They are of different colors, and vary in size from a pin head to a pea. These little white ones, too small for gems, have good cutting angles, and are used by lithographers and book-note engravers in preparing plates. The labor connected with cutting and polishing a diamond adds greatly to its cost. Some are very difficult to shape and polish. A particular seven-carat diamond took seven months' labor—more or less work every day—to get it cut and polished ready for the jeweler, and sold at a loss of \$1,000. Such diamonds are not crystallized in regular planes, and may be compared to a knotty piece of wood. As a rule, however, diamonds have regular cleavage planes. The cutter just makes a line on the face of the stone where he wishes to cut with the point or angle of another diamond. Then he uses a short instrument of steel and a mallet to effect the cleavage."

"Is every stone cut into the same general form?" "They all have the same number of facets—fifty-six—but may be round at the girdle (circumference) or oblong, according to the original shape of the stone. They are cut, as a rule, with as little waste as possible."

"To what extent does color affect the value of brilliants?" "The white are the most brilliant, and consequently the most valuable. Tinted stones are less valuable, but a diamond of positive pink or a green color commands a high price."

An American engineer, who being engaged in the construction of a railway in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities for examining the Great Wall to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of this wonderful work: The wall is 1,728 miles long, eighteen feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of between 200 and 300 yards, towers rise up, twenty-five to thirty feet high and twenty-four feet in diameter. On the top of the walls and on both sides of it are masonry parapets to enable the defenders to pass unseen from one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground, sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and smaller rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of larger streams strong flanking towers are placed.

THE USE OF THE RIGHT HAND.—The superior use of the right hand in the affairs of life is the heritage of ages. There are many operations that require the use of but one hand; and it seems but natural that in the process of time that one should have taken the lead in their performance, and the tendency has been transmitted. Children generally show a disposition to use the right hand more than the left. We agree with you that we should be able to use both hands with equal facility. Some men do appear to be ambidextrous. There are anatomists who claim that the left hemisphere of the brain has a controlling influence in mental life, and for that reason the right side of the body is more exercised than the left. There is some reason to believe there is more exercised than the other, and it is usually the left that dominates, but both are essential to completeness and harmony of mental operations.

VOODOOISM.—The following is a sample of Democratic Voodooism as related by the New York "Times," as occurring at Cincinnati a few days ago: Two attempts have been made during the past forty-eight hours to kill Eph Holland, the famous gambler and leader of the gang of repeaters which carried Cincinnati for Tilden in 1876. Friday afternoon Jake Aug, a noted keeper of a pool room and Democratic politician, shot at Holland on Vine street. At an early hour this morning an attempt was made to assassinate Holland at his residence on Colaga street. He has lately worked against the Democrats and threatened to make disclosures. Since his change of front he has received notices warning him to leave the country, and he declares that a plan has been formed to kill him before the National Convention meets. He says he has some facts to relate when that body meets that certain Democrats of prominence are determined shall not be related.

AN INDIAN JOKE.—You would hardly expect to find wit among the Indians, and yet they are just as human as the rest of us, and in spite of their stoicism indulge in a joke now and then which has a flavor of its own. During a banquet given by the pale faces to several red men, one of the Indians took a spoonful of mustard, supposing it to be some delicacy. The tears came to his eyes. He could die without flinching, but a spoonful of mustard was something which even his heroic soul could not endure, so he wept profusely, even as white men do sometimes. The chief, who sat opposite, asked him why he cried. He naturally replied that he was thinking of his old father, who died a horrible death. A few minutes after, the chief himself fell upon the mustard pot, and swallowed more than was necessary. The tears came into his eyes, too. A thousand tomahawks were nothing, but the pungent quality of the mustard made him weep like a child.

"And why do you cry?" asked the first victim, with savage delight in his tones. "Well," was the quick reply, "I am crying because you were not killed when your father was."

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