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THE UNDERSIGNED IS FULLY prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner and at reasonable prices. HOT OR COLD BATHS. Can be had at this place at all hours of the day. GEORGE SCHUMPP.

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BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS AND HOSIERY, Made of the very best

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Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. Send them in and give our goods a trial. ASHLAND WOOLEN MFG CO.

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HAVING LATELY FITTED UP THE CON- mercially adapted to the horse and carriage business. Horses boarded, and the best care bestowed on them.

July 14, 1880. R. ISH, E. CATON.

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 Bay making the through trip in twenty-four hours. Stages leave Roseburg every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 A. M., and make close connection with San Francisco steamer twice a week.

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AM NOW RUNNING A DAILY LINE between the above points, leaving Ashland with coach on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning every day on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week a break-board will start from Ashland returning on the following day.

BLACKSMITHING! DAVE CRONEMLLER. BIK AT THE OLD SPID.

AM NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL work in my line cheaper than ever, and in fact will do it cheaper than any other shop in Southern Oregon.

PHOENIX DISTILLERY AND SALOON, Phoenix, Ogn. 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.

PURCHASING Of every description made with promptitude and taste. Infants' clothing a specialty. References in all parts of the country. Circulars giving full information sent on receipt of stamp. Address Mr. or Mrs. J. A. Richardson, 24 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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AHEAD AS USUAL!! BY ADOPTING A CASH BASIS!!

THE GREATEST REDUCTION IN PRICES

AND THE LARGEST STOCK

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' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERE, AND DIAGONALS, SILKS, AND SATINS, BOOTS & SHOES, CLOTHING, ETC.,

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 and FANCY GOODS of every description in Southern Oregon, and we will hereafter make this line of goods our specialty and sell them at

Cheaper than the Cheapest. To the gentleman we will say, if you want a No. 1 SUIT OF CLOTHES you must go to Reames Bros. to buy them as we claim to have the best STOCK OF CLOTHING in Jackson county and will allow none to undersell us.

These goods were all purchased by a member of our firm from FIRST CLASS Houses in San Francisco and New York and we will warrant every article and will be as cheap for cash as any house in the county.

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY.

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

In fact everything from the finest needle to a threshing-machine. Give us a call and judge for yourselves as to our capacity of furnishing goods as above.

The way to make money is to save it. To save it buy cheap. To buy cheap pay cash for your goods and buy of REAMES BROS.

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

COFFINS FURNISHED ON THE shortest notice and cheaper than at any other establishment in Southern Oregon. Parmenture of all kinds kept on hand or made to order.

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. IRON WORKING TOOLS. STEAM ENGINES. BERRY & PLACE. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THAT PROPHECY. At the request of several of our subscribers we republish the famous "Mother Shipton's Prophecy." It is said that it was first published in 1488, and all the events predicted in it, save the last, which is to happen in the near future, have come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go, And accidents fill the world with woe, Around the world the thimb shall fly— In the twinkling of an eye. Water shall yet more wonders do. Now strange, yet shall be true. The world upside down shall be, And gold be found at roof of tree, Thro' hills men shall ride, And no horse or ass shall be at his side, Under water men shall walk, Small ride, shall sleep, shall talk, In the air men shall be seen, In white, in black, in green, Iron in water shall float, As easy as a wooden boat. Gold shall be found and found In a world that's not now known, Fire and water shall wonders do. England at last shall admit a Jew. The world to an end shall come In eighteen hundred and eighty one, DOES HE REPRESENT THEM?

When a great party chooses a standard-bearer, if it has faith in its principles and means to stand honestly and manfully by them, it will select a man who fairly represents the organization and is known to be in sympathy with its spirit and purposes.

Has the Democratic party this in nominating General Hancock? Did it not sincerely aid in good faith in selecting a Union General for its candidate? If it really admires and honors him for his loyalty, how is it that it is so largely represented in Congress by rebel brigadiers? Wherever the party has been strong enough to be able to act freely and according to its true inclinations, it has chosen candidates who were either active in the cause of the Confederacy or who were known sympathizers with it. The obvious truth is that the Union General was placed in nomination not to represent Democratic principles, but to disguise them, and because the party managers knew that no candidate identified with the history of the party during the last twenty years could be elected. Hence, they threw overboard their really representative statesmen and adopted a professional soldier without a civil record, and who has never been known either in the Democratic councils or the councils of the nation. This course was dishonest, insincere and cowardly. It was an acknowledgment that they knew they could not succeed if they marched under their true colors. It was, in short, a mere trick to win the election under false pretenses. Who is so shallow as to believe that the Southern delegates, representing constituencies that for the last eight years had never sent a Union man to Congress, could have been persuaded to vote for General Hancock at Cincinnati upon any other consideration except that of absolute political necessity? Nothing short of the clear perception of this obvious necessity could have secured the votes of the solid South for an officer of the Federal army. The people who ostracized General Longstreet for doing in sincerity and honor what they hypocritically professed to do—that is for accepting the results of reconstruction—and who have more recently ridiculed and denounced him for taking office at the hands of President Hayes, cannot expect to be credited for disinterested motives when they pretend that General Hancock is their enthusiastic choice for the Presidency. Daniel Dougherty, in nominating the successful candidate before the Convention, did indeed promise in behalf of the South "the wild, sweet music of the Rebel cheer" should be heard in the canvass on behalf of the Union General, and that "the divided tribes who have come down from the mountain of secession will roll in one mighty and undivided stream for the regeneration of this nation." But we cannot help believing that there would be more heartiness in that "wild, sweet music" if the cheer were for J. E. Davis; and there is too much reason to suspect that the "regeneration" to which the "tribes of secession" look forward means another reconstruction under the auspices of Confederate politicians, which shall leave no trace of that reconstruction for acquiescing in which General Longstreet has been subjected to such merciless persecution.—S. F. Chronicle.

JAMES A. GARFIELD. BY HENRY M. FIELD, EDITOR NEW YORK "EVANGELIST."

The great convention at Chicago, to which the politicians have been looking forward with such eagerness for months past, has come and gone, leaving many surprises behind it. Like some preceding conventions, it has confounded the calculations of the wisest political seers, who have found all their prophecies fulfilled, their sagacity proved to be folly, and their towering ambitions brought to naught. In some respects the result has been not unlike that in the same city twenty years ago when the nomination of Mr. Seward was defeated, and Abraham Lincoln for the first time appeared as a striking figure in American politics. Now, as then the aspiring hopes of those who stood foremost—and, as they thought, almost alone—in the race, are disappointed; and in place of the expectant "heirs to the succession," one comes to the front who, like Lincoln, is a stalwart "son of the forest," whom the leaders had left quite out of their calculations.

Of course the eyes of the country are at once turned upon the new candidate, and a million voices ask, who and what is he? In this case it cannot be pretended that he is "a dark horse," in the sense that he was before quite unknown. On the contrary, few of our public men have been more prominently before the country from the time that he entered the army at the beginning of the war, through his military career, and his long service in Congress, till the hour of his nomination at Chicago. For seventeen years he has been a member of the House of Representatives, in a position where a man very soon finds his level; where the strong naturally come to the front, while the weak as naturally fall to the rear. Such a position is one to expose a man's weakness and incapacity, if it does not show his ability and character. When a record he has made for himself in this position is a part of the history of the country.

But we do not propose to speak of Gen. Garfield as the public know him, but as we know him, giving our own personal expressions for what they are worth. While the "Evangelist" takes no part in political contests, yet it is not indifferent to the character of our public men, and feels it to be a duty to contribute, as far as possible, to the information of its readers, in regard to those for whom their votes are asked. With Gen. Garfield we have had a personal acquaintance for many years. He is a graduate of our Alma Mater, and we have met him at Commencements, as well as in Washington. Not long ago he told us very simply and modestly the story of his early life, of his struggles how to get an education; how after studying in Ohio, he decided to come to an Eastern College, and wrote to several Presidents to ask for information; and how the kind letter he received from Dr. Hopkins decided him to go to Williams College. It was a happy choice. Entering the junior class, he was there but two years, but during that time he had the invaluable instruction of that eminent teacher; and probably there is no man living for whom he feels more sincere veneration—a feeling of mingled respect and affection—than his old teacher, so honored and beloved, President Mark Hopkins.

In College he was one of the foremost. We have seen it stated in some paper that the richer students looked down on him because of his poverty. But this we must believe to be a pure invention. At any rate, if a few smiled at the rough figure and coarse garments of the uncouth Westerner, he soon inspired a different feeling. There is no purer democracy in the world than in an American College—no place where young men who are "stuck up," as the phrase is, elated by their wealth or social position, are sooner "taken down." Money counts for little when brought in comparison, or in contrast, with personal qualities. The thing which College students respect most are muscle and brains, physical strength and intellectual capacity. Garfield had both. He could hold his own anywhere—on the ball-ground, or in a rough and tumble, as well as in the classroom. If anybody affected to "look down" upon him, the supercilious youth would soon be taught to "look up" from his own position lying flat on his back. But he commanded respect not only by his strength and courage, but by his standing in his class. He was a good scholar, and especially a good debater; and when to these qualities it be added that he was also a devout Christian, it may well be supposed that his personal influence was excellent. The deference which College boys feel for physical prowess, gives those who possess this only an evil ascendancy. There is no more dangerous man in such an institution than a great, hulking fellow, who, with his strength of limb, is vulgar and profane—a coarse, swearing, swaggering bully. Such a man sometimes demoralizes a whole College. But when one comes among young men, a giant in strength, yet pure of heart and clean of tongue, his physical qualities give a prodigious momentum to his religious influence.

Graduating in 1856, the young student returned to Ohio to engage in teaching, and occasionally in preaching, for the family belonged to the sect of Disciples, or Campbellites, which requires no ordination, and no course of theological study; and as he had special "gifts" for speaking in public, he "exercised his gifts" in the gatherings of his brethren. It was at this time that he married a lady who, though extremely modest and retiring, is well known to be highly educated, and full of the best womanly sense as well as womanly feeling. She has had a great influence over his subsequent career; and it is to the honor of the man that he ascribes much of his success to his wife. From these peaceful and domestic scenes, and this quiet life, he was called by the breaking out of the war. The moment the country was in danger, and had need of her sons, he entered the field, and rose to distinction. To this portion of his career we have no need to refer, as the chroniclers will recount it in the fullest details. We shall never forget an evening which he spent with us at Willard's in Washington, at the close of the war, when he gave us a long and interesting account of the Battle of Chickamauga, in which he had taken part. The description was so minute and so vivid, that it has remained in our memory, leaving an impression more distinct than we have of any other battle of the war. He was the chief of staff of Gen. Rosecrans, and when the army was defeated, and retiring in hot haste from the field, he heard the sound of cannon in the distance, which told him that Gen. Thomas, who commanded the left, was still fighting to save the fortunes of the day, and turning his horse, he rode straight to that part of the field, thinking perhaps like Napoleon at Marengo, that "though one battle was lost, that there was time to gain another, and remained with that great commander till his stubborn resistance saved the army.

Since the war Gen. Garfield's place has been in Congress, where he has been seen and known of all who have visited Washington. There he has gradually risen to the position of the leader of his party in the House of Representatives, not by pushing or ambition, but by the natural ascendancy accorded to superior ability. No man could command such a position, and hold it, without talents of a higher order, the possession of which is now conceded to him by all—not only those of his own but of the opposite party.

But no degree of success has ever changed the man. He has always been the same—simple in character and modest in manner, though with the consciousness of strength which comes with long experience of his power, yet with an utter absence of arrogance and pretension. He is pre-eminently the man of the people. Born in a very humble home, among the poor, all his sympathies are with them. He has no more pride than Lincoln had. Indeed there are many points of resemblance in the characters, as well as in the careers, of the two men.

And now if we were to sum up in one word the impression which he makes upon us, it would be that of his thorough MANLINESS. He is every inch a man. There is something manly in his very physique. Tall in person, broad-chested and strong-limbed, he has the figure of an athlete. His head is large, and the expression of his face one of mingled intelligence and kindness. He has an open countenance—one in which we can detect no lines of craft and cunning, but which shows a frank and open nature, that scorps guile and trickery and deceit. If there

be anything in physiognomy—if we can read the mind in the face—we say, this is a true, brave, honest man, who would serve his country in any station, legislative or executive, with the same manly courage which heshowed in the field.

But there is more in his countenance even than intelligence and simplicity of character. There is another thing which goes with true manliness—great sweetness and gentleness, something which shows under a frame of iron a heart which we do not always find sited with sterner qualities. It is a face, in short, which indicates one who is brave as a lion and gentle as a woman. Such is the hero of the hour. We repeat he is "every inch a man"—big-brained, big-breasted, and big-hearted—a man to love as a companion, and to follow as a leader.

Such is he who, in the full vigor of his manhood—he is not yet fifty—is nominated for President of the United States. Should he be elected to that office, we are sure that he would carry into his new position the same qualities which he has shown hitherto, and that as the head of the government, he would pursue the same straightforward course, and maintain the manly simplicity and integrity of the early days of the Republic.

The Prussian Wends, the remnant of a Slavic race once established in Germany retain some of the grossest superstitions of their pagan ancestors. The belief is general among them that the heart or liver of a dead infant or maiden of tender years, brewed with certain herbs into a beverage, will cure diseases or inspire the passion of love in the consumers. The practical result of this belief is the constantly recurrent violation of the grave's sanctity and the mutilation of the corpses secretly disinterred. Recently the graves in the new cemetery of Weissensee were broken open during the night, the coffins contained in them forced, and the bodies of an unmarried girl and a male infant discovered next morning by the guardians of the burial ground, mangled in the most revolting manner, the cavity of the chest, in both cases, having been completely emptied of its contents. A rigid search for the perpetrators of this ghastly offense is being instituted by the gendarmerie of the Weissensee district, but with small hope of success, as the superstitious savages who have, upon several occasions within the last few years, committed similar outrages, have hitherto invariably escaped detection.

Wonderful changes are taking place in Palestine. Mr. Schick, surveyor of buildings in Jerusalem, in a late report says ruined houses have been restored or rebuilt by individuals or companies, and buildings on the Peabody plan have been erected by associations. The streets are now lighted, and for an Eastern city kept exceptionally clean, and the aqueduct from the pools of Solomon has been restored, and the water brought thence to the city. Tanneries and slaughter houses have been removed outside the city. The sanitary department is under control of a German physician. Bethlehem and Nazareth are eagerly emulating the progress of Jerusalem, and in the latter city windows are now quite frequent. The persecuted Jews from the various countries of Europe, with plenty of means, are seeking homes in Palestine, and still greater improvements will be seen in the near future. The restoration of the sacred land seems to have begun, yet by methods entirely different from that looked for by interpreters of prophecy. It is to be modern and Western in its progress.

Ex-Gov. Young, [Dem.] of Ohio, was asked the other day what he thought of the nomination of English of Indiana, for vice president. He replied: Well, that is a confounded thin nomination. The party has been howling about national banks and bloated bondholders for years, and now they take the worst national banker and most bloated bondholder in Indiana to finish their ticket. English is personally very unpopular in the state, for the reason that he is stingy, narrow-minded, and cold-hearted. The soft-money people out here, and there are lots of them, hate him on account of his financial ideas. He has a big harel, but the clips will never fly out of it to tickle the boys with. If he ever gives, it will be in the same proportion that he gave to the Chicago sufferers.—S. L. No, sir; Indiana has been in doubt for some time until this nomination, but now she is sure for a republican victory.