

Oregon Sentinel

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

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Wm. HANLEY. Cattle branded A on left hip and side. Ear marks: Swallow fork in left ear.

HANLEY & LOVE. CATTLE AND HORSES BRANDED. H on left hip. Also cattle brand H on left hip or side.

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THE LADIES. Of Southern Oregon are better informed than in addition to a large and elegant line of MILLINERY...

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MRS. P. P. PRIM, Jacksonville, Oregon. Stages leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 6 a. m.

THE REBEL FLAGS. Soldiers in Angry Mood over their Proposed Return. New York, June 15.—"May God pay the hand that wrote the order; may God pay the brain that conceived it, and may God pay the tongue that dictated it."

G. A. R. veterans heard these words with bated breath and glanced at each other with awe as the terrible sentences rang out from the commander-in-chief of the grand army of the republic to-night in Association hall in Harlem.

Before the meeting opened, it became known that Gen. Ross, of Austin, Texas, had received a letter from the adjutant-general of the United States army, stating that the president had approved the recommendation, and that the writer had been instructed by the secretary of war to return all Confederate flags in care of the department to the Southern states.

Gen. Fairchild entered the hall with serene features. Hardly waiting for the usual courtesies, the one-armed leader burst forth with the expression above recorded. The general told of the news received by telegraph, that the president had approved of the return of the rebel flags and how those flags had been won by veterans of the U. A. R. in open conflict with the enemies of the nation.

Gen. Fairchild said he had frequently listened to sentiments which caused him to bite his tongue in an effort to maintain self-control. In the nine months past he had visited G. A. R. posts in every state in the North, East and West.

There was a moment's silence, then a wild hurrah went up and was repeated and continued. Then came loud calls for Corporal Tanner. He apologized for coming without his G. A. R. badge. One of his industry recruited since the war asked him why he was going out of the house without his badge. He answered, "after the action of the president in the case of the rebel flags, the next thing would be an order demanding that veterans of war return their G. A. R. badges as they were made of metal cast from guns captured in the war."

When the question was proposed to the president by the adjutant-general, an important feature suggested was the return to loyal states of flags which had been captured by Confederates and taken by our army at the time of the collapse of the rebellion. They, with such Confederate flags as had been captured from the enemy by our troops, had been, it was represented, for a long time uncared for and neglected, picked away in boxes in the cellar of the war department, and had been removed to the attic as a better place for safe keeping.

The return of the Confederate flags, which were with the others in the department was suggested, but there was not the slightest thought of interfering in any way with captured flags now held by any state. The fact, apparently received with favor by the country, that lately, in one or more cases, northern troops visit-

ing their late antagonists of the South had returned to them flags which had been captured in battle from those whose hospitality they were receiving; the further fact that northern troops, within a short time, had been visiting southern battle fields, had spoken in the warmest terms of the kind and hospitable treatment they had received from former Confederate soldiers; and the fact, too, that soldiers from the North and South were just gathering at Washington, to meet in friendly competition at the national drill, seemed to indicate that if the Union flags were returned to the loyal states which had lost them in battle, it would not be inconsistent with the fraternal sentiment, which seemed to be prevalent, not to offer at the same time to the governors of the states formerly in rebellion the return of flags which had been taken from their soldiers.

The right of the department to make these returns being questioned by the president, such right was distinctly asserted and presented alleged, and thereupon his oral assent was given to this proposed action. The matter was dismissed from his mind until comment thereon within the last day or two brought the subject more carefully, he satisfied himself that no disposition of these flags could be made without congressional action, whereupon he directed his suspension of the operations, by the letter made public this evening.

G. A. R. PROTESTS. THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S EXPLANATION. New York, June 16.—A Washington special to the "Evening Post" says: Adjutant General Drum is the only person in authority here who appeared disposed to talk about the order relative to the return of rebel battle flags. He has a good right to speak, for it is quite certain that the idea originated with him. Gen. Drum has these trophies in his charge. What his share in the matter is, perhaps, he best learned from the following interview:

"G. A. R. men, are you going to return to the Southern states all the flags, standards and colors which were captured by the Union army from Confederates during the war?"

"We are going to return them to all the states North and South. The president has recommended that it be done, and I am now having full lists made out of all these trophies in possession of the department. In a short time we shall have the whole collection so assorted and so arranged that we shall be ready to forward to every state in the Union whatever flags belonging to state volunteers fell into the hands of the Federal army and in the possession of the war department. I am having a complete inventory of them made out, with written statements to tell briefly, as far as known, the history of each trophy and the story of how it came to be captured. You see every now and then we were receiving inquiries from various states about the flags in which the states were particularly interested, and request to have them returned. These requests generally came from the Northern states, and from time to time they were gratified. At length it occurred to the department officials that it would be a good thing to return them all at once. It will serve no good purpose to treat up these flags and display them to be a perpetual affront to men who are now good loyal citizens."

COLORADO VETERANS OBJECT. Denver, June 15.—A meeting of Grand Army men was held this afternoon to take some action in regard to the order restoring the captured rebel flags to the Southern states. After discussion of the subject, it was decided to telegraph to commander-in-chief Fairchild, the protest of the department of Colorado to the removal of the flags. Department Commander Ains at once telegraphed a protest, as follows:

G. A. R. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO, DENVER, June 16, 1887. To Lucius Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., Wash.: In the name of the comrades of the department of Colorado, I do most earnestly protest against the action of the war department to several states lately in rebellion.

THE REBEL VIEW OF THE ORDER. New York, June 15.—The "Post" says: A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore "Sun" of this morning quotes a gentleman of prominence in political circles as saying: The order is one of the bravest and most patriotic actions ever performed by an executive of a great people. By a stroke of his pen the president has done more to unite the states and confirm the Union than all precedent proclamations and legislation. There never can be a united people so long as the conquerors in a civil war glory over the conquered, and anything which keeps alive the feeling of once existing animosity and hatred should be wiped out. The action of the president is brave, because it has already removed the rage of the professional office-seeking soldier organization and partisan journals, which have no other excuse for being than to keep alive and bequest from father to son a never-dying spirit of hatred."

THE REBEL VIEW OF THE ORDER. Lincoln, June 16.—Gov. Thayer to-day sent a message to President Cleveland protesting against the return of rebel flags. In the message he says: "In that struggle of the late war we were right and they were wrong. To return these emblems of treason would be to reverse their sacred treaty, and the next act of humiliation would be for us to apologize for having captured and retained them so long. The lessons of the late war must not and will not be reversed. People are indignant at this proposed return of flags, and re-declare with a united voice and renewed emphasis that treason must be forever odious."

A PROTEST FROM CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, June 16.—The following was sent East to-day: San Francisco, June 16. To E. B. Gray, Adjutant-General of the G. A. R., Madison, Wis.; Veterans of the Department of California, representing every loyal state and territory, and almost every regiment in the service during the war, most emphatically protest against the delivering of captured flags to the Southern states: They respectfully request the commander-in-chief to institute a legal proceeding to prevent the execution of the president's order, and will cheerfully bear their part of the expenses.

KANSAS INDIGNANT. Topeka, Kan., June 16.—Much indignation is expressed here over the return of Confederate flags to their respective states. A large number of G. A. R. men called upon Gov. Martin to-day, who sent a telegram to President Cleveland protesting, in the name of the citizens of Kansas, and saying no officers of the government has authority, moral or legal, to surrender the flags.

SHERMAN AND FAIRCHILD. New York, June 16.—It is stated that Gen. Fairchild had a long talk with Gen. Sherman this morning, and it is understood the latter approves of Fairchild's speech last evening. Neither of the gentlemen, however, would say anything to reporters.

MARVELOUS CHANGES. What the Future will be to Those Who Refuse to Surrender. Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change taking place before we are aware of the fact, and what it has taken place will be so wonderful why we did not see it before it was too late?

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that where changes are taking place equally as pronounced, and we wonder at it. Ten years ago the great insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids which were taken from the patient, and the application is rejected. In those days they show that the death of sixty out of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such causes. The Boston Hospital for Consumption, London, England, reports that sixty out of every 100 patients who are admitted there have across disorders of the lungs.

It is this disorder the real cause of consumption? Can't the people of this great country, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope a slight hope, and wait without our remedy? The most significant of all changes, however, that we of to-day can make is this radical change of view to which the public has been educated. It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree diseased.

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