

OUR PROHIBITION COLUMNS.

EDITED BY DR. M. M. MURPHY.

All communications in the interest of Prohibition, intended for notice or publication, to be addressed to Dr. M. M. Murphy, Coquille City, Oregon.

The Prohibition Campaign.

In opening these columns for the cause of Prohibition, or the suppression of the liquor traffic in this state, with a view to the sustenance of the Prohibition amendment to be voted upon by the people at the polls in November next, we will say at once that we do so upon the broadest possible platform, and that we eschew the word "Temperance" in favor of the term "Prohibition."

We are abolitionists, from the word "go." Having arrived at the conclusion that it is our conscientious duty to labor, to the utmost of our ability, to demolish and abolish the whisky traffic in this state, right, left and center; believing that the time has come for such action—and not one moment too soon; trusting to the clear-sightedness of our people, while they have it in their power, to destroy whisky and its terrible effects, ere fair Oregon becomes humiliated by growing crimes, and the state, like the individual, grows old in iniquity; in fine, and in a word, in defense of right and in suppression of wrong, we raise the standard of Prohibition by the sounding shores of the Pacific, as it has been already raised within hearing of the roar of the Atlantic, and we invite aid from all sources, at all times and in all places, in season and out of season, to help us to bear that standard unsullied to a glorious victory.

Party lines are rubbed out. We refuse the vote of no person because he is a Greenbacker, or a Stalwart of Stalwarts, or a Mugwump, or a Democrat, or a Republican. Is the country to be left to ruin and ruin, or is it to be guarded from destruction by the fence of Prohibition—and a fence that must be hoghead high and whisky proof at that? That is the question. It can be answered by either Democrat or Republican.

Offentimes on the battlefield a truce is sounded for the burial of the dead, and the corpses of the slain are consigned to their last resting place beneath the turf between the two armies, without any permanent interruption of the war. Let us pause and bury our dead—let us sound a truce and bury our dead. We can talk about the tariff afterwards and we'll have a good deal less tariff to talk about, but that won't hurt us; we'll have a good deal less crime to punish, far fewer murders and outrages to chronicle, far less misery to contemplate. It would be about as reasonable for the people of the United States to grieve over a diminished revenue from such a source (of evil) as it would be for a newspaper man to complain that he had no more murders to give his readers, to make his paper spicy. Give us a rest from whisky and the criminal Courts will have a rest from crime. The English forced an opium trade on China—forced it at the cannon's mouth to enrich her East Indian nabobs, to the wholesale destruction of human life, to the augmentation of the vortex of human degradation, when the Chinese people, well knowing the evils of the drug, cried out piteously against it and sought to abolish its traffic. Reader, what do you think of that? Will any man, or body of men, or any whisky ring persuade you to leave such a sharp-pointed and double-edged weapon of destruction as whisky, or its kindred fluids, lying around the peaceful vales, the pleasant hills, the stately streams of Oregon, bid in the folds of the garments of the smooth-tongued assassin bands of saloon-keepers who lure the unwary to their doom?

We shall in this issue do little

more than indicate what course we mean to pursue during the coming Prohibition Amendment campaign. Let us say, then, that we shall gladly accept aid from all individuals and organizations who favor the Prohibition cause, treating all with courtesy, while we will be dominated by none. We shall be glad to receive reports of meetings, or conventions, or societies, which support that cause. We shall publish such letters or portions of letters as we may receive from time to time for the advancement of Prohibition, as may seem best suited to us for the attainment of that object, without fear or favor, irrespective of source, party, creed, or politics. This is a game in which all can take a hand; it is a "free fight," and we'll deal everybody a hand who wants it; and, though we are starting in early in the game, we believe the sequel will bear us out when we say we are not doing so a whit too soon. A campaign like this requires time, and let our efforts end, as O'Connell said, in "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

Let no man despise or disparage the efforts of his neighbor. We want converts to the doctrine of Prohibition—we want drinking men and temperance men and total abstainers to join us. Let no man point out that such and such a Prohibitionist had drunk in the past and was but a newly-made convert. The rascal who adopts this cant is an injury to the cause. He is a hypocrite, a type of the self-righteous Pharisee of the bible, he is a whited sepulchre, which is fair to the sight and is inside full of rot and corruption. Mark him—"go mark him well"—for he is not a true Prohibitionist, and he will sooner or later show the cloven foot. We want to recruit our ranks from drinking men—it is they whom this abominable traffic injures most. Next to the all-powerful influence of wives and mothers, the influence of the men who drink will be strongest at the polls. But let not those who have always been temperance men, or total abstainers, lie on their oars. If they feel safe themselves, let them work and work earnestly for their fellow-men; let them work for generations yet unborn! Let the good work go on, and in the coming Prohibition campaign Oregon expects that every man will do his duty.

THE "PROHIBITION AMENDMENT ALLIANCE" CONVENTION.

On the 19th inst. a convention was called to meet at the church in this city, for the purpose of organizing a county Prohibition Alliance, and the meeting was brought to order at 2 p. m. by Squire Simons. Dr. Easter acted as chairman and Mr. H. Smith, of Coos river, as secretary of the meeting. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. W. W. Hayes, J. A. Dean and J. A. Yoakam, and a committee of three on permanent organization, consisting of Messrs. Simons, W. A. Luse and Nathan Smith were appointed, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at seven o'clock p. m., same day.

At the evening session of the convention of the County Prohibition Alliance the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved, and the reports of committees on resolutions and on permanent organization were adopted. The following-named officers were elected to act throughout the campaign:—Dr. J. P. Easter, President, H. Thurston, Vice-President; W. W. Hayes, Recording Secretary; D. F. Dean, Corresponding Secretary; and W. Gallier, Financial Secretary.

On a motion to that effect the Chair appointed a Financial Committee, consisting of three ladies and three gentlemen:—Mrs. S. W. Harrington, Mrs. Wickham, and Miss Mollie Lehman; Messrs. Charles Metlin, Robert Dean and Edward Stillwell.

A motion prevailed that copies of the resolutions of both committees be sent to each of the county papers for publication.

The following resolution proposed by the Rev. T. P. Haynes was adopted by the convention:

RESOLVED—That the central committee of the Alliance confer with Mr. John Dean, and secure as much of his valuable paper as may be deemed necessary for use in the conduct of the Prohibition Campaign. Be it further resolved that J. A. Dean and the committee select a suitable Editor for the space allotted in said paper.

There being no further business the Convention adjourned.

Following are the resolutions of committees.

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

- 1st. This organization shall be known as the Prohibition Amendment Alliance of Coos county.
2. The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Financial Secretary.
3. The President, Vice President and Recording Secretary shall constitute a Central Committee. It shall be their duty to direct the campaign for the promotion of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the state of Oregon to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
4. The Central committee shall organize a Co-operative Prohibition Alliance in every precinct in the county.
5. The President of each subordinate Alliance shall be a Vice President of the County Alliance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Prohibition Amendment campaign in the state of Oregon is, and should be, a people's movement.

RESOLVED, That this be called and known as the Coos County Prohibition Alliance.

RESOLVED, That the fight is the liquor traffic, solely; it is against a party; it is in the interest of no political party; every voter may cast his vote as he pleases, without in any way expressing his political opinions, or prejudicing his political convictions. No party claims for itself the exclusive honor of submitting the amendment.

RESOLVED, That without distinction of creed, party, or previous attitude in the prohibition cause, a hearty welcome is offered to all who will fall into the ranks with us in the great cause now pending before the people of Oregon.

RESOLVED, That this alliance, recognizing the enormous power of the press, expresses its earnest hope that all the editors will not only open their columns to communications supporting the carrying of the amendment, but will throw their own weight into the campaign, on behalf of the house against the saloon.

RESOLVED, That this temperance alliance tender its sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Oregon legislature for submission of the prohibitory amendment, and other temperance legislation.

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the action of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, as the body of philanthropists, who above all others, on all occasions, and in all places, have advanced the cause of prohibition, with all the sacred and hallowed influence of the loftiest rectitude; and we bind ourselves to support, to the utmost of our power, their disinterested efforts in the cause of right.

CHEAP FUN.—On Thursday eve of last week the L. O. G. T.'s opened the door of their lodge, and invited the general public to come in and see how they opened and closed their lodge, and also to have a little fun, to provide which all who felt disposed were invited to bring a package containing just a pound, deposit it on the table, the whole to be sold at auction for the benefit of the order. The hall was crammed before eight. The lodge was opened in form. Some good temperance songs were sung by the choir, a neat little speech by Dr. Easter, some laughable remarks by Eld. Haynes and then the fun began, Dr. E. being the crier. As there were a goodly number of packages, each of which had a different article, the fun became more dense as the sale went on. Packages of beans brought as much as candy; sawdust, as soap; potatoes, as cake; and, as no one had any means of knowing what was being sold till the buyer opened his package, the laughter and fun was something to remember. A grab sack had also been provided, which was a regular toy and curiosity shop on a small scale. A grabber paid ten cents and drew out an article, but as each article was well wrapped in paper, no one could guess what he was taking out till he had opened it. The sack contained almost everything from a Jew's harp to a calico dog with glass eyes. But all things have their time and close, and the lodge thought best not to inaugurate a different state of affairs, and acted accordingly.

We cannot quite agree with our Washington correspondent that the river and harbor bill met a deserved death. It doubtless had many bad features, and it may have been that the undesirableness of these should warrant the killing of all in the minds of some, but our waterways, being the very life of commerce, should receive good appropriations, and especially so since the people's money is hoarded away doing no one any good.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, Mar. 14, 1887.

It is now the belief of many leading men of the democratic party some of whom are occasionally called to the white house for counsel and advice that the president will ask the fiftieth congress to convene in extra session early in October. If he does, there are several reasons that will prompt the unpopular step.

It is well known that congress scarcely ever does anything like real work until after the holiday recess; it goes without saying also that the two great parties in congress will be surcharged with politics next year and that their time will be largely devoted to President making. So, unless some of the important legislation to come before it, can be matured at an earlier day than the course of the regular session would make possible, there would be but little hope for its success.

The experience of the past two winters in congress has shown very clearly that the interests of the country have become altogether too vast and complicated to be thoroughly looked after and kept up within the time afforded by the regular sessions. Much of the first, or the long session as it is usually called, is devoted to the formulation of business for the second or short session, and the business thus deferred from one year to another—in many cases business of the most urgent importance—is hurled into the whirl of the last ten days or two weeks of congress, to be but half done or badly done or not done at all.

Some idea of the manner in which the forty-ninth congress wound up its work may be found in the declaration of a member of long experience that the record revealed the fact, that one-quarter of the legislation of the session had been enacted in the last six legislative days. An enrolling clerk of twelve years of service said that never in that length of time had he witnessed the haste exhibited in the last twenty-hours of the congress which was just expired.

During the recess of the upper house, for the senate, which only renews one third of itself biennially, is a perennially organized body and goes on forever, some of the senators will go to Europe. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, the newly elected president of the senate, says he is not one of those who indulge in such a luxury, however. When asked if he proposed to spend the summer abroad, he replied "not unless some good fairy pitiably puts money in my purse." He added that European pleasures called for more filthy lucre than he could command.

When some astonishment was expressed that the president of that great millionaires' club (the United States senate) could not afford a trip across the Atlantic in these days of low prices and rapid transit, the senator said it was the plain, unvarnished truth, and that there were quite a number of members of the millionaires' club in that predicament. He thinks a great deal of unnecessary nonsense is written about senatorial exclusiveness and senatorial wealth, and asserts that in reality a large majority of his conferees have nothing but their salaries to live on.

Senator Spooner is not too poverty stricken to plan a summer trip to Europe, however, and Sen. Palmer, who is one of the undisputed possessors of millions, is going to bring his invalid wife home. The latter has been called the philosophical millionaire, and is fond of talking epigrammatically of life and the uselessness of immense wealth. His Washington residence is one of the handsomest brown stone fronts in the city, but he says the happiest man is the one who has the most illusions. Speaking of his occasional trips abroad he said he wanted to get all he could out of them before he got a bit older, for it took youth as well as money to enjoy Europe or any thing else.

The prominent business men of this city who are anxious to have

a carnival here after the national drill which is to take place in May, have been discussing details in regard to the scheme. At the recent Mardi Gras in New Orleans, the Knights of Momus and the Knights of Proteus were the organizations which made the finest display, and both are proposing to dispose of their outfits, which originally cost \$20,000, cars and costumes, at \$5,000 and \$6,000. Washington is disposed to hire instead of buy these trappings, as expense could be saved in that way, and it is held that a sum of \$25,000, which will have to be raised by private subscription would be necessary to insure a creditable display. It was urged that if the carnival was not held this year it would not be possible to have it for four years. The presidential campaign and inauguration would give all the displays needed for two years and the Knights Templar conclave would fill up the third season.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Secretary of State to inform him to whom shall be paid the \$147,748, appropriated at the last session of congress to indemnify Chinese subjects for losses sustained during the riots at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1885. The act providing that the money shall be paid to the Chinese government, by which it is to be distributed among the sufferers at its discretion. It is probable the money will be turned over to the Chinese Minister at Washington, a legal representative of the Chinese Government.

The course of events in Great Britain for some time past has foreshadowed the adoption of a coercion policy in Ireland in the near future. An attempt has been made to bring together the two sections of the Liberal party, but apparently without result. It is understood that the dissident Liberals will support the government in the carrying through of energetic measures of repression. This is welcome news to the government, whose task in Ireland has been far beyond its strength.

The strain has worn out another chief secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who resigned a week ago, to be succeeded by a nephew of the premier. The problem of governing Ireland still continues to be the puzzle of British statesmanship but the struggles of the recent past have served to develop with clearness the fact that the alternative must be either coercion or home rule. Of course the Liberal party will oppose coercion, and in the coming parliamentary contest they will have the advantage of the active leadership of Mr. Gladstone. Whatever may be the result of the struggle it is not, of course, expected that anything like a settlement of the Irish question can be made by the present Parliament.—Bradstreets.

MONEY TO LOAN

Is not a circumstance to the great offer made below. Mr. J. W. Wimer, postmaster at Murphy, Josephine county, desiring to locate near the coast, wishes to exchange his splendid farm for one in close proximity to Coquille City—two miles at the furthest, or will sell for \$6000. His place consists of 320 acres; 130 acres in cultivation, and 200 under fence. Of this, 100 acres fine, bottom, and 100 level red land, the improvements on which are three good orchards, of 70 trees—peaches, prunes, pears, apples, cherries, walnuts, almonds, filberts, persimmons, mulberries, etc., etc., and also a nice, large vineyard, and all kinds of berries; three large barns, one 62x56 feet, another 48x36 and the other 36x36; a fine dwelling, main building 16x28, two stories high and hall through center, with "L" kitchen, porches, etc.; a well of fine water at the door; a cellar 18x32 with 9-foot stone walls and good smoke-house over the same; a carp pond of one acre, well supplied with carp. The location is a healthy one, in 7 miles of railroad and in 7 1/2 miles of the town of Grant's Pass. The Murphy post office is on the premises. A big lot of machinery to go with the place. Apply to J. W. Wimer, Murphy, Josephine county, Oregon.

Apply to J. W. Wimer, Murphy, Josephine county, Oregon.

FOR SALE.—80 acres of good bottom land two miles from Coquille City. A fine house on the premises. Price, \$1100; the best bargain ever offered on the river. Call on W. L. Laird.

J. H. UPTON, COUNSELLOR AT LAW—NOTARY PUBLIC Conveyancer and General Land AGENT.

Collections Made.—Loans Negotiated—DENMARK, OREGON. Ranches, Wild Land and Town Property bought and sold. Collections a specialty and proceeds promptly remitted.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, March 9th, 1887.

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 the Judge or Clerk of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City, Oregon, on Thursday, April 21st, 1887, viz: T. J. Patsy, homestead entry No. 3794, for the S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, Sec. 22, and the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, Sec. 27, Tp. 28 S. E. 13 West, W. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

- L. Harlocker, of Empire City, Coos Co. Or.
J. H. Lamb, of Coquille City, Coos county, Oregon.
G. T. Robinson, of Coos county, Oregon.
K. C. Robinson of Norway, Coos Co., Oregon.
Chas. W. Johnston, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make continuation proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of the county court of Coos county, Oregon, at Empire City, Oregon, on Wednesday, April 20, 1887, viz: Levi C. Gilson, homestead entry No. 4320 for the S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and Lot 1 and 2, Sec. 6, Tp. 28 S. R. 12 West, W. Mer.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said lands, viz:

- S. B. Barrows, of Coquille City, Coos County, Oregon.
J. C. Stockman, of Coos County, Oregon.
T. A. Walker, of Coos County, Oregon.
J. T. Nester, of Coos County, Oregon.
Chas. W. Johnston, Register.

OLIVE HOTEL,

MRS. A. L. OLIVE, PROP. Coquille City, Oregon.

THIS Popular Hotel has recently been put in better order than ever before, and is truly a favorite resort. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies to be had, and in style to suit the most fastidious epicure. Its dining-rooms and sleeping apartments are second to no hotel in Southern Oregon. Mrs. A. L. Olive, Prop.

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER,

ANTELOPE, Swift and Sure.

Levi Snyder, Captain,

Makes the round trip between Bandon and Coquille City every day.

Leaves Bandon about 7:30 a. m., arriving at Coquille City about 11:30 a. m. Returning leaves Coquille City about 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Bandon about 4:30 p. m.

This Steamer connects at Coquille City with the "CELEST" for Myrtle Point. Through fare on both boats, 50cts.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administratrix of the estate of Wm. D. Wagner, deceased, and

WEDNESDAY THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

has been set apart for the settlement of said estate by the Honorable County Court of Coos county, Oregon, and the hearing of any objections thereto.

Dated Coquille, Oregon, March 8, 1887. Mary E. Pugh, (formerly Mary E. Wagner,) Administratrix.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed his final account as administrator of the estate of Titus B. Willard, deceased, and

WEDNESDAY THE 6TH DAY OF APRIL, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

has been set apart for the settlement of said estate by the Honorable County court of Coos county, Oregon, and the hearing of any objections thereto.

Dated Coquille, Oregon, March 8, 1887. Thos. R. Willard, Administrator.

MYRTLE DRUG STORE.

Myrtle Point, Ogn.

W. L. DIXON Proprietor.

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, Fancy Articles, Stationery and the finest quality of School Books. Agent for the leading sewing Machines, Mason & Hamlin organs, &c. Old Wines and Liquors of the best quality. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

LIVE and LET LIVE. v1n3 t6