

CUR
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.

Our Correspondence.

Our correspondence teams in upon us this week as "a feast of reason and a flow of soul," and the consequence is that ye editor finds himself in quite a dilemma to find space for all these valuable contributions. We have received the address of the State Central Committee of the Prohibitory Amendment League, which we publish as an official Prohibition document, and which needs no present comments at our hands. Its tone will surely confound the recreants who are endeavoring to propagate the Third Party scare, and will prove to the voters of the state that with real prohibitionists principle and not party is the watchword. We have received a long and able article from Rev. Mr. Pullen, President of Myrtle Point Prohibition Club and we sincerely regret that its length prevents us from having the pleasure of giving it in full to our readers. The force of the article, however, is directed to the admonition of those so-called and pretending Christians who will not act boldly for the cause but continually "put their hands to the plough and look back," and by their dissensions and worldliness are rather a draw back than a stimulus to the movement.

We have also received a short and well written article from Rev. Mr. Hollenbeck, President of Fairview Prohibition Club, for which we may be able to find space next week.

Our correspondent "Moderatus" we shall notice and answer in our next issue. "Moderatus" is an able writer and we are sorry to see that he is throwing his great weight into the anti-prohibition scale. But we hope to bring him round in time to vote for the amendment and so we tell him.

AN ADDRESS

Of the State Central Committee of the Prohibitory Amendment League to the Voters of the State of Oregon.

Fellow Citizens: In accordance with the expressed wish of many thousands of the people of Oregon, the legislature of the state has ordained that the question of the adoption of the following amendment to the constitution of the state shall be submitted to its legal voters at a special election to be held on the 8th day of November next.

ARTICLE 19.

Section 1. The manufacture, sale or giving away, or the offering to sell or give away, or the keeping for sale of any spirituous, vinous, malt, distilled, fermented or any intoxicating liquors whatever is prohibited in this state, except for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes.

Sec. 2. The legislative assembly shall provide by law in what manner, by whom and at what places such liquors or any of them shall be manufactured or sold or kept for sale for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall take effect and be in full force in six months from the date of its ratification by the electors.

Sec. 4. The legislative assembly shall, without delay, pass all necessary laws with sufficient penalties necessary to enforce this amendment.

In submitting this amendment to the voters of the state at a special, instead of a general election, the legislature wisely disengaged it from all questions of party politics, so that no issue involving detriment or advantage to any political party as such is before the people, but solely the right and expediency of making this amendment a part

of the "supreme law" of the state. Whether the amendment, if adopted, will be made effective by laws passed by the legislature; or whether such laws, if enacted, will prove sufficient for the ends proposed are questions not now set for decision. They will have their place and their time. It should not now be doubted that if the majority of the voters of the state declare in favor of this amendment, the legislature will, in accordance with that declaration and in conformity with their own oaths of office, pass such laws as the amended constitution will demand.

The efficiency of such laws when passed and their binding effect on the consciences and actions of the people will depend mainly on two questions:

First, Will compliance with such laws tend to the good of the people as a whole; and

Secondly, Will they inflict injury or involve burdens and restrictions on the persons and property of the people not demanded by the greatest good of the community.

That voters will be largely influenced for or against this amendment by any consideration other than that of the greatest benefit to the community at large, we do not permit ourselves for a moment to believe.

It would seem an unjustifiable impeachment of American citizenship to suspect a citizen to be capable of casting his vote on any other basis than this.

It cannot be denied that this question is not only a proper subject for legislation, but that it is a subject whose relation to all public interests is such as imperatively to demand the most representative and prohibitory enactments under the most solemn and decisive forms. If any are in doubt upon this question it seems only necessary to outline some of the wrongs and crimes that the liquor traffic inflicts and perpetuates to remove such doubt.

It is destructive to the health, character and morals of the community.

It is ruinous to many who are weak in body or mind.

It is dangerous to young and old, but offers special temptations to the young.

It is the source and fountainhead of both disease and crime.

It involves the state in an outlay for judges, magistrates, police, jails, asylums and penitentiaries, utterly out of proportion to the so-called revenue derived from it.

It demands and will continue to demand in increasing numbers, victims from every community and well nigh from every family in the land. It calls around it the criminal, the vicious, the law opposing and law-defying elements of the body politic.

It lays its hand on every corrupting influence in politics and remorselessly uses that influence for its own support, regardless of all the sanctions of right and all the sacredness of life.

It degrades those who are engaged in it, making many of them entirely unfit for the duties of citizenship and incapable of meeting its true obligations.

It associates with itself, and is largely responsible for their public existence, gambling, licentiousness and all forms of social vice.

And, if there be any other forms of evil, any other character of public wrong, it will be found closely allied to the liquor traffic as it is now carried on in our land.

Under this impeachment of the traffic we can conceive of no good reason, no just plea for the continued existence of the traffic under the license, and shielded by the sanctions of law. If it must exist—which we do not concede—it should only exist contraband of law, and with the brand of public disapproval and legal outlawry on it. Has not the time fully come to apply to this deadly, festering sore in the community the surgeon's knife of absolute extrusion, the clean cauterizing of abolition?

Milder remedies are exhausted in vain against it. The softer agencies of Good Templar's lodges, the Woman's Christian Unions,

the Christian Churches have failed to effect a cure. The home has protested in vain. What is left to a people that have so long suffered the burden of all the wrongs that this traffic has heaped upon but to pronounce the decision of absolute legal prohibition against it?

And why not? The laws to-day forbid and punish the very crimes—such as gambling, drunkenness, obscenity, lewdness, murder—of which this traffic is the prolific fountain. They are prohibited in law, though they do exist in fact. Why, then, should not that from which they so generally spring be also prohibited in law?

Is it because the community has no right thus to protect itself? This, none will claim.

Is it because individual interests may, possibly, suffer, and personal liberty may, in some cases, be made to yield to the public good? This is in the very nature of law, and, in any case, it were ever justifiable it surely is justifiable here. Law must hold the balance firmly between personal liberty and public good; between advantage to the community and the private rights of the individual. And if it should happen that, in adopting the prohibitory Amendment, some persons "right" to inflict an injury upon the public should be restricted, it should be remembered that that person is himself a member of the community thus attempting to protect itself from the wrong of his deed, and that he can have no just right to do a public wrong.

The liquor traffic stands condemned before the bar of public opinion. Distinctions sought to be made between the various branches of the traffic, fail utterly to show more than that there may be grades and degrees of evil influence and effect in it. The advocates of high license have had an open field from 1872 to 1887 to pass laws to that end, and to demonstrate that high license will restrict the traffic and diminish its evils. Every effort to make effective legislation for such purposes has failed. Some of the strongest denunciations of the evils of the liquor traffic, and its allies, have proceeded from the same source whence is now flowing opposition to the passage of constitutional prohibition.

But no friend of Prohibition has failed to support by vote and influence in the legislature every measure hitherto proposed to regulate or restrict. The defeat of such legislation does not lie at the door of those who are now appealing to the voters of Oregon to pass the constitutional amendment. It is conceded that many friends of temperance do not believe that constitutional prohibition is the best remedy for the wrongs resulting from the liquor traffic. But, to demonstrate that Constitutional Prohibition is desirable, wise, and practical, and that it can be made effective—to show that it has resulted, wherever honestly tried, in immense material and moral benefit to the community—to call as witnesses, officials, statesmen, ministers of religion, journalists and writers, whose names are known, whose characters are respected, whose testimony demands and will receive credit throughout Oregon.—to appeal to the clergy of all branches of the Christian church, to all educators of the young,—to enlist the women of Oregon as auxiliaries in the war,—to bring to bear on the voters of the state all influences appealing to self respect in the individual, and regard for the growing youth of this state—

are the aims, and will be the work of the Prohibitory Amendment League. Their desire is to so conduct this campaign that no complaint can be justly preferred against the temper and spirit of their work.

Those who have enlisted will go through this campaign to the end. The veteran and the recruit will vie in courage until the final day. No county, no town, no precinct shall want literature, speakers, canvassers of strong convictions and earnest hearts. Sacrifices will be called for—they will be made. Opposition will be roused—but it

must be overcome. Arguments must be vivid, real, strong, and every aid must be gathered in from those whose eyes are opened to inform, instruct and inspire the doubtful.

No light work was called for when the legislature of Oregon submitted the Prohibitory amendment to the people. The work, the effort; long, strong, and determined, is for us. The issue is with God.

Our appeal to the voters of this state in behalf of this amendment is made on no mere political or party grounds. The occasion is too momentous and the issue involved far too great for that. But for homes desolated, for citizenship corrupted, for humanity degraded, for a country whose best life is imperiled, whose future can only be assured by the prevalence of right sentiment and the rule of right law, we ask them, on the 8th day of November next, to ingraft into the constitution of the state the "Prohibitory Amendment."

Iowa Slough Items.

Sunshine after rain. Plowing, harrowing, sowing. New potatoes. What other slough can beat it?

The school is progressing finely under the able and efficient management of Miss Minerva Spaur.

Mr. Glenn Cox and family, and Mr. Wm. Jenkins and family are visiting friends on the Slough this week.

Mr. B. Vowel is making improvements on his place on the north side of the river, where he now resides.

Mr. V. N. Perry is putting Adam Pershbaker's farm in better order than it has yet been.

Our bachelors are getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances. They appear to be a little better since their last trip down the river.

The young folks of Iowa slough had a social the other evening at Mr. Vowel's—The hills rang with music, and Mr. Lodi tried to get off one of his fantastic jiggs but he needs more praxis.

Mr. A. Nosler of Iowa Slough has got his cage done, and is looking for a mate. Look out girls and widows.

Nellie.

DECORATION DAY.

Post ordered No. 10.—Pursuant to general orders, General Lytle Post is hereby ordered to assemble at their hall on Monday, May 30, at 10 a. m., sharp, for the purpose of decorating the graves of our dead comrades—the proper observance of our national memorial day.

The General Lytle Relief Corps, No. 9, and General Wallace Camp, No. 2, Sons of Veterans, the Good Templars or other orders that may wish to participate will be assigned positions in the procession which will be formed promptly at the arrival of the steamers, right resting at the post office. The little children of which we hope a goodly number will be permitted to turn out will be assigned a position with marshal and band.

We trust there will be a general turn out, as we are mutually interested. Let the blue and the gray, the young and the old unite in this our national memorial decoration of our dead friends and comrades. Comrade J. P. Easter is hereby detailed to act as chaplain of the day.

Comrade A. H. Wright is hereby detailed to conduct and direct the ceremonies of the day in accordance with rules and regulations of our order. By order, G. R. Wickham, S. V. C. Com'd'g Post.

The public school at this place is flourishing, and the attendance includes nearly every child of school age in the district. The Misses Lehman and Beyers have the faculty of getting up a spirit of emulation among their pupils, gaining their esteem and getting good, hard work out of each individual child. Rapid advancement is the order and it is strictly adhered to. We are to be congratulated on securing such successful teachers.

A bull-fight, a Texas authority, says, is now taken to include a tussle with a tough steak.

Steam Launch.

Ed. Herald:—There is being a new steam launch built at Parkersburg, by Messrs. Evan Morgan and Robert Fredricks of Parkersburg. She will be 40 feet keel, 5 1/2 feet beam, 4 1/2 feet hold forward, 3 1/2 aft, and will turn a 40 inch wheel. She is going to run on Siuslaw as soon as completed, and we hope she will be a grand success.

Pick Handle Billy.

Bandon, May 7.

J. M. Siglin, by virtue of a commission, dated April 30th, is General of the Oregon state militia, and ex-officio president of the state military board which meets at Salem four times a year. Mr. Siglin was brigadier general of the 1st brigade; this last commission puts him at the head. Should we have trouble, we have no fear but what our Oregon boys, under the energetic and irrepressible Siglin would give a good account of themselves.

The secretary of the Prohibition Alliance announces that there will be a temperance lecture delivered at Bandon Thursday evening, after which "a temperance prohibition club will be organized" there. This is about what we had expected—prohibition of temperance. Some body ought to fight for editorial control of news paper space.

The schooner Helen Merriam was not lost as reported on the river last week. She was on the ways in San Francisco at the time. She has since gone to Rogue river.

Since Walla Walla was afflicted with earthquakes, Arizona has had them nearly all over the territory, doing much damage.

Chinatown in San Jose was destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. The heathens insured their property two days before.

Olsen, the murderer was killed a few days ago.

J. A. Dean, our editor is sick with a cold.

ROAD CONTRACT TO LET.

NOTICE is hereby given that the county court of Coos county, Oregon, will, at a special term, on the

27th day of May, A. D., 1887,

receive bids for building a county road, between the two and three mile posts on the Middle fork of the Coquille river county road. Said road to be opened and constructed along the line of the trail as now opened, and to be ten feet wide in the clear, and not to include the road that may be made by the rocks and earth taken from the hill, but to be ten feet wide on the solid earth from the inside line next to the hill to outside line, said trail to be included. The party or parties, to whom said contract is awarded to enter into an undertaking in an amount to be fixed by the court, with one or more sureties, to faithfully perform the conditions of said contract.

The court reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All bids to be sent sealed to the county clerk of this court by the 26th day of May, A. D., 1887.

By order of the County Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, this 22 day of April, A. D., 1887. J. J. Lamb, County Clerk.

BRIDGE CONTRACT TO LET.

NOTICE is hereby given that the county court of Coos county, Oregon, will, at a special term, on the

27th day of May, A. D., 1887,

receive bids for building a bridge from a point where the Coquille City and Myrtle Point county road is intersected by the North fork road; thence south along said Coquille City and Myrtle Point road toward the North fork bridge 325 feet, said bridge to be built in workmanlike manner.

Persons sending bids should send sealed bids, with plans, specifications, strain diagrams and bids for the same, each bidder is required to file his bid, and deposit with the clerk of this court, 5 per cent of the amount of such bid, as early as the 26th day of May, 1887, which amount shall be forfeited to the county, in case the award is made to him and he fails, neglects or refuses for the period of two days after such award is made to enter into contract and file his bond as required by law.

By order of the County Court. Given under my hand and the seal of said court, this 22 day of April, A. D., 1887. J. J. Lamb, County Clerk.

WINTER AGAIN.—The weather of the past two weeks has been regular January weather for this part of Oregon. It has rained more or less nearly every day, and the south wind reached a higher point on Saturday than any time during the winter. Crops look worse than usual, and some land is unplowed yet.

Pioneer Stage Line!

From Coquille City to Utter City Carrying the U. S. MAILS.

Wells Fargo & Co's. EXPRESS and

Passengers.

STAGES will leave Coquille City every day (except Sunday) at 5 a. m. and 1 p. m., connecting with steamer each trip for all points on Coos bay. Leave Utter City every day (except Sunday) at 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Passengers by morning stage can visit Marshfield and Empire City, having two hour in each place, returning to Coquille City the same day.

Fare One Dollar. Always go with the mails and make connections. JOHNSON & ANDERSON, Props. vsn39

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. Returns, 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, 50c.

The Best Bargain.

133 1/2 acres of good bottom land, seven miles below Coquille City, on the river, price \$1200. Liberal time on \$400 of the amount. Twenty-one head of cattle for \$500. Enquire of S. W. Gilman, or at this office. n11t.

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 220 acres; 110 acres in cultivation, and 100 under fence. Of this, 100 acres fine bottom, and 100 level red land, the improvements on which are three good orchards, of 20 trees—peaches, plums, pears, apples, cherries, walnuts, almonds, alfalfa, persimmons, mulberries, etc., etc., and also a nice, large vineyard, and all kinds of berries; three large barns, one 60x6 feet, another 40x6 and the other 50x6; a fine dwelling, main building 16x48, two stories high and hall through center, with "L" kitchen, porch, etc.; a well of fine water at the door; a cellar 18x2 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.

ROBINSON HOUSE,

Mrs. S. E. ROBINSON, Proprietor COQUILLE CITY, OREGON.

I have again taken possession of the Robinson House, and will spare no pains or expense to make it pleasant for guests. A share of the patronage is Solicited. Board and lodging \$4.00 Board without lodging \$3.50 Meals 25c. vsn29

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. vsn30 Mrs. A. L. Olive, Prop.

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. vln31t