

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.

Our Correspondence.

We must beg of "Moderatus" again this week to moderate his ire at our delayed response to his arraignment of Prohibition. "Moderatus" is far too generous a foe to find fault with us for dealing first with literature which is written, in conformity with our notice, at the head of these columns, "in the interest of Prohibition," although we never ignore the grand principle of "Audi alteram partem."

Besides the delay of a week or two may bring "Moderatus" to a better way of thinking, if he will be good enough to read our current Prohibition literature. Who knows?

"W's" practical letter will appear next week. "Wall Flower" embodies an excellent sentiment in an interesting communication. It is this—that those who take up the cry that "Prohibition won't prohibit," disclose their belief in the power of lawlessness and their determination to evade and disobey the law when it becomes a law.

We are pressed for space and are, in consequence, reluctantly compelled to postpone our notice of other communications until next week.

FACTIONAL FOLLY.

Constitutional Irrepressibles Would Throttle the Amendment.

Mr. Editor:—It would be amusing to note the antics of that class of impracticable, fanatical temperance people in Coos, in their attitude toward their more sensible, conservative co-workers in the cause of the pending Prohibition Amendment, if it were not exasperating in view of the more than fair chance the Amendment has for success in the absence of factional folly and absurd, irrational and wholly inexcusable inharmony. It would seem that time and experience impart no wisdom to fanatics in any cause; least of all in the temperance cause. The constitutional abstemious throughout the state are, by their impracticable, intractable method, rendering the chances of the Amendment smaller day by day. They bank upon the insolent, selfish pretence that, because they, forsooth, "never drank a drop in their lives," none others have any right to be heard, now that the whisky problem is in process of solution in the fair state of Oregon. They, in their insane, bigoted zeal—not so much for reform as for self, ignore and overlook the potent fact that, left to the unaided, unsupported championship of their sort, the Amendment would not receive one thousand votes in the entire state. It may thoughtlessly be urged that plain talk like this will be calculated to jeopardize the success of the statutory reform sought to be inaugurated. By no sort of means is this true. If the whole gang of the "holier than thou" sort could be driven pell-mell, horse, foot and dragoons into the enemy's camp, then indeed could the true practical, rational and patriotic friend of the pending salutary measure proceed untrammelled and unimpeded to the goal of success. It is the after manipulations of the implacables that sensible voters, by their partakers to excess or not, dread. They argue to themselves, and not without reason, that once conceded the right to interfere by legislation in matters which belong to the domain of personal, individual choice, the line may not be drawn at the frontier of intemperance. They entertain not a very vague suspicion that, so much conceded, the impracticables may in imitation of the fabled horseleach, cry out for more! Coffee, tobacco, private

vineyards, etc., will conce in for abolishment, to be followed in due time by statutes requiring attendance at church, and finally regulating Which church? All these latter possibilities would be in the line of the efforts of the Pharisees who are so constitutionally mean that it were impossible for them ever to be at peace with themselves or any portion of mankind. But there is no danger from such a source. The absolutely barren results of the efforts of these people in the past may be safely appealed to by any who may require to be assured against their manipulations in the future. They constitute so insignificant a fraction of the white people that their efforts in the wrong will be as they have been, practically unappreciable. Let not the Amendment by any consideration of what bigots and impracticables may or may not do attempt.

Bigots are always illogical. In their exaggerated estimate of their own superior fitness to lead and be the all in all of every undertaking which shall challenge their espousal, they count with manifest faith upon the mountain coming to Mo-hamet, which is just as reasonable a faith as to expect the great body of the people whose votes will be required to carry the Amendment, to come to them and adopt their narrow, offensive conclusions concerning it.

And these selfish, intractable barnacles on the ear of progress are possessed of a limitless sum of short-sightedness, else they would quickly realize that their factional antagonism to the efforts in behalf of the Amendment on the part of what they sneeringly term "gutter snipes" and "whisky-bloets" is just what the whisky ring desire, and what that ring will spend its ill-gotten gains liberally to foster and promote. The whisky interest is represented by men of practical sense and manifest meanness. Experience has taught them that they have nothing to fear for the safety of their "business" so long as its stability is threatened only by that not numerically strong class known as original, constitutional, thick-and-thin, prohibition-at-any-price bowlers, who wish to rule this movement to the exclusion of all others. And right in this connection I am reminded of the peculiar, not to say quite unflattering position occupied by the Coast Mail at Marshfield in its relation to what it seems ambitious to make believe a "Kill-kenny kat plate" in the ranks of prohibition in Coos; and, if I do not misjudge the animus and inspiration of that journal in this matter, it is the most natural thing in the world for it to espouse their cause and become the organ of the rule-or-ruin-never-drink-a-drop zealots, who, had they lived at that time, would have bartered their birth-rights for the promotion of selfish ambition right in the presence of the awful scenes of Calvary.

Let one seriously compare the following in numerical force on election day in November of a Bill Lusk, a Jap Yokam, a Dr. Murphy, with that of any representative there of the saintly crowd who cry down these men, and then judge whose efforts are the most potent for good if it be admitted that the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment will redound to the general good; and that its adoption and rational enforcement will be for the general good we think must be admitted on the general principle that the removal, as far as may be, of temptations to illness, vice, and wastefulness, is always for the general good. The former will influence men of whom it will be truthfully said that, whatsoever their past follies and sins may have been in the matter of habits of drinking, they are yet sensible, conservative and philanthropic; whilst it must in very truth be said of their detractors, that, if ever they were moved by a conservative, unselfish, forgiving impulse, it was a mistake for which they did penance by, metaphorically speaking, seeking out some secluded spot and there kicking themselves, as a reminder not to ever in the future be on the side of liberality and commendable citizenship.

Veritas.

Denmark, May 7.

Elder Hollenbeak's Letter.

Editor Prohibition columns, Dear Sir:—As I have been advocating Prohibition of late, with almost everyone I meet, and have been surprised to hear the frivolous objections offered by those who oppose the amendment, I wish to notice through your columns, some of these objections. Some claim that to stop the liquor traffic will throw so many out of employment that hard times will be the result. To show that this objection is groundless, we only have to go to the history of those states which have adopted prohibition. G. T. Carpenter, president of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in the Christian Standard says: "No, Prohibition does not kill a town; at least this is not our experience. A genuine boom has struck Des Moines, a city of 50,000 people; sixteen railroads, seventy-two passenger trains daily, eighteen public schools, three colleges, forty churches and other things in proportion, but not an open saloon in the city. The big distillery too has been placed under a legal injunction, and is preparing to leave." This does not look as if it causes hard times. The objector says this is only one city, and the rule will not apply generally. Here they are mistaken. Again, we will now quote from Gov. Martin, of Kansas, who, in 1881, opposed the amendment for several reasons, the one stated above being implied, and another was that it would keep immigrants away, and that honest enforcement would be impossible, etc. What does he say, now? We will give his own language: "I stated in my message a year ago, that while the law of 1833 embodied some defects, its general results had been very favorable. A great reform has certainly been accomplished in Kansas. Intemperance is steadily and surely decreasing in thousands of homes, and where want, wretchedness and suffering were once familiar guests, plenty, happiness and contentment now abide. Thousands of wives and children are better clothed and fed than they were when the saloons absorbed all the earnings of husbands and fathers.... The public sentiment of Kansas is overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic. Thousands of men who a few years ago opposed prohibition, of doubted whether it was the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic, have seen and frankly acknowledge its beneficial results and its practical success. The temptations with which the open saloon allured the youth of the land to disgrace and destruction; the appetite for liquor bred within its walls by the treating habit; the vice, crime, poverty, suffering and sorrow, of which it is always the fruitful source, all these evils, results of the open saloons have been abolished in nearly every city and town in Kansas. There is not an observing man in the state who does not know that a great reform has been accomplished. There is not a truthful man in the state who will not acknowledge this fact." We could give more testimony upon this subject, but this is enough for our purpose. "Yes, but," says the objector, "the distillers and saloons with their employes are all leaving this state." This is true, but what is the result? Why, good times follow and this is the object of prohibitionists; to abolish the liquor traffic to this end. We want every voter, independent of his politics or party, to vote for the amendment and stop this, the king of evils. "Oh! well," says one, "I believe it ought to be stopped, but I can't think of going into your club." I do not think it absolutely necessary for you to join a club, but as the Dutchman told the Yankee when he had sold him some flea powders (there were no directions how to use them, and the Yankee asked him how to use them) "Youst catch him and put some of the powders in his under-belt." "Oh!" said the Yankee, "I could crack him in my nails just as well." "Ya, ya, ya, dat is a good way too." So, if you believe it ought to be stopped, give us your vote. S. B. Hollenbeak, Fairview, Oregon.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Southwestern Oregon Agricultural Society.

Will commence on Wednesday, August 31st, 1887, and continue three days.

SPEED PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—Running race for two-year-olds, single dash of three-eighths of a mile. Purse, \$50, entrance fee, \$8.50; \$36 to first horse, \$18 to second horse, and \$6 to third horse.

Running match free for horses of any age, single dash of one-half mile. Purse \$20, entrance fee, \$8.50; \$36 to first horse, \$18 to second horse and \$6 to third horse.

Trotting race, mile heats, two best in three. Purse \$100, entrance fee \$13; \$60 to first horse, \$30 to second horse and \$10 to third horse.

SECOND DAY.—Running match, free for horses of any age, single dash of three-eighths of a mile. Purse, \$50, entrance fee \$8.50; \$36 to first horse, \$18 to second horse and \$6 to third horse.

Running match, single dash of one mile. Purse, \$50, entrance fee \$11; \$45 to first horse, \$24 to second horse and \$8 to third horse.

Running match for three-year-olds, single dash of one-half mile. Purse, \$50, entrance fee \$8.50; \$36 to first horse, \$18 to second horse and \$6 to third horse.

Running match, one-half mile and repeat, best two in three. Purse \$50, entrance fee \$11; \$49 to first horse, \$24 to second horse and \$8 to third horse.

THIRD DAY.—Running match one mile and repeat, best two in three. Purse, \$100, entrance fee, \$13; \$60 to first horse, \$30 to second horse and \$10 to third horse.

Trotting match, one mile and repeat, best three in five. Purse, \$120, entrance fee \$15; \$72 to first horse, \$36 to second horse and \$12 to third horse.

Consolation running race, single dash of three-eighths of a mile, free for all horses that have entered and run in any other race at this fair, and have not won either first or second money. Purse \$50, entrance fee \$5; \$30 to first horse, \$15 to second horse and \$5 to third horse. Entries to be made for this race by three o'clock of last day of fair.

In all races and purses of this society the same shall be free to all horses which were on the first day of May, 1887, owned in Douglas, Coos, and Curry counties, Oregon, and Del Norte county, California, and which have continued to be so owned up to and including the time of the entry.

Entries for races, except consolation race, shall be made by application to J. Henry Schroeder, the secretary, at the fairgrounds, and one-half of the entrance fee shall be paid at the time of the entry, and the remainder of the entrance fee paid on or before the 27th day of August, 1887, at which time entries close, provided that the president may, if he so decides, permit entries to be made after that date for the purpose of filling entries in a race not full, and where, in his opinion, the party has a good and valid excuse for having failed to enter in time. No horse shall be permitted to train on the track until one-half of the entrance fee is paid. In all races it shall require four horses to enter and three to start, unless otherwise decided by the directors, and when not so filled the directors may declare the race off.

The directors may arrange for such other races during the fair as may be necessary to fill the speed programme. Persons may have free use of the track during the fair for match races upon making application to the president, stating the names and owners of the different horses to be run, and obtaining his consent, and have the time set by him.

The society has adopted the rules of racing of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, adopted February 4th, 1887 by said association, as the racing rules of this society, reserving the right to deviate from said rules in all cases, when in their opinion such rule is inapplicable to the condition of the society and certain other particu-

lars mentioned in the resolutions of the board which do not materially change said rules.

All communications should be addressed to J. Henry Schroeder, secretary, Arago, Coos Co., Oregon.

On motion the completion of the programme was continued until Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887. On motion the board adjourned to meet at the fair grounds on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and directed the secretary to notify different members of the board of managers of the time and place of meeting.

J. H. Schroeder, Sec. S. H. Hazard, Pres.

Dated May 7, 1887.

[District papers please copy]

The EXCHANGE.

Front St., Marshfield, Or.

N. P. Hanson, Prop.

Agent for Gibson's fine whiskeys, an AAA whisky. Also agent for the CELEBRATED CHICAGO BEER and PORTER at wholesale and retail. The celebrated T.O.C.A. beer on draught and in bottles.

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 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.

(Dandon Beach Estate (603 Acres) For Sale.

CONTAINING THE RACE COURSE, AGATE Beach, Homebush Bay, the Heronwood Caves. The land is situated in the center of the beach resort for health and recreation, and wash down to the water line is the exclusive property of the owner by right of patent. The frontage on the beach, which is nearly a mile in length, has an unobscured view of the Pacific Ocean, and is admirably adapted for villas, hotels, etc., the northern boundary adjoining the lands of A. Girard, the entire frontage of which has been already disposed of in building lots. The beach front extends to a considerable distance north of the frontage, and also south of it, and contains a large quantity of red and white cedar, redwood, spruce, ash, maple and spruce timber in by every tide. The water is also entitled to all minerals, medicinal springs, clam and oyster beds, and sea-weed thereon.

The temperature is unequalled in the United States for equability, there being only 39 degrees between the monthly mean of January, the coldest month of the year—the average of which is 49 deg.—and that of July and August, the hottest—the average of which is 59 deg. (see Signal Service Report). The inside lands, about 30 acres of which are more or less cleared land under fence are suitable for dairy purposes, or raising cattle or sheep as well as for grain, roots, etc., and the entire when cleared and this is easily accomplished, as the timber has been permitted to grow only since the white man settled here about 25 years since, will maintain a large number of cattle, and also a large part for the ordinary products of a plantation in the temperate climate. Every acre will be given, ready for the entire purchase money being allowed to lie on the lands for a long time. The northern line of these inside lands is only half a mile from the postoffice, store, shipyard wharves, etc., of the riding support town of Marshfield, which is situated at the mouth of the Coquille, a river navigable for sailing craft for 20 or 25 miles from its mouth, and whose building lots of a frontage of 20 feet are selling for \$50 and upwards.

Apply to GEORGE BENNETT, Dandon Coos County, Oregon.



Pioneer Stage Line!

From Coquille City to Uter City Carrying the U. S. MAILS, Wells Fargo & Co's. EXPRESS and Passengers.

STAGES will leave Coquille City every 8 day (except Sunday) at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., connecting with steamer each trip for all points on Coast bay. Leave Uter 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 hours in each place, returning to Coquille City the same day.

Fare One Dollar.

Always go with the mails and make connections.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON, Props.

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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 "COLUMBIAN" for Myrtle Point. Through fare on both boats, 50c.

The Best Bargain.

1200 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 \$200. Equipts W. G. Gilman, or at this office.

MONEY TO LOAN

Is not a disadvantage 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 farthest, or will sell for \$500. His place consists of 20 acres; 10 acres in cultivation, and 200 under woods. 100 lbs. 200 apple trees, and 100 level lot land, the improvements on which are three good orchards, of 20 trees—peaches, plums, pears, apples, cherries, walnuts, almonds, figs, etc., and also a nice home, millinery, etc., etc., and also a nice horse vineyard, and all kinds of berries; three large barns, one 50x70 feet, another 40x24 and the other 30x40 feet, a fine building 15x15, two stables high and full through center, with "L" attached, porch, etc.; a well of fine water at the door; cellar 18x20 with 9-foot stone walls and good smooth-house over the same; a carp shop 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 Coquille Falls. 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.

Coming, Coming, Coming!!! COQUILLE CITY!

The coming Town of S. W. Oregon!

Few towns possess the natural advantages that Coquille enjoys, and which will, in the near future, cause it to blossom as the rose. It has a beautiful and pleasant site, being situated, for the most part, on a level plateau on the sunny side of the Coquille River, thirty miles from the Pacific ocean, which is reached every day by a four-hour steamer ride. Coquille City is in the center of the converging wagon road system of Coos County, and is at the head of deep-water navigation, and in the central part of a vast body of rich, river bottom land, which is the source of all true and enduring prosperity. The country round about is filled with precious metals, minerals and coal to an unparalleled extent, and is covered with a variety of timber that for quantity and quality is not excelled by that of any place on the Coast, if indeed equaled. As a dairying and stock-raising country, and a sanitarium for those seeking health it is bound to come to the front rank. The fishing industry will prove an important factor, while the numerous mills and factories, completed, in course of construction, and contemplated, will make the whole country a buzzing hive of industry and wealth. Coquille City is in the center, is the most eligible and will enjoy all. Its school, church, and society advantages are second not one in the county. Building material is cheaper at this point than at any other in the county. It has the advantage of a corporation and is to soon have a mountain stream of water run through it for protection against fire. Property responsible.

J. A. DEAN, AGENT, Coquille City. M. J. McDONALD, PROP., San Francisco.

MYRTLE DRUG STORE.

Myrtle Point, Ogn.

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DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Candies, 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.