

OUR PROHIBITION COLUMNS.

What Saloon-keepers Say. The following we take from the Prohibition Star:

Thinking to see for ourselves we took a quiet ramble among the saloons, asking keepers and tenders what they thought of the pending amendment. Several were non-com., or shrugged their shoulders.

We found one, a clear-eyed young man, German, who said he was going to vote for the amendment. He would like to see the liquor business cleaned out. He could make a living in some "honest business," had done so until within a few years. "There is not much in the business," said he. "But it's like this: A wholesaler must sell his liquor; it's dead loss on his hands unless he does. So he finds some man that has a good many friends; sets him up, pays his rent, and license, and the retailer has to sell his liquors. The wholesalers here are backed by houses in the east; they are backed by the government, because it gets lots of money from them. It's hard work; I stay up till two o'clock every night; I'd like to see prohibition."

The next man talked much the same way. "You may not believe it, but if the amendment turned on my vote, I'd vote for it. If I knew that my vote would turn the scale for prohibition, I would not take \$1,000 for it." He was from Illinois, and thought prohibition more effective than local option. Had been in Iowa, and thought the law worked well except along the river. Thought prohibition good for the community; "people ought to spend their money for what does them some good. This idea of spending it for whisky and beer and spewing it away in the backyard—it's no good. Prohibition will do me no good personally, but I'll vote for it."

No others showed so promising a state of mind as these two. Several thought low license, high license, or prohibition was all the same. People would drink about so much anyhow. A few opposed prohibition on moral grounds, thinking more whisky and rot gut would be sold under prohibition. They were quite earnest on this point, believing respectable saloons and good liquors such as they kept, to be the only sure way of advancing the cause of temperance and public morality. The rest, about ten out of fifteen, were positively opposed to the amendment on business grounds—confiscate their property; ruin their business; they had families to support. Some were emphatic in their denunciation. One would (blank) prohibition all the way from (blank) to purgatory. One warned us to be careful how we did much for prohibition or we might get our neck stretched. This gentleman was much pleased with the Oregonian. "It went against us on high license" he said, "but it soon came back of that. It lost lots of money by that. We folks are all cliqued together. They sent a lot of money from the east to fight high license. The Oregonian is doing very well now. It won't fight whisky much more. It showed up Wenhard's business pretty well."

Another gentleman was even more emphatic. He was going to be the fireman down in the unmentionable region, and when he saw us coming would put on an extra lot of coals. "You make it hot for us here, and we will make it hotter for you there." Another was sulphurous. Among the habitues we found several who spoke favorably of the amendment, one declaring with a loud oath that it was right.

These interviews would indicate that the saloon-keepers with a few exceptions oppose prohibition, and on the ground that it will spoil their business. Even those who favored the amendment did so because it would break up what they thought a bad business.

Our Great Daily. The Oregonian is undoubtedly a great paper, and it has done great things for the Northwest; but in the matter of this amendment it takes a crooked policy. After the last general elections it was dead against the Portland saloons and announced that it had set itself the task of closing them out. Now that a good opportunity offers it takes a curious way of accomplishing it.

It has a set of from fifty to a hundred thousand readers, and if they fix their faith in its utterances, they will be required to change it whenever it suits the Oregonian policy. In this matter, as says the pen of H. S. Lyman, it is using unfairness. It has never allowed its readers a fair hearing on both sides. There is scarcely a fact of comment unfavorable to prohibition which has not been copied into its columns, while but few of the numerous testimonies from governors, judges, attorneys, ministers, editors and other public men favorable to practical prohibition, have appeared except in a mutilated form or as the object of a jest or sneer. Without compulsion or invitation it publishes nearly everything hostile to prohibition. The effect of this is to make its presentation of the question so partial as to be false. There is no more malicious way of lying than telling only half the truth. The Oregonian seems to be presenting fact; when in reality it is withholding fact. Those who depend upon it for information, do not know that these suppressed facts exist. We refer especially to general news. As to communications it has not been unfavorable.

It imposes upon the ignorance of its readers. Some time since it gave as the purport of an Iowa law, the exact contrary of its meaning. This might have been an oversight. A note correcting the mistake was not printed.

It has endeavored to show that the volume of the liquor traffic was as great in prohibition as in other States, by the number of U. S. permits held in prohibition States. It did not state that many of those holding these permits were in jail; that many were selling clandestinely in cellars or attics; or on "good days" such as shows or fairs, and that the aggregate of their sales was almost nothing compared to those of saloons; it did not state that every druggist who uses alcohol simply for mixing medicine, and every agent who is allowed to sell for legitimate purposes, must take a U. S. permit. Not allowing for these exceptions it appears that this basis of comparison is worthless. Either the Oregonian was playing upon the ignorance of its readers or exposing its own.

It disposes of witnesses in a manner that would be amusing, if it were not dishonest. It believes no officials; nor ministers; nor editors who favor prohibition. It believes drummers, convicted liquor sellers, and editors who oppose prohibition. It believes Neal Dow when he shows that the law is violated. It scoffs at him if he says that in spite of violence the law is generally well enforced, and beneficial. Any body could prove anything by its method of impeaching witnesses.

It deals out false logic. Its utterances abound in such statements as these: When prohibition is enforced it is oppressive; when it is not enforced it is a farce. If wholesome laws are not enforced, it is the enforcement, not the law which is a farce. Law is needed where it can be enforced to prevent the few vicious from damaging the many virtuous. Law is also needed even where it cannot be enforced, to teach people what is the standard of right. The condition of those who have a good law but a vile practice is better than that of those who have a vile practice and also a vile law.

A new Irish society has been formed to take the place of the National league. The object of the society is to burn London in a novel manner. A balloon is to make an ascent some dark night over the English capital, and dynamite bombs thrown into the city.

Catchen Creek School. Programme of exercises on the last day. Exercises were opened with the song, "Good news from home," by Mary Buel and Martha Coy.

DECLAMATIONS. Address of welcome, Minnie Coy; Mud Pies, Reason Ward; Little Fish, Rosa Belien; Tribulation, Cyrus Elliott; The House that Jack built, Elma Skagges; Composition, A word to the Ladies, Angie Adams; Birdies, Joseph Whobrey; John Brown flying his kite, David Adams. Songs—The Orphan Girl and I'll be smiles-to-night—by the school. Our Almanac, Nora Elliott; The Black Bird, John Gordon; The Fountain, Wm. Whobrey; Annie Grace, Cordelia Gordon; Song—Early little Urebins—by Martha Coy and others; Great and Small, John Whobrey; The Worthy Words, Minnie Poland; Song—Sweet Sixteen—Almon Buel. The Drunkard's Woes and Nose, Jeff Ward; One day nearer Home, George Adams; Smile whenever you can, Almon Buel; Footprints on the sands of Time, Isabel Ward; Is it anybody's business? Martha Coy; The Month of August (composition), Mary Buel; The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine, Angie Adams; Closing song—Good Night—by Mary Buel and Martha Coy.

The following are the names of the pupils who were perfect in attendance: William and Joseph Whobrey, Reason and Willie Ward, Cyrus Elliott, George Adams and Minnie Poland. Whole number of scholars enrolled, 36; average daily attendance, 27.

L. L. Harman, Teacher.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, wife of M. E. Anderson, departed this life Friday evening, the 12th of August, A. D. 1887, in the 37th year of her age. She was buried in the Myrtle Point cemetery, on Sunday the 14th inst., with Christian ceremony, in the presence of many sorrowing friends. Her suffering was extreme through the course of her illness, but was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, and when "Inevitable death

No fall of drear; of hope so fall." made himself evident; her "faith on the one who saves"—caused "The deed to be done in joy, The hope to all with immortality." And like "The snow white bird of the lake, That saves its song till the ev'ning, 'Till the golden light of the setting sun, It sings as it soars into heaven." None knew her but to love her. None named her but to praise. F. G. D.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked of Napa and Lake counties Cal., to insure the prosecution of work on the San Francisco, Clear Lake and Humboldt railroad as far as Lower lake. This is the company with 200 millions of capital, yet they seem inclined to want the people to build the road. It is singular that the people, or the government, do not retain possession and ownership of roads built by them. It is a needless thing when the road has to be paid for by them that it goes into the hands of capitalists.

The anti-prohibition papers after all their good offices for the saloon men in Texas, are being boycotted by the latter to beat all. In apologizing for the interest they had taken in "preserving the rights of the people," they gave the saloons a left-handed compliment—sufficient to gain their enmity and not strong enough to gain lost favor with the prohibs. It is good enough treatment for any paper that cries "good Lord and good devil" in the same breath, to be boycotted.

A riot occurred at Wilkesbarre, Pa., a week ago in which 60 men were seriously hurt—some fatally.

The schooner Sea Bird was lately wrecked off the British Columbia coast, and the crew was murdered by Indians.

A hen at Cuba, Mo., laid an egg recently that had a dial as perfect as the face of a watch on it. The egg is in an incubator and now it is asked, will the chick run.

Subscribe for the HERALD.

Visitors From Humboldt. The new steam tug, Roberts, Capt. Adams, belonging to Roberts Bros., of Port Kenyon, on Eel river, arrived at Port Orford on the 21st inst., bringing several passengers for this place and Port Orford.

It was the intention to come to this river, but owing to the fact that her clearance papers called for Port Orford and ports south of that place, they could not come here. Mr. Roberts, one of the owners of the tug, Hon. George Williams, Messrs. Geo. F. Collins, Geo. Hansen and Mr. Payne, all of Ferndale and vicinity, came overland to this place. They express themselves as highly pleased with the outlook here, and predict quite a large immigration to this part in the near future. Being compelled to return on the tug, gives them but a short time to look at this part of the country and its resources, but we are satisfied they will see enough to cause them to return at no distant day. The family of Mr. Albertson of Bear creek, also that of Mr. Cope, of Denmark, arrived at Port Orford on the tug. Humboldt county is sending us a great many settlers, men of means who will greatly add to the development of this country. We extend to them a cordial greeting.—Recorder.

Earthquake in Arizona.

Benson, Arizona, Aug. 23.—A party of men arrived yesterday from San Bernardino ranch, seventy miles south of here near the Sonora line. They say that the country in that vicinity has been so broken up by earthquakes that traveling is almost impossible, and stockmen have the greatest difficulty in gathering their cattle. Earthquakes occur daily, and the ground is so cut up with fissures that a person cannot move except in day time and on foot. Thousands of springs are created, and there is abundance of water in places where it heretofore has been scarce.

The American party will loom up in 1888, and it is possible, may cause a change in the election of a president of the United States. It is the workingman's party, and the Knights of Labor will be its chief champion. It is more than likely that General Master Workman Powderly will be nominated for president, and if he is, there is no good reason why the different labor organizations, as well as all organizations opposed to whisky, for he is truly a fighter of the rain power, should endorse him. With a fusion of all these organizations with their marvelous growth of late, it is hard to predict what they might accomplish in a presidential contest a year hence.

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NOTICE FOR FURNITURE. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, Aug. 10, 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 Saturday, Sept. 27, 1887, viz: Louis Ingram, homestead entry No. 3312 for the N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, S. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, Sec. 24, Tp. 28 S. R. 12 West, W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: James Lamb, Isaac Chandler of Gravel Ford, Coos Co., Wm. T. Brady Oregon, Thos. W. Johnson, of Dorn, Coos Co., Or. Chas. W. Johnson.

and Register.

Insurance Agency!

THE OLD & Reliable Co., THE Fireman's Fund, Is the largest and best on the Pacific Coast. F. P. HERMANN, Agent. Myrtle Point, Oregon. n51v3

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Notice of Appointment of Administrator.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of H. C. Williams, deceased, and all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same with the proper vouchers at my residence near Myrtle Point, Coos county, Oregon, within six months from this date, July 25th, 1887. Albert Graham, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Henrietta Nelson deceased. Whereas the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Henrietta Nelson, deceased, by order of the county court of the state of Oregon, for the county of Coos, on the 25th day of July, 1887. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to exhibit the same to me as said administrator at my residence at Bandon, in said Coos county, Oregon, within 6 months from this date. Albert Giromi, Administrator.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership formerly existing between us, the undersigned, C. E. Edwards, James Burke and Wm. Rohm under the style or firm name of Edwards, Burke & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent and that the said business in the future will be carried on by the said C. E. Edwards and James Burke alone, who will receive what is due and pay all the debts of the late copartnership. C. E. Edwards, Wm. Rohm, James Burke. Dated this 11th day of July, A. D. 1887.

J. J. WILSON, Watchmaker & Jeweler, COQUILLE CITY, FRONT STREET, EAST END.

All kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable rates. Work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders taken for Watches and Jewelry not in stock. All work must be paid for before leaving the shop.

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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 at 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 equalled. As a dairy 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 to none 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 reasonable. J. A. DEAN, AGENT, Coquille City. M. J. McDONALD, PROP., San Francisco. v6n2if

THE OCEAN HOUSE,

J. P. TUPPER, PROPRIETOR, Bandon, Coos County, Oregon.

This Hotel is located at mouth of the Coquille River, on THE SEA BEACH. Everything Neat and Clean. A Splendid Summer Resort. A fine view of the Sea & Seal Rocks. FREE COACH

To and from the House. Everything done to render Guests comfortable at LOWEST LIVING RATES.

Parties contemplating a trip to Port Orford, or any place down the coast, should stop at this Hotel. The stages leave the house every other morning. Saddle Horses to Hire at all times, at Reasonable Rates. Ocean House rock, from which point is the finest of all views, will be shown guests, with guide. Ladies will have beach rides free—on level and hard sand by the bracing Ocean. Fine Piano at home.



Pioneer Stage Line;

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

Wells Fargo & Co., 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 Uter City every day (except Sunday) at 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Passengers by morning stage can visit Mansfield and Empire City, having two hours in each place, returning Coquille City the same day.

Fare One Dollar. Always go with the mails and make connections. JOHNSON & ANDERSON, Props. v5n39

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TIME in this progressive age, an object. Save time by taking this steamer. The object, as well as time is accomplished in your trips to and from the river.

LEVI SNYDER, CAPTAIN. Makes the round trip from Coquille City, to Bandon, every day. Leaves Coquille City about 7:30 a. m., arriving at Bandon 11 a. m. Returning leaves Bandon 2 p. m., arrives at Coquille City 5:30 p. m. Every other Sunday, commencing Sunday June 25th, 1887 an excursion will leave Coquille City 6:30 a. m., sharp arriving at Bandon, 10:30 a. m., giving four hours or more on the Bandon beach, boat leaving 2:30 p. m. for return trip. Remember every alternate Sunday until further notice.

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER, ANTELOPE, Swift and Sure.

O. Reed 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 "GREEN" for Myrtle Point. Through fare on both boats, 50cts. ADVERTISERS: Brothers who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., L. D. & THOMAS, the Advertising Agency of L. D. & THOMAS.