

NORTH CAROLINA.

Somebody with a very level head has been writing a very interesting letter to the New York World on the political outlook in this State and we make room for it here:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 28.—The temperance campaign of 1882 had an effect on the two great parties in this State which is still perceptible. This general election took place in the summer, but a number of towns voted for license or no license in the spring and to the surprise of almost everybody who knew the places, Charlotte and several very important strongholds of the license men voted for prohibition. The result was hailed by the temperance fanatics of both parties, the white women of the State and the clergy generally, as a harbinger of victory in the whole State. The liquor interests, as well as those who were conscientiously opposed to sumptuary laws, became greatly alarmed, even though the ordinance could not be enforced in the towns which had adopted the local prohibition. The contest became very bitter and it is alleged the liquor-dealers were supplied with money and whiskey from New York, Baltimore and other outside cities. The negroes soon became the fast allies of the license party and their excitement grew to such an intensity that they even stoned the house in which Bishop Hood, of the colored church, was making a temperance speech. The negro women were wrought up even more than the men, for it is an incontrovertible fact that both sexes of the African race are susceptible of a spirituous influence and love dearly an occasional dram. The Republicans, seeing a division in the Democracy, attempted by every means to widen the breach and to effectually alienate the two factions. There were on the temperance side, also, a good sprinkling of white Republican speakers. David A. Jenkins, ex-State Treasurer and an old Republican, in making an earnest speech against license laws denounced in strong language the manufacture and sale of any kind of spirits. He avowed it was a disgrace to the State and declared he could on any clear day see from the Court-House at Dallas, Gaston County, the smoke arising from forty different stills. Many of the primitive and old fashioned farmers of the back counties believe it to be an inherent right to distill their fruit and grain, and it embittered them greatly to think the Government would seek to deprive them of this right. An anecdote of Gov. Vance illustrates the nature and inherited love of this class of people for their daily beverage. A man once told him he only had forty gallons of whiskey and that "one barrel was nothing for a household of children when the cow had gone dry."

The results of the State election took the temperance advocates by surprise and overwhelmed them with dismay, for they were buried under a majority of 120,000 votes. Probably as many as a dozen aspiring Democrats, out of office—men of some note—thought the tide was at its flood and that now was the grand opportunity of their lives for success. They sought a coalition with the Republicans and attempted to create a new party called the "Liberal." So things looked blue for the Democracy, and they entered the election for members of Congress and the Legislature in 1882 with feeble hopes and gloomy forebodings. As a country politician said: "It began to look seriously as if the jig was up then." But Zeb Vance, Senator Ransom, Judge Bennett and other leaders went vigorously and aggressively into the campaign. Many apathetic Democrats, however, would not go to the polls, neither would a considerable number of straight-out Republicans who joined the party when it was odious to be called a "Radical" and who had borne the heat and burden of the past conflicts of their party. They denounced the Liberals as "latter day saints" and "Democratic sorcerers" and "half-breeds" who had joined them for "office and spoils, and swore they could only be workers and never leaders of their organization. Bennett, Democratic, was elected Congressman from the State at large over Decker, Republican by the meagre majority of about a hundred votes. It was this same majority that has given the Republicans hope for the coming Presidential struggle, and it has frightened the Democrats in a corresponding degree.

To properly understand the relative strength of the two parties, it is important to know something about their component elements and voting material. The Democratic party has a full Judiciary and seven out of nine of the Congressmen elected. The Democracy has elected a majority of the Legislature since the Kirk-Holden war, which terminated in the impeachment and conviction of Gov. Holden, and the State has gone Democratic ever since the election of Vance for Governor in 1870. It is made up almost entirely of the white people, of the farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers and the taxpayers. Some few blacks vote with them, but they are in constant fear of ill-treatment and abstain from their race for "going with the Democracy and white folks." The principal reason for thinking the State will go Democratic is that the party received an awful scare in the last election, and as the party embraces the great bulk of land-owners and manufacturers who pay the taxes and support the Government, they cannot and will not by remaining away from the polls themselves let the State fall into the hands of ignorant and incompetent men who furnish but little of the Government revenue and have but a small interest at stake.

THE TARIFF.

North Carolina has the largest number of mills of any State in the South, save one, and owns by far the finest water powers. She can boast of ninety-two mills and over 200,000 spindles. Georgia alone has more spindles and more capital invested. Now, the own-

ers of nearly every one of these enterprises are men of means and Democrats.

A number of proprietors have already published letters declaring that they do not desire protection, because they need none for the yards and coarser cloths they manufacture. They, however, concede, with a great majority of the business interests, that a reform is needed in the present tariff and think Congress should move slowly and cautiously, and I can scarcely imagine they could be brought to support a tariff free trader under any circumstances. Nor will the Democratic party in this State ever disband when a Republican Senate institutes a committee to inquire into every street brawl between the whites and blacks, like the recent Danville riot. The party would like to see, above all things else, the abolition of the internal revenue system, which has proved to be the worst agent of corruption, profligacy, intimidation, shoddyism and espionage that the Federal Government ever employed.

As far as I can judge, the party is at sea in regard to Presidential candidates. Many think and feel that the great wrong should be righted and Tilden and Hendricks again placed in the field. Thurman has many admirers, but they fear it would not be safe to nominate him as he comes from Ohio, an exceedingly doubtful State, that votes in October preceding the general election. Bayard, too, has many warm friends, but the delegates will go un instructed and confer with the assembled delegates before making up their minds. I may add, by way of parenthesis, if Bay Butler should receive the Democratic nomination he would be defeated by about one hundred thousand votes.—Gen. A. M. Scales, Congressman-elect from Greensboro, at present looks above all others as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE NEGRO AS A VOTER.

The Republican party has enlisted in its ranks those who joined it for office, some who sided with it from good and honest motives, most of the class that every State has, and termed "communists" in the North and West, and almost the entire black vote. The negro race is probably the best disciplined political organization to be found in the world. They can be driven to the polls by their political masters like a drove of sheep. A prominent colored politician recently said, in alluding to a threatened breach in the colored ranks, "It won't amount to anything at all. We can easily whip in the coons." The preachers announce from the pulpits just before the elections that "word has come for us to vote for such a man for Governor." That is generally all that is necessary, for the most of them are superstitious enough to believe the "word" comes from the "Kuler on High" and not the temporal and evanescent powers that dwell in Washington or the internal revenue officers. But the most effective way of "whipping in the refractory coons" is to point them out to the women of their color as "Democratic niggers." The wives even go so far as to reproachfully term their "beds and boards." This ostracism keeps keener than the lash, and makes the North Carolina negro the most obedient and abject political slave on earth.

The tariff will not affect the Republican party, for the negroes probably never heard of it and have no idea what it means, while the revenue officers, postmasters, mail agents, &c., are more interested as to whether they will hold their offices or not. It is a singular fact that certain officials who were opposed to Sherman before the last convention lost their positions. They now seem to think he has great influence and would wield his guillotine as remorselessly as did Robespierre his internal machine during the French revolution. They fear rather than love him, but if they had their own free selection it would transpire that Blaine was their idol. If Arthur has any strength, it is undeveloped as yet. There are now two factions in the party—half breeds—and both are envious of each other and both waiting recognition from the White House. If the straight outs are endorsed at Washington, Grissom or Dockery will probably be their candidate for Governor. If the Liberals receive the spotted coat of favoritism they will probably nominate Price or Judge Fowle, and many old time Republicans will be alienated from the party. Among these half breeds there is no recognized leader or William Mahone to be found.

Now, after studying the situation and hearing both sides calmly discuss matters, the conclusion of your correspondent is that the State ticket and a majority of the Legislature will almost certainly be Democratic, though the battle will be close and hotly contested. And the "old North State" will cast her electoral votes for a Democrat not in either way on the tariff. But the manufacturing interests are too large and important for an avowed free-trader to carry the State. If the Democrats nominate either Bayard Tilden, Thurman, Abram Hewitt or any other able man of sound views and a clean record who has the confidence of the State people and the business interests of the country at heart, North Carolina cannot possibly be classed as a doubtful State next November.

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SHORTS.

Crocuses and the forsythias are in bloom in Washington in abundance, and snow drops are already announced in warm spots near Boston.

Mineral prospects in Gold City, Ark., are said to be most promising. Discoveries in Montgomery county are declared to be becoming richer and richer.

A man in New York seeing two policemen, dropped sixteen dozen meerschaum pipes and ran. It is supposed that he was going somewhere to have a quick smoke.

The Greely relief expeditionists are probably rejoicing over the government reports of early ice floes from the Arctic regions. This means for them comparatively open water.

The marriage license being three dollars in North Carolina and only seventy five cents in South Carolina, a great many North Carolina couples who want to marry cross over the line and are joined in the cheaper locality.

Victor Hugo, who was 82 years old last Tuesday, has just bought a plot of building land in the avenue named after him, and proposes to move there as soon as the new house is built and garden laid out under his personal superintendence.

A few days since, in the work of making some holes for planting trees around the new fort constructed outside the Porto San Lorenzo, in Rome, a fine statue of Apollo, 1 metre 80 centimetres in height, was discovered in a good state of preservation.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

MARCH MIRTH.

In a railway carriage: Guibollard asks very politely, "Madame, does smoking trouble you?" "Oh, yes, monsieur; not ordinarily, but to-day—" "Ah! madame," replies Guibollard, in a very sympathetic tone, "how much you are about to suffer!" "Yes," said one tramp to another, "I've got tired of packing around from one hotel to another and I've taken a flat. Fine air, good view of the river, plenty of room and privilege of the bath, but come down and see for yourself," and he led the way to a water-logged coal barge.—Saturday Night.

Are poets fickle and inconsistent?—Are they sordid, selfish, ungrateful and like the cold and heartless, dull and prosaic world which surrounds them? Why did Ella Wheeler write: "I do not love him in the old fond way?" or if she must write it why did she wait till the ice cream season was over?—Chicago Sun.

The least destructible portion of the human body is the hair. In Egypt it has been known to survive 4,000 years. And the Egyptians were not as careful of their hair, either, as are the women of the present day. They never took it off at night and hung it over the back of a chair to prevent it from getting worn out.—Norristown Herald.

"I know," said a little Chicago girl to her elder sister's young man, at the supper table, "that you will join our society for the protection of little birds, because mamma says you are very fond of larks." The youth promptly handed over a five dollar note as an initiation fee, and thinks that in due time he will be a full fledged ornithological humanitarian.—Chicago Telegram.

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because it enhances their charms tenfold is SOZODONT, with which no dentrifice can compare. It checks premature decay of the teeth, completely removing tartar from their surfaces, interstices and cavities, whitening them, rendering the gums healthy and coraline and the breath as balmy as the odor of flowers. The gritty and acid properties which render many tooth powders and washes objectionable are not to be found in America's favorite teeth restoratives.

The most fashionable handkerchiefs are of crimson or pale blue, with white flowers about the hem.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the "FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA," made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best, tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal. 2w

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2 in 1. I'll take your likeness, and take them fine, I'll fix your watch, I'll keep good time, I do all work well, Entrust it to me, If you don't believe it, Try me and see.

J. L. WINNER, Photographer and Jeweler, New Market Building (op stairs).

Now the Topsy Turners Tipped!

When you see a lot of half-tipsy fellows lounging up to the counter of a village bar-room, and asking each other if they will take some bitters, you may be assured that the "bitters" they are after is not "Brown's Iron Bitters."

When you see an old toper slyly and repeatedly visiting his bottle in the closet, and privately taking what he tells you is his "bitters," you may be very certain that the bottle does not contain "Brown's Iron Bitters."

When you find several men complaining of aching heads, and hearing say that the cause of their headaches is over-indulgence in what they call their "bitters," it is beyond doubt that what they have been imbibing is not "Brown's Iron Bitters."

When you find a man with reddened nose, blood-shot eyes, staggering gait, and other indications of irregular habits, and are told that his condition is the result of too frequent visits to the "bitters" bottle, don't for a moment think that he has been taking "Brown's Iron Bitters."

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not an intoxicating beverage, nor is it a beverage at all, or an article which anybody would be likely to drink for the pleasure of drinking.

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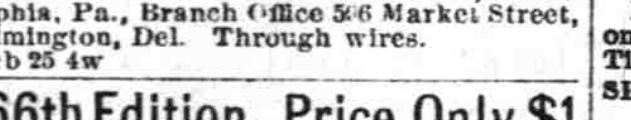
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RAILROADS, &c.

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OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 17, 1883

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV 18, 1883, at 1.05 A.M. Passenger Trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows: DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY. Nos. 47 NORTH and 48 SOUTH. Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8.53 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, 2.31 P. M. Leave Weldon, 5.00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8.46 P. M. FAST THROUGH MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN: DAILY—No. 49 SOUTH. Leave Weldon, 5.50 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 10.55 P. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY. No. 43 North. Leave Wilmington, 8.00 P. M. Arrive at Weldon, 2.30 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS—Nos 45 and 42. Leave Wilmington, (Sundays excepted)—12.30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon, (Sundays excepted), 6.30 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 8.55 A. M. Train No. 46 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia. Trains on Tarboro Branch Road Leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily. (Sundays excepted). Return- ing Leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily. Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road Leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P. M. Return- ing Leave Scotland Neck at 8.30 A. M. Daily except Sunday. Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Train No. 48 runs daily and makes close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington. All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached. For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight train leaving Wilmington at 7.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent. T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent. nov 17

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C. Nov 17, 1883

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV 18th, 1883, the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road: No. 42—Leave Wilmington, (Mondays excepted) 7.15 A. M. Arrive at Florence, 11.40 A. M. No. 45—Leave Florence, (Sundays excepted) 7.40 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 12.10 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS, DAILY—Nos. 43 and 47 East. Leave Wilmington, 9.10 P. M. Leave Florence, 2.40 A. M. Arrive at C. & A. Junction, 6.35 A. M. Arrive at Columbia, 6.40 A. M. Leave Columbia, 7.50 P. M. Leave C. & A. Junction, 10.20 P. M. Leave Florence, 4.35 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 8.25 A. M. NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, DAILY. No. 40 WEST. Leave Wilmington, 10.40 P. M. Arrive at Florence, 1.45 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY. No. 43 East. Leave Florence at 3.35 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington, 7.42 P. M. Train 45 stops at all Stations. No. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marlton. Passengers for Columbia and all points on G. & C. R. C., & R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take the Night Express. Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and Augusta on Train 43. All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington. Local freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 6.10 A. M. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent. T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent. nov 17

Carolina Central R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 13th, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 13th, 1883, THE following benefits will be operated on the Railroad: PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily except Sundays. Leave Wilmington at 7.00 P. M. No. 1. Leave Raleigh at 7.35 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 7.00 A. M. No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 8.45 P. M. Arrive Raleigh at 8.25 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 8.20 A. M. Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL & EXPRESS AND FREIGHT. Daily except Sundays. Leave Charlotte, 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Shelby, 7.35 P. M. Leave Shelby, 7.00 A. M. Arrive at Charlotte, 10.30 A. M. Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh. Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte. Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R., Asheville and points West Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest. J. C. JONES, Superintendent. F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent. June 13

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