

No Go.

Among the dearest of very dead things is the attempt of a certain four men to set themselves up as the Republican party in North Carolina. Hon. David A. Jenkins, formerly State Treasurer, shows how the attempt was made. There's nothing to do now but to bury the dead; but we must say that the affair was anything but creditable to those engaged in it. Here is the letter of Mr. Jenkins:

GASTONIA, N. C., June 10, 1881.

Editor Gastonia Gazette:

Sir: In view of the recent unexpected and extraordinary action of the Republican State Executive Committee relative to the Prohibition question, it may not be improper for me to make a few remarks concerning the same.

The action of the committee in declaring against Prohibition cannot be properly considered as representing the sentiments of the committee in relation thereto; and even granting such to be true, my second proposition would be that the committee has no power or authority to pledge or commit the Republican party of North Carolina either for or against the liquor law.

On the 25th of last month a meeting of the committee was called by the chairman, for purposes unknown to the committee until explained by the chairman that it was for the purpose of considering the propriety of action relative to the liquor law.

In that meeting it was apparent from the expressions of opinion by the individual members composing the committee that about two-thirds of the committee were adverse to making it a party question. Thereupon a sub-committee of five was appointed, a majority of whom were opposed to party action, and of which I was one, to receive any communication, proposition or report from the Executive Committee of the Whisky Convention which that convention might desire to make.

I remained over in Raleigh a week or more for the purpose, and had a personal interview with the chairman of that committee, and was informed that they had not nor would they have any report to make to the sub-committee, and that they were perfectly satisfied as matters stood. Thereupon I left Raleigh for home, reasonably supposing that the matter was finally settled, and with no information or belief that further action would be taken, inasmuch as the sentiments of the committee had been well understood and opposed to party action as previously stated.

I had barely reached home, however, when I was summoned again to Raleigh to attend an "important meeting" of the Executive Committee, when I could scarcely have reached Raleigh in time for the meeting, had I returned at once.

The meeting was, however, had in my absence, at which it was decided, by a vote of four to three—a bare quorum being present—to issue, as I understand an address in behalf of the Republican party of the State hostile to the liquor law. Can it be urged with any show of reason that this is a proper test of the feelings of the committee on the subject, much less the party itself?

Admitting, however, that every action of committee has been fair and square, and that the resolutions they have adopted express the real sense of the committee on the all-important subject of Prohibition, I submit that the committee has no power or authority to act in the matter. It is an unwarrantable assumption of authority for the few men composing the committee to undertake to frame a platform upon which the Republican party of the State shall stand. They have never been clothed with such power, either directly or indirectly, expressly or impliedly, and by acting in the manner which they have done they have assumed a right which has never on a previous occasion been claimed by a body of men acting in a similar capacity. Any one who has a knowledge of the rights, powers and duties of such committees, I am satisfied, will corroborate this statement. No executive committee can claim the legal right to dictate to a party the platform which it should adopt or the policy which it should pursue. If the party is to be committed either for or against Prohibition, it can only be done by calling a convention of the Republican party of the State, to take action relative thereto, and no authority properly rests with the committee to act in the matter further than to issue a call for a convention, provided a majority of the committee deem such a course advisable.

The action of the committee is, to say the least, censurable, and a misfortune for the Republican party of the State, and should meet the disapprobation of every true Republican in the State. If this power be admitted in any case it would seem most unreasonable under the present circumstances of the case, inasmuch as a large majority, if not all of the committee, with the exception of the two poor colored men on it, are either holding federal offices or are seeking the same. Under these circumstances it would appear more graceful, and especially desirable, that the party should be left to act freely without forcing upon it a measure which it perhaps disapproves. In view of the foregoing facts I hereby

enter my protest against the action of the committee, and do not consider that I or any other Republican in the State is in duty bound to act in conformity thereto.

D. A. JENKINS.

Here is what Hon. R. P. Dick, Judge of the Federal Court and one of the staunchest Republicans in the State, says:

"The enemies of Prohibition call this a party measure. Four or five men went to Raleigh last week, and pledged the Republican party against Prohibition. What right had they to do it? No right whatever. The constitution of the Republican party is plain against the usurped authority of those men, and if the Republican party cannot exist and succeed without strapping to its wheels anti-Prohibition, then let it perish!"

Tax-Payers, Take Notice!

North Carolina Presbyterian.]

The Raleigh *Prohibitionist* asks: "How does the pauper and criminal bill of New Hanover county stand? Does the revenue received from the nefarious traffic in that county counterbalance the cost of supporting its paupers, of arresting, trying and supporting its criminals?"

We answer: New Hanover county received last year from taxes on liquor, say:

Tax on purchases \$ 1,687 25
From licenses 2,499 00

Total..... \$ 4,186 25

The cost of the Criminal Court of New Hanover county, including amounts paid judge, solicitor, clerk, sheriff, jurors and witnesses..... \$ 8,964 32
Jail fees, sheriff and watching jail..... 1,728 99

Total..... \$10,693 31

Maintaining the Poor House cost the county..... \$2,350 40
Support of the insane..... 937 37
Out door poor..... 2,786 83

Total..... \$ 6,074 60

Grand total..... \$16,767 91

There are the figures:

\$4,186 25 vs. \$16,767 91.

We do not contend that the whole of this latter amount should be charged against liquor; but it should not be overlooked that we have not included fees of justices of the peace and of constables paid by the county, and we omit about two-thirds of the amount of fees received by the justices on cases dismissed on payment of costs, and on which cases the culprits themselves pay the costs.

But allowing that only one-half the cost of crime and poverty is chargeable to liquor—and this would certainly be a very low estimate—we have the fact staring us in the face that the liquor traffic of New Hanover county costs the people over twice what it brings into the treasury. Let the tax-payers reflect on this.

But the financial view, favorable as it is to Prohibition, is not by any means the only or even most elevated view of the case.

We let the *Prohibitionist* speak here: "Even if the much mooted revenue was sufficient to pay the pauper and criminal account of the State, by what code of ethics, or decent regard for humanity, morality and religion, would we, as a people, be justified in sanctioning by law, simply for a niggardly and mercenary greed for money, a business which is filling our land with wretchedness, disease, insanity, pauperism, crime and death?"

Facts vs. Opinions.

Some one at Thomasville, North Carolina, wrote to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a paper known to be opposed to the principle of prohibition, for an opinion—that was exactly what was asked for thus: "I wish your opinion." The opinion was obtained, of course, and now all the advocates of the liquor interest are publishing this opinion as a mighty contribution to their cause.

North Carolina, it would seem, is to be influenced to perpetuate the "crowning curse," not by facts and arguments, but by imported opinions and unsupported statements.

The friends of right are not so hard-pressed as to have to send abroad for opinions. We give here some statistical facts carefully compiled, mainly by the *Lewiston (Me.) Journal*. Let it be remembered that these are not opinions, but statistical facts:

"Much has been said recently of what is called the 'failure' of Prohibition in Maine. Paragraphs have gone the rounds of the press stating that prohibition has greatly increased crime in Maine, and made it more prevalent than in any other State in the Union.

Leaders have been published declaring that arrests for drunkenness are more frequent than in license States. And recently the *Bangor Commercial* challenged a comparison of arrests for drunkenness in Bangor where it affirmed that Prohibition had been so slightly enforced as to make a semi-license, with those in Lewiston and Auburn, where it had been enforced so vigorously. So far as crime is concerned, we recently presented statistics to show that there are three times as many criminals proportionately in Massachusetts as in Maine; also the following statistics, showing that Prohibitory Maine has a smaller number of convicts proportionately in its State prison than any other State in the Union:

NO. CONVICTS IN STATE PRISONS.

Maine.....	191 one to 3,200 Pop.
Alabama.....	827 one to 1,400 Pop.
California.....	1318 one to 600 Pop.
Connecticut.....	278 one to 2,100 Pop.
Massachusetts.....	757 one to 2,200 Pop.
New Hampshire.....	180 one to 1,900 Pop.
New York.....	3488 one to 1,400 Pop.
Vermont.....	176 one to 1,500 Pop.
North Carolina.....	1090 one to 1,200 Pop.

We have before us the following statistics of arrests for drunkenness, etc., in Prohibitory Lewiston and Auburn, with 28,000 population; semi-Prohibitory Bangor with 16,857 population, and license Lowell with 49,000 population, to which we call attention:

	Lewiston and Auburn.	Bangor.	Lowell.
Whole number of arrests.....	282	276	276
Arrests for drunkenness.....	80	262	1760
Assisted home drunk.....	50	640	640
Assault and battery.....	50	212	212
Larceny.....	80	189	189

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION.

Lewiston and Auburn.....	3
Bangor.....	16
Lowell.....	30

The following statistics of Maine, compared with the Union, will also be of interest:

TAX ON LIQUORS.

United States tax on manufacture and sale of liquors in the United States, per inhabitant.....	\$ 1 40
United States tax on the same in Maine, per inhabitant.....	03

Amount of deposits in savings institutions in the State on January 1st, 1881..... 21,000,000

Amount of deposits in savings institutions in Lewiston and Auburn..... 760,000

These are savings of the laboring class and the result of Prohibition.

The *Atlanta Sunny South* says: "There lives in North Carolina a family notable for nothing, as far as is known, but an idiosyncratic fondness for being married in unheard of and absurd places. The wedding of the youngest daughter is just announced in a cliff, near Cove Creek, one hundred and fifty feet in the air, the place being, old tradition says, an Indian refuge. The father and mother of this romantic young woman took upon themselves the holy bonds of matrimony in a balloon, which, by the way, became unmanageable before the bridal party came to earth, so that they barely escaped with their lives, passing the bridal night tossing about in a bank of very wet clouds, the bride being deathly sea-sick. The eldest son of the family kept up the traditions of his house by wedding his bride in a diving bell, although in taking a second wife he contented himself with a simple marriage by telegraph. [This will do for summer reading. It is light, airy and sentimental. Like most of fictions, it is not founded on fact.—STAR.]

WHAT IS WHISKEY BRINGING.—"What is whiskey bringing?" asked a dealer of that article one day. He meant to ask, how much is it selling for?

A gentleman who heard the remark took it in a different sense from that. "What is whiskey bringing?" do you ask? I'll tell you. It is bringing men to prison and to the gallows, and it is bringing women to poverty and want."

There never was a truer answer than this. It is estimated that it sends to prison every year, one hundred thousand men and women.

Twenty thousand children are sent to the poor house annually by drink. Three hundred murders are caused by intemperance every year.

Two hundred thousand children are made orphans every year by this dreadful evil, and sixty-five thousand are killed by intemperance every year in this country.

You will be held accountable to God for the good left undone, as well as for the evil done.

MISCELLANY.

Ancient Nazareth is now the site of an orphanage under the supervision of the Education Society of England. It has been opened four years, and there are in it now thirty-six girls of ages varying from four to fifteen.

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he'll just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the man's ears and smiled.

For some years the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has endeavored to relieve the barren dreariness of the ordinary railway station by surrounding their country station houses by flower beds. More attention to this matter is being paid this year than ever before; and recently the company purchased 50,000 plants in this city for the adornment of the stations of the New York and Philadelphia division of the road. The practice is worthy of general imitation.—*Scientific American*.

Seize upon truth wherever 'tis found, On Christian or on heathen ground; Among your friends, among your foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows.

In the window of a Washington jewelry store there is a large and elaborately carved silver frontlet, the royal gift of H. M. Charles II., King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, to the Queen of the Pamunkies. It is the property of Miss Merson, Virginia.

The rainbow is none the less beautiful because it bends. In humanity is loveliness.

Sidney Smith once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying: "Let us assume that everything and everybody are damned, and proceed with our subject."

Perish "policy" and cunning, Perish all that fears the light:

Whether losing, whether gaining, Trust in God, and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee,

Some will flatter, some will slight; Cease from man, and look above thee— Trust in God, and do the right.

—Dr. Norman Macleod.

The frog season has begun in Paris, and skewers of a dozen hind legs—the edible part of this peculiar Gallic dainty—are being carried about the streets. The frogs are shot by slings, bows and arrows, the latter being attached to a string like a miniature harpoon.

The department of antiquities in the Bibliotheque Nationale has lately received the interesting addition of what is known as Dagobert's chair, in which all the Carolingian Kings of France were seated when they received the oaths of their vassals. This historic chair remained for many years in the Abbey of St. Dennis, but after the suppression of that abbey and the general pillage of the monasteries in 1793, it passed to the Palais Royal. Napoleon I. borrowed it for the purpose of distributing the first decorations of the Legion d'Honneur at his camp at Boulogne in 1803, but it does not appear to have been used by any of the later French sovereigns. The chair is of bronze, gilded in places, and decorated with the heads of panthers.

The attendant of the witty Mathews in his last illness, intending to give his patient medicine, took up the ink-bottle by mistake and did not discover the blunder until the dose had been swallowed, whereupon he exclaimed: "Good heavens, Mathews, I have given you ink!"

"Never mind, my boy," said Mathews, faintly, "I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper."

The congregation of the Index has just condemned seven philosophical works, one of which was published in France, while two were of Belgian and four of Italian origin. Three of these last were the pen of Terenzio Mamiani. One of the volumes now denounced as prejudicial was published in 1869.

Mahogany was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought the trunk of a tree of that wood to Queen Elizabeth from Brazil. It was made into various articles, which she presented to her courtiers. For herself a small work-box was constructed which is now in the Tower of London in a perfect state of preservation.

Prince William and Princess Victoria ate their wedding supper under the splendid chandelier of rock crystal which hung above Luther at the Diet of Worms. The late King of Prussia bought it for \$20,000.

M. Prudhomme lauds the advantages of gymnastics. "There is nothing like it for the health," he says, "It increases a man's strength, prolongs his days"—"But our ancestors did not practice gymnastics, and yet"—"They did not, and what is the consequence? They are dead, every man of them."