Legalized Liquor Traffic.

Published by request.—From a discourse by Rev. J. R. Moore, of Winston.

There are many national sins of which we might speak if we had time. The sins of lying, gambling and law-protected trusts and combines which make the poor of the nation cry for bread; all of these have become to be the public sins of the nation. The great trusts that now exist for the purpose of getting gain are so well organized that the millionaire in Chicago can touch the electric key and fix the the price of bread and meat for the nations.

We talk of these and many other things; but these things sink into utter insignificance when compared with our great national sin, the legalized liquor traffic. This is the one great power in this nation at whose bidding the politicians bow. This is the power that, to a large extent, shapes the laws of our time. With its two hundred and fifty thousand open saloons, saying nothing of the places of its manufacture, what power has it not in politics? This is the power that controls Tammany today.—Tammany with its six hundred barkeepers on its working committees, more than five hundred of whom have been convicted of crime by the courts of the land.

At this day we all condemn Leo X for sending out John Tetzel with a bag of indulgencies to sell for gain, and that was in the darkness of 1517. Yet, we, in the twilight of the nineteenth century, for the purpose of gain, sell to the barkeepers the right, not of personal indulgencies, but the right to make drunkards of our fathers and brothers, and the right to make widows of our mothers and sisters. We license this business which furnishes neither meat, bread nor clothing, but to a large extent furnishes the inmates of our jails, penitentiaries, poor houses and asylums. Yet this is the one pet business of the nation that requires a man to prove a good moral character before he can engage in it. The idea of a man proving a good moral character to sell whiskey!

Yet I have no quarrel with the man who sells the stuff. If you are here tonight I want to tell you that I love your soul and am willing to do all in my power to help you do right. I am sorry for you and I beg you in God's name to quit the business. Your business costs the people of the United States more than twelve hundred millions of dollars a year, for which amount you send one hundred and fifty thousand men and boys down to drunkards' graves and into a drunkard's hell. God's Word says, in 1st Cor. 6:10: "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven."

But who is responsible for all of this business? Some one says, "our commissioners." But we are responsible for our commissioners, therefore we are responsible for this business. We elect the legislators who appoint the magistrates, who, in turn, appoint the commissioners, so we can see where the responsibility belongs. Let us see to it that we know how a man is on this subject before we give him our vote.

Again we ask, where is the responsibility? As for me I would just as soon, at the day of judgment, take the place of any man who dies drunk as to take the place of the man who sold him the liquor to make him drunk. And I would just as soon take the place of the man who granted him the license to sell it, though that man may be a member of the church. And I would as soon take the place of the man who granted the license as the man who openly, with the lights before him, voted for the man knowing that he would grant the license.

The voters, and nobody else, are responsible for this course. When they see fit to remove it, it can be done.

But, as voters, what kind of men do we elect? What stripe of men were in our last legislature? What kind of a body was it? Indeed, I was glad to notice in last week's Raleigh *Advocate* that there was less drinking among its members than usual. Indeed, we ought to feel highly honored to know that the men whom we elected to make our laws did not get drunk while they were engaged in their work.

But what did they do to free us from this awful curse? Where are the petitions which were signed by thousands of the voters of this State, asking for some little help on this line? What kind of prohibition laws did they pass? Well, I will tell you what they did. They gave prohibition to a little place down in Columbus county, but before that bill was passed it was amended by taking $2,500 of the people's money to pay damages to a liquor dealer whose business it would stop.

But somebody says, "we could not run our schools without the money we get from liquor men." This is not so, and I will prove it. But if it were true, do you want to educate your children on blood money? Do you wish to educate your children with the price of tears and groans of the widows and orphans of the drunkards of this city? No, I don't believe it; you are too good a people for that.

Some time since we quoted figures to show the police force of this city costs more than all the barkeepers pay for their license. And to prove that the bar-rooms create the demand for so large a police force we only have to look at those towns which do not have the bar-rooms. Salem has no bar-rooms, and has two policemen. High Point has no bar-rooms, and only one policeman. Concord is one of the most thriving towns in the State; it has eight white churches, good graded schools, it has electric lights, water supply and street railway; it has no licensed liquor, and it has one policeman.

May God grant that the time may soon come when there shall not be a leagalized liquor saloon in all this land! And it is coming! The good women of the land are organizing against this curse, and it must go.

Let us who claim to be Christians vote as we pray, and the day will soon come when our nation will not mourn under this curse.

Borrowed Books.

Many persons have lent books and have never received them again because of the negligence of the borrower. They borrow and lend them to others, they in turn lend them, and so they go on a pilgrimage from house to house until they disappear and the place that should know them, knows them no more forever. No one would object to lend books if there was a possibility of getting them back in a reasonable time and in good condition, but it is a trial to our forebearance to then have to wait, there is no telling how long, for its return.—*Salisbury Truth.*

It is reported that Secretary Carlisle's scheme for a reorganization of the currency will include the repeal of any law compelling the purchase of silver by the government, and will provide for the deficiency of currency by providing for the repeal of the State bank tax and the issue of currency by banks under State charter, under the general supervision of the general government, the security for the currency provided for under the laws of the States requiring the approval of the government.—*State Chronicle.*

One of the reasons given why planters will plant more cotton this year than last, notwithstanding the probability that a big crop will knock down the prices of the staple, is that the high price of cotton seed enables the planters to make cotton for a lower price than they could afford to when cotton seed was thrown away. But is there any certainty that the price of cotton seed will be as high next season as it is this?—*Savannah News.*

In one of his sermons Mr. Moody said: "In the Tombs in New York, the city prison, or leading to it is a bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. Over its entrance is this inscription: 'The way of the transgressor is hard'. I asked why that was put over it and was told that the most of the criminals were young men and as they generally went over in tears, the bridge was so named and that they soon found the truth of the inscription.

The late legislature established graded schools at three new points—Lexington, High Point and Rocky Mount. At the latter place a special law provides for a school district, the place being in two counties. It has been published that the legislature increased the number of colored normal schools from six to eight, but with no additional appropriation.

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime; and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the bravos of any country or of any age.—*John Ruskin.*

Four hundred pianos piled up in the form of a pyramid and connected together by an electrical controlling device so as to admit of being played simultaneously by one porson is mentioned as an "attraction" for the World's Fair.

The anarchists seem determined to blow up Rome. Six bombs were thrown there last week, following fast on the attempts to wreck some of the palaces made earlier in the week.

Mankind should have very little regard for the religion that soars so high into heavenly conditions that it ignores earthly responsibilities.—*Christian Patriot.*

Hawaii.

N. C. Presbyterian.

Recent events at the Hawaiian Islands have awakened unwonted interest throughout the United States. It is not the first time that these three islands have attracted the attention of our people. Eighty-four years ago the attention of a dark-skinned lad weeping as he sat on the door-step of one of the buildings of Yale College deeply stirred the hearts of a number of Christian men, and when it was known that this waif from the Hawaiian Islands was in tears because he desired the learning which would fit him to become a useful man among his people, the churches of New England were greatly aroused. So deep was this interest that ten years later, in 1819, a company of fourteen men and women set sail from Boston, to undertake the work of Christianizing Hawaii. It was a long voyage of 163 days, to a land about which little was known save that its inhabitants were naked savages and were accustomed to make human sacrifices to their idols. These pioneer missionaries were followed, during a long series of years, by many reinforcements. The blessings of God crowned their labors, and the natives, who had been lead by a strange Providence to throw away their idols, were under power of Christian truth. The first missionaries grew old and died, their eyes having been permitted to see the salvation of God among the people for whom they gave their lives. Under the influences of the gospel as preached by these men from the United States, savagery ceased, the disgusting rites of heathenism gave place to songs of devotion and praise, and Hawaii became a Christian nation. Just fifty years ago she was recognized by the nations as an independent kingdom. The progress she has made since Christian civilization reached her has been commendable, when we consider the condition in which she was found eiuhty-two years ago, and though the native stock has not proved as strong as was hoped, yet multitudes of her people, from those who have sat on the throne down to the humblest citizen, have honored the Christian name. For the evangelization of Hawaii the American Board has expended not far from a million and a half dollars, and its missionaries have been its chief agents of God in the mighty transformations that have been witnessed among those beautiful islands of the Pacific.

If the petition for annexation now coming to the United States should be granted and Hawaii be received as a territory of the Union, it may well be taken as a gift of foreign missions to our nation.

By the census of 1890 the total population of the islands was 89,990, and a more recent estimate makes the population 100,000. Owing to various causes, especially the vices introduced in connection with foreign trade, the native population has decreased till at the time of last census it numbered 34,436. Aside from these there were, in round numbers about 6,000 half-castes, 15,000 Chinese, and 12,000 Japanese, the number of the latter, however, having largely increased within the past twelve months. There were about 5,000 Americans, and about 7,500 born on Hawaii of foreign parentage. The total area of the islands is 6,540 square miles, somewhat less than that of the State of Massachusetts. The growth of commerce is seen in the fact that within thirty years, from 1860 to 1890, the imports increased in value from $1,223,000 to $6,962,000, while the exports increased from $807,000 to $13,282,000. Seventy-five per cent. of the imports came from the United States, while practically nearly all the exports were to this country.

The Pension Swindle.

The Grand Army *Gazette*, as the MESSENGER before mentioned, has come out against the plundering pensions. It declares the roll is far too long and wants the Cleveland Administration to investigate. It admits that the "claim-sharks were the progenitors of the obnoxious laws" and have obtained pensions for "the 'coffee coolers,' deserters and dead-beats who have made our roll of honor the subject of sneers, ridicule and contempt." It believes "in an honest, square pension roll, granting what is properly due to those who won it by service. Nothing, in our estimation, is too good for the gallant boys, who met the shocks of battle and campaign." We have never thought that pensions were a cause of very great rejoicing among Southern Confederates who were taxed heavily to pay their part. To have to pay the scoundrels who are even repudiated at home and by the Army *Gazette* makes the burden more grievous. We would be glad to see that pension roll so reduced as to bring it down to the standard of Generals Grant and Garfield when they were President—not to exceed $30,000,000 annually—*Wilmington Messenger.*

Planting Corn.

While early planting is nearly always most desirable, it is rarely good economy to plant until the soil is warmed up enough to give a quick generation of the seed and a good start to grow. Corn while thriving over a large range of latitude, is naturally a tropical plant and needs in a warm soil to grow well. One of the best plans is to plow the ground as early as the condition of the soil will admit, and then harrow or work into a good tilth; then when the proper time arrives for planting, with a good drill or check rower the work can be pushed very rapidly. It is often the last harrowing or cultivating that is of the most benefit. With the soil in a good tilth the seed will generate quicker and better, and the plants will make a more vigorous start to grow, and it is thus possible to begin the cutivation earlier, and in this way give a thriftier growth.

A large yield to the acre can be secured by planting in drills than in hills, especially on thin land, as the plants growing one foot apart in the rows will have a better chance for growth and development than if two or three are growing in a hill together. Use seed enough to give a good even stand. It is better to thin out than to replant.

The disadvantage in drill planting is the increase of work in cultivation. This may be greatly reduced by commencing the cultivation as soon as possible after planting. By using the harrow on the weeds before the weeds get a start to grow or the soil becomes packed the weeds may be kept down and the soil in good tilth. But from the start care must be taken to work the soil as closely around the plant as possible. The corn in drills can be planted one foot apart, with the rows three and a half feet apart. In hill planting three feet each way will be a good distance. The number of plants that should be left in the hill should largely depend upon the condition of the soil, especially as regards fertility. Generally it will be better to have one thrifty staik that will mature one good ear than two stalks and two nubbins.

With the Western farmer the grain is of more importance than the fodder. usually in growing the grain needed a full supply of fooder will be secured. Some soils will grow and mature four stalks in each hill as readily as another will two, so that the fertility of the soil must be considered in determining how thick to plant.

The early planting should be covered shallow, while the latter should be deeper. With the latter planting at least a safe rule to plant the seed in moist soil.

The principal advantage in deep planting is that the roots, grow deeper, will be less affected by drought. Too deep planting early in the season often causes the seed to rot.—*The Republic.*

Salt Water for the World's Fair.

New Berne Journal.

Salt water in which to keep live salt water fish at the World's Fair, is to be obtained at Morehead. The last freight train took down five immense iron tanks in which to obtain the first supply.

The tanks hold about 4,500 gallons each and just fit a car built specially for that purpose.

As the tanks passed through opinions were freely expressed that unless they were suitably lined and made free from all substances prejudical to fish life the water put into them would be ruined. We judge those in charge of the work looked after all those points.

No Red Tape.

Vice-President Stevens is reported to have said to Washington reporters: "You boys will be just as welcome as in the old dayf. There will no sentry standing in front of the Vice-President's room. You will no be forced to dive into your pockets and fish out a card to be transmitted to me on a salver. The door will stand wide open. There are sofas inside for you to occupy. You will walk right in, and if I am not there you will send for me. Whereqer I am the newspaper man is welcome. I am the Vice-President of the people, and the people are entitled to know what I am doing. Tnere will be no red tape about the office."

Six miners were killed in the Herz district of Germany by an explosion of dynamite set off by one of their number.

Mr. C. E. Graham has decided to erect a large weaving mill in Asheville soon, for the purpose of manufacturing ginghams and other colored goods.

Ex-United States Senator Eli Saulsbury died at 12:15 p. m. on the 22d.

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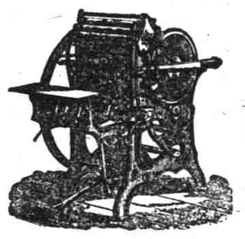

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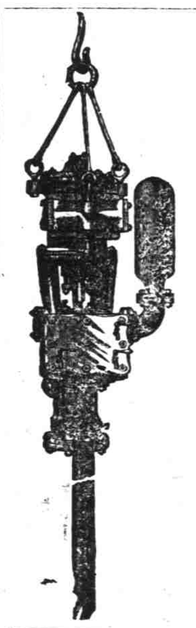

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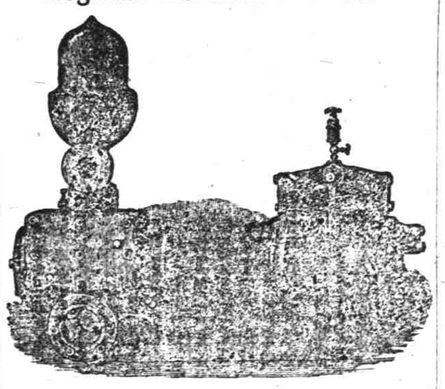

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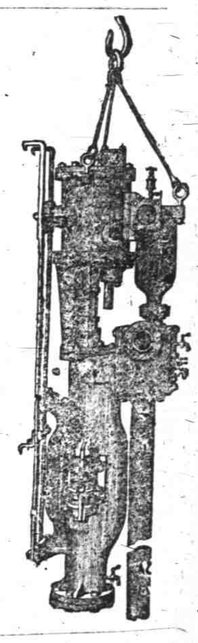

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