

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor. PATRIOTIC PHILANTHROPISTS.

The Goldsboro Messenger recently stated that a liquor firm in Baltimore, Messrs. Brown & Co., had offered to furnish 200 to 300 subscribers to that paper on condition that the editor would publish "good matter in opposition to prohibition," to be furnished by them.

"To assist the opponents of prohibition in your State, by every proper and legitimate means in our power, in hopes of saving the good Old North State from the condition of affairs existing in Maine, in hopes of restraining her from plunging headlong under the sprig of fanaticism into the gulf of moral wrong."

The head of our house is a North Carolinian—and proud of his lineage he does not propose to neglect any duty he owes his mother State or to be recreant to any trust imposed upon his heritage.

Now, for cool impudence this exceeds anything we have read recently. It is so refreshing, and so disinterested! Surely the good people of North Carolina should tender a vote of thanks to these philanthropists and moralists for their desire to restrain us from "plunging headlong into the gulf of moral wrong!"

But then it may be that our ideas of "moral wrong" may differ. Yes, it may be that the hundreds of ministers of the Gospel who favor this "moral wrong" may not have so nice a sense of right and wrong as these Baltimore liquor dealers! And how proud ought North Carolina to be of her devoted son ("the head of our house") who is "proud of his lineage and does not propose to neglect any duty he owes his mother State or to be recreant to any trust imposed upon him by his heritage."

Surely such disinterested patriotism and filial devotion has never been equalled, and Messrs. Brown & Co. will ever be remembered as the most eminent of patriotic philanthropists!

WACCAMAW LAKE.

We have recently enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to Waccamaw Lake, and for the information of our up-country readers, but few of whom are even aware of its existence, we will attempt a description of this beautiful and picturesque sheet of water. It is situated in the county of Columbus and is about thirty-five miles distant from Wilmington, lying within a few hundred yards of the W. C. & A. railroad. It is seven miles in width and nine in length, and is oval in shape. Its outlet is Waccamaw river, which flows into South Carolina, and the lake is chiefly supplied with water from springs in its basin. Extensive swamps surrounding it on nearly every side, containing an almost inexhaustible growth of cypress. The lake is a popular resort for picnics and excursion parties from Wilmington and the surrounding country, and is certainly a charming place for pleasure-seekers. It contains innumerable fishes, and is much frequented by piscatorial sportsmen. Parties of them from Augusta and other southern cities make annual visits to enjoy the delightful sport, camping out on its borders for days at a time. An abundance of game was formerly found in the adjacent swamps, and even now bears and other "varmints" are occasionally killed. Of course the lake has its legends and traditions which invest it with much romance. The inhabitants along its borders are justly proud of their beautiful lake, and are so sensitive that they resent it as a personal insult for any visitor to call it a "pond," and, as a warning to all visitors who may be tempted to so designate it, the following legend is told:

Long years ago, before the foot of a white man had polluted its shores, the Waccamaw Indians who dwelt along the shores of the lake invited the Tuscaroras to visit them and enjoy the beauties of their lovely lake. For several days there was fishing, feasting, and carousing sufficient to satisfy even an Indian, and at length the delighted Tuscaroras made ready to return home. A great final feast was prepared, the farewell speeches were made, all were in the best of humor, and the Tuscarora chief arose to return the thanks of his tribe for their hospitable entertainment. He spoke most feelingly of the pleasures enjoyed, and closed by saying that they would always remember with the greatest pleasure their visit to this beautiful pond. As soon as he had uttered that unfortunate word "pond" every Waccamaw seized his tomahawk, uttered a terrific yell of rage and rushed upon the terror-stricken guests, every one of whom was scalped and killed!

Of course, after being forewarned

by this tragic fate of the unfortunate Tuscaroras, we were sufficiently cautious not to use that hateful word "pond" during our visit to Waccamaw Lake, and so saved our scalp.

Millions of shingles are made in the cypress swamps bordering on the lake, and are shipped to the principal northern cities, the West Indies and to South America. In one day we saw a train of twenty cars loaded with them, and all made at the works of one gentleman, who employs between two and three hundred men, and who we hope may be as successful in his business as he was in contributing to the pleasure of our visit.

Census Notes.

Mr. R. W. Best, of the Census Office, at Washington, has written to the News and Observer the following interesting facts in regard to the late census:

"The year 1879, the year the tenth census was taken, it will be remembered, was one in which many of the crops were complete failures, the greatest falling off being in the cereals. North Carolina probably suffered as much or more than any other Southern State. Especially was the loss of tobacco plants heavy, on account of which there was a large falling off in the acreage of tobacco planted, cutting short the yield in proportion. But with these drawbacks even the old North State shows progress, and it is to be hoped the time is not far distant when her people will not be ashamed to own her as their native State.

In 1879 North Carolina produced, in round numbers, 38,000,000 bushels of corn, 3,500,000 bushels wheat, 4,900,000 bushels oats, 285,000 bushels rye, and 27,000,000 pounds tobacco. Buckwheat and barley will be noticed in my next.

The above figures are subject to some changes, particularly in cotton, and may be in the others.

In corn and cotton Wake stands at the head of the list, having produced 698,652 bushels corn and 29,573 bales cotton.

Rowan is second best in corn, 592,429 bushels being reported. She stands first in oats, leading off with 140,146 bushels.

Davidson produced 174,271 bushels wheat, being the largest yield of any other county.

Ashe leads on rye, and reports 23,809 bushels, and if I rightly judge the people of the State, there will not quite so much of that cereal be converted into a liquid state during the next decade as was in the last.

Granville sweeps the stakes on tobacco by rolling up 4,606,358 pounds. Granville, Person, Caswell and Rockingham produce over one-third the whole tobacco crop in the State. Person and Surry report the least number of bales of cotton—one each.

Sixteen crops of cotton have been produced since the war. The three last crops exceed any before the war. Sixteen years preceding the war the average was three million bales yearly. Since the war the average for the same number of years has been three and nine-tenths millions. The last crop will go over 6,000,000 bales, and the average weight per bale last year, up to the present time, is 490 pounds. Does not all this show that the South is progressing? Most assuredly it does, and if she would progress more rapidly the next ten years about which there is no question, let her enterprising business men and capitalists build cotton factories and manufacture the goods where the material is raised, and where labor is so cheap. If our people would make the start in this direction, then capital would go to that section. Let them make the experiment and they will find the statement verified. North Carolina stands third highest in raising corn of any southern State. Tennessee first. Illinois has about two thirds as much acreage in corn as the whole cotton crop. The acreage in cotton is 14,000,000 and 9,000,000 acres in corn in Illinois."

Prohibition in Charlotte.

The newly elected Board of Aldermen not having qualified, the old Board on Wednesday last held an extra meeting and adopted Ordinances revoking from and after the first day of June, 1881, all liquor licenses heretofore granted, and also prohibiting after that date, within the city, the sale (either at retail or wholesale) of wines, brandy fruit or alcoholic biters, spirituous or malt liquors, or any intoxicating liquors, as a beverage; also, making it a nuisance for any person to keep for sale or use as a beverage any of the articles above mentioned.

It is stated that this action was taken by the old Board in consequence of a determination on the part of the anti prohibition Aldermen, recently elected, not to attend the meetings of the new Board, so as to leave it without a quorum for the transaction of business. The new City Charter provides that the old Board shall remain in office until a new Board is qualified and takes possession of the city government. Hence the action of the old Board.

Coal Mine Accident.

A telegram from Carbonate, Kansas, dated May 7th, says: "One of Green's coal shafts caught fire from the furnace yesterday afternoon, consuming all the timbering around the foot of the shaft. Twenty men could escape until the fire was brought under control. Men were rescued from the shaft, and they rescued fourteen miners and brought up three who were dead. Three are still missing, and they are probably dead."

Address of the Prohibition Convention, Convened in Raleigh, April 27th, 1881.

To THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA:

We, the representatives of the people of North Carolina in convention duly assembled, realizing the solemn trust imposed on us, the grave and momentous issue at stake, and that the dearest and most sacred interests of the people of this Commonwealth are profoundly involved in the prohibition movement; relying upon the righteousness and beneficence of our cause, and upon the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and appealing to the Omniscient Eye and to a candid and impartial public for the purity and patriotism of our motives, do issue this our solemn declaration to the people of our beloved State:

1. While we feel it our duty, in justice to ourselves, to candor and to truth, to state explicitly and emphatically that the prohibition convention is not responsible for the form of the prohibition bill in all of its details, as it was passed by the Legislature, yet we do gratefully accept it, endorse in and most earnestly and cordially commend it to the people for their hearty ratification by their suffrages. Indeed, we feel that its passage affords us a most happy occasion to congratulate our fellow-citizens on a great moral achievement; and we believe that its ratification by the people will prove an even greater and more glorious moral victory, and will place the Christian and moral element of our people in a position to give complexion to the public affairs of this State. We believe that the acceptance of this bill by the people will give a most certain guarantee of ultimate and complete success to the great moral revolution which has been inaugurated. We do, therefore, most earnestly urge and advise all good citizens, all who entertain a particle of filial love for their venerable Commonwealth, whose hearts are animated with a spark of patriotism, who are inspired with any sentiment of honorable State pride, who are infused with any degree of public spirit, and who feel the faintest throbbing in their hearts of good will toward their fellow-men, to ignore all inferior considerations, to rise superior to all unworthy and unnational prejudices, to overcome all minor objections, and to sink all distinctions of sects, parties, colors, and races, and by one grand, combined and unanimous effort throw off forever the oppression and the tyranny of the most debasing and grievous vice under which mankind has ever groined and suffered.

2. We also regard it as an occasion of profound congratulation, that new for the first time in the history of our Commonwealth, since the days of the heroes of '76, the people of all parties, religions and colors can meet on one common platform to advance a great public measure without any conflict of interests whatever, without creating any party friction, awakening any religious prejudice, and without begetting any race antagonism. And we wish to be distinctly understood as avowing and asserting here in the plainest, most emphatic and unequivocal way, that this is in no sense a party movement. We have nothing to do with politics, nor do we wish to disturb in the least degree the party affiliations of the people. Nor are we seeking to promote any class legislation, or to create any monopoly. We have only one aim; we are animated by only one motive, namely, the advancement of the material and moral prosperity of all the people of this broad Commonwealth, the promotion of their health, wealth, liberty and happiness, without any distinction whatever. Hence we have no conceivables to make. We have no temptation to use trickery, bribery or corruption. We have no occasion to resort to innuendoes, fabrications or indirections. We go before the people purely and solely on the merits of our cause. We confidently claim that prohibition is for the good of the whole people; that it will arrest in a large measure that tremendous drain upon the material and financial resources of our people, and that more fearful and appalling drain upon their greater moral interests. And we assert that statistics and facts abundantly and most conclusively demonstrate the truth of our position. And in this distinct and formal way we do here and now to this movement to prove by figures and facts the contrary. We demand proof for the sweeping and reckless assertions that have been made in an irresponsible way. We hold ourselves ready before the world to defend our cause by the most solid arguments and by stern facts, and we throw down the gauntlet to any or all comers. We do not fear investigation. We invite the closest scrutiny and the most searching analysis. And we do, in the name of manly dignity and common honesty, enter our solemn protest against the ungenerous insinuations, the unmanly innuendoes and the assassin thrusts emanating from some who claim to reflect in some measure public sentiment and to control and guide public thought. We protest against the course of those who, under the pretext and cover of an unenviable and unworthy neutrality, seek to pervert facts to create and cater to groundless prejudices in the popular mind, and to manufacture erroneous impressions inimical to truth and good morals.

3. It is the deliberate and unanimous judgment of this convention, composed as it is of a'le and worthy representatives from all sections of the State, and from all professions and pursuits, and as the result of the matured experience and wisdom of the most scholarly, scientific and profound thinkers of the age, that the only remedy for the colossal evil of the liquor traffic, and for the unspeakable horrors of intemperance,

is absolute and unequalled prohibition.

4. After a calm and most careful survey of the situation, this convention is persuaded that it has ample reason and most substantial grounds for assuring the people of this State that ultimate and most gratifying success will crown a prudent, dignified campaign, prosecuted with enthusiasm, energy and vigor—a campaign in which every man puts forth his most strenuous efforts, in which no stone is left unturned, in which no toil is counted too severe, and no sacrifice too great—a campaign, in which every church, every temperance organization, and every individual man is an earnest, laborious, persistent, patient, prudent and indefatigable worker.

This we deliberately repeat, will bring success in this noble cause, will bring prosperity and happiness to all our people and perpetual glory and honor to our venerable and beloved Commonwealth.

Commanding ourselves to the guidance of Almighty God, invoking his blessing and entreating the fervent and importunate prayers of all His ministers and people, we confidently launch ourselves upon this grand campaign; and for the liberation of our beloved land from the fetters and miseries of this intolerable tyranny, we pledge our means, our truth and our sacred honor.

Liquor Dealers Organizing.

In order to show what steps are being taken to defeat Prohibition we publish the address that has been signed and issued by a large number of the liquor dealers in this State: "To the Liquor Dealers of N. C."

GENTLEMEN: The Campaign forced upon us by the Prohibitionists is about to open. It is admitted on every side that organization of the Liquor Dealers of the State is essential to the proper and effective defense of their interests against the assaults of fanatics.

To secure such organization some one must move. We, therefore, address this circular to the Trade throughout the State, to suggest that Associations of Liquor Dealers be formed in every county, and that each Association appoint one delegate to a Central Caucus Committee to be held in Raleigh, June 1st, 1881.

A committee so constituted would represent all sections. It would be influential in seeking aid from our friends within and without the State, and could raise a large fund for Campaign purposes.

On comparison of the information and views of the individual members it could provide for a line of defense and an effective canvass to meet the prodigious efforts of our opponents. We believe that everything depends upon organization now.

We, therefore, respectfully urge in impressing upon our brother Liquor Dealers the vital importance of perfecting our organization in time for the work to be done, and we earnestly urge that they most promptly join us in forming a Caucus Committee as suggested above.

If this plan meets with the approval of the Trade, and county committees will advise Z. W. Gill, President Liquor Dealers' Association, Raleigh, N. C., of their appointment and intention of being in Raleigh on the day named, provision will be made for a proper place to meet in, and all letters of inquiry will be promptly answered."

Evading Prohibition.

(Charlotte Observer.)

A young gentleman who has been in the western part of the State relates occurrences, which came under his observation, illustrative of the methods by which prohibition is evaded. Among others the following, which may prove a valuable suggestion to some at this time: Brevard township, on the French Broad River, in Transylvania county, was made "dry" by an act of the Legislature. The township on the opposite side of the river was "wet." The latter was situated on a high bluff overlooking the opposite banks. Two ropes were stretched from the top of the bluff on the "wet" side to the lower bank on the opposite side. Between these a basket was suspended on sliders with other ropes attached to each side. When a fellow on the "dry" bank wanted a drink he went down to the river and blew a horn kept there for the purpose. Shortly some one would hail him from the other side and ask what was desired. An order would then be communicated for a "whiskey straight," "corn and rock" or "cock-tail," as the taste of the party dictated. This would be put in the basket on the other side and quickly transferred to the other side, where it was taken out and the price of the drink or drinks put in. The basket would then be pulled back to the bluff and hung up for a future occasion.

Building Railroads.

(News and Observer.)

We are glad to note an increased railroad activity in North Carolina. Elizabeth City is about to have her connection, and Edenton is anticipating an extension to that place. Scotland Neck is certain of her outlet. Work is again begun on the Oxford road. The Chapel Hill branch will probably be pushed on at an early day. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley is progressing finely. Ground was broken yesterday on a line from Bennettsville to Hamlet. The Virginia Midland is to have 500 hands put to work at once. There is a reasonable expectation that a line will be run from Ashe county, through Wilkes, either to Salisbury or Statesville. The Western North Carolina is to be completed to Paint Rock immediately. The Spartanburg Railroad is to strike it at Asheville, and the Rabun Gap route is also booming up as a probable success. There is likewise talk of a road from Mecklenburg county in Virginia into Granville county.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1881.

The dead lock has been broken, or at least relaxed for a little while, but there is as yet no prospect that the lion and lamb will lie down together, and nothing, not even a Summer session, it is believed, will end the struggle between the so nearly evenly matched parties in the Senate. As for the President and the Senior Senator from New York, each feels that he has too much principal and interest involved to yield in the issue between them, and one or the other must fall, for neither will retreat.

The talk among Senators to-day is that the Senate will adjourn about the 21st of May, but the action of the Senate in going into executive session does not signify that the contest over the election of officers is terminated. Some Republican Senators are known to be in favor of resuming the fight as soon as the more important executive appointments are confirmed. The plan of action ratified by the Republican caucus looks to this end, and we may have the Senate with us all Summer yet. Should the Senators remain through the warm season they will, no doubt, become impressed with a realizing sense of the nuisance of the Potomac flats, and will perhaps be inclined to give some attention to the matter of its abatement.

We are not precisely on the verge of a revolution, but we are near the culmination of small events and petty crises. The President has withdrawn all the important nominations from New York except that of Judge Robertson, which indicates that he has no disposition to compromise with Senator Coupling, but will at last himself where he is weakest, avail himself of the immense vantage of his superior power, office, and influence. In this contest, Senator Coupling must fall. A majority of the Senate will sooner or later vote for Robertson's confirmation, and this important case settled, the situation will be much simplified. A large number of Senators visited the President yesterday in the interest of harmony, but their ministrations have been without avail. President Garfield has had sufficient time to calculate all the chances and responsibilities of the course he has taken. He is no amateur politician, but as old and able as Coupling himself. He doubtless realized that any compromise in the beginning of his presidential term would be equivalent to an abdication of the prerogatives of his office, and a source of embarrassment to his administration for four years.

The Senate transacted a remarkably large amount of business in its executive session yesterday, clearing the calendar of treaties, and also taking final action on eighty-four nominations, in about four and a half hours. The first matter disposed of was the Chinese immigration treaty, which, after a continuation of Wednesday's debate (lasting three hours, but developing no fresh points of interest) was ratified without amendment by a practically unanimous vote, there being only two Senators recorded in the negative.

Locking Horns.

(Wilmington Star.)

On Friday morning last about 10 o'clock the street hands, who were working in the neighborhood of the Carolina Central depot, noticed an altercation between two cows, one with cracked horns and the other with no horns at all. Finally it was seen that the former locked her horns back of the ears of the but-head cow, and then commenced a struggle to get loose from each other, which terminated, after some minutes, in both falling into a ditch, on the border of which the fight had been progressing. At this juncture some of the street force hurried to the scene and found the cows at the bottom of the ditch in a perfectly helpless condition, the horns of the one cow being securely fastened in the flesh behind the ears of her less fortunate competitor; and there they would have remained but for the timely assistance rendered by the street hands, who, after some considerable labor, succeeded in parting them.

Benefits of Life Insurance.

(News and Observer.)

On the 20th of April the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, of this city, paid, through Colonel R. G. Montgomery, agent, \$2,000, the amount of their policy on the life of J. G. A. Parker, of Hamilton, N. C.; also, on the 4th instant, through Orren Williams, Esq., agent at Tarboro, N. C., the Company paid a loss of \$1,000 on the life of Mr. John Q. Garrett, of Edgecombe county, recently deceased. Both of these deaths were sudden, resulting from accident. Thus the beneficent work of life insurance goes on. The State Life, by its liberal rates and the prompt settlement of its obligations, has made an enviable reputation, and commended itself to the confidence and patronage of our people.

"I don't want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—Standard.

Winston Leader: Charlotte has a darkey making his living biting tennypenny nails in two with his teeth.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Advertisement for POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, featuring a Gold Medal award and listing various chemical products like Fertilizers and Dyes.

Advertisement for IRON BITTERS, described as a perfect strengthener and sure reviver, with a list of ailments it treats.

Advertisement for CLOTHING, mentioning J. M. ROBERTSON and listing various clothing items.

Advertisement for NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE CO., listing agents and terms of insurance.

Advertisement for BOOKS, listing various titles and prices, including '100 Suggies, Rockaways, Spring Wagons, &c.'

Advertisement for FAIRMOUNT FOUNDRY, listing various machinery and services.

Advertisement for TURBINE WATER-WHEELS, listing various machinery and services.

Advertisement for PAPPE & CO., listing various goods and services, including druggists and chemists.