

COMPUTING TAX LISTS.

For public information we have obtained the opinions of the State Treasurer and Attorney-General as to the duties of county commissioners in computing the tax lists.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT," Raleigh, June 15, 1881.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to the Attorney-General has been referred to me, in accordance with the rule adopted for the discharge of the duties of the different Departments.

The machinery act (Sec. 18) in reference to revising tax lists, makes it the general duty of the County Commissioners to direct and supervise the work provided for.

INTOLERANCE.

At this time, when so much is being said and written about the evils of intemperance, it may not be amiss to say something about "Intolerance."

We are led to these reflections because of the intolerance that is now being too much exhibited both by the advocates and opponents of Prohibition in this State.

Practical Test of Prohibition.

In order to show what Prohibition has done where it has been practically tested, we copy from the News and Observer the following letter from Northampton county:

"JACKSON, N. C., May 31, 1881. State Executive Prohibition Com.:

Replying to yours of the 24th inst., the law regulating the sale of liquors in Northampton county was ratified March 22nd, 1875, but in accordance with a provision in section 1 of the act, dealers having licenses were allowed to continue selling until their terms expired.

Repeating to yours of the 24th inst., the law regulating the sale of liquors in Northampton county was ratified March 22nd, 1875, but in accordance with a provision in section 1 of the act, dealers having licenses were allowed to continue selling until their terms expired.

The board per day allowed for prisoners has been for the past two years 121 cents less than formerly, it having been reduced from 50 cents to 37 1/2 cents per day.

The court criminal charges from June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1875, \$3,916.51; jail expenses from June 1, 1878, to June 1, 1881, \$1,433.42.

The inferior courts were established in 1877, since which time there have been three or four additional courts and grand juries a year, and many cases are now brought up which were formerly overlooked, thereby increasing the expenses.

Although we enjoy so many advantages from this partial prohibitory law, and Northampton has become so noted for the good order and prosperity of her people, still we labor under some disadvantages which seem to naturally result from the manufacture of spirits.

It is also generally understood that some distillers who make only a barrel or two of brandy, sell many times that quantity of imported spirits as of their own manufacture.

Prohibition Not Popular. The North State, published at Greensboro, N. C., is one of the strongest and most influential republican papers in the State, and here is what that paper says about the attempt to drag prohibition into politics:

"It has been determined by a portion of the State Republican Committee to issue an address against adoption of the Prohibition law. We regret this action for many reasons. In our opinion, it would have been far better to have let the people deal with the liquor question free from any political party complications.

It is true the bill was passed by a Democratic Legislature, but it must be remembered that its passage was aided by Republican votes. Again, what is to be gained? There is no issue between the parties on the subject. There will probably be a very good vote cast for Prohibition by a party led by prominent and influential leaders drawn from both political parties.

We are opposed to making this a party question, and we have many readers—loyal Republicans as well—and many against Prohibition—who dispute the right of the State Committee to dictate their course on this or any kindred subject not political."

Forest Fires in Moore County.

(News and Observer, 19th inst.)

Around the little town of Manly, in Moore county, on the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line, there lie hundreds of thousands of acres of timber, nearly all long leaf pine, of the finest quality.

The fire originated at a blacksmith shop near Manly, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. A man had built a large fire to heat a tire which he wished to shrink on a wheel.

There were in the track of the fire, as it swept to the northeastward, a number of farms. The fences which surrounded these were destroyed and the crops all left exposed.

We gathered these particulars yesterday, from a gentleman living on the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad. The fire, beginning at 2 p. m., burned all through the evening and night, and at sunrise yesterday was still doing its work of destruction, though with diminished vigor.

The illumination caused by the flames was observable for a great distance, while the roar of the flames, fanned by the brisk breeze, the crash of falling trees and the other sounds peculiar to these great forest fires, could be heard for a great distance.

A Snake and Rabbit Fight. A correspondent of the Elizabeth City Economist, thus describes a fight between a snake and a rabbit:

"One of the last days in May I was working in the field of J. B. Evans and having just finished my dinner and gone into the field, I saw a king snake preparing to make his dinner of a bed of young rabbits that he had crept up on. The snake was happy and the young hares were frightened almost into fits.

Prohibition in Dare. (Elizabeth City Economist.) Mr Hooper, one of the commissioners of Dare county, states that the working of the act of the Legislature forbidding the sale of liquor in Dare county has been most admirable.

Question for Every Christian. It is to be regretted that the working of the act of the Legislature forbidding the sale of liquor in Dare county has been most admirable. Drunkenness is very rare, men are more industrious, and the public sentiment is altogether in favor of prohibition.

A Great Enterprise. The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

Editors' Faults.

Editing a paper is a pleasant business—not too pleasant, but just pleasant enough.

If it contains much political matter, people won't have it. If the type is large, it don't contain much reading matter.

If we publish real stories, folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, we have no enterprise.

If we have a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but evil men. If we omit jokes, folks say we are farmers.

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections. If we give selections, people say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial. If we don't, all hands say we are awfully glibly.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, the men become jealous, and vice versa. If we remain in our office attending to our own business, folks say we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we go out, they say we don't attend to our business.—Printer's Circular.

Good Suggestion. We clip the following from the New York Herald that might well be heeded: "The kerosene lamp has been so prominently engaged in bursting and blowing human beings into hospitals and eternity that many people are under the impression that it has no time in which to attend to anything else.

It is a great mistake, and a convincing proof of its abilities in another direction is found in a dispatch announcing the death by suffocation of a priest who had slept in a room in which a lamp was burning imperfectly. How many thousand headaches are discovered every morning in bedchambers that have been lighted through the night by kerosene lamps 'turned down low' will never be known, but the aggregate is enormous, and cannot be otherwise, for a small flame in a lamp chimney does not cause enough draught to insure perfect combustion, and this being the case the slumberers breathe carbon and carbonic acid gas as liberally as a petroleum refinery.

Finding His Wife. If any one of our readers should lose his wife in a crowd, we would suggest that he try the plan adopted by a citizen of Montgomery county, which we copy from the Star as follows:

"One of our Troy citizens became very much troubled on losing his wife in the crowd, last Friday. He desired us to suggest some way to find his beloved. We advised him to have some posters struck off. On meeting him, a few moments after, he exultingly told us of a plan that beat our suggestion. He swung a good looking girl on his arm, hung a serene smile on his face and went marching through the crowd. Very soon his wife gently tapped him on the shoulder and told him she had business with him. He says, if you don't believe this will work, just try it."

Fatal Fight Between Woman. A telegram from Danville, Va., dated 16th inst, gives the following account of an affray which took place about four miles from Danville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad:

"In a fracas yesterday between Ruth G. Wynne, a colored woman, and Minnie Harris, a white girl about eighteen years old, the white girl cut the colored woman's throat with a pocket knife, severing the jugular vein and causing death in a few minutes. Minnie Harris has been committed to Pittsylvania County Jail for trial by the County Court. She claims to have acted in self-defence. Two other colored women, and the mother of Minnie Harris were also engaged in the fight. The mother was badly bruised, but neither of the colored women were hurt."

General News. There was a heavy white frost in Chenango County N. Y. on Wednesday, 15th inst.

The May arrivals of immigrants is computed to have added \$76,000,000 in cash to the wealth of the country. A car of new wheat, the first of the season, arrived in St. Louis on Thursday of last week, from Fort Worth, Texas, and sold at auction for \$1.50 per bushel.

War has broken out between the Sioux and Greeks and a battle has been fought near Woody Mountain, in which twenty-eight of the former were killed.

One hundred and twenty children have died recently at Luddington, Mich., of diphtheria. The schools are closed, and police are stationed at houses where sickness exists to prevent ingress or egress.

The Blaine-Garfield Platt Conkling imbroglio drags its slow length along in New York State without indications of a speedy settlement. The Republican party of the great State of New York is irretrievably divided and torn.—Nowherism.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

The Prohibitory Bill.

As the Prohibitory Bill is exciting so much discussion and so few persons seem to know its provisions, although we have heretofore published it, yet we again publish it as follows: The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That any person who shall manufacture, buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous or malt liquors except wines and cider, or by any shift, subterfuge or device, spirituous liquor or any liquor of which spirituous liquor is a material or constituent part, in any quantity, in this State, otherwise than by this act provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any court of record having jurisdiction of same shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 2. That spirituous liquors or liquors of which spirituous liquors are a material and constituent part, may be kept and sold as by this act provided and in no other way or manner, only for medical, chemical and mechanical purposes, and for no other purpose, only by a druggist, apothecary or physician, who shall have obtained a license in pursuance of the provisions of this act, allowing him to sell the same for such purposes; and any druggist or physician who shall have obtained such license shall not keep at any time a greater quantity of such spirits on hand than thirty gallons; and shall not sell to any person a greater quantity, at one time, than one gallon.

SECTION 3. The County Commissioners of the several counties in this State may, upon application made to them, only in this way in this section provided, by a druggist, apothecary or physician, grant a license to last for one year and no longer, to sell such spirituous liquors as are mentioned in this act only for medical, chemical and mechanical purposes, and in the way and manner in this act directed, and no other, but before granting any such license they shall ascertain and find by the oath and examination of two or more sober and respectable citizens of their county, that such applicant is a sober, reliable and trustworthy person; and they shall record the names of the citizens so by them examined and the facts so found by them upon the minutes of their proceedings in connection with the orders and proceedings granting such license; and any druggist, apothecary or physician desiring to obtain such license shall apply for the same by petition setting forth that he is a druggist, apothecary or physician in the county where such application is made—the place where he sells drugs and medicines or regularly practices medicine—that he desires to keep and sell for the purpose of medical, chemical and mechanical purposes that he will not knowingly keep or sell such liquors otherwise, nor in greater quantities than as by this act allowed, and that he will well, truly and faithfully keep and observe the provisions of this act so far as the same are applicable to him; such petitioners shall subscribe and swear to this petition, and the same be filed and preserved among the papers and records of the County Commissioners before whom it shall be presented. But no druggist, apothecary or physician shall be licensed to sell any of the spirituous or malt liquor herein mentioned, until he has executed and given to the Board of Commissioners of the county where in the liquors are proposed to be sold, a bond with good and sufficient security, to be duly justified in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully comply with and perform all the requirements and conditions of this act. The said bonds shall be recorded and filed as in cases of official bonds and whenever the said commissioners shall have cause to believe that the party so licensed has failed to comply with the conditions or promises they may put the same in suit and present to judgment and in addition thereto they may for good cause revoke said license first giving to the time thereof at least two days notice of the time when a motion to revoke will be made.

SECTION 4. A druggist apothecary or physician having a license to keep and sell such spirituous liquors by this act provided, shall not sell the same to any one person, at one time, a greater quantity than one gallon, or in any quantity unless the person applying for such license shall present and deliver the certificate of a sober and respectable practicing physician, not a licensed dealer under this act, given upon his honor, to the effect that such spirituous liquors so required are for the purpose of medical purposes, or for like certificate of a sober, respectable chemist or artist, that such spirituous liquors are required in fact for chemical purposes or for like certificate of a sober, respectable mechanic that such spirituous liquors are required for such mechanical purposes; and if any physician, chemist or mechanic shall make any such certificate falsely stating or suggesting the purpose for which such spirituous liquors specified by him are required, every such physician, chemist or mechanic making such false certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars and may, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned.

SECTION 5. Every druggist, apothecary or physician who shall have a license to sell such spirituous liquors as provided for in this act, and shall violate the provisions of the same in any respect, directly or indirectly, or by any shift or subterfuge, shall for every such violation be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court; and moreover shall forfeit his said license, and moreover shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 6. That this act shall have no force or effect until the first day of October, A. D. 1881; and on and after that day it shall have full force and effect.

SECTION 7. That an election shall be held by the qualified electors of the State on the first Thursday in August next, to take the sense of the electors of this State upon the question of prohibition, those desiring prohibition shall vote a printed or written ballot on the words: "For Prohibition" and those opposed to prohibition shall vote a written or printed ticket with the words: "Against Prohibition" on it. The election herein provided for in this section shall be held under the same rules and regulations as the returns to be made are now provided by law for the election of members of the Superior Court, and the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of the State shall in the manner therein prescribed appoint registrars and judges of said election. Provided, That if at the election the majority of the votes so cast be "Against Prohibition" then and in that case no person shall be prosecuted or punished for any violation of this act. And it is further provided, That upon the counting of the ballots as aforesaid the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation declaring the result thereof.

It is stated that a subscription fund of \$250,000 will be presented to Gen. Grant in a short time.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. Have been awarded a Gold Medal and First Prize at Agricultural Fairs wherever exhibited. Dr. Leckow, in his report for 1880, pp. 68 & 70, to N. C. State Agr. Board, gives Powell's Chemicals an intrinsic value of \$1.85 per formula, while they are sold to the farmer at \$1.00. This is the best showing ever given a fertilizer.

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The Farrier Turbine Water-Wheel. In practical use it is every where demonstrating its superiority over all others. Its enormous capacity in a small diameter, simple, strong construction and perfect efficiency, gives it a combination of merits not found in any other wheel. Our turbines are in constant use in the most important water power, and the best of all kinds of machinery sent free.

W. R. BURGESS & CO., AGENTS, Columbia Factory, N. C. 1,000 second-hand and new engines, steam pumps, hoists, saw mills, etc. Also a full stock of all kinds of machinery sent free.

Mill For Sale! In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county, I will sell at public auction, on the first day of June, 1881, the undivided one-third interest of Daniel H. Gammell, deceased, in the property known as "Mills Mill," and situated three miles west of Pittsboro, and situated on the first day of June, 1881, in three and six months.

Lynch School, High Point, N. C. MAJ. W. B. LYNCH, A. M., REV. J. B. RICHARDSON, A. M. Terms reasonable. No Military. Work thorough. Full session begins August 1st. For further information address MAJ. W. B. LYNCH.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT CO. Steamers Schedule. On and after April 1st and until further notice, the Steamer D. McBRIDE, Capt. Jerry E. Roberts, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m. The Steamer WAVE, Capt. Wm. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock p. m. J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

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