

Rev. W. T. WALKER, Editor and Proprietor, Greensboro, N. C.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The saloon is the enemy of the laboring man. The saloon is the enemy of the capitalist. The saloon is the enemy of the farmer. The saloon is the enemy of the manufacturer.

KEEP POLITICS OUT OF IT.

Under the above heading the Spirit of the Age before last gave it readers an editorial opposing the Prohibition party, from which we take a few extracts.

We care not how much temperance you put into politics—the more the better—but, by all means, keep politics out of temperance—out of prohibition.

And we say, amen. Give us prohibition in politics, but no politics in prohibition, that is, none of that kind of politics which consists only in prejudice and policy.

We, as temperance people and prohibitionists, have over and over proclaimed to the world that we are not seeking the offices—not after the loaves and fishes—but are working to secure the good of our fellow men, by appealing to their reason rather than to their prejudice and enmity; and we have maintained that our work is in harmony and close sympathy with the church and experience has most decidedly demonstrated that in the pursuance of this line of policy there is the greatest amount of strength.

Does the Age mean to say that every one who belongs to or supports a political party, does so far the sake of office—for the loaves and fishes?—or does it mean that those only who support the Prohibition party are office seekers? We maintain that in proportion to numbers, there are more office seekers in the old parties than there are in the Prohibition party but we at the same time believe the great majority of members of all parties are innocent of the charge.

Indeed such an insinuation is little less than a slander against the people. The man who is worthy of American citizenship, votes for a party because of the principles it represents, and not because of prejudice or selfishness.

Can not the Age vote for a candidate of any party—the Prohibition party as well as either of the others without being seized with an unholy aspiration for office or a criminal desire for the "loaves and fishes" of politics.

What is there in the Prohibition party that prevents us from appealing to the reason of the people? What? It is the old parties that appeal to prejudice and cupidity, not the Prohibition party.

The Age says that the work of prohibition is in harmony and close sympathy with the church. Is it true that the work of a political party can not possibly be in harmony and close sympathy with the church? We think not. Indeed, that political party whose work is not in harmony and close sympathy with the church deserves not to live. Hence we favor the dissolution of both the old parties.

So long as prohibition is kept before the people, purely upon its merits, and arguments put forth by its advocates are kept free of any taint of cupidity, it will continue to attract and grow in public favor, until, in the not very distant future

will become the prevailing sentiment of the country.

Upon what other ground does the Prohibition party keep this subject before the people? Will the Age tell us?

On the other hand, we allow it to be made a party measure, or hobby, upon which ambitious men may ride into office, we shall, that very moment, begin to lose ground, and will soon realize that our locks of strength have been shorn off—and instead of being able to stand up as we may now do, and tell the world that we seek only the good of our race, we shall have to admit that we are down in the ring, striving with office seekers for the spoils of office.

Our brother talks as if the Prohibition party were purposing greatly to increase the number of offices, when the truth is the success of that party would greatly reduce the number of offices.

Somebody, ambitious or otherwise, must ride into office on something. Which is better, that that somebody should ride into office on a great principle, or upon the prejudices and baser passions of the people?

We do not wish to be understood as saying that we oppose the running of prohibitionists for office—by no means. The more of them we can elect to office, the better. But the way to do this is to make a public sentiment in a community that will put prohibitionists on every ticket.

When a prohibitionist becomes a candidate for office on the ticket of either of the old parties, is he any less an aspirant for office or has he any less desire for the "loaves and fishes" than he would have as a candidate on the Prohibition ticket? Yes—the way to elect prohibitionist is to make a prohibition sentiment, and that is just what the Prohibition party is doing.

The Age is of opinion that any law which the people favor will be enforced by the officers chosen by the people. "Why then does he favor the election of prohibitionists?" see above. Why not elect saloonists? As prohibitionists we cannot afford to fight among ourselves. Party prohibitionists are ready to unite with all others to secure local option, statutory enactments, constitutional amendments, or any things else that promises to aid in any degree in the suppression of the liquor traffic and it grieves them to encounter opposition from friends of the cause.

The Prohibition party will eventually have control, in fact, the time is much nearer than those who know little of its astonishing progress think. We insist that no one should use his influence against this party movement until he is thoroughly satisfied that the movement is ill advised at least.

MEETING OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in Greensboro on Dec. 11. There was a larger attendance than usual. Several prominent prohibitionists were present by invitation. At the call of the Chairman prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bumpas.

Letters of hearty cheer and support were read from members unable to be present, as were also communications from the National Committee.

The Secretary reported the votes cast at the last election as follows, so far as heard from:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Ashe (1), Beaufort (154), Burke (224), Caswell (126), Catawba (60), Davidson (472), Davie (20), Forsyth (40), Gaston (850), Guilford (845), Montgomery (78), Randolph (451), Rockingham (14), Rowan (128), Stokes (8), Yadkin (107), Total (3,578).

(Any one knowing of votes cast in other counties will confer a favor by informing Rev. W. F. Steele, Greensboro, N. C., of the same. Editor.)

On motion after discussion the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Committee early nominations should be made for all offices throughout the State.

Resolved, That it will give us the greatest pleasure to receive visits from the speakers of the Lecture Bureau, and so much as lies in our power we will make their coming enjoyable and useful.

Resolved, That in every community or school district a Prohibition club should be organized to hold public meetings for debate, and addresses upon all phases of the movement.

In each county there are talkers upon prohibition who could volunteer

a number of address before such clubs.

In each county let the committee, or in the absence of any committee let some live man arrange the times and speakers for as many such clubs as can be formed. We only need a wide spread, general and continued agitation to bring together and into solid rank the thousands of Prohibitionists who are loosely wearing the thread bare and outgrown uniforms of the old corrupt parties, of which even now they are ashamed. A Prohibition Club in every place where even ten men are wont to meet would soon give us the State.

Resolved, That as true Prohibitionists, we esteem other forms and degrees of labor in the Temperance Reformation, none the less because our eye is fixed upon the Prohibition Party as the means of its ultimate consummation.

Therefore, with the gospel temperance people; the Reform Clubs; the W. C. T. U.; the educational local option and all other forms of effort we will labor as strength will allow, not leaving our Prohibition Party work undone, but doing these.

Whereas, a greater increased vote (over 700 per cent) has followed the more formal organization of the Prohibition Party in the State—one short year ago, and

Whereas, we are led to believe that a proper organization of the State would result in the casting of even a greater proportional increase in 1888, and the election of some candidates, Therefore

Resolved, that the Chairman, T. C. Worth, Moses Hammond and Edwin Shaver, be appointed a committee to raise funds for immediate organizations, and to employ as reasonably as possible, organizers to canvass, arouse and organize the whole State, and this be done with all possible dispatch.

Resolved, that this committee recognize the mighty aid rendered our late campaign by the PROHIBITIONIST of Greensboro. The Leader of Bush Hill, and the Banner of Salisbury.

Without them as a medium of communication, and their hearty words of encouragement, no such vote, in fact any, would have been cast.

Resolved, That we also record our unabated and increased regard for the Voice, by preeminence the National organ of the Prohibition party. Its enlargement and broadening of scope meet our approval.

Resolved, That we would hail with delight the consolidation, or the strengthening, of our present State organs, rather than the establishment of new ones, for the present at least.

Resolved, that we heartily urge everybody to take one of our State papers and the Voice. The special offers and efforts to enlarge the Voice and at the same time keep the price at \$1 requiring immediate subscription through February 1.

Thousands of votes in North Carolina should take it.

Members of the committee were authorized to invite any of their known and influential Party Prohibition friends to the meetings of the committee for conference. Adjourned.

THE FIELD AT LARGE

SOMETHING ABOUT NEW YORK PARTY CONDITIONS—THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS—BUREAU AND OTHER PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR.

NEW YORK CITY, 1, 1886.

During the past month my public letters have been interrupted partly because of domestic conditions, in part because there was little, immediately after election, of which I cared to write. Other pens, more facile than mine, were sure to set forth the splendid gains of Prohibition, and to rejoice over them in fit and happy phrase. Our party organs were full of grateful recognition and cheerful hope. Why should a tired worker, over worn and care burdened tax himself when there was no need and weary readers when they wanted rest?

But let no one impute my silence to discouragement. In fifteen years of Prohibition activity I have never seen more occasion to sing the Jubilate than last month brought us. No state fell below my conservative later estimate of its probable returns. Here in New York we did better than I had dared expect. With over 36,000 votes for Judge Groo, on state ticket, and an aggregate for congressmen exceeding 50,000, while the state fell below my conservative later estimate of its probable returns.

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campaign as aggressive as that of 1887 is sure to be, and who shall foretell what may come of it?

I put this question with all due consideration for the new anti-saloon movement which has transplanted itself from Chicago to this city, and is to day at Cortland seeking to become established in New York politics. Our friends outside need not feel apprehensive. Flaming reports of the Cortland convention will doubtless be spread abroad, and a cry will go up that the anti-saloon men of the Republican party in our state have solved this problem. They may even think they have done so. But, as Mr. Demorest remarked a few hours since, the closer they come to victory the nearer they are to defeat. If, as General Conway boasts, they can array 100,000 Republicans against the saloons, and these can array the party against it, more than 100,000 liquor Republicans will step out and carry power with them. Conway may not see this now; he will be wiser by and by. He talks of Senators Everts and Miller and other conspicuous party men as being in accord with him, but their letters to this effect are not read at Cortland. No well-known Republican of New York is present there, and the men whose names are printed in connection with the gathering are either unknown as party leaders or unheard of as temperance advocates. And the fact that not two hundred delegates could be gotten together, after weeks of active effort is more significant than on the surface it may appear.

The fact is clearly established by our late election, that we have at least 40,000 Prohibition party votes in the Empire state, which can not be bought, begged, bagged or bulldozed. They have come up, through much tribulation, to a solid mass, grounded in principle, guarded by experience, determined, aggressive, and reliable. They smile at the Griffin-Conway subterfuge to hold them in check, or to dissipate their forces. Indeed they rejoice over every effort such as this latest one, knowing it must win new converts to party method, and broaden general agitation out of which new converts come. They are rather glad, indeed, that the anti-saloonists have set up headquarters among them, for it takes a heap of agitation and stir to be noticed in our great metropolis, and if the old party rallies pay any attention to this new movement it means agitation and if they don't pay any attention to it, Messrs. Conway and Griffin will get mad, and their followers will get converted, and the Prohibition party will get bigger any how. We almost regret that Dr. Dorchester's non-Partisan affair died so soon in Boston, rather than remove here and help us in its longer effort to live. But perhaps had it lived longer, as a thin fiction, the present partisan Republican movement might not have been born so soon as a thinner fact.

Not much has been done by the Prohibitionists of New York, since election, but to take a long breath and an account of stock. The Bureau held some Field Meetings two weeks ago, with Rev. C. H. Mead and the Field Manager to addresses, and the Silver Lake singers to make music, and through these we felt the pulse of our party. It showed real, healthy vitality, and encouraged us all. So well pleased were the people at Utica and Lockport, where we had large audiences, that they invite us back, and we are going. It was intended to send Mr. Mead South today, but our plans are changed, so as to have another series of Bureau Meetings occupying till the holidays, and Brother Mead will then enter on his Southern work. Other bureau speakers will follow him—indeed one of the Rev. J. H. Byers, of Kansas precedes him into Tennessee, as state agent there, with instructions to aid in carrying forward the amendment campaign.

The Bureau has laid wide plans for its coming year of effort, and will seek much more efficiently to meet the national demands upon it. A better business basis has been established for lecture work; and at the annual meeting next Monday general methods will be improved, and resources increased, in a way very helpful to the cause at large. The Bureau enters upon its second year out of debt, with solid pledges aggregating nearly \$10,000 to support the year's activities; with special agents appointed for several states; and a purpose, helped by much experience, to supplement all aggressive Prohibition service to the utmost of its opportunity and resources. It aims to be as broad in spirit and purpose as the reform it serves. During its first Manager, and other lectures under his directions, have rendered platform and organizing service in twenty-four states, on the lines of Local Option

Constitutional Amendment, Legislative Submission, Compulsory Education, and Political Organization, from its headquarters have gone out more than 10,000,000 pages of select Prohibition literature from the ablest pens. The lecturers, paid and contributed, and the literature thus disseminated in twelve months, represent a net sum about \$25,000.

In the proposed state visitation, under auspices of the Nation Committee, the Bureau will co-operate; and this excellent idea may be carried out yet farther by a series of executive conferences, as per plans now receiving consideration. I state so much, more to show the workers every where that we are not resting on our oars, here in Gotham—I came near saying Solom—and to let the enemy know how full of heart and hope these Prohibition colliers have grown.

A. A. HOPKINS WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11th, 1886)

Since I last wrote you Congress met, and amid its usual cordial greetings and floral tributes, read the President's message and went to work. On opening day, large crowds of people, not deterred by unpropitious weather, filled the galleries and looked down with interest and amusement upon the scenes enacted on the floor. The House for an hour before the gavel fell, groups of members crowded the cloak rooms, looked

added the aisles, chatted, laughed, exchanged congratulations on success in the recent elections or condolences upon defeat. Victors twined the vanquished, defeated members jokingly commiserated with victors upon their failure to throw off the burdens of public life.

The Senate, which is never given to demonstration under any circumstances, met quietly and shook hands as if it had only separated yesterday, instead of four months ago. But the scenes and happenings are now things of the past, and I will not dwell upon them.

As to the President's message which Senators and members refrained from commenting upon until after they had read it themselves, there are various opinions. The Republicans are disposed to criticize its length and some of them accuse Mr. Cleveland of having sacrificed consciousness to a desire to please conflicting elements of his party. Their criticism is not more severe however, than opposing political sentiment is usually regarded as calling for.

The Democrats are disposed to praise the document with the exception of that part relating to silver, which creates some diversity of comment. The far reformers contend that the President has committed himself to reform, while some of the protectionists regard his views as conservative enough to suit them. When Chairman Randall was asked how he liked the message he replied that he was very well pleased with it. "What do you think of the tariff section of it?"

"Oh I am very well pleased with the message," the leader of the protectionist Democrats repeated. "That is the only opinion I have to give."

Members of Congress always think at the beginning of a new session that they are going to do a great deal of work. Each man hopes to get some action on his pet project. Those who want to reform the tariff are particularly eager and energetic. The strong position taken by the President on the subject has given them new courage. The members have come back free and ready to work with no fear of a campaign before them, and there is every reason why much should be accomplished.

A great deal of the long session is always taken up by committee work; now, this work is done and everything is ready for legislation.

It is thought by members of the House Judiciary Committee that the Edmund's polygamy bill will be passed this winter in a modified form. The Edmund's bill would confiscate the Church's property as well as disestablish the Church, but the bill as modified by the House committee will respect the rights of property, while it will disestablish the Mormon Church and pulk polygamy out by the roots.

It appears that Capt. Eads and his associates have concluded to give up their plea for Government aid, and will undertake to build their ship railway across the isthmus with their own money and in their own way. Thus their company will be independent, and can look every body squarely in the face whether the enterprise succeeds or fails. The many annoyances to Government supervision of the work will be avoided and all the mon-

ey made will go into the pockets of the stock holders.

The Senate has shown great gallantry by paying its attention first to ladies. The House settled down to business with the subject of the Electoral Count, but the Senate, lead by Senator Blair of New Hampshire, who advocates temperance, national education and female suffrage, took up the proposed amendment to the constitution extending that boon to women. It was a singular fact that while Mr. Blair was eloquently pleading cause, not more than a score of ladies were in the gallery to smile down gratitude upon his effort.

The Senator proposes to ask a vote on the question at an early day, and whatever may be the result, women who want to vote cannot complain of neglect; for this speech in behalf of their necessities was made on the third day of the session.

Senator Edmunds is also early in the field with a memorial favoring a constitutional amendment that will enable Congress to make marriage and divorce laws uniform in all the States. How will the legal fraternity down East and West like this?

A Lesson in Dynamics.

A Rome (N. Y.) girl fills a stone beer jug with wet sand, corks them tightly and sets them in the oven to heat so that she could warm her bed with them. The heat generated from the wet sand and an explosion followed, which filled the room with flying sand and fragments of beer jugs. The girl and the rest of the family were badly scared, but escaped unhurt. The Rome girls are now giving up the use of artificial bed warmers.—Chicago Herald.

A Swindle in Shoe Polish.

A sharp young man has been swindling the shoe dealers of East Greenwich, N. Y., by selling them what seemed to be a remarkably fine article of shoe polish, for which he asked 75 per cent. more than the price asked for the ordinary French polish. After he delivered the goods and received the money it was discovered that each bottle contained about two table-spoonsful of the polish on top of sawdust and glue.

Actor Barrett and Gen. Sherman.

Mr. Wilson Barrett, the English actor, says that the most interesting man he has met in this country is Gen. Tecumseh Sherman. When first introduced the general wanted to talk about theater. He has a fondness for the drama and dramatic people. But Mr. Barrett skillfully brought him around to the war, and for an hour or two had the pleasure of listening to a most charming recital of history.—New York Sun.

Fishing for a Tapeworm.

A Georgia paper publishes as truth the story of a Marion county farmer who became satisfied that he had a tapeworm. So he carefully baited a little fishhook, tied a short line to it, swallowed the hook, and tied the line to his buttonhole. Then he waited for a bite. By and by he thought he had one and yanked the line; the hook caught in his throat, and had to be dug out. He didn't catch the worm.—New York Sun.

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