

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
REV. W. T. WALKER,
Editor and Proprietor,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Renew your subscription to the PROHIBITIONIST.

—Nothing false ever remained victorious.

—No peace to the liquor traffic out in death.

—See that no political convention tie your vote to a whisky-soaked, conscienceless party platform.

—It is the drink-habit we hate, and not the drinker. The whisky sold, and not the seller.

—If you believe that were Christ on earth he would condemn the saloon gang, how can any God-fearing man support the saloon cause and not feel condemned?

—A call has been issued for a meeting of Farmers Alliance at Rockingham, Richmond county, Oct. 11th, '87, to form a State Alliance for North Carolina.

—The organized liquor associations openly and plainly tell the country that in politics they are against all men who do not support their special interest, whether they are Democrats or Republicans.

—The death of the eloquent John B. Finch will carry deep sorrow into thousands of homes. He was in the forefront of famous temperance reformers, and his labors have largely contributed to the wonderful advancement of the cause, on this continent.

—Henry Clay: "I would rather be right than President." Those seven words are as seven stars in the national heavens. They will never set. As long as they live, drunken statesmanship will stand condemned as a public traitor.

—Archdeacon Farrar has adduced evidence placing beyond question his disputed statement, that Christian "England found" heathen "India sober and has made it drunken." What a reproach to our faith!

—The liquor traffic has carried the ballot-box under its arm for years, and has lashed the two great political parties until they cringe before it like whipped spaniels, and dare not utter a protest against its mandate—Issue.

—Fairfax County, Va., with 1200 voters, in a local option election cast but one vote for licensing the sale of liquor. Now let them keep their brethren in the cities and more drunken communities by getting State officials who will carry out their dry convictions.

—The liquor traffic earns nothing. It obtains money from those who earn it by their labor, giving in return for it what is not only of no value, but far worse than that—something which leads to poverty, pauperism, wretchedness, and crime; which disciplines men to honest industry, and finally unfits them for it. This traffic, like war, wastes the products of industry, and kills the worker, or so mutilates and maims him that he is unfitted for work; and then he and his family are dependents and pensioned upon the honest industries of the country.—Fa.

—Benson J. Lossing, the great American Historian, joined the Republican party in 1854 and remained in it all through the period of its strength. But it has so wavered on the greatest reform of the age that last week he bade it adieu, and casts in his lot with the courageous Prohibition band whom his Historian's eyes see are to grow unto coming hosts.

—Editor Latham of the Gazette says that politics and prohibition like politics and religion will not mix, and when they come together some body or something is going to get hurt, i. e. politics and the devil will prohibit and religion and that he is on the political side and purposes to stay there. We are satisfied at our relative position; prohibition and religion.—Temperance Advocate.

—There are different routes for arriving at one destination. John J. Vertrees says that a man who is a Prohibitionist can not be a Democrat, and John J. Littleton says that when a man enters the Prohibitionist ranks he bids adieu to the Republican party. The two Johns, although being apart politically, agree like brothers in their mode of working for whisky.

—When last spring some proposing to Nominate a board of commissioners who could see more than 400 feet—ever to the boundaries of the city, a prominent editor told a Prohibitionist that a "big boom" had struck Greensboro and it would not do for a moment to think of closing out the saloons. To that brother we commend the following frank confession, and would say "Go thou and do likewise!"

"The Atchison (Kan.) Globe confesses, that, although it has steadily adhered to the belief that without saloons Atchison would be the deadest town in the State, it is now called upon to chronicle the fact that the town, without an open saloon in its midst, has the only genuine boom it has had in nine years past. In the future the Globe's Prohibition organ with boom attachment."

JOHN B. FINCH IS DEAD.

Heart Disease Carries Away the Great Leader of the Prohibition Party and Good Templars.

BOSTON, Oct. 4. (Special Dispatch.)—John B. Finch, Chairman of the National Committee of the Prohibition party and head of the world-wide Order of Good Templars, fell dead last night a little after 11 o'clock in the Eastern Depot of this city. He lectured at Lynn in the evening, but did not seem in his usual spirits. From Lynn he came direct to Boston. Stepping from the car to the platform, he had not taken a dozen steps before he dropped. Medical Examiner Stedman was summoned and pronounced his death to be the result of heart disease.

His body was taken in charge by Messrs Brownell and Jas. H. Roberts. This morning telegrams were sent to Mr. Finch's family and friends in Evanston and Chicago.

A meeting of the State Committee of the Prohibition party will be called to take action, and the Grand Lodge of Good Templars will cooperate. Mr. Finch arrived in Boston from New York yesterday, and spent a portion of the day at Prohibition headquarters in Bromfield street; he seemed more quiet than usual. Today the headquarters are draped in mourning.

Memorial services will be held in the People's church, Sunday, Oct. 23, the day he was to have spoken there. Jas. H. Roberts will preside, and addresses will be made by Mr. Roberts, Benj. R. Jewell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society; E. H. Clapp, M. W. P., of the Sons of Temperance and others.

Seven years ago Mr. Finch made his first public appearance in the neighborhood of Chicago, speaking at the Lake Bluff Convocation. He was then only 28, and all marvelled at his eloquence. From that time on his place as one of the platform giants of the country was secure.

In the summer of 1885 he removed his home from Lincoln Neb. to Evanston. He purchased a residence and furnished it in a very homelike way. He was most devoted to his family, though home but seldom—companionable to his wife and a playmate to his boy. He leaves his family in comfortable circumstances, with the Evanston home, farm property in Nebraska, etc. Whenever he spoke in Evanston he was greeted with enthusiastic audiences. He was a member of the Methodist church and in sympathy with church work.—Voice.

—The North Carolina Prohibitionist from now until after the election in 1888 for \$1. Subscribe at once.

The Way the Northern Ministers Talk about It.

Rev. C. M. Grandison, two years ago colored pastor in this city, is making an enviable reputation, as an orator, especially in the line of prohibition. High encomiums are volunteered from good judges. He was invited to make an address upon the ministerial education of negroes before the large Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held the first of this month. It is an influential body of about 250 ministers, probably not one of whom ever dreamed of voting a Democratic ticket. The Rev. J. M. Leonard, who so nobly bore the Prohibition flag for Governor in the campaign of 1885 is a member of the Conference, Mr. Grandison writing a friend from the Conference room says:—

"The Cincinnati Conference was a large and harmonious body until the Temperance report was reached. Dr. Leonard reading the report, which heartily endorsed the organization and work of the W. C. T. U. against the saloon and for the home. Dr. Pearce, one of the strictest of the Republican sect, in view of the fact that the W. C. T. U. has endorsed the Prohibition party, thought that he could read between the lines of the report a committal of the Conference to the Prohibition party. He therefore offered an amendment to the effect that the endorsement of the W. C. T. U. did not include an endorsement of its affiliation with the narrow Prohibition party. Of course Dr. Leonard came to the rescue, showing that the proposed amendment savored far more of partisanship than any thing in the report by a fair interpretation could be said to do. Dr. Pearce contended that the adopting of the report would be a constructive endorsement of the political Prohibitionists, and that he wanted the Conference to be non-partisan on this question. Dr. Leonard showed that the very mention of the Prohibition party by name was doing the very thing that Dr. Pearce pretended he did not wish the Conference to do.

Dr. Baylis, a very prominent member—Republican—came forward with an ingenious substitute for Dr. Pearce's amendment, namely; that as there is a World's W. C. T. U. which has taken no political action, the insertion of the word "World's" before the W. C. T. U. would let them out of the difficulty. Dr. Leonard then showed that the World's W. C. T. U. has endorsed the W. C. T. U. in this country; that moreover it is a foreign body with headquarters in Europe, and an English lady, John Bright's sister, is President and that furthermore this very World's W. C. T. U. had actually recommended political party action in England! Therefore to endorse this foreign body amounted to the same endorsement of the W. C. T. U. He charged that the proposed amendment instead of avoiding partisanship was an attempt to slap the party Prohibitionists of the Conference in the face.

Amid great excitement the previous question was called for and sustained. Dr. Pearce called for the eyes and noses on Dr. Baylis's substitute which he had accepted, but the call failed for want of the requisite number of votes. The substitute was then put and lost by an overwhelming majority, not more than five men voting for it. The item in the report as read was then put, and in the light of all this discussion, was sustained by as large a majority as that which rejected the substitute. The applause was deafening from Conference and visitors. The Conference is nearly solid for the Party. I am told that the Ohio Conference, occupying the central portion of the state is still stronger.

Played One Too Many Times.

The Republican hypocrites of Massachusetts in State Convention assembled and seeking re-election very bravely declare on the liquor question:—
"We repeat the recommendation of last year's Convention, as follows: 'Believing that this great public question now demands settlement, we favor the submission to the people of an Amendment to our constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor to be used as a beverage.'
Yes, and if elected we may expect Gov. Ames to "repeat" his failure to recommend that this pledge be kept. And if again having a good working Republican majority in the legislature as during the last session we may expect that they will repeat their slaughter of the submission bill they contracted with the public to pass. This thing of saying and not doing is being "repeated" until it is getting tired bare, or as the boys say, "too thin." New York State has done it so long as to become disgusted by its own hypocrisy and has now gotten upon a plank that is quite satisfactory to the saloonists.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION INVITED.

The Central Prohibition Club meeting on the first and third Friday nights of each month in the W. C. T. U. hall, invites the public to a free, courteous discussion of some prominent questions.
The following have been proposed.
1. Resolved, that all laws licensing the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages are beyond the province of human government.

Perverved Justice.

A weak unfortunate umbrella mender visited our city week before last to ply his humble but honorable vocation. One of the Corporation's agents, fully authorized for a share in the profits to sell liquor, foully poisoned the poor fellow with alcohol and made him insane and dangerous on the streets. Two other agents of the corporation then fell upon the poor victim and further afflicted him by arrest and penalties.

If there is a just God in the heavens, how long will he allow a thing calling itself a government to stand and thus violate all justice and ruin rather than protect the feeble!
The city is partner in the liquor business. It authorizes the saloonists to intoxicate men. It has some of that poor umbrella's drink money in its treasury. By what conceivable justice can the city condemn a man for an act in which the city itself has been an accomplice!

Said an officer on being asked why he did not arrest an intoxicated man, "Why should I arrest a man whose drinking supports a government?" And why should he!
Said the most celebrated criminal lawyer in New York city, "In nine cases out of ten which I have had to defend I have felt stopping proceedings until all the accomplices before the fact,—the liquor sellers who got the man into crime, the officers who licensed them to do so, and the people whom they represent, were all in the dock together to answer the indictment."

Strong Words From a Methodist Pulpit.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—A Daily News Washington special says: The Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist church, in the course of his sermon Sunday, referred to the Chicago Anarchists now under sentence of death in language that elicited applause from his hearers. "The cry goes up to-day," said he, "for absolute liberty. Dest of the Bible, tear down the churches, exile the pastors, abolish the Sabbath. Could any American citizen have anticipated ten years ago such an advance?"

"Would any American citizen ten years ago have foretold that to-day men calling themselves good citizens and Christians would sign and circulate a petition for the pardon of those whose hands are red with the blood of the keepers of the peace and defenders of the public safety? What is back of this Anarchy, this foul revolutionary movement of miserable, cowardly wretches, who ought to have been hung long ago? Liberty means obedience to law; absolute liberty has no place in this land, and those who come to us from abroad should understand that for absolute liberty and its practices, we have the dungeon, the gallows or exile."

The Almighty Dollar.

Last spring at the Washington encampment and Drill the authorities licensed the sale of liquors on the grounds, but the W. C. T. U. brought influences to bear whereby the license was revoked.

A similar National Military Encampment is arranged to be held in Chicago, and a county official for the sum of \$10,000 has gained the privilege of selling poison on the grounds to the assembled braves. The women protested, but dollars have won—for a season.

The Sword and Shield's New Editor Attacked.

Jackson, Miss., Oct. 3. (Special Dispatch.)—Last Friday, John C. Carraway, City Marshal, who is a notorious saloon thug, attacked T. C. Marshall, the new editor of *The Sword and Shield*, on account of an article which appeared in that paper the day before. Mr. Marshall is a small man, and his cowardly antagonist is a powerful fellow. Marshall was severely wounded in the head and face. Strong suspicions have been entertained that Carraway assisted in the assassination of R. D. Gambrell. It is supposed that he used knuckles or some sharp weapon in his attack on Marshall, for such a wound as the one on Marshall's head could not be made with the bare fist.—The Voice.

Resolved, that the Temperance question is a legal as well as a moral question.

3. Resolved, that the formation and domination of a Prohibitory Party is essential to the permanence of our Government.

4. Resolved, that the complete overthrow of the liquor traffic does not require and would not justify the enfranchisement of women.

5. Resolved, that opposition to sumptuary laws, as expressed in party platforms of the day, means opposition to laws prohibiting the liquor traffic.

6. Resolved, that the abolition of the liquor traffic is the first step to be taken for the successful settlement of our present labor troubles.

7. Resolved, that the ministerial office excuses no American citizen from the performance of citizenship.

8. Resolved, that temperance energy can be more wisely expended than in local option movements.

The officers invite the suggestion of other kindred questions.
The meetings will be favored with stirring songs.

It is hoped that the public generally, ladies, gentlemen and especially the youth will attend these free discussions.

The discussion of the first question above will occur at the next meeting at 7:30 p. m. Oct. 21.

By order of
Chairman.

THE FIELD AT LARGE.

Prohibition Pulse Beats in Western New York—Great Hearings Had while True—A Tribute to Neal Dow—Henry George in a Nut Shell

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1887.—Since my last was written the Silver Lake Quartette has held important meetings every night save Sunday. We have felt the pulse beat of our cause in several counties. It is encouragingly healthy. I am more pleased even than I had expected to be with indications everywhere. For we have been in some of the counties least promising, as to gain for Prohibition. Alleghany, Chemung, Broome Schuyler and Tioga. All these are Republican to an intense degree; and while our Alleghany vote has been fair, the past three years ago have foretold that to-day men calling themselves good citizens and Christians would sign and circulate a petition for the pardon of those whose hands are red with the blood of the keepers of the peace and defenders of the public safety? What is back of this Anarchy, this foul revolutionary movement of miserable, cowardly wretches, who ought to have been hung long ago? Liberty means obedience to law; absolute liberty has no place in this land, and those who come to us from abroad should understand that for absolute liberty and its practices, we have the dungeon, the gallows or exile."

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General Dow spoke twice in this city on Sabbath, and report says he did surprising well. His vigor is remarkable, considering his great age.

Dr. McGlynn appeared Sunday evening on the same platform with General Dow. It was at the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Manhattan Temperance Association. Somebody is running this McGlynn-George business with schrewd method, and there may be a few ill-advised men in our ranks, as among the ministers of this city, unwise enough to help the scheme along. As reported, McGlynn's little speech at the Union was adroit, and in itself, perhaps, not calculated to do harm. But was it quite the truth? When he said that his party and the Prohibitionists are seeking the same end by different ways, did he state facts? I do not think so. Unless, indeed, he means that the abstract betterment of man. But we have a specific end as widely different from their end specific as black from white. We seek the life of the liquor traffic. They seek a new system of taxation and land holding, a new order of society. They covet our alliance; we don't want theirs. I put it briefly and boldly. It is not worth while to waste time on men who talk anti-poverty and never condemn the saloon, except in a smooth speech on Sunday in a temperance meeting to which, through some ones fertile foolishness, they may have been invited. Henry George is not the saloon's enemy. Until he becomes that, he cannot be the poor man's true friend. His land theories might be given of divine revelation, but unless with them he should couple outspoken words against the widespread dissolution of land in liquor, they would fall short of society's need. If he be not wise enough to see this, he is not wise enough to build a new social structure; if he sees it and is silent, he is insincere. And upon insincerity no man can build save as he builds once whose house was reared upon the sand.

But Broome has become mellow, and Binghamton, its one city, turned out a fine audience to hear Dr. Hunting speak and the Quartette sing. Elmira, Chemung's little metropolis and boss, gave us a fine hearing, and delight us all with signs of progress. Elmira is not a large town, but it is the home of Gov. Hill, and, therefore, has Democratic prominence; it is the home of State Senator Fassett, Republican manager for the "Southern Tier," and therefore, claims R consideration. It has over 300 saloons, one to every seventeen inhabitants and rolls up nearly 1,000,000 Republican majority, despite these, or shall I say because of them? Whatever the reason of Republican strength we have found it hard to reach Elmira's conscience, and our vote was pitifully small before last year. Then it reached 464 in Chemung county; and our workers have now set their hearts on doubling that this fall. They are faithful, sacrificing and confident. Some notable accessions have given them grip, and they are pushing ahead with a vigor that could we match it throughout the state would yield us 100,000 votes November 8.

Do I think we shall match it, widdly? No. But our men are getting better versed in party methods, and are doing more profitable service than ever before. And men not with us are thinking, thinking, with a deep question as to the prospects along their old lines. At Watkins, in Schuyler county, one of us asked all who were still expecting to secure Prohibition for state and nation through the Republican party to lift their hands. It was mainly a Republican audience, and yet but five

or six hands were shown. Then one of these few yet faithful believers was requested to rise and tell the rest what reason he had for his expectation. He courteously complied. In brief his reason was: "The Republican is the only progressive party, and it has gone steadily toward the end we seek." You see he does not read the papers, and did not know the exact like record of his party on this question. The painful duty, therefore, fell on us of informing him and other Republicans of all the facts they received these kindly, and one of them, Prof. Hill, President of Cook Academy, three miles distant, invited me to address the students of that school at chapel service next morning, which I did. "Take all the time you please," he said, and I went forward to speak; and though I talked very plain he endorsed it all at the close, and offered his large chapel for a prohibition meeting whenever the committee should wish. Yes, the heaven is working.

There is much activity at this end of the state. Last night we held on Staten Island the greatest meeting ever known there in behalf of temperance. The whole Island was represented, special trains bringing people from every quarter of it. I can't say that all were boiling over with enthusiasm; but they were interested, and the one hundred votes of Richmond county will double, we may assume, at the next count. And when you know that Staten Island is quite as much a grouping of gin mills as of suburban residences, this means a great deal. We have held one meeting in Newburg, on the Hudson, also a difficult place in which to get a foothold hitherto. In fact we opened (it was on Monday night) a series of Prohibition meetings, to continue nightly through the week. No manly audience ever had gathered, they told us, for a like purpose. It was representative of the best Newburg character, and our few local workers were delighted beyond measure.

To-day, in Brooklyn, occurs a conference that will be well attended and this evening, in the Academy of Music, there, our Kings county forces will rally and assert themselves. General Neal Dow is to be present, and the occasion will serve in part as a tribute to him. By special request of the local committee, the Silver Lake Quartette has prepared a song in his honor, which is entitled, "Cheers for the Veteran." It begins thus:

Well has our tribute been won; Long has he fought for the good we have sought.

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Everywhere manhood is known! Cheers for the Veteran, comrades, Fling glory's garlands around; Tears for the dead who forever are fled, Cheers for the living, love-crowned!

General Dow spoke twice in this city on Sabbath, and report says he did surprising well. His vigor is remarkable, considering his great age.

Dr. McGlynn appeared Sunday evening on the same platform with General Dow. It was at the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Manhattan Temperance Association. Somebody is running this McGlynn-George business with schrewd method, and there may be a few ill-advised men in our ranks, as among the ministers of this city, unwise enough to help the scheme along. As reported, McGlynn's little speech at the Union was adroit, and in itself, perhaps, not calculated to do harm. But was it quite the truth? When he said that his party and the Prohibitionists are seeking the same end by different ways, did he state facts? I do not think so. Unless, indeed, he means that the abstract betterment of man. But we have a specific end as widely different from their end specific as black from white. We seek the life of the liquor traffic. They seek a new system of taxation and land holding, a new order of society. They covet our alliance; we don't want theirs. I put it briefly and boldly. It is not worth while to waste time on men who talk anti-poverty and never condemn the saloon, except in a smooth speech on Sunday in a temperance meeting to which, through some ones fertile foolishness, they may have been invited. Henry George is not the saloon's enemy. Until he becomes that, he cannot be the poor man's true friend. His land theories might be given of divine revelation, but unless with them he should couple outspoken words against the widespread dissolution of land in liquor, they would fall short of society's need. If he be not wise enough to see this, he is not wise enough to build a new social structure; if he sees it and is silent, he is insincere. And upon insincerity no man can build save as he builds once whose house was reared upon the sand.

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