NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

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Editor and Proprietor,
(Corner E. Market and Davie Streets,)
Greensboro, N. C.

FRIDAY MAR. 23 1888.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST is entered at the post office in Greensboro as second-class matter.

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Space	1month,	3mo.	6mo.	12mo.
1 Column	$1.00	$2.50	$4.00	$7.50
½ "	$2.00	$5.00	$8.00	$15.00
⅓ "	$4.00	$10.00	$16.00	$30.00
¼ "	$8.00	$20.00	$32.00	$90.00

Advertisements to be inserted every other week and having special position will be charged 10 per cent. extra

EDITORIAL NOTES

—Rum has knocked out John Sullivan; give it the belt; it is the world's champion slugger.

—Just look over the list of Prohibition Conventions, if you do not think a grand National Prohibition party is growing its spurs.

—Reason and experience both forbid us to suppose that personal morality can be maintained without religion, or national morality to the exclusion of the religious principle.—Washington.

—Morality without religion is only a kind of dead reckoning—an endeavor to find our place on a cloudy day by measuring the distance we have run, without any observation of the heavenly bodies.—*Longfellow.*

—We are frequently asked of what use would a Prohibition President be if we could elect him. Among many things he could do, the following statement will suggest one,

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) correspondent states that at least two-thirds of the fourth class post offices in Wisconsin are in saloons or stores where liquor is on draft.

A crank in the White House could surely issue orders that the U. S Mail should not be dispensed at the same place as U. S. whiskey, even if he had to apppoint cooks in their kitchens to be post mistresses.

THE CONVENTIONS.

New Jersey.

The Prohibition Convention for New Jersey met in Trenton. The Hall engaged would not hold the delegates and the body adjourned to a larger Hall, where FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN delegates answered their names. Of the four delegates at large to the Indianapolis Convention three were prominant methodist' namely; General Fisk and two Clergymen. The delegates amid a ten minute storm of cheers were instucted to support General Fisk as first choice for Presidential nominee.

Deleware.

Last year a temperance ticket was up in Deleware in opposition to the for years victorious Democratic ticket. It polled a lerger vote to the population of the State than has yet been polled at a general election. But the managers of the temperance vote had never seen themselves as a part of the Prohibition party. However the Rubicon has been passed for them. Last month the convention of the "Temperance Reform Party" unanimously adopted the following,

RESOLVED, that the members of the Temperance Reform party of Deleware, in convention assembled, declare their allegiance to the National Prohibition party and their purpose to support its platform and condidates.

And send delegates to Indianapolis.

DO YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCES?

The temperance reformation has evolved many grades of advocates and views since the days when it took a barrel of whiskey to settle a pastor over a christian church. Yet these kind of temperance men and measures are continually being confused in the minds and talk of people. Let us distinguish,

Seventy-five years ago the man who was not in the habit of drinking distilled liquors, though using fermented alcoholic liquors, was known as a Temperance man. He was an improvement upon his ancestors and was in advance of his neighbors, who doubtless made a mock of his over-righteousness. But among this class there arose a few who believed that abstinence from the alcohol in fermented liquors was as advantageous and necessary for true temperance as abstinence from distilled spirits. Hence in signing their pledges, they used after their names to put a T. as an abbreviation meaning that their abstinence was total. Hence they were ridiculed by the lower grade of temperance men as Teetotalers.

In the course of years men began to see that being teetotalers themselves was not fulfilling their duty toward their brothers and neighbors who had become addicted to drink, and they began all sorts of means of persuasion to temperate or teetotal habits. These were known as moral suasionists or temperance workers. This kind of work is seen in every effort of a persuasive nature to reform the inebriate and instruct the youth The various temperance orders and Gospel temperance revivals are of this kind.

But among this class of people there were some who saw that their work was greatly hindered if not totally neutralized by saloon keepers whose business interests were to make drunk those the temperance workers were trying to keep sober. This difficulty was greatly increased when the law authorized the saloon by special license to carry on its injurious work. Then arose a class of people who said the saloon must be legally suppressed. These became known as Prohibitionists. They believe that the traffic in alcoholic drinks should be prohibited by law. Such have succeeded in getting such laws in some states, and the possibility of local option elections in many. Advocates of these measures are commonly known as Prohibitionists. But careful observers among these have observed that no law will execute itself. Especially if it has to be administered by officers who opposed the new laws enactment, or who are as sure of holding their office an pay if they neglect the law, as if they enforce it, and perhaps a bit surer. They also observed that the sympathy of the *Executive* of the law is of just as much importance as the sympathy of the legislator Hence there has arisen a class of people who declare that prohibition demands a party behind it which for a generation or more will at every election and in every office see that none but loyal enthusiastic believers in prohibition are chosen to serve as policeman or President. Such vote for no man or measure, and with no party, whose express aim and declaration is not the total abolition of the liquor traffic.

Now follow the gradation of growth. Temperance man, Teetotaler, moral suasionist and Temperance worker, Prohibitionist, Party Prohibitionist, (we make no mention of another common name in this connection and hour, High License man, as he is of saloon origin, and only makes an offer to give the public a bigger share of its blood money rather than be prohibited. The biggest distiller in the land says that High License is the only way to prevent prohibition.)

Now of the above classes there are representatives in every community. But their names should be used with discrimination.

A TEMPERANCE MAN

to day may mean simply the man who drinks and is drunk on nothing but fermented liquor, champagne, hard cider &c. Many people with their wine on the table, call themselves and are called by others temperance people, simply because they do not lie in the ditches drunk on whisky.

The word

TEETOTALER

does not define much in these days for it would include many liquor sellers themselves. Thousands of them, of whom it is said there is at least one in Greensboro, never touch their fiery poisons themselves, and so are properly teetotalers. The once radical and honored title of

TEMPERANCE WORKER

has lost its preeminence, as the man who yesterday nursed the poor victim of delirium tremens and pledged him with all the obligations of his order, and with him prayed 'lead us not into temptation," to day casts a vote for the election to office of a drinking man, perhaps interested in liquor selling, and who has pledged himself to license saloons. 'Tis a holy duty to pull an ass out of a pit, but there is no scripture for making one of yourself by voting such a ticket.

Again, the once radical name of

PROHIBITIONIST

does not define as it used to do ten or even five years ago. When the saloon was in its infancy and could be knocked over by hurling a legislative act at it, local-option prohibition was valuable. But now that the saloon owns two big political parties and the deeds are boldy registered in their platform, local-option prohibition is a mere plaything. It may amuse between general elections, but is invariably laid aside on that day. Said a prominent Republican, one who is doubtless known far and wide as a ranting prohibitionist, in speaking of the unholy liquor plank in his party's platform. "Personally, I should like to see a prohibition plank go into my platform. But whether they put one in or not, I am a Republican all the same."

A Democrat of similar professions of hearty belief in the prohibition of saloon, in spite of the statement that not one of the 88 members of the National Democratic Committee favored dropping the anti-sumptuary plank, loudly declared that anything which may endanger the success of his Democratic party "will hurt temperance" The

POLITICAL PARTY PROHIBITIONIST

having passed through all these phases himself, loves and respects them for all they are worth. As he has time and strength he toils with all. With the temperate moderate drinker he fights bestial whisky drinking. With the teetotaler he pleads for unalcoholized bodies, with the moral suasion temperance workers he pledges, preaches, teaches, prays, exhorts. With the Prohibitionist he prepares and votes the word "Dry" every time. But alone he stands or the election of dry men to every office in the land, and, to crush out the saloon which now owns the chief parties of the country

It is needless to say that this paper is a Political Party Prohibitionist, and will sacredly vote every time for none but radical pledged prohibitionists every time

There are enough such if they would break the chains of the parties to which they belong, and would vote together, to close every saloon in five years. Shall it be done?

The Rum Publicratic Party.

An old cross roads merchant we know of has a barrel with a spiggot in each head. When a customer asks for *sweet* cider he draws from one head. And when the next customer wants *hard* cider he draws from the other head.

To day the Rum power in politics has two heads, one labeled Republican and the other Democrat.

Here is the proof that the Rum power owns the Republican head. The Chicago *Tribune*, the great representative Western paper of the Republican party, in showing up the weak points of Gen. Harrison as presidential candidate, came to

"Third, have they (the Indiana Republicans) stopped to consider his record on the prohibition question? Apart from his attitude on the Congressional question of regulating alcohlic liquors. General Harrison publicly took position in Indiana in favor of submitting a prohibition amendment to the voters of the State It will be answered at once that any man has the right to do this, and that it does not involve prohibition or even personal conviction. But the Germans do not draw this distinction. Any man who avocates the submission of a prohibition amendment is promptly set down by them as favoring prohibition, and is sure to be opposed by them. Have his friends considered how they are to obtain the German vote for him."

No wonder our friends of the North State tell us that their party has not declared for or against Prohibition.

Now for the proof that whisky owns the Democratic head of the barrel. Some months ago the PROHIBITIONIST set forth the peck of troubles in which Tennessee politicians were over the prohibition question, and the expected has happened. The staunch Democratic Prohibitionist there have been driven to henceforth put their prohibitionism first and let their Democracy shift for itself. Says the *New Era*:

"The Nashville Issue has been a straight out, persistent and consistent non-partisan temperance paper. It has faithfully tried the non partisan experiment; it was one of the most determined workers in the Tennessee Amendment Campaign. But it has read the signs of the times, and in its last issue publishes its declaration of political Independence in the following clean cut editorial:

SHOULD BLAME ITSELF.

Why is it that the Memphis Scimitar and others see so much hurt to the Democracy in the Prohibition party? What is there in the prohibition movement so hazardous to the success of Tennessee Democracy? Why should Democracy fear prohibition? These questions kernel a meaty fact. The saloon power is coiled in the bosom of Democracy (also in that of the Republican party) and thus housed is at liberty to shoot its poisonous fangs into the christian home, the very main-stay of free institutions. Prohibition is righteous revolt at the perverted subordination of political partyism.

There could be no room for any apprehension of Democratic defeat did not Democracy purposely give an occasion and furnish a cause for it. The party can censure no one but itself. It has chosen to be friend and champion a wrong, to the deep hurt of vital public interests, and if a movement projected to combat the wrong is forced, in getting at it, to hit Democracy or Republicanism, the blame is not with the hitter, but with the hit.

We were rocked in the craddle of Bourbon Democracy, and have been true to it in sunshine and storm, but seeing that it has become the political protecterate of the rum power, further loyalty to such prostituted partyism would be treasonable falseness to convictions of personal and public duty.

We have no aim but our country's highest good, and along this line we are resolved to work, content to leave results to the endorsement of a dispassionable future.

Bro. *Age*, its your time next.

Non Alcoholics in Medicine.

This being the last stronghold in science it behooves us to come at once to the attack, and fight valiently for the victory. I have been rejoiced to find in so many of our State organs interest manifested in this subject, and believe the arrest of thought will surely be followed by study which will convince all doubters as to the truth of our position.

We must understand, first, the real nature and effect of alcohol, to be ready with a reason for "the faith that is in us." To this end the Monthly Reading for April has been prepared with suggestions for study Our Plan of Work includes the use of this Reading in every local union in the country. It can be obtained from the W. T. P. A., 161 La Salle St. Chicago, at 50 cent per hundred. After use in the union, take these Readings home and distribute them. The petition which is appended is to be presented to local county and state medical societies for their discussion and approval and can be secured from the national supt.

These petitions are to be signed by the officers of Local W. C. T. Unions on behalf of the union, and the petitions reported to the State and national superentendent. It has been suggested that in States where there are supts. for the National Temperance Hospital, the same women can act for both departments if desired. I believe we can save many souls and bodies if we work heartily in this line.

Caroline A Leech,
1733 Fust St. Nat. Supt.
Louisville Ky:
Mrs. P. F. Broadaway,
Supt. N. C.

Petition.

To the Honorable members of the Medical Association of North Carolina.

Beheving the use of alcoholics in medicine has led many into drunkenness we appeal to your honorable body to consider our petition in behalf of tempted humanity. Of late years so many distinguished physicians have testified, from investigation and practice that alcoholics are not essential to success in medicine that we venture to ask you to discontinue their use, and in testimony thereof, append your names to this petition.

The Public Schools.

No. 2
A Great Loss of Money.

We ought to get much more money from poll taxes than we do. During 1887 the school census showed that the white children between 6 and 21 years were 62.4 per cent of the whole census, and the colored children 37 5 per cent which is about the proportion that has existed between the children for four years, as far back as I have calculated it But it is specially to be noted that the tax lists for the year 1886 show 141,123 white polls and only 64,608 colored polls, which make the white polls 68.6 per cent of the whole number of polls and the colored polls only 31 4 per cent, which is just about the proportion that there has been between the listed white and colored polls for four years also as far back as I have calculated it. The United States census of 1880 showed the number of white voters to be 187.732 and of colored 105.018—294.750 voters of whom 64.4 per cent were white and 366 per cent colored. I bring the figures together for contrast:

White children	62. 4 per cent
White voters	64. 4 per cent.
White polls listed	68.6 per cent.
Colored children	37. 6 per cent,
Colored voters	35. 6 per cent.
Colored polls listed	31. 4 per cent.

This evidently shows a large failure to list for taxation on the part of the negroes, for I feel sure that the colored people between 6 and 21 years of age are not more in number proportionally to the whites than they are beyond the age of 2 years, at which age the polls are required to be listed, Even if it is contended that proportionally more colored children are born than whites, it is certainly true that from want of attention more of them proportionally die before they reach the school age These figures tend strongly to show that instead of 54,608 colored polls listed for taxation, we should have 84, 809—20, 201 more than we have if the negroes list as well as the whites.

And further: The propeaty of the State in 1886 was $202, 752,622. One this the school tax is 12½ cents on $100, which would amonnt to $253, 440.77, which is essentially all collected. The whole number of polls listed was 205,731. At $1. 50 on each, which is about the aveaage applied to schools, the polls would give a revenue of $308,696.50. Putting these two items together, we have $562,137.27. But from these two sources the returns show receipts to the SCHOOL FUND of only $497,387.94 which represents actual collections of $522,566.21, the Sheriff's comissions of 5 per cent being deducted before the revenues are placed to the credit of the school fund. These figures show a loss of $38,571.06, almost all of which is to be attributed to a failure to pay the LISTED poll tax. Let us bring these figures together:

Loss on polls that are listed	$28,571.06
Loss on 20, 201 colored polls not listed	30,301.83
Total loss to school fund on polls	$68,872.89
Total loss to poor fund (I as much	17,219.22
Total loss on polls	$86,091.11

This is what it would be if the negroes listed as well as the whites and all polls listed were paid: the estimate does not take into consideration the number of whites that fail to list and the proportionsl number of negroes, which would doubtless swell the amount very considerably. I think it safe to estimate the loss to the school fund from failure to list and pay poll tax at not less than $75,000; and to the country poor fund at $25,000—a total loss on poll tax of $100,000.

Of course these figures are only an approximation, but they are not very far from the truth. In ced the returns, and settlements with the sheriff, in many counties show very large insolvent lists. Whatever can be done by the county officers to correct this delinquency should by all means be done, and I make the statement to call special attention to it as a matter of no small consequence Surely people who get the benefit of the public schools ought at least to pay their poll tax, almost all of which goes to the school fund

The country officers have gradually increased the school funds without any change in the law (the law has not been essentially changed since 1881 so far as the school taxes are concerned) by giving dilligence to the detials of collection. I point to this matter of failure to list and pay poll tax to show were still more diligence is required and perhaps additional legislation.

S. N. FINGER,
Supt. Public Instauction.

—Remember that Rev Sam W. Small will attend the Prohibition State Convention to be held in this city May 16th. Be sure to attend that meeting

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 16th. 1888

The National Capital has known next to nothing about the rest of the world for the past few days in consequence of the storm which visited in company with the severest blizzard of the winter. Boreas gave it such a shaking up as it has not seen for years. Not only were telegraph poles and wires blown down, but wagons and horses were overturned and trees torn up by the roots all over the city. Of the latter some were large and had stood the storms of nearly half a century.

The storm, by the way, has given fresh life to the demand for underground wires as opposed to aerial telegraph lines. General Greely of the Signal Office said he hope this storm would carry conviction to Congress that the overhead wires ought to be abolished, except perhaps for local work.

A strong plea will be made for underground wires when the Government once decides to establish the contemplated postal telegraph system. The expenditure would be very great at first, of course, but in a few years the money saved from the cost of repairs would more than amount to the original outlay, so many think. The only wire in this city which withstood the storm was an underground Postal telegraph line running to Baltimore.

Again this week the Senate was treated to a batch of petitions praying for prohibition in the District of Columbia. Although no action has been taken on the local option question here it is understood that several members of the Senate District Committee have that subject under consideration, and that a variety of plans have been suggested. There is a strong sentimemt in favor of making every adult resident of Washington, both male and female, eligible to vote upon the question.

It is also urged that the question shal be so presented that if the verdict of the people is not in favor of prohibition they may have an opportunity to state what solution of the liquor question they prefer Another question under consideration is as to whether high license legislation or other action to decrease the number of saloons or remove the worst features of the present system should be taken, pending the proposed popular vote.

The latest tariff bill introduced in the House was Mr. Randall's revenue bill, upon which he has been at work and has employed the efforts of tariff experts for many months. It strikes out the tobacco tax, reduces the whiskey tax, and makes but small change in customs duties. The republican leaders do not admit that they like it. They will not say that they intend to adopt it. The majority of the democrats ridicule it.

There is a determined effort on the part of the large cigar manufacturers to prevent any repeal or reduction of the tax on cigars. Petitions to this end are received every morning in the House and referred to the Ways and Means Committee They claim that the trade will be seriously affected by a repeal or reduction of the tax, and that the wages of the workingmen will be decreased in consequence.

Among Senatorial speeches of the week may be mentioned that of Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, highly indorsing the President's tariff message; that of Senator Beck on the demonitization of silver; Senator Dolph's protection speech, declaring the tariff bill prepared by the democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee to be destructive to every industrial interest on the Pacific Coast. Senator Allison tried to bring the Undervaluation bill to a vote, and Senator Sawyer spoke in behalf of early action on private pension bills.

The evangelization of Washington has been begun in earnest, it would seen, by some of the Christian workers of the female sex. On last Sunday afternoon the dirty windows of the dingy old Police Court room lighted an unwonted scene. A placard on the railing in front of the building announced the Woman's Christian Temperance Union would hold a Gospel meeting there at 3 o'clock. When the ladies entered and began the services quite a crowd gathered to listen to them.

Bishop Paret congrmed thirty-four people at Ascension Church on last Sunday. When they walked up to the chancel among their number was a single Chinaman, the first of the race to unite with a Christian Church in Washington. He was one of the pupils of the Chinese Sunday-school which has been in operation at that Church for over a year. He united with the other candidates in the solemn renewel of the baptismal vow and kneeled at the chancel rail between a manly looking young American and a young girl dressed in pure white

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TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

DAILY		
SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. New York	12 15 a m	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia	7 20 "	6 57 "
" Baltimore	9 45 "	9 42 "
" Washington	*11 24"	11 10 "
" Charlottesville	3 35 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg	5 50 "	5 20 "
" Richmond	3 10 "	2 30 "
" Burkeville	5 17 "	4 23 "
" Keysville	5 57 "	5 05 "
" Drake's Br'ch	6 12 "	5 21 "
" Danville	8 50 "	8 05 "
" Greensboro	10 44 "	9 48 "
" Goldsboro	3 30 p m	8 10 p m
" Raleigh	5 50 p m	†1 00 a m
" Durham	6 52 "	2 37 "
" Chapel Hill	†8 15 "	
" Hillsboro	7 25 "	3 32 "
" Salem	†7 2 "	6 30 "
" High Point	1 16 "	10 16 "
" Salisbury	12 37 a m	11 23 "
Ar. Statesville		12 31 p m
" Asheville,		5 33"
" Hot Springs		7 35 "
Lv. Concord,	1 26 "	12 41 a m
" Charlotte	2 25 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg	5 28 "	3 34 "
" Greenville	6 43 "	4 48 "
Ar. Atlanta	1 20 p m	10 40 "
NORTHBOUND.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Lv. Atlanta	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar. Greenville	1 01 a m	2 34 p m
" Spartanburg	2 13 "	3 46 "
" Charlotte	5 05 "	6 25 "
" Concord	6 00 "	7 25 "
" Salisbury	6 44 "	8 02 "
" High Point	7 57 "	9 11 "
" Greensboro	8 25 "	9 40 "
" Salem	*11 40 "	†12 34 a m
" Hillsboro	12 06 p m	†2 44 "
" Durham	12 45 "	†4 05 "
" Chapel Hill	†8 15 "	
" Raleigh	2 10 "	†6 35 "
" Goldsboro	4 35 "	11 45 "
" Danville	10 10 a m	11 29 p m
" Drake's Br'ch	12 44 p m	2 44 a m
" Keysville	1 00 "	3 03 "
" Burkeville	1 40 "	3 55 "
" Richmond	3 45 "	6 15 "
" Lynchburg	1 15 p m	2 00 "
" Charlottesv'le	3 40 "	4 10 "
" Washington	8 23 "	8 10 "
" Baltimore	11 25 "	10 02 "
" Philadelphia	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York	6 20 "	3 20 "

*Daily †Daily, except Sunday

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

To take effect at 5 00 a m, Monday, Dec 19 1887.

MAIN LINE.

TRAIN NORTH

	Pass and Mail	Freight and Pass.
Leave Bennettsville,	8.15 a m	1 30 p m
Arrive Maxton,	9 25 "	3 35 "
Leave Maxton,	9 35 "	4 15 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11 25 "	8 10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11 40 "	10 00 a m
Arrive Sanford,	1 55 p m	2 25 p m
Leave Sanford,	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	5 40 "	8 33 "
Leave Greensboro	6 50 a m	
Arrive Ararat	3 10 p m	
Pass. and Mail No 51—dinner at Sanford		
Pass and Mail, No. 1—dinner Germanton		

TRAIN SOUTH.

	Pass. and Mail	Freight and Pass
Leave Ararat	4 00 p m	
Arrive Greensboro,	9 00 "	
Leave Greensboro,	10 05 a m	7 30 a m
Arrive Sanford,	1 35 p m	1 52 p m
Leave Sanford,	2 00 "	3 00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4 15 "	6 30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4 30 "	5 30 a m
Arrive Maxton,	6 27 "	9 00 "
Leave Maxton,	6 40 "	9 45 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	8 00 "	12 0 "
Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford		

FACTORY BRANCH.—Freight and Pass

TRAIN NORTH.

Leave Milboro,	8 00 a m	4 00 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	9 30 "	5 45 "

TRAIN SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,		1 15 p m
Leave Factory Junction,	2 15 "	5 05 p m
Arrive Milboro,	3 00 "	5 45 "

Passenger and Mail Train runs daily except Sundays.

Freight and Passenger Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freght and Passenger train run between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. ag't
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.