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EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Gospel Truth."

Under the above heading the Morganton Star publishes a communication from Mr. W. E. Abernathy from which we submit a few extracts, with comments:

"A word to you my fellow Prohibitists, you are not wanting in patriotism; the man who says so is thoughtless. You are not employed by the Radical party; he who so charges is ignorant of your character."

Will some one be kind enough to carry this bit of intelligence to our Non-Partisan-Temperance Democrotic contemporary the Spirit of the Age?

"The one and noble idea of rescuing man from the devil of drink engrosses your soul, and leaves no room for other equally important questions."

Pray, what are those "other equally important questions" to which our brother refers? Why not name some of them?

"There are other ills than intemperance."

Sure enough; but there is none that approches it in magnitude, except, it may be, the party prejudice behind which the liquor traffic is entrenched.

"I, too, am a Prohibitionist, and there are thousands of us in the Democratic party."

Granted; and voting with the liquorists for men and measures acceptable to them. These things ought not so to be.

"The MAJORITY of the temperance men ought to call a convention if it must be called and decide on the feasibility of a third party."

Why do not you call such a convention? So far as Party Prohibitionists are concerned that question is decided.

"You read us out of your ranks."

That is news. When were you ever in Prohibition party ranks?

"You ask us to doff our Democracy before you will receive us,"

Just so. We ask you to doff your old Anti-Sumptuary robe and to don the nice, new, clean Prohibition garment.

"We CANNOT DO IT."

Then, we CANNOT HELP IT.

"Then you call us a liquor party I DENY IT."

Pardon us, but we can hardly be expected to take your individual statement against the official declaration and historic record of your party.

"It is absolutely impossible for the Democratic party of North Carolina to make common cause with whiskey."

Prohibition you should have said instead of wiskey.

"You have forgotten that in 1884 we meet and defeated the Liquor Liberal Party."

You see that is because we have had no whisky shops since that time to remind us of that campaign. Really you must excuse us, You smashed the whole whiskey traffic so quickly after defecting the Liquorites. Bah! Tell that to the Philistines.

"If you really want our aid, you must not oppose our dearest interests."

Tit for tat.

We oppose the liquor traffic. If that is your dearest interest, we pity you. The liquor traffic opposes our dearest interest, and just so long as your party favors that traffic, you need not expect our aid.

"Rum demands our sons."

Yes, and through them our daughter and every other member of the household. Possessing our sons it wrecks completely the home.

"Negro-rule takes our daughters."

There you, go old Rawhead Bloodybones! How you used to frighten us when we were children! But we are older now, and, besides, your old mask is well nigh worn out. Too thin! Too thin!

Thus the Democrats would have us submit our necks to the yoke of the liquor traffic to keep them in power, while the Republicans would have us do the same thing to put them in power.

Excuse us, gentlemen, you respect the wishes of the liquor men and ignore ours, so you may look to the liquor men for support, and not to us.

NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS—WHISKY AND TEMPERANCE. NO MORE CAN A PARTY.

—The big delegated Prohibition Convention of Indiana had a membership of 547. But the North Carolina Convention can beat that, Come and see it do e.

NOT THE AGE'S VIEW.

EDITOR PROHIBITIONIST:—While the Spirit of the Age in the interest of his Democratic anti-sumptuary party is trying to use up the only party which has dared declare for prohibition, it is comforting to find some of the profane Democratic papers like the Indianapolis Sentinel talking in an entirely different vein.

"We beg leave to congratulate the Indiana Prohibitionists upon their orderly, harmonious, and enthusiastic Convention. While we differ from them radically both as to the desirability and the practicability of regulating by statute or organic law the social customs of the people. we freely accord them the credit which is due to men who show the courage of their convictions. Whatever else may be said of them, their sincerity, singleness of purpose and unselfish devotion to principle annot be questioned. They are not in politics for revenue only: on the contrary, they are spending their time, their money, and their labor to accomplish what they believe to be a feasible and necessary moral reform. Judging from the spirit manifested, they will do their full part toward making the approaching campaign interesting. When the votes are counted out we apprehend that they will prove to have been a very important factor in the contest."

Even the Republicans so abominably whiskified as the Age represents them, as voiced in the Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) in speaking of our State Convention, Said,

"We freely and gladly accede the high character, the probity, the sincerity, the single mindedness of many of the noble men and women who made up the singular gathering. It is to be said that the Convention was well attended, was full of enthusiasm of a high ideal and its proceedings were conducted in a manner befitting the character of the delegates who composed it."

What a change in tone in a short three years! X. Y. Z.

A Brand New Use of Third Party Candidates.

In the election for Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y a few days ago the Republicans nominated one Col, Chase to catch the church and temperance vote. A delegation of the Prohibitionists party called upon him, to learn where he stood upon the saloon question, doubtless with a view to endorsing him if he represented their views. He flatly answered that he preferred the opposition of Prohibitionists to their endorsement. For every vote of a Prohibition endorser, he would lose five liquor votes, and he wanted to have Prohibition candidate nominated against him so that he could not be suspected of cold water fanaticism.

Mark! This man had the reputation of being a decent man. He was willing to receive the SECRET votes of temperance men. But he felt surer of election by their open opposition than their open support. Therefore the running of a Prohibition ticket helps temperance men into office by means of saloon votes!

That's a new use of our Prohibition campaign. But whom will the elected man serve!

The temperance citizens? What say you?

Another High License Straw.

Charles A. Wetmore is now handling the subject of temperance, and advocates high licenses as the only preventive to prohibition, which, he considers, is making great headway throughout the country. In an address delivered before the state viticultural convention of California he suggested that wine makers should advocate high licenses and the limitation of saloons; should oppose any reduction in the tax on grain spirits and on fruit spirits, except to equalize their cost of production as compared with grain spirits; should urge an increase in the internal revenue tax on spirits used as beverages, and an increase of duty on imported spirits and fortified wines.—Wine and Spirit Circular.

Sound Logic Strongly Put.

If you concede that the liquor traffic is a public evil; if you grant that civil government guarantees that protection be given to public health, public peace, and public prosperity, then it follows that no state has a constitutional right to license the liquor traffic. Put this thought in your brain, and it will leaven your heart and soul into a profound conviction that prohibition is essentially righteous, and that license is a perversion of law and constitutionally wrong.

Florida Flourishes Famously.

The state executive committee of the Prohibition party has appointed delegates to the national convention. Judges Hammond and Norment head the list, and among the other delegates we note Messrs. Morgan, Auld and Cummings. They will not hold their state and congressional conventions until after the national convention.

Personal Liberty League for High License.

We, as Personal Liberty league men, are not opposed to high license—not at all. We think that feature of the law is a good one, and that the saloon business is just as honorable as any other business. —Carl Kuhl, president of the Pennsylvania Personal Liberty league, in interview with The Philadelphia Press, March 21, 1888.

The Blue Law in South Carolina.

Through the efforts of the Law and Order league, Charleston enforced the Sunday laws recently. The result has been most beneficial, and even the barkeepers are gratified because they secure a day of rest. There has been a marked diminution in the number of arrests for drunkenness.

Easier Said Than Done.

"I would shut every rumhole."—Senator Evarts.

Then you would have to shut the mouths of nine-tenths of the politicians in control of both the old parties.—Voice.

Colors From the "Tulip Tree."

"It is not known outside of the trade, and not known to every one in the trade for that matter, to what we are indebted for old but rich and beautiful shades of yellow, green, orange, brown and red that are so fashionable and so much admired in ladies' dress goods, and which first appeared only a short time ago," said a dry goods dealer.

"What is the secret?" inquired a reporter.

"There is no secret about it," replied the dry goods man; "no one seems to have mentioned it, that's all. Those peculiar shades are the production of the common poplar wood in all its varieties. The young branches and shoots of poplar trees are used in obtaining the dye. They are cut up into small pieces and crushed and grayed in mortars. The pulp they make is thrown into vats of boiling alum water. To every three gallons of water a pound of alum is added, which proportion of the preparation is maintained to every ten pounds of poplar pulp. The pulp is boiled half an hour. The boiling is followed by slow filteration of the liquid. As the filtered fluid cools it thickens and clears, throwing down a resinous substance of a greenish yellow hue. A second filtering is made when the liquid has become perfectly clear. Placed in porcelain vessels, it is left exposed to the air during three dry, fair days. The light and air oxidize the result of the two filterings, and leave a substance of the richest golden tint it is possible to imagine. This is the primary color from which all the other shades mentioned are produced. It is in itself the dye used for those charming effects in silks and all fancy dress goods of one golden shade—a shade never made possible by any other dye, although ancient fabrics show plainly that they were tinted by a similar dye. The poplar was undoubtedly known to the ancients as a rich dye wood.

"The various shades of green, brown, etc., which are based on this poplar golden yellow are made by the mixture of pigments and dyes, which dyers know how to combine for producing the desired results. The colors made with the poplar base are not only rich and beautiful but lasting.—Chicago Tribune.

A Theory Concerning Spelling.

Some years ago the theory was advanced that any certain person could only learn to spell a certain number of words: that the capability of some folks was greater than that of others. One of our best known wits warmly advocated this theory, and cited in proof the case of his cousin, a well educated, brilliant woman, whose list of words was decidedly limited. He related that in a game of "verbarium" (which doubtless is familiar to every one), when time was called and the players spelled aloud the words they had framed from the given number of vowels and consonants, this unfortunate young woman had but one, and that was k-a-f-f (calf). An instance comes to the writer's mind of a well bred, well educated woman who never fails to spell correctly the hardest words, no matter what may be their complexity, but yet invariably misspells certain of the simplest monosyllables. And this is by no means an uncommon case.

All of this bears out the theory that the power to spell correctly is a direct gift of God; and, considering that no amount of human endeavor can supply the lack of the divine gift, is the scorn that is given without stint to the misspellers of the world altogether just? The man who cannot sing a tune or draw a straight line does not fear the contempt of his fellows. He dares to acknowledge that he has no ear for music, no eye for drawing. But the man who is brave enough to stand up and declare that he cannot master the scientific arrangement of letters into words is indeed an anomaly.—Philadelphia Record.

Painting a Good Likeness.

When David was commissioned to paint his picture of Napoleon crossing the Alps, he asked the first consul to name a day when he would sit. "Sit!" said Bonaparte; "to what good? Do you suppose the great men of antiquity sat for their portraits?" "But I paint you for your own times, for men who have known and seen you; they will expect a good likeness." "A good likeness! It is not the exactitude of the features, the little wart on the nose, that makes a good likeness. What ought to be painted is the character of the physiognomy. No one inquires if the portraits of great men are like; it is quite enough if they manifest their genius." "You teach me the art of painting," said David, after this last remark. "You are satirical; what do you mean?" "No, I am not; I have never looked at painting in that way. But you are right, citizen first consul; you shall not sit. Leave it to me; I will paint you without."—New York Post.

Marriage Tie in Madagascar.

The position which woman holds in any country is of late years considered a test of its advance or retrogression in civilization; and while the women of Madagascar are not as much respected as those of Europe and America, yet they are not the slaves and drudges women are in semi-civilized lands. The fact that the sovereignty may be vested in a woman is a proof that women are not regarded as necessarily inferior to men. The marriage tie, however, is easily severed, at the husband's pleasure, which is the natural result of polygamy. This is still allowable among the Malagasy, but that it is not conducive to domestic felicity may be inferred from the name given it in the native language, fampora-fesana, i. e., "the cause of strife." Divorce is mildly called "thanking a wife," implying a parting blessing upon her when her services are no longer desired.—Demorest's Monthly.

English Preference for Pipes.

Americans have a decided preference for cigars; the English for pipes. Here it is considered in bad form to be seen on the street with a pipe in one's mouth, while in London a full dress suit and a brier pipe are not considered inharmonious. In the smoking rooms of all the prominent hotels there we find clay pipes, with long stems, and tobacco provided for the patrons. When one has had his smoke, he is expected to break his pipe. No one thinks of smoking a clay the second time. Such an innovation here would be a good one. A long, perfectly clean pipe may be smoked with comparative impunity, for the material absorbs two of the most noxious principles of the smoke, of which nicotine is one. The man who uses his pipe until it becomes black and foul, and the stem is soaked with the vile juices, is simply trying to murder himself.—Boston Herald.

Skull and Cross Bones Again.

Rev. J. L. Donthit, editor of Our Best Words, a Prohibition of Shelbyville, Ills, recently received a threatening letter adorned with skull and cross bones. The spirit which murdered Haddock and Gambrill is still rife in this country.

JUSTICE WAITE'S LAST DECISION.

Words that Will Live—Dissenting Opinion In the Iowa Decision.

It will be remembered that the United States supreme court recently decided that Iowa could not constitutionally prohibit the interstate commerce in alcoholic beverages, that right being reserved to congress. Justice Lamar did not unite in the decision. Chief Justice Waite, who died three days after the decision was announced, Justices Harlan and Gray dissented from the majority opinion. In their opinion the following strong words occur:

"It is admitted that a state may prevent the introduction within her limits of rags or other goods infected with disease, or of cattle or meat or other provisions which, from their condition, are unfit for human use or consumption, because it is said such articles are not merchantable or legitimate subjects of trade and commerce. But suppose that the people of a state believe, upon reasonable grounds, that the general use of intoxicating liquors is dangers to the public peace, the public health and the morals, what authority has congress or the judiciary to review their judgment upon the same, and compel them to submit to a condition of things which they regard as destructive of their happiness, and the peace and good order of society? If consistently with the constitution of the United States a state can protect her sound cattle by prohibiting altogether the introduction within her limits of diseased cattle she ought not to be deemed disloyal to that constitution when she seeks similar legislation to protect her people and their homes against the introduction of articles which are in good faith and not unreasonably regarded by her citizens as 'laden with infection' more dangerous to the public than diseased cattle or those rags containing the germs of disease."

It is inconceivable that the well being of a state is at the mercy of the liquor manufacturers of another state.

"The silence of congress upon the subject of interstate commerce, as affected by police laws of the states enacted in good faith to promote the public health, the public morals and the public safety, and to that end prohibited the manufacture and sale within their limits of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, ought to have at least as much effect as the silence of congress in reference to physical obstructions placed under the authority of a state in a navigable water of the United States. The reserved power of the states to guard the health, morals and safety of their people is more vital to the existence of society than their power in respect to trade and commerce, having no possible connection with those subjects. For these reasons we feel constrained to dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court."

Prohibition or High License.

The western brewers' annual official trade statistics gives the number of barrels of beer sold in three high license states as follows:

	1885.	1886.	1887.
Illinois	1,204,092	1,317,233	1,008,902
Nebraska	69,200	84,833	103,756
Missouri	1,136,401	1,176,882	1,387,920

It will be seen that these significant figures show a steadily increasing beer consumption in these high license states. It is also especially noteworthy that Missouri, with the lowest license of the three, shows the smallest, while Nebraska, with the highest license, shows the greatest relative increase.

Compare the steady increase with the great decrease in two prohibitory states, as reported by the same authority:

Iowa—1882, 292,000 barrels; 1883, 267,000; 1884, 356,000; 1885, 182,000; 1886, 197,000; 1887, 183,000.

Kansas—1880, 32,000 barrels; 1881, 28,000; 1882, 23,000; 1883, 23,000; 1884, 26,000; 1885, 20,000; 1886, 17,000; 1887, 16,000.

Comment is unnecessary. The figures teach their own lesson that the way to prohibit is to prohibit, and the way to license is to license.

Dare to Do Our Duty.

Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living nor a dead man. * * * Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces. * * * Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln's Cooper Institute Speech in 1860.

Enough to Make Angels Weep.

It is enough to "make the angels weep" to see water, extract of raisins and "unfermented wine" used in the administration of the sacrament, as is being done in thousands of churches today, as a substitute for pure wine such as the Saviour adopted to commemorate his death. Surely the world has grown wiser when the followers of Christ take exception to his teachings, and condemn the example he set to man.—Wine and Spirit Circular.

New Jersey Nullifiers.

The Republican city council of Jersey City is already taking steps to nullify the operations of the new high license law. Two ordinances have been introduced, amending the excise laws, either of which if passed will enable the liquor dealers to evade the high license, and continue under the old license law of 1850 till new assemblymen are elected, when it is understood the law will be repealed.

Into-Saloon Republican Managers.

The Republican state committee of New York held its meeting in the wine room of the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, and thence issued the call for the state convention which will elect delegates to the national convention. Thus do the Republican managers, obedient to Griffin's appeals, emphasize the claim that they are "agin the saloon."

Cheers for the Veteran.

Neal Dow has just passed his 84th birthday, and is not cast down by his late defeat in rumpublicratic Portland. He is writing his autobiography and bids fair to live to see a Prohibition president in the White House. In Neal Dow, Horace Waters and Austin Willey the Prohibition party has three Maine men to be proud of.

West Virginia Alive.

The Prohibition state central committee held a well attended meeting recently, and elected fifteen delegates to the Indianapolis convention, and called a state nominating convention to meet in July. West Virginia had no accredited representative at the convention of '84, only one gentleman being present as a sympathizer.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

An Interesting Investigation—Composite Portraits of Opinion—Where They Stand.

The New York Tribune has performed a service for prohibition in printing a symposium of opinion upon the question of temperance legislation. The following questions were sent out to the governor and secretary of each state, and to three members of the Prohibition, Republican and Democratic parties.

1. Does the liquor law of your state operate to repress intemperance?
2. Is it the best liquor law for that purpose?
3. If not, what statutory changes should be made most effectually to accomplish that purpose?

As state liquor laws vary so widely in nature, scope and application, running down the gamut from constitutional and statutory prohibition, through partial prohibition, local option, high, low and no license, the answers to the first two questions cover an investigation into the effects of nearly every conceivable method of dealing with the drink evil.

It is noteworthy that the testimony of state officials and of members of all parties are more in unison in prohibitory states than in others. There is practical unanimity upon the good effects of prohibitory legislation, qualified when partially or locally operative, while the widest diversity of opinion exists as to the benefit of license laws, and a jumbled chaos of counsel is conjured by the third question.

One fact is made prominent in this investigation, and Prohibitionists will not fail to use the argument forcefully.

The answers of Republicans and Democrats to the third question prove the absolute impossibility of a unity of opinion and purpose inside either party.

Composite portraits are in vogue now.

Below are composite portraits of the answers of Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists to the third question, "What statutory changes will most effectually repress intemperance?"

These portraits are accurate likenesses and expresses the position of each party, taken as a whole, upon the liquor question.

Republican—Intemperance cannot be repressed by statutory changes. Use moral influence, antisumptusuasion, regulitax, hilotion, prohibit Prohibitionists, save the party.

Democratic — Personaliberty, hilow license, antisumter prohibivex the citizen. Keep the rascals out we're just as good as they are.

Prohibition—No license in any form for any price. No government partnership with crime. National and state constitutional and statutory Prohibition, enforced by a party unconditionally committed to the principle.

A Glance Over the Field.

Rhode Island is finishing a vigorous campaign, and, though fighting against great odds, it is expected that the Prohibition vote will be largely increased over that of last year.

Dakota Prohibitionists organized, formed a territorial committee and elected delegates to the national convention.

Nevada has just effected a provisional organization, will have delegates at Indianapolis and a full Prohibition ticket in the field.

Colorado is stirring. The state organ, The Challenge, has sent out a series of questions, and from the answers it seems likely that the state executive committee will elect delegates to the national convention, and the state convention for the nomination of a ticket will be held later.

Texas and Missouri are all alive. Dr. Crauffill's prophecy of 50,000 votes seems likely of fulfillment.

Kentucky has all but one congressional district organized, and a large convention is expected April 12. Among the candidates already nominated for congress is Gen. Green Clay Smith, who in 1864 came within one vote of receiving the Republican nomination for vice president on the ticket with Lincoln, Andrew Johnson beating him, and who later was the candidate of the Prohibition party for president in 1876. He will make a strong run, as he is deservedly popular.

Pennsylvania is arranging a series of conferences in Scanton, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, at which Chairman Dickie will be present.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine are doing excellent work.

California, Minnesota and Kansas are organizing clubs and making votes every day. In fact, all along the line our campaign is going on, and the prospects for a big convention and a cyclonic canvass are brightening every day.

A Short Job of It.

The New York excise law is giving the Albany Solons much trouble. Regulation don't regulate. The Prohibitionists are so active that something must be done to hammer down their vote. Some Republicans want to give Governor Hill a chance to veto a high license bill. Hill doesn't want the chance. He now sends a special message to the legislature, suggesting that a commission be appointed to examine into the excise question, and to report a new and improved self acting license and excise law to the legislature of 1889. A bill has been introduced, embodying the governor's suggestions.

Why not leave it to the people? They would prohibit the business.

Ingalls Has a Bad Record.

The Philadelphia Record (Ind. Rep.) says: "Senator Ingalls' foolish speech has led to historical researches that reveal the fact that Mr. Ingalls was a candidate for lieutenant governor in 1864, nominated by a convention that ratified the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton and indorsed the Chicago platform of that year as interpreted by McClellan. It is beginning to look as if Ingalls when he opened his mouth put both feet in."

Horace Greeley and Prohibition.

"No practical enforcement of the license system will ever sensibly mitigate the evils of intemperance. But let the law inflexibly forbid the sale of alcoholic beverages, and every youth is thereby warned from the cradle that those beverages are harmful and dangerous, and that in drinking them he encourages the violation of the law. It would command the respect of the antagonists.—Horace Greeley.

A Colored Prohibitionist Honored.

Professor J. C. Price, the eloquent colored temperance orator of North Carolina, has been offered by President Cleveland the honorable position as minister to Liberia. The offer was made in a complimentary letter from Secretary Bayard. Professor Price has declined the position, believing that his duty lies in this country in the educational work among the negroes of the south.

The Women in Council.

Victor Hugo said this would be woman's century, and the notable gathering of women in Washington almost justifies the belief that she is stepping over the threshold to take possession of her own.

Such an assemblage of elect ladies as that now met in Washington has never before been known, and the ability manifested in the discussion of woman in her relation to organization, to philanthropy, to education, to religion, to social purity, to politics, etc., has won respectful attention and laudatory comment. In such a gathering, with Miss Willard, and Mesdames Lathrop, Hoffman, Bittenbender, and other leading White Ribboners present, prohibition naturally found a place in the deliberations.

It must be confessed that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton who, as president of the Woman's Suffrage association, gave the opening address, referred very slightingly to the prohibition reform, and if her forecast is based on accurate knowledge of the sentiment of women generally, there is no certainty that woman's suffrage would bring with it immediate and absolute prohibition.

After declaring that woman's vote would be cast unanimously against war for Canadian occupancy of disputed fisheries; against a Russian extradition treaty; for international copyright, and for devoting the surplus to the payment of the national debt; she argues against any constitutional amendment recognizing God in government, and concludes as follows:

"If the majority of women on the suffrage platform would vote thus wisely on five questions, they may show equal wisdom on others that may come up for future legislation. On questions of land, labor, prohibition and protection there would, no doubt, among us be many differences of opinion. But I think we should all agree that that system of political economy that secures the greatest blessings to the greatest number must be the true one, and those laws which guard most sacredly the interests of the many rather than the few we should vote for. When woman's voice is heard in the government our laws will be touched with some emotion, our legislation become human and judgments in our courts tempered with mercy."

No Help from Congress.

The senate judiciary committee has reported adversely Senator Frye's bill to apply the laws of the several states relating to the sale of liquors to imported as well as domestic liquors. The majority of the committee hold that the state control over police regulations is under the constitution as secure against intrusion from federal authority as the regulation of foreign commerce by the general government is from encroachment upon that province by state authority. It therefore recommends that the question be left as it is—a judicial one.

A minority report signed by Senators Wilson (Iowa), Ingalls and Edmunds says it would seem that the legislative and judicial departments of the government concur in the answer that the character of legislation presented by this bill is within the constitutional power of congress; that it does not violate the injunction of the constitution that "all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." An importer of ardent spirits or of any other article of foreign production is entitled to no greater protection under the constitution than is the dealer in like articles of domestic manufacture. The one pays an internal tax, the other pays a tax levied by the custom house, and what congress may constitutionally say about one it may repeat as to the other.

Senator Frye declares his intention to force his measure to a vote.

Cranks and Fanatics.

The esteemed New York Tribune says —apropos to what, we wonder?—that "cranks and fanatics who enjoy fooling away their sacred trust as citizens by voting where they know it can have no effect, * * * cannot be said to have judgment. But rational men do not prefer the nomination of a candidate if they believe he cannot be elected. They do not wish to waste their own time and resources, or the time and resources of other friends of a candidate, in a struggle for months to secure the nomination, and then in all the weary detail of a presidential campaign, if the only probable outcome is defeat."

Of course not; but how about the cranks and fanatics who founded the Republican party upon the anti-slavery rock and went through, not weary months only, but through many, many weary years, voting for candidates that they knew they could not elect, but who, with high faith and with principles which failed not by the way, waited for the fullness of time to make right might! The founder of The Tribune was of these cranks and fanatics, but—the founder of The Tribune is dead.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

All Parties for the Amendment.

The West Virginia Prohibition Amendment league held a convention recently in Parkersburg. All political parties were represented, the proceedings were harmonious, and it was decided to solicit votes for Prohibition on its own merits, giving all political parties, including the Prohibitionists, a fair field. It is expected that the amendment will carry in spite of the cunning devices of political managers who will attempt a sell out.

Restriction Too Restrictive.

The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) is now kicking against the only clause in the high license law which the liquor sellers and brewers are against. It says: "Some of the provisions of the law, such as the requirement that the bondsmen must reside in the same ward the saloon is in, are entirely arbitrary." Of course! That touches the saloon keeper a little closer.—People.

They Can't Do It, You Know.

The Democratic party in 1874, 1883, 1885 passed resolutions asking for a repeal of the internal revenue laws; the Democratic party in 1886 unanimously endorsed the resolution. Now the Democratic state executive committee does the same. But the whisky power at Washington defies their action.

A Sound Plank.

Resolved, That the attitude of Prohibitionists should be one of uncompromising opposition to all old party candidates—not because of the candidates themselves, but because of the organizations they represent.

"Birds of a Feather Flock Together."

The Republican leaders don't want the liquor dealers to leave their party, and the liquor dealers don't want the Republican party to leave them. The attraction is mutual.—Washington American.

John Sherman suits the Republicans because he is solid with the Germans (i. e., beer vote); Cleveland suits the Democrats because he is solid with the liquor men; Clinton B. Fisk suits the Prohibitionists.

The New York Sun dares investigate the whisky trust.

The best way to put out a fire is to pour on water. Sometimes the flames are so fierce that prohibition fails to prohibit, but to try compromise by mixing a little oil with the water and waiting for the public sentiment of the conflagration to get worked up to such a point that it can stand pure, unadulterated water is a very poor way to put out a fire.—Lever.

Eighty-seven out of eighty-eight leading Democrats declare for a saloon plank in their national platform.

At Ypsilanti, Mich., the colored normal school, of 110 voters among the students, gave 91 votes for local option.

The Indians at Good Hart, Mich., all voted for local option.

Land has been donated for a temperance temple in Atlanta.

The Prohibition vote in Bangor, Me., was 82, against 52 last year. An encouraging gain.

Richmond, Va., Good Templars are petitioning for another vote on local option. Three thousand signers are required to secure an election.

So far as the liquor business is concerned, the G. O. P. is the only Democratic annex in this broad land; and the venal sheets that do the howling know that but too well.—Genesee Spectator, Flint, Mich.

At the recent dedication of a little Polish church near Newburg, O., sixteen barrels of beer were drank. The women of the church want the W. C. T. U. to help them in doing temperance work.

Virginia's Misrepresentative.

Senator Riddleberger is reported to be a constant victim of his own hospitality, but is seldom too full for utterance. Recently he presented a temperance petition to the senate, while his hand trembled from the effects of his habits. Senator Ingalls denies that he ever said: "Hell has no fury like Riddleberger corked."

National Commission of Inquiry.

The senate has passed for the seventh time the bill to provide for a national commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic. It goes now to the house of representatives, where it has been defeated hitherto, and where the brewers' attorney boasts of his ability to defeat it again.

An Ex-Brewer's Testimony.

It is, in short, intoxication that fills our jails. It is intoxication that fills our lunatic asylums. It is intoxication that fills our work houses with poor. Were it not for this cause pauperism would be nearly extinguished in England.—Charles Buxton.

A Black Eye for Woman's Suffrage.

The Iowa legislature has defeated woman's suffrage by a vote of 53 to 44.

Pen Picture of a Nonny.

He swaggers and swears,
And in anger declares
We ought to select better men;
Then;
When
It comes to election,
He misses connection,
And votes the same ticket again.
—Chicago Times.

25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil (trade-mark registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature) A. G. Mayer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Smoke Lange's Cubeb Cigarettes, for Catarrh!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

Piedmont Air-Line Route.

Richmond and Danville System.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT 4 1887

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 20 "	6 30 "
" High Point	11 16 "	10 16 "
" Salisbury	12 37 a m	11 23 "
Ar. Statesville,		12 31 p m
" Asheville,		5 38"
" Hot Springs		7 35 "
Lv. Concord,	1 26 "	12 01 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 44p 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 03 "
" Philadelphia	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York	6 20 "	3 20 "

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Atlanta and New York.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet sleepers between Montgomery and Washington and Washington and Augusta Pullman Sleepers between Richmond and Greensboro, and Greensboro and Raleigh. Pullman Parlor Car between Salisbury and Knoxville.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

SOL. HAAS, T. M. or JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Washington, D. C. or J. S. POTTS, D. P. A., Richmond, Va., or W. A. TURK, D. P. A. Raleigh, N. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY

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 30p 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 25p m
Leave Sanford,	2 15 "	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	5 40 "	8 30 "
Leave Greensboro	6 50 a m	
Arrive Ararat	3 00 p m	

Pass. and Mail No 1—dinner at Sanford
Pass and Mail, No. 1—dinner Greensboro

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 30 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 10 "

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 40 "

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 Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

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