THE NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST.

VOL .VI.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1888.

NO. 31.

Piedmont Air-Line Route.

Richmond and Danville System. CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT

SEPT 4 1887

TRAINS RUN BY	75° MERI	DIAN TIME
	DAILY	
SOUTHBOUND	No. 50.	. No. 52.
Lv. New York	12 15 nig't	*430 pn
" Philadelphia	7 20a m	6 57 "
" Baltimore	9 45 "	9 42 "
" Washington	11 24"	11 00 "
' Charlottesvile	340 pm	3 00 a n
" Lynchburg	5 50 "	5 10 "
Ar. Danville,	8 30 "	7 45 "
Lv. Richmond	3 10 "	2 30 "
Dunkamilla	5 17 4	4 94

5 05 " 5 57 " "Keysville 5 20 " " Drake's Br'ch 8 50 " 8 05 " " Danville 10 35 " Ar. Greensbore Lv.Goldsboro 5 00 p m 1 45 a m " Raleigh 3 12 " 6 04 " Durham " Chapel Hill " Hillsboro †1 15 " **†7 25** 6 37 " 8 35 " 7 40 Ar Greensboro

6 30 " †6 15 " Lv Salem 10 45 " 951 " " Greensboro, 10 16 " 11 16 " ' High Point 11 18 " 12 01 am Ar Salisbury 12 12 pm 1 51 " " Statesville, " Asheville, 7 28 4 31 9 15 9 10 " " Hot Springs 12 26 " 11 23 a m Lv. Salisbury, 1 10 " 12 01 p n Ar. Concord, 155 a m 12 40 · Charlotte 440 3 37 " " Spartanburg 4 48 " " Greenville 5 50 9 40 ** 11 00 " Ar. Atlanta No. 52. No. 51. NOTHBOUND. #7 10 a r *6 00 p m Lv .Atlanta 1 06 a m 151 p m Ar. Greenville 2 53 2 13 " " Spartanburg 4 50 " " Charlotte 5 30 " Concord

6 22" 7 05 " " Salisbury 11 40 a n Lv. Hot Springs 'Asheville, " Statesville, 3 30 a m Ar Salisbury, 7 15 Ly. Salisbury, 6 27 7 32 4 Ar. High Point 8 00 " " Greensboro †12 34 a n " Salem 11 40 " 10 50 p m Ly Greensboro 9 50 11 55 " Ar Hillsboro 3 10 12 35p m 430 am ' Durham †11 05 a m †5 20 pm " Chapel Hill 1 55 pm 6 55 am " Raleigh †11 45 " 4 10 .. " Goldsbore 850 pm Ly. Greensboro 805 a.m. 10 20 p Ar Danville Drake's Br'ch 1 23 a 12 25 p m 12 40 " 1 45 ' " Keysville 1 25 " 2 36 Burkeville 5 00 4 " Richmond 1240 pm 12 55 ' Lynchburg 3 05 " Charlottesv'le 7 00 " " Washington

1 20 pr ' New York *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.

" Baltimore

" Philadelphia

8 50 "

3 00 a m

8 20 "

10 47 "

Through tickets on sale at principa. 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 15 a. m , Monday, Aug 13 1888.

TRAIN NORTH

MAIN LINE

	Pass and	Freight
	Mail	and Pass
Leave Bennettsville	6.00 a m	1 15p 1
Arrive Maxton,	7 05 '	3 10 "
Leave Maxton,	7 15 '	
Arrive Fayetteville,	9 00 4	7 15 "
Leave Fayette ille.	915 "	9.25 aı
Arrive Sanford,	1115'	1 40p 1
Leave Sanford,	11 27 "	
Arrive Greensbro	2 30 p m	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "	
ArriveMt. Airy	7.15 "	5.15 p m
Pasy. and Mail No1	-dinner (reensbore

TRAIN SOUTH. Pass. and Freight Mail and Pass 5 15 am 10.15 am Leave Mt.Airy Arrive Greensboro, 9 25 " 5.40 p m Leave Greensbor, 10 05 a m 7 45 a m 1 35 pm 2 00 pm Arrive Sauford, Lave S nford, 2 30 400 5 50 Arrive Fay tteville, 6 25 a n 4 15 Leave Fayetteville, Arrive Maxton, Leave staxton. 6 25 " 12 15 p m Arrive Bennettsville, 730 " No 2-Breakfast at Germanton,

No.2-Dinner at Sanford. FACTORY BRANCH.-Freight and Pass TRAIN NORTH.

Leave Milboro, 7 30 a m Arrive Greensboro, 9 00 " TRAIN SOUTH.

3 30p m Leave Greensboro, Leave Factory Junction, 4 30

Arrive Milboro,

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 runs between Greenshoro 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.Fir,Gen'l Sup't.

A REPUBLICAN SIDE SHOW.

Liquor Men to Hold a Convention in Favor of Temperance and Morality. The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of New York held a meeting recently, at which most of the representative wholesale liquor dealers were present, to make arrangements for the convention of the National Protective Association of Wholesale Winesale Society and Society sale Wine and Spirit Dealers, which will be held at Chickering hall in New York Sept. 11, 12 and 18. Charles McK. Leoser, in an interview.

aid: "The object of the convention is to bring all the wholesale liquor dealers of the country together, to lay before the convention the objects of the association and the way in which the liquor business should be conducted. They will adopt a platform of principles which, in their opinion, will be best adapted to secure the best methods for controlling the trade. Their opinion is that if their views are adopted they will do more to advance the cause of true temperance among the people than the views of the Prohibition-ists. They will propose a general form of license law for all the states that will control the traffic in the best way in which it can be done, and they think that their experience will be of more value in achieving this end than the views of clergymen and people who have had no experience in

"The object of the whole convention is to give the people of the United States a very clear idea of the intentions and molives of the wine and spirit trade. They believe themselves to be the very best exponents of true temperance. They feel and know that it is impossible to prevent the consumption of spirituous beverages by law. They mean to propose certain schemes of legislation which they think will go as far as anything can go toward achieving the end that is desired by everybody-that is, moderation in all things."

A BLAMELESS LIFE.

Non-partisan Opinion of Our Chief, Clinton B. Fisk.

Whatever comes of it politically, the personal story of the life of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk is a good one to have disseminated among all the people. As Miss Willard says of him, "If one boy born in obscurity and poverty has hewn success out of these difficult conditions, why may not another do the same? If in the storm of temptation one untaught youth has carried in his steadfast hand the lily of a blameless life, so may others who are tempted as he has been. On that lonesome backwoods farm in Michigan, when he was a little fellow, without one fortunate feature in his outlook, he determined to get up and get on. Some call this ambition, but its right name is aspiration. How heroic and full of pathos is the picture of young Clinton B. Fisk walking a score of miles to get another boy to tell him all he knew about Latin. The general who went through our civil war without uttering an oath; a Christian who can be a brother to Protestant and Catholic alike; the Sunday school man who is welcomed at Grand Army posts; the beloved friend of the colored race; the steadfast defender of the Indians; the favorite layman of the Methodist church—these are a few among his titles.—Chicago Advance (Ind.)

Politics in the Pulpit We quote the following chunk of wisdom from a Presbyterian journal, The Interior, and we respectfully submit it to those who are anxious on the point re-

"The time is near at hand, if it is not already upon us, when thousands of men who never attend church, and never manifest at other times any zeal for religion, will be exercised in their minds lest ministers of the gospel should injure their reputation and the cause they represent preaching politics. What the word politics' means these zealous friends of religion and the ministry are generally unable to state very clearly when called upon for a definition. The nearest they can come to it is that it is something op posed to their own opinions. The rea truth about this matter seems to be that in these especially social, civil and religious matters so overlap and inter penetrate each other that it often seems impossible to discuss the latter as the pul pit probably should do if it does its who duty, without trenching more or less upo one or both of the former. To an intelligent reader of the New Testament it does not appear altogether certain that the Savior himself did not sometimes shock his enemies by mere than touching social and political questions, and when we turn back to the Old Testament there can be no doubt as to what the old prophets did Keeping all these things in view, may we not conclude to leave the whole matter to the conscientious convictions of duty en tertained by every minister of the gospel?

-The Evangelist. A Dramshop Petition. To the Honorable Court: We your peti tioners humbly pray that you grant to Tom Jones, a man of good moral character in the town of Queerpiety, county of

Rumicky, license for Dramselling; drunkenness; debauchery; devilishness; desperation; demonism; despair; death and damnation.

Rumselling; ribaldry; riot; rags; rage; rebellions; remorse and rum. lcohol: animositles: anger: abuse: abomina adness; malice; malevolence; meanness; mis-chief; mendacity; mockery; mourning; mortgages; misery; murder, selfishness; suffering; sighs; sorrows; sad-ness; Sabbath breaking; sacrilege; seduction; shame; SATAN. Hard habits: hunger; humiliation; harm; hor-ror; hardships; helnousness; helpless, homeless, hopeless humanity; HELL.

Obscenity: outrage; oppression; outlawry; or gles; offenses; odium; obtrusion; obdur Poverty; pain; perjury; perfidy; passion; peculations; prejudices; public peril; pillage; prostitution; POISON -St. Louis Times.

A Few Hints. Now is the time for the most effective Prohibition work. Catch people before the old party politicians yoke them up to

their old charlots. Every W. C. T. U. supporter should know that the Republican candidate for president. Gen. Harrison, when asked by a member of the union in his own state to sign the petition asking the legislature to give them a scientific temperance law for public schools, refused to do so.

Democrats will have to decide this year which they love best, Grover Cleveland or their boys. Those who love Cleveland best will remain in the Democratic party and vote that ticket. Those who love their boys best will join the Prohibition The real issue of the campaign now

party and vote that ticket. - New Era. opening is not protective tariff, nor is it tariff reform. It is a struggle which must decide for or against the continued existence of the gigantic brewing and distill ing interests, with all the multiform in-dustries depending upon them.—South West (saloon organ).

OUR CANDIDATES.



GLINTON B. FISK.

General Clinton B. Fisk was born in Livingston County, New York, December 8, 1828. His parents were poor; his father a blacksmith. They removed to Michigan when he was two years old, and he grew to young manhood in Clinton, Lenawee County. His hunger for education was great, but opportunities to gratify it were few. Largely he taught himself, by the huge fire-place of a farmer with whom he some time lived. Later he attended Albion Seminary, and prepared for college, but disease of the eyes followed, and forbade further study. Then he took up mercantile life at Coldwater, Mich., and there married Miss Jeannette Crippen. In 1858 he removed to St. Louis, and was Western Financial Manager of the Ætna Insurance Company when the war broke out. He was one of the first to enlist as a private soldier, in April, 1861. In 1862 he raised the "Merchant's Regiment"—Thirty-Third Missouri Volunteers—and became its Colonel. Shortly afterward he recruited a full brigade, and was made Brigadier-General. During the spring and early summer of '63 his command was with the Army of the Mississippi, besieging Vicksburg, and had part in the famous Yazoo Expedition. He saved the Missouri Capital from capture, when Price invaded the state in 1864; and for this and other services, Gov. Fletcher commissioned him Major-General of the Militia, and he was brevetted Major-General of U.S. Volunteers. In May, 1865, his resignation from the Army was refused, and he was ordered to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. His territory embraced the entire states of Kentucky and Tennessee, with parts of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. His duties were of the most difficult and responsible character. He had to reconstruct the whole social and industrial systems of the Central South. He did it with such justice and kindness that Southern men representing over \$100,000,000 of capital petitioned President Johnson to detain him at his difficult post. Twelve years ago he established headquarters in New York City, with his home on the Jersey coast.

As a boy he bore a Birney flag; as a man he marched with the Republican arty, after its formation, till 1884. In 1886, the New Jersey Prohibitionists ran him for Governor, and he received 20,000 votes. He protested against being made the Presidential candidate, and begged his Prohibition friends to let him fight in the ranks, but they would not. General Fisk early identified himself with the M. E. Church, and is its most conspicuous layman.

HEADQUARTERS

Prohibition National Committee.

97 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

The Prohibition party, in National Convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, do hereby

1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages should be made public crimes, and

2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments to our National and State Constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority; and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

3. That any form of license, taxation, or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation, license or taxation enters into alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual fee of the State's welfare, and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the license iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and, through open complicity with the liquor crime, defeat

4. For the immediate abolition of the internal revenue system, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest

5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing, and other comforts and necessaries of life, and imposed on such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturing employer, and producing laborer against the competition of the world.

6. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age, and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several States, on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

7. That civil service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual, and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce. 9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to

increase the cost of products for popular consumption. 10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution, without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on

any other than the first day of the week. 11. That arbitration is the Christian, wise and economical method of settling national differences, and the same method should, by judicious legislation, be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and their employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be a wise and successful way of promoting labor reform, and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof; that monopoly in land is a wrong to the people, and the public lands should be reserved to actual settlers; and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal

12. That our immigration laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of other dependent institutions, and others physically incapacitated for selfsupport, and that no person should have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

13. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed. in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF.

criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must compete, and whom largely honest labor must support.

I shall bear with glad and reverent hands the only party standard on which is inscribed, "For God, and Haine and Native Land;" the only standard of the only party which recognizes God as the source of government." A reform so vast as this we advocate, involving such radical changes in state and national such radical changes in state and national criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must support.

I shall bear with glad and reverent hands the only party standard on which is inscribed, "For God, and Haine and Native Land;" the only standard of the only party which recognizes God as the source of government, and would defend his holy day from desecration; which is the guardian of home's best interests and defender of the nation through these, and policy, is utterly dependent for its agitation and consummation upon some party agent or force. To give it success, to make it indeed and indisputably a fact, that party force or agent must be in full accord with the reform, and must have in itself the power of successful achieve ment apart from those elements and influences alien to the reform. No party which is made public administrator by the enemies of temperance, or which owes the election of its candidates to saloon influences, can ever establish prohition as a binding fact in government

The national Democratic party in its platform utters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe to the republic, the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly, in its utterances at national conventions, maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no sappointment to any one that at St. Louis, in 1868, it reaffirmed its old nosition on this, the greatest question now

being debated among men. It was with great reluctance that I acepted these conclusions and came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my old choice, the national Republican party, maintained its organization. I had followed with pride and patriotic love that party's flag, while above it floated the starry banner for which so many brave patriots fell. I had seen that party establish as a fact in government one political reform dear to me from boyhood, a boon to millions in bondage and a glory to us all. A long, long time I waited, against conviction and the logic of political event, hoping that my dominant issue in national politics," and old party would take up this old reform we can and do "invite to full party falwith changed front and new conditions, and make it also the fact so many millions craved and for which they pleaded before men and God. It cost me the sacrifice of cherished associations, when four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of party Prohibitionists, under the flag of Prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want. I have seen no hour of regret. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course, and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee and Oregon, so called non-partisan efforts to establish Prohibition have failed, through partisan necessity, born of liquor elements in old party composition. In Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine, the laws have been shamelessly defied for like reason. The entire trend of things, these last four years, has proved hopeless the broader range of prohibition effect through non-partisan means, and equally futile, as a final consummation, the narrower methods of local option and high license; while from the supreme, court itself has come, with startling emphasis, a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or state limitation again. No lines of territorial wish or will can hereafter bar the liquor traffic, and its fearful brood, while by national policy that traffic is recognized as legitimate, and while under that policy the national government derives revenue therefrom. "The first concern of good govern-ment," said the recent national Repub-

lican convention at Chicago, "is the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the

The Republican party knows today, and know at Chicago in June, that the public

surplus, which in 1884 it declared dan-gerous and then proposed to reduce, comes—about 90 per cent. of it—from a nore dangerous than the surplus-

GEN. CLINTON 8. FISK ACCEPTS THE

LEADERSHIP OF OUR PARTY.

A Document Worthy of the Soldier-States man—Information Fisher and States of Good Government—Produbition by the Prohibition Party—Labors Ally.

Hon. John P. St. John, Chairmani.

My Dean Sira—With a grateful sense of Prohibition and States and shops, since it is always these which pay the wearly in the Comment of the surplus represents want in the home, inputsly in the home conferent apour me by the Prohibition as the site of the farm. These men mid-she had only the responding to the format the seek, and which learnessty desired should pass to by, and with God's help will bear companied to the format the format proper that I add some further words.

Within a few years the temperance report of the state of the surplus and the sur

fender of the nation through these, and pendent citizens who desire a clear, econwhich, burying the dead past of sectional strife and bitterness, would build a living future on the sure basis of sober sibility. manhood, and pure womanhood, and untainted youth, for all our united country It was my privilege to aid in the good work of restoring peace and goodly fellowship and in assisting to establish industrial relations under the new order of

things at the south, after war had swept bare so large an area of our national heri- to the Democratic state convention last to the Union we would protect from its only remaining foes. And I rejoice that, standing on the platform so well framed at Indianapolis, which so admirably paternal licentiousness."

Special of the Union we would protect from the particularly against him if he claims to be a Democrat. They are the vaporings of most sentiment and the bastards of paternal licentiousness." recognizes other great principles than this of Prohibition—declaring, as we do declare, that citizens the "rests on no mere circumstance of the color, sex or nationality," and amrming, as we always shall affirm the full rights of citizenship for affirm, the full rights of citizenship for all, standing ever, as we must, for the de-fense of the weak and the oppressed; we can and do assert that Prohibition is "the we can and do "invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed," believing that as we settle this broad question for the right so shall we best conserve the welfare of our entire nation and or every class within it, so shall we make certain the wise and speedy settlement of every lesser ques-tion involved and arising, so shall we prove ourselves Christian patriots, and ordain the perpetuity of this Christian republic. Faithfulls yours,

CLINTON B. FISE

FOR AND AGAINST.

A Republican Journal Favors Submission, but Opposes Prohibition. The Minneapolis Journal (Rep.) says: The senate committee on education has reported favorably the proposition to sub-mit to the people of the various states a constitutional amendment to prohibit the liquor traffic in the United States. Certainly. Why not? There is no doubt a strong feeling in favor of submission outside of the number who would vote for the amendment. What is to be said against submission? Why should the tion? The amendment would not be the Republican party in 1884, "I had no adopted, but to deny the opportunity to doubt it would be right to defeat the decide that question is not to dispose of Democratic party by the use of this false

The resident in Chicago cannot have failed to notice that grocery, meat, market, cigar store, news stand, hardware purity of the home."

Revenue, then, is not government's chief concern, whether coming from internal taxation or from a tariff on important taxation t tations; and any source of revenue which discounts "the virtue and the sobriety of the people" and begets impurity in the home, should be the first object assailed if that saloon were blotted out, six men by every party professing to seek good government; while the revenue derived from such a source should be the first to be foresworn—not alternatively, for sake of a protective tariff, but positively, for sake of protection dearer and more vital than the tariff can every yield. Had I not left the Republican party four years are left the Republican party four years ago, I should be compelled to leave it now, when, after reading the words I have quoted, from a resolution supplemental to but not included in its platform, and the term of the tarm can every day, making something or absolute use, may conclude that a fresh demand is to be assessed on his income, both in public taxes and in private foray. And the saloon will stand as an additional temptation to that same householder, alluring finding in these words my own ides of government's "chief concern" set forth. I search the long platform through in vain to find condemnation of the saloon, or hint of purpose to assail it, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a haven to these unfortunates. It may be moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse, and its income too unholy for the nation to share.

If the "chief concern" has no place in a party's platform and a party has no policy as to that "chief concern," that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it may be that the saloon is less to blame than the age which so cordially indorses and supports the dram shop. But the house holder who works every day should note that the public pays all the bills. The saloon building and the time of all its inmates are wastes. The public fund feeds all hands.—Chicago Herald (Ind.)

GOOD MEN AND TRUE.

The Northwest Names Chency and Hugh



ably known, all over the north-west. He is a man

WATTERSON RAVES.

Against the Man Who Favors Prohibition, Especially If a Democrat. Henry Watterson, editor of The Louis-

bare so large an area of our national heritage; and I hold no other service of my life of such account as that which brought order, and the return of property, and the rights of protected labor, to a large region prostrated by the arbitrament of arms. And now, when more than twenty years accordingly. Here is his exact language: have passed, and the last sword of rebel- "There is Fox's universal renovator and lion has been beaten into the plowshare of social, moral and political cure all, the

loyal peace, and a new south knowing no other than the Union flag rejoices in the nation's "new birth of freedom." I count it the truest glory of patriotism to lead where men of the south and men of the north alike may follow, black as well as angels. I am against each and all such white, with equal faith in the national re-form to be achieved, with equal fidelity is in favor of any one of them, and more

AN INCENTIVE TO WORK.

Demorest Promises a Banner for an In-

Ever alert to give stimulus to party workers, W. Jennings Demorest, of New York city, has offered to present a handsome silk banner to every county in New York state that shall double its Prohibition vote of last fall. Given this incentive, many counties have thus early taken vigorous measures to secure a prize, and the reports of today indicate that this generous friend of the cause will have several outfits to provide

It will be no little honor to a county to have secured such a reward for faithful and hard work well done in this great year of 1888. Remarkable for many things in connection with this movement, Mr. Demorest is most noted for the suc cessful inauguration of unique methods that intensify and enhance the efforts of large bodies of workers. It is better for any cause to set ten men to work than it is for any one person to do ten men's work, and he is the most helpful leader

who can secure this end. .

Applying the Principle. "I had no doubt," said J. S. Clarkson, people not be allowed to vote on the ques- the chairman of the bribery committee of it, but only to intensify the clamor for and treacherous means (bribing St. John) submission. Let the report of the committee be adopted and the amendment submitted.

People Pay the Bills.

and treacherous means (prioring St. John) if it could be done." Such a principle from such a source was too valuable to be lost, and so Gen. Alger, of Michigan, has resurrected it, according to Senator

> The chilly senator from Ohio held a chattel mortgage on the votes of one or two hundred colored delegates to the Re-publican convention from the south, and unted on not less than 800 votes upon pointed when his vote refused to rise above 249.

Whence the difficulty? Senator Sher man's followers say that a number of col ored Sherman delegates were purchased with the ducats of the six ply millionaire from Michigan. Some of them came to Chicago with empty pockets, and yet a few days after their arrival they were sying for their drinks with \$20 bills. Says Senator Sherman: "I think the namer in which those southern votes

were obtained for Alger was patent to all who attended the convention." Then he cruelly adds: "I have no doubt that Alger got some votes in the south that were not What of it if Gen. Alger did bribe Sen-ator Sherman's delegates away from him? Did not Gen. Alger believe Michigan to be doubtful state, and did he not believe that the success of the Republican party

depended upon his nomination? Why then, should be not allence the charges of Senator Sherman with the immorts words of Clarkson. "I had no doubt it would be right to breet the Democrati-party by the use of this false and treachmeans if it could be done?"-Lin