

The State Journal
W. SPELMAN, Editor and Proprietor.
First door above the Yarbrough House,
opposite the Post-Office, Fayetteville.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One year, mailed postpaid, \$2 00
Six months, " " " 1 00
Three months, " " " 05
Single copies, 10 cents
An extra copy to the getter up of the club,
name entered without payment, and no
post after expiration of time paid for.

ADDRESS
OF THE
Prohibition Executive Committee
TO THE
PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17, 1882.

and happy. Renewing and reaffirming the foregoing principles, we declare it is the mission of the LIBERAL PARTY TO EXECUTE THE PLEDGES MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHICH THEY HAVE FOR TWENTY YEARS PROMISED TO, BUT FAILED TO PERFORM.

We hold the Democratic party responsible because they alone have had the power. If the Republican party had had control of the State government and violated these fundamental principles we would have arraigned them before the people for judgment as we do now the Democratic party. It is with extreme reluctance that the Democratic members of the Liberal party have been compelled to surrender the ties that have heretofore bound them to their political partisans.

What are the principles of the Liberal party? I. "We are opposed to the present system of county government, whereby the people are placed beyond the control of the people, and demand that all county officers be elected by the people." The change from the old system was made in 1876 as an experiment, but it has proven an utter failure. It has produced evils much more serious than those it was attempted to remedy.

II. "As all just powers come from the people we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections." The great right has been so frequently violated, that the moral sense of our people has been rudely shocked, and many of our patriotic citizens are beginning to despair of the perpetuity of our institutions.

III. "We regard the education of the masses as essential to the welfare of the people, and favor a liberal system of public instruction both by the State and National governments." To that end we urge the application of all funds arising from the tax on distilled spirits to the general government to the common schools of the State, and that no money be disbursed by State officers.

IV. "While we are opposed to intemperance in all its forms, we shall resist all summary laws or class legislation; and therefore demand the repeal of the unjust act of the last General Assembly, known as the Prohibition act." The most flagrant abuse of power by the Democratic party was the passage of this act. The people in thunder tones rebuked them by casting against them more than one hundred and sixteen thousand votes in the election of 1876, and by the same vote they have re-elected themselves to the same office.

Why, then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing out of it? As well vindicate or attack the Roman Laws, or the Twelve Tables, the Bill of Rights, or the Declaration of Independence.

THE STATE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

Vol. II--No. 11.

Second Series.

deal to them at the ballot-box—the only and final arbiter in such cases must be provided. Upon all these grave questions for popular consideration, let me say, that I am and have been, of record in full accord with our Liberal friends.

The convention of 1875, fraudulently organized, inaugurated this perplexing question by taking from the people their rights and privileges which naturally and constitutionally belonged to them. To them do we make this appeal for the restoration of that constitutional recognition—local self-government, the right of home-rule, the right to select those officials by whom taxes are levied and burdens imposed, is a principle which underlies our whole system of government and constitutes the mainstay on which the fabric is reared.

Of kindred purpose was the summary bill of last summer. Designed to clothe this same board of commissioners, responsible to nobody, with authority to designate how much, and what out of the people's money, they should be allowed to spend, in their exclusive privileges over the people's finances.

IV. "While we are opposed to intemperance in all its forms, we shall resist all summary laws or class legislation; and therefore demand the repeal of the unjust act of the last General Assembly, known as the Prohibition act." The most flagrant abuse of power by the Democratic party was the passage of this act. The people in thunder tones rebuked them by casting against them more than one hundred and sixteen thousand votes in the election of 1876, and by the same vote they have re-elected themselves to the same office.

Why, then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing out of it? As well vindicate or attack the Roman Laws, or the Twelve Tables, the Bill of Rights, or the Declaration of Independence.

Why, then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing out of it? As well vindicate or attack the Roman Laws, or the Twelve Tables, the Bill of Rights, or the Declaration of Independence.

Why, then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing out of it? As well vindicate or attack the Roman Laws, or the Twelve Tables, the Bill of Rights, or the Declaration of Independence.

liberty of the people, and threatens disfranchisement in the event of a change of locality within ninety days before an election. Under the old law of our fathers twelve months' citizenship in the State conferred the elective franchise upon any citizen living in any county of said State on the day of election. No time was required for any county for a domicile before voting. No residence of days or months was demanded by our organic or statute law, but simply the animus—the intent—the home on the morning of the election sufficed.

The Convention of 1868, recognizing the changed condition of things, saw proper by way of protection to the ballot box to require of the voter thirty days' residence in a county. This provision met with general favor in view of the enfranchisement of so large a number of our late slaves recently freed, homeless, penniless and almost friendless; migratory in habit, wandering in disposition and unsettled in purpose, without lands or homes, it was supposed no local attachment existed; recently manumitted, no knowledge of the privileges nor of the attendant duties incident to freedom were looked for—hence some restraint was right and proper.

It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

IS PROHIBITION DEAD?
READ AND CIRCULATE.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
We fear that some of those who talked for temperance and prohibition in the recent past have backed down, or back-slidden, or at best have grown lukewarm. We hear nothing from them—not a word.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
A political paper stated recently that Prohibition was dead in North Carolina. We do wonder if the editor meant to convey the idea that the Prohibition movement is dead in the State, or he was woefully mistaken. It did not so much as get a "fall," in the recent conflict—at any rate, got no dust on its heels.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State), Feb. 21, 1882.
It is not true that it had its rise and fall early in the history of the State; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the temperance cause in North Carolina, last year and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made use of the language of violence and bloodshed, coming out of the battle with a discipline of fifty thousand freemen, who pressed forward upon the temperance cause, and in the end, not only to reject the prohibition, but to carry the majority who seemed victory was won by a narrow margin.

WHERE BROTHER BRANSON STANDS.
Rev. L. Branson clips the following from the Ashboro Courier and republishes it in the Spirit of the Age, so as to make it accessible with my views and what I conceive to be the true spirit of the cause, he adds, "is gradually gaining ground."

THE BALANCE OF POWER.
A Greene county correspondent, "W," of the Spirit of the Age (Prohibition Organ) writes on the 26th of February:
As for myself, my party counts me for temperance, for prohibition, for temperance men and prohibition men—and when voting time comes, regardless of politics, I intend to vote for the man who is opposed to the present system of county government, and I am not alone in this locality, by any means. There are temperance people enough in North Carolina, if they could speak out and be firm on this important question, to hold the balance of power.

THE MAIN QUESTION STILL ALIVE.
We quote from the Spirit of the Age, (Prohibition Organ of this city), of the 14th June:
Let politicians prate and bluster and turn somersaults, and make any faces if they delight in the act, but let them be nominated and elected, nothing in the end, for the Prohibition sentiment of the country is growing, and is going to keep growing until it shall come like a mighty wave and sweep the deck of the old ship of State so clean you will hardly believe that an anti-prohibitionist could be a politician ever and walked thereon.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.
A correspondent of the same paper and of the same date, writes:
Mr. Editor:—I have seen from the papers that the Whiskey party think they have it all their own way, but they are mistaken as to the meaning of the vote last August. Many thousands voted against that, to them, obnoxious bill, in favor of whiskey domination, by any means.

THE VOICE OF CAPT. BELL.
In the Prohibition Convention which was held in this city on the 27th and 28th of April, 1881, Capt. W. B. Bell, of King's Mountain, made a speech, in the course of which he declared that he would not do to carry politics into temperance he did not want to carry temperance into politics. He then added: "After this day, party or no party, I will vote for no man and no measure that is not sound on this [prohibition] question; and if that be treason," shouted the great assemblage, "make the most of it, Lord and prolonged cheers." Next day Gov. Jarvis greeted the brethren. And Capt. Bell sticks to his word. In a letter to the Spirit of the Age, (Prohibition Organ), dated March 1st, 1882, he says:

From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State. From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State.

From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.
A Greene county correspondent, "W," of the Spirit of the Age (Prohibition Organ) writes on the 26th of February:
As for myself, my party counts me for temperance, for prohibition, for temperance men and prohibition men—and when voting time comes, regardless of politics, I intend to vote for the man who is opposed to the present system of county government, and I am not alone in this locality, by any means. There are temperance people enough in North Carolina, if they could speak out and be firm on this important question, to hold the balance of power.

THE MAIN QUESTION STILL ALIVE.
We quote from the Spirit of the Age, (Prohibition Organ of this city), of the 14th June:
Let politicians prate and bluster and turn somersaults, and make any faces if they delight in the act, but let them be nominated and elected, nothing in the end, for the Prohibition sentiment of the country is growing, and is going to keep growing until it shall come like a mighty wave and sweep the deck of the old ship of State so clean you will hardly believe that an anti-prohibitionist could be a politician ever and walked thereon.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.
A correspondent of the same paper and of the same date, writes:
Mr. Editor:—I have seen from the papers that the Whiskey party think they have it all their own way, but they are mistaken as to the meaning of the vote last August. Many thousands voted against that, to them, obnoxious bill, in favor of whiskey domination, by any means.

THE VOICE OF CAPT. BELL.
In the Prohibition Convention which was held in this city on the 27th and 28th of April, 1881, Capt. W. B. Bell, of King's Mountain, made a speech, in the course of which he declared that he would not do to carry politics into temperance he did not want to carry temperance into politics. He then added: "After this day, party or no party, I will vote for no man and no measure that is not sound on this [prohibition] question; and if that be treason," shouted the great assemblage, "make the most of it, Lord and prolonged cheers." Next day Gov. Jarvis greeted the brethren. And Capt. Bell sticks to his word. In a letter to the Spirit of the Age, (Prohibition Organ), dated March 1st, 1882, he says:

From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State. From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State.

From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State.

From my earliest connection with the Temperance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil of the State.

The State Journal
Published every Thursday, \$2.00 per Year.
RATES FOR ADVERTISING:
Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted for \$1.00 per square (one inch) for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special contracts for advertising may be made at the office of the State Journal, first door above the Yarbrough House, directly opposite the Post-Office, Fayetteville street.

WILLIAM SIMPSON,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.
DEALER IN
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Toilet Articles, French, English and German Perfumery, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes, Soaps, Combs,
SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES,
Garden and Field Seeds,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS,
And everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

WHEELER & WILSON
New No. 8 Sewing Machine,
For domestic use and all grades of manufacturing. Adapted to be run by foot, hand or steam power. The cheapest to buy, because they are the easiest to learn, the easiest to manage, the lightest running, the most durable and do the most perfect work, both light and heavy. Don't be misled into buying one of the many worthless machines now on the market, but buy the old reliable Wheeler and Wilson that has stood the test for many years. Agents wanted in every county in the State. WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO., Raleigh, N. C.

CLUB HOUSE,
(Tim Lee's Old Stand),
CORNER OF MARTIN AND SALISBURY STREETS,
North Side Postoffice Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.
MOSES W. WOODARD,
Proprietor.
HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
RESTAURANT AND BAR.
Keeps in stock a full line of FINE and WELL-SELECTED WINES and LIQUORS, and superior Cigars.

Wines and Liquors
OF ALL KINDS.
Best Billiard and Pool Tables
IN THE CITY.
YARBROUGH SALOON.
L. J. WALKER,
PROPRIETOR.
The highest brands of Foreign and Domestic WINES and LIQUORS, and superior Cigars.

Summer Drinks,
By Experienced Manipulators.
ICE-COLD LAGER BEER,
IMPORTED ALES AND PORTERS.
No. 1 BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
Basement under the Yarbrough House.
June 1st-4th
GILL'S SAMPLE ROOMS,
North Side Exchange Place.
E. T. Gill, (successor to Z. W. Gill) will be pleased to see his friends at the old favorite place.
WINE,
LIQUORS,
ALES,
ICE-COLD LAGER BEER,
With the choicest Cigars.
July 18, 1881-4f.

Book & Job
Printing.
BINDING IN ALL STYLES.
ALL KINDS OF BLANKS TO ORDER
First Class Work and Moderate Prices.