existence of the Liberal Party is an plished fact. Although of recent zation, the great causes that rents formation a necessity have been ration, many of them, for the last ars. It is the purpose of this adto set forth those causes and to exhe principles upon which we hope in your approval at the election in ber next. We shall appeal to your to our country, to your love for ate, to your reason, your sense of to yourselves and to your fellowas, and to the duty you owe to your en and to posterity. We shall inin no vituperation nor abuse of the Democratic or Republican par-If others resort to them let them do Those engaged in a righteous cause lways be magnanimous, while pasvilification and slander characterize minds, bad hearts and a weak cause. are not called upon to criticise the policy of the Republican party, for

e Fifteenth Amendment to the Conion of the United States, the mode construction of the separated States the all-absorbing issue between the parties. Whether the Republican policy of reconstruction was wise—whether it statesmanlike-whether the best mode dopted and what wers our individual at the time, are now idle and profit mestions. Reconstruction is in the It is now and always will be a fixed to the maintenance of which all par-

leed in 1872 the convention that nated Horace Greeley for the presiadopted as one of the planks of the orm the following:

We pledge ourselves to maintain the n of the States, emancipation and nchisement, and oppose ANY REOPENof the questions settled by the thirh, fourteenth and fifteenth amends of the Constitution."

gain, in 1876, the Democratic party heir platform declare their devotion he constitution of the United States its amendments UNIVERSALLY AC-EPPED 98 & FINAL SETTLEMENT of the conersies that engendered civil war."

rain, in 1880, General Hancock in acing the nomination of the Democratic for the Presidency says: "The eenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendts to the Constitution of the United embodying the results of the war he Union, are inviolable. If called to presidency I should deem it my duty sist with all my power any attempt npair or evade the full force and efof the Constitution, which in every cle, section and amendment is the sue law of the land."

Why, then, waste our time in discussing such an issue and the questions growing nt of it? As well vindicate or attack the an Laws of the Twelve Tables, the of Rights, or the Declaration of In-

e second reason is, that for the last ve years the Republican party have out of power in North Carolina. In the Democratic party carried the e and have held control of it ever e. It is a principle of politics of unial application that the party in power sponsible for legislation. If it be for , they get the credit; if for ill, they t bear the responsibility. The prines of the Liberal party are not of tonor yesterday, but have in substance embodied in the platforms of the ies in the State since the termination he late war. Upon these principles, estly maintained and acted on, depend prosperity—yea, under God! the very tence of our glorious and free govern-

inciple of republics; * * *; in the ality of all citizens before just laws of rown enactment; in the LIBERTY of IVIDUAL conduct, unvexed by SUMPTU-LAWS; in the faithful education of the ing generation, that they may preserve, oy and transmit these best conditions human happiness and hope, we behold noblest products of a hundred years changeful history; * * *." The Dematic platform of 1850 declares as fols: That there should be no sumptulaws; separation of church and state the good of each; common schools fosed and protected; and for HOME RULE. ec. 5. The right to a FREE BALLOT is ight preservative of ALL RIGHTS, and ist and shall be maintained in every rt of the United States."

In the above extracts are contained ery principle the Liberal party contend Fellow citizens, read the platform ong with the above and be convinced at we advocate no new or dangerous octrines, but are seeking to guard and herish the chief corner-stones of the and structure of American Liberty.

Why should any Democrat or Republin hesitate to join the Liberal party? hey take no new departure, are guilty no inconsistency, are recreant to no ust, violate no faith to political friends, ut as patriots renew their devotion to heir country's welfare by advocating hose principles by which, and by which lone, she can remain as she is now, in pite of violated pledges and under flagrant misrule, great, glorious, prosperous

Heekin

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Vol. II---No. 11.

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

and happy. Renewing and reffirming the foregoing principles, we declare IT is THE MISSION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY TO EX-ECUTE THE PLEDGES MADE BY THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY, WHICH THEY HAVE FOR TWELVE YEARS PROMISED TO, BUT FAILED TO

Second Series.

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 sunder the ties that have heretofore bound them to their political partizans. For twelve long years they have waited to see their principles enforced, but waited in vain; until now the highest duty they owo to the State, their children and posterity, demands that they shall remain silent no longer, but from the mountains to the seaboard, in the sternest accents of lovalty, call upon the people to hurl from power their chosen agents who have betrayed the great trust so long and so confidingly reposed in them. What are the principles of the Liberal

party? I. "We are opposed to the present system of county government, whereby the rulers 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 st, because from 1865 to the adoption | much more serious than those it was attempted to remedy. Too much power as been committed to the hands of a few; which has led to "courthouse rings" and other intolerable abuses. The people

> people we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections." This 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 begining to despair of the perpeuity of our institutions. Indeed, fellow ntizens, if "this right, preservative of all rights," is to be habitually violated, the end of our nation is near at hand; anarchy will usurp the place of law, and the sword of the Dictator will cleave asunder the gurantees of the Constitution.

III. "We regard the education of

the masses as assential to the welfare of the people, and we favor a liberal system of public instruction both by the State and National governments. To that end we urge the application of all funds crising from the tax on distilled spirits by he general government to the Common Schools of the State, the same to be disbursed by State officers." What has the Democratic party done to foster the public schools? Witness our dilapidated school houses; low grade of scholarship in teachers; the insignificant pittance devoted to school purposes, and the people denied even the poor privilege of choosing their own committe! No wonder under such criminal neglect our State is the first in illiteracy in the Union The tax on distilled spirits in 1880 was over \$61,000,-000, If the policy of the Liberal party is adopted the share of North Carolina will be about \$2,000,000 annually without adding one penny to the burden of taxation. Then we can have schools of the highest grade, under the most competent instructors, for ten months in the year, and the children of the State will enjoy the same educational advantages as

IV. "While we are opposed to intemperance in all its forms, we shall resist all snmptuary 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 hunred and sixteen thousand majority. It is pretended by some that this issue is dead; but, fellow citizens, this is a great mistake. Your liberties are not yet secure. Those who advocate prohibition are preparing to assail you in an insidious manner. In many counties, the commissioners, irresponsible as they are to the people, and defying the expression of your will, have claimed and exercised the power, not the right, of refusing licenses altogether. This is another and cogent reason why the system of county government should be changed and the commissioners made responsible to the people, over whom they now exercise such despotic power.

are furnished in St. Louis or Boston.

We have nominated for your suffrages Congressman-at-Large, Justice of the Supreme Court, and six Superior Court Judges. In due time other State and | tion to invoke the aid of Congress in this The Democratic platform in 1876 County officers will be nominated. They great work. I would prefer, as for years lares, that "in absolute acquiescence | are taken from both the Democratic and | I have advocated, the total and unconthe will of the MAJORITY—the vital Republican parties, because we invite all, ditional repeal of the whole internal and fundamental principle under our without regard to past party affiliations, to maintain the great fundamental principles of government which we have inscribed on our banners.

Make one supreme effort and your liberties will be secured and our beloved State redeemed from grinding oppression and emancipated from the tyranny of irresponsible and despotic power.

Our principles are sufficiently elevated to enlist the sympathy of the most ardent patriot, and so plain that the most ignorant can understand them.

In conclusion, let this sentiment inspire Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy Country's, Thy God's, and Truth's.
W. M. COCKE, Jr., Chm'n.

Hon. O. H. Dockery's Letter of Acceptance.

Mangum, N. C., June 25, 1882. Col. Wm. Jahnston, Charlotte, N. C. Sir:-Your official announcement, as

president of the Anti-Prohibition Liberal Convention, of my nomination for Congressman-at-Large "with singular unanimity" by the convention assembled in Raleigh on the 7th inst., came duly to hand. This unexpected and unsolicited honor on such a platform of principles I cannot decline.

Political platforms unfortunately are often made by designing men for deception-calculated and intended to mislead and mystify the public mind-but not so with the tenets of the Liberals. The issues presented are plain, practical and pointed and the positions assumed thereon with unambiguous clearness and great force. These issues are likewise pertinent and living, and have daily concernment for our people, and demand such solution of them as they in their sovereign will deem best. For the people, and in behalf of the people do we make this ap-

peal to them at the ballot-box—the only and final arbiter in such cases made and 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 the 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 mudsill on which the fabric is reared. This is certainly the people's government-"made by them, for them and for them only," and belongs not to a self-constituted oligarchy of irresponsible men neither in the outset elected by the people nor yet answerable to them at any future time. In such case the people are at the mercy of politicians with centralized authority, who appoint from Raleigh for partizan ends, magistrates for each township in the State, and they in turn are deputed to elect county commissioners, who have exclusive control over the people's property in assessment and taxation, schools, public buildings. bridges, roads, etc., and are not required at any time to submit their official action to the people for ratification or rejection; indeed not only under no responsibility, but the taxing source is removed as far as possible from the owners of the government. The members of the Legislature appoint the magistrates for six years generally the dictation of township party caucus, then in turn the magistrates elect the commissioners, and often from their have been deprived of all proper control own ranks, and then the commissioners, and guardianship over their justices' three degrees removed from and above the courts, their schools, the purity of the | control of the people, go to work on their ballot-box and their finances. Indeed un- property and schools. This roundabout ler this system our government ceases to process is designed for no good and must be republican and becomes an oligarchy. tend, if unchecked, to the establishment II. "As all just powers come from the of "exclusive privileges," and much odious class legislation. "The right of the people to scrutinize the acts of their representatives and to correct all abuses of power by the remedy of the ballot box, is one which the people should never indifferently exercise or tamely surrender." Taxation and representation is peculiarly an American doctrine, and is one of those political axioms which defies argument.

Of kindred purpose was the sumptuary bill of last summer. Designed to clothe this same board of commissioners, responsible to nobody, with authority to designate how much and what our people shall drink, and from whom they shall buy, provided in clear and unmistakable terms that whisky or brandy shall not be bought from our own people, for they shall not make it, but from others outside of our State lines. Here you discover neither home rule nor home manufacture, but foreign rule and foreign production. Others beyond our borders, and aliens to our commonwealth, are to be enriched at the expense of our own people, whose property is to be confiscated. The board of commissioners now constitute one body of men of "exclusive privileges" over the people's finances. Now, another monopoly of equal potency must be constituted of the doctors, druggists and apothecaries to superintend, designate, direct and absolutely control, without popular responsibility, the appetites, desires and evein aliments of our people. Sumptuary laws are hurtful and inimical to the genius of our government. Intemperance (a great evil I admit) can't be cured by any such compulsory process. Such legislation is pernicious and should be checked at once.

A free ballot and fair count we must have, and I trust that in good old North Carolina, our people, irrespective of party or color, we will see to it that this inestimable boon, peculiar to our country alone, is freed from all improper interference. whether of intimidation, coercion or fraud. On this point there should be no issue. It is a sacred right and belongs of right alone to the voter. To this declaration no honest man can object. If honestly and fairly defeated at the polls by the people we will gracefully bow to their sovereign will, but if counted out by others and elsewhere than at the polls, we propose to test it to the bottom.

The common schools of the State de-

mand our earnest and unremitting attention, for "constitutions are but paper, while society is the substratum of government." Education is essential to the welfare of any people, but to ours, clothed with supreme authority, it is all-important. Its advantages are universally recognized, and modern civilization imperatively demands its agency. In our State, public schools should be kept up ten months in the year, yet in our impoverished condition we are unable to make the necessary appropriations its importance demands. I heartily endorse your proposicould aid us with liberal grants of public lands, as has often been done, or otherwise. Yet if the system is to continue let every dollar of tax derived from distilled liquors by the government be annually appropriated to the people of each State for educational purposes in our common schools. This is a wise provision and must meet the approbation of every friend of his country. If elected I shall use my best efforts to secure this end.

I trust the organization of the Liberal party will be productive, outside of immediate political considerations, of permanent good. Its political tenets are mild and just, and address themselves to the sound discretion and cool judgment of our people, and afford in themselves no justification or pretext whatever for calumny and abuse. Let us hope the tendency thereof will be salutary. In this popular upheaval let the right of freedom of opinion and independence of action be conceded in utter disregard of the mandates of party leaders. Let us have good will, confidence, peace and harmony, in lieu of discord, strife and bitterness. Political servility is debasing to freemen, and implies abject submission to the will of others. Such action is not congenial with freedom and dwarfs men's

Thanking you, my dear sir, for the complimentary terms in which you notify me of the action of the convention, I am yours truly, O. H. Dockery.

individual privileges.

SPEECH OF HON. O. H. DOCKERY,

ON THE ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING THE QUALI-

FICATIONS FOR ELECTORS, IN THE CONVEN-TION, OCT. 7TH, 1875. MR. PRESIDENT:-This ordinance is objectionable to me on several grounds. In the first place, it strikes at the personal people.

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 electic franchise upon any citizen living in any county of said State on the day of election. No time was required in any county for a domicil 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

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 ensued: recently manumitted, no just ideas of the privileges nor of the attendant duties incident to freedom were looked for-hence some restraint was right and proper. A residence of thirty days in a county was required by the framers of the Constitution in '68. This was a reasonable time-acceded to and generally acquiesced in. But why change it to ninety days? Why require a continuous residence in a county of three months? Why impose this additional restriction upon the laboring classes of our people? Is it right or just to disfranchise a poor man (for it is upon that class that it will fall so heavily) because it is perhaps to his interest to move into an adjoining county? His business may demand it-necessity may force him-an unnatural and barbarous landlord may dispossess him (under the infamous act of the last Legislature) or house, home and crops, and turned loose upon the cold charities of a colder world he may drift in self-defence across the county lines, debarred of his personal rights and refused the exercise of his elective fran-

Again, sir, our people are gradually becoming reconciled to the new order of things. The freedman in the rural districts is content with his lot. He finds his liberty secured both by State and national legislation. He finds by experience, often sad experience, that "he must live by the sweat of his brow." He has gone to work in good earnest for the maintenance of himself and family. In some instances he has bought landworks his own fields with his own labor and his own stock. He is now settled and at home. In most cases, however, the freedmen are but tenants-working the lands of others for the mutual good of themselves and landlords. They are mutually dependent-without the labor of the one the land of the other is valueless -without the products of the soil the sustenance of the other is precarious and life becomes burdensome. In our impoverished condition we can't afford to be unkind to the colored man. Our necessities forbid it—our interests forbid it-gratitude to those who nursed uswho labored for us freely and faithfullywho ministered unto the wants of our wives and our children with docility and humility in the absence of our brave men who went forth to meet the foe amid the shock of arms on the ensauguined field. That bloody strife has ended. Let its hate be buried with the dead. The negro is freed by no act of his. He moved not a muscle nor breathed a thought inimical to the interest of his master during that terrific strife. A similar in eident is unheard of in history. A similar scene was never witnessed before.

By the act of the Government he is free and that act is unchangeable and irrepealable. He is with us. Our interests are identified, our wants the same, our necessities alike: common justice and common humanity demand conciliation and forbearance, and not suspicion, distrust and hatred. He is ignoranteducate him to a knowledge of his duties. He is superstitious-give him time to outgrow that relic of slavery. He has not the moral sensibilities of our race, for the clank of his chains were not congenial to the growth of common honesty. He is at times unruly and turbulent; he has his passions and prejudices, his friends and his foes, peculiarities alike common to all human kind. Then I invoke the mantle of charity in his behalf, and trust no unnecessary legislation or arbitrary measures will be engrafted in our organic law inimical to his interests or prejudicial to our wants. With thirty days' residence we are content. It settles the animus of the voter, affords ample time for the prevention of fraud. Ninety days is unjust, unkind and criminal to the interests of our laboring men of all races.

In their name do I protest against it. A few words, Mr. President, upon the latter clause and I am done. I stand, sir, upon the old Jeffersonian doctrine in so far as he enunciated as a cardinal truth of truth and justice viz: "That he who was required to pay taxes and fight for his country should be allowed the ballot." This, sir, is certainly a safe doctrineworking injury to no one. That each and every man of whom burdens were required in support of the internal policy of a country, or blood in its defence, should have the estimable privilege-that great boon of American citizenship-to cast his vote for or against that man and that party which levies those taxes or demands that blood in civil strife or external wars. If you exact homage, yield protection. If von guarantee untrammeled liberty, de-

mand unquestioned obedience. Again, sir, the offenders of your laws are arraigned in the public court houses of the country, to be tried by prescribed rules of justice and of law-if guilty, they are punished. Your jails, work houses and penitentiary await their arrival. Your railroads can employ to great advantage all your convict labor in their speedy completion in the tunneling of your mountains; in the filling of your valleys; in the bridging of your streams, by which a new world will be opened to the gaze and admiration of an astonished people. By this plan crime becomes utilized and the offender of justice serves his State with hard labor for a term of years commensurate with his crime. He has violated his obligation, yet he has expiated his offence-he has offended the law, yet he has appeased its wrath. He has merited punishment, he has borne it meekly. He is now released, and let him be restored to all his previous rights, and if again convicted of a similar offence. let the law be more rigidly enforced, in accordance with more stringent penal enactments. The ballot-box is no place to punish crimes—if so, a depraved, corrupt Judiciary may, at no distant day, assume powers dangerous to the liberties of our

IS PROHIBITION DEAD?

READ AND CIRCULATE.

down and give-up, as some seem to think, judg-ing them by their silent indifference; because if the cause for which we have so long contended was right last year and in the times that are

As for ourself, we are determined to continue the warfare, let the consequences be as they may. In the language of a very eloquent and zealous brother :- "We have had a snuff of the

past, it is right now, and will always be right;

recent conflict-at any rate, got no dust on its

It is not true that it had its rise and fall last year; but it is true that it declared a warfare against the legalized liquor traffic, in North berolina, last year: and also true, that it went into battle with unorganized forces and made one of the most gallant fights of this or any other age, coming out of the battle with a disciplined army of fitty thousand treemen, who, pressed back by brute force, were not whipped, but, on the contrary, had more to rejoice over than the majority whose seeming victory was won by apeals to the baser passions of men. The fight last summer was the first effort, as it

of the demagogue. How well it sustained itself in a contest so uneven, the world knows. That man has read history to very little puroose who has not yet learned the fact that re-colutions never go backward. And it does seem to us that a newspaper could not choose a more

bition has had its rise and fall. A certain bill was rejected, but the great questiod of Prohibition is a live issue, and is growing in stature and strength daily and houry. It will at last win the fight, and the great attle which is to decide the conflict is much nearer at hand than many people are willing to

Prohibitionists. He says:

they have been cheated by the politicians; that the bill which the last Legislature passed, in response to their petitions, was framed with the view of making it as odious as possible to the masses to the end that it might be voted down at he polls and the cause of temperance and prohibition made odious. They are beginning to find out that nothing may be expected at the hands of the politicians, therefore, they must, if they would ever succeed in freeing their State of the curse of Alcohol, take the matter into their hands and manage it for themselves.

The Prohibitionists fully recognize and appre ciate the fact that they hold the balance of power in the State, and while they make no threats and are not yet prepared to say what they may do in the next general election they are are de termined to make no concessions. They are proud of the fight which they made last summer, and, reasoning from analogy; they are very confident that the next few years will lecide the matter very differently from the way it was decided last year.

We find among the people a fixed determination to stand by the cause of Prohibition, and they are only waiting for a proper time to move forward in the work.

perance movement, I have held that the license system was the root of the great evil; and, having once struck boldly at it, I felt that it was a humiliating concession, to abandon a virtual organization, and relapse into the old guerrilla warfare. With that view I wrote an article over my own signature for the Methodist Advance urging organization at the proper time, and the exercise of all the anti-license system strength of the State at the ballot-box, year after year until our efforts should be crowned with success That campaign was a wonderful one; and if followed up by prudent sagacious, leadership, will yet tell upon the destinies of this commonwealth do not stop to ask what effect such an organization may have upon the status of political parties. I have my own party views and party preference which I do not propose to sacrifice unless driven to do so. But when I find party organs ready to apologize for a movement every better principle of my nature prompts me to glory, then expedient must go, and what I feel to be right must find a fearless assertion. have no political ambition to gratifiv. But when I find both political parties managevering for ad vantage and both seeking to pander to a depraved vicious public sentiment; when policy so far loses sight of all enlightened principles as to ground the drink traffic upon the inalienable rights of man,—then, with one or a thousand, I am for virtue and truth and reform, and the God

And if the political philosophy expressed in the 'bill of rights' promulgated by the Liquor Dealers' Convention that met last summer in your city, is to be accepted by both political paries as platform principle, then until the sermon on the Mount have taken a deeper hold upon the minds and hearts of the people in our State, I an independent voter.

lent voter.
Fraternally Yours,
W. T. R. Bell.

BROTHER ABERNETHY TO THE FRONT. Senator Vance's friend Abernethy writes to to the Spirit of the Age as follows. We find his letter in that paper of March 30, 1882. We suspect Mr. Abernethy is not so much of a Vance

man now as he used to be: My DEAR EDITOR:-Capt. Bell in a recent issue gives no uncertain sound upon the great question at issue in North Carolina. I, under a pressure of abundant labors, stop long enough to say that, I am in unison with him; and by the grace of God, I expect to fight it out upon this line till the Master calls me to my account. Political parties that have to be cemented by the glue and froth of drunkenness, deserve to be condemned by the voice of a free enlightened people to endless infamity. The elements that should be found in the make up of every political party, should be such as to exclude from its code of principles whatever tends to moral or social evil. Every good man in North Carolina knows that laws which we make to permit and encourage the making, buying and selling of ardent spirits, no matter what seeming good they may do in increasing the revenue, or in healing as a medicine, nevertheless, overbalance all these goods in the damage they do to the moral and social interests of our people. The great trouble in our political parties heretofore has been that good and sober men could hardly be elected to our legislatures. The great mass of the voting population are dram-drinkers and drunkards:

[From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State,) Feb. 11, 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. * * * * We are sorry for it, * * because we do not think now that, in the result of the recent election, there is any just cause for discouragement-much less an excuse for a back-

and, if right, it should be maintained at all hazbattle, and our blood is still warm." Instead of being discouraged we are greatly encouraged.

[From the "Spirit of the Age," (Prohibition Organ of the State,) Feb. 21, 1882.] A political paper stated recently that Prohibi-tion had "its rise and fall," last year in North Carolina. We do wonder it the editor meant to convey the idea that the Prohibition movement is dead in the State? It so, he is wofully mistaken. It did not so much as get a "fall," in the

were, of a stripling, unused to partizan conflict against a giant skilled in all the arts and tricks

ertain method of forfeiting its claim to prophesy, than by uttering the opinion that prohi-

Another Blast from the Prohibition Organ. Brother Whitaker in his paper of the 30th of March last plainly states the purposes of the

We are greatly encouraged at what we have heard and seen lately, as to the Tuture of the emperance work in North Carolina. We have been somewhat among the people and talked with them, both in private and from the rostrum, and we are cheered to find them more ready, than ever in the past, to fall into line and make war against the iniquitons liquor license systemhe source of almost all the evils which grow out The people are beginning to understand that

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. T. R. Bell, of King's Mountain, made a speech, in the course of which he declared that whilst he did not desire to carry politics into temperance he did 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 gallant Captain, "make the most of it." (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Next day Gov. Jarvis gined 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 Tem-

of Providence, in the mean time, must take care

hence the impossibility of getting such members elected as would make proper temperance laws. And a goodly number of those heretofore elected, who were sober men, have been too fearful of the loss of their seats in the next legislature to come out boldly in favor of Prohibition. They have been like the Lishman when about to die and being told that he must pray: "Faith and be jabbers I don't know who to pray to. I'm not after making enemies for

meself in that far off country, and I will say, its

good God, good devil, for I'm not knowing into whose hands I'm to fall." Let the temperance element in North Carolina stir itself in organization in every county some kind of temperance fraternities, and when the time comes to elect State legislators, let these fraternities select and nominate the best man or men they can bring to the front, irrespective of all political parties. I tell you that, if the two old parties, or those in them that love the critter. stick to their principles being cemented only by the liquor element, a third party of good, tem perance men in many counties being gathered from both the old ones, will elect their man.

Let us try it. The salvation of the country deends upon this move.

Let these liquor lovers call us what they please, we will ultimately succeed. They may pile on me whatever epithets they choose, shall not change my purpose. I can't do it without sinning against God; and I can't see how any other Christian man in North Carolina can take any other position. It would be remarkably strange, in the more than 200,000 church members in North Carolina, we cannot elect a majority of temperance members in the North Carolina legislature. R. L. ABERNETHY.

WHERE BROTHER BRANSON STANDS. Rev. L. Branson clips the following from the Ashboro Courier and republishes it in the Sprit of the Age, "it so nearly coincides with my views and what I conceive to be the truth." "Prohibition, he adds, "is gradually gaining ground." The majority against Prohibition last year was

large, but there were 48,000 who voted for it, unsatisfactory as the proposed measure was, and their number have not grown less. That majority is not the kind that accepts such a defeat They will be heard again, and their power will be felt in elections hereafter. The issue is a live one and will be while the penitentiary, jails and the poor-houses of the State are being onstantly recruited by whiskey's doings. Great evils, and those that were considered invincible in this country, have had to succomb

THE BALANCE OF POWER. A Greene county crrespondent, "W," of the Spirit of the Age (Prohibition Organ) writes on the 25th of February:

to an enlightened public opinion, and this one

is destined to go also.'

As for myself you may count 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 license; and I am not alone in this locality, by many. There are temperance people enough in North Carolina, if they would speak out and be firm on this important question, to hold the balance of power. Let us have a convention soon, and put our

principles and our demands in proper shape. Then if both political parties reject or ignor our claims, let us nominate and vote only for such men as will agree to treat us and our cause fairly. The time has come when we should refuse to be set back to make room for politicians who used us and our votes to hinder and not ad-

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 wry faces if they delight in that kind of sport—but, it will all amount to nothing, in the end, for the Prohibition sentiment of the country is growing and is going to keep on growing until it shall come like a might

so clean you will hardly believe that an anti-pro. Lib. or any other sort of a politician ever sat and walked thereon. The bill on which the people voted last sum-mer is dead of course, and will never be revived again, but the main question is still alive. That will not die, nor will it down so long as human lives are being sacrificed for the purpose of rais-

wave and sweep the deck of the old ship of State

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 who voted against that, to them, obnoxious bill,

are not in favor of whiskey domination, by any If the Republican party had vigorously declared for Prohibition fourteen months ago, it would have gone into power in North Carolina, to stay for some time. But, it is now in great danger of committing the greatest blunder of all its blundering career; a blunder that will be fatal unless the Democratic party should outstrip it in blundering, as it has often done. Politicians should remember, as a rule, that, that class of society who are most susceptible to

party enthusiasm are not the prohibitionists, There are thousands of solid, quiet men, of both parties, who cannot be coaxed or driven against such strong convictions as they have on this liquor question especially when those convictions have been aroused as they now are. They believe that it is essential for the well-being of this country, that the liquor traffic be prohibited by law. They believe it the most important question now agitating the public mind, one that comes nearer home to every philanthropist in the land. But, they are not of that class of voters, as a rule, who are most likely to be present at political conventions; or, if there, they are not apt to be the most noisy members.

STRICTLY A POLITICAL QUESTION. And thousands of these quiet, firm, country oving and order loving men all over the land of both parties, have determined in the future to vote for men and measures known to be most favorable to laws restraining men from propa-gating vice, crime and poverty in the land. This iquor question is strictly a political question, but we to that party which shall declare in its favor.

PROHIBITION PLATFORM. In the same paper, same date, we find an address "To all Good Templars," from the R. G. W. S. The annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge convened at Charleston, S. C., on the 23d of May last, and 39 Grand Lodges were represented, one of them by Needham B. Broughton of this city, if we mistake not. Among the important legislation of the session was the following:

The Platform of 1851 was re-affirmed-total ABSTINENCE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND PROHIBITION FOR THE STATE—and the membership throughout the United States urged to press the struggle for Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the traffic, and warning them not to be diverted therefrom by other social and political reform until this, the greatest, is settled.

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