r plans don't work to please you. Fates should vex and tease youcan-be bright and cheery, a wee and dinna weary."

n's life is wholly sorrow.

give you leisure, take it, s gift-a blessing make it; n him no whit abating, his will by patient waiting.

astead of longed-for pleasure er your lot seem dreary, a wee and dinna weary.

#### story of Russian Discipline.

need not be surprised at anything ppens in Russia. The other evenle smoking a cigar with one of my nds, who has seen, read, and travgreat deal, I was told of an incithat occurred some forty years ago vgorod, quite as sinister as that recent occurred at Smargon. colonel of a certain Russian Regirociously tyrannical and I may say ss toward his soldiers, was in the of treating this human flock like a wild brutes. He disciplined with out; sentencing men to whippings ing one button insufficiently polwhipping a non-commissioned offione stain on his cloak; striking s of Borodino in the face for saluslowly; sending poor wretches to for giving too free an answer. In nring the lapse of years this colo-I made himself so detested by his t he reaped a frightful vengeance he seeds of hatred he had sown. morning during parade he sudsaw file off from the regiment a my of soldiers bearing instead of ts, those long rods which cut into the flesh at every blow. ertheless, he had given no orders. was no soldier to chastise. ho is that for?" he demanded. renadier advanced from the ranks, plied with terrible coolness:

entire regiment, non-commissioned s and soldiers, were in the plot. whole regiment was present at the le spectacle. The colonel was his uniform torn off, he was tied in a wheelbarrow and wheeled up own before the ranks of the grenaarmed with rods, all of whom struck

officers who attempted to aid their el\* were immediately seized and nets pointed at their throats. Some taken away; others garroted. Only soldier attempted to take part with Then a sergeant, still palid from fects of his last whipping with the , put his musket to the soldier's le and blew his brains out.

dall the regiment saw its colonel under the rods. \_~ en it was all over they opened a ven. The colonel was flung into it, leeding, together with the officers had obeyed him. And when the furwas well fed, the soldiers heated it y, slowly—until at last that hideous, and revolting smell of burning arose in the air, which the savages e Russian frontier inhaled some days t a Jewish cemetery at Smargon. imperial courier bore to the Czar news of the mutiny. Nicholas lisbecame white, but said nothing ex-

o order four batteries of artillery to orod. Ten days after a white-haired grey moustached major-general, ac-anied by a single aide-de-camp, ked at the door of the barracks the soldiers had never left since hurder of their chiefs.

e general gazed coldly upon those men; all neatly and faultlessly unied, who gave him the military salute. one reproach—not one useless He only said to them:

t six o'clock to-morrow morning the nent will assemble in undress uniand without arms at the Tartar , upon the little square. Order of

t one voice replied, But the next upon the narrow square, all in ranks put arms, in their long gray coats, sergeants at their usual posts, all the ious soldiers were there, in lines regas if adjusted to a string, with a le line of lance-bearing Cossacks beand behind. Then all at once from far spire, all the great bells began ll, the Cossack horsemen withdrew. the unarmed infantry remained the square, with folded arms, wait-Then there came a long low roll of as, and with it from the avenues leadinto the square came volleys of grape

en nothing was heard awhile but thunder of cannon in that city, rwise silent as a cemetery, when women and children, kneeling betheir holy images, were praying for soldiers they were shooting down in square. And during an interval in cannonade hymn rolled up from the are; for the soldiers were dying with prayers of their childhood upon lips. The cannon thundered for then all was silent. Powder and ted awhile. The cannoneers en-I the quare and recoiled at the sight hose ranks of men mown down like at. From under the dead they pulled a few still breathing victims, able to What shall be done with them, Gene-

shall we put them in the hospital?" Put them under the knout."-Figaro.

#### Days of the Week.

he names of the days of the week are yed from the gods worshipped by the thern nations of Europe. Out of the en days of the week, three of them corpond, in the origin of their names, with Roman calendar: unday (dies Solis) was the day sacred he Sun-Sun's day.

londay (dies Lunæ) sacred to the moon doon's day. desday was sacred to the god Tuisco uisco's day.

Wednesday was sacred to the god Wo--Woden's day. inreday was sacred to the god Thor hor's day.

friday was sacred to the goddess Friga, reya-Friga's day. Saturday (dies Saturni) was sacred to

good Seater-Seater's day. A fiery steed—Horse radish.

# Heekin



Second Series.

Will-Making.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WAY IN WHICH WILLS

SHOULD BE DRAWN-CURIOSI" ES OF WILLS.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Re-

publican says :- The journals of a year

past have mentioned an extraordinary

number of queer or contested wills. Are

people becoming more disposed to draw

their own wills without employing law-

vers? There is no reason why any one

should not draw a will who has a fair busi-

ness-like ability to write out the gifts .-

Common sense suggests that the paper

ought to be headed as a will, and it is not

difficult to learn by inquiry how many

witnesses are required in the particular

State; this, by the way, is the State where

the testator resides (at his death); a will

drawn for a man on a journey should fol-

low the law of the State where he has his

home. Neither bad grammar nor mis-

spelling in the body of a will vitiates it;

if the Judges can understand what the

paper means they will order that done.— Wills having nearly every important word

misspelled and almost destitute of punctu-

ation have been accepted. Maine papers

say that a court has lately taken proof of

a will made in pantomine by a man who

was deaf and dumb, and could not write

or use the manual alphabet. But mis-

takes which obscure the meaning make

trouble. A story last summer was that

Mr. Matthew Vassar, when drawing his

own will, meant to leave \$7,000 to seven

churches-i. e., \$1,000 apiece-but in

copying his rough draft he inadvertently

inserted the word "each," giving the

churches \$7,000 each, or \$49,005 in all .-

The general rule as to mistakes is that if

the will is lucid and intelligible, and can

be carried into effect as it reads, this must

be done; the language cannot be altered

because witnesses say that the testator meant something different from what he

wrote. But if what is written cannot be

performed, the courts will then take proof

Curious conditions are sometimes im-

posed. One testator declared in his will

that if any legatee should attempt to

break it he should be debarred from all

share. Another cut off any heir who

should wear mustaches. Another said

that each legatee must take the pledge

before receiving his share, and should

forfeit a half-years income for every breach

of it. Another left to his family physi-

cian £2,000 if testator should live two

years, or £3,000 if he should live five; but,

unlucky for the doctor, the patient lived

only a week. Whether conditions of this

kind are operative depends on the circum-

stances; if they are lucid and practicable

the courts will enforce them, but many

are so expressed that they amount to

nothing. If you wish that your legatee

should not receive the property unless he

complies with a condition, say so plainly

in the will, and the condition, if not con-

trary to law, will probably be enforced.—

But to make him give back the legacy

because of breaking the condition after it

has been paid may not be so easy. And

do not mention the requests at all in the

will, but write them in a letter separately,

unless you mean that, if they are not

obeyed, the legacy shall be forfeited .-

Bequests which are not peremptory con-

ditions often make trouble. When Heller,

the magician, died, he bequeathed his ap-

paratus to be destroyed. In some ins-

tances a testator has directed that a favor-

ite horse or other pet, should be killed,

"lest it fall into unkind hands." It is

doubtful whether a court would compel

giving one's property; that useful animals

or articles should be destroyed is not for

public benefit. Directions given in a

will as to mode of burial, or for cremation,

are also subjects of the sanitary law of

It is only when one designs to give his

trusts, endowing new institutions, or ty-

ing up property for a future time, a law-

yer's aid may be very needful. Even law-

yers sometimes make mistakes. A New

York lawyer named Rose drew his own

will, leaving about \$2,000,000 to be held

for five years to see whether other givers

would add \$300,000; if they would the

whole should go to endow a "Rose Benifi-

cent Association"; if they would not, then

his money was to go to other charities. -

Now the law does not allow property to

be held in suspense for a definite term of

years; therefore his will was pronounced

void. Some most absurd blunders have

been made by lawyers in drawing wills

for themselves. It is not obligatory to

appoint an executor, but doing so is wise,

and if a testator has enough confidence

in the person named to direct that "he

As respects signing and witnessing,

wills often fail for some informality in

these, especially in New York, where the

form is stricter than in most States. A

story of last summer was that a will was

presented written partly in black pencil,

partly in blue (a will is not void because

in pencil, though ink is far better); about

half was written on one page, and the wit-

nesses signed at the foot; the other half

was written on the other page, and then

came the testator's signature. This ins-

trument was discarded, because the wit-

nesses did not sign at the end of the will.

Common sense ought to tell any one that

any important paper ought to be com-

The New York rule as to signing and

witnessing is that there must be two wit-

nesses; the testator must sign in their

presence, inform them that the paper is

his will (he need not tell them what is in

it), and ask them to witness it; and they

must sign their names and residences at

the end of the will. They usually sign

below a brief memorandum certifying

that these things were done; but the me-

morandum is not strictly essential. Keep

the will, when completed, in a safe place.

In Massachusetts lately a will was contes-

ted because rats had eaten the signature.

Lord St. Leonard's will was lost, and was

established only by the fortunate fact that

his daughter was able to repeat the subs-

"The live man is always to be found

A young man named Onion has lately

"What have you been doing since I

last saw you?" "I've been attending a

A very rich man said: "I worked

like a slave till I was forty years old to make my fortune; and have been watch-

ing it like a detective ever since for my

been ordained as a minister. Whenever

he unfolds himself before his auditors,

he will doubtless move then to tears.

in front" is not intended to apply to

tance of it from memory.

funeral processions.

week after we parted."

lodging, food, and clothes,

pleted before the signatures are affixed.

shall not be required to give security,

this may prove a great convenience.

of what the man meant to write.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Vol. 11---No. 12.

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 Pro-

hibition. 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

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 de-

Let these liquor lovers call us what they

please, we will ultimately succeed. They may

pile on me whatever epithets they choose, I 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 re-

markably strange, in the more than 200,000 church members in North Carolina, we cannot

WHERE BROTHER BRANSON STANDS.

Rev. L. Branson clips the following from the

Ashboro Courier and republishes it in the Spurit

of the Age, "it so nearly coincides with my views

and what I conceive to be the truth." "Prohibi-

The majority against Prohibition last year was

large, but there were 48,000 who voted for it, un-

satisfactory as the proposed measure was, and

their number have not grown less. That ma-jority 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 constantly recruited by whiskey's doings.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

is destined to go also.'

the 25th of February:

ance of power.

vance our cause.

Great evils, and those that were considered invincible in this country, have had to succomb to an enlightened public opinion, and this one

A Greene county crrespondent, "W." of the

Spirit of the Age (Prohibition Organ) writes on

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 li-

cense; 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 bal-

Let us have a convention soon, and putour

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 fair-

ly. 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.

oition Organ of this city,) of the 14th June:

We quote from the Spirit of the Age, (Prohi-

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 senti-

ment of the country is growing and is going to keep on 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-pro.

Lib. or any other sort of a politician ever sat and

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-

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

A correspondent of the same paper and of the

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 mean-

ing of the vote last August. Many thousands

who yoted against that, to them, obnoxious bill,

are not in favor of whiskey domination, by any

If the Republican party had vigorously de-

clared 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

Politicians should remember, as a rule, that,

that class of society who are most susceptible to

There are thousands of solid, quiet men, of both

parties, who cannot be coaxed or driven against

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 ques-tion 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

apt to be the most noisy members.

political conventions; or, if there, they are not

STRICTLY A POLITICAL QUESTION.

And thousands of these quiet, firm, country

oving and order loving men all over the land o

vote for men and measures known to be most

both parties, have determined in the future to

favorable to laws restraining men from propa

gating vice, crime and poverty in the land. This

liquor question is strictly a political question, but we to that party which shall declare in its

PROHIBITION PLATFORM.

In the same paper, same date, we find an ad-

ress "To all Good Templars," from the R. G.

W. S. The annual session of the Right Vi orthy

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

The Platform of 1851 was re-affirmed-total

ABSTINENCE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND PROHIBITION

FOR THE STATE-and the membership through-

out 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.

A VALUABLE LITTLE BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED,

SHORTHAND SIMPLIFIED:

A SYSTEM OF

NOTABLE FOR THE VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF STUDY AND PRACTICE NECES-

SARY FOR ITS COMPLETE

Valuable to the Press, to Professional and

Business men and to Students generally.

Price, postpaid, twenty-five cents.

Raleigh, N. C.

was the following:

such strong convictions as they have on this

party enthusiasm are not the prohibitionists

it in blundering, as it has often done.

tion, he adds, "is gradually gaining ground."

the North Carolina legislature.
R. L. ABERNETHY. elect a majority of temperance members in

whose hands I'm to fall.'

ends upon this move.

#### RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

#### Profanity.

An intimate personal friend of the late Horace Greeley once said, "It is true that he did sonetimes swear, but he could not, in that respect be compared with George Washington. He was an exceedingly profane man." Those who overheard this remark were

surprised, particularly so because the charge came from one so conscientious and well informed. Yet this intelligent and highly estimable gentleman, like others who may cherish a similar opinion of Washington, was greatly mistaken. As most of us from infancy have been taught to revere the "Father of his Country, we present the following facts to correct such an impression in regard to Washington's habits.

In August of the year 1776, Washington issued the following order of the day to the continental troops in New York:-"The general is sorry to be informed that the foolish and profane habit of cursing and swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing in fashion. He hopes that the officers will, by example as well as by influence, check it; and that they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the bessings of heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character abhors and detests

An officer of the revolutionary army, a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, informed the historian Abbott that on one occasion Gen. Washington invited the officers of his staff to dine, and that he was one of the number. At the table one of the guests uttered an oath. Washington immediately dropped his knife and fork, in such a way as to attract the attention of every one at the table. There was a moment's pause, when Washington said sadly, without looking at the culprit, "I thought that I had invited only gentlemen

Some may say, "Oh, well, this was the Washington of mature years, but when he was a young man he was profane." Let us see about that. We are told that in the year 1754, when Washington was but twenty-two years of age, he was commissioned as colonel, and was sent through the wilderness of Virginia, at the head of a regiment of wild frontiersmen, to attack one of the outposts of the French. On this campaign he issued the following

order:-"Colonel Washington has observed that the men of his regiment are very profane and reprobate. He takes this opportunity to inform them of his great displeasure at such practices; and assures them that if they do not leave them off they shall be severely punished. The officers are desired, if they hear any man swear, or make use of an oath or execration, to order the offender twenty-five lashes immediately. without a court martial. For a second offense he shall be more severely punished.' Mr. Abbott has very truthfully said of this order, "It is to be feared that if it were now to be executed, there are some honorable backs which would be very

#### Care of a Piano.

A piano, like any other thing of value, needs good care. No matter how fine an instrument may be when it is new, how brilliant and beautiful its tone, unless well an executor to destroy property because the will so desired. Wills are allowed for cared for and properly tuned it will before many years deseriorate into a com-

Atmospheric changes affect the woodwork and mechanical parts of a piano, consequently the temperature of a room where it is kept should be as even as possible, it should never be allowed to stand near a fire or a register. It should be property outright in simple ways that he kept carefully dusted and always closed at should draw his own will; for complicated night, also through the day when not in

Moths often create sad havoc eating the felt employed about the wires and hammers, and great precaution should be exercised against these destructive household pests. It is much better to use a piano than to have it stored; proper use does not injure but rather improves, drumming and pounding, however, by children is always damaging. A piano should be kept well tuned by a good tuner. "An instrument out of tune is like a man well dressed or ragged, as the case may be. He is the same individual, but he looks as different to the eyes as the piano sound to the ear, according to either of the conditions he

The wood work of a piano is polished to the highest degree. Children should not be allowed to lay their hands on the finished surface, as each time it is touched a print of the fingers will be left. When dusting take a soft feather duster to remove the dust, and then polish with a piece of fine fleecy cotton flannel or a

The ivory keys should never be washed with soap and water. Soap will turn them yellow. A few drops of alcohol on a soft cloth will remove the dirt, taking care, of course, not to allow it to touch

#### About Petroleum

There has been much talk recently of the probable exhaustion of the petroleum supply, and in a paper read at the last meeting of the American institute of min-ing engineers, H. E. Wrigley predicted that most of the wells of New York and Pennsylvania will cease to flow within four years. He said that fifty-four square miles of worked territory have yielded 108,000,000 barrels of oil, and he estimated that but eleven miles of certainly available territory remain, which at the same rate of production would give 22,-000,000 barrels of oil. In addition, there are 370 miles of what he calls uncertain territory, which at the average rate of production for such soil would give 74,000,-000 barrels, making the total supply 96,-000.000. As the average amount used annually is 25,000,000 barrels, Mr. Wrigley thought he had proved that petroleum

must give out sometime in the year 1 86. But since the paper was prepared great excitement has been occasioned in Warren county, Pa., by the discovery of wells almost as remarkable as any known in the early history of the petroleum industry. Three wells in one townships, "646," the Great Unknown and the Mystery, are producing 4000 barrels of oil daily, and workmen are busy sinking wells in all parts of the county. The developments in Warren county are sufficient to overthrow Mr. Wrigley's calculations and to course of free lectures." "A course of free lectures?" "Yes, I was married a justify the expectation that petroleum will not give out until improvements in the electric light and the discovery of other oleaginous supplies have rendered it less necessary to mankind. At present the exportation of petroleum from the

United States brings us about \$40,000,000

a year in foreign goods or money.

#### Fred's Other Country.

Fred came up the steps on the porch toward his mother, trailing his sun bonnet by one string.

One foot dragged after the other, his face was overcast, and altogether he was about as melancholy a little boy as you

"In my country there was an angel always going round with a wheelbarrow filled with cakes and apples and other good things for hungry boys to eat," he sobbed forth.

"Oh, my poor little man, how sad it is! Let mother look if there is not something of that very kind here.' And she put aside her basket with the little apron and bright stockings. Back from the kitchen she came, bringing upon his own plate a slice of lovely, freshbaked brown bread spread with butter

which Betty had just taken from the In his mug there was some of the buttermilk, with the cunning little yellow balls of butter bobbing and dancing merrily

How Fred kissed his mother then! This was his favorite lunch, but he didn't speak until he put the empty mug, upsidedown, over that part of the picture where the greedy brown donkey was for-

ever eating the green grass." Then he said, "I think your little man must be all through; he feels very strong

And Carlo thumped his big tail on the floor, for he, too, enjoyed the feast. Fred always shared with him, as he was the only playmate the little fellow had. "In my other country there were lots and bushels of little boys and girls to play with, mother.'

"But was there a dog like Carlo there little man?" "No, there was no dog like dear Carlo,

nor any beautiful blue sunbonnet." And Carlo had to sit up and wear the precions bonnet for a long, long time. But the day was so warm, and the great bumble-bee sang such a good lullaby, that it was not long before the little head with its golden curls was resting on the dog's back, and the little man and Carlo were both wandering in that "other country," where Fred said he lived before his moth-

#### Found Him Out

er found him.

At a station on one of the railroads leading out of Detroit the train had arrived and departed, the other day, when the station agent, who had been in the place about three weeks, and was looking for a call every hour to come to Detroit and take charge of the line, was approached by a quick, well-dressed man, smoking a cigar, who asked:

"Keep you pretty busy here?" "Yum," was the jerky reply. "Business on the increase?

"Yum,"again.

"Do you run this station?" asked the quiet man, after a turn on the platform. "Noboby else runs it!" growled the agent, "Have you got a patent carcoupler?"

"I was going to tell you to go to thunder with it if you had. Want special freight rates, I suppose."

"No, sir. "I don't give any passes."

"I don't want any." "Waiting for the next train?"

"Not particularly." "Want to charter a car?"

The agent left him on the platform, and entered his office and busied himself for half an hour, when the quiet man looked in on him and asked:

"What's the salary of a position like "That's my business," was the prompt

"What's the income from this station?"

"Ask the baggageman."

"Your name is—, isn't it?"
"Suppose it is?" "Oh, nothing much-only I'm the general manager of this line, and I'd like to exchange cards with you."—Detroit Free Press.

#### A Sermon for Young Men.

lowing advice to the students of that in-

President Porter of Yale gave the fol-

stitution the other day: "Young men, you are architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice-keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of your self. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road. and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink. Don't chew. Don't smoke, Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love God and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

#### Who Wrote It?

Just as the subject of removing Thomas Jefferson's remains from Monticello to Washington is being discussed, the traditional claims to his authorship of the Declaration of Independence are emphatically and roundly challenged. Dr. George H. Moore, a prominent member of the New York historical society, has written and read a paper before that body crediting that document to John Dickinson, a member of the convention and of the Continental Congress

It was not until twenty-five years after Dickinson's death, says Mr. Moore, that his authorship was disputed. The original draft is in his handwriting, and in Jefferson's memoirs, written in 1821, he says that the original draft was written by himself, but Mr. Dickinson, thinking it was too strong, as he still had hope of reconciliation with the mother country, took the paper and rewrote it. He put it into a new form, retaining only the four last paragraphs and half of the preceding one. Mr. Moore declares he is ready to maintain this view against all comers.

A receivig teller-the gossip.

A wild goose chase-" Quil driving." Regular army contractors-sanguin-

ary battles. Three defaulting bank cashiers are just now waiting sentenc. A year or two ago we should have been compelled to say waiting pardon.

## IS PROHIBITION DEAD?

READ AND CIRCULATE.

[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 backdown and give-up, as some seem to think, judging 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 past, it is right now, and will always be right; and, if right, it should be maintained at all haz-

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 battle, 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 vise and fall," last year in North Carolina. We do wonder if the editor meant to convey the idea that the Prohibition movement is dead in the State? If so, he is wofully mistaken. It did not so much as get a "fall," in the 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 Carolina, 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 appeals to the baser passions of men.

The tight last summer was the first effort, as it

were, of a stripling, unused to partizan conflict against a giant skilled in all the arts and tricks of the demagogue. How well it sustained itself in a contest so uneven, the world knows. That man has read history to very little purpose who has not yet learned the fact that revolutions never go backward. And it doos seem to us that a newspaper could not choose a more certain method of forfeiting its claim to prophesy, than by uttering the opinion that prohibition 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 hourly. It will at last win the fight, and the great battle which is to decide the conflict is much nearer at hand than many people are willing to

Another Blast from the Prohibition Organ. Brother Whitaker in his paper of the 30th of March last plainly states the purposes of the Prohibitionists. He says: We are greatly encouraged at what we have

heard and seen lately, as to the future of the temperance 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 systemthe source of almost all the evils which grow out

The people are beginning to understand that 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 the 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 o the curse of Alcohol, take the matter into their hands and manage it for themselves. The Prohibitionists fully recognize and appreciate 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 determined 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 decide 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.

#### 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 Temperance 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 in which 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. I have no political ambition to gratify. But when I find both political parties manœuvering for advantage 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

of Providence, in the mean time, must take care 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 parues 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, dent voter.
Fraternally Yours,
W. T. R. Bell. an independent voter.

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 roth 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 know 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. our legislatures. The great mass of the voting population are dram-drinkers and drunkards;

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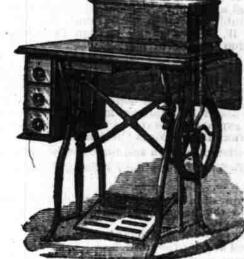
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