

CAMPBELL NEWS.

Mr. Lewis Hanes protests against the action of the Republican State Committee.

T. N. Cooper, President of State Anti-prohibition committee, as reported in Raleigh News-Observer. "The anti-prohibition movement meets with the general approval of the Radical party, and at least fifty per cent. of the Democrats favor it. The active canvass of the State has now begun, and white and colored speakers will be actively engaged. There will be several preachers, among them Mr. Brown, who will deliver addresses in their sections in favor of Anti-prohibition. Other speakers will be Dr. Norment, O. H. Dockery, C. M. Price, J. R. Winston, Dr. York, W. R. Trull, J. T. Respass, Judge Samuel W. White, J. E. O'Hara, James H. Harris.

Mr. H. A. Guder, President of the State Prohibition Association, is reported as follows in the News-Observer: He stated that the prohibition movement was growing in strength every day. The State will be carried by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority. There were fine speakers in the field, such as General Vance, Judge Merrimon, Judges Schenck, Avery, Alberson and Dick, Major J. C. McRae, Rev. J. C. Price, Bishop Hood and others.

State Normal School at Wilson. We have published from time to time extracts from reports of the Normal School at Wilson. This fact shows we have been interested in the progress of the school under Principal Sylvester Hassell. We have received a long report of the proceedings. As we have not published other like proceedings, but only such facts as impressed us as especially important, we can only copy a part of what has been sent. The school began on the 15th of June.

The school was opened on Wednesday, June 15, in the Wilson Collegiate Institute building, and closed Thursday night, July 14th, 1881. The following were the Faculty and officers of the school: Sylvester Hassell, A. M., Superintendent, Lecturer on Science and Teacher of Book-keeping. W. B. McGilvray, A. M., of Richmond, Va., Lecturer on School Management and Methods of Teaching, and Teacher of German and Reading.

M. M. Hargrove, A. M., of Cool Well, Va., Lecturer on History, and Teacher of Latin and French. E. M. Nadel, of Wilson, Lecturer on Arithmetic and Geography, and Teacher of Mathematics, Spelling, and Orthography.

Vaillant de La Croix, formerly of Paris, now of Goldsboro, Teacher of Vocal Music. James H. Raybill, formerly of England, now of Illinois, Teacher of Elocution and Oratory.

James W. Haynes, of Toisnot, distinguished student of the New York Academy of Design, Teacher of Drawing and Penmanship.

Miss Helen M. Loube, of Richmond, Va., Teacher of Arithmetic, Analysis and Calligraphy. Mrs. John A. McDonald and Miss Mary F. McDonald, of Raleigh, Teachers of the Model Class.

Mrs. John A. McDonald, Teacher of Phonics. E. M. Nadel, Secretary.

Prof. Hassell delivered seven lectures, six of which were illustrated. Prof. McGilvray delivered a lecture each day on School Management or the Methods of Teaching, and he taught classes in English on alternate days.

Prof. Hargrove delivered six lectures on History, and taught classes in Latin and French each day. Prof. Nadel delivered six lectures on Geography, and a lecture on Arithmetic each day, and taught each day classes in Spelling and Orthography.

(The Star has published notices of nearly all of the lectures already.) There were in attendance 154 pupils; 73 males, 81 females, and 30 members of the Model Class.

The school has been a success from the beginning to the end. The instructors did their work faithfully, and those in attendance manifested an uncommon eagerness to learn.

Was it Not Unwise? D. G. Newley in Greensboro Patriot. Was it not unwise to attempt to thrust Prohibition upon the people of the State? Great reforms are never accomplished through sudden impulse. The minds of the people must undergo a gradual process of preparation. To prepare the people of North Carolina for a Prohibition law—especially such a law as is now offered us—would perhaps require the labor of years. A heated canvass of a few weeks or months, characterized by an unlimited amount of bitter crimination, with or without an occasional instance of recrimination, is not the canvass to be crowned with favorable results. It does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell that the very canvass now in progress will result in such damage to the cause of temperance as cannot be repaired in a dozen years, and that in less than one-fourth of this time the very men (the moderate men) who are now denounced as "apologists for drunkenness," will be universally regarded as the best temperance men in the State.

Is it not astonishing, Mr. Editor, that this enlightened and Christian land—the land of liberty and boasted equality—there are men, claiming to be our best men, who, in their mad zeal for a favorite enactment, have so far forgotten their duties to God and society as to manifest a determination to tyrannize over the liberties and consciences of a portion of their fellow-men?

charge this as morally true, and, without specifying, refer the people for proof to the "thousand-and-one" utterances in Prohibition prints and elsewhere during the last few months.

The Great Off-Year Question.

Washington Post, June 29.

That the temperance use of intoxicating drinks is a prolific source of evil in all lands is an undeniable fact. That it is responsible for a vast amount of poverty, crime and various types of suffering, mental and physical, cannot be questioned. So great is this evil that there is no excuse for magnifying it, as many of its indiscreet assailants are in the habit of doing. Rum has sin enough on its head, without being loaded down with crimes of which it is guiltless.

The statistics which are "cooked" to condemn temperance—a vice which furnishes its own condemnation—are generally a mass of absurdities. They err in attributing to ardent spirits all the crimes committed by men who use strong drinks, and they are not less illogical in holding temperance responsible for poverty and pauperism in thousands of cases where it is but an incident, not the cause of misfortune.

The reformers who get up these startling arrays of figures ascertain, as nearly as they can, how many criminals out of a given number have been accustomed to use ardent spirits. If they find, for instance, that ninety out of a hundred criminals have been used to strong beverages, they put forth the statement that ninety per cent. of the crimes which afflict society are caused by temperance.

The same loose process of rationalization if followed in regard to pauperism, and we are confidently assured that but for dram-drinking nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism which society is called to provide for would not exist; that, but for alcohol, we would be close on to the millennial period.

All good citizens of all parties agree on this: That temperance is a gigantic evil which should be ameliorated by all proper means. But there is great disagreement among the friends of temperance as to what methods ought to be adopted to promote the desired reform.

As this is a sort of off-year in politics, when great and exciting national questions are not demanding public attention, the Prohibitionists are, as is usual on such occasions, coming to the front in States where elections are pending. They are promulgating platforms and putting tickets in the field.

Among this school of radical reformers there are many honest and true men. They believe in Prohibition, despite the fact that it has failed in every State that has given it a trial. They will not admit the results of experience, but insist on doing over and over again that which has been repeatedly proven to be utterly impracticable.

Thirty years ago Neal Dow—one of the most sincere of our reformers of any age, and a man of great natural endowments—led a crusade against rum in Maine. Hundreds of liquor sellers were sent to jail. Hundreds of barrels of rum were seized and destroyed. But a reaction soon followed, and liquor has been sold, openly and freely, in Maine, during almost all the years since the war began. The same experiment was tried in many other States, and the same results followed.

Prohibition does not prohibit. There is nothing that men so like to do as the thing they are told they shall not do. An attempt to prevent the use of liquor induces men to use it the more. This is human nature. All men resent interference with their private matters. Every man believes himself capable of acting as door-keeper for his own mouth, and deciding what shall go into that orifice.

It is possible to regulate the liquor traffic, to surround it by wholesome restrictions, and by such methods to strip it of much of its evil influence. This has been accomplished in numerous communities, and is possible in any part of the United States.

It is possible, too, to educate the youth of the country so that they will fully understand the temperance question in all its aspects—not by a false array of absurd deductions from assumed premises, but by an honest presentation of truths, showing the effects of alcohol, improperly used, on the physical, moral and social condition of its victims.

Although the Hebrews could not make bricks for the Egyptians without straw, yet in this country we can put up a neat fire-proof chimney without bricks in a few hours. You can examine the drawing in another column.

Bakersville Mountain Voice: A big squall from Roan 1. The first child ever born on Roan Mountain—the highest child ever born east of the Rocky Mountains. Mine host, Major L. B. Searle, proprietor of the Clondland Hotel, in the happy father, and it is a fine, healthy, beautiful, bouncing boy.

NEVER FAILS.—No instance of a failure on record when Simmons Liver Regulator has been properly taken. It removes biliousness, cures dyspepsia, constipation and sick headache, strengthens the kidneys and gently assists Nature.

AGENTS AND CARRIAGES make from \$25 to \$50 PER WEEK selling for \$2.50. RIDE OUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."—In that the Commonwealth District Court, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Commonwealth, the court has ruled that the best policy is to be honest.

A HAPPY HIT.—A fortunate young red-haired farmer, named Alexander B. McGilvray, of Somerville, has just won the grand prize of the Louisiana State Lottery. He immediately collected his money from R. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, and returned home.

"STILL WATER RUNS DEEP."—On 18th inst. the 24th drawing of the Commonwealth District Court, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Commonwealth, the court has ruled that the best policy is to be honest.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 14, 6 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 30 cents per gallon bid, but later in the day sales were effected of 500 casks at 29 1/2 cents, closing firm.

ROBIN.—The market was dull at \$1.75 for Strained and firm at \$1.80 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 200 bbls Strained at \$1.74 per bbl. Good Strained is wanted at quotations.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at \$2.65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, but no sales reported. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cents # lb.
Good Ordinary..... 8 " "
Strict Good Ordinary..... 9 " "
Low Middling..... 9 1/2 " "
Middling..... 10 " "
Good Middling..... 10 1/2 " "

PEANUTS.—Market firm, with sales on a basis of 35¢/40 cents for shelling stock, 55 cents for Ordinary, 65 cents for Prime, 75 cents for Extra Prime, and 85¢/90 cents for Fancy.

CORN.—Market firm at 64 cents in bulk, 67¢/68 cents in bags, and 72¢/75 cents per bushel from store.

STAR OFFICE, July 15, 6 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—We hear of a sale of 25 casks at 40 cents per gallon, closing firm at 39 1/2 cents bid.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.74 for Strained and \$1.80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at \$2.65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¢ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cents # lb.
Good Ordinary..... 8 " "
Strict Good Ordinary..... 9 " "
Low Middling..... 9 1/2 " "
Middling..... 10 " "
Good Middling..... 10 1/2 " "

PEANUTS.—Market firm, with sales on a basis of 35¢/40 cents for shelling stock, 55 cents for Ordinary, 65 cents for Prime, 75 cents for Extra Prime, and 85¢/90 cents for Fancy.

CORN.—Market firm at 64 cents in bulk, 67¢/68 cents in bags, and 72¢/75 cents per bushel from store.

STAR OFFICE, July 18, 6 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 50 casks at 39 1/2 and 500 do at 40 cents per gallon, closing firm at the latter figure.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.75 for Strained and \$1.80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at \$2.65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 30 bales on a basis of 10¢ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cents # lb.
Good Ordinary..... 8 " "
Strict Good Ordinary..... 9 " "
Low Middling..... 9 1/2 " "
Middling..... 10 " "
Good Middling..... 10 1/2 " "

PEANUTS.—Market firm, with sales on a basis of 35¢/40 cents for shelling stock, 55 cents for Ordinary, 65 cents for Prime, 75 cents for Extra Prime, and 85¢/90 cents for Fancy.

CORN.—Market firm at 64 cents in bulk, 67¢/68 cents in bags, and 72¢/75 cents per bushel from store.

STAR OFFICE, July 19, 6 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 130 casks at 41 cents per gallon, closing quiet at that price.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.75 for Strained and \$1.80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at \$2.65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with rumored sales at better figures.

COTTON.—The market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¢ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

STAR OFFICE, July 20, 6 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 41¢ cents, and later in the day 600 casks changed hands at 40 cents per gallon, closing quiet and steady.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.75 for Strained and \$1.80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at \$2.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, an advance of 10¢ cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at \$2.80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10¢ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2 cents # lb.
Good Ordinary..... 8 " "
Strict Good Ordinary..... 9 " "
Low Middling..... 9 1/2 " "
Middling..... 10 " "
Good Middling..... 10 1/2 " "

PEANUTS.—We hear of sales on a basis of 35¢/40 cents for shelling stock, 60 cents for Ordinary, 70 cents for Prime, 80 cents for Extra Prime, 90¢/95 cents for Fancy, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports for all but shelling stock. Market firm.

CORN.—Market firm at 64 cents in bulk, 67¢/68 cents in bags, and 72¢/75 cents per bushel from store.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

For the week ending July 18th, 1881.

Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude.

144 2,374 6,559 1,109 2,065

From July 12th to July 19th, 1880.

Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude.

48 3,096 7,965 197 2,260

For the week ending July 18th, 1881.

Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude.

Domestic, 149 764 299 1,123 10

Foreign, 000 000 0,595 000 00

Total, 149 764 6,557 1,133 10

From July 12th to July 18th, 1880.

Cotton, Spirits, Rosin, Tar, Crude.

Domestic, 161 265 65 936 28

Foreign, 000 000 00 000 00

Total, 161 265 65 936 28

Stocks.

Ashore and Afloat July 18, 1881.

Ashore.

Afloat.

Total.

July 12, 1880.

July 19, 1880.

Exports for the week.