

THE VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA WILL, ON NEXT THURSDAY, DECIDE WHETHER THEY WILL PROTECT OR PRODUCE THE GREATEST EVIL OF THE DAY. HOW CAN ANY MAN PROFESSING TO BE A CHRISTIAN HESITATE AS TO HIS DUTY?

THE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION became very critical on last Saturday, and greatly alarmed the attending physicians. He had up to that time been gradually convalescing, and this sudden relapse sent a thrill of terror throughout the country. A most skillful surgical operation was performed on him, which at once relieved him, and he soon began to improve, and his symptoms are now pronounced favorable, although of course he is not out of danger.

IN A CONTEST WHERE THE MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL ARE arrayed on one side, AND THE BUM-SELLERS ON THE OTHER, WHERE OUGHT A CHRISTIAN TO STAND?

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCK is at last broken, and Conkling has met with an inglorious defeat. On last Friday the New York Legislature elected Elbridge G. Lapham as Conkling's successor. This contest has been very protracted and disgraceful, and was one in which democrats felt little interest, it being a "family fight" among our republican friends. Lapham has been a republican congressman for the past six years, but has no national reputation, and neither he nor Miller will reflect much honor upon the great State of New York. Pride has had its fall in the defeat of Conkling, and he will receive but little sympathy.

CAN A MAN CONSISTENTLY PRAY, "LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION," AND THEN VOTE TO LICENSE Grog SHOPS TO TEMPT HIM AND HIS NEIGHBORS?

SITTING BELL has at last surrendered, and with the remnant of his band of savage warriors, is in the custody of the United States troops. He will be known in history as one of the most remarkable Indian Chiefs ever known in America. His massacre—total annihilation—of General Custer's command in June, 1876, is without parallel in our Indian wars. Since that event he has been a fugitive in Canada, and his followers have gradually deserted him until only about two hundred—including women and children—now adhere to his fallen fortunes.

IS IT RIGHT FOR A GOVERNMENT TO LICENSE MEN TO INSURE AND DESTROY THEIR FELLOW MEN?

THE ISSUE.

The purpose, for which the election is to be held next Thursday, is "to take the sense of the electors of this State upon the question of prohibition." This is the language of the law that orders the election, and the law further says, "those desiring prohibition shall vote a printed or written ticket with the words 'For Prohibition' or it those opposed to prohibition shall vote a written or printed ticket with the words, 'Against Prohibition' on it." The question presented then is, are you in favor of prohibition? It is not, whether you are in favor of any particular prohibitory law.

The Legislature, at its late session, was urged and petitioned by many thousand persons to enact an absolute prohibitory law, but that body very properly thought no law could be enforced if public opinion was opposed to it, and unless public opinion in North Carolina was in favor of prohibition any prohibitory law that might be passed, would remain a dead letter on our statute book. The Legislature therefore, in order to ascertain the sentiment of our people upon the question of prohibition in general, have ordered this election to be held. The bill that has been passed becomes a law of the land on the first day of next October, and (according to section 6 of the bill) "on and after that day it shall have full force and effect." But if, at the election to be held next Thursday, it is ascertained that a majority of the votes cast are "Against Prohibition," then no person is to be punished for any violation of the law, for it would be useless to attempt to enforce any law when public sentiment is opposed to it. The question is simply this, are you for or against prohibition? We may therefore ask, what is meant by "prohibition"? We contend that it means this, viz: the people at the polls prohibiting or forbidding the further legalizing of the liquor traffic, forbidding the further granting of licenses to establish grog-shops, and forbidding the further protection by law of an evil that does more mischief to our people than war, famine and pestilence combined.

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PROTECTING OR PROHIBITING THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUOR?

Prohibition and Politics.

From the Greensboro North Star, an anti-Prohibition Republican paper, we copy the following sensible editorial which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers: "Some of the Democratic journals look upon Prohibition as a scheme originally gotten up by the Republican party to distract and disintegrate the Democratic party. We wish this and some direct prognostications floating about were true. To us the political outlook is anything but cheerful for the Republicans, either in this State or the Nation. Prohibition has brought as much discord to the Republican ranks as it has to the Democrats. Leading Republicans favor it, and the fact that they rebel against what is claimed to be the action of the Republican State Committee shows a breach in our party which cannot well be healed. Among the Prohibition leaders are Republicans who were in at the birth of the party, and who nourished and protected it in the dark days of reconstruction and Ku Klux rule, when many of the loud-mouthed would-be leaders of to-day were seeking its life. We look with great concern on any circumstances which place in a hostile position such men as Judges Wade, Dick, Russell, Henry, Seymour, Buxton, McJ. Smith, Gov. Holden, David A. Jenkins, Mr. Ball, Sheriff Manning, Congressman Hubbs, C. L. Ike Young, Judge W. A. Moore, and many others. When these fathers of the party see fit to denounce our organization we think the end has come. Without them and their aid our party in this State will be buried out of sight. The time has come for reasonable discussion about the dangers which beset us.

We regret that many of our leaders seem indifferent about success in the State. The question of Federal office seems to be uppermost, and the strength of the party in the State is lost sight of. We hope in the near future there will be a change in the temper of our leaders. As we stand to-day the Democrats have nothing to fear in North Carolina. After the 4th of August we can tell what the positive Prohibition vote is in the State, and in what counties it is strong. Then political aspirants can figure. We presume the Prohibitionists will not form into a State organization, but be content to keep strong county organizations, and vote for temperance men, no matter on what ticket they may be. In this way they can control the legislature, elect State officers and members of Congress. The result of this will be that the temperance people will control the offices, and let politics go.

The Republican or any other party that makes the temperance question a party question will go under in this or any other State. Demagogues and political weather-cocks in our opinion make a grave mistake when they conclude that Anti-Prohibition is the popular side—the side that will win in an election of candidates. They will surely be left hung on a bush somewhere during the races. The vote of the Prohibition people in nearly every county in this State will be necessary to elect. The Prohibitionists are earnest, cool, courageous, and fully equal to the task of taking care of their interest in any contest. We predict they will have the balance of power in this State and will use it in such a way as to secure the advantage for their cause. Our political parties mistake the strength and endurance of an organization composed of the best blood and ability of both. It will be managed in such a way as to break up the partisan features of both our great political parties."

A Few Questions.

Are grog shops as now regulated beneficial to the country? Do they promote the material interests of the State? Do they improve the moral tone of those communities in which they are established? Do they add to the honor and morality of the community? Are they promoters of peace and good order in society? Is the liquor traffic the hand-maid of religion, virtue and intelligence? Is it an elevating and ennobling business? If so, it should be fostered and protected and the present high taxes removed. If it is right it should be encouraged by all Christians and patriots, instead of being put under such heavy restrictions. If the liquor traffic is wrong, should the State sanction the wrong for the sake of gain? Let patriots and Christians look these questions square in the face, and with a solemn sense of responsibility to God and the country, say on which side they will take their stand. Will they vote to continue the present grog shop system, or will they vote to blot it from the statutes of the State? Under which banner would you be proud to stand on the first Thursday in August?

Immigration Increasing.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the total number of immigrants arrived at the customs district of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minneapolis, New B.ford, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco was 660,239, as against 451,902 arrived at the same districts during the preceding fiscal year. The total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1880, was 457,257. It is estimated that the total immigration into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1881, amounted to about 668,000 persons, indicating a larger immigration than during any preceding year in the history of the country.

Our European Letter.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 12, '81.

My Dear Record: My last letter was written on the bosom of the great ocean while we were eagerly expecting the sight of land. Since then I have visited places that I know it would greatly delight you all to see. The glimpse—it was only a glimpse—of Ireland was most charming and we felt strongly attracted to take this beautiful island in our tour. We touched at Moyile, the port of Londonderry, on the north coast. Macaulay gives a most vivid description of the siege of this place by James II after the Revolution. After leaving Moyile we passed the Giant's Causeway, a volcanic formation. The pictures you have seen of it are quite accurate. Although we passed it during the twilight the outlines were very clearly marked. The next morning we sailed up the Clyde in a fog, which entirely hid the scenery for several miles. When the fog lifted, it disclosed a lovely country. Along the banks of the river—which by the way, is not as wide as Rocky River, and has been made fit for navigation by dredging—there are beautiful meadows and parks, here and there the country seat of some wealthy family, and picturesque villages. From the rear lofty hills frown upon the valley. The hills of Scotland differ from the hills of North Carolina in this, they are generally treeless and covered with green grass and heather; this softens their appearance very much. We passed Dunbarton Rock and Ruins. The rock rises precipitately from the river to the height of 260 feet, and is crowned by the ruins of an old castle. St. Patrick, the guardian saint of Ireland was born near this place. We reached Glasgow at 8 1/2 in the morning. I was much surprised at the size and magnificence of this city. The ground on which it is built, is very undulating, affording many places for fine views of the city. The dwellings are very compactly built; and some of them are very handsome. This city is the greatest ship-building port in the world; I counted fifty ships in the quays of building in the sail up the Clyde. Owing to the damp climate the smoke of the furnaces often falls upon the city requiring the gas in the streets to be lighted and rendering it impossible to see any object three rods from you. This did not rained one day. I visited the Cathedral, where Rob Roy appeared to Francis O-baldistone and warned him of his danger. The building is very handsome, and has many magnificent stained windows. The four most handsome ones were presented by the Queen as a memorial of the Prince Consort. The Cathedral was founded by Bishop Joceline in the 12th Century. I visited the University Park, George's Square, where are several handsome monuments, and spent the remainder of the time in wandering about the streets looking at everything I could. We left Glasgow Friday afternoon for the Highlands, taking the train to Balloch, a little town, at the extremity of Loch Lomond, then walking up the Loch. I would fail were I to attempt a description of the scenery of this lake. Your liveliest imagination could not picture the wonderful beauty of the scene. The lake is studded with beautiful emerald isles—called in the natives; from its shores rise mountains celebrated in poetry and romance. We passed Rosslin House, mentioned in "Lady of the Lake," now the property of Sir James Colquhoun. The park is open to tourists, so we sauntered through it. It was the first park we had ever been in, so you can imagine our curiosity and the many associations that came flooding to our memory. From the gate there is a drive of two miles along the loch to the residence leading through most beautiful grounds. We routed hares, pheasants and quails. Back of the present residence which looks new, are the ruins of the old residence. We spent the night at Luss, a village picturesquely situated on the loch.

The next morning we walked to Inverberg and took the ferry across the loch, when we began the ascent of Benlomond. Fortunately the morning was rather clear, so we obtained a fine view from the summit. The mountain is not as high as many in North Carolina, nor in Scotland itself, but from its summit you obtain a splendid view of Loch Lomond and many lochs and mountains around. In descending we took a different route, but had occasion to regret it before we had gone very far, for we lost all sign of the path and had to scramble down some very precipitous cliffs. On the mountain we met a hundred or more students of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow in search of botanical specimens. As Mr. Sawyer would say, we kept ourselves to ourselves, and they kept themselves to themselves. It is a custom for the students of these Universities to make this excursion annually. We spent Saturday night and Sunday at Ardara Hotel, near the head of the loch. Sunday morning we walked three miles to Glenallock Falls. These falls cannot be compared to the falls in North Carolina; they may seem grand to an Englishman, but they are insignificant. There is a picturesque beauty surrounding them, and it was pleasant to muse sitting on an immense rock in the river. Monday morning we found it raining, yet we determined to make our day's walk. We took the steamer to Inversaid, on the opposite side of the loch from us, passing Rob Roy's cave, and began our walk to Loch Katrine. At Inversaid Falls we stood on the bridge where the scene of Burns' "Highland Mary" is laid. The country from Loch Lomond to Loch Katrine is as pretty as poet could desire. You pass "lake and mountain." I was thinking of Rob Roy and Lady of

the Lake most of the walk. I find that Rob Roy is very fondly remembered in this country; many relics of him are to be seen.

We took the steamer at the Stronachlachter Hotel for the Trossachs, passing Benlu, Benvenue, Eilon's Isle and the Gabbins' Cave. The scenery around Loch Katrine is more imposing and more beautiful than that of Lomond. I send you a little flower which I plucked not very far from the place where James Fitz James lost his gallant gray. After leaving the steamer we walked by Lochs Achray and Venacher to Cullander. We passed Cullinstogle Ford where Rhoderick Dhu pledged his honor to conduct James Fitz James and where the duel took place. At Cullander we took the train for Edinburgh where we arrived last night. I would like to have remained in the Highlands much longer, but the fares at the hotels were too exorbitant for my means. They are much cheaper here.

This morning we visited Cotton Hill, and the Nelson monument on it. The hotel at which I am stopping is situated on the finest street in the city, Prince's street. As I write I can look out of the window and see the Scott monument, which is said to be the finest monument in the world; and the Prince's street gardens. They are called gardens here, but we would call them a park. We also went to see the Holyrood Palace, the scene of many stirring events. We were shown the Art Gallery, containing portraits of all the Kings of Scotland, and the room in which the young pretender, Charles Edward held his receptions and balls; also Lord Darnley's apartments, in which were articles of furniture used by him; then Queen Mary's apartments. Her bed and furniture are still preserved. I saw the room in which her French secretary Rizzio was killed, and the stains of his blood still on the threshold. We were shown also, Holyrood Abbey, now in ruins, built in the twelfth century. The architecture gives evidence of great richness. In the Abbey are the remains of Darnley, and several of the Kings of Scotland. The marble on which Queen Mary knelt at her marriage with Darnley, is still preserved.

To-morrow we extend our explorations. We may remain two days more in this city, when we begin our journey towards London. J. S. M.

A Postal Convenience.

Postmaster General James has hit upon a plan of facilitating the transmission through the mails at a cheap rate of small sums of money. The new device is an improvement upon the system of postal orders recently adopted by the English postal authorities. The improvement consists of three columns of figures, one to represent dollars, the second tens and the third units. Two denominations of these orders are to be issued—one for all sums within \$2.50, and the other for all sums within \$5. The \$5 order has four figures and a cipher in the dollar column, and all the numerals in each of the other columns. The postmaster selling the order will designate the amount to be drawn by punching the figures in the respective columns. The order will be payable to bearer, and the postoffice will not be responsible for their safe delivery any more than for fractional currency, for which they are intended as a substitute. Both sets of orders are intended to be printed on bank-note paper, to be finely engraved, and other precautions taken against counterfeiting. It is expected that the department will be able to sell them at from 2 to 3 cents for a \$2.50 order and from 4 to 5 cents for a \$5 order. The postmaster will enter the amount of the order in writing on a stub, which will be the only check the department will need, and contain only the amount of the order, the date of issue and the name of the office upon which the order is drawn. This will do away with a great deal of clerical labor, since the names of the remitter and payee will not be entered at all in the records as is done in money order transactions, nor will any advertisements be issued. In order to prevent the use of postal orders as currency, they are to be redeemable only for three months after date of issue.

Polygamy's Recruits

Those who visited the depot last evening and witnessed the arrival of the 740 Mormons who recently arrived from Europe will never forget the scene. About eight o'clock two trains of nine cars each, making in all eighteen cars of moving humanity, stopped for half an hour. The men were the most ill formed, ill shaped specimens that the writer ever looked upon. There was no appearance whatever of intelligence in the men, and they belong, without doubt, to the lowest class of humanity. The woman were deformed, homely and unintelligent also, and the children, were terribly misshapen. The heads of many have grown to enormous size, the limbs are crooked and there were a large number of dwarfs. The entire 740 were of low stature and had no spare flesh. They were packed together in the emigrant cars and seemed to have no sense whatever of decency.

A Long Sleep.

Last summer Mr. H. F. Osborne bought a pair of prairie-dogs in Colorado, and took them to his home in Newark, N. J. In December he decided to give them their customary winter sleep under the ground. He had a deep hole excavated in his garden, and placing the dogs therein in a box with a piece of carpet for bedding, he shoveled in the earth until the box was buried several feet. In April the box was dug up, and the dogs were found close together in a sound sleep. They were taken into the house, and quickly regained consciousness. They played together, and seemed to be well and strong.

State News.

Greensboro Battle Ground: R. Y. Kirkman, of Yadkin county, had a mule to die of hydrophobia a few days ago.

Charlotte Democrat: Mr. W. Harvey Walker of this county, and Dr. J. T. Miller of Shelby, this week paid their thirtieth year's subscription for the Charlotte Democrat.

Anson Times: One thousand tons of commercial fertilizers were delivered from the Wadesboro depot of the Carolina Central Railway during the past winter.

Winston Leader: Miss Mariah Nail, the smallest woman in this country, is on a visit to Winston. She lives in Mocksville. She is 30 years old, 28 inches high and weighs 50 pounds.

Wilson Advance: On Friday night, during the storm, Gas. McKinney, colored, living near this city, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His dog and some chickens which were near him shared the same fate.

Lenoir Topic: We learn that an organized band of robbers has been operating in Alexander. Robberies have been of frequent occurrence, and persons living in the southern and western section of the county feared to leave their houses unguarded, even in the daytime.

Greensboro Patriot: After the passenger train from Richmond had passed Reidsville last Monday morning some persons who were concealed in the bushes fired at the train, one bullet going through the window of the baggage car and passing near the head of the baggage master.

Montgomery Star: Taking into consideration the number of inhabitants, Troy has more children between the ages of one and twelve years than any town in the State. If anybody doubts this we will make out the report.

Wilmington Star: During the prevalence of the severe thunder storm on Sunday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Powell, of Clarkton, Bladen county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She held an infant in her arms at the time, which is reported to have escaped unharmed.

Kinston Journal: Billy Hyman brought us a curiosity on Tuesday morning in the shape of a small egg enclosed by a larger one. The outer egg was very large for a hen egg, and contained a perfect yolk and white as any other egg, and had in addition another perfect egg, with hard shell, about the size of a small guinea egg.

Raleigh Advocate: We spent five days in Elizabethtown, N. C., last week, where they have had prohibition since last April. During the five days we did not see a drunken man, we did not hear a single oath. We were told by the best men in the place that before they had prohibition a drunken man on the streets was an everyday occurrence. Prohibition has done wonders for that place. And yet some intelligent gentlemen profess to believe that prohibition is a failure.

Moore Gazette: On Friday night, 8 1/2 inst., the dwelling house of Anderson Campbell, Esq., at Bine's Crossing, took fire at about 9 o'clock, while himself and family were asleep. He being very tired, slept soundly until he was aroused by the screams of his little boy outside the door. The father, very much excited, ran out of the door, and then ran back to rescue his little daughter from the flames. They just did make their escape when the roof fell in.

Wilmington Star: A little child of Jack Moore, colored, living in the neighborhood of Eleventh and Princess streets, aged about two years, got hold of a can of concentrated lye a few days ago and drank a small quantity of the contents, from the effects of which it has since been suffering intensely and threatened with death, but at last accounts it was thought to be a little easier. The lips of the little sufferer are fairly eaten into sores.

Franklin Times: Mr. H. W. Perry, a very responsible and industrious gentleman, who lives about 5 miles from town, informs us that about 7 years ago he had a large white oak tree, that stood in his yard, cut down. The stump of the tree, which is 2 feet high, has stood there ever since.

A few days ago, Mr. H. in some way knocked off a piece of bark from the stump, and to his great surprise found that it was perfectly green from the ground to about 2 inches of the top. Will some "knowing" persons tell us how to account for this?

Newbern Net Shell: It does seem that some human beings, like cats, "have nine lives." More than one month ago, Henry Smith, a colored lad living in this city, fell from the cross-trees to the deck of a schooner and was terribly crushed. His jaw was smashed almost to a jelly, his thigh was broken, his arm broken in two places and he received internal injuries that caused him to vomit over a gallon of blood—at least this was the information we received from his mother and other parties at his bedside. Of course he was not expected to recover. It was the universal belief that he could not live to see the sun shine again. Everbody was mistaken, however, for Henry still lives, has been rapidly improving of late and it is thought he will soon be out.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—Press.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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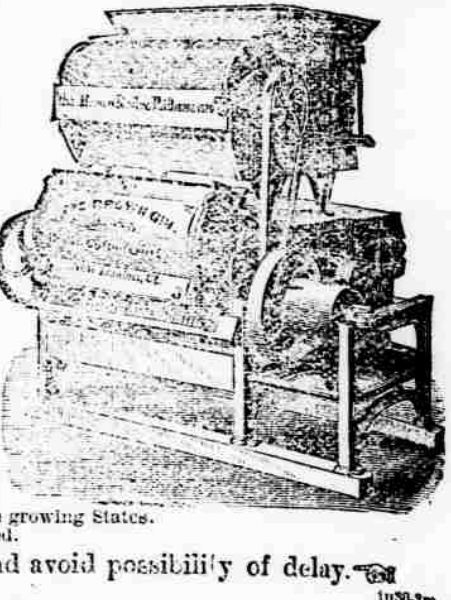
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