

Battle Ground.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

As there seems to be some doubt in some quarters as to the membership of the State central Prohibition committee, we print the following correct list of their names:

H. A. Gudge, Madison, chairman; Judge E. G. Beede, Dr. J. E. Skinner, Prof. W. O. Kerr, E. R. Dumps, John A. McDonald, Judge J. W. Albers, Rev. G. S. Smith, N. B. Broughton, Rev. H. M. Tupper and Rev. F. L. Reid, Raleigh; A. E. Merwin, Chatham; John H. Williamson, Franklin; W. C. Carr, Randolph; W. S. Ball, Guilford; Ephraim Lee, Tyrrell; W. A. Montgomery, Warren; E. S. Dudley, Craven; S. H. Smith, New Hanover; W. C. Hankin, Cumberland; Gen. R. D. Johnson, Mecklenburg; D. A. Jenkins, Gaston; W. B. Glenn, Forsyth; J. W. Bowman, Mitchell; James Perkins, Buncombe.

Permanent Organization of the Guilford County Prohibition Association.

Chairman—Jesse H. Lindsay.
Secretaries—Jas. W. Albright, R. E. Caldwell, F. S. Blair.
Central Campaign Committee—Jesse H. Lindsay, Wm. S. Ball, R. E. Caldwell, James Dean, W. H. Hill, Harmon Uthman.

TOWNSHIP CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Rock Creek—Levi Barnhart, G. W. Clapp.
Green—O. J. S. Patterson, James W. Weatherly.
Madison—Jesse Thacker.
Jefferson—P. Whittington, D. W. Forbis.
Chatham—W. G. Gilmer, Thomas Greeson, N. D. Woody and Jonathan Causey.
Montgomery—D. G. Schofield.
Gilmer—W. S. Moore, W. A. Coe, James Dean, J. E. Hughes, John A. Young, J. D. White.
Forsyth—James W. Weatherly, Geo. Patterson, Oester—M. V. Hobbs.
Northwest—A. C. Wray, J. Van Lindsey, Orpheus McAdoo, J. W. Albright, H. C. Worsh, Harmon Uthman.
Sumner—W. S. Coffin, Dr. A. T. Mills.
Brace—F. S. Blair, J. Lee Ogburn.
Friendship—W. S. Bagdale, J. M. Weatherly.
Jameson—J. S. Bagdale, J. M. Weatherly.
Oak Ridge—Jesse Benbow, James Bowling.
Deep River—T. C. Starbuck, Dr. N. Mendenhall.
High Point—A. A. Barker, W. H. Snow, J. C. Campbell.

For the campaign only 35 cents.

W. S. Ball's Appointments.

Silver Creek, Burke Co., July 16
Newton, Catawba Co., July 17
Hickory, Tuesday night, July 19
Coddie Creek, Thursday, July 21
Morganton, Saturday, July 23
Hendersonville, Saturday, July 30

Bishop J. W. Hood's Appointments.

Bishop J. W. Hood, of the African M. E. Church, will address the people on Prohibition at the following times and places:

Raleigh, Wednesday night, July 13.
Greensboro, Thursday " " 14.
Reidsville, Friday, 11 a. m., " 15.
Winston, Saturday, 3 p. m., " 16.
Bethania, Forsyth Co., Sunday night " 17.
Double Springs, " Monday, 3 p. m. " 18.
Clementsville, Tuesday 3 p. m. " 19.
New Zion, Davie Co., Wed., 11 a. m. " 20.
Mocksville, " Thur., 11 a. m. " 21.
Siloam, Iredell Co., Friday, 11 a. m. " 22.
Statesville, " " night " 23.
Morganton, Saturday, 12 p. m. " 24.
Pineview, Mecklenburg Co., " 4 p. m. " 25.
Weeping Willow, " Tues., 11 a. m. " 26.
Fayetteville, Saturday, 11 a. m., " 30.
Hickory Grove, Monday 11 a. m., Aug. 1.

Public Speaking.

Hon. A. C. Avery and others will address the people of Burke county in favor of Prohibition at appointed times and places.
Hon. David Schenck, Hon. E. P. Dick, W. S. Ball, and Rev. J. W. Hood, colored, will speak at Morganton on Saturday, July 23.—[Morganton Blade.

A Prohibition meeting will be held at Lewisville, Forsyth county, on Thursday the 14th. Prominent speakers are expected to be present and all are invited to attend.

Grand Prohibition Rally and Temperance Pic-Nic, at Asheboro, Randolph county, on Wednesday the 20th of July. Luther Benson the great Temperance Orator will be present and address the people; everybody invited to attend.—ladies especially.

If you are undecided how you will vote, and are a married man, ask your wife's advice. She will tell you whether your drinking the vile stuff is a benefit to her and your children. You have their interests at stake; think of that!

Three cents will buy a loaf of bread, which will appease the hunger of the drunkard's starving child. Five cents will buy a glass of beer, which increases the drunkard's thirst. Which investment pays the best?

You will pay hundreds of dollars for your own life insurance, and now some of you are refusing to vote for a measure that will save hundreds of unfortunates from a drunkard's death, and instead of taking money out of your pockets it will put money in his. Turn this over in your mind!

Tickets, tickets, tickets. Is it not time that something was being done about printing and distributing tickets? The time draws near when the election will take place. We are prepared to print tickets upon any substantial order. Will the county campaign committees look to this?

We invite attention to the letter of Jonathan Cox, published in another column. A great deal has been said about Prohibition in Northampton county, but Mr. Cox presents new testimony, based upon his observation when a resident there; and his experience since, as he has been engaged in the sale of fruit trees through that section. The value of the testimony consists in the fact that intemperance not only causes crime, but that the use of strong drink so demoralizes the people that they do not live up to their contracts. They seem to lose ambition and energy, and so neglect their own interests as to be incapable of doing what they agree upon and what they wish to do. While Northampton men attend to their engagements, large numbers of the citizens of Bertie and Halifax do not. This can scarcely be accidental, for in one township of an anti-Prohibition county (Halifax) where local option prevails, those who had ordered trees took them in about the same proportion as in Northampton; while the falling off in the residue of the county, where liquor was sold was about as in Bertie. The truth here demonstrated is that the temperance county and townships were thrifty and prosperous, while in the whisky selling localities there was very much less prosperity.

Ashamed of His Color.

The Prohibitionists have taken into their service the Rev. J. C. Price, colored, to preach prohibition. Last week the white chairman of the clubs of Greensboro and Winston refused to introduce Mr. Price to the audiences gathered to hear him—all on account of his color. The colored voters of the State will not forget this on election day.—State Journal anti-Prohibition Organ.

This is a direct appeal to the prejudice of the colored people, and of course will have its effect among those ignorant of the true facts. So far as regards Winston it is without foundation. The meeting was entirely in the hands of the colored men. They made the arrangements and conducted the same. We will state for the benefit of the Journal, which is very solicitous about the colored man just now, that the Secretary of the club, and four ministers occupied the rostrum with the speaker when here.—Winston Leader.

In Greensboro Mr. Price was introduced by Mr. Foard, a white man and a lawyer; and other white gentlemen sat on the platform from the beginning.

The news we have from the West is very encouraging. It is said by competent observers that Prohibition will sweep the Western counties. We believe we are making substantial gains also, in this part of the State. The longer time we have the more we will gain, as the people inform themselves upon this great question.

"The abuse of liquor must be remedied and corrected by moral influence and police control, and not by legislation."—J. J. Mott. Oh, yes; that's the way to do it, is it? Build churches, supply preachers, and then build the land with whisky to corrupt and destroy. Give one dollar to them and spend ten to corrupt. At this rate when will the Millennium be?—Our Rights.

The fight is not against Mr. Fraps, Mr. Renfrow, Mr. Sorrell or Mr. Anybody else, who sells liquor. But, it is against legalizing a traffic which does the State more harm than good. The fight is not against the present crop of liquor sellers—for they will all soon be dead—but against a business, in which the State has been a partner, that, for every dollar of revenue it raises, costs the State ten in waste.—[Organ.

We heard a physician who had been practicing eighteen years, and one of the most eminent and most successful physicians in North Carolina, by the way, we heard him say that he had never known a case in which it could be said that liquor alone had saved life, that is to say that nothing but liquor could have had that effect.—[Our Rights.

Drunkenness is a crime greater than murder, because it not only destroys God's highest and best gift to earth—the human mind—but it projects its mischief into the future; bequeathing to the coming generations an accursed legacy of diseased appetites and poisoned blood.—[The Tap Root.

An Irishman drinks whiskey; a Frenchman wine; an Englishman ale; a Dutchman beer; and an American anything he can get.—[One of Atlee Smith's joyful Harpings.

Some counties in North Carolina have had prohibition for many years. Those counties are out of debt, have money in the treasury, low taxes, little crime. Our judges say in those counties the criminal dockets are almost clear, the jails empty, little time is lost and little money expended in trying and punishing offenders against public peace. But this is the system of things the liquor men and their hired grog-shop organs are opposed to. Of course it is.—[Methodist Advance.

Objections to Prohibition.

No. 6.

"It is going to break up the present political parties of the State."

Who told you so? How do you know? This is mere assertion; can you prove it? If you want a little amusement, just ask the next man you hear making this assertion in the loud and defiant way in which it is generally made—just ask him in a quiet manner, "will you do me the kindness to prove it?" If you never saw a man in a ridiculously confused and awkward fix, you will see one then.

This is mere assumption. It is a mere supposition based on future conditions and contingencies that have no present existence. Ah! and so you are a prophet, and the son of a prophet, and can beat Vennor or old Mother Shipton all hollow!

But tell me, dear Mr. Wise Seer, they have had prohibition in Maine for the last 30 years; has it effected the party lines there? Has it broken up political parties in Vermont? Has it affected them in New Hampshire, or Connecticut, or Massachusetts? They have had local prohibition in parts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c., &c. has it ever altered the party lines in those localities? They have had prohibition in Pittsboro in Dare county and in Northampton county, N. C., for several years, has it changed at all the political complexion of these sections?

Sir, the facts don't sustain you. I fear you will lose your reputation as a prophet, and will have to go where the woodbine twineth with all the other false prophets, the prophets of Baal, when Elijah comes to Mt. Carmel on the 4th of August next, to sternly demand of you "How long halt ye between two opinions?"

Again, what a miserable Jesuitical doctrine is this! You admit that prohibition is a great moral reform—that it is right and good—that it is fraught with incalculable blessings to the people—that it is the best thing for both the Church and State—that it will tend to suppress crime, idleness, ignorance and vice—that it will educate, elevate, and refine society and promote good morals, and good order and general prosperity among the people. You admit all this, and yet you are putting yourself in opposition to it, thereby violating your conscience and stultifying your reason, because forsooth your own timid mind conjures up some vain and imaginary harm to your beloved party in the remote future! Now what is the logic of this position? It is, that you must do evil that good may come. It is worse than this. It is, that you must do a present, positive and great evil in order to avoid a merely imaginary evil, which your brain, distorted by fear, chooses to conjure up in the remote future! Are you a christian? are you a man? have you got common sense? I don't see how, if you hold to any such position as this. It is inconsistent with common decency and honesty. Such a principle as this would undermine the foundation of all morals and religion. What is the logic of this position? It is that I owe a more absolute allegiance to my party than I do to truth and right, than I do to my country and my God; than I do to my conscience and my reason, than I do to myself and humanity. Oh, the tyranny of party in this country! what ruin it has wrought. Oh, the ignoble slavery to party! How it has robbed them of their independence and manhood, and made criminals of them! Never was the lash of the slave-driver more inexorable and cruel than has often been the party lash! How it has cut into the soul and deadened the conscience! The slavery of the intellect, the slavery of the conscience is infinitely more galling and degrading than physical slavery. And yet party has often

presumed to exercise such tyranny and to beget such slavery. And hence the corruption, the deception, the falsehood, the villainy, and the unprincipled and unscrupulous measures that have often betrayed men into hopeless disgrace and shame, and brought great moral evils upon the people. HONESTY.

Jonathan Cox and Northampton County.

ED. BATTLE GROUND: Having been requested to make some statements as to the working of Prohibition in Northampton county, I will briefly say that I have visited that county for the past three years, both spring and fall, and have been frequently there before Prohibition took effect, and have many friends and relatives there, where I spent twenty years. Before Prohibition it was very common at public times to find several persons under the influence of liquor; but since, I do not know of meeting an intoxicated person in the county; and I have canvassed over the most of it the past three springs in selling fruit trees, and have been told each time I have been there since Prohibition that their jail was empty. From my observation, I believe the sale and use of spirituous liquors increases a county's expenses and demoralizes a good many of its citizens. I canvassed to take orders for fruit trees in Northampton, Bertie and Halifax, three adjoining counties; and when I went to deliver the trees which I had taken orders for, I found the people much more prompt in coming after and taking their trees where prohibition was in force than where license had been granted. For instance, in 1878, I sold \$500 worth of trees in Northampton and about the same amount in Bertie. Of the former I delivered over 90 per cent. of the orders on the days advertised to deliver, while in the latter there did not more than 50 per cent. of the parties come after their trees; and I was told by a reliable citizen of Bertie that their county expenses in consequence of drink were twice those of Northampton. B. F. Gay's report in the BATTLE-GROUND shows how the expenses of criminals alone were reduced in that county by Prohibition.

In Halifax county I found the same result about the delivery of trees; in Scotland Neck township, where they have Prohibition under the local option laws, my delivery was nearly equal to Northampton; while at Enfield and Halifax towns, where there were several bar rooms, my deliveries were as bad as in Bertie; so I could not attribute the difference to anything else but the demoralizing effects of spirituous liquors. And now I learn that the commissioners of that county are following the example of Northampton, by refusing to grant license in their county.

JONATHAN E. COX.
New Garden, July 12.

Don't fold your arms and wait for others to work for Prohibition. Roll up your sleeves and pitch in. You only have 23 days in which to help save some man who is on his way to a drunkards hell. Will you help?

If the people of this country had to pay two billions of money every year to sustain a king over them who wasted their money, corrupted their young men, debauched their daughters and destroyed nearly one hundred thousand of their lives annually in ruinous wars, they would rebel. The people of this country do pay that amount every year to sustain a despot who does all this; and instead of rebelling against his authority, they vote to put his servants and satraps over them.—[State Prohibition Organ.

It is stated that 50,000 Turkish troops and Arabs have entered Tunis from Tripoli; the relations of France and Turkey are "strained."

Several dogs were recently shot in the West End.—Ed. Well, dogs ought to keep their west ends out of range. If anything is to be exposed, let it be the north side of the roof.

The Prohibitory Bill.

The following is the Prohibitory Act as it passed both Houses of the Legislature, with all the amendments inserted at the proper places. It is an exact copy of the bill as enrolled and ratified:

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SPIRITOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That any person who shall manufacture, buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, any spirituous or malt liquors, except those and other, or by any shift, subterfuge, or disguise, spirituous liquors, or any liquor of which spirituous liquor is a material or essential part in any quantity, in this State, otherwise than by this act provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Section 2. That spirituous liquors or liquids of which spirituous liquors are a material and essential part, may be kept and sold as by this act provided and in no other way or manner, only for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and for these purposes, only by a druggist, apothecary or physician, who shall have obtained a license in pursuance of the provisions of this act, allowing him to sell the same for such purposes; and any druggist or physician who shall have obtained such license shall not keep at any time a greater quantity of such liquors on hand than thirty gallons; and shall not sell to any person a greater quantity, at one time, than one gallon.

Section 3. The County Commissioners of the several counties in the State may, upon application made to them, only in the way in this section provided, by a druggist, apothecary or physician, grant a license to keep for one year and no longer, to sell such spirituous liquors as are mentioned in this act only for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes, and in the way and manner in this act directed, and no other; but before granting any such license they shall ascertain and find by the oath and examination of two or more other and respectable citizens of their county, that such applicant is a sober, reliable and trustworthy person; and they shall record the names of the citizens so by them examined and the facts so found by them upon the minutes of their proceedings in connection with the papers and proceedings granting such license; and any druggist, apothecary or physician desiring to obtain such license, shall apply for the same by petition setting forth that he is a druggist, apothecary or physician in the county wherein such application is made—the place where he sells drugs and medicines or regularly practices medicine—that he desires to keep and sell such liquors only for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes; that he will not knowingly keep or sell such liquors otherwise, nor in greater quantities than as by this act allowed, and that he will well, truly and faithfully keep and observe the provisions of this act so far as the same are applicable to him; such petition or shall exhibit and swear to his petition, and the same shall be filed and preserved among the papers and records of the County Commissioners before whom it shall be presented. But no druggist, apothecary or physician shall be licensed to sell any of the spirituous or malt liquors herein mentioned, until he has executed and given to the Board of Commissioners of the county wherein the license is proposed to be sold, a bond with good and sufficient security, to be duly justified in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully comply with and perform all the requirements and conditions of this act. The said bond shall be recorded and filed as in case of official bonds and whenever the said commissioners shall have reason to believe that the party so licensed has violated any of said conditions or promises they may put the same in suit and prosecute to judgment and in addition thereto they may for good cause revoke said license first giving to the holder thereof at least two days notice of the time when a motion to revoke will be made.

Section 4. A druggist, apothecary or physician having a license to keep and sell such spirituous liquors as by this act provided, shall not sell the same to any one person, at one time, a greater quantity than one gallon, nor in any quantity, unless the person applying to purchase the same shall present and deliver the certificate of a sober and respectable practicing physician, not a licensed dealer under this act, given upon his honor, to the effect that such spirituous liquors so required are in fact required for medicinal purposes; or a like certificate of a sober, respectable chemist or artist, that such spirituous liquors are required in fact for chemical purposes; or a like certificate of a sober, respectable mechanic that such spirituous liquors are required in fact for mechanical purposes; and if any physician, chemist, artist or mechanic shall make any such certificate falsely stating or suggesting the purpose for which such spirituous liquors specified by him are required every such physician, chemist, artist or mechanic making such false certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and may, in the discretion of the court, be imprisoned.

Section 5. Every druggist, apothecary or physician who shall have a license to sell such spirituous liquors as provided for in this act, and shall violate the provisions of the same in any respect, directly or indirectly, or by any shift or subterfuge, shall, for every such violation thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court; and if any such person or employee of such druggist, apothecary or physician shall in any way violate the provisions of this act, under pretense of acting as such druggist, apothecary or physician, he shall be held liable for every such offense as deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of record having jurisdiction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. That this act shall have no force nor effect until the first day of October, A. D. 1881; and on and after that day it shall have full force and effect.

Section 7. That an election shall be held by the qualified electors in the State on the first Thursday in August next to take the sense of the electors of this State upon the question of prohibition, the same being declared by the Governor of this State, to be a question of prohibition shall vote a printed or written ballot with the words "For Prohibition" or "Against Prohibition" on it. The election herein provided for in this section shall be held under the same rules and regulations and the returns to be made as are now provided by law for the election of Judges of the Superior Court, and the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of the State shall in the manner therein prescribed appoint registrars and judges of said elections: Provided, That if at the said election a majority of the votes so cast be in favor of prohibition, then and in that case no person shall be prosecuted or punished for any violation of this act. And it is further provided, That upon the returning of the ballots as aforesaid the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation declaring the result thereof.