

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
REV. W. T. WALKER,
Editor and Proprietor,
South Elm Street (Under Bamboo Hall)
Greensboro, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

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Advertisements to be inserted every other week and having special position will be charged 10 per cent extra.

The Official Organ of the Party in North Carolina.

The following Resolution was passed by the State Convention, held in Greensboro, Dec. 10th, 1885.

Resolved: That this Convention recommend the NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST, a weekly paper, published at Bush Hill, N. C., to all the temperance people of North Carolina; and, we endorse it as the Organ of the Prohibition party of North Carolina.

(Signed) JAMES R. JONES.

NOTICE.—In order to put the NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST in the hands of as many voters as possible, we will send it until after the election for 25 cents. Subscribe at once.

TO MINISTERS.—We would be glad to wish the Prohibitionist to every minister of the gospel in North Carolina free, but cannot afford to do so. We, however, the following liberal proposition: Every minister who will send us two subscribers with \$2 in advance, we will send the Prohibitionist one year free. There is a chance to do good.

UNIVERSITY.—We are glad to see every young man receiving instruction in the various departments of the University. Students who desire special training in Latin or Greek or Engineering or Chemistry or any study will find it at Chapel Hill. Professional teachers are offered the advantages of a special course under Prof. Henry, while they may at the same time pursue any other studies. Considering the size of the Faculty, the equipment of the laboratories, the method of imparting knowledge, the number and character of the students, and the cost, we can unhesitatingly recommend our University as not excelled by any in the United States for our boys. For an announcement, see our advertising columns.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

That poetry on the first page, do not fail to read it. If you have not read it turn it to now, before you forget it.

Send us the news. We should be glad to have a short account of the doings of the Prohibitionists in every county of the State weekly.

Prof. A. A. Hopkins is doing a grand work for the Prohibition party. He keeps moving and makes a lasting impression wherever he goes. Oh, for fifty more such men!

Is liquor the friend of labor? Of every dollar's worth of furniture labor gets 66 cents. Of every dollar's worth of liquor manufactured labor gets 16 cents. Which kind of manufacture is the workman's friend?

Oregon gave a Prohibition vote of over 2500 a few days ago. Two years ago it was not 600. And it is so all over the country. The old North State with ballots at not one place in 50, sent up its 448. What would it do to-day if only organized? We'll organize and see.

General Flak has opened the campaign in New Jersey grandly. All the religion and common sense of the state wants to vote for him, but their party leading strings hamper them. What if those strings should snap? What a flood there would be! And such a flood there is going to be.

Rev. W. G. Clements, of Morrisville, N. C., writing under date of July 16th says: "I have just received a copy of the North Carolina Prohibitionist. I am much pleased with it, and wish you much success in its large sphere of usefulness."

Thanks, Bro. Can you not help in extending our circulation?

The State of Maine has had a prohibition law for 40 years, sometimes it has been executed, sometimes not. In common with the rest of the country it is seeing that the enforcement of prohibitory law requires an organized party behind it. A State convention was held a few days ago. It was attended by no less than 500 delegates. The convention two years ago to get out a St. John ticket numbered but 13. Pretty fair growth, isn't it?

The Prohibition wedge has done its duty in Alabama, and the split has come. The Democratic convention refused contemptuously to favor even local options and the call has gone forth through the state for a convention to be held at once to organize the Prohibition Party of Alabama. This is the third southern state in seven months to make the break. North Carolina was first, Delaware second and Alabama third. Will Texas be fourth? In the meantime this young party is doing some lusty work in Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, and elsewhere in the South. Drive the wedge deeper, brethren of the sunny clime? Three cheers for the non-sectional party of clean men and clean politics!—The Voice.

Sam Jones is a non-partisan prohibitionist and believes in the Georgia plan of carrying county by county by local option. Fortunately for his experience and observation, he does not know that in most northern states that plan has been tried with the most flattering results. For a time, just such as they are seeing in Georgia, and then has failed. Just as they will see it fail there. In a very pleasing way he says, "Down South we mix prohibition with our politics, but never mix politics with our prohibition. We don't allow the politicians to ride us, but we ride the politicians, and it is much cheaper to ride than it is to walk and be ridden." Sam's mate has not seen fit to throw him yet. When he has a tricky mule that has thrown him so many times and so hard that he has been unable to walk or do anything else for ten years at a time, he will conclude that the safest way home, though it may seem the longest way around, is to raise a beast of his own that he can manage, one that the devil never put bridle on. One of Bro. Jones's most excellent qualities is that he can learn if you give him time enough.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY A NECESSITY.

If we would have prohibition, we must have a Prohibition party. Both the old parties are fully committed to the license system. Neither of them could give us prohibition if it would. A prohibitory plank in the platform of either would make its defeat certain. The prejudices engendered by the war and by the conduct of the old parties towards each other before, during and since the war, are so strong that neither of them could even for the sake of prohibition secure the support of more than half the prohibitionists of the other, while the whiskey men, drowning their prejudices and sectional animosities in the punch bowl, would vote solid for the other, thus securing its ascendancy and at the same time the perpetuity of the rum traffic. The party leaders, politicians, office-seekers and their friends know this, and hence their attitude. Neither of the old parties can live without the whiskey vote; and both of them cannot live without the prohibition vote. One must go certainly and possibly both. In this state of the case, both are in doubt as to what course is best. Neither can take any decisive action. Both, however, are ready to make promises. Oh yes; but while they are making promises to the prohibitionists they are at the same time winking significantly to the whiskey men. They will give us local option, prohibitory laws or constitutional amendments. But when these laws or amendments are framed, special care is taken that they shall be of such character as will secure their defeat at the polls or make them inoperative if adopted. We need nothing more to convince us on this point than our past experience. Again, were it possible through these old parties, or either of them, to secure satisfactory prohibitory amendments and laws, still a Prohibition party would be a necessity. An evidence of this fact, we submit the following clause from the Maine Prohibition party platform:—

"We affirm as a patent fact that the contest is not over in Maine. Both the Republican and Democratic parties in the state contain, along with a large but yielding temperance sentiment, an aggressive rum element. These rumsellers and their allies aim to defeat any party which will not allow them for the sake of personal indulgence and gain to trample under foot the constitution of the state, the rights of humanity, and the laws of God. Along with the violators of the law is another element composed of citizens, who do not believe that prohibition is the right remedy for intemperance. We shall be only too glad to argue this general question with those who have the courage of their conviction before the bar of public intelligence and conscience. But inasmuch as the prohibition amendment was adopted by a majority of 47,000, even such ought to join us in demanding the impartial enforcement of the law and in denouncing as treason to republican institutions the constant violation of the amendment while it remains a part of the organic law of the state. Our appeal, however, is to those who voted for the amendment. Your

CHEEK, CHEEK, CHEEK!

For ex-legislators, who never did anything in all their lives for the suppression of the liquor traffic, who never fail to support the saloon by their votes and—, to undertake to council Prohibitionists as to how they should proceed in order to effect prohibition, is about as great an exhibition of cheek as anything we remember ever to have witnessed.

ERRATA.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of the PROHIBITIONIST of July 9th, in my humorous communication over the signature, "A. W. L." your type made me say "live," instead of "he," both in the subject and the article, which destroys the sense. Also, "come" is printed instead of "came."

A few years ago more than a million persons in the State of Pennsylvania petitioned the Republican legislature to submit the Prohibition amendment to the people. Their petitions were laughed at, and the proposition indignantly refused; but last week the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania voluntarily put a plank in their platform requesting the next legislature to submit the question to the people. Why this wonderful change in party tactics? It is because the Prohibitionists have set up for themselves, and now threaten to do away with the 50,000 majority of the Republican party, for their cowardice on this question. Pennsylvania Prohibitionists will not be caught with any such bait as that now thrown them by the Republican party.—Alabama Prohibitionist.

Let there be no coalition with either of the old parties under any circumstances. No good could come of the cause of Prohibition from any such movement. The world's history is a divine poem of which the history of every nation is a canto, and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and though they have been mingled with the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and halcyon days to come.—J. A. Garfield.

MEETING AT MT. PLEASANT.

To the Prohibition Mass Meeting at Mt. Pleasant, Guilford County, Green Township, N. C., and Back.

I left here on the 2nd inst., joined Prof. Woody at New Garden, (husband of the little, active, ubiquitous W. C. T. U. President of North Carolina,) an agreeable traveling companion. We drove through Greensboro across South Buffalo channel then through the water up to the burgly bed for about 100 yards and so on down across Big Alamance and smaller streams robbed of their bridges. Much wheat has been carried out of their fields by high water and fine corn leveled to the ground. We passed Alamance Church once presided over by the famous good Dr. Caldwell. On we went by the residence of Wm. Mebane who immediately after the war was prominent in the government and politics of Guilford. He is afraid the Prohibitionists are not sincere. He doubtless has some human nature left like that in most people. He would doubtless consider the Prohibitionists sincere if they would turn over to the Republican party. We reached Dr. W. A. Coble's at nightfall. He gave us a cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment. The Dr. is a sanguine, enthusiastic Party Prohibitionist, was in the convention in Raleigh in 1884 that put out electors for St. John was himself the elector for this district. Being of German ancestry he told us much of that people who settled in that part of Guilford, showing various articles and implements that were made in Germany and had been in use more than 100 years. He related traditions of the Alamance Regulators—told of the monument recently erected a few miles away—exhibited part of an Indian's skeleton which had been exhumed a few weeks before on the waters of Stinking Quarter—a stream so named because, as tradition says, one winter the Indians killed and brought so many deers to their camp on that stream, that they could not use all for food and the residue remained to send out a stench throughout the neighborhood. The traditions concerning the Aborigines and our Revolutionary ancestors, the fact that the Lindsay's of Greensboro and other prominent names were from this section—of Calvin Johnson, repeatedly a member of the Legislature, resided here till his removal to the West conspire at this Fourth of July season to make one feel patriotic and proud of his country. I was inquired of concerning the life and whereabouts of said Calvin Johnson. He seemed to have had a large place in the hearts of his neighbors. Some one told me that he said the main reason for his leaving that vicinity was "because there is a still-house every half mile." His old friend, Dr. Coble and others have ousted the still-houses and changed the state of affairs. Could Mr. Johnson have attended the Temperance, Prohibition Meeting on the 3rd of July, held by way of celebrating the immortal fourth and for making a new declaration of independence—freedom from the oppression of King Alcohol—he would see and feel that a great change has come to pass. There is now a church-house and school-house on almost every hill top and no saloons in the valley," no still-house on the branch. Agriculture and manufacturing are moving forward. The excellent cotton factory of Mr. Kime is doing good business with 40 looms and 20 more were to be added this week. Mr. Kime told me he wanted all his operatives to attend the temperance meeting. He said liquor had a bad influence over factory hands. Prof. Woody, after singing and prayer, delivered an argumentative patriotic prohibition speech for national prohibition, brought about sustained and enforced by a National Prohibition party. Judging from the applause of the audience many believed him. I should remark that an omnibus load of gentlemen, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Chairman of the State Prohibition Executive Committee, James Albright, Secretary of Guilford County Executive Committee, Rev. W. T. Walker, Mr. W. S. Moore, merchant and Mr. F. M. Kiehl, brick layer and plasterer from Greensboro, honored the occasion by their presence and speeches. Mr. Walker especially made an earnest, thrilling, eloquent speech. He is destined to be a power for the Prohibition party in N. C. Your correspondent and Mr. Moore were not ashamed to make their declaration of Independence for the Prohibition party, as did a number in the vicinity, notably Dr. McNairy, candidate two years ago for county treasurer of

Guilford on Republican ticket.

The very excellent attention, good order and palatable dinner of this hospitable people made a strong impression upon their visitors. They may be counted on in the prohibition campaigns of the next six years and longer if necessary. I should have said earlier that when the chairman of the meeting, Dr. Benbow, asked the ladies how many of them wished all the voters would vote for the Prohibition party nearly all of them arose; and I think they will be like it has been said of the Republicans concerning the negroes, every one of them will vote his man. We reluctantly took our leave of these pleasant surroundings and slowly retraced our way over the hills and badly washed roads and swollen streams and through wetting rains to the Benbow House in Greensboro, a hotel without bar, admirably kept in all its appointments. Next morning, the first day of the week, after a refreshing sleep and a good breakfast we wended our way to the Friends' meeting at New Garden and heard a fine sermon by Prof. Jos. Moore, on growing in Grace. Then soon ended my trip to one of the first Prohibition Mass Meetings in North Carolina, to be followed by thousands more in the next ten years of the good old North State's history.

F. S. BLAIR,
Summerfield, N. C., July 8, 1885.
For the Prohibitionist.
THE JAW-BONE.

MR. EDITOR:—While traveling one of our high-ways a few days since, my attention was drawn to the sign posts, boards, and advertisements on each hand, which were wonderfully plenty. At the end of a mile stood a post if it had not been torn up by rude boys, or other hands, which marked the fact. At forks and cross roads, were boards nailed to posts on trees. These boards said, this way leads to High Point, Greensboro, Thomasville, Lexington, Salisbury, Salem, Winston, or some other place. And they told the distance to the places pointed out.

Also, on either hand were advertisements, oh, how plentiful! I thought to myself what a cost to consumers, if all the roads are strewn so thickly; to say nothing of the news-paper burden, under their advertising matter, as well as the howling tide of magazines, pamphlets and Almanacs. For the advertiser could not afford to pay these expenses out of his own pocket, and apart from his business; therefore it must come out of the pockets of consumers.

But here were fertilizers advertisements on planks, boards, fences, old houses, rocks, paper and cloth. They said, at such a place, in such a house, you can get such a brand. Each one (generally) claiming to be the best on the market, and so good, that it made it look like all a farmer had to do was to get a few sacks, prepare his soil, put in his fertilizer, sow his wheat, plant his corn or tobacco, and then—get out of the way.

In like manner, warehouses were advertised, and at each one of them you could get big prices and good fare, and return home with your pockets full of the yellow boys. Merchants too were crowded in among the rest, and such bargains, and such good-tide world hardly ever heard of before. If you want to be fed and clothed, take a few nickels and hurry right on!

Patent drugs too stood at the top of the interest, taking them all into your scope, you can find a remedy for any or all your ailments. Liniments! Liniments! Tar Heel, with a number of the family. If you have contracted leaders, dead ligaments, old joints or had sores, ugly sores, in any or all these disorders, go for some of them, apply, and see if they don't make you nimbler as a monkey. Finally my drive brought me to the top of a hill where a road turned off in the direction of a warmer climate. On one side of that road stood a post with a board fastened to the top, which said this way to a certain place, and so far there; but on the other side, a post carefully planted, with a jaw bone of a horse, mule, or perchance, another noted animal, fastened at the top, with the points and teeth all turned down. Well, now, how shall I read you? You don't say how far to any place and you don't say that you have anything to sell or to give away. What do you mean by being up there among this multitude of signs and advertisements? Are you to be read symbolically? Then do you mean to say by having all your points turned down, that you wish to get down out of the company of your associates, or do you mean that to get down where grass or dirt can be had,

or something after that sort can be enjoyed, is the thing after all. If I must read you symbolically, then you, with all your points turned down, and nothing to point above or in the distance, remind me of the miser's heart. All the points, affections, go down to his gold. And you represent the effects of the whisky interest, for all the points, whether making, selling, or legalizing, are turned down.

They say let us down to grass, to dust! This earth, this life, makes up man's all!

PROHIBITION PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
John B. Fitch, Lincoln, Neb. Chm.
D. P. Sagendorf, Charlotte, Mich. Vice Chairman.
A. J. Jutkine, Chicago, Ill., Cor. Secretary.
A. Van Fleet, Chicago, Ill., Rec. Secretary.
D. Hastings' Madison, Wis., Treas.

N. C. State Executive Committee.
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T. L. Vail, Charlotte.
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L. P. Berry, Mebane.
A. J. Tomlinson, Bush Hill.
Sam'l L. Trogdon, Waddell's.
T. C. Worth, Worthville.
Edwin Shaver, Salisbury.

Piedmont Air-Line Route.

Richmond and Danville System.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 2, 1886.
TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME DAILY.

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv. New York	12 30 a.m.	3 40 p.m.
Philadelphia	7 20 a.m.	6 03 ..
Baltimore	9 50 ..	9 00 ..
Washington	11 15 ..	11 00 ..
Charlottesville	3 45 p.m.	3 00 a.m.
Lynchburg	6 05 ..	5 15 ..
Richmond	3 25 ..	2 00 ..
Burkeville	5 35 ..	4 05 ..
Keyville	5 58 ..	4 44 ..
Drake's Branch	6 14 ..	5 00 ..
Danville	11 00 ..	9 48 ..
Goldensboro	10 50 a.m.	
Raleigh	5 00 p.m.	
Durham	6 07 ..	
Chapel Hill	6 45 ..	
Hillsboro	6 47 ..	
Greensboro	11 00 ..	9 48 ..
Salem	*7 15 ..	6 10 ..
High Point	11 33 ..	10 16 ..
Salisbury	12 57 a.m.	11 23 ..
Concord	1 46 ..	11 59 ..
Charlotte	3 00 ..	1 00 p.m.
Spartanburg	5 40 ..	3 24 ..
Greenville	7 04 ..	4 49 ..
Atlanta	7 30 p.m.	10 40 ..

DAILY.
NORTHBOUND.
Lv. Atlanta 6 00 p.m. 8 40 a.m.
Ar. Greenville 12 35 .. 3 30 p.m.
Spartanburg 1 24 a.m. 3 43 ..
Charlotte 4 40 .. 7 25 ..
Concord 5 38 .. 8 25 ..
Salisbury 6 10 .. 8 01 ..
High Point 7 25 .. 9 08 ..
Greensboro 7 53 .. 9 43 ..
Salem 11 28 .. *12 30 a.m.
Hillsboro 11 54 ..
Durham 12 28 p.m.
Chapel Hill *1 00 ..
Raleigh 1 35 ..
Goldensboro 4 40 ..
Danville 10 00 a.m. 11 30 p.m.
Drake's Branch 12 35 p.m. 10 04 a.m.
Keyville 12 51 .. 8 04 ..
Burkeville 1 30 .. 3 57 ..
Richmond 3 30 .. 7 00 ..
Lynchburg 12 55 .. 2 00 ..
Charlottesville 3 15 .. 4 10 ..
Washington 8 30 .. 8 30 ..
Baltimore 11 35 .. 10 08 ..
Philadelphia 3 00 a.m. 12 35 p.m.
New York 6 20 .. 8 20 ..
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Having the estate of late J. N. I. Guilford left to the wife of the said J. N. I. Guilford, I have claims against said estate as of the date of the death of J. N. I. Guilford, to wit: \$100.00. I have also claims against said estate as of the date of the death of J. N. I. Guilford, to wit: \$100.00. I have also claims against said estate as of the date of the death of J. N. I. Guilford, to wit: \$100.00.

I am instructed by the Trustees of Bellevue Institute to give notice that they will, on Thursday, July 16th, elect two teachers—a teacher of music and a teacher in the primary department. Those who apply for the position of teacher in the primary department should be careful to state the extent of their normal training. This institution has heretofore been known as South Greensboro Graded School. Applicants should state salary and be forwarded to some member of the Board of Trustees, Messrs. I. W. Pritchett and Mendonhall constitute the Board of Trustees. Respectfully,
R. A. FORD, Principal
July 2
Greensboro.

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