

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
REV. W. T. WALKER,
Editor and Proprietor,
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Renew your subscription to the PROHIBITIONIST.

—Write us the news from your section. Postal card news is in demand at this office.

—Steps are being taken toward the organization of a Prohibition party in England. Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., is one of the leaders in the movement.

—Rev. W. Q. A. Graham has sold the Prohibition Banner, Statesville, to Professor T. M. George. We welcome Prof. George to the editorial fraternity and wish him success in his new field of usefulness.

—Reader, if you owe us for subscription or advertisement, please forward the amount at once, as we are greatly in need of the money, having just ordered a press for which we are to pay the cash. The amount you owe may seem very insignificant to you, but remember, the ocean is composed of drops, the earth of grains of sand, and cents make dollars. This is intended to be a personal appeal to you, if you owe us aught.

—Reader, are you a Prohibitionist? If so we appeal to you to aid us in extending the circulation of the PROHIBITIONIST. If all our friends will rally to our support, we will give them a paper of which they may justly be proud, and one that will be a power for the advancement of our cause. This is a personal appeal to you. Will you not get us one or more new subscribers? Now don't say "I will try," and then forget all about it. We ought to have 10,000 subscribers and if all who are Prohibitionists will take hold of this matter in earnest we shall have them very soon.

—The New York World (Democratic), in commenting upon a statement made by the Tribune (Republican) with reference to the late election in New York, says:

"It is true also that the Prohibition vote has been an important factor in the result. In 1883 Comptroller Chapin's majority over Davenport was 16,219, but Merritt, the Prohibition candidate, polled 18,311 votes. In 1884 President Cleveland's plurality was 1,047, but St. John's Prohibition vote was 24,999. In 1885 Gov. Hill's plurality was 11,134, but Bascom, Prohibitionist, polled 30,867 votes. In 1886 Judge Peckham's plurality with the Labor support was a little over 7,000, but the Prohibitionist candidate received more than 86,000 votes.

Thus the Prohibition vote has helped Democracy, but as it is a steadily increasing power the Tribune's forecast is doubtless correct. The Prohibition vote will probably never again be merged in the Republican party. But it must be on distinctively Democratic issues and with Democratic candidates only that the State can be counted on as Democratic."

"An honest confession is good for the soul." The World makes this confession incidentally, however; but it is none the less encouraging to the Prohibitionists on that account. Brethren, let us push our organization. There is no time to be lost. Let every county in the State be organized at once, and there is no good reason why we should not carry the State in 1888. But this cannot be done without immediate organization.

—The Spirit of the Age of the 19th had quite a lengthy editorial on "Need of organized effort," much of which we heartily endorse; but in our opinion it stops short of the mark. Against the order of Good Templars we have nothing whatever to say. They are well organized so far as simple temperance work is concerned—temperance work after the antiquated fashion—but how inconsistent to talk temperance and vote whisky. The Prohibition party is the organization with which to fight the whisky organization. This thing of organizing against the drink habit and voting with the saloonists is not calculated to effect the desired end. It is certain that the liquor traffic will never be suppressed so long as temperance people vote with saloonists.

How did the Good Templars vote in the last election? Did they not vote with the saloonists? The Democrat walked up to the polls and said to his neighbor who had just voted the Republican ticket, never mind, old fellow, I'll kill your vote and then the Good Templar walked up and said—in action if not in word—to his neighbor who keeps a bar-room just around the corner, "well, old fellow, I talk and pray all the year round against your business, but I guess I'll vote for you to have license again. The Prohibition party is the thing in the way of organized opposition to the rum traffic, and drink habit. The saloonists know this and so do the politicians, but—sad, sad—too many good honest temperance men can not see it.

—Thomas Judson Cluverius was hanged at the city jail in Richmond, Va., on the 10th inst, for the murder of Fannie Lillian Madison. He protested his innocence to the last, though he made no statement on the scaffold. Public opinion is very much divided upon the question of his guilt, and some of our brethren of the press have taken occasion to make unkind flings at others who saw fit to give expression through their columns to their convictions of his guilt. Against such conduct we enter one protest. Indeed we think the press should have little to say in such matters, pro or con; for the very simple reason that there are very few cases in which newspaper men are in position to decide with a proper degree of certainty as to the guilt or innocence of any one charged with crime. The bare statement of witnesses, even under oath, is not regarded by law as sufficient—and the law is right. The conduct of the witnesses upon the stand must be taken into the account. Hence we maintain that the press ought rarely to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any one charged with a crime until that individual has had a fair and impartial trial in a court of justice by a sworn jury of twelve of his countrymen, and these men ought to be free from bias, that they may be guided solely by the law and the evidence, which is hardly possible when the press has already with almost perfect unanimity pronounced upon the matter. When a trial has been had and a verdict rendered, that verdict ought not to be harshly criticized, unless it is evident that flagrant injustice has been done.

Again, we ought not to allow our sympathies for the unfortunate criminal to blind us to the fact that society, life and property must be protected, and that this protection can be secured only by the punishment of the guilty. We are not called upon to decide as to the guilt or innocence of Cluverius. The courts of his State settled that matter. Guilty or innocent he was one of the most wonderful men of his age that has ever figured before the American public. *Requiescat in pace.*

DON'T BE TOO SURE.
It will not be wise for the partisans on either side to be too cock sure in regard to 1888. Here are two "unless" to qualify this prophecy to start with; and there is as much possible potency in an "unless" as there is virtue in an "if." The Democrats may "mend their ways." The Republicans may blunder. As a matter of fact, the Democrats polled a plurality in the pivotal State in November, and neither party had a majority in several of the States. The Prohibition vote is everywhere increasing. It was 25,000 in this State in 1884, 30,000 in 1885, and 36,000 in 1886. The Labor party polled 68,000 votes in this city alone. Can the Republicans carry the State with the Prohibitionists against it? Could the Democrats carry it with the Labor vote antagonizing their candidate? Don't be too sure about 1888.

The foregoing is from the New York World, one of the leading Democratic papers in the nation, and we commend it to the consideration of such of our exchanges and general readers as think the Prohibition party movement has spent its force and is dying out. Don't deceive yourselves, gentlemen. The conspiracy of silence cannot annihilate this party. It has come to stay. Two years hence you may instruct the telegraph operators not to report the vote of the Prohibitionists, or any other cranks, but that vote will be counted "all the same," and that count will concern you more than you like. Prohibitionists, now is the time to strike. It is folly to hesitate for fear of consequences to either of the old parties. As to which party will win in 1888, everything is just as uncertain as the wind. Let us organize, and labor earnestly to hasten the triumph of the Prohibition party, the purification of politics and the suppression of the liquor traffic.

—Some idea of the straits to which the whiskey dealers of Kansas are being driven by the Prohibitionists may be gathered from the following, which we clip from the New York World:
"The bartenders are likely to be further persecuted in Kansas. They have just snugly settled themselves in drug stores, and the Legislature is besought to drive them into some other kind of shop. They contemplate setting up as bakers or dairymen, and are learning a new nomenclature for drinks."
They may rack their inventive genius and exhaust their ingenuity, but their business is doomed. They would better surrender at discretion, and go at once into some other business.

WOMEN FIGHTING FOR HAPPY HOMES.

A MONSTER PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO ALL GOVERNMENTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The following document, entitled "A Petition of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union for the Protection of Women," and addressed to "Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers," has been printed:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our home, our native land and the world's family of nations. We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace. We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium and in other vices, which disgrace our social life, make misery for all the world, and most of all for us and our children. We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in a portion of the profit, and we know of treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling. We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult. We have no power, to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity. We therefore come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Governments extend.

This petition is to be circulated in all civilized lands, and when 2,000,000 signatures are obtained it will be presented by delegations of women to the several governments of the world, beginning with the United States Congress. Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union left to-day for the East, where she is to conduct meetings in the interest of social purity and the White Cross movement.

COMPANY SHOPS ITEMS.

(For the Prohibitionist)

MR. EDITOR:—A few items from this place may not be without interest to the readers of the PROHIBITIONIST. Rev. Mary Moon of the Quaker church is conducting a revival meeting in the Union church at this place. The prospect is some good will be done as considerable interest is manifested already.

Company Shops is virtually a dry town, as we have no bar-room in the place. But I fear that dry in the sense of no bar-room does not always mean no whisky. I understand that a man left town after dark one evening last week with so much tangle leg on board that he drove on the railroad cut over a steep bank, breaking up his buggy and exposing himself to the train which was due in a short time. He was able, however, to make sufficient noise to attract a man living near, who came and managed to get him and his horse out a few minutes before the train passed.

We have several private schools in town, several churches, and good Sunday schools, but in spite of all the wholesome influence exercised by them, some fall victims to alcohol.

FROM THE 1ST DISTRICT.
(For the Prohibitionists)

MR. EDITOR:—It is amusing to one who heard the harangues of the whiskyites who called themselves Democrats during the last campaign, to read in the account of the organizing of the Legislature the little bursts of hatred and malice that came from some of them at the independence for daring to carry their independence into the Capitol. "There are but two parties." Ha, ha! The same old cry with which they attempted to deceive the people in the last campaign. But I suppose they are right in a sense. One is the Democratic-Republican-Independent Whisky party, the other the Prohibition party.

Be this as it may, the Prohibition party still lives, and will reorganize in this district and give this monstrousity of a whisky party the hardest fight it has had since it became the mighty ruler of this great country of ours, and I hope our religious journals will come up like men to "the help of the Lord against the mighty."

THOMAS C. AMICK.

WASHING TON LETTER.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT)

Washington, Jan. 24, 1887.
The past week at the Capital has been marked by meeting of various conventions and by an unusual amount of legislation in Congress. Washington has long been the popular place in the country for the holding of national conventions, and every year it seems to grow in favor as a rendezvous for the representatives of all sorts of national interests and industries. It is a common thing for several associations to be in council here at one time, and during the past week six different organizations were in session.

It may now be considered settled that the Centennial of the Constitution, dating from the inauguration of the first constitutionally elected President, will be appropriately celebrated under the auspices of the Government in the spring of 1889, a year to be known hereafter as the Jubilee Year of the Republic.

The sentiment of the country in favor of this movement seems to be practically unanimous. It touches the patriotic impulses of the whole people. The Senate has responded with resolutions of approval, and has taken steps towards carrying out the grand celebration. The President has also conveyed to Congress his unqualified indorsement of the undertaking, and notwithstanding his wise reticence with regard to the proper place for holding this Centennial, it is generally conceded as a matter of course that Washington will be the favored city.

The question of "Who is worthy to become the orator of the occasion?" has even been broached, but this is considered premature and of little moment in a city which is continually flooded with the eloquence of the whole United States. The preliminary arrangements and details of the celebration will be entrusted to a committee of Senators and Representatives, which, there is reason to believe, will be judiciously selected.

Speaking of Washington's conventions reminds me that the most prominent one of the present week begins to-morrow. It will be made up of women who want to vote, with Miss Susan B. Anthony as mistress of ceremonies. They come to hold their nineteenth annual convention in Washington where they have held the eighteen preceding ones, and, as usual for many successive winters, Miss Anthony has preceded them in order to clear the way and complete arrangements.

They had wanted to tell their wrongs and plead for their rights within the very walls of Congress this time and had asked for the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives for their sessions. It would probably have been granted to them if they had been willing to wait patiently until Congress got ready to discuss the matter, but the slow ways of our lawmakers did not suit the National Women's Suffrage Association, and rather than dilly dally with Congress for a month about its Hall, they decided to secure the use of the Metropolitan M. E. Church.

"Yes," said Miss Anthony, "we are coming again—coming from every State, and with much earnestness of purpose and much added strength from the encouragement of the past year. I believe our convention will be larger than ever before and progress will be reported from every direction." Miss Anthony is perennially hopeful. She claims that no cause in the world's history has spread

RUM'S DOINGS.

Eleven out of twenty four saloon-keepers in New York city are saloon-keepers.

In Hopkinsville, Ky., on Jan. 15, in an altercation over some trifling matter Charles Richardson was fatally shot at Penbrook by Jno. Hannon, a young rowdy. Both were drinking Hannon is in jail.

A negro man froze, fell off his cart and was found dead in the lower part of the county during the late cold snap. A bottle of frozen whiskey was found near him, and his friend says the "ree" was watered and froze in his throat, which caused his death. —Wilson Advance.

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Richmond and Danville System.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 19, 1886.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME.

DAILY.

SOUTHBOUND.		No. 50.		No. 52.	
Lv. New York	12 15 a m	gt	3 40 p m		
" Philadelphia	3 50 a m		5 42 "		
" Baltimore	6 45 "		8 00 "		
" Washington	9 00 "		11 25 "		
" Charlottesville	1 45 p m		3 00 "		
" Lynchburg	4 05 "		5 15 "		
" Richmond	1 30 "		2 30 "		
" Burkeville	3 24 "		4 25 "		
" Keyville	4 04 "		5 04 "		
" Drake's Brch	4 19 "		5 21 "		
" Danville	7 05 "		8 05 "		
" Greensboro	7 05 "		8 05 "		
" Goldsboro	11 50 a m		12 00 p m		
" Raleigh	4 35 p m		11 44 a m		
" Durham	8 25 "		11 35 "		
" Chapel Hill	8 45 "		11 00 "		
" Hillsboro	6 25 "		11 35 "		
" Salem	6 40 "		6 30 "		
" High Point	9 37 "		10 15 "		
" Salisbury	11 00 p m		11 25 "		
NORTHBOUND.					
No. 51.		No. 53.			
Lv. Atlanta	7 00 p m		8 40 a m		
" Greensboro	1 02 a m		2 33 p m		
" Spartanburg	2 17 "		3 43 "		
" Charlotte	5 05 "		6 25 "		
" Concord	6 01 "		7 25 "		
" Salisbury	6 41 "		8 01 "		
" High Point	7 54 "		9 06 "		
" Greensboro	8 25 "		9 47 "		
" Salem	11 25 "		11 20 p m		
" Hillsboro	12 10 p m		12 45 a m		
" Durham	12 41 "		1 45 "		
" Chapel Hill	1 20 "		2 20 "		
" Raleigh	1 50 "		2 50 "		
" Goldsboro	4 40 "		5 40 "		
" Danville	10 10 a m		11 25 p m		
" Drake's Brch	12 45 p m		2 41 a m		
" Keyville	1 04 "		3 01 "		
" Burkeville	1 45 "		3 55 "		
" Richmond	3 45 "		4 40 "		
" Lynchburg	1 05 p m		2 00 "		
" Charlottesville	3 30 "		4 10 "		
" Washington	3 35 "		4 30 "		
" Baltimore	11 35 "		10 03 "		
" Philadelphia	8 00 a m		12 35 p m		
" New York	6 20 "		3 20 "		

PROHIBITION ORGANIZATION.

Chairman—Wm. Love, Greensboro.
Secretary—J. W. Albright, Greensboro.

CENTRAL EX. COMMITTEES.

W. S. Moore, Chairman, J. M. Ward, Rev. L. B. Gibson, Walter Green, David White.

TOWNSHIP EX. COMMITTEES.

Morehead—Robt. Siddons, Chairman, J. R. M. Baxter, P. D. Weaver, A. C. Wray, Orpheus McAdoo, Gilmer—W. S. Moore, Chairman, W. A. Cox, J. M. Ward, J. L. Hendrix, Jas. Dean.
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Sumner—D. L. Hadgin, J. H. Davis, A. T. Millis.
Oak Ridge—W. E. Benbow, Monroe—M. M. Awen.
Rock Creek—Dr. Jno. C. Clapp, Geo. Clapp, Simeon Clapp, Rev. D. V. York, Frank Lov.
Clay—John Bowman, Newton Woody.
Jefferson—Asa Clapp.
Centre Grove—C. L. Archer, T. L. Johnson.

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Any one sending us the names of ten subscribers, with \$10 in advance, shall receive a copy one year free of charge.

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REV. W. T. WALKER

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Greensboro, N. C.