

NORTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONIST

Published every Friday by Rev. W. T. Walker, Editor and Proprietor, (Corner E. Market and Davis Streets,) Greensboro, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Straight Municipal tickets are being run in several places.

Let every Prohibitionist make the utmost sacrifice to be present at the big St. to Convention.

Two years ago the Main Democratic State Convention declared in favor of a repeal of the prohibitory laws of that State. This it did because it was true to the national plank which opposes sumptuary laws.

And yet gentlemen rise and would have us believe that the Democratic party is a good-enough temperance party. Bah!

Send in Your Letters.

Letters are coming from all over the State giving the information called for in another column. Have you written yours?

Mormon? or Democrat?

"The liquor traffic with the heathen, to say nothing of the business at home, is a standing disgrace to the leading governments of the world, and in the sight of heaven must appear as a glaring mark of hypocrisy upon the brows of the people who send to the heathen Bibles and barrels of rum, and preach and liquor merchants the forms of salvation and the agencies of damnation, together, in singular compassion, all under the regulation and protection of the great powers of Christendom. A day of reckoning will surely come, and Nations, like individuals must reap the harvest of their own sowing."—Deseret News, (Mormon)

HO! FOR INDIANA POLICE!

Half Rate!!

In reply to an inquiry, M. Slaughter, Passenger Agent, writes: "Companies members of the Southern Passenger Association have been authorized to make rates of ONE LIMITED FARE for the round trip from all principal points in the territory of the Association to Indianapolis, Ind., and return for the National Prohibition Convention, to convene there May 30th next. Tickets to be sold May 25th to 28th inclusive, and to be limited to June 9, 1888."

STATE CONVENTION.

Notice Extraordinary!

From 5 o'clock P. M. to 11 P. M. The Reception Committee at Greensboro will be found at the Benbow House, where all information as to the convention, lodgings, etc. will be cheerfully given. Accommodations may be had at the Hotel at \$3 per day, and at numerous Boarding Houses at \$1 per day. The State Executive Committee is called to meet on Tuesday night at the Benbow House.

The Convention will open in Benbow Hall, May 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp. The ladies, equally interested and earnest in this war as are the men, are cordially invited to be present in large numbers.

San 8. all, f. esp from the battle in Georgia, will lecture at night, closing in time for night train in four tickets. All persons should inquire at ticket offices for Escursion Tickets to the Prohibition Convention at May 15. All persons are guaranteed.

HAMILTON ACQUITTED.

THE KILLER OF GAMBRILL ALLOWED TO GO FREE.

WANTED AT ONCE.

John's Shame Duplicated—Mississippi Prohibition Party and His Murderer. The Tragedy and the Trial—Verdict of the Court and of the People.

Once more political influence triumphs over justice, party spirit, defiance and the assassin of a Prohibitionist goes untried. The Tragedy and the Trial—Verdict of the Court and of the People.

After a trial running through about two months, Col James S Hamilton is acquitted of the charge of willfully and maliciously killing Roderick Dhu Gambrill on the night of May 5, 1887.

Young Gambrill was the editor of The Sword and Shield, published at Jackson, Miss., and the leading Prohibition paper of the State.

Hamilton was the leader of the Anti Prohibitionists, an ex Republican, who deserted that party when its power waned in Mississippi, a "boss" among the ignorant and vicious negroes, prominent in the penitentiary ring which has controlled the Democratic party in the State, a penitentiary leech and a state senator.

On many occasions his official conduct and his corrupt political methods have been attacked by the independent press of the State, and in no paper more vigorously than in The Sword and Shield.

In April, 1887, several editorials appeared in The Sword and Shield, charging Hamilton with being a defaulter to the State, an inciter of riot among negroes, and protesting against his re-election to the Senate. Hamilton threatened vengeance against Gambrill, but several days elapsed it was thought no conflict would occur. Gambrill was known to be a brave young fellow, and a splendid marksman, who would not shrink in an open fight in any case he deemed just.

On May 5 Gambrill was at Clinton on business, returning to Jackson on a train arriving at 9:40 p. m. Shortly before that time Hamilton went to the station and in a casual manner asked the agent if Gambrill was expected back on the next train. He received an affirmative reply.

On the arrival of the train Gambrill alighted and after exchanging a few pleasantries with some acquaintances and giving a kind word and some alms to a poor beggar, started off alone and on foot for his home.

In West Jackson on Capitol street, in a secluded part of the city, in a little bridge forming part of the road leading to Gambrill's home. This was the scene of the tragedy.

Soon after Gambrill left the depot, the sound of a pistol shot rang out on the night air, followed quickly by several other shots in quick succession. A strange cry was also heard. A crowd rushed to the bridge, where they found Gambrill gasping, bleeding and dying, with a bullet through his forehead, a broken skull, and three bullet wounds in his body, lying unconscious on the north side of the bridge.

Hamilton also wounded, was standing near by with several companions. Gambrill died without making any statement, and as none but Hamilton's accomplices witnessed the shooting, the details of the catastrophe are not publicly known.

A jury of inquest on Gambrill's death found that "the deceased came to his death at the hands of J. S. Hamilton and others," but one jurymen insisted that the verdict be against Hamilton alone.

On May 9, Rev. J. B. Gambrill, father of Roderick, swore out warrants for the arrest of Hamilton and four others. The latter were afterward released, Hamilton was committed to jail, though he appealed to the supreme court without avail.

Partisan feeling running high in Jackson, the case was removed to Brandon, and the trial was commenced there the latter part of February.

The witnesses numbered nearly 800, and the testimony conflicted greatly. Hamilton testified that Gambrill opened fire upon him, and that he (Hamilton) fought in self defense. The prosecution showed that the killing was a cool, premeditated murder, that Hamilton lay in wait upon the bridge, that Gambrill was an accessory and that after being wounded Gambrill returned the fire and succeeded in wounding Hamilton.

An interesting witness was Robert Lowry, governor of the State, who has made himself so anxious to the farmers and planters as well as to the temperance people of Mississippi by vetting much needed legislation and who added to this already great unpopularity by appearing as a witness to testify to the character of Hamilton, who belongs to the same corrupt political ring, and is a partaker of the spoils of office.

THE FIELD AT LARGE.

KENTUCKY STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION—AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

Legislation of a Temperance Nature in the State of New York—A Letter That Will Be of Interest to All Our Readers.

EX ROUTE, April 30.—The Kentucky Prohibition state convention, held in Louisville in point of numbers did not compare favorably with the gathering of one year ago, but in spirit and solid work it surpassed that. This is an "off year" in Kentucky politics, no-state ticket is to be elected, and Kentuckians feel poor. Which facts would well enough account for less zeal and sacrifice on the part of our friends there than formerly, while in reality their zeal was never before so great, their willingness to sacrifice so abundant.

The most conspicuous delegates present were Gen. Green Clay Smith, Col. George W. Bain, Josiah Harris, Judge Fontaine T. Fox, Col. Thomas Demaree, James T. Barber and M. E. Siler.

If he had not absolutely refused Col. Bain would have been named by the convention for vice president in case Gen. Smith's nomination for head of the ticket were impossible. George W. Bain is as beloved in Kentucky as in New York, and that I know is saying much. His district delegation wanted to make him a delegate to Indianapolis, but the state at large would not take it, and he was finally made one of the four honored as presidential electors for the State with Hon. Josiah Harris, and intends putting earnest work into the canvass when fall comes. Mr. Harris is another popular man who ran upon the state ticket last year, who has unusual stamper gifts, and who will help make this campaign lively from first to last. He will be a power in our party till it carries his state, and afterward.

There were ladies in the convention and one detractor wanted to nominate a lady for elector, but she refused. A crushing blow was suffered by the local option workers in "Indiana last year" in the repeal of the Scott act in the States of Ontario by large majorities. This will give a strong impetus to the national Prohibition movement now gaining strength in Canada.

Gen. Fisk will probably attend and speak at the world's missionary conference in London, England, June 9. He will be absent for a brief period, but will return in time to make things lively during the campaign.

A conference at Shoshone, Idaho resulted in a provisional organization of the Prohibition party in Idaho, a local club of thirty-five members being formed and Rev. J. C. Jolly being given the charge of the party work in the territory.

The National Prohibition bureau has an organizer at work in Delaware. Quincy L. Morrow is making addresses and organizing clubs nightly.

An organization of the Prohibition party of Montana has been effected. Bullard, Mrs. L. E. Hovey and J. Wade were appointed a territorial executive committee. These delegates and alternates to the national convention were appointed Delegates, Davis Wilson and Dr. J. M. Waters, alternates Mrs. L. E. Hovey and M. J. Laid. Davis Wilson was nominated for delegate to Congress, over \$400 was pledged for the campaign, and eighty three names were given for membership in a Prohibition club.

Secretary John Lloyd Thomas, of the national Prohibition bureau, suggests that at every point at which trains carrying delegates to and from Indianapolis stop, speeches be made and documents be distributed in the interest of the party. Such a general movement would most effectually break the conspiracy of silence.

The Alabama convention of the Prohibition party at Decatur was larger than expected, 100 delegates being present, and enthusiasm prevailed. Fisk and Tanner, for whom the delegates recently chosen to the national convention were instructed, were again endorsed as Alabama's candidates for president and vice president. The Nashville issue was recommended as the organ of the party for this State. A good campaign fund was started and a sound platform was adopted. The nominees for state officers are: Governor, John C. Greer, secretary of State, L. C. Coulson, attorney general, Peter Finley treasurer of State, N. F. Thompson, auditor of State, M. C. Wade, superintendent of State education, W. C. Denson.

OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION. "Well Be There"—Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis—Hoosier Hospitality. We present to our readers this week a drawing of Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, which after the meeting of the national convention of the Prohibition party, May 30, will be a historic building.

The city council of Indianapolis voted to offer as their new city building, and their taxation was backed by Messrs. Hughes and Ratliff, of Indiana. Indianapolis was chosen, and that city during the latter week of May will be the Mecca for thousands of the best men and women of the nation.

Tomlinson hall will seat comfortably about 1,000 people, is admirably adapted for convention purposes except in the matter of committee rooms, which will be provided in an adjacent building. It will be handsomely decorated for the occasion, and it is safe to say that no hall on the continent has ever presented a more attractive and yet decorous aspect, or has ever echoed with more eloquent oratory and more truthful words than will Tomlinson hall Indianapolis, on May 29 and the week following.

It must be stopped. And it is not a light matter for Republican statesmen and lawmakers to consider that the Prohibitionist vote in this state grew from about 20,000 in 1883 to about 42,000 in 1887.—New York Mail and Express.

BULL'S EYE SHOTS.

The issue (Nashville, Tenn.), which has recently come out squarely for the Prohibition party, publishes this splendid series of paragraphs in a recent editorial.

Liquor will tolerate no divided allegiance—no "half loaf" nonsense. No observer of the gradual disintegration of the two old parties can fail to understand the cause of their undoing. They are falling to pieces from their inward rottenness. There is no longer a distinctive principle supporting them, one from the other and forming two well defined parties.

The Republican Democratic party—now only the "dead and dying forms of what were once living facts"—could not, even if not yet in extremis, adopt the principle or practice of the prohibition of alcoholics and live.

To Prohibition party doubters, remember that the "regimental" voted twenty years ago along with you, but they voted for the man who represented their principles. They believed that was the only way to save the country.

From president to policeman, from governor to constable, from legislator to justice, from judge to jury each and all must be Prohibition's guard of honor if success in the work of establishing that policy be the end in view.

Preachers in Politics. The north Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference nobly asserts the rights and duties of preachers as citizens to vote. The question of the "regimental" heresy is one of the strongest liberos promulgated. The resolutions conclude: "Our Saviour said, 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.' We are citizens of our country. Therefore we owe a discharge of duty to our government. We love our country and desire its good, because we are Christians. It is our duty to our religion to do so. And so it must be manifest that our religious convictions and political acts should exactly harmonize. By our religious convictions we are Prohibitionists, and every act of our citizenship should prove as such. Else how can we say that we are unalterably opposed to regulation? To crystallize our expressed convictions and Christian sentiments of this country into ballots would be to cast a bomb into the ranks of the enemy that would confuse them with the utmost consternation. Therefore,

"Resolved, That it is our duty to consent to no terms with the liquor traffic of this country, except its unconditional surrender."

"Resolved, As citizens we will not vote for any man on any platform who is not in favor, all the time, everywhere, of 'pulverizing the rum power.'"

The Saloon Motely. In a speech before the women's convention in Washington city, Mrs. Lemora M. Barry, delegate and organizer of the Knights of Labor, delivered an address. She said that she had a daughter in Pennsylvania, 125,000 children under 15 years of age are employed in the mines, factories and workshops.

Now, what will Pennsylvania's 125,000 working children be like when they are grown? What will their descendants be like? Pennsylvania is growing Americans to whom she can point and say: These are the children of the working children. Pennsylvania is responsible for their colorless faces, their lusterless eyes, their stunted and diseased bodies, their ignorance, and the utter hopelessness which has become a part of their nature.

Pennsylvania, in permitting this vast army of young children to work in mines and shops and factories, is committing a sin against the children, against the American people, and against the human race. It faces the end to hastening this day. Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Prohibition Precedent. The Prohibition party is young and frisky afraid of nobody and has a way of talking that is astonishing. It says things and occasionally some one of its members does something it feeds on prayer and song and angels' food, and gives birth to heroes and martyrs. It's a singular child for its father, the church does not dare own it or support it, its mother is dead to the law because the W. T. is not to be allowed to vote, while it seems to want to kill off and get rid of its mother in law—the good party. To big to whip too good to kill too noisy to keep still what are we going to do with it? I fear we will either have to let it run the house or quit using rum.—D. Elwell in Social Scientist on the Pacific.

Good Advice to Labor. The labor unions have decided not to drink "peep" beer. If they would decide not to drink any beer at all it would do them a great deal more good and do the brewers just as much harm.—Exchange.

Why Blaine Declines. The San Francisco Argonaut, whose editor, Frank Pixley used to be Mr. Blaine's strongest supporter on the Pacific coast, explains Mr. Blaine's declination as follows: "Mr. Blaine does not desire the nomination, he knows that he cannot be elected. He knows that he made a secret bargain with the Irish wing of the Roman church four years ago, and that unless he explains and denies and repudiates his sympathy with Rome and his bargain for Irish votes, he cannot be nominated, and if nominated, that he will be overwhelmingly and disastrously beaten. He cannot and dare not write one line of explanation or denial in this direction. This is the weak spot in Mr. Blaine's political armor, every Republican editor and party leader knows, and there is not one in the land who will have the courage to give the true reason why Mr. Blaine can never be President of the United States."

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one that the "balance of power" theory means but temporary gain at best, and the embarrassment of frequent choice between evils that the upbuilding of a great national party was imperative in the interest of sections long at variance and of our common good. Five years or more a mere political protest, for nearly a decade I have been of the most fixed and final party faith and logically so, as it seems to me. Knowing that the Republican party even could and would establish prohibition in Iowa and Kansas, cannot accomplish the same end here in New York and as well aware that said party even could and would give us prohibition here cannot achieve it in Georgia and Mississippi, I stand for a party whose policy shall be alike in Georgia and in Maine in Iowa and New York—a national party with no state party opposed to its national policy whose dominant purpose is to establish prohibition as a national fact. If the Republican party of New York were to declare for prohibition in the broadest and strongest terms I would not return to it, for over the state party's action would dominate the national party's need it is the unwritten law. And beside, I am more than a New Yorker. I want for my nation every good which prohibition can bring and every party for prohibition in which southern men can stand shoulder to shoulder with men of the north. The south can never have prohibition by and through the Democratic party of the southern states or of the nation, the south never will take it at the hands of the national Republican party. Saving this, one sums up the whole case. To be a Democrat south or a Republican north, is to be a sectionalist and sectionalism has cursed this nation too long already. Your Prohibitionist is the broad American who has overcome local narrowness, buried old prejudices, gotten a new love for his country and his kindred and is serving human brotherhood. Let those who may charge him with one idealism, the fact holds that his own idea is magnificently inclusive. A. A. HOPKINS.

ALL ALONG THE LINE. A Backset in Canada—Party Convention. The enthusiasm increasing in the States of Ontario by large majorities. This will give a strong impetus to the national Prohibition movement now gaining strength in Canada.

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Passenger and Mail Train runs daily except Sundays. Freight and Passenger Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Freight and Passenger Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass Agt. W. FAY, Gen'l Agent.