

OUR TICKET

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FROM THE EAST. T. N. HILL OF HALIFAX.

JUNIOR SCHENCK having withdrawn from the race for Chief Justice, we last week took down his name from our masthead, but the foreman in making up the forms, took down the name of Thomas N. Hill also. This was a mistake and we run Mr. Hill's name up again to-day with the determination not to take it down unless the democratic party orders us to do so at the convention in June.

The following is the condensed platform of the Labor Party:

- 1. Eight hours for the present as a legal working day, and prompt punishment of all violators. 2. Sanitary inspection of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included. 3. Bureau of labor statistics in all the States as well as in the National Government. The officers of the same to be elected by the people. 4. Prohibition of the use of prison labor by private employers or corporations. 5. Prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments. 6. Compulsory education of all children under fourteen years of age. All materials, books, etc., necessary in the public schools to be free of charge. 7. Prohibition of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality, and equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed. 8. Strict laws making employers liable for accidents resulting through their negligence to the injury of their employees. 9. All wages to be paid in the lawful money of the nation, and at intervals of time not exceeding one week. Violations of this rule to be legally punished. 10. All conspiracy laws operating against the rights of workmen to strike or induce others to strike shall be repealed. 11. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law. 12. All indirect taxation to be abolished, and a graded income tax collected in its stead. 13. All banking and insurance to be conducted by the government. 14. The right of suffrage shall in no wise be abridged. 15. Direct popular legislation, enabling the people to propose or reject any law at their will, and introduction of minority representation in all legislative elections. 16. Every public officer shall be at all times subject to prompt recall by the election of a successor.

Commenting on this declaration of principles the Observer says:

The fruits of Radicalism are ever bitter. When, in the name of religion and humanity, the Northern laboring and fighting man was taught that it was his duty to rob his Southern brother, he robbed that brother of all that was conveyable. That done, and the proceeds wasted—"Come easy, go easy"—the inclination is natural to turn to "fresh fields and pastures new." It may be retributive justice, but we do not wish to witness again the horrible scenes of last year. Rather let our Northern brethren, as they are well counseled by one of themselves, while protesting against the visionary notions of Communist agitators, and particularly those foreign firebrands who have been cast out of Europe, not lose sight of the important fact that mere laboring people are year after year declining in the social scale, comparatively, and that all the profits of labor are absorbed by the rich. In no other country in the world is there such a tendency for the rich to become richer and the poor poorer. Their free institutions and political equality seem to have no effect in the checking the increasing degradation of their working classes and the vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few. All the free-press arguments of political economists about the operation of economic laws amount to little in face of the fact that labor is inexorably rewarded, that wealth accumulates while the mass of those who create it are suffering, and that in a land of superabundance, few, comparatively, can enjoy the blessings lavished upon it by Providence. It is this anomaly, this defect in their civilization and life, this crying evil, which humanity revolts at, and which causes threatening marasmus from the masses. Communism is not dangerous now, because of the common sense, patriotism and conservatism of the American people, but if a remedy be not found for the oppressed condition of the laborers, and the profits of labor be not more equally distributed, the time may come when some such revolt against society will be seen.

OUR INFERIOR COURT.

ENFIELD, N. C., May 6th, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—In your issue of Saturday last, I find a communication headed "Our Inferior Court," and signed J. P. L. I also find an Editorial notice that your columns are open to those who feel disposed to give their views on the operations of the said Courts: I therefore feel called upon to have "a say" in this matter. Before entering directly upon the subject, allow me by way of preface to say that the Press, confined

to its legitimate province is one of the great pillars of the public good; but when perverted, or used as a vehicle for the circulation of unwarranted attacks upon public or private institutions, and such attacks not clearly setting forth facts, but only giving the opinions of anonymous scribblers, then indeed it becomes an engine of mischief, calculated to stir up strife and discord and to create in the minds of the people a prejudice that will cause them to disregard in a great measure, any refutation of such attacks, however truthful such refutation may be; but even with this disadvantage to contend with, I will endeavor to defend the Inferior Court of this county against the unwarranted attacks contained in the article signed J. P. L.

The article sets out with an attempted ridicule of the officers of the Court; to which, as one of the number, I have nothing to say, save that the unanimous voice of the Magistrates, counts them worthy; otherwise they have only to say the word and their places can be filled by others who are worthy, and it may be that J. P. L. would add to the dignity of the bench.

In the next place the American Eagle is brought into requisition, and then by an invidious comparison, this is likened to a "foal" of another kind, silent and lynx-eyed searching in high places and low places for food of a miserable kind to be eagerly devoured. Then he proceeds to mention two cases which he calls "miserable food" upon which, this court has by its own seeking, been fed; and I will further add that this food, according to J. P. L.'s own statement was found festering under his own nostrils and he sitting, quarreling over it like the dog in the manger. In the accusation that the Inferior Court searches for cases of any description J. P. L. shows one of two things, either that he is entirely ignorant of the working of the law, or knowing the law he is best of making statements not in accordance therewith; for no other purpose than to bring the Inferior Court into disrepute and to prejudice the minds of the people against it. Now as to the law and the facts. The State government is divided into three separate departments: Legislative, Executive and Judicial. Sec. 2 of article 4 of the Constitution of the State provides that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court; Superior Courts, Courts of Justice of the Peace and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law. "Sec. 12 of the same article, gives the General Assembly the power to allot and distribute power and jurisdiction to all of the courts prescribed in the Constitution."

Now let us see what the Legislature has done in the case of Inferior Courts; by reference to page 250, laws 1876 and '77 will be found an act to establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court to be styled Inferior Courts, so here is authority of law for establishing the Inferior Courts. Sec. 2 of this said act goes on to say that it is the opinion of the Justices of the Peace of any county or a majority of them it will not promote the best interest of the people for such court to be held in such county, it shall be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or a majority of them to decline to elect the Justices of said court and in that event, there shall no Inferior Court be held in such county. How stands the case in Halifax county? Did not the Justices of the Peace decide to have the Inferior Courts? Did they not elect the Justices and other officers of said court? then why does J. P. L. blame the officers of said court for its existence? why not haul his shafts against the Legislature for passing the law, and then again the Magistrates for electing the court? Having shown the legal authority for holding the Inferior Court, let us see its mode of operation. Sec. 9 of the act establishing the court, provides that the practice, pleadings, process and procedure in such courts shall in all respects as provided for the Superior Courts. Now let us examine the process, by which cases are brought and tried in this court. (remembering that the process is the same as that for the Superior Courts) as it has been charged by J. P. L. that this court under its present arrangement and the disposition among its favorites to make work for it, has worked a great hardship to the people. What possible arrangement could this court make? has it any other power than that conferred by the Legislature? Does J. P. L. make the deliberate charge as being a truth, that this court has caused a single case to be brought to trial except by a due process of law? or that it has favorites, if so I as a member of said court emphatically deny the charge. Does he really think that this court has taken away any of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates? I am led to that conclusion by the complaint that the Magistrate's jurisdiction is too limited since the establishment of the Inferior Court. Another complaint against the court is that the witnesses in the cases mentioned by J. P. L. did not get their pay. I am unable to see how the Inferior Court is chargeable with these defects of the law; this court has nothing to do with making laws so I say again let the blame rest where it belongs. Now I am not positive who J. P. L. is, but I am entitled to an opinion and that is that he is not only J. P. L. but J. P. L. Justice of the Peace, that being so it is an easy matter to see why he should complain of anything, which he thought had the power to take from him any of that delicious pabulum, which has grown fat on the "meadows" of which he is the "Bell weather," and he doubtless honestly believes that the Inferior Court has taken away his jurisdiction and to correct the mistake under which he labors, I will inform him that it was the work of the Legislature. Now let us suppose that there was no Inferior Court in Halifax county; would that increase the jurisdiction of magistrates? would they not be obliged under existing laws to turn over their cases to the Superior Courts? How then would the cost be lessened? I am not the costs the same and paid by the same parties no matter which court the case

may be tried in? with this difference, that in all cases which are bound over to the Superior Court the cost to the county is more, because of having to feed the prisoners longer, so we see this complaint of the cost being more in the Inferior Court, is only a bugbear to scare the people, and has been resorted to in this instance to create the impression that the Inferior Court is adding to the expenses of the county; when the contrary is the fact, and further that the court is actually drumming cases to keep in existence, which is an imputation which I say is a slander upon the members of the court. No cases have been brought to this court except through the regular channels of the law. The idea of wishing to keep it alive for the purpose of gain, is indeed ridiculous. The chairman receives fifty dollars per court whether it hold two or ten days, so his pay is not increased or diminished by the number of cases; his associates receive three dollars per day, and pay two dollars for board and if they ride to town it takes the other party to feed the horse. Would J. P. L. like to take a chance in this money making business?

I cannot see in what way the cases cited by J. P. L. prove the hardship, that this court is working upon the people. He mentions the case of the State vs. Gear, O'low, and goes into the preliminary proceedings before a magistrate, recites the terms of a compromise, and then makes no compromise, and works up by blaming the Inferior Court because the witnesses were not paid, and the people had the cost to pay, does he not know that if the witnesses had been paid; the cost to the people would have been more? Surely J. P. L. must have gone to town expecting to be a witness in that case, and not having been subpoenaed, he did not get his ticket, and he is mad about it and wants to break up the court. In the other case, the grand jury did not find a true bill and of course the case was not tried; but blame attaches to the court in this case? Suppose the cases had been sent to the Superior Court, and had terminated as they did; how would the matter stand as to cost. Would that be just cause for charging the court with using "fool" means by which to keep it alive. If such causes of action are sufficient to break up an Inferior Court, whose process and procedure are the same as a Superior Court, then the legitimate interference must be they would be sufficient cause to abolish the Superior Court, and then J. P. L. would have the only courts he wants, those of the Justices of the Peace, and they be constituted courts of "Last resort," where in some obscure corner of the county, instead of open court, where the whole county could see and know of its acts; the poised scales of justice might be prostituted into a tolerance of evil, for we all know that it is an evil for the innocent to suffer and for the guilty to go unpunished; but of the costs in these courts we must let nature, for they would not be of record.

The last paragraph of the article signed J. P. L. says that it is desired that the magistrates at their next meeting may take some steps to correct the evil (referring to the existence of the Inferior Court) by urging the Legislature to restore the jurisdiction of magistrates and also to reduce the number of our Inferior Courts to two instead of four terms a year. Now if, as J. P. L. states, the Inferior Court by the working of their favorites has taken away the jurisdiction of the magistrates, why does he want to ask the Legislature anything about it? Surely if the Inferior Courts have taken away the jurisdiction they can restore it again. As to the number of the terms of the Inferior Courts to be held during the year, I will say that if J. P. L. will refer to page 250, Sec 3 of the Laws of 1876-77 he will find that the Inferior Courts are not compelled to hold four times a year. "The law says that said courts shall be held for their respective counties, four times in each year unless otherwise determined;" and then goes on to say that no term of said court shall be held within less than three months from and after the first of the preceding term." &c. It is very evident from this law that we can have four courts or less. We cannot have more than four because they would occur within less than three months of each other; but we can have two provided we give a space of as much as three months or more between the terms; so there is no need of petitioning the Legislature on this subject; which fact it seems to me ought to have been known to J. P. L. or he ought not to have undertaken to have written, in opposition to a matter of which he had so little knowledge. See his inconsistency: in the outset he blames the Inferior Court and in the winding up he finds he has put the blame where it does not belong and he now appeals to the Legislature for a redress of his grievances. Why write an article against the Inferior Court; when he ought to have known that the Legislature alone was to blame for what he complained of. The reason is obvious; "Law" went his spleen upon this court, because it denied to its duty towards some of the pet lambs of the "meadows." The subject was not to attack the legality of the courts operated of the system. If the Inferior Court of this county has worked a hardship to the people or if it has gone outside of its legitimate province in the discharge of its work then I in common with every good citizen of the county will say, with it out of existence; but when misrepresentation is the only argument against it I feel called upon as a member of said court to defend it. I hesitatingly say that the magistrates of the county called me to the position I occupy, unsought by myself, and I have endeavored to discharge my duty to the best of my ability and with equal justice to all, and shall continue to do so, as long as I am a member of the court regardless of the ridicule of scooters, and I am confident that the people of the county will uphold the court in the discharge of its duties, if not, I for one ask no prouder record than to have it said, he has gone down, in the discharge of his duty. "Fiat justitia, reat cœlum." D. C. CLARK.

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CHEAPER THAN EVER. I am now receiving Spring Goods almost daily and it is really astonishing to see how cheap goods are. Articles and prices are too numerous to mention. However I will name a few. Best Prints from 5 to 6 1/2. Best Brown Cottons from 6 1/2 to 1 1/2. Best Black Cottons from 6 1/2 to 12 1/2. Wainsatta Bleachings 12 1/2. Dress Goods New Styles from 15 to 25. Figue Bonnets from 10 to 25 etc. Coats and Clark's Spool Cotton 6 1/2 etc or 65 per dozen.

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Serrano from 35 to 60. Old Fashion New Orleans Molasses 75. Best Rio Coffee from 16 to 20. Nice White Sugars 10 to 15. Side Meat 7 to 8. Shoulder Meat 7 to 8. Liverpool Salt Factory 314 Bushels 1.65. I have thrown on my counters about One Thousand yards best prints, dark colors 65 per yard.

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By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 28th day of March 1871, and duly registered, and by direction of the parties therein secured, I shall on Wednesday the 17th instant, at 12 M. on the premises offer for sale that valuable plantation in the county of Halifax, N. C., now occupied by H. J. Pope Esq.

The said plantation consists of three contiguous tracts known as the Wyche, Bell and Hall tracts, containing in the aggregate, 957 acres more or less. This valuable property with the buildings thereon will be sold for cash.

For further information apply on the premises to H. J. Pope, Esq., or to T. R. Bortland, Attorney at Law, Norfolk, Va., or to the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C. ALEXANDER SPRUNT, Auctioneer.

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I am now opening daily, NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

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FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Advertisement for Foutz's Horse and Cattle Powders, featuring illustrations of a horse and a cow, and text describing the product's use for treating animals.

THE PARKER GUN.

Advertisement for Parker's Gun, featuring an illustration of the gun and text describing its features and availability.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Advertisement for Herring's Patent Champion Safes, featuring an illustration of a safe and text describing its security and durability.

RECEIVED International Exhibition Awards. London, 1851. New York, 1853. Philadelphia, 1876. HERRING & CO. 251 & 252 Broadway, New York. Jan 23 1/2.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Superior Court, Northampton County. James W. Grant vs. Administrator of Burton H. Jones, Plaintiff Against Lucy Jones, Defendant. The purpose of this action is a sale for assets of a tract of land situated in said county, containing about two (2) acres more or less, of which the intestate died seized and possessed. The defendant is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Northampton county, at Jackson, on the 28th of June, 1878, and answer or demur to the complaint now on file. Witness N. R. Odum, Clerk of said Court, at office in Jackson, this April 16th 1878. N. R. ODUM, C. S. C. Northampton county. Apr 20 1/2.

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Sept. 26, 1-y.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

Superior Court. Dr. I. E. Green and Helen P. his wife vs. Robert K. Clanton and Mary T. his wife, Plaintiffs Against John C. Pittchford and Harriet E. his wife, Defendants.

The above named John C. Pittchford and Harriet E. his wife, and Francis W. Williams and Alexander G. Black will take notice that the above entitled action has been commenced in the Superior Court of Halifax county, State of North Carolina for the purpose of having partition made, between the tenants, in common of the several tracts of land owned by the late William H. Day, deceased, and containing in the aggregate about eighteen hundred acres, and that if they do not answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiffs which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said Halifax county on or before the 5th day of June 1878, the Plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded.

Witness, Jno. T. Gregory, Clerk of the Superior Court of Halifax county, at office in Halifax this 15th day of April 1878. JOHN T. GREGORY, Clerk Superior Court. C. A. Cook Plt's atty. Apr 26 6w.

V. J. NAW.

WELDON, N. C. BAKER & CONFECTIONER. Manufactures all kinds of plate and fancy confections. Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., to be found in Eastern North Carolina, which he sells by wholesale or retail.

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