we have repaired our Court House at a cost of \$3,000 realty, not in fee simple, but for a limited time, and personalty to the value of river at a cost of \$3,367.46, and we have contracted for and are now preparing to build a new jul which will cost some \$7,000 or \$7,500. The county levy for taxation since 1874 has been as low as any county in the State, for the last three years, it being only 25 cents on the \$100 valuation.

ALEX, L. BLOW. C. S. C. and late Register of Deeds and Olerk of Board of Causty Commissioners.

THE HOWESTERN.

The Radical papers, so far as we have seen make no reports of Col. Dockery's speeches From notices in Democratic papers printed where he has spoken, and from gentlemen also entirely reliable who have heard him, we learn that eulogy of the Constitution of 1868, the Canby Constitution, is the feature of his speech. Col. Dockery's language on this subject is what is sometimes called eloquent, and sometimes designated highfaluting. The Canby Constitution, Col. Dockery says, " was the grandest production of human wisdom that ever emanated from the brain of man," because it, first in North Carolina, made provision for a Homestead Law and personal property exemptions; for laborers' ics' lien; for the rights of married women; for the abolishment of imprison ment for debt; for the election of magistrates by the people: for free suffrage in place of the old property qualification required for Senate voters. The Colonel's percration, that is to say, what we plain North Carolina people might call the tail-eend of a spreadeagle, is to the effect that all the good ever olished for the State was accomplished by this Constitution and the party which made it, and that the Democrats have never done "one single thing" for the people that resulted in good.

Skipping the peroration, as that end of spread-eagle is allowed to display itself at will, let us look into the statements made as facts, and we will take them backwards from the peroration as that being last has been

1. "Free Suffrage" was established in 1854; fourteen years before the Canby Constitution was thought of. The Constitution was amend ed in that year, the result of the movemen begun in 1848 by Gov. David S. Reid, the first Democrat elected Governor of North Carolina. Colonel Dockery was quite old enough in 1848 to take an active interest in defeating Gov. Reid and his proposed constitutions change.

tion. We need not discuss the results here. Some of them are noted elsewhere in the the Legislature which passed it. official county statements, and few people But we are further told that this tyrannical have forgotten the evil days of negro and law of 1874 "made laboring men, tenants and

borhood a copy of the Laws of 1866-'67. If the faith that is in us. debt was introduced into the House on Jan. the prosperity of the country.

We have said above that instead of invent-Canby Constitution curtailed and abridged the Homestead and Exemption laws then and that this is matter of legal construction, and may intimate that we know no more of law than the evidently little known to him. So we will cite authority that he will not venture to dispute. In the 69th volume, Reports of the North Carolina Supreme Court, pages 396-405, is a report of the case of Garrett usconsisted of the five Radical Judges Pearson. Reade, Rodman, Settle and Boyden-was pronounced by Judge Edwin G. Reade. It is all interesting reading, but we have space only for the paragraphs relating to the matter in hand, which show that the Radical Constitution abridged the exemptions established by the Democrats not only in 1866, but so far back as in 1856. Judge Reade says:

"Our act of 1856, Rev. Code, exempts personal property, articles by name, which may be of the value of several hundred dollars, more or less, according to the circumstances of the debtor's family. And in 1866-767, prior to the existence of the debt in the case before to the existence of the debt in the case before each.

To meet the exigencies of the situation the dreds of miles from their homes, charged with violations of the whisky laws, the kulling laws, the tobacco laws.

Well do we recollect that when Kirk and his "rude" soldiery broke into Caswell, they each. us, an act was passed exempting 'all neces-sary farming and mechanical tools, one work-

"It is apparent that an allotment of those articles approximate \$1,000, and in many cases would exceed that sum in value. And the same act allows a homestead of 100 acres, without restriction as to value, which in many cases would be worth, with the improvements,

as the learned Judge said of the Georgia law, that any one in casting his eye over them, as compared with former exemptions, would be struck by the magnitude of the increase? Our ead law is not an increase, but a restrict on upon former exemptions.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

It was matter of surprise that the Radica platform this year did not contain the usual lerce denunciation of the Landlord and Tenant Law. The omission can be accounted

Some two years ago, at the request of the party managers, the late Major Richard C. Sadger, as able and learned a lawyer as lived in North Carolina in his day, made a thorough examination of the law. They thought that the law might be made the means of revolutionizing the politics of the State, and that his examination and exposure of its alleged les would furnish the campaign matter ded for success. Major Badger himself was inclined to the same opinion, and he unlertook the work not doubting the result. His conclusion was that the Landlord and Tenant Law was not only ominently just to all, but peculiarly necessary to the prosperity of the tenant class. Major Badger was an extreme Radical, but he was also a sincere lever of his kind; and not given to the concealment of any opinion, he was especially outspoken on any matter affecting the interests of those whom he thought liable to suffer from lack of learning or lack of money to buy its use of those who had learning. The conclusion reached, in his opinion nearly affected the well-being of that class of our people and he announced it publicly and frequently here, and again in his examination under oath at Washington, before what was known as the Senate "Exodus Committee," in 1880. His party doubtless concluded, therefore, that in their platform silence on this subject was

On the hustings and in the press, however they seem to think that on this subject speech s silver, and there they tell us that Judge Bennett, the Democratic candidate for Conssman-at-Large, "voted for the tyrannical Landlord and Tensut Act of 1874."

We should not regard Judge Bennett's vote for that act as any cause of complaint; on the contrary. But it is well to be accurate about matters of fact. And as a matter of fact it may be stated that Judge Bennett did not vote for the law. It may be added, also as matter of fact, that if he had wished to vote from the Legislature by the Canby Conven- for it, he could not have done so; for the very sufficient reason that he was not a member of

croppers slaves to the landholders." About 3. Imprisonment for debt abolished. Most this we hold the opinions held by Mr. Badger, But why does it ever, in the smallest particureaders of this paper can find in their neigh- and we propose briefly to give the reasons for

they will turn to page 85 they will find "An The principal agricultural labor of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and South was everywhere destroyed upon the enthis act is precisely what was put in the Con- forcement of the Emsneipation Proclamation titution of 1868 by the Canby Convention. In which followed the surrender. The state of 1866, negroes did not vote and white men things was then this: The white people had then, as white men are now, were Democrats, the lands, teams, &c.; the negroes had the The Legislature was white, and of course the labor and nothing else. The problem was of their creation." Legislature was almost unanimously Demo- out of this condition of things to find some secratic. The bill to abolish imprisonment for cure foundation upon which to build up anew

nary 24th, 1867, by Mr. Dargan of Anson, The land without labor would be unproduc-Democrat; was referred on the 29th to a spe- tive; the labor without land would be equally cial committee of three Democrats, Messrs: unproductive. Being without money to pay Moore, Dargan and McKay: was reported hire the only practicable way was for the land tee on the 30th, and on the same owner to make compensation to the laborer day passed its three readings by 87 to 19. It by giving him a share of the crop; or to let came up in the Senate on February 12th, the land to the laborer for a stipulated share passing its second reading, 24 to 12, and on the of the crop to be paid as rent. The latter on 20th passed its third reading, 26 to 19, and be- account of its freedom from vexation and annovances was preferable to the land owner; in North Carolina. Two more Radical Legis-4. The Homestead and Exemption law, the it was equally so to the laborer as being in his latures would have taken the whole of it, but lien law, and the married weman's law. The opinion more consistent with his dignity as a the taxes collected for that one Legislature's reader who looks, as above advised, into the free man. But the land owner could not alwaste nearly bankrupted the people, and did them and how much they pay, the Radicals bankrupt the Radical party. It has never had would persuade them that the dollar paid for act to establish freehold homesteads." &c. : out security for his rent any more than the another Legislature. which law, curtailed and abridged in value of capitalist the use of his money without securihomestead and amount of personal property ty for his interest. The security the colored erty have been safe; peace, quiet, plenty and exemptions, but unchanged as to liens and laborer could not give. Further, the colored prosperity have once more gladdened their married woman's rights, was transferred to tenant if put in possession of the land could hearts; and they have felt the State Governthe Camby Constitution of 1868 and forms Ar. do nothing without team, tools, seed, and ment rather through the blessings it bestows ticle X of that instrument, as any one may without supplies for himself and family, and than through the injuries it did inflict. see who will take the trouble to examine, these the landlord must provide. Here again The bill which was made law by this Legisla- was a necessity for security to be given. competency, extravagant and wasteful ex- crats to insist on economy with efficiency in ture of 1866-'67, composed as above stated of Without security of some kind the crop could penditure of the people's money will result the administration of the government, and white men, who were of course Democrats, be pledged, sold or removed, and the land now as in 1868, and now as then render high was introduced into the Senate by that old holder defeated of his just claim for rent and taxes inevitable. fashloned Democrat, Mr. Barry of Orange, also for all his advancements. If this were and passed by a vote of 38 to 6. The House done in violation of a positive contract the go! passed it without dissent, as reported from a landlord had no remedy; if he got a judgment committee of conference on some points of against the laborer the latter had nothing on which to levy an execution. The security which the parties themselves were powerless high-sounding words of what his party has ing the Homestead Law, the Radicals in the to provide, bould, however, be provided by the done to secure men's personal rights. His Legislature, and this was done in the Land- party has talked just as Colonel Dockery duty is done towards securing that majority. lord and Tenant act. It was done by vesting talks, but we do not recall much that has theretofore existing. Col. Dockery may say in the landford the title to and possession of been done to that end by either Col. Dockery the crop grown upon his land until his rent or his party. was paid, and making it a penal offence to

By the Radical act of 1868 the lien attached when there was an agreement in writing to in section 21 of the same article it is declared Cheshire. The decision of the Court-which pay a share of the crop as rent, or when a that "the privileges of the writ of habeas corlien was expressly given on the crop, or any pus shall not be suspended." part of it, to secure the performance of any | And yet, we also recollect that just two quent acts the lien attaches when lands are in the Constitution, in the dark days of 1870, rented or leased by agreement written or verbal for agricultural purposes, or shall be cul- to property. The land was overrun with United States. North Carolina's proportion quent acts the lieu attaches when lands are in the Constitution, in the dark days of 1870, bal for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper. The lien obtains whether the agreement be a written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the agreement be a written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written of the lien obtains whether the agreement be a written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written of the land was overrun when the written of the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written of the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and extends to a cropper as well as a tenant. The land was overrun when the written or verbal one, and the written or verbal o

horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, est sense of that word. It grew out of the neinent citizens in that county or in the Stateone milch cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, 500 lbs of pork or bacon, 50 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of wheat, household and kitchen furniture not exceeding \$200 in value; the libraries of attorneys at law, practising physicians and ministers of the gospel, and the instruments of surgeons and dentists, used in their profession." Acts of 1866-767, chapter of the situation, and all its provisions were framed in exact conformity to the reduced to unlawful violence and shameful imprisonment who was sound foundation for the revival of our wrecked industries; nor, with the light of many years' the instruments of surgeons and dentists, used in their profession." Acts of 1866-767, chapter of the situation, and all its provisions were framed in exact conformity to the reduced to unlawful violence and shameful imprisonment who was not above suspicion even of evil of any kind. Among them was John Kerr, then nearing the close of a long life distinguished by brilliant tion to spend it uselessly if not viciously. The it could have been established.

It was perfectly equitable in its principle; ces, and adding to other claims to considerafor the claim of the landlord to control the tion that of having been from early manhood crop on account of his land, team, tools and advancements was, to say the least, equal to that of the tenant on account of his personal care and industry. The division the crop, in fact, is made upon this basis.

an active, useful, zealous member of the Baptist Church. There was William B. Rowe, long a presiding magistrate of the County care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding magistrate of the County care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding an example of ebeling the county care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding magistrate of the County care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding magistrate of the County care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding magistrate of the County care and industry. The division the crop, long a presiding magistrate of the County already, in its youth and strength, as corrupt and corrupting as the great empires of the world have been when tottering to their fall? crop on account of his land, team, tools and an active, useful, zealous member of the Bap-

It was more than equitable, it was beneficent. It put the tenant in possession of those means of prosperity which ordinarily only wealth can purchase. It did no injury to his self respect; for it gave him control of his own time and his own actions, which as a laborer for hire he could not have had-and one er the other he was compelled to be,

It is a law which no honest man can con plain of, since it simply requires that the tenant should reimburse the land owner for the means of making the crop before the crop itself be disposed of and its proceeds beyond

In short, it solved the laber problem, laid secure foundation for the re-establishment of gricultural industries and opened a boundess field for the energies of men without

SOME PENITENTIARY WATTERS.

Radical talkers and Radical writers are jus now making the usual moan about the wickedness of putting penitentiary convict labor in competition with honest labor, and about Democratic "taking away the chance of the mechanic to earn an honest penny by doing all contrac: work with convict labor."

Now in our opinion, two of the most effi cient agents of civilization were the whipping post and the gallows. They were the surest preventives of crime, and to prevent not to punish was their object. Radical mock humanity. Northern Radical humanity, has greatly lessened the value of the last and has done away with the first. The penitentiary school for the higher education of criminals in porarily protected by her flag. their profession. Indeed, so far as our observation goes, it would seem that if, as sometimes happens, an honest man should have the ill luck to be sent there, the end of his term of He will soon get it. service would find him a thief: and if a man went there with some regard for truth, he would be graduated an accomplished liar.

It will be seen that we do not hold the pententiary system in high esteem. How came there to be a Penitentiary in North Carolina? 1868, and read-

"Section 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the ernment this year is \$401,000,000-a sum Penitentiary."

The Legislature of 1868-'69 obeyed orders. ing it, by wasting or stealing the moneys set paper dollars, enough to cover its entire surlabor being made to compete with honest about twelve millions of dollars.

Taxes Must Come, or Homesteads Go!

That was a pretty big sum, almost too big for us poor people of North Carolina to undervery nearly one-third of all the real property

Look to the Legislature! Dishonesty, in-

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Colonel Dockery talks much and with many

We recollect, indeed, that it is declared in remove the crop without his consent. To section 18. Article 1, of the Canby Constitumeet this contingency the Radicals passed the tion of 1868, that "every person restrained

stipulation contained in the lease. By subse- years after these solemn injunctions were put

ing it. For a quarter of a century he had held high official position in the Methodis Church. There was Dr. N. M. Roan, whose minence as a citizen had been recognized by his election as one of the Council of State : whose professional position for half a les-time had been of the highest in the State; and who for full as long a space had been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. To'these men, and such as these, the Radical judges denied the commonest privilege of our law, the writ of habeas corpus, when their highest rights had been invaded with every circumstance of in-

We have cited the cases of these excellent gentlemen by name for the purpose of showing the spirit of Radicalism; to show that neither public service, character, nor religion had in its eyes any claim to the most ordinary right in law. But the character of the applicant is wholly immaterial. Were he the worst man in North Carolina, and accused of the grossest felony, he is entitled to the writ. Why then was it not granted to those who applied? Because in North Carolina under laws as stringent as they can be made, with judges bound by the most solemn oaths, the most sacred rights of citizenship were, in the persons of her own sons, treated by the Radical rulers and the Radical Judges with a contemptuous disregard that was unknown eighteen hundred years ago on the uttermost frontiers of the Roman Empire, as the reader of the New Testament may see, and which England, as he who reads the history of the War between the States will find, would not which was invented as a substitute is but a tolerate even in the persons of foreigners tem-

Personal liberty, indeed! Who wants any more such liberty? Let him who does, call himself a Liberal and vote the Radical ticket.

A CONTRAST!

For the support of the State Governmen the people of North Carolina pay a tax of about 33 cents a head. For the support o town, county and State Administrations, all. Turn to Article XI, Canby Constitution of they pay but little more than \$1 a head, and they know that they get the worth of their money. The cost of the United States Goverection and conduct of a State's Prison or big that one can only get an idea of it by reflecting that it is four times the value of all the land in North Carolina; that if in silver for a marvel, and not only provided for build- dollars there would be enough to lay five rows ing a penitentiary, but provided also for fill- of them around the whole State, and if in aside for schools, another of civilization's most face ; that it is \$8 taken from the comforts or effective agents. Once filled, and kept filled, necessities of every man, woman and child, the question was what to do with the convicts. white and black, in the United States. North We cannot think with patience of convict Carolina's share of this tax is, at \$8 a head,

labor in any measure; and by employing it | The Home Governments dispense justice lar, compete with the labor of honest men? inight; in short, do for us all that men insti-Turn once more to Article XI, Cauby Consti- ute governments to do, and cost us one dollar a head. The United States Government collects from us eight dollars a head, twelve "Section 11.—It shall be steadily kept in million dollars, and comes in direct contact view by the Legislature, and the Board of with us or our interests only in the ugly shape Public Charities, that all penal and charitable of an Internal Revenue Tax Collector, or the institutions should be made as nearly selfsupporting as is consistent with the purposes in North Carolina is there ordinarily any direct return for this enormous taxation. save only to the Federal office-holder, the tax collector or the raider.

The Home Governments take the small The Constitution does not protect the sums required for their beneficent administra-Homestead from the Sheriff's hammer. Taxes tion by direct taxes, taxing each man accordmust come, or Homesteads must go. And ing to the value of his property, imposing the public burden in exact proportion to the share which each individual receives of public pro-The Radical Legislature of 1868-'69 issued rection. The enormous taxes collected by the special tax bonds to the amount of \$23,680,000. United States Government are indirect, are paid by consumers. Hence, each individual bays, not according to the benefit which he eceives from government, but according to stand without stating what it was. It was the amount of production which he consum in living or in making his living. The milonaire, if he consume no more than the day aborer, will pay no larger share of the public

Yet, as men doubtless feel direct taxes more since then men's lives, liberties and prop- den, and the eight dollars paid to the Federal officials a blessing. The Radicals say soternal Revenue tax collectors, and the Internal Revenue Raiders say so. Exactly ! The Home Governments are in the hands of

"Bourbon" Democrats. The Washington Government in the hands of Radicals. It is a characteristic of "Bourbon" Demo the "Bourbon" makes no distinction, in his own mind, between the person who wastes taxes inevitable.

And taxes must come, or Homesteads must bank or breaks into a barn. In old fashioned honesty and fidelity to public trusts, the "Bourbon" has nothing to forget and nothing to learn. And when in each House of Congress there is a good working "Bourbon" majority, Federal expenses will be reduced, Federal taxation lightened, and the Federal Government as beneficent as our Home Government. Let North Carolina see to it that her full

STOP WASTE-REDUCE TAXES!

The tax-payers in the Southern States, the Democratic white people, demand and are de-termined if possible to have rigid economy in every department of the Federal Government. in order that taxation may be reduced. They of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire wish no niggardly administration of their into the lawfulness thereof." And that Government, but to the profligate expenditure of public money, every year becoming more profligate under Radical rule at Washington, they are opposed. They know that they pay into the treasury their full share of what comes out, and they are bitterly opposed to throwing away the money that is earned with much toil and effort.

rion, stop wasteful expenditure, and put an and to this unnecessary accumulation in the public treasury of the millions raised by in the policy of the act, and the security afforded by the lien was equally needed in
each.

Well do we recollect that when Kirk and
his "rude" soldiery broke into Caswell, they
laid lawless hands upon many of the most emlaid lawless hands upon many of the most em-

essities of the situation, and all its provisions So far as we know or have heard, there was gives to the Government a dangerous control vests it in hands where there is every tempta-tion to spend it uselessly if not viciously. The talents, marked by conspicuous public servi- world has never known a government so pure that it would not become corrupt if a surplus revenue were permanently placed at its dis-

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

The Democrats of North Carolina have reluced expenditures and taxes more than onehalf. And yet by a wise administration of the sums collected, they have had money to pare to build white and colored asylume at rganton, Goldsboro and Raleigh; to help the Western Railroad as long as it needed help: to contribute to the Cape Fear & Yad-Valley Railroad until that too no longer needs State aid to secure its completion; to pay the interest on the public debt; in short, to restore a ruined State to a condition of

prosperity unexampled in its history.

It is a good thing to reduce the people's taxes and to dimensa the public expenditures when it can be done without damage to the people's interests; but after all, the matter for the people to consider, and which sensible people do consider, is not how much has been nent, but how it has been spent, and whether nore has been spent than was necessary to the protection and advancement of the public nterests. He who employs a man and pays him \$1,000 a year to run his plantation, and at the end of the term of service finds that there are no crop returns, that his lands have been allowed to go to gulley, that his fences are down, his stock unfit for service, and his barns and outhouses gone to rack and ruin, is not likely to re-employ that man after finding that a successor makes good crops, keeps the lands in trim, the stock in good working order and the buildings in good repair, even if the outlay to secure these profitable results were as great or even greater than that which had yielded him no returns and brought his farm to the verge of irreparable ruin.

Twelve years ago, this great "plantation," North Carolina, had been pretty well "done for" by its high-priced Radical overseers. To-day, it is in better condition than ever before, yields bigger and better returns, and osts less than ever to run it. Who would change this state of things Who would re-employ the Radical applicants

HOW TO ORGANIZE.

for overseers' places?

1. Let there be a County Committee comosed of active, working, zealous, intelligent 2. Let there be Township Committees com

posed of the very best men in the township. Right here the work is to be done, and hence the absolute necessity for the very best men the party has in the township. 3. Let each township be divided up into convenient districts, with known, well defined boundaries, as far as possible, such as roads, creeks, &c., each committeeman taking one ub-division under his especial charge. In each sub-division let there be a sub committee of three, or four, or five, or as many as need

be, with its proper township committeeman at its head, and appointed by him. This subommittee is to report to its chairman and operate under his directions. 4. Let each sub-committee, by the 7th of October, prepare two lists of all voters in its sub division, one for its own use, the other to be given to its chairman

5. Let each sub-committeeman and eac township committeeman examine the registration books from time to time, and check off a number of articles grouped according to the the voters who have not registered, and then use every effort to get Democratic voters to

6. On the 14th of October, let each subcommittee meet with its chairman and check on Railroad work the Democratic party has support the public charities, make the public tered, and make arrangements for inducing avoided that competition as far as possible. improvements, educate our children, protect them to register. On 28th October let them

On election day let the township and subcommittees be early at the polling places with their lists of voters. Let the names of voters be checked off as they vote, and at one o'clock let a list of absent Democratic voters be made by the township chairman and given to the sub-committeemen, who will at once proceed to ascertain if the absentees cannot be induced to come to the polls and vote. For this purnose the chairman of the township committee must have provided suitable conveyances and have them constantly ready to hand.

If this simple plan be carried out, our majority in the coming election would not be a vote less than 30,000.

LOOK TO THE TOWNSHIPS.

If we would win the victory we must work vast amount of money to support Pennsylva-for it, and to work to advantage we must nia and New England manufacturers. work together. Systematic persistent effort Let us look at it further. The say the system of State, Congressional, Treasury about \$220,000,000. County and Township Executive Committees. The whole amount of dome Provision must be made for securing the attendance of the lame and the halt and the sick who have no means of transportation of their own. Indifferent men and careless men expenses of government, goes into the pockets must be roused to a sense of their duty to of private capitalists. In other words the must be roused to a sense of their duty to their party and to their State. Tickets must be provided and distributed, challengers must appointed, and the registration books must be thoroughly inspected.

All these and other things too must be done if we would carry the day, and they must be done by the members of the Township Committees. No organization can be efficient that does not rely upon these local committees, each one operating in a small territory, and consequently familiar with every part of it, its members knowing and known to every qualified voter in it.

KEEP IN THE OLD PATHS. If any additional legislation is needed for

any particular class of the people, or for all classes, the Democratic party offers the best and the surest way to get it. When we trust to the Democratic party we know what we are doing. We know that we are trusting to the party that in the past rescued the State from robber rule, from carpet-bag rule, and from negro rule; to the party that alone in the future may save it from a return to that rule. Outside of its ranks we see no proper place for men who have at heart the good of the State. Let us stand together now, and in the future, as in the darkest hours of the past, to maintain the integrity and perfect the orgreat good, not merely for the State but for the South and the whole country. When we tread in the old paths we know just where we are going; but when men stray off into independency or into new parties, they go at once into danger and into darkness, and nothing but evil can come of it. In the old Democratic paths alone lies safety.

Every man in a township can be seen and prevailed upon to go to the polls. Every man will be registered in due time and illegal registration will be guarded against. On the local township can be seen and that wages are not fixed by law. They are regulated by supply and demand. Manufacturers avail themselves of the local transfer of the local transfer

TARIFF TAXATION.

The present System Unlawful.

A tax is defined to be a "contribution o noney exacted by government from individwals for public purposes." Again and again it has been decided by the highest courts of the several States, that this tax can only be levied for public purposes. Finally the Su-preme Court of the United States in the great case of the Loan Association vs. Topeka, reported in 20th Wallace, affirmed these decisis and declared emphatically that in the very nature of free government, irrespective of constitutional provisions, no tax could be evied on the citizen except for public purposes; that taxation for all other purposes was essentially despotism, oppression and robbery under forms of law.

There are two kinds of taxation: direct such as our tax on polls and lands; and indireet, such as duties levied on foreign goods coming into our country. The power of the Federal government to levy the latter kind of taxes is found in Article I. sec. 8 of the Constitution, and this power is declared to be given to enable the government "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." If. herefore, it be exercised for these purposes it is lawful, otherwise it falls with unciation of our highest judicial tribunal.

This form of taxation is by far the most dan-

gerous and requires to be watched with most careful jealousy. Taxation is, in fact, the most usual and insidious form of destruction to constitutional rights. Direct taxation is seen and felt, and like physical pain, instantly warns us of danger. The indirect bleeds to death without notifying the great body of the people. A tax or tariff duty of say 50 per cent, is laid upon a foreign article; the im-porter pays it at the port of entry, adds that sum to the first cost of the article, and sells it to the consumer, who does not know that on every hundred dollars worth he uses he has paid a tax of fifty dollars. Sometimes the tariff duty will be a hundred per cent. or more, so high that the foreign manufacturer cannot bring in his goods at all. Then the entire duty to his own products of like nature, and the consumer pays nearly the whole tax to the manufacturer, and the government gets not one cent. This tax then ceases to be for "public pusposes," going the public treasury, and is, therefore, unlawful and despotic. This system of taxation is called *Protective*. There is no escape from the conclusion that protection—that is, a tax levied to help the manufacturers and not the government, is "rebbery under the forms of

How the present System works. Let us see how the present tariff, which the Republican State Convention declared it was favor of maintaining, operates upon the

The average of the duties now imposed is about 50 per cent. ad valorem for the whole list. Many of the most useful articles reach the prohibitory point of 100 per cent. The following table will show the duties on quite

a lad we see this	Average dut
Bariron.	
Band iron	
Chains	
Iron hollow ware	
Horseshoe nails	
Cutlery	decimination designation of the second
Screws, hinges, bolts, etc	48@
Wire	
Brass goods	***************************************
Copper goods	200
Tin goods	200
Window glass	80
Earthenware and china	200
Earthenware and china Cotton goods	380
Cofton spool thread	Visit Employee Committee C
Linen goods	
Bags and bagging	***************************************
Silk goods	40@
Woolen goods	50@1
Paints, varnishes, etc	20@
Salt	400
Sugar and molasses	20
Rice	
Brooms and brushes	
Very few of these articles	come from abros

they are made at home and the tariff or the manufacturer. The farmers of the South and West unthinkingly or helplessly pay this

is what we must have, and to accomplish this amount of dutiable articles imported during no better machinery has been found than that the current fiscal year will be about \$450,000,-

to which we have been accustomed, that is to 000, from which there will be realized to the The whole amount of domestic articles And of all these the township committees are | manufacture consumed within the same time the most important, for upon them really devolves the work and labor necessary to be On this there is no means of ascertaining exdone to insure success. The difficulty we have had to contend with in North Carolina has been to induce the people to register and go to the polls. Once there they are sure to vote right. To bring out a full vote, men must be seen and talked to specially and individually—must be warned of the time and place of voting, and the danger of not voting.

On this there is no means of ascertaining exactly how much tariff duty in the shape of protection is paid. Domestic competition does with many articles prevent the full amount of the tariff duty from being added to the first cost; but under no circumstances will the tariff duty add less than 25 per cent. to the proper cost of the article. This would make place of voting, and the danger of not voting. American people pay as a tax upon the articles they consume which are made at home !

> public treasury gets one dollar and the manufacturers get nearly three dollars.
>
> If this was lawful taxation—and clearly it s not-it is yet most wasteful and ruinous. It is hard enough to pay taxes once—it is insupportable to pay them four times, and to see three dollars out of four enriching private

This great tax, nearly twice the ordinary

parties and corporations. To add to the hardships and inequalities of this most iniquitous tariff law, it will be found on examination that it is highest on objects of absolute necessity, as salt, spool cotton, flannels and woolen goods, workman's tools, and medicines, and lowest on many things used by the rich as diamonds, jewelry, foreign fruits, &c, &c., whilst nearly everything used in manufacturing is either free or at a nominal

Still worse, in the woollens, dress goods, knit goods, hosiery, hats, &c., the coarser qualities mostly used by the poor are taxed from ten to fifty per cent. higher than the finer grades used by those of more means.

Wages as Affected by the System. The popular pretext for this iniquitous pro-ective system is for the benefit of American

labor. They say, give us this tariff and we can pay our laborers wages which will place them far above the paupers of Europe.

This is absolutely false, but if true would be outrageously unjust. No government on earth has the right to tax me to pay my neigh-bor's work hands. Nor, for equally strong reasons, is there any justice under heaven in taxing one workingman to pay better wages to another workingman. The census shows that there are at least seven laborers outside of a manufactory to where there are three inside And it is not in the power of human logic to show that the man in the fields should be taxed for the benefit of the man at

day of election our challengers will have lists rial in a free market where there is little or of the registered Democratic voters and will no tariff duty: they buy their labor in a mare o'clock | ket where there is no duty whatever. The comes it will be easy enough to send for those | then sell their products in a market made arwho have not put in an appearance. If matters be arranged in this way there is no need for us to lose a vote unnecessarily. A Good township executive committee is worth all the speeches that can be made and all the newspapers that can be circulated in that township between now and Christmas.

The inducational ble proof of this is that the wages paid to skilled factory labor in this country, is just about as much higher than that paid in England, as the agricultural and general labor in this country is higher than similar labor in England. Further, the wages paid in Eng-land for both skilled and unskilled labor are With the experience of the past to guide us, we may lay it down as a safe proposition that the Democrats will always win when a full vote is polled, and that they will always be in danger of defeat if a small vote is cast. Our object then should be to bring out a full vote, and to do this requires work.

I and for both skilled and unskilled labor are nearly double those paid on the continent of Europe, where protection is universally practiced, whilst England is free trade. It is clear, therefore, that the price of labor is declear, therefore, the price of labor is declear, therefore, the price of labor is declear.

Will it be wise, then—will it be price of labor is declear, therefore, the price of labor is declear.

A Lawful System's Advantages.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the way to inrease the revenue is at the same time the way to relieve the people of taxation. By abolishing the internal revenue system, so offens to our people by its oppression, annoyance and corruption, we would lose about \$140,000,000 or revenue. By lowering the tariff daties to a point where they could come in freely, that amount would be easily supplied by the duty on foreign goods, the treasury would get the money and the people would get the goods

For instance : The year ending June, 1880. the amount of duty received on iron goods was about, in round numbers, \$20,000,000, with an average duty of 43 per cent.; the amount of duty received from we len goods was, in round numbers, \$30,000,000, with an average duty of 50 per cent., making about \$50,000,000 received from these two items. This tax was paid by the consumers and at the same time the tax paid to the manufac-turer for demestic articles of the same character was at least two to one. Now if the tax on these articles of wool and iron was redu o one-half, or 25 per cent., the duty rece by the treasury would be quadrupled and the people would be relieved to that extent, both of the tax paid into the treasury and into the private purse of the manufacturer.

The necessities of the Government arising from the large public debt compels the levy-ing of tariff duties on foreign imports; were this fixed at the point where it would yield the most revenue, it would meet three most inc First, it would be constitutional, as it would

raise revenue for public purpose Secondly, it would relieve the people of omforts of life at a cheap rate.

And thirdly, it would necessarily leave a margin of profit to our own manufacturers equal to the duty on the foreign article. To this no reasonable man could object; it elps them without hurting us: more than helps them without hurting us: more than this no just manufacturer could ask. Our mestic manufactures constitute a most imif they are to be supported only by taxation they would prove an unmitigated curse.

One of the North's "Great Industries."

About forty millions of dollars are vested in the manufacture of steel rella he United States. More than five the illions are invested in railroads. The tariff luty on English rails is \$28, which enables duty on English ralls is \$28, which enables American manufacturers to force American rallroads to pay rather more than double prices for the large quantity of rails annually relaid. The enormity of this tax is apparent; it affects all classes, for though paid by the railroads at the outset, it comes out of the people at last; and the question comes up whether the railroad owner, the farmer, the merchant and the traveler ought to pay longer a tax of one hundred per centum to an inter-est which, as compared with their own, is trivial railroads receive annual profits of barely more than two per centum. But steel rails are only one of more than fourteen hundred protected articles on our tariff list. If so great an abuse has grown up in connection with one commodity, what must be the vast total of abuses in a tariff hastily drawn up years

As a people, can we really afford much longer to defer the expurgation of these abuses? Can the people of North Carolina afford to have it postponed? The day has passed when there can be any argument about having railroads; we want all we can get. The tax (about \$1,200,000) paid on the rails laid in North Carolina since the war (about 600 miles) would have bought rails enough to lay nearly another 600 miles.

And this tax has been paid not to support the Government or to pay its debts, but build up what is called a "great industry of the North. Don't our small industry need "protection" from this monstro shed and origin hamsant

One of our Necessities.

Sugar is almost as much a nece eople as meat and bread. It has to be brough ere from abroad, and the tax on it which the here from abroad, and the tax on it which the people pay to the Government is \$50,000,000 a year. The Government does not need the tax, for its surplus revenue in 1880 was more than \$100,000,000; in 1881, \$150,000,000; and this year, it is thought, it will be \$200,000,000. That is to say, the Government took last year needlessly three dollars, and will take this year with as little need, four dollars from the comforts or necessities of every person, big and little, white and black, in the United States. The enormous tax on sugar, next to States. The enormous tax on sugar, next to breadstuffs the most essential article of food was levied and is retained to secure the vo of Louisiana Congressmen for the tariff whi protects the North's "great industries" a robs the great body of the people.

If there be a full and active Executive Comuittee in every township the work of organiry man in a township can be seen and preistration will be guarded against. On the day of election our challengers will have lists of the registered Democratic voters and will check off all who vote, and when one o'clock comes it will be easy enough to send for those for us to lose a vote unnecessarily. Public speeches are all very well in their way, newspapers are all very well in their way, and so are formal county canvasses; but they are only means to an end and that end is to bring out the voters on an election day. They serve a useful and a necessary purpose in furnishing the local committees with the facts and arguments to stir up indifferent and uninformed men upon the great issues of the day. But if the work stops with the making of speeches and the circulation of newspapers, the work is only half done and the smaller half at that, for the great mass of the apopula in our parson. for the great mass of the people, in our sparse ly settled country and with our limited mul-facilities and our limited means of transports ion, will not be reached.

FREEDOM OR TYRANNY-WHICH

We cannot afford to destroy or to weaken the Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule : It has broken the State from Radical misrale; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder, which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and to ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its designate is Pedical virtue and Pedical virtue in Pedical virtue in Pedical virtue and Pedical virtue in Pedical feat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptey. Its success gives assurance of Constitutional Government. forcement of law, and maintenance of right Surely the cause is worthy of our supr

THE TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.

Under Democratic rule-sald Col. John N Under Democratic rule—said Col. John N Staples in a speech at Ashboro, a few days ago—"under Democratic rule the Govern-ment is administered without bayonets, the Law is stronger than the Sword, the Judge greater than the Soldier, and the glory of the Republic above the glory of the Party."

THE IMPROVEMENTS that we see every day around us, in men, manners, and mater affairs, had their rise and have made their rigress under Democratic rule.