

ABSURDITY OF THE PRES- ENT JURY SYSTEM.

Under the above heading the Wilmington Star has the following very sensible article:

If men would only reflect they would not regard with satisfaction the feature of trial by jury which requires twelve men to agree in order to find a verdict. Those who have studied the human mind with the most care know how rare it is that you find twelve men to agree upon any one subject. You cannot get twelve intelligent men to agree upon the doctrines of a church of which they are all members. You cannot find twelve really intelligent voters in Wilmington that agree as to the principles and policy of the party with which they profess to affiliate. It is absurd to put twelve honest intelligent men in a jury box and say to them you must agree or undergo privation and suffering. To this force men to agree is not a sensible way of arriving at an honest verdict. When you secure entire, so-called, agreement, it is done at the expense of justice and truth and fairness often. Let nine or ten men agree and constitute the number necessary to settle the case.

The New Orleans States has been discussing the jury system in several editorials. It says in its last discussion:

"The fact, indeed, is that trial by jury has outgrown its use, and some judicial form less expensive, less vexatious, less dilatory and less cumbersome, something more in unison with the spirit of modern business methods and with requirements of modern life, will have to be substituted for its obsolete machinery. A glance at the trial of boodle ex-Alderman Cleary now going on in New York will suffice to show the monstrous abuses of which the system is capable. A Judge, a clerk of the court, a stenographer, six lawyers, a sheriff and two deputies, besides shoals of lawyer's clerks, of messengers, attendants, etc., having been engaged for fifteen days in impeding twelve men to try the alleged criminal. The waste of time and the expense of this preliminary operation speak for themselves without comment. But let us look a little further. In the course of these fifteen days over 1,000 taxmen had to put in an appearance in court to compete for the honor of a place among the 'twelve men in a box.'"

But you can find a thousand examples of the defects of the system. They are constantly occurring and will continue to occur. The system needs repairing badly, and unless the needed work is promptly done the opposition to the entire system will increase until the people cease to respect such a system worked by such instrumentalities. To convict three corrupt men in New York city by jury cost the people \$50,000.

The Star insists that improvement is imperative. Ignorant and bad men must not be allowed to try cases requiring intelligence and integrity. There was a need of trial by jury when the system was adopted. In cases of trials of persons for crimes, &c., there ought to be a trial by peers, but the peers should not be mean and corrupt enough to go to the penitentiary. When the strong arm of tyrants was too strong for the individual citizen there was great reason why a jury of countrymen should be impaneled to hear the case and judge according to law and testimony. In the beginning men tried cases of which they had heard—of which they had some information. Now, as in New York one thousand men must be summoned in order to pick twelve who had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the person to be tried. This too in an age of newspapers and in a city where crime is dished up in its most glaring, minute, and sensational particulars and nauseam through twenty columns of small type. The States says of this feature of jury trial:

"It is the man whose mind is a tabula rasa, who has formed no impression respecting the matter in dispute, who has never read of it nor heard of it, let alone speaking of it or discussing it; that is the man who is hunted up nowadays to serve in the jury box! And the man of these days of widespread education and of the ubiquitous newspaper, who can honestly say, a week after a murder for instance has been committed in his locality, that he is not acquainted with the salient circumstances of the case, and that his mind is a blank so far

as laying suspicion at any man's door is concerned, must be an oddity indeed—a survival from days when information was slow of travel! The bullying and badgering and browbeating and bulldozing by counsel of applicants (?) for a place on the jury, constitute the biggest premium to ignorance or to perjury or to both combined, that the nineteenth century has yet offered."

Let us have a change. Elevate the jury box. Keep out ignorance and viciousness as far as possible. Let men of character be selected who have sense to understand evidence, comprehend the application of law and render an intelligent and just verdict.

Gov. HILL, of New York, refused to sign the high-license bill recently passed by the Legislature of that State. His reasons are because it was "local and partial," applying only to New York and Brooklyn.

THE Bladenville (N. C.) Times says:

"A man who was convicted at the last term of Columbus County Court for slandering an innocent woman pleaded drunkenness as an excuse, but Judge Clark sentenced him all the same to the payment of \$1,000 fine and also to a month's imprisonment."

The opposition to the Inter-State Commerce law is not by any means confined to the South, if we are to believe the Washington Post. That journal says: "From the Northwest, too, comes a growl of disapproval of the Inter-State Commerce law. The growers of Minnesota and Dakota are up in arms against it, declaring that its enforcement means their ruin; that the addition of a few cents a bushel on wheat to New York is just the difference between raising wheat and not raising it. They affirm that, instead of making the farmers rich, it will impoverish them and drive them to the wall. It seems as if that were just exactly what it would do."

THE Wilmington Star says: We observe that two leading Republican papers think that the South will be annoyed, if not injured in a way not expected by the advocates of the Inter-State Commerce law. The question of the right of negroes to ride in any car is to be settled by the law. The New York Times says:

"The Inter-State Commerce act, for years before it became a law, has been denounced with great vigor by the representatives of the South. Its main principle is that the same payment shall in all cases secure the same service. An effort will now be made for the application of this principle to the case of a colored man put off a train on the Western and Atlanta Railroad at Dalton."

The Philadelphia American says the South was the first to seek and it is first to rue the law. We quote:

"It finds that the bill re-enacts a part of the Civil Rights law in a shape which the Supreme Court will hardly find to be unconstitutional. It forbids all discrimination between individuals by the railroads. As this applies to passengers as well as freight traffic, no railroad will be free to drive to its smoking cars colored women who have paid for a first-class passage. In fact it will break down all discrimination on account of color."

That law may yet prove a perfect Pandora's Box or a Wooden Horse, or something else equally startling and unexpected. It may hurt the sections that were most eager for its passage. Who knows?

WHY THE TARIFF WASN'T REDUCED.

Two conspicuous attempts to 'take the initial step' in this direction [reducing the tariff] by considering a tariff bill were made during the Forty-ninth Congress—in the first session on the 17th of June, 1886, and in the second on the 18th of December. On these occasions the parties divided as follows:

Table with columns for FOR CONSIDERATION, AGAINST CONSIDERATION, and FOR CONSIDERATION. Rows include dates like June, December and party affiliations like Democrats, Republicans.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

WHY THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX WAS NOT REPEALED.

March 3rd, 1887, Speaker Carlisle recognized Mr. Henderson (Democrat) of North Carolina, who offered a resolution providing for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco and for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco and for liberal modifications of the restrictions now laid on the distillers spirits and the producers of fruit brandy, one of the most important of these modifications being the forbidding of revenue officers to destroy skills coming into their possession. Under the rules, a two-thirds vote was required for the passage of this resolution. The number of members voting was 251, of whom 136 were Democrats and 115 were Republicans. The vote was as follows:

Table with columns for FOR THE RESOLUTION and AGAINST THE RESOLUTION. Rows include Democrats, Republicans, and their respective counts.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION. Democrats, 107; Republicans, 107. 168 votes—two-thirds—being required for the passage of the resolution, had the five Democrats changed their votes, still the resolution could not have been adopted. But had only twenty-nine more Republicans, or only thirty-seven in all out of 115 Republicans, voted for it, it would have passed. More than 96 per cent. of the Democrats voted for the resolution, whilst more than 93 per cent. of the Republicans voted against it!—Richmond State.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

HOTEL FOR SALE. We offer for sale the large EAGLE HOTEL in Louisville, and to any one who desires to invest, a rare opportunity is offered. The present proprietor desires to change his business, hence his reason for selling. The entire hotel lot will be sold, or it will be divided to suit purchaser. For terms and further information apply to MASSKNEUBERG & THOMAS, Real Estate Agents, Louisville, N. C., Oct. 5, '86.

ATTENTION !!

Having sufficiently recovered my health to resume business, I take this method to inform my friends that I have commenced a drug business at the old stand of Furman & Cooke, and will be pleased to wait on them at all times. Respectfully, W. H. Furman Jr.

Executors Notice.

Having qualified as executor on the estate of Mrs. Lucretia Timberlake this is to notify all persons owing said estate to come forward and settle the same and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same for payment before Feb. 3, 1888 or otherwise will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. S. TIMBERLAKE, Ex'r. Feb. 3, 1887. C. M. Cooke, att'y.



THE COMMON SENSE Lift and Force Pump

Makes a complete Fire Department for any Country Home out of a common wood pump, at a very small cost. Worth five times its cost if you need it to put out a fire; and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in one-eight of a minute. Energetic business men who will give it proper attention are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied.

CHAS. G. BEAUFORT, MANUFACTURER. Of all sizes and styles of wood pumps. Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square. Opposite Broad St. Station, P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

Racket Store!

THE Almighty Dollar, THE MANY HAVE TOO FEW. THE FEW TOO MANY.

Buying merchandise is a business, and the most important part of the mercantile trade, buying is everything, for goods cheap enough will sell themselves anywhere. In opening a "Racket Store" in Louisburg, I wish to say that I have all the advantages to accrue from buyers always in the market, buying in large quantities for cash, from men hard up, failing, broke, wherever dollars will count most and best. Just so long as men go in debt, they will get hard up, will fail and their boasted credit valuations will have to measure arms with the 'Almighty dollar.' I buy from the many disasters of the credit system, and having bought my goods cheap, I shall live up to the second essential of my business.

I Add But a SMALL PROFIT, Regardless of Cost.

I make my bargains make my business, believing in "Quick Sales and small Profits."

CASH VS. Credit

Is the Motto of the "Racket Store."

I propose to inaugurate a system of merchandise based on DOLLARS, to see how long I can sell goods for cash, instead of low high for credit. The masses have suffered long and fearfully from the errors of the credit system, suffered until it is taking every other day's labor, or every other bill of corn or bale of cotton grown to meet its exactions. How much do you suppose credit cost you? Did you ever figure it up? If all the unpaid accounts contracted in Louisburg for the past twenty years, were spread out upon ledgers, I doubt if any dray in Louisburg would be strong enough to haul the load. Who paid for this loss? Did the merchant lose it, or did he charge those who paid enough to make it up? All the irregularities of the system must be paid by those who pay, must come out of the hard earned dollars of the people. Those who pay must pay for those who never pay. The merchant who buys on time must pay for credit just as he must make you pay for it. If you buy out of the system, your cash must help foot up the losses. A dollar's worth of goods for a dollar can only come through the medium of dollars. No man's credit is equal to hard cash. The credit system is a bad system, it is all hope deferred. A system which measures the poor man's dollar by the rich man's credit. A system of sleepless nights, of heart rending exactions, of widows' wail and orphans' tears. A system which makes the poor man poorer, and brings him to want instead of bread. I handle all lines of goods, for the reason men get hard up and fail in all lines. As a merchant, I am entitled to one reasonable profit on my goods, and when that profit fails, I stop. I never make an item 8 cents, if I can afford to take 7 cents, and really, if I can afford to take 7 cents, I am not entitled to 8 cents. Each item in my stock is marked in plain figures at the lowest price I can afford to take, and from this there will be no deviation. If you would know all about the difference between life cash-values, value clean cut against cost at every stage, and the value of credit, merchandise, Go To the "Racket Store."

AND CALL ON E. C. JONES, THE RACKET MAN.

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for almost anything you want. We carry a complete line of Hardware of every description. Dean, Stone-wall and Carolina cotton. Plows and plow castings, Iron age and Daley Cultivators, Cotton Hoes, forks, shovels, rakes, grass and clover blades grain cradles, spades, traces back bands, hames and hame strings, Carpenters Tools, files of every kind, planes and plane bits, braces and bits, augers and auger handles, chisels, locks, hinges and screws, hammers, hatchets, saws (hand and cross-cut). Our line of DRY GOODS and Notions is always full. We keep a nice line of Crockery and Groceries of every kind. Can sell you anything in the Grocery line that you want and at a price to suit all. Come to see us and let us show you our goods. Very Truly CRENSHAW, HICKS & ALLEN.

UNRIVALELD. THE LOW PRICES.

That Goods are Being Sold by M. H. AYCOCKE. He has in stock a full line of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, and always endeavors to keep just what the people want and most have. My "New Process Family Flour," at \$4.75, can't be beat in this or any other market. My Patagonia-Supulative Flour is as good as can be had anywhere, and I will guarantee the price cheaper than it can be bought in any retail store this side of Baltimore. You will miss it if you fail to give me a call. Very respectfully M. H. Aycocke.

The Champion Fertilizer EDDYSTONE.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD USE THE BEST. It can be bought on reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned, who is sole agent for this section. Read what E. T. Terrell says of it: "I used Eddystone Tobacco Guano on my tobacco crop side by side with other tobacco guano and take pleasure in saying I think Eddystone a superior tobacco guano for bright tobacco, I expect to use no other for the present year." E. T. TERRELL. Others who have used it speak highly of it. Very Respectfully THOS. J. HARRIS. Louisburg, N. C.

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