



JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1899.

At Length, Natives, We are rid of a Carpet-bagger!

THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD

Since the cessation of hostilities, the South has been infested with a gang of ruffians, wearing white neckties, and carrying a copy of the Bible in their right hand, and, as we say, the devil in their left hand. They come among us, as the missionaries go among the heathen Chinese—to civilize us, and teach us the Christian mode of living, and the Christian mode of making our exit from this, to the spirit world. By education, these infidelizing missionaries have been taught to believe—and they do believe—that we are, and have been, ever since the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a savage set, uneducated worshippers of idols, and blasphemers, generally. They look upon us with a kind of holy horror, and we have no doubt would be glad to have us visit their prayer meetings, and join their congregations...

And, we have reformed, too, since the early days of the Republic. The old law, and a very bad one, too—of thrusting poor debtors into a felon's cell, in consequence of their inability to pay, has been blotted from our statute book; and their misfortunes do not make them any the worse, as citizens. How is it, in the great State of New York? Quite different, as will appear from the following article which we find in the columns of the N. Y. Evening Express. There seems to be a special cruelty in the matter, and it will be wonderful if the recital thereof should not act upon the sensitive nerves of these missionaries, and cause them to go back, and have the poor incarcerated debtor set at liberty.

The wicked harshness and family quarrels resulting from our system of imprisonment for debt are unknown to the people at large, which is to be deplored, for if the history of the case of many of the incarcerated impecunious were understood it is positive that a tremendous public pressure would be brought to bear in favor of a repeal of statutes which are relics of a barbarous period. We have become acquainted with the particulars of a single case, which picture one phase of the skillful cruelty of the law that imprisons a man for the crime of being poor, through its fault of its own. One of the inmates of Leitch street jail has been subjected to persecution for two years. He was a merchant who sold, for a consignment, a lot of ribbons. The purchaser, in about ten days, and without payment, failed. This made the merchant responsible for the amount, according to N. Y. law, although he derived no benefit from the sale. He took the benefit of the U. S. Bankrupt law, but State law intervened and he could not get a release. The execution obtained by the lawyers who had bought the claim was, of course, unavailing, as he had given up everything to the assignee, and his own business was ruined. There was no resort but to go to jail and remain three months, in order to secure immunity by an application under the N. Y. Code. The three months have passed, and he is still a prisoner for ten dreary weeks, because of an irregularity and an application two days too soon. He must go the old track over again. The wife of the unfortunate prisoner has a handsome property (valued by her father), which she mortgaged to the claim against the husband with her to secure, and thus doom herself and children to poverty, to save him from rotting in jail. This is said to be the secret of the employment of technical shifts and subterfuges to make the unhappy merchant a life prisoner. We talk of newspaper black-mail, but there is nothing in the infancy attaching to that infamous kind of extortion that can equal in atrocity this. This is but one of many dismal cases that demand the attention of philanthropists more earnestly, we think, than the wrongs of the Cretons, or the sufferings by innovations in France. Why should not the Young Men's Christian Association direct their power upon this, and secure assistance of legal aid, and justice? It is an appropriate field for their operations, we think.

THE PEOPLE BECOMING ALARMED.—A Voice from the Mountains.—An immense gathering of the tax payers of the county of Forsyth, in Winston, on the 19th inst., presided over by A. Nicholson, Esq., passed the following resolutions unanimously: Resolved, That we, the citizens and tax payers of Forsyth county, in mass meeting assembled, at the Court House, in Winston, do ask our representatives, Peter A. Wilson and John P. Vest, Esqs., to use their influence in our behalf, with both branches of the Legislature, to exonerate us from the enormous and oppressive Railroad tax of \$100,000. Resolved, That we ask the proper authorities of the county to authorize the Sheriff to postpone the collection of the Railroad tax for the present; that we, the citizens of Forsyth county, ask the Sheriff, M. Martin, Esq., to stay his hand, or postpone the collection of the Railroad tax, until the question is settled. The meeting will assemble again, on Tuesday next, and the people are called upon to get up memorials, with as many names as possible. The rough hewn yoke, placed upon the necks of our people, by the carpet baggers, scoundrels and adventurers, cheap and the ruthless disposition of the people under its weight, fully justify the fact, that we are in a bankrupt condition, beyond the skill of the best political physicians. The ailments and the cures, of the present generation, will ever be upon the heads of those who are the instruments in the hands of designing and unprincipled men, in adding shame and discredit to the already humiliated position of our people, by forcing the State into repudiation. STARTED TO ENGLAND.—An English merchant got upon the freight train off R. D. railroad on Monday last while the engine was working, and started the train. The bads however, were on the lookout and succeeded in getting aboard and stopping the train before any damage was done. He was either drunk or pretended to be and wanted to go back to England. He didn't get home, but got a sound thrashing as the result of the engine.

Legislation of North Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1899.

Pursuant to adjournment, the House was called to order at half past 10 o'clock. BUSINESS. The discussion of the bill to separate the Eastern and Western divisions of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Mr. French offered a substitute, to be read as follows: That the Public Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds in the sum of one million dollars, to provide for the construction of said road, and to secure to the State, a representation in the Company. (This substitute provides that the capital stock of the Company be increased to seven millions, and in order to complete the road, the Treasurer of the State is directed to issue bonds in the sum of one million dollars, to provide for the construction of said road, and to secure to the State, a representation in the Company.) (This substitute provides that the capital stock of the Company be increased to seven millions, and in order to complete the road, the Treasurer of the State is directed to issue bonds in the sum of one million dollars, to provide for the construction of said road, and to secure to the State, a representation in the Company.)

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MISCELLANEOUS

To the People of the Southern States. When the pure medical profession, now so widely known as the Southern States, was introduced into this world, the medical profession was in a state of infancy. It was not until the middle of the last century that it began to assume a more mature and dignified character. The medical profession of the present day is the result of the efforts of many generations of men, who have labored to perfect the art of healing, and to relieve the suffering of mankind. It is a noble and honorable profession, and one that demands the highest respect and consideration of the public. The medical profession of the Southern States is no exception. It has a long and distinguished history, and has produced many of the most eminent physicians of the world. It is a profession that is constantly advancing, and one that is ever ready to meet the needs of the people. The medical profession of the Southern States is a source of pride and honor to our people, and one that we should all strive to support and maintain.

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