Wouldn't Let Him Tell It. A few days ago Mr. Turner, of Orange, introduced in the Convention a resolution in regard to the exchange of State bonds by the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line for the mortgage bonds of that corporation now held by the State Treasurer. The substance of the resolution is to the effect, that it is the sense of the Couvention that the Treasurer should refrain from making the exchange and that the Governor should proceed to enjoin the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad Company from taking benefit of the Act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1874-'75. Mr. Turner, upon the presentation of his resolution made some remarks in which he denounced the whole scheme o exchange of bonds as a stupendous fraud and the persons who had en gaged in securing the legislation on the subject as thieves and robbers. The speaker was particularly severe on Dr. Hawkins and his friends, and charged that they had procured the legislation connected with this bond transaction by bribery. Gen. Barringer at this point arose and asked Mr. Turner to give the name of the author of the bill passed at the last session of the General Assembly, but before Turner could an swer, Mr. Manning, of Chatham, called a point of order and thereby prevented Mr. Turner from giving an answer to the question. Now we think that Turner should have been allowed to proceed and give the name of the introducer of that bill. His resolution charges fraud. It suggests that the State is being swindled and we contend then that the people have a right to know by whose agency these things are done, but Mr. Manning by raising a technical objection to the pertinancy of debate, attempts to deprive the people of such information. However, we are not inclined to believe that the Delegate from Chatham raised his point of order for the mere purpose of stopping an unnecessary debate, we think that there was something behind which the Honorable Delegate does not desire the public to know. Let us see: the bill referred to was passed by a Democratic Legislature. It is alleged to have been engineered through both known to be a strong political friend of the Delegate from Chatham and one of the members from that county.

county man? The motion was a natural one, but savors of an effort to cloak guilt.

A Parallel.

Henry Berry Lowry, Tom Low ry, Steve Lowry, Andrew Strong, Boss Strong and Geo. Applewhite —those six—were typical representatives of social lawlessness and outrage in Robeson county.

The four Democratic County Commissioners, and Sinclair and McEachin-these six-represent the party of political fraud, outrage, lawlessness and wrong in said coun-

The "party of the first part" cost the State \$40,000 before they were got rid of. The "party of the second part" have already cost the State thousands of dollars by prolonging the session for a useless Convention; -and their aggregate cost -by the time the Convention adjourns and an iniquitous Legislature again imposes its burdens upon a tax ridden people-who can estimate it? We fear the political outlaws will prove as much a curse, or a greater, than the social outlaws.

The New York Herald on Mr. Spake, Delegate from Jackson County.

The North Carolina Convention the only particular event was the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to make citizens who do not believe in the Old and New Testaments incapable of holding office. "Back! back! malignant bigot!" What do such people as you know about religion ?

So Mr. Spake they are after you; this is an age of free thought; the people of North Carolina are waking up on this question of religious bigotry and intolerance. So hush differ with you on theology. It is indeed becoming an age of free thought; may it hasten until we have no more propositions in our legislative halls intended to disfranchise anybody on account of religious belief.

We venture the prediction that the work of this Convention, when submitted for ratification, will be rejected by 20,000 majority, and in view of this, what a pity it is that it should cost the people so much for the performance of a pseless and prohibited work.

A Democratic Dilemma.

The Democracy of New York adopted the other day at Syracuse a Platform which is utterly inconsistent with the views held by the West. In fact, it is in all material respects, Republican in sentiment and in origin. They declare unqualifledly for hard money, or the specie basis for paper circulation. This is a cardinal doctrine of the Repubthe battle of 1876.

State furnishes the brains and the without its vote, there is not a possibility of success in the Presidential election next year. If we except Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, which alone, among Eastern States, the Democracy have any hope of carrying, all besides, are hopelessly wedded to the idea of irredeemable paper money, in unli-Ohio, Indiana, and throughout the South and West, all Democrats, who adhere to the party, are for inflation, and opposed to specie payments. What then can the party nomination of a hard-money man on an inflation platform, or a ragmoney man on a specie basis platform. In either case, they will disgust the people, and drive sound headed men out of the party.

In regard to human rights, the New York Democracy have re-Southern Democracy swallowed this | Chatham Railroad Company. platform, at Baltimore, in 1872, in Grant, but they did so with wry up the rascality of his political have long ago "thrown it up," in his manifold faults, this is the one disgust. The universal Democratic | redeeming feature about Turner; sentiment, South, is expressed al- and having unjustly and unfairly most daily in such papers as the abused Republicans, he is letting Raleigh Sentinel, the News, the the light in upon Democratic ras-Wilmington Journal, the Charlotte cality. Southern Home, and other lesser lights of the party. That sentiment demands the entire exclusion of colored men from office, and, as far as possible, from voting. But their Northern friends, from policy, not them swallow the Greeley Platform again next yerr, in their National Convention.

Under the old County Court system the people of the different counties in North Carolina had very little hand in the regulation Houses secretly. Its introducer is of affairs. The Legislature at its biennial sessions usually appointed magistrates who were generally selected, not on account of any pecu-The inquiry naturally arises, did | merely on political grounds. In | er rebuked him so severely for playnot the Delegate from Chatham every neighborhood some Court ing the part of common informer seek to screen from exposure his | House bully known to be an adept | and afterwards for being so ready to Pleas and Quarter Sessions was made | hopes of him. present Constitution. The people other delegates. can have no more obnoxious clause inserted in our organic law than a return to the old county court tyranny. It contained in its every feature oppression of the most obnoxious kind. The advocates of such a clause deserve and will doubtless receive the just indignation of every man in North Carolina who values liberty. We do trust the day is not distant when the free citizens of the old North State can show the tyrants now desecrating their capitol that their voice is mighty and shall prevail.

Ex-Gov. Reid was the first public advocate of free suffrage in North Carolina. Upon it this gentleman rode into the Gubernatorial chair of the State. Is he now prepared to turn his back upon an issue to which he owes whatever of fame attaches to his name? Hundreds. yea, thousands of the good old-line Democrats who followed Gov. Reid drags slowly along, and yesterday in days gone by are now watching anxiously to see what course he will take. If Gov. Reid was sincere in his great hobby nearly twenty-five years ago, we see no reason why he should attempt to enslave the people in this advanced age. Will the veteran champion of free suffrage turn his back upon the people?

It is amusing to think that Spake it up, Mr. Spake! Think as you of Jackson, should introduce an please, but don't think every man a amendment to the Constitution reheathen fool and knave who may quiring a belief in the Old and New Testaments as one of the necessary qualifications for holding office in predictions then made in regard to North Carolina.

If Mr. Spake has been correctly represented he has not carried out to the letter the doctrines of the Holy Book, inasmuch as it enjoins a strict compliance with plighted faith. They do say, that Spake solemnly pledged himself before his constituents to vote for immediate they would stand but a poor chance de war darkey," Gen. Barringer

adjournment. Perhaps Spake wants his religious their rights, not offensively we clause inserted in the Constitution trust, but with a firmness that comin order to bolster him up to the mands respect, and what rightfully mark in future pledges.

The Democratic party claims all the honesty, all the decency, all for a weak renegade Republican for this effection: has filled up the full measure of his shane by voting for himself. They vote to stay investigation of known fraud in the certificates of Robeson county (pretended) delegates until they can accomplish lican party, on which they will fight | their revolutionary designs, and crown the infamy by permitting, Every one knows that New York abetting and advising these fraudulent delegates to vote on their own purse of the Democracy, and that case. Will the people of the Stat stand such an outrage?

Hypocrisy.

No class of men affect more indignation when charged with insincerity in their declarations of love for the Union than the members of the Democratic party, and yet, an ordinance has already been mited quantities. In Pennsylvania, introduced in the Convention proposing to strike out that clause in or attempt to secede. This only do? We see no alternatives but the hope, that at some future time an carry out their treacherous designs, for which the people are taxed. and they do not want to be hampered with constitutional restric-

Jo Turner is endeavoring to expose what he is pleased to term the adopted the Greeley Platform, "great daylight highway robbery" which is thoroughly Republican in the exchange of the State bonds for sentiment. It is true, that the whole | those held by the State against the

We trust the great Turner will the hope of defeating General not desist until he has fully shown faces, as men take medicine, and they friends in this matter. With all

Harrington, of Harnett.

He is a bright member-a shining light-a luminary of the first magnitude. He ought to go to Congress, be chosen on a President's from honest conviction, will make Cabinet, and elected to the chief magistracy of the nation. Bully for Harrington! A Democratic chairman of the Committee on Credentials, was forced to admit that "our Harrington" offered his credentials with-not a sheriff's sealnot a clerk's seal-not a commissioner's seal-but the seal of his Masonic Lodge attached to his certificate. Go up head, Harrington!

Mr. Price, of Davie, has become liar fitness for the positions, but more quiet of late. Since Mr. Turnin electioneering, was selected, and call the previous question, he has with such fellows, the Court of behaved better and we have some

up. This is the system which the If he should live to be an old man stolen majority of Democrats in the and continue to act as for the last Convention propose to fasten upon day or two, and constantly improve, the people of North Carolina in- he will get to be a well-behaved parstead of the enlightened and popular liamentarian and less intolerant mode now in existence under our and egotistical in his opinions of

> Jno. W. Cunningham, the delegate from Person, is a D. mocrat of the old school. He followed in the wake of Gov. Reid's free suffrage programme. Is he now ready at the bidding of the revolupeople of North Carolina and vote he so earnestly advocated nearly a quarter of a century ago? Will Jno. W. Cunningham vote to enslave his people? Is he in favor of poll tax suffrage?

Propositions to return to the old county court system have been made in the Convention. Instead of the free and enlightened mode of township government now existing, the people are threatened with the old aristocratic court, composed of wealthy squires elected by the Legislature. It seems that the Democrats are determined to strip the people of every show of self-government as far as they can. Is it not time for the masses to rise up and hurl such tyrants from power?

The Judicial Committee have reported in favor of reducing the number of Supreme Court Judges to three. This is the first step towards having the present homestead law declared unconstitutional. Refer to the files of the DAILY Constitution published during new Testament. the campaign, fellow-citizens, and note whether or not many of the this matter, will turn out true or not. We venture they will.

The Democratic members are very clever in yielding to Republicans what of right belongs to them; without the pluck exhibited by the latter, in insisting upon their rights, in the Convention, They demand belongs to them they obtain,

After hanging about the lobby the other day, and hearing the resthe intelligence, all the dignity of olution of Spake on the Bible ques-North Carolina, and yet they voted | tion, we overheard a fellow get off

party throughout the South and President of the Convention, who "Oh merey! oh merey! good gracious, "Such a bewildered Convention. In caucus, committee, session or chair, They are not worth their salt; I'll be d—n if they are."

In which opinion, no doubt, the people join the bard.

Some of the Democrats out We-t addressed Jeff. Davis on his recent trip to that section as "Your Excellency." They are of the class who agree that Mississippi should be governed by a State administration composed of "intelligent gentlemen."- Wash. Rep.

They doubtless belong to the same class, also, who desire to have Jeff teach our Chapel Hill students the art of Rebellion.

A Slaughter of the Innocents.

The Committee on the Legislative Department recently recommended the Constitution providing that that twenty-two bills referred to North Carolina shall never secede them do not pass, and they thus passed to their final rest. This is shows the Democracy cherish the an indication of the trifling character of the propositions submitted, opportunity may present itself to which take time to act upon and

> A bill was introduced yesterday to guard against "steals," similar to that of the bill passed by the "late fraud," yclept Legislature, in connection with the exchange of the Chatham railroad bonds. The Democracy are trying to make a pretense of honesty; it is too thin, the proposition will not be adopted.

The Cat in the Meal-Tub is at Last Discovered.

a proposition, introduced by Col. Bennett and Mr. Manning, both lawyers, to so alter our Supreme Court, as to destroy the poor man's homestead. Let the people be on the look out.

As usual, filthy lucre's again the bone of contention -two days being spent in determining the per diem of the members of future Legislatures, this little pleasantry costing the good people of the State four-

What does the Raleigh News mean by quoting all of the severe but just denunciations of President Ransom's treachery which have been made by the National Republican, Newbern Times and other Republican papers? Do the editors of the News also despise Ransom?

Spake, of Jackson, the man who people say pledged himself to vote for immediate adjournment in case he was elected, wants a clause inserted in the constitution preventing any person from holding office who does not believe in either the Old or New Testaments. Oh my.

The Daily Constitution has, perhaps, the largest circulation of any daily paper in North Carolina, and therefore offers great advantages to those desiring to advertise. Merchants and others would do well to | tion of State officers. note this fact.

Turner wants to go back to the old Constitution in "all particulars;" this means "imprisonment tionists to turn his back upon the for debt and repeal of the homestead law." Jo is showing the to wrest from them the privileges cloven foot too soon; is he kicking in the traces?

> Let the poeple watch closely the Convention proceedings and they will find that the Democrats are making many a stab at some of their dearest rights and privileges.

His Excellency, Gov. Brogden, has appointed Messrs. Rollins and Pearson, of Asheville, as Commissioners on the Western N. C. Railroad. Another is to be appointed.

Israelites, there are Democrats who would deprive you of the dearest rights of citizenship, and yet have the impudence to ask you for political support.

a price for the services of themselves and legislative successors, but differ as to "how the old thing | Quarter Sessions. will work." He Spake! and said do not let

the Jews hold office, because they

do not believe in, or subscribe to, the The Democrats in Convention are the amendment offered by Mr. eral Assembly to increase or dimindisposed to practice the gag law. The people will have something to

There is more parliamentary chin music in the Convention, than is to the people profitable.

say about it.

In the language of the "old 'fore "wore out" Joe Turner yesterday.

per diem question.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Sept. 16, 1875. MR. EDITOR :- I notice several editorials in the Daily Constitution reflecting somewhat severely upon the good old county of Robeson, which I deem it proper to notice. Notwithstanding she has been cursed by a band of outlaws, and still further by a set of unscrupulous Commissioners, she is a grand old county, second to none in the State. I should be loth to believe that there are two other men (unless possibly some of the Commissioners) white or black in the county that would have taken the certificates, sat in the Convention and voted under McEachin have done. VINDEX. the circumstances as Sinclair and

We only judged Robeson by the delegates in the Convention and the way they got here. We hope that neither they nor the Commissioners and Sheriff who sent them here have their parallels in the State.-[ED.]

Osborne Bell, col., escaped from the Bertie county jail last week.

Daily Sentinel, Sept. 14th. I wish to inform the editor of the Sentinel that no such man has been in Bertie county jail for the las F. W. BELL, Sheriff Bertie County.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1875.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Monday, Sept. 20, 1875. Convention met at 10 a. m., Mr. President Ransom in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the city.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Bowman, Rep., called atten- Carolina. The Convention is now discussing tion to the fact that the nature of Mr. Turner, Dem., opposed the ment must be indulged. amendments which failed is not given. He thought the record imperfect without giving the nature of such.

Mr. Byrd paired with Mr. Hampton; Mr. Manning, of Chatham, with Mr. O'Hara; Mr. Young with Mr. Withers.

MEMORIAL. By Mr. Strowd, Dem.: Memorial from the State Grange, Patrous of Husbandry, complaining of inadequate protection to farming interteen or fifteen hundred dollars; but ests, and praying that authority be the people are wealthy, and the given the Legislature to establish a Democrats argue, they can afford it. Department of Agriculture. Referred to Committee on Legislative Department.

Mr. Buxton, Rep., asked when the Committee on Privileges and Elections intended to report in the Robeson county case.

Mr. Chamberlain, Rep., in reply, said that there would be a meeting of the committee this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

All appropriately disposed of. By Mr. King, of Lenoir, Rep. : Ordinance prohibiting the establishment of new counties unless the territory contain the one hundred

and twentieth part of the entire population of the State. By Mr. Jarvis, Dem.: Ordinance to amend sec. 1, art 3 of Constitution; strikes out in 9th line the words "first day" and inserts "sec-

By Mr. Bell, Rep.: Ordinance giving to Bertie county an additional representative in the General Assembly.

ond Monday," relating to qualifica-

By Mr. Cooper, Dem.: Ordinance to amend sec. 26, art. 4; relates to electing Judges of Supreme and Superior Courts by the people.

By Mr. McEachin, Dem.: Resolution to amend sec. 7, art. 7 of the Constitution; relating to taxation. By Mr. Bryan, Rep.: Resolution of adjournment sine die.

By Mr. Anderson, of Clay, Dem.: Ordinance to amend sec. 6, art. 7: provides for election of tax receiver. THIRD READING.

Resolution declairing that an ordinance should be passed to alter sec. 4, art. 4, relating to courts-to establish, in addition to those now provided for, courts inferior to Superior Courts.

amend by inserting the word "criminal" before the word "courts." Mr. Bennett, Dem., favored the original proposition, and, in answer no.

to the question from Mr. Badger, Both parties seem to agree upon | Rep., said it would allow the Gen- Barringer, who paired with Mr. eral Assembly, at its pleasure, to Avery. re-establish the Courts of Pleas and

> courts were distasteful to the people, | Monday in January, passed. and their re-establishment would Ordinance striking out several give dissatisfaction.

Tourgee engaged in the discussion, appearing, to the reporter, to oppose French, but favoring authority to ish the number of Judges. establish inferior courts, which should have civil jurisdiction also. They opposed the old county court Mr. Tourgee moved to recommit

to the Committee on the Judicial Department. Mr. Coleman, Dem., opposed the

motion to recommit.

Mr. Badger, Rep., opposed the re-establishment of county courts, "Considerable fuss over it" is the but favored the giving of authority

in the matter. He said, speaking for his own county, that if the population of the city of Raleigh continues to increase, a new court will be needed for the collection of debts-a commercial court.

Mr. Barringer, Rep., favored the establishment of courts of arbitration and award.

to hasty action. He desired that the character and nature of all the courts be definitely established by the Convention. It was a noforious and lamentable fact that since the war, party spirit had ran high, and was on the part of one party at least malignant; that we could not afford to trust the judicial interests of the people to partisan legislatures. The action of the Convention would have to be passed upon by the people, but the action of a Legislature need not, and he was opposed to placing so important a measure in the hands of a comparatively irresponsible body; that our courts, their character, scope and influence should be distinctly determined by this Convention in order that the people might know what they were voting upon; he wanted no amendment passed giving to the Legislature the power to establish so obnoxious an institution as the County Courts, and desired the pending amendment recommitted. Mr. Withers, Dem., thought there was necessity for such courts as were in contemplation.

Mr. Faircloth, Rep., favored an inferior court to which should be given jurisdiction in criminal matters, thereby allowing the Superior Courts to devote more time to civil issues. Courts of arbitration are well enough for large cities, but would not answer well in North

amendment of Mr. French. He opposed putting much in a Constitution; didn't want to make a legis- the giant mind of Ruffin were on lative warehouse of it. Would | that bench, or with our living Pearleave it to the Legislature to say whip or hang, though he was opposed to hanging and almost be- not strike out all but one? There is lieved in the sacredness of the back. | no solid argument in this suggestion

Mr. Smyth, Rep., thought no persons except lawyers wanted power given the Legislature to reestablish the old county courts.

The previous question was called and the question being divided, it recurred on Mr. Barringer's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. French's amendment was voted down—ayes 20, noes 54. Mr. Manix, Republican, offered an amendment, providing that neither county courts nor any courts of similar jurisdiction, shall be established under the authority given the Legislature. Lost-ayes 35,

noes 41. Mr. Manning, of New Hanover, Rep., offered an amendment, probe elected by the people. Lostayes 29, noes 46.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment, that the Convention not having time to consider the subject, it is left to the General Assembly, was lost, and the ordinance then passed its third reading—ayes 43, noes 36.

Mr. Goodwyn, in explaining his vote, said: I desire to reply in part to what the gentleman from Buncombe said, "that the gentlemen on the Republican side of the house did not know what they wanted." I would reply that we do know what judges. Dissent, we are told, inwe do not want, and what the people do not want, namely a re-establishment of the old county court | man of the committee is, or ought system; a proposition in the form of an amendment to this proposition, provided that the old county every sentiment of our nature recourt system should not be established, and the gentlemen upon the other side voted it down; this is sufficient for me to believe that despite, and in opposition to the known of our tribunal of highest resort. / and expressed will of the people, is law! A decree clothed with the they hope through the action of a partisan legislature sharing their duty of an attorney, to his client political sentiments, to force this and to society, to attack the decision unwished for, and already condemned measure upon the people. That representing in part as I do the agricultural interests of the State, I tions. In the multidude of counlook upon this apparent attempt to Mr. French, Rep., moved to establish the county courts as strike at that interest, and in the in- which stamps it with the seal of terests of the lawyers against the fraud. Suppose a Legislature, rest of the people. I therefore vote

Leave of absence was granted Mr.

Ordinance amending art. 2; makes time of meeting of General Mr. Buxton, Rep., said these Assembly Wednesday after first

sections of art. 2 of the Constitution, Messrs. Albertson, Barringer and said sections being obsolete, passed Laying the State off into 9 judicial districts and allowing the Gen-

> A slight amendment by Mr. Tour gee was accepted.

Mr. Buxton, Rep., offered an amendment, providing for ten Judges. Lost.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, Rep., offered to amend by providing that the General Assembly shall not increase the number to exceed 12. Ayes 33,

Mr. Boyd, Rep., an amendment. that the General Assembly shall at language of Gen. Clingman on the to establish inferior courts, and he no time increase the number of ju- rights. The Supreme Court of was willing to trust the Legislature | dicial districts to more than fifteen. | North Carolina is endeared to the

Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Boyd's amend. ment was lost-ayes 35, noes 41.

The ordinance then passed third reading-ayes 48, noes 27, the following Republicans voting ave: Messrs. Bean, Bowman, Dula, Hoff. man, Lowe, Wilcox and Woodfin On motion of Mr. Page, at 2

Mr. Manix, Rep., was opposed o'clock, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock Remarks of Hon. J. W. Albert. son, of Perquimans, on the

motion to Reduce the number of Judges of the Supreme Court. At 11:24 a. m., Sept. 17, 1875, the special order being the ordinance reported by Committee on the Judicial Department providing for reducing the number of Associate

Justices of the Supreme Court from

Hon. J. W. Albertson, of Perqui. mans, said: I propose to say a few words upon this matter. It is a most important question. Were the proposition the pure, naked one of say. ing the salary of two officers there would be only one response. Were this all that is asked of us, we ought to do it, but I conceive that there is something more in this proposition than the mere saving of money Many of our best business men frequently consult economy not by saving expenditures, but by multiplying expenditures. This is not a question of money. If it were so. we could abolish the entire Court and so save the whole expense. The old courts of conference, such as were once in operation, might possibly perform the same duties. ()n

we might abolish the whole Court. But other considerations induced our fathers to organize this Court. and have till now maintained it. We should not regard mere dollars and cents in a matter of such magni. tude. When we come to strike a long sanctioned institution, we should not put it on the cold, stern basis of money. When the popular sentiment clings to an institution, though costing money, that senti

the ground of this sort of economy

We might as well, on the score of cost, reduce the number of Supreme Court Justices to one as to three. If son on it, one Judge might do as well, so far as learning and integrity are concerned. Why three? Why of economy. Gentlemen may say three Judges are necessary in order to a majority in pronouncing the rulings of the Court, I hope gentlemen will confine themselves to this when they discuss it. What other argument do they adduce? The gentleman from Chatham says the labors of the Supreme Court will be diminished hereafter because the people have not confidence in the Superior Court Judges! I have this to say in regard to that, I am not sure that the character of the Superior Court Judges hereafter will elicit more popular confidence

than heretofore. In this new epoch old ideas are exploded and new ones have been introduced. Mind is freer and more independent. No lawyer fails to take an appeal because he feels bound by the opinion of the judge. He thinks his own judgment as viding that the officers of the courts good as the judge's. I have as much respect for the present judges as for any of their predecessors. respect them thus far-to render to them due courtesy; but when their opinion comes in conflict with my clear convictions as an attorney, take it as my duty to appeal. It then becomes a question of pure judgment and responsibility as a sworn counsellor, and I act upon that judgment and responsibility as a solemn duty; and I do not view my action as reflecting upon the

personal qualifications of the Judge.

Another argument is brought forward. It is said that there is a greater chance for diversity of opinion in a multitude duces a spirit of lawlessness, or at least of disrespect for the law and its expounders. The whairto be, too good a lawyer to reason in this way. Why do we, who are here, obey a law against which volts? Why do we obediently observe the extraordinary provisions of the act which authorizes this Convention? Because it is law—it it so written. So with the decrees authority of a majority has as much weight as if unanimous. It is the of the Court when necessary. No unanimity will deter me, for one, when I think its opinion wrong. But there are other considera-

sellors there is safety. The Legis-

lature has been assailed to-day for passing a measure in a manner fraudulent in intent, armed with all the power of the State, wishes to intimidate the court. Is it not easier to intimidate three men than five? Grant that the members of a political party are corrupt, and seeking men who are for sale. Is it not easier to corrupt three than five? While the atmosphere about us has been hurtling with charges of fraud, ought we now to deliberately strike down a bulwark against fraud? The Supreme Court has had various conflicts with the Legislature. Whenever the Su reme Court has decided against the will or power of the Legislature, attacks upon it have been made. Look at the inclination of the times. We witness it in this very body. Ordinance upon ordinance has been introduced to strike down the pawer of the people. There is a tendency to concentrate power in the Legislature. Now here is a tribu nal which has been in conflict with the Legislature. Much of the action indicated in this Convention aims to arm the Legislature with more power. The next time a conflict comes the Legislature will ride over the Supreme Court if that tri-

bunal is weakened. Let us not rashly change the in stitutions which concern the pur-