

# The Montgomery Vidette.

VOL. III.

TROY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

NO. 36

## ADVERTISING RATES OF THE MONTGOMERY VIDETTE. TROY, N. C.

TERMS	For 1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
One...	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 12.00
Two...	3.00	7.50	13.00	22.50
Three...	4.50	11.00	19.00	33.00
Four...	6.00	14.50	25.00	43.50
Five...	7.50	18.00	31.00	54.00
Six...	9.00	21.50	37.00	64.50
Seven...	10.50	25.00	43.00	75.00
Eight...	12.00	28.50	49.00	85.50
Nine...	13.50	32.00	55.00	96.00
Ten...	15.00	35.50	61.00	106.50

### TROY MAIL DIRECTORY.

The mails leave and arrive at this place as follows:

**FOR LILSVILLE.**  
Leaves daily, Sunday excepted, 7 a. m.  
Arrives do do do 6 p. m.

**FOR ASHEBORO.**  
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays 8 a. m.  
Ar. Wednesdays do Saturdays 7 p. m.

**FOR FLAGG TOWN.**  
Leaves Tuesday & Saturday at 1 p. m.  
Arrives Saturday 11.30, a. m.

**FOR BOSTICK MILLS.**  
Leaves Mondays Wednesdays and Friday.  
Arrives do do do 12, m.

**FOR CARTHAGE.**  
Leaves Mondays and Thurs. 7 a. m.  
Arrives Tues. and Fri. 6, p. m.

**FOR COLUMBIA FACTORY.**  
Leaves Wednesdays and Sat. 1 p. m.  
Arrives do do 12, p. m.

**FOR ALBERMARLE.**  
Leaves Mondays & Thursdays 6 a. m.  
Arrives Tuesday & Friday at 6 p. m.

**FOR QUEEN.**  
Leaves Wednesday & Sat. at 7.05 p. m.  
Arrives Tuesday & Fri. at 7.55 a. m.

F. M. WARNER, P. M.

### Caution.

If there be any Democrat who propose to vote against the amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, or any who propose not to vote on it at all, let them be sure, nevertheless, to vote for the Democratic candidates, lest it happen that the amendment be carried and Davis, Avery and Shepherd be beaten. The radicals will vote for the amendment and their nominees. The Democrats must take no risks in this or any other matter on election day.

No matter how you vote on the amendment, be sure you vote for Davis, Avery and Shepherd.

### Radical Claims Exposed.

Radicals have claimed that the Canby Constitution made the first provision in North Carolina for—

1. Homestead and personal property exemption.
2. Laborer's lien.
3. Married women's rights.
4. Abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

Of course it would require enormous cheek to make such claims, but that cheek has not been lacking in the past and Col. Dockery with the same amount of cheek, in his speech here last Thursday, claimed that his party first made these provisions. But what are the facts? We will take up these claims one by one and answer from the record.

#### 1. HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTION LAW.

The Legislature, and a Democratic Legislature at that, at its session of 1866-'67 passed "an act to establish freehold homestead," &c. See Laws 1866-'67, p. 81. This act, curtailed and abridged, however, both in value of homestead and amount of personal property exemption, was during the next year (1868) incorporated into the Canby Constitution, and forms Article X of that remarkable instrument. Bearing upon this we present the following extract from the opinion of the Court in the case of *Garrett vs. Cheshire*, 69 N. C. Supreme Court Reports, which opinion was concurred in by Radical Judges Pearson, Reade, Rodman, Settle and Boyden, are reported by the Radical Attorney-General of that day, Colonel Hargrave. In delivering the opinion of the Court, 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-'67, prior to the existence of the debt, in the case before us, an act was passed exempt-

ing all necessary farming and mechanical tools, one work-horse, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, one milch cow and calf, fifteen head of hogs, five hundred pounds of pork or bacon, fifty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, household and kitchen furniture not exceeding \$200 in value; the libraries of attorneys at law, practicing physicians and ministers of the gospel, and the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their profession. Acts of 1866-'67, chapter 61.

It is apparent that an allotment of those articles approximates \$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, many thousands.

In 1868 our Constitution was adopted, and in that our present homestead law is limited to \$1,000 really, not in fee-simple, but for limited time, and personality to the value of \$500. Can it be said of our homestead laws, 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 multitude of increase? Our homestead law is not an increase, but a restriction upon former exemptions.

It is plain, then, that the first claim is without any foundation.

#### 2. THE LABORER'S LIEN.

The provision made for Laborer's Liens incorporated into Article X of the Canby Constitution in 1868 is identically with that made the year before by the Democratic Legislature of 1866-'67 in the act above referred to. See page 81 of the laws of 1866-'67. The bill which was made law by this Legislature of 1866-'67, composed as above stated, of white men, who were, of course, Democrats, were introduced into the Senate by that old-fashioned Democrat, Mr. Berry, of Orange, and passed by a vote of 38 to 6. The House passed it without dissent, as reported from a committee of conference on some points of disagreement.

The second claim therefore falls to the ground.

#### 3. MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

From the same source that it got the provisions above referred to the Canby Constitution got its provision in regard to married woman's rights. See Article X, Canby constitution, and Laws of 1866-'67, page 81.

The third claim therefore also falls to the ground.

#### 4. ABOLISHMENT OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The sixteenth section of the first article of the Canby Constitution, adopted in 1868, prohibits imprisonment for debt in North Carolina, save in cases of fraud.

A Democratic Legislature, however, had, a year before, at this session of 1866-'67, made that very enactment. The Legislature was not only almost unanimously Democratic, but was white as well. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was introduced into the House on January 24th, 1867, by Mr. Dargan, of Anson, Democrat; was referred on the 29th to a special committee of three Democrats, Messrs. Moore, Dargan and McKay; was reported from committee on the 30th, and on the same day passed its first three readings by 87 to 19. It came up in the Senate on February 12th, passed its second reading 24 to 12, and on the 20th passed its third reading 26 to 19, and became the law.

And, as with the others, so with the fourth claim, down it comes!

#### 5. FREE SUFFRAGE FOR WHITE MEN.

"Free Suffrage" was established in 1854, fourteen years before the Canby Constitution was thought of. The Constitution was amended in that year, and as the result of the movement begun in 1848 by Gov. David S. Reid, the first Democrat elected Governor of North Carolina, free suffrage was incorporated into the State Constitution some fourteen years before Canby's rule over us.

#### 6. ALLOWING JEWS TO HOLD OFFICE.

It is also claimed that Jews were not allowed to hold office until the adoption of the Canby Constitution. Unfortunately for

the claim the record shows that on the 6th December, 1861, our constitution was amended so as to read as follows: "No person who shall deny the being of God or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department of the State."

And so the last of these claims, being like the others, utterly without foundation, falls to the ground, and each and every one of these provisions, to-wit:

1. Homestead and personal property exemption;
2. Laborer's Lien;
3. Married Woman's Rights;
4. Abolishment of imprisonment for debt;
5. Free Suffrage for White Men;
6. Allowing Jews to hold Office;

instead of being of Radical origin, was spread upon the statute books of North Carolina by Democratic legislation before the Canby Constitution had an existence.

The Raleigh Signal says the passage of the Blair bill would have saved this State six hundred thousand dollars each year for the past five years. The Signal knows this statement is not true. The Signal knows that the Blair bill provides that each State shall appropriate as much money for school purposes as it would receive by the passage of that bill. But the Signal is a Republican paper and consequently is not expected to confine itself to the truth.—Enquirer and Express.

Raleigh News-Observer: We hear that Dr. William B. Phillips has after very great labor landed the last section of the monument to Dr. Mitchell by the side of the grave on Mitchell. For most of the way the sections, the heaviest weighing 140 pounds, were carried on men's shoulders. The lightest piece weighs 70 pounds. Fourteen men were employed and the job was entirely successful. Dr. Phillips has much improved the way to the top of the mountain and will soon have a path cut from the top to the falls, where Dr. Mitchell lost his life.

#### State Democratic Platform.

The recent State Convention of the Democratic party adopted the following platform.

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge a comparison between this State of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attended Republican ascendancy in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interests of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby:

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that wherever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the representatives of our people at the national capital

must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discriminations in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretension of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their energies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or a part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government, our *pro rata* share of the surplus in its treasury; *Provided*, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectionable features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of county government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law, unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of every legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina, cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales as honest, patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and his re-election.

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