

FROM SALISBURY.

Bourbonism the Same—Municipal Election—Misrepresentation and Bulldozing—High Taxes.

SALISBURY, N. C., July 9.—Bourbonism is the same yesterday, to day and forever, and it is just as natural for it to do a mean, dirty thing as it is for the sow to return to its wallowing in the mire, or for the dog to return to its vomit.

Before the municipal election here last May, its representatives beat the air, and yelled and howled through the public prints, growing desperate ever and anon over the alleged doings and sayings of the Bourbon board of town commissioners, all with a view of deceiving the citizens and re-electing it again; and by dint of one of the most infamous charters and election laws ever spread upon the statute books of the State, misrepresentation and bulldozing, they succeeded in re-installing the old board.

The executive committee and the town papers vied with each other in their efforts to make the people believe that the salvation of the town, the honor and credit of the citizens depended on the re-election of a board noted for nothing more than an excellent capacity for collecting and disbursing between eight and ten thousand dollars of the people's money. And they succeeded. But it cost them an effort; for the friends of liberty, of right and progress were awake and made them put forth herculean efforts, notwithstanding their open and shut game of registering and counting in whom they pleased. They were closely watched and every movement contested. And for this high offense in the eyes of Bourbonism, this sacred right of every voter in the land, a system of proscription has been adopted to deprive electors of the means of a livelihood. It has been proclaimed that men who dared in the exercise of their sovereign right to vote against this Bourbon autocracy are not to have any work of the streets, and this is the rule by which the town work is conducted.

What is this but bulldozing and proscription of the meanest sort? Another thing, there was much objection to the present management of our graded school, and the faithful intimates that this would all be made satisfactory if they were re-installed. Now that they are in, it is said that they refuse even to hold an election for teachers, there being in their eyes no cause for a change.

Now, the fact is, if students at this school are to be believed, the regular attendance has fallen off from 25 to 50 per cent. from some cause, generally believed on account of incompetency in the general management, and yet we are told that the evil is not to be abated, that it is good enough for the taxpayers and patrons if it suits the Bourbon bosses. How long is this thing to last?

If you recollect the mean article I sent you some time ago, clipped from the N. C. HERALD, read us a homily of words about high taxes when the Republicans were in; but the ignorant fellow that penned it was only writing at the dictation of some know all pimp of Bourbonism, and his statements were simply fiction, nothing more. The Bourbon party, mis-called Democracy, is the party of high taxes. Its hunt for new subjects of taxation is more persistent than that of the Blue Bottles for illicit whiskey and brandy peaches, and it never fails to put a spurious value upon property when it needs money. We understand that the assessors have added from 20 to 35 per cent. on the value of property in this town, and that, too, at a time when one third of our people have scarcely bread and meat to eat and nothing with which to buy it.

But there can never be any prosperity while Bourbonism holds sway. Let the people understand that. We re-publish this article from the Raleigh Signal, to let our people see what kind of articles some one is writing about Salisbury. There is nothing in it to refute, for there is nothing that has even a resemblance of truth. The writer will not even undertake to say that the statements he publishes are true. He will not say this or that is a fact, but "it is said," "we understand," "if students at this school are to be believed." There was an easy way open to every citizen to ascertain definitely the truth or falsehood of every one of these statements, and yet the writer, instead of ascertaining the facts and publishing them (they would not have spited his purpose), puts in print every scandalous rumor that he can rake together. If he will publish his name, he will be repudiated as heartily by the mass of the Republicans of Salisbury as by the Democrats.

"What Drug Will Scour These English Hens?" Wicked Macbeth, who murdered good King Duncan asked this question in his despair. Thousands of victims of disease are constantly asking "What will scour the impurities from my blood and bring me health?" When the purple life-tide is sluggish, causing drowsiness, headache and loss of appetite, use this wonderful vitalizer, which never fails. It forces the liver into perfect action, drives out superfluous bile, brings the glow of health to the cheek and the natural sparkle to the eye. All druggists.

TWO COURTS SITTING IN THE SAME ROOM.

At Evansville, Ind., while a negro was undergoing the preliminary examination on the charge of a brutal assault, the evidence identifying him being complete, some one in the crowd rose and said "that is enough," whereupon the audience rose, and in spite of the officers hanged the prisoner to a beam in the court room.

Memorandum: Let John Sherman add this to his list of Southern outrages.

South Carolina Negroes Killed by Lightning.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15.—In Pickens county, yesterday, while Meredith Manseld, colored, was at dinner with his family, a bolt of lightning struck and passed through the top of the house, instantly killing Manseld and one of his children. His wife and another child were terribly shocked, cut and bruised by splinters from the rafters, and may also die. Two of his children were seriously shocked and lay insensible for an hour.

[Tell John Sherman of it, so that he can add it to his list of Southern outrages.—END. HERALD.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday.

The bursting of a soda fountain in Bridgeport, Conn., caused a compound fracture of both legs of a drug clerk.

Two men who went to settle an old grudge with a farmer near Leitchfield, Ky., were both killed in the attempt.

A criminally careless farmer near Logansport, Ind., shot his wife in the darkness of their bedroom.

The funds of Sangamon, Ill., have disappeared so extensively that an investigation is ordered.

The ex-mayor of Gloucester, N. J., damaged the heads of its entire police force when they attempted to arrest him.

A boy fell into the burning Otto Colliery at Pottsville, Pa.

Three boys were drowned while bathing in the Delaware River, near Philadelphia—two while endeavoring to save the first.

The dulllest day of the year in stocks. Fluctuations only fractional and of no consequence.

Thursday.

Prince Ferdinand is urged by Bulgarians to ascend the throne at once.

Chamberlain, the young man who confessed to the murder, by strangulation, of Mrs. Erns, was found guilty of murder in the second degree at New Haven.

Two police prevented a duel between two hot heads at Norfolk, Va.

The immense gathering of school-teachers at Chicago continues in session.

An insane German shot his wife and himself in a Philadelphia park because they had decided to die together.

A locomotive was blown to pieces near Bradford, Pa., because of low water in the boiler.

Friday.

Jacob Sharp was sentenced to the State prison for four years and fined \$5,000.

Sunday.

Russia does not object personally to Prince Ferdinand, but will not admit that he is properly elected.

The entire loss by the burning of the Metropolitan storage warehouse is about half a million dollars.

Two boys were found drifting in a large sloop off Barnegat. They had been without food and water for two days.

OUR STATE.

In Greensboro they are building a Graded School House that is to cost \$10,000.

The Normal School of Davie county will be in session from July 18 to July 29, at Mocksville.

The News and Farm, Kernersville, announces the death of Mr. Theo. Kerner, in his 42nd year.

People's Press: The Friends' School at New Garden, Guilford county, will celebrate its 50th anniversary, August 11th.

Goldsboro Argus: A single manufacturing enterprise here has made \$30,000 clear in the past 12 months, and yet there be those who go West to make a fortune.

Davis Times: The Lexington Cornet band has been engaged to furnish music for the Masonic picnic, Thursday, August 11th.

A mineral spring near Greensboro, recently discovered, has developed strong iron properties, and is creating a sensation. Hundreds of people visit the spot daily, and it is becoming a most popular event.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer, as in the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

TAX REDUCTION.

Below we publish an editorial of the St. Louis Republican, the leading Democratic paper of the upper Mississippi valley. Our space does not allow us to copy every letter published in the Republican, but we give our readers the opinion of Hon. John S. Henderson and the introduction to by the St. Louis Republican. In this as in every question, Mr. Henderson's position is sound, logical and tenable.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ON TAX REDUCTION.

The views of Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel S. Cox of New York, Hon. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Hon. C. R. Breckenridge of Arkansas, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge of Kentucky, Hon. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Hon. Geo. D. Wise of Virginia, Hon. John S. Henderson of North Carolina, and Hon. P. A. Collins of Massachusetts, on the subject of tax reduction are set forth in letters to the Republican which we print elsewhere in this issue. The questions which elicited these letters looked to a suspension of hostilities between the Democratic majority and the Democratic minority in congress and the union of both divisions of the party on a feasible measure of tax-reduction which will pass to the senate in spite of Republican opposition.

Mr. Carlisle writes in advocacy of immediate revenue reduction and the reconciliation of differences of opinion on a basis that will afford immediate relief.

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky agrees in this view, and indorses the plan proposed by us some time since—administration leadership and co-operation with the party in congress.

Mr. McMillan of Tennessee advocates concessions and compromise by repealing the tobacco tax and reducing tariff taxes on the essentials of life.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas knows of no concessions that could be made except such as have been unsuccessfully offered in the past.

Mr. Cox of New York "would by all means cultivate the graces of compromise" on a basis of equal reductions of tariff and internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Collins of Massachusetts believes that the successful measure must "necessarily strike at the internal revenue as well as the customs duties."

Mr. Wise of Virginia is opposed to the internal revenue system, but would be "satisfied with an equal cut of internal and tariff taxes."

Mr. Henderson of North Carolina favors "the total and unconditional repeal of the internal revenue taxes;" is willing to support a bill reducing equally the tariff and internal revenue taxes, but prefers separate bill and a separate vote.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania declares that he is not a protectionist per se or a free trader per se, calls for the abolition of the internal revenue system and declares that reduction of the tariff rate of duties should be a matter for separate and distinct consideration.

The Republican has for some time advocated as a necessity of the existing situation a measure of tax reduction which shall not be exclusively and distinctively a measure of tariff reduction. The bills which have had our earnest support and the support of 90 per cent. of the Democratic party have been heretofore distinctively tariff reduction measures. They have failed, and similar measures would certainly fail if introduced in the Fifth congress. We believe that without sacrificing or compromising any Democratic principle, a measure can be framed that will reduce the revenue to the needs of government. All that such Democrats as Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas, who can see no possibility of compromise without compromise of principle, need do is to suspend the fight against protection long enough to get the total cash receipts of the government on a Democratic basis by stopping the influx of unnecessary money. The books must be made to balance. The fight against protection and paternalism in government will go on as long as Democracy remains, and no compromise can be made with them by Democrats, but the duty of the present is to cut down taxation. It must be done. We cannot keep on the tobacco tax any longer in the hope of being able to make the entire reduction of the protective taxes of the tariff. The Democratic party is on principle as much opposed to internal revenue taxation as it is to protection. It is Democracy now, and it has been Democracy since 1800 to believe in raising the revenues of the federal government from customs duties levied for revenue only. As a matter of policy and expediency, the party has surrendered its opposition to internal taxation to prevent an increase in protection through the customs. It has supported the internal taxes to the same end. Mr. Randall has had all the precedents of Democracy to justify him in his opposition to the internal taxes, and they will fail to justify him only as he fails to use them in attaining Democratic ends. All that is asked of him now is that he will join with his party in a measure imperatively demanded by the situation. He can remain as much of a protectionist as ever. Let the question of pro-

tection rest until taxation is reduced by a cut that will not affect the principle for which we have contended—against which we have contended in support of such Democrats as Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison. The tariff cannot be reformed in the Fifth congress. Taxation can be reduced and it must be.

Messrs. Wise of Virginia and Henderson of North Carolina are as much opposed to internal revenue taxation as Mr. Randall is, and with more reason on account of the constituencies they represent, yet both of them will support a purely tax-reduction measure such as Mr. Randall disapproves. His present position is an untenable one, and it is our opinion that the developments of the Fifth congress will convince him that it is so. It is sheer folly to talk of abolishing the whiskey tax and leaving tariff taxes to be reduced afterwards. If the Democratic party went before the people after such action, it would be overwhelmingly defeated, as it would deserve to be. It is not proposed to Mr. Carlisle to accept Mr. Randall's leadership or to Mr. Randall to accept that of Mr. Carlisle. It is not a question of dictation on one side or of the acceptance of dictation on the other, but of the union of the Democratic party on a measure of tax reduction that involves neither protection theories nor free trade theories, but which meets the exigencies of the occasion by reducing the receipts from taxation in bulk to the needs of the government.

The Democratic party as represented in the Fifth congress cannot afford to do more with the internal taxes than to abolish the tobacco tax and the tax on fruit brandies, and when it makes these reductions it must make them as a part of a general measure of tax reduction. That is the issue of the present. The issue of protection and anti-protection will come later.

The point to which Democrats should strive—which they will finally attain if they continue to show themselves worthy of the confidence of the people—is a government supported wholly by a tariff levied only for purposes of government. Meanwhile we must stop the surplus.

FROM HON. JOHN S. HENDERSON, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Democrats are no less eager than the Democrats of Virginia for the repeal of the internal revenue taxes. They complain not only for relief from the tobacco tax, but are quite as anxious to get rid of the tax on spirits also. Hon. John S. Henderson, representative from the Seventh North Carolina district, is one of the notably able men of the house and the acknowledged leader of the element on the Democratic side which is so urgent in demanding the outright repeal of the internal revenue taxes. Mr. Henderson was asked to give a statement of his views to the Republican, and in response sent the following letter:

SALISBURY, N. C., July 7, 1887.—Mr. C. W. Knapp, Washington, D. C.: DEAR SIR—In response to your letters of June 11 and 28 ult., I submit the following brief statement of my views:

1. I favor the total and unconditional repeal of the internal revenue taxes. If this shall be found to be impracticable, I shall support any measure which will ameliorate the harshness of this odious and undemocratic system of taxation.

2. I am satisfied that the outcry is ready for the absolute repeal of the internal revenue taxes on tobacco. This proposition, if singly submitted to the house of representatives, in my opinion, will pass by an overwhelming majority. The sense of the house will also be tested next winter on several other propositions relating to the reformation of the internal revenue system. The brandy taxes should be abolished and the retail license provisions should be eliminated from the internal revenue laws. I shall introduce several bills having the foregoing objects in view as soon as congress meets. A bill drafted by me proposing "to modify the internal revenue system of legislation" was introduced in the Forty-ninth congress, and the vote of the house was taken thereon on March 4, 1887. The vote stood: Yeas, 139; nays, 112. Two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof, the bill failed to pass.

3. I heartily favor a reduction and revision of the tariff taxes. This is a very difficult problem to solve, there being so many rival and conflicting interests to be considered and harmonized. But the country expects and demands that the Fifth congress will solve the problem.

4. I do not think any material reduction of taxation can be accomplished if no reduction is to be allowed except through the passage of a bill proposing "an equal cut" of tariff and internal revenue taxes. I would cheerfully support such a bill, but I believe every scheme of this sort to be impracticable.

5. I think the only sure way of effecting a reduction of taxation is by passing several independent bills relating to the subjects of the tariff and internal revenue. Each of these subjects should be separately considered. In conceding a separate vote on these questions I do not think sacrificing a principle. These questions should be settled by the house of representatives in accordance with the will of the majority, unrestrained by parliamentary technicalities and hindrances.

6. It is possible that a caucus of Democrats might accomplish something by conferring together and freely interchanging views. I would be glad to attend such a caucus, but I do not anticipate much practical good to be accomplished thereby. The rank and file of the party are all right. What is wanted is united leadership.

7. The surplus in the treasury is a grievous burden to the tax-payers and should no longer be permitted. It is a fruitful source of extravagance and corruption, and is an evil which cries aloud for a remedy. Very respectfully,
JOHN S. HENDERSON.

Alfred Krupp.

(Engineering and Mining Journal.)

This distinguished metallurgist and manufacturer died at his home in Essen, Prussia, on the 14th inst., aged 75 years. The great steel works at Essen were founded by Friedrich Krupp in 1810 as a small forge, employing only two workmen, and continued to grow in his management until the date of his death, in 1836, when Alfred Krupp, his son, was only 14 years old. From 1836 to 1848 the works were carried on by the widow and sons in company, Alfred displaying a phenomenal aptitude for the business and remarkable executive ability. In 1848, Alfred Krupp, whose death is now announced, took entire charge of the works, and carried on the business under the firm name of Friedrich Krupp, and to him is due the credit for the establishment of these, the most extensive, and in some respects the finest works in the world.

The fame of Krupp guns, Krupp armor plates, Krupp rails, and many other things turned out on a mammoth scale at the great Essen works, have rendered the name of Krupp a household word in every part of the world. Engineers are chiefly interested in the many improvements introduced by Herr Krupp in the treatment of iron and steel. His were among the very earliest works to adopt the Bessemer process, and several dephosphorizing processes have long been used there. As, however, his works were very jealously closed against visitors, and a secret was made of nearly everything about them, only general information was allowed to go into print. Mr. Krupp was not only prompt in adopting every improvement in iron and steel making, but he very rarely gave credit or reward to the inventor whose improvement he adopted.

The enormous extent of the Essen works may be appreciated from the following interesting figures with regard to the growth of the establishment which were published in 1884. In 1860 the Essen foundry had only 1754 workmen, but that number had risen to 7,084 ten years later, and it was in 1884 upwards of 20,000. Counting the women and children, Herr Krupp's establishment gave employment in 1884 to 65,381 people, of whom 29,000 lived in houses belonging to their employer. The foundry was divided into eight sections, and there were eleven blast-furnaces, 439 steam-boilers, 82 steam hammers, and 450 steam engines representing 185,000-horse power. At Essen alone, to say nothing of the branch establishments, there were nearly 40 miles of rails, 28 locomotives, 883 trucks, 69 horses, 151 wagons, 40 miles of telegraph wire, 35 telegraph stations, and 55 Morse instruments.

Since then large additions have been made to the works. Herr Krupp was a model employer; he built excellent houses for his officers and men, hospitals for the sick, established sick, burial and pension funds for his employes, and generally took the warmest interest in their welfare.

The importance of his services and his wealth induced Emperor William to offer him letters of nobility in 1864. They were, however, declined.

Proprietary Medicines. A visit to Dr. Green's Laboratory, at Woodbury, N. J., has considerably changed our views, and especially our prejudices in regard to what are generally known as "Standard Patent Medicines." Of course we are getting to that age in life that we are forced to conclude Life itself is a humbug, and naturally distrust anything that has not withstood long and tried experiences. Being a physician I had the curiosity to know how such a sale of two medical preparations could be sustained for so many years. The perfect system upon which the business is conducted, and the pharmaceutical arrangements for the manufacture of the two remedies with which we were made acquainted, are sufficiently convincing to us that the AUGUST FLOWER, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, and BOSCHER'S GEN-MAN SYRUP, for throat and Lung Troubles, were for the complaints they are recommended, most excellent remedies, and only regret that in much of our practice, medical ethics prevent us from prescribing them without making the formulas public. When we were shown the great quantity of voluntary letters having been forwarded Dr. Green, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of people, lawyers ministers and doctors, giving a description of their ailments, testimonials of their cures, etc., I feel like endorsing Dr. Green's suggestion that the Government accept such valuable formulas, and license them for general use by giving protection to the inventor same as patents generally.—Copied from N. Y. Druggists' Circular of October, 1886.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

It is neither peculiar, and not at all strange. That W. H. Reiser's work has such a wide range: Through Rowan and Stanly, Davidson, Cabarrus, Davie and Iredell, And of work from other counties many more could I tell.

The reason is this: I do my work right, And not in the least part will I my work slight; Fine watch work and engraving my specialties are. Which is building my reputation both near and so far.

Monograms, angles, rings and pins. For lovers or brothers or sisters or twins, Who would be happy I know with a nice silver pin.

All work in my line done promptly and well; My motto—honest work for honest prices will very soon tell.

All work done neatly and cheaply. Give me a trial. Very respectfully,
W. H. REISER, The Jeweler.

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Names under appropriate headings in this Column will be inserted at \$1.00 per year.

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