

The Alexander County Journal.

Vol. III. No. 31.

TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.

\$1 PER YEAR.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. E. B. McGilva-
r, pastor. Preaching every second and
fourth Sunday, at 11 a. m. and at night.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9 a. m.
A. C. McIntosh Superintendent.
METHODIST.—Rev. T. J. Dailey,
pastor. Preaching every third Sunday
at 11 a. m. Sunday School every Sun-
day at 9 a. m.—W. T. Nelson Superin-
tendent.
BAPTIST.—Rev. L. P. Gwaltney, pas-
tor. Preaching every fourth Sunday
at 3:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sun-
day at 9 a. m.—E. A. Womble Superin-
tendent. Prayer meeting Thursday
nights.
SOCIETY MEETINGS.
A. F. & A. M.—Lee Lodge No. 253
meets the first Saturday of each month
at 1 o'clock p. m.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff, R. M. Sharp, Clerk of Court,
J. T. McIntosh; R. of D. J. M. Oxford;
Treasurer, C. J. Carson; County Com-
missioners, J. B. Pool, W. R. Sloan,
V. W. Teague; A. C. McIntosh, A. T.
Marsh, W. W. Teague, Board of Educa-
tion; J. J. Hendren School Superin-
tendent, Z. P. Deal, Coroner.
CORPORATION OFFICERS.
Mayor—W. G. Bogle. Commission-
ers—J. M. Matheson, W. D. Deal, Thos.
Peden. Town Clerk—W. D. Deal.
Chief of Police—

THE MAILS.
Statesville and Wilkesboro, daily.
Matter for either of these mails should
be in the office by 9 p. m.
Lenoir—Leaves Tuesdays, Fridays at
1 p. m. and arrives Wednesdays and
Saturdays at 8 p. m.
Newtown—Arrives Tuesdays, Thurs-
days and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves
same days at 1 p. m.
Roanoke—Arrives Wednesdays and
Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves same
days at 1 p. m.
Bentley—Arrives Tuesdays and Sat-
urdays at 12 m. and leaves same days
1 p. m.
Hamptonville—Arrives Tuesdays
and Fridays at 6 p. m. and leaves Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
Rock Cut—Leaves Fridays at 8 a. m.
and arrives Saturdays at 4 p. m.
Bushy Mountain—Arrives Wednes-
day and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves
same days at 1 p. m.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.
ALEXANDER & DANVILLE R. R.
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.
Condensed Schedule in effect June 24.
(Time given by 75th Meridian Time.)

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily.		No. 53 Daily.	
	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
via S. C. R. R.				
via Charlotte	5:10pm	7:00am		
Angusta	7:00 "	8:30 "		
Graniteville	7:53 "	9:09 "		
Trenton	8:30 "	9:45 "		
Johnston	8:47 "	10:02 "		
Columbia	1:25 "	12:15pm		
Wilmington	1:10am	2:13 "		
Chester	2:17 "	3:23 "		
Rock Hill	3:19 "	4:08 "		
Ar. Charlotte	4:29 "	5:15 "		
Salisbury	6:22 "	7:05 "		
Greensboro	8:00 "	8:40 "		
Richmond	3:30pm	5:00am		
Washington	8:23 "	7:00 "		
Baltimore	11:25 "	8:25 "		
Philadelphia	3:09am	10:47 "		
New York	6:20 "	1:20pm		

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 52 Daily.		No. 50 Daily.	
	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
via S. C. R. R.				
via New York	4:30pm	12:15pm		
Philadelphia	6:57 "	7:20am		
Baltimore	9:42 "	9:45 "		
Washington	11:00 "	11:24 "		
Richmond	2:30am	3:10pm		
Greensboro	9:48 "	10:44 "		
Salisbury	11:25 "	12:37pm		
Charlotte	1:00pm	2:10am		
Rock Hill	2:02 "	3:10 "		
Chester	2:45 "	3:52 "		
Wilmington	3:47 "	4:53 "		
Columbia	5:43 "	6:55 "		
Johnston	7:45 "	9:01 "		
Trenton	8:02 "	9:18 "		
Graniteville	8:31 "	9:46 "		
Ar. Augusta	9:10 "	10:30 "		
Ar. Charlotte	9:45 "	11:00 "		

A. T. & O. R. R.		No. 53.	
STATIONS.		NORTHWARD	
8:25 a.m. lve	Statesville	7:55 pm ar	
8:40 "	Troutman	7:39 "	
8:58 "	Shepherd	7:21 "	
9:16 "	Mooreville	7:09 "	
9:34 "	Mt. Mourne	6:58 "	
9:52 "	D'n College	6:49 "	
10:10 "	Caldwell	6:37 "	
10:28 "	Huntersville	6:30 "	
10:46 "	Croft	6:14 "	
10:64 "	Sec'n House	6:01 "	
10:27 "	A. C. C. Junction	5:48 "	
10:30 "	Ar. Charlotte	5:45 "	lve

STATESVILLE & WESTERN R. R.
No. 18, mix-
ed. Daily.
STATIONS. No. 17, mix-
ed. Daily.
STATIONS. NORTHWARD

6:50 a.m. lve	Taylorville	9:40 pm ar	
7:09 "	Hiddenite	9:21 "	
7:28 "	Sloan	9:04 "	
7:50 "	Iredell	8:40 "	
8:15 "	Ar. Statesville	8:15 "	lve

Trains on the Western North Carolina road pass Statesville for the east at 6:23 p. m.; for the west at 12:20 p. m.
Pullman Palace cars between August-
la and Danville on Nos. 50 and 51.
Pullman Palace Buffet cars between
Augusta and Washington on Nos. 52 and
53. Nos. 50 and 51 make close connec-
tion at Columbia with C. & G. Div. Nos.
50 and 51 to and from points west, via
Spartanburg, Asheville and Palm Rock.
JAS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

STOP AT
THE PIEDMONT HOTEL,
TAYLORSVILLE, - - - N. C.
REBUILT AND REFURNISHED.
RATES: \$1.50 PER DAY.

ERASTUS B. JONES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Practices in the courts of Alexander,
Catawba, Caldwell, Iredell and Wilkes.
Prompt attention given to the collection
of claims and all other business entrusted
to him.

R. B. BURKE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Having been granted license by the
Supreme Court, I have located at Tay-
lorsville for the
PRACTICE OF LAW.
and bespeak a share of the public patronage. I will attend the Courts of ad-
joining counties.

A. C. MCINTOSH, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TAYLORSVILLE, - - - N. C.
Will practice in Alexander and adjoining
counties. Special attention given
to collections, conveyancing, suits for
partition, and settlements of executors,
administrators and guardians.

W. P. HEDRICK,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER.
TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.
PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.
MATERIALS FURNISHED.
Write for estimates.

MOOSE BROS.,
TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
CONTRACTS FOR FINE HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Will furnish plans and estimates free
on work entrusted to us. All work war-
ranted first-class in quality and finish.

MATRASSES.
I wish to inform the people of Alexan-
der, Iredell, Wilkes, and other counties
that I have located at TAYLORS-
VILLE, and can now supply them with
MATRASSES of any size and kind
desired at LOWER PRICES than they
can be bought for elsewhere.

J. D. MULLACE.

G. W. HARRIS,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.
Coffins and Caskets a Specialty.
Prices to suit the times. Call
and see me.

HEADQUARTERS
H. G. LINK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTE, - - - N. C.

Those having produce to ship (and
especially country merchants) will find
it to their interest to ship to this house.
I will buy all kinds of produce, or sell
the same on commission. Highest prices
guaranteed and prompt returns made.

**WORKING CLASSES AT-
TENTION!**—We
are now prepar-
ed to furnish all classes with employ-
ment at home, the whole of the time, or
for their spare moments. Business new,
light and profitable. Persons of either
sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per
evening, and a proportional sum by de-
voting all their time to the business.
Boys and girls earn nearly as much as
men. STILES & Co., Portland, Me.

Senator Vance's Remarks on the
Freedmen's Bank Bill.
Mr. Vance: Mr. President, I
should like to inquire of the author
of the bill what distinguishes this
from any other banking institution
of the country? If we pay the de-
positors that they have incurred by
the failure of the institution, why
should we not pay all other deposi-
tors of all other banking institu-
tions chartered under the author-
ity of the United States?
I confess sir, that I can see no
reason for it, and before I vote
upon the bill, disposing of over a
million dollars of money to make
good the defalcations of some dis-
honest men connected with this
institution, I should be glad to
have a reason given me for a vote
in its favor.

Mr. Sherman: When this sub-
ject was discussed the other day
by the Senate there were quite a
number of gentlemen on that side
of the Chamber and on this side
who gave reasons why the bill
should pass, although it would not
be a good rule for us to pay all
depositors of broken national
banks.

Mr. Vance: I was not present
when the discussion was had in
the Senate. I was not aware
that one had taken place.
The peculiar circumstances
seem to be that the colored peo-
ple were the wards of the nation.
I suppose, and that they were led
to believe that this was a govern-
ment institution managed by
government officers, and that the
faith of the government was pledg-
ed to make good their deposits,
and to see that they were properly
treated, etc.

The kindest and best thing
that can be done with the colored
race in this country is to teach
them to depend upon themselves.
The ward business began at a very
early period. It is time that they
should either be the wards of the
nation or that they should be in-
dependent freemen, learning to
depend upon themselves and not
to depend upon the government—
one or the other.

As wards it is assumed that
these persons were so ignorant
that they did not know the risk
they were running when they de-
posited their money in a char-
tered institution, that they believed,
in their trusting and implicit igno-
rance, that they were to be taken
care of by the faith of the nation,
and that everything that had the
government of the United States
attached to it means a solemn
guaranty to them of their rights
and privileges and property, &c.
That has all gone by, sir, and at
the same time that we are now
asked, in consideration of their ig-
norant condition, their condition
of inchoate citizenship, to make
good all the losses incurred in
this bank, they were as freemen
thought to be wise enough and
statesmanlike enough, freemen
enough to entrust with the desti-
ny of whole States in this coun-
try, to take charge of the laws, the
property, the rights, liberties and
the civilization of my State for one,
and for many others, and were
placed over the heads of the white
people in those governments. If they
were able and sufficiently enlight-
ened to take charge of the desti-
nies of a free, civilized Common-
wealth, surely they were able to
deposit their money in a banking
institution and to take the risks
there like any one else.

To hold them as wards where-
ver a defalcation of a bank is to be
made good, and to hold them as en-
lightened and civilized freemen
wherever a political purpose is to
be maintained by giving them
full charge of a whole State and
its destinies, I think is entirely in-
consistent.
When this bill was introduced it
contained a general provision to
make good all the depositors who

had not been satisfied by the as-
sets of the bank. It turned out
that quite a number of those de-
positors were white people. Now,
the bill is amended so as to strike
them out, and we are absolutely
to make a distinction in violation
of the constitution of the United
State, which says that no distinc-
tion shall be made on account of
race, color or previous condition
of servitude. We are to pay the
colored man all that he was rob-
bed of by the officers of this bank,
and the white man is to look out
for himself and gets nothing be-
cause he should have known bet-
ter.

Sir, the whole business is wrong.
These colored people must learn
to distinguish in their business
risks just as the white people
have learned to distinguish. They
must learn the great truth that
every man who calls himself a
philanthropist and friend of the
colored man is not necessarily so,
and that the louder in fact he
talks philanthropy and love of
them the more likely he is to steal
what they intrust to him. They
have that lesson to learn. If one
is to be paid I am in favor of pay-
ing the other. There is no justice
in any other course.

What is the Issue?
The Louisville Courier Journal
says pointedly, and the people
want Democratic and Republican
facts put pointedly these days,
that by "crying free trade, the Re-
publicans hoped to create a stamp-
ede, and, as in 1880, carry the
election in a panic. But as the
Courier Journal says:
"Instead, they find that the pur-
poses of the Democratic party are
embodied in a carefully drawn
bill, a bill which Democrats are
able and willing to defend; a bill
such as Grant and Garfield and
Arthur urged Congress to pass,
and which can be understood even
by men little informed concerning
public affairs.

"The Republicans have no bill,
but they have a platform, drawn
to antagonize the Democratic
measure on every issue.
"That platform discards the
idea of taxation for revenue, and
demands a rate as will destroy
revenue and check imports.
"On these issues, thus presented,
the Democrats have opened their
cannons. The Mills bill is discuss-
ed, explained and dissected, and
the orators show at what points
and to what extent it is repugnant
to the Republican platform.
"The Democrats favor a tariff
averaging 40 per cent.
"The Republicans demand pro-
hibitory duties.
"The Democrats ask for free im-
portations of necessities of life, in
order to limit the powers of trusts.
"The Democrats put wool on
the free list in order to encourage
an export trade in woolen manu-
factures.
"The Republicans denounce
free raw materials.

A Warning.
The modes of death's approach
are various, and statistics show
conclusively that more persons die
from diseases of the throat and
lungs than any other. It is prob-
able that everyone, without ex-
ception, receives vast numbers of
tubercle germs into the system,
and where these germs fall upon
suitable soil they start into life
and develop, at first slowly and is
shown by a slight tickling sensa-
tion in the throat, and if allowed
to continue their ravages they ex-
tend to the lungs, producing con-
sumption, and to the head, caus-
ing catarrh. Now all this is dan-
gerous and if allowed to proceed
will in time cause death. At the
outset you must act with prompt-
ness; allowing a cold to go with-
out attention is dangerous and
may lose you your life. As soon
as you feel that something is wrong
with your throat, lungs or nostrils,
obtain a bottle of Boschee's Ger-
man Syrup. It will give you im-
mediate relief.

The Records in Brief.

From the Charlotte Chronicle.
The history of the State under
the conduct of the two parties
should be compared by every vot-
er in the State before he makes
up his mind about the ticket for
which he resolves to cast his vote.
We can conceive of no safer nor
wiser way of reaching a righteous
conclusion. Look at the State un-
der Democratic supremacy. It
was never so prosperous as it is
to day. Its energies are multi-
plied, its public school system has
been gaining in efficiency every
year. None of its funds have
been diverted to other purposes
and squandered. Over \$650,000
are paid annually for the educa-
tion of white and colored chil-
dren of the State. Asylums ade-
quate in capacity and wisely
adapted to the wants of the af-
flicted of all races and conditions
of the people have been built and
furnished. Legislators are not
paid \$7 a day, but \$4 a day. The
General Assembly of the State no
longer sits three hundred days to
draw \$7 per diem, but is restric-
ted to sixty days. The judiciary
of the State has been lifted from
disrepute and disrespect into the
highest confidence of all classes
of our people. A large part of the
three thousand miles of railway
in the State have been built un-
der its regnancy. Its debt has
been adjusted and its credit re-
stored and established. Taxation
has been reduced and the well
known and fraudulent special tax
beyond legislation has been dis-
posed of. Such is a bird's eye
view of what has been done in
North Carolina since 1876 under
the administration of the Demo-
cratic party.

Compare this glorious record
with that of the control of the
State by the Republican party
prior to 1876, when under the
leadership of the peerless Vance
the State was redeemed. It has
done nothing in the way of edu-
cating the thousands of illiterate
children of the State. It did ab-
solutely nothing in the way of in-
ternal improvements. It wasted
the school fund of the State. Its
fraudulent special Tax Bond leg-
islation is yet abhorred and all
the more for the fact that the
Vice-presidential candidate of the
Republican party, Banker Morton,
of New York, trying to enforce its
payment notwithstanding its
fraudulent character. The larger
portion of the State was outraged
by the corrupt enforcement of the
detestable revenue laws by the
most offensive and corrupt army
of officials that ever preyed upon
the vitals and subverted the per-
sonal and property rights of a
free people. The counties of the
East were bankrupt or driven
to the verge of bankruptcy, or
greatly demoralized by negro
domination. A disreputable and
corrupt and incompetent judiciary
was elected, and law came to be
disregarded and trampled in the
dust. These facts cannot be for-
gotten. We have not space to
dwell longer upon the frightful
scene.

Let our readers look upon the
two pictures and compare them,
and then make their minds "as
sober headed and honest hearted"
freemen about which party should
have possession of the government
of the State.

In the Democratic party has
shown by its record that it has
done most for every interest of
the State than the Republican
party vote for its continuance in
power. If the Republican did
more than the Democratic party
has done, then place the govern-
ment in its hands.

Flour, bacon, lard, chewing and
smoking tobacco, cigars, crackers,
sardines, paper and envelopes, &c.,
a specialty at McIntosh's.

The Chief Justice's Oath of Office.

A Washington dispatch says:
Chief Justice Fuller has made in-
quiry as to the precedents about
taking the oath of office, and finds
that he can suit his own pleasure,
provided, of course, he takes the
oath before he enters upon his
duties. The Justices of the United
States are required to take two
oaths. One is the regular oath of
loyalty to the Constitution, which
is required of all officials who hold
a Federal commission. The second
is the judicial oath, in this
form: "I solemnly swear that I
will administer justice without re-
spect to persons, and do equal
right to the poor and to the rich,
and that I will faithfully and im-
partially perform all of the duties
incumbent on me as Justice of the
United States, according to the
best of my abilities and under-
standing. So help me God." It
is the practice to take this second
oath in the Supreme Court room
immediately before assuming the
duties of the office; but this oath
may be administered by any Fed-
eral officer qualified to administer
oaths. The first oath, that of feal-
ty to the Constitution of the United
States, is generally adminis-
tered by the senior Associate Jus-
tice in the robing room. The oath
of the Chief Justice differs slightly
in phraseology from that of the
Associate Justices. The latter
swear as "Associate Justices of
the Supreme Court of the United
States;" the Chief Justice omits
the reference to the Supreme Court
and qualifies as "the Chief Justice
of the United States." The im-
pression that a person appointed
Justice of the Supreme Court must
take the oath of office before he
actually becomes a Justice, or can
receive pay, is erroneous. The ap-
pointee is Justice of the Supreme
Court from the time of the date of
his commission. The treasury de-
partment is notified by the State
department of the issuance of the
commission, and the salary begins
from that moment.

A Freight Conductor Killed.

From the Charlotte Chronicle.
Mr. L. Smith, a freight conduc-
tor on the Charlotte, Columbia
and Augusta road, died at Black-
stock's Thursday from injuries re-
ceived the day before by being
knocked from a freight train by a
covered bridge. The accident oc-
curred near Chester. Mr. Smith
was picked up in an insensible
condition, and it was found that
his skull was very badly fractur-
ed. He was taken to Blackstock's,
where every attention was paid
him, but it was seen from the first
that his injuries were fatal. Mr.
Smith was twenty-eight years old
and a native of Greenville, S. C.
He had been in the employ of the
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta
road for some time, and had only
two days ago been promoted to
the position of freight conductor.
He was an excellent young man,
and his sad death is greatly re-
gretted by all.

W. O. B. Robinson, the Republi-
can candidate for Congress from
the Goldsboro district, introduced
Mr. Walker, the prohibition can-
didate for Governor, in most com-
plimentary terms at his speaking
in Goldsboro last week. This is
another evidence of the partner-
ship of the two parties.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO- LINA.

The next session begins Aug.
30. Tuition reduced to \$30 a half
year. Poor students may give
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Three full courses of study leading
to degrees. Three short courses
for the training of business men,
teachers, physicians and pharma-
cists. Law school fully equipped.
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Chapel Hill, N. C.