

# The Alexander County Journal.

Vol. III. No. 36.

TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

\$1 PER YEAR.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY.

### CHURCHES.

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Rev. E. B. McGilvary, 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 Sunday at 9 a. m.—W. T. Nelson Superintendent.

**BAPTIST.**—Rev. L. P. Gwaltney, pastor. Preaching every fourth Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9 a. m.—E. A. Womble Superintendent. 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 Commissioners, C. J. Carson, W. R. Sloan, V. W. Teague; A. C. McIntosh A. T. Marsh, W. W. Teague, Board of Education; J. J. Hendren School Superintendent; Z. P. Deal, Coroner.

**CORPORATION OFFICERS.**  
Mayor—W. G. Bogle, Commissioner—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 and Fridays at 6 a. m. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

Newton—Leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 a. m. and arrives same days at 8 p. m.

Boomer and Goshen—Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves same days at 1 p. m.

Bentley—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves same days 1 p. m.

Hamptonville—Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Rock Cut—Leaves Tuesday and Friday at 8 a. m. and arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m.

Brunswick Mountain—Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves same days at 1 p. m.

### PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION. Condensed Schedule in effect June 24. [Trains run by 7:30 Meridian Time.]

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily.	No. 53 Daily.
via S. C. R. R.		
La. Charles' n.	5:10 pm	7:00 am
" Augusta	7:00 "	8:30 "
" Grant's V.	7:53 "	9:09 "
" Trenton	8:30 "	9:45 "
" Johnston's	8:47 "	10:02 "
" Columbia	1:25 "	12:15 pm
" Win' sb'ro.	1:10 am	2:13 "
" Chester	2:17 "	3:23 "
" Rock Hill	3:19 "	4:08 "
At Charlotte	4:20 "	5:15 "
" Salisbury	6:22 "	7:05 "
" Greensboro	8:00 "	8:40 "
" Richmond	3:30 pm	5:00 am
" Wash'g'tn.	8:23 "	7:00 "
" Baltimore	11:25 "	8:25 "
" Philad'a.	3:00 am	10:47 "
" New York	6:20 "	1:20 pm

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 52 Daily.	No. 50 Daily.
via New York	4:30 pm	12:15 pm
" Philad'a.	6:57 "	7:20 am
" Baltimore	9:42 "	9:45 "
" Wash'g'tn.	11:00 "	11:24 "
" Richmond	2:30 am	3:10 pm
" Greensboro	2:48 "	10:44 "
" Salisbury	19:23 "	12:37 pm
" Charlotte	1:00 pm	2:10 am
" Rock Hill	1:02 "	3:10 "
" Chester	2:45 "	3:52 "
" Win' sb'ro.	3:47 "	4:53 "
" Columbia	5:43 "	6:55 "
" Johnston's	7:45 "	9:01 "
" Trenton	8:02 "	9:18 "
" Grant's V.	8:31 "	9:46 "
At Charlotte	9:10 "	10:30 "
" Philad'a.	9:45 "	11:00 "
via S. C. R. R.		

A. T. & O. R. R.	No. 52. SOUTHWARD STATIONS.	No. 53. NORTHWARD STATIONS.
8:25 a. m. lve.	Statesville	7:55 pm arr.
8:40 "	Troutman	7:59 "
8:58 "	Shepherd	7:21 "
9:19 "	Mooreville	7:01 "
9:19 "	Mc Mourne	6:58 "
9:28 "	D'n College	6:59 "
9:39 "	Caldwell	6:37 "
9:47 "	Huntersville	6:30 "
10:14 "	Croft	6:14 "
10:27 "	Sec'n House	6:01 "
10:30 "	C. C. June'n	5:48 "
10:30 "	Charlotte	5:45 "

**STATESVILLE & WESTERN R. R.** No. 18, mixed, Daily. No. 17, mixed, Daily. SOUTHWARD STATIONS. NORTHWARD STATIONS.

6:50 a. m. lve.	Statesville	3:40 pm arr.
7:09 "	Hidolente	9:21 "
7:26 "	Sloan	9:04 "
7:50 "	Iredell	8:40 "
8:15 "	Statesville	8:15 "

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 Augusta 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 connection at Columbia with C. & G. Div. Nos. 50 and 51 to and from points west, via Spartanburg, Asheville and Paint Rock.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. D. CARDWELL, D. P. A., Columbia, S. C. SULLIVAN, 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 Taylorsville for the PRACTICE OF LAW, and bespeak a share of the public patronage. I will attend the Courts of adjoining 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.

## MATRESSES.

I wish to inform the people of Alexander, Iredell, Wilkes, and other counties that I have located at TAYLORSVILLE, and can now supply them with MATRESSES of any size and kind desired at LOWER PRICES than they can be bought for elsewhere.

J. D. MULLACE.

## LEWIS LIPPARD, PROFESSIONAL BARBER.

has removed to Taylorsville and opened a first-class BARBER SHOP, and bespeaks a liberal patronage from the general public. Does hair cutting in the latest style. Shop adjoining Brick Store.

## 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.

**SALESMEN WANTED—TO HANDLE** our thoroughly reliable Nursery Stock. We engage men on liberal commission, or on salary and expenses and guarantee permanent employment and success. Facilities unequalled. Prices very reasonable. Outfit free. Decided advantages to beginners. Write at once. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

## The Mills Bill. ITS INTERNAL REVENUE PROVISIONS.

(NOTE:—The present customs tax or tariff on tobacco imported is not changed by the Mills bill.) TOBACCO TAXES REPEALED.

SEC. 25. That on and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred eighty-eight, all taxes on manufactured chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff, all special taxes upon manufacturers of and dealers in said articles, and all taxes upon wholesale and retail dealers in leaf tobacco be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 28. That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all laws and parts of laws which impose restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco, be, and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 29. That whenever in any statute denouncing any violation of the internal revenue laws as a felony, crime, or misdemeanor, there is prescribed in such statute a minimum punishment, less than which minimum no fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment is authorized to be imposed, every such minimum punishment is hereby abolished; and the court or judge in every such case shall have discretion to impose any fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment, not exceeding the limit authorized by such statute, whether such fine, penalty, imprisonment, or punishment be less or greater than the said minimum so prescribed.

AFFIDAVITS FOR WARRANTS TO BE ON PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.

SEC. 30. That no warrant, in any case under the internal laws, shall be issued upon any affidavit making charges upon information and belief, unless such affidavit is made by a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue or by a revenue agent, and, with the exception aforesaid, no warrant shall be issued except upon a sworn complaint, setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. And the United States shall not be liable to pay any fees to marshals, clerks, commissioners, or other officers for any warrant issued or arrest made in prosecutions under the internal revenue laws, unless there be a conviction or the prosecution has been approved, either before or after such arrest, by the attorney of the United States for the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed, or unless the prosecution was commenced by information or indictment.

WARRANT TO BE RETURNABLE IN THE COUNTY.

SEC. 31. That whenever a warrant shall be issued by a commissioner or other judicial officer having jurisdiction for the arrest of any person charged with a criminal offense, such warrant, accompanied by the affidavit on which the same was issued, shall be returnable before some judicial officer named in section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes residing in that county of arrest, or if there be no such judicial officer residing in that county, before some such judicial officer residing in another county nearest to the place of arrest. And the judicial officer, before whom the warrant is made returnable as herein provided, shall have exclusive authority to make the preliminary examination of every person arrested as aforesaid, and to discharge him, admit him to bail, or commit him to prison, as the case may require: Provided that this section shall not apply to the Indian Territory.

COMPROMISES MAY BE MADE.

SEC. 33. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may compromise any civil or criminal case, and may reduce or remit any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or assessment under the internal revenue laws.

DISTILLER OF BRANDY MAY BE EXEMPTED EXCEPT FROM THE TAX.

SEC. 33. That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after said number and substituting therefor the following: "And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may exempt distillers of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, or other fruits from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so."

"The Secretary of the Treasury may exempt all distilleries which mash less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall then be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries; and said distilleries may, and said distilleries may, at the discretion of said secretary, then be run and operated without storekeepers or 'storekeepers and gaugers.' And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of said Secretary, may establish special warehouses, in which he may authorize to be deposited the product of any number of said distilleries to be designated by him, and in which any distiller, operating any such distillery may deposit his product, which when so deposited, shall be subject to all the laws and regulations as to bonds, tax, removals, and otherwise as other warehouses. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section: Provided that such regulations shall be adopted as will require that all the spirits manufactured shall be subject to the payment of the tax according to law."

SEC. 37. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same," approved March the third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be extended and made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, or from any other fruit the brandy distilled from which is not now required, or hereafter shall not be required, to be deposited in a distillery warehouse: Provided that each of the warehouses established under said act, or which may hereafter be established, shall be in charge of either a storekeeper or a storekeeper and gauger, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(SECTION 38 provides that when a still is adjudged forfeited, having a less capacity than 150 gallons, it shall not be destroyed; nor shall other property seized be destroyed).

SEC. 39. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the United States court or judge having jurisdiction that the health or life of any person imprisoned for any offense, in a county jail or elsewhere, is endangered by close confinement, the said court or judge is hereby authorized to make such order and provision for the comfort and well-being of the person so imprisoned as shall be deemed reasonable and proper.

SEC. 40. That all clauses of section thirty-two hundred and forty-four of the revised Statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors, are hereby repealed.

(The bill of which the above are provisions was passed by the Democratic House and is now before the Republican Senate for its action. Mr. John Nichols voted against this bill.)

### The Issue.

The Democratic party of the State once more appeals to the people for a verdict in its favor and against its old enemy, the Radical party, and upon the same old issues.

But it is said the people have heard about these issues before and are tired of them. But is this so? When two parties go before them asking their votes do the people ever tire of hearing that one party has been uniformly economical, honest, sensible and intelligent, and the other uniformly extravagant and corrupt? Does any sensible man ever give his confidence to a man of uniformly bad character when he can get one whose whole life has been irreproachable? Honesty loses nothing by age and is quite as important to-day as it was twenty years ago. The people of North Carolina, therefore, being sensible people, the Democratic party once more calls their attention to its record and to that of the Radical party.

The following are the main issues:

1. **Education.** The Democratic party in North Carolina has done and will continue to do all it can to promote the cause of education. In proof of this, while willing to accept Federal aid on proper conditions, it puts its own shoulder to the wheel and keeps it there. The Radical party relies slowly on Federal aid, and that seemingly without regard to conditions. And then, too, the Democratic party puts educational affairs in competent hands, whereas if the recently nominated Radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, James B. Mason, of Orange, be elected, the Department of Education will be, to borrow the language of Judge Russell, a parody and a travesty on civilization. And he was nominated over Professor Alexander Melvery, a competent man, too. Such a nomination was not fit to be made even by a party of "savages" negroes.

2. **State Taxation.** The Democratic party is in favor of low State taxation and practices strict economy in the administration of State affairs. The Radical party levies high taxes and is extravagant and corrupt in its expenditures.

3. **Federal Taxation.** The Democratic party is in favor of a low tariff, or tariff for revenue. The Radical party is in favor of a high tariff, or one that shall give protection for protection's sake. The Democratic party thinks that no more taxes ought to be collected from the people than are absolutely necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, and that it is pure robbery to collect any more than is enough for this purpose. The Radical party favors the collection of taxes almost without limit, and expenditures of the very heaviest kind. If any man doubts this, let him read the appropriations demanded by that party in the platform recently adopted at Chicago, and he will doubt no more.

In the matter of internal revenue taxation, the Democratic party opposes the whole system. In 1870 we regained control of the Legislature, which, under the

rule of Federal bayonets, had fallen into the hands of the Radicals. Immediately we commenced to make war on the internal revenue system by resolutions and instructions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In 1879, 1871 and 1873, the tax being needed by the Federal government to pay its war debts, reductions and modifications only were asked for. But in 1874, 1876, 1881, 1883, the tax being no longer necessary, the demand has, from that time, been for an absolute repeal.

Not until 1884 did the Radical party in North Carolina find out that it was opposed to the internal revenue system, and as late as its recent National Convention held at Chicago, 21st June, 1888, the National party favored repeal only in case there was a surplus in the treasury after making "appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of the harbors and channels of internal or coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt."

Does any one suppose that there will be a dollar of surplus in the treasury when all these things shall have been done and yet only when they shall have been done will the National Radical party consent to the repeal of the internal revenue system—that is to say, not until "the day after judgment." Before all these things or the half of them shall have been done the very memory even of a "surplus" will have been lost.

4. **Federal Financiering.** The Democratic party favors low taxes and economical administration at Washington as well as at Raleigh. The Radical party boasts of the great sums of money it has collected from the people and the great expenditures it has made to get rid of it. The Radical policy of raising money from the people to pay the bond-holders before their bonds were due and the various other legislation resorted to for the purpose of enriching the bond-holders at the expense of the people, which they call "wise and beneficent," we denounce as robbery pure and simple.

5. **County Government.** The Democratic party is in favor of the present system of county government. The Radical party is opposed to it. Mr. Dockery, however, by his proposition to create boards of audit and finance in the negro counties, admits the impropriety of giving the negro's power to control property, and the necessity for some protection to property in negro counties. But it is not property alone, nor mainly even, that needs protection from ignorant negroes—"savages," as Judge Russell calls them—in the negro counties. The rights of persons also need protection. There ought not to be any negro magistrates, any negro constables, school committeemen, school teachers, or negro officials of any sort in authority over white people. This is even more important than protection to property, and this Mr. Dockery does not even pretend to remedy.

6. **Color Line.** The Democratic party is in favor of "the color line," as it is called, and the Radical party is opposed to it. The Democratic party thinks there ought to be no negro officials in authority over white men. That is, in short, what we mean by the "color line."