

The Alexander County Journal.

VOL. III. No. 38.

TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

\$1 PER YEAR.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.
PRESBYTERIAN.—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 8:30 a. 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 10 o'clock p. m.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff, R. M. Sharp, Clerk of Court, J. T. McIntosh; R. of D. J. M. Oxf. Treasurer, C. J. Carson; County Commissioners, J. B. Pool, W. R. Elmore, V. W. Teague; A. C. McIntosh Superintendent, J. J. Hendren School Superintendent, Z. P. Deal, Cor.
CORPORATION OFFICERS.
Mayor—W. G. Bogle. Commissioners—J. M. Matheson, W. D. Deal, J. Os. Peden. Town Clerk—W. D. Deal. Chief of Police—

THE MAILS.
Statesville and Wilkesboro, daily. Letter 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 at 1 p. m.
Hamptonville—Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m. and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 a. m.
Rock City—Leaves Tuesday and Friday at 8 a. m. and arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m.
Brenty Mountain—Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 m. and leaves same days at 1 p. m.

DIEDMONT AIR LINE.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.
SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION.
Condensed Schedule effective June 24.
[Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.]

NORTH BOUND.		No. 51 Daily.	No. 53 Daily.
via S. C. R. R.			
Le. Charlotte	5:10pm	7:00am	
" Augusta	7:53 "	8:50 "	
" Grantville	7:53 "	9:09 "	
" Trenton	8:30 "	9:45 "	
" Johnsons	8:47 "	10:02 "	
" Columbia	11:25 "	12:15pm	
" Win'sboro	1:10am	2:13 "	
" Chester	2:17 "	3:23 "	
" Rock Hill	3:10 "	4:08 "	
" Ar. Charlotte	4:20 "	5:15 "	
" Salisbury	6:22 "	7:05 "	
" Greensboro	8:00 "	8:40 "	
" Richmond	3:30m	5:00am	
" Washington	8:23 "	7:00 "	
" Baltimore	11:25 "	8:25 "	
" Philadelphia	3:00am	10:47 "	
" New York	6:20 "	1:20pm	

SOUTH BOUND.		No. 52 Daily.	No. 50 Daily.
via New York	4:30pm	12:00m	
" Philadelphia	6:57 "	7:00am	
" Baltimore	9:42 "	9:00 "	
" Washington	11:00 "	11:24 "	
" Richmond	2:30am	3:10pm	
" Greensboro	2:48 "	10:44 "	
" Salisbury	1:23 "	12:37m	
" Charlotte	1:00pm	2:10am	
" Rock Hill	1:02 "	3:10 "	
" Chester	2:45 "	3:52 "	
" Win'sboro	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 "	
" Charleston	9:45 "	11:00 "	
via S. C.			

A. T. & O. R. R.		No. 52. SOUTHWARD STATIONS.	No. 53. NORTHWARD STATIONS.
8:25 a. m. lve.	Statesville	7:55 pm arv	
8:40 " "	Troutman	7:39 " "	
8:58 " "	Shepherd	7:21 " "	
9:19 " "	Mooresville	7:09 " "	
9:39 " "	M. Mourne	6:58 " "	
9:39 " "	D'n College	6:49 " "	
9:47 " "	Caldwell	6:37 " "	
10:01 " "	Huntersville	6:30 " "	
10:14 " "	Croft	6:22 " "	
10:27 " "	Sec'n House	6:14 " "	
10:30 " "	C. C. Junction	6:06 " "	
10:30 " "	Charlotte	5:45 " "	

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 and Danville on Nos. 50 and 51.
Pullman Palace cars between August 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. E. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
D. CARDWELL, D. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

FARM LOANS.
I am prepared to negotiate loans on improved farm lands in sums of \$300 and upward, on long time and easy terms. For further particulars apply to
E. B. JONES, Att'y,
Taylorsville, N. C.

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.

MATRASSES.
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 MATRASSES 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 the same on commission. Highest prices guaranteed and prompt returns made.

SALEMEN WANTED—TO HANDLE
Our thoroughly reliable No. 1 sock. We gave men on liberal commission, or on salary and expense guarantee permanent employment. Access. Facilities required. Prices very reasonable. Outfit free. Decided advantages to beginners. Write at once.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Rochester, N. Y.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.
Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, &c.:
Gentlemen—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon the contest for its continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in a ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and strife incumbent shall be heard no more there must be a quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has so solemnly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for our American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should zealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose means are so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulations of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of the means of defence to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of the country's expansion, and its preservation for the settle and pioneer of our marvellous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to a scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against the servile immigration which injuriously competes with our laboringmen in the fields of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in the peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with real quiet and safety to the settlements on our frontier and the curtailment of the public expenses by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the

motive for every patriotic action and effort.

In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and submitting its record to a fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy there shall be the continuance of a devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country. Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross the attention of our citizens and the people are sorely considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for the free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people in the enforcement of this guaranty to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs.

It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through utter perversion of its powers exacts from their labor and capital a tribute largely in excess of the public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the government must continue to be met by the tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods and by the internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the prices of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in the price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase is paid by all our people as consumers of our home productions, and entering every American home constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represents many millions more, which, though never reaching the National treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance upon the pretext of meeting the public expenditures of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of the public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a con-

sequence there now remains in the National treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burdens indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents a taxation aggregating more than \$108,000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of an organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand a good reason for such increase; and yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufactures, construction of new and important works and enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security, and all these things are stimulated by the abundant volume of a circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forth coming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

The first results of the scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance upon any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in the general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce the salaries and wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of the immense surplus lying idle in the National treasury, our wage earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all concerned in the situation. Others seeing the approach of the danger may provide against it, but it will find them depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenceless. Such a state of affairs does not present a state of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces, nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse, in the time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in the time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people. Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance

with all the rules of good finance, some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of the public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by a useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by reform in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrines. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of the present Federal taxation; that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand the remedy and that defence and safety promised in the guarantee of their free government.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of the present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In rectification of the existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon the present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of the labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended; but we know the cost of our manufactured domestic products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw materials used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to the home market our manufacturing operations are irregular, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production, with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy the existing evils we will furnish no excuse for loss of employment or reduction of wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor while by cheapening the cost of necessities of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingmen's wages and add to the comforts of his home, and before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, additional and more direct and efficient protection to these interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of immigration or the importation of laborers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow-citizens, or of acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unutil-

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]