

# The Alexander County Journal.

VOL. III. No. 41.

TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

\$1 PER YEAR.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY.

**CHURCHES.**  
**PRESBYTERIAN.**—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. Wombie 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, J. B. Pool, 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, Commissioners—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.  
Bently—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.  
Brushy 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 in effect June 24.  
(Trains run by 7:30 Meridian Time.)

NO. 51	NO. 53
Daily	Daily
via S. C. R. R.	
Lv. Charlotte	5:10pm
" Augusta	7:00 " 8:30
" Graniteville	7:53 " 9:09
" Trenton	8:30 " 9:45
" Johnston	8:47 " 10:02
" Columbia	1:25 " 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
" Gr'nabro	8:00 " 8:40
" Rich'm'd	3:30pm " 5:00am
" Wash'g'tn	8:23 " 7:00
" Baltimore	11:25 " 8:25
" Philad'a	3:00am " 10:47
" New York	6:20 " 1:20pm

NO. 52	NO. 50
Daily	Daily
via S. C. R. R.	
Lv. New York	4:30pm
" Philad'a	6:57 " 7:20am
" Baltimore	9:42 " 9:45
" Wash'g'tn	11:00 " 11:24
" Richmond	2:30am " 3:10pm
" Gr'nabro	2:48 " 10:44
" Salisbury	19:23 " 12:37am
" 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 " 8:01
" Trenton	8:02 " 9:18
" Graniteville	8:31 " 9:46
" Ar. Augusta	9:10 " 10:30
" Char'lt'n	9:45 " 11:00

NO. 52	NO. 53
SOUTH'RD	NORTH'RD
8:25 a.m. lve. Statesville	7:55 pm ar. "
8:40 " " Troutman	7:39 " " "
8:58 " " Shepherd	7:21 " " "
9:09 " " Mooresville	7:09 " " "
9:19 " " Mt. Mourne	6:58 " " "
9:28 " " D'n College	6:49 " " "
9:39 " " Caldwell	6:37 " " "
9:47 " " Huntersville	6:30 " " "
10:01 " " Sec'n House	6:14 " " "
10:14 " " C. C. Junc'n	6:01 " " "
10:27 " " " Charlotte	5:48 " " lve
10:30 " ar. " "	5:45 " " lve

**STATESVILLE & WESTERN R. R.**  
No. 18, mixed, Daily, SOUTH'RD  
No. 17, mixed, Daily, NORTH'RD  
6:50 a.m. lve. Taylorville, 3:40 pm ar. "  
7:09 " " Hiddenite, 9:21 " " "  
7:26 " " 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 3:23 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.  
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

**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.

**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 PRICE 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.

**Taylorsville High School.**  
The next session of this school will commence on August 20.  
**THE TEXT BOOKS**  
used will be those adopted by the State Board of Education. For advanced pupils Glider-leave's Latin, Goodwin's Greek, Wentworth's Mathematics, and Steele's scientific books will be used.

**THE GIRLS**  
will be under the supervision of Miss Nora Neal. Miss Ida Green will have charge of the Music Department.  
**Rates of Tuition.**  
The rates of tuition vary according to advancement, and will be \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per month, with a contingent fee of \$1 for the session of forty weeks.  
**BOARD**  
may be had for \$8 per month, and in good families for \$7.  
Pupils are earnestly requested to start at the beginning of the session.  
H. T. BURKE, Principal.

**The Republican Tariff Bill.**  
First, the Mills bill repeals all tobacco taxes, except on cigars and cigarettes; and so does the Republican Senate bill.  
Second, the Mills bill abolishes the odious and oppressive features of collecting the whiskey tax; this the Republican Senate bill fails to do.

Third, the Republican Senate bill provides that alcohol used in the arts shall not be taxed, and the Mills bill does not so say.  
Fourth, the great and fundamental principles of the Mills bill are to take the tax off raw material and to tax the necessities of life lower than the luxuries; while the Republican Senate bill ignores those two principles altogether.

Fifth, the Mills bill is framed in a spirit of fairness to all sections; the only two Southern products protected by the tariff are sugar and rice, and in these the Senate makes such large deductions as to show their malignancy and spite towards the South. Their bill is sectional.

We present the following resume of the Republican bill taken from the New York Times:

Flying in the face of the national platform, which declared that there should be no change in the tariff except toward prohibitory duties or the reduction or repeal of duties on articles not luxuries that cannot be produced in this country, the Republicans of the Senate have presented a bill that practically cuts the sugar duty in two, adds a few important articles to the free list, and makes a number of complicated and incomprehensible changes in classification and in the character of the duties levied. The presentation of the bill is a direct and sweeping condemnation of the platform. Its reduction of the sugar duties is the surrender of the principle of the protective tariff. The amount of reduction of the revenue, which with the internal tax reductions is claimed by its authors to be about \$75,000,000, is a complete denial of the statement so recently and so emphatically made that there will be no surplus next year. And while these statements are literally and obviously true of the bill, the details of it are marked throughout by that subtle and tricky favoritism to special interests that has for years put millions of dollars into the pockets of a small, wealthy and powerful privileged class by provisions the full effect of which can not be readily detected. It would be clearly a useless task to analyze the Senate bill as if it were a measure of intended legislation, since there is no hope and no intention of passing it, and yet our readers will be interested in so much of an analysis of it as will serve to show its real character, the motives that have inspired its preparation, and the evasive and hypocritical methods that have been pursued in framing it, as they have been pursued in every tariff measure enacted or proposed by Republicans for the last fifteen years at least.

About the only portion of the bill that can lay any claim to be an honest effort at a reform of the tariff abuses is the extension of the free list. The surrender of the long-maintained and obstinate attempt to "foster" the jute product in the United States is, like the reduction in sugar, an abandonment of the principle of protection and, like that also, is due to the fact that the interest fostered is in a hopelessly Democratic section of the country, and a like comment is suggested by the repeal of the duty on the lower grades of molasses. With these provisions commendable if inconsistent, there is a curious item of the repeal of the duty of \$10 per pound on opium for smoking, equal to 110 per cent, and yielding some \$550,000.

To what this is due we cannot imagine, and we should say it would be received with approval only by the hated Chinamen.

When we come to the changes in the provisions of the tariff left in force it is obvious that the most important, as well as those most inconsistent with the principle of reform partially adopted in the free list and in the reduction on sugar, are the increased duties on wool and woolsens. Here the protectionist proclivities of the Senators come out strong, though not strong enough to suit the veteran claimant, Mr. Sherman. There is a considerable increase proposed in all classes of wools.

We thus have an increase of duties on an important material of manufacture of at least \$1,525,000 and possibly of \$2,500,000. And with this atrocious weight added to duties now yielding only from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, the insatiable Ohio Senator is not satisfied, but "hopes against hope" that the industry and commerce of the country will be still more heavily burdened.

On woolen goods there is also proposed a grievous addition of duty, falling, as Republican burdens generally do fall, most heavily on those used by the less wealthy classes. Thus on all woolen cloths and shawls valued at between 40 cents and 60 cents a pound there is added a tax of 5 per cent *ad valorem*; between 60 cents and 80 cents, 5 cents a pound and 5 per cent *ad valorem*; above 80 cents a pound 5 cents a pound is added. Of these cloths and shawls we import about \$10,500,000 worth. By a cruelly ingenious grouping the tax on all flannels, blankets and hats of wool valued at between 60 cents and 80 cents a pound is increased 16 cents a pound, and 5 per cent *ad valorem*, while the tax on these articles costing above 80 cents is only advanced 5 cents a pound.

In the same spirit, and with the same tender regard for the wearers of fine goods, and the same greedy spirit toward those who can afford only the coarser goods, women's and children's dress goods valued at not over 15 cents per square yard are taxed 20 cents more a pound and 14 per cent more in the *ad valorem* rate. The reduction on sugars is least on the higher grades that come in direct competition with refined sugars, and leaves the great sugar trust unharmed; the reduction on structural iron and steel is only 12 per cent, leaving the duty still 90 per cent, and prohibiting all serious competition with the Beam day at Petersburg, after having retaken the trust; and generally, while this Republican bill in its free list and its reduction of the sugar tax gives up the protection principle, in other parts of the bill it is adhered to with more than usual arbitrary favoritism for the rich and indifference to the poor.

According to the estimates made by the committee, the bill provides for a total reduction of about \$75,000,000, made up approximately as follows: Sugar, \$27,759,000; free list, \$6,500,000; tobacco, (internal revenue) \$24,500,000; alcohol in the arts, \$7,000,000; other reductions in customs, \$8,000,000.

The rooster that can crow loudest when the returns are all in is the rooster to bet your money on. The latest news from Connecticut indicates that the land of steady habits has not wobbled. The town elections indicate the usual Democratic majority on a full vote.—Philadelphia Record.

There is a constant stream of weak and dish-water sentiments flowing into the columns of the newspapers from candidate Harrison of Indianapolis. He is old talker talker—a windbag.

## The Wilkesboro Extension.

From the Winston Daily.  
Mr. Geo. W. Hinshaw returned on yesterday from Wilkesboro where he, in company with Col. A. B. Andrews, has been to induce the county commissioners to call an election to be held on the 6th day of November to submit to the qualified voters of Wilkes the proposition for an extension of time on the \$100,000 in bonds (voted for the building of the Wilkesboro road) to the 16th of November, 1890, conditioning with said commissioners to deposit as a forfeit the sum of \$10,000, to be surrendered to the county in case of a failure to complete the road in the time specified. The company represented by Col. Andrews also conditioned to build a good bridge across Reddy's river, near Wilkesboro, for the use of wagons, etc. The election was ordered. The proposition now is that when one-half of the road is built between the county line of Surry and Wilkesboro, and trains running on the same, then one-third of the bonds are to be turned over to the Richmond and Danville Company, and when the road is completed to Wilkesboro, the other two-thirds to be delivered to the railroad. The election will come off on the same date as the general election of county, State and National officers, and will have the support and co-operation of the candidates of both parties.

## The Wheat Corner.

The wheat pit on the New York Produce Exchange was the scene of wildest excitement Saturday morning. A dispatch printed in a morning paper from St. Paul, showing a net decrease in Western wheat crop of 40 per cent, caused quite a flurry among the brokers. Immediately on the opening, prices began to go up, and December and May were the favorites. The former closed at \$1.17 1/2 Friday night and May at \$1.22. December advanced in a short time this morning to \$1.19 1/2 and May to \$1.21. This advance caused a rush on the part of the shorts to cover and pandemonium prevailed.

Later on when the quotation for December wheat from Chicago was received that option took another bound and advanced to \$1.21 1/2 and the May deliveries advanced in proportion. It is now believed here that the Northwestern miller will corner the last two months of the year. The market closed strong at \$1.21 1/2 for December and \$1.24 1/2 for May. During the half day's session 19,000,000 bushels changed hands.

## Who is Your Best Friend?

Your stomach, of course. Why? Because if it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see if it is not the best friend you have in the end. Don't smoke in the morning. Don't drink in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait until your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right, if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up of the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

Mr. S. B. Alexander, the leader of the Farmers' Alliance in North Carolina, commends Col. Paul Means and Capt. McDonald, Democratic candidates in Cabarrus. By the very nature of things the Alliance can have no sympathy with the Radical negro party.—Salisbury Truth.

Are you registered?

## Questions for Workers.

From the New York World.  
If high tariffs make high wages why have the workingmen of this country—those in the "protected" industries most of all—been compelled to strike for better wages thousands of times during the last fifteen years?

If the tariff protects, why has labor found it necessary to organize for protection?

If protection insures abundant employment why have a million workers suffered enforced idleness at one time, and hundreds of thousands been shut out at frequent intervals?

Why are wages from 30 to 60 per cent higher in the same industries in different States that are all under the same tariff and subjected to free trade among themselves?

Why are wages lower in the so-called protected industries—mining, mills, manufacturing, etc.—than in other forms of skilled labor—carpenters, masons, printers and others?

Why are wages the lowest in the most perfectly "protected" countries of the world—China, Russia and Spain—and higher in free trade England than in any protected country of Europe?

What section of the tariff law constrains protected manufacturers to add the tariff to the wages of their operatives? Do they, in fact do this?

Let the workingmen think of these things.

## Barbecues!

From handbills issued by Chairman Shuford, of Catawba, it appears that three barbecues and basket picnics will be held in Western wheat county at the following places and times: Oxford Ford, Saturday, October 27; Ball's Creek Camp Ground, Wednesday, October 31; Newton, Saturday before the election, November 3. Speakers, Augustus Leazar, Lee S. Overman and others at Oxford Ford. Music by the military opera band. W. M. Robins, S. B. Alexander and W. H. Kitchin, at Ball's Creek Camp Ground. Music by the Newton Silver Cornet Band. Z. B. Vance, J. S. Henderson and others at Newton. Music by Military Opera and Newton Silver Cornet Bands. Every Democrat in the county is invited to attend these barbecues and all are requested to bring baskets.

## How Roe Worked.

Different from most literary men, he was methodical in his work. He had his hours for labor, and never changed them while at his home. The early morning was given to farming, the bulk of the day to writing, and the evening to recreation. It was his custom to write out the chapters of his novels on slips and then have them copied on typewriters. The original slips look much like the slips on which Dickens wrote his copy. They are almost illegible, owing to the great number of erasures, etc. Mr. Roe was a believer in Ben Jonson's saying: "Easy writing makes hard reading." He carried his corrections even into the composing department of his publisher: often taking the proof-reader's place and making changes just before the type was sent to the press room.

THE government wants just enough revenue. A redundancy always leads to extravagance, to many forms of corruption, and to all manner of schemes for getting rid of the money. A Congress assembling with tens of millions of surplus at its disposal would be very sure to hold sessions which would prove profitless to the people, perilous to its own members.—Blaine's letter to Charles Emory Smith in 1883.

Register, register, register.