

The Alexander County Journal.

State Library

VOL. III. No. 43.

TAYLORSVILLE, ALEXANDER COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 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. 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, 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 MILLS.

Statesville and Wilkesboro, daily. Mail 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.

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 75th Meridian Time.]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51 Daily.		No. 53 Daily.	
	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
via S. C. R. R.				
Ly Charlotte	5:10pm	7:00am		
" Augusta	7:00	8:30		
" Graniteville	7:53	9:09		
" Trenton	8:50	9:45		
" Johnston	8:47	10:02		
" Columbia	1:25	2:15pm		
" Win'sboro	1:10am	12:13		
" 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	3:30pm	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.	
	Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
via S. C. R. R.				
Ly New York	4:30pm	12:15am		
" Philadelphia	6:57	7:20am		
" Baltimore	9:42	9:45		
" Washington	11:00	11:24		
" Richmond	2:30am	3:10pm		
" Greensboro	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	9:01		
" Trenton	8:02	9:18		
" Graniteville	8:31	9:46		
Ar Augusta	9:10	10:30		
" Charlotte	9:45	11:00		
via S. C. R. R.				

A. T. & O. R. R.			
No. 52.	STATIONS.	No. 53.	
8:25 a. m. Lv.	Statesville	7:55 p. m. ar.	
8:40 " "	Trotman	7:39 " "	
8:58 " "	Shepherd	7:21 " "	
9:19 " "	Mooreville	7:09 " "	
9:19 " "	St. Maurice	6:58 " "	
9:28 " "	D'n College	6:49 " "	
9:39 " "	Caldwell	6:37 " "	
9:47 " "	Huntersville	6:30 " "	
10:01 " "	Croft	6:14 " "	
10:14 " "	Soc'n House	6:01 " "	
10:27 " "	S. C. June'n	5:48 " "	
10:30 " ar.	Charlotte	5:45 " lv.	

STATESVILLE & WESTERN R. R.
No. 18, mix'd. Daily. SOUTHWARD
No. 17, mix'd. Daily. NORTHWARD

STATIONS.	No. 18. ar.	No. 17. ar.
6:50 a. m. Lv.	Taylorsville	3:40 p. m. ar.
7:09 " "	Hiddente	9:21 " "
7:26 " "	Sloan	9:04 " "
7:50 " "	Iredell	8:40 " "
8:15 " ar.	Statesville	8:15 " lv.

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 Sparta, Ashville and Paint Rock.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A.
D. CARDWELL, D. P. A.,
Columbia, S. C.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

Platform of Party Adopted in State Convention at Raleigh, 1888.

We again congratulate the people of North Carolina on the continued enjoyment of peace, good government and general prosperity under Democratic administration of the affairs of the State which has now been unbroken for so many years; upon the just and impartial enforcement of the law; upon the increasing efficiency of our common school system, and the progress made in popular education; upon the improvement and enterprise manifested in all parts of the State. We again challenge a comparison between this state of things and the outrages, crimes and scandals which attend Republican ascendancy in our borders. We pledge ourselves to exert in the future as in the past our best efforts to promote the best interest of the people of all sections of the State. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles as heretofore enunciated in the platforms of the party, it is hereby

Resolved, That no government has the right to burden its people with taxes beyond the amount required to pay its necessary expenses and gradually extinguish its public debt; and that whenever the revenues, however derived, exceed this amount, they should be reduced, so as to avoid a surplus in the treasury. That any system of taxation which necessitates the payment of a premium of \$270 by the government on each \$1,000 of its bonds, taken up with the millions that would otherwise lie idle in its vaults, and paid to bondholders who purchased in many instances, at less than par, is undemocratic, oppressive and iniquitous and should be reformed. The course of our Democratic Representatives in Congress, in their efforts to give relief to the people from burdensome internal revenue and tariff taxation, meets with the approval of the Democratic party of this State and we respectfully recommend that if they find it impossible to give to our people all the relief demanded, they support any just and practical measure presented in Congress that will afford a partial relief from such existing burden.

Resolved, That while the details of the methods by which the constitutional revenue tariff shall be gradually reached are subjects which the Representatives of our people at the national capital must be trusted to adjust, we think the customs duties should be levied for the production of public revenue, and the discrimination in their adjustment should be such as will place the highest rates on luxuries and the lowest on the necessities of life, distribute as equally as possible the unavoidable burdens of taxation, and confer the greatest good on the greatest number.

Resolved, That we, as heretofore, favor, and will never cease to demand, the unconditional abolition of the whole internal revenue system, as a war tax, not to be justified in times of peace; as a grievous burden to our people and a source of annoyance in its practical operations. We call the attention of the people of the State to the hypocritical pretensions of the Republican party in their platforms that they are in favor of the repeal of this onerous system of taxation, enacted by their party, while the Republicans in Congress are taxing their energies to obstruct all legislation inaugurated by the representatives of the Democratic party to relieve the people of all or part of this odious system.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party, in furtherance of popular education, is a sufficient guaranty that we favor the

education of the people, and we will promote and improve the present educational advantages so far as it can be done without burdening the people by excessive taxation.

Resolved, That to meet an existing evil, we will accept, for educational purposes, from the Federal government a *pro rata* share of the surplus in its treasury; provided, that it be disbursed through State agents and the bill for the distribution be free from objectionable features.

Resolved, That the United States being one government and ours a national party, we denounce the efforts of the Republicans to force sectional issues in Congress and elsewhere, and to promote dissension and ill-will between the people of the different sections of our common country.

Resolved, That it is due to the people of our eastern counties, who have so cheerfully borne their share of our common burdens, that the present or some equally effective system of county government shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is opposed to any further extension of the "No-fence" law unless such extension shall have first been authorized by a majority of the qualified voters within the territory to be affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever been the party of the workingman, and has never fostered monopolies, nor have "trusts" or "combinations" or "pools" ever grown up under laws enacted by it. The contest in this country being between aggregated capital, seeking to crush out all competition, and the individual laborer, the Democratic party is, as it has ever been, against the monopolist and in favor of a just distribution of capital, and demands the enactment of laws that will bear equally upon all.

Resolved, That as all taxation bears most heavily upon the laborer, it is the duty of the legislator, as a direct benefit to the workingman, to keep the expenses of our public institutions at the lowest limit consistent with wise and efficient management. The Democratic party opposes any competition between free and convict labor, but it insists that convicts shall not remain idle at the expense of honest labor.

Resolved, That ours being an agricultural State, it is our duty as well as our pleasure to promote any and all legislation that is best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture; and that in so doing we will most effectually advance the interests of mechanics, manufacturers and laborers.

Resolved, That the Democracy of North Carolina cordially approve the administration of Hon. Alfred M. Scales, as honest, patriotic and conservative.

Resolved, That the ability, wisdom, honesty, patriotism, independence, faithfulness to duty, and manly courage of President Cleveland have won the admiration of all good men; and the interests of the country demand his re-nomination and his re-election.

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.

The Republican Position on the Internal Revenue.

From the News and Observer.
We have heretofore pointed out that the Republican Senate committee in their tariff bill oppose the provisions of the Mills bill in regard to the internal revenue. Let us see further about the matter. As we have said, the Mills bill is what the Democratic party proposes to the country; and this Republican Senate bill is what the Republican party offers in place. The two measures are now before the people.

When the Mills bill, after having passed the House of Representatives, reached the Senate at Washington on July 25, 1888, it was referred to the committee on finance of that body. The majority of this committee, that is to say, the Radical members of it, reported on Thursday, October 4, 1888, as follows:

"Your committee have considered numerous suggestions for the repeal of all internal revenue taxes and the abolition of the entire internal revenue system, but they deem the adoption of this course at present both impracticable and unwise, not only because the repeal of these taxes would create a large annual deficit, but for the further reason that the taxes levied on distilled spirits as a beverage and on beer, should be retained, and the legislation to protect American dairy products from fraudulent imitations should be enforced."

Here then they say, first, that the repeal of the internal revenue is impracticable; that is, it can't be done. Second, they say it is unwise; that is, if it could be done it ought not to be done; and thirdly, that the whiskey tax and brandy tax should be retained. That is the position of the Republican party in regard to these things. It is what they propose and recommend: it is what they propose in the way of legislation. So much for the entire repeal.

As to the provisions of the Mills bill modifying the hardships of the system in regard to the distillation of spirits, the committee opposes them outright. We quote their very words from their reports below as follows:

"Section 29 to 34 inclusive, and sections 36, 38 and 40 of the House [Mills] bill are intended to modify existing laws relating to the tax on distilled spirits. Your committee do not recommend their adoption.

"The sections, when taken altogether, cannot be construed by your committee as having any other effect than to open wide the door to fraud in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

"Section 36 of the House bill is the chief section, and the other sections are merely tributary or auxiliary; it amends section 3255 of the Revised Statutes, by adding a provision which authorizes the Secretary of the treasury to exempt distilleries mashing less than 25 bushels of grain per day from the operation of the provisions of the law relating to the manufacturing of spirits.

"This amendment also provides that such distilleries may be run and operated without store-keepers, or store-keepers and gaugers. "The effect of section 3255 thus amended, would therefore be to remove from every such distillery all the restraints and safeguards now provided by law against illicit distillation.

"Whatever may be the strength of public opinion where these small distilleries are numerous, the government cannot afford to relax the efficient and necessary safeguards throw around the production of spirits simply for the purpose of relieving these people from proper supervision, which compels the payment of tax. "Section 36 is supplemented by

other provisions intended to shield not only these small distillers, but all distillers from the vigorous provisions of existing law.

"Section 30 is a complicated section, having the effect to impede any process looking toward the arrest or prosecution of offenders under the internal revenue laws, by providing that no warrant shall issue upon information and belief, except upon the affidavit of collector, or deputy collector, or internal revenue agent, thus excluding all other revenue officers, such as store-keepers, gaugers, etc., who by reason of their official positions, may have information and belief which would justify them in making complaint, and no private person can make complaint, except the facts are within his own personal knowledge.

"It provides further, that no fees shall be paid to either marshals, clerks or commissioners, unless there be a conviction, or unless 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. Thus, in cases of violations of the internal revenue laws, it would be necessary for a complicated investigation to be gone through with before any such prosecution could be instituted.

It is impossible for internal revenue agents to hear complaints and thus be able to make affidavit on information and belief, as there are only twenty of them in all, and they are occupied chiefly in the examination of accounts, giving information to officers as to their method of conducting business, etc. Collectors and deputy collectors are engaged in the detail work of their offices, and may be at a great distance from the place where the fraud is being committed. The section would require preliminary trial by a collector or deputy collector before a prosecution could be instituted.

The marshals, who, under law, are required to execute any process presented, are informed in advance that they shall have no pay unless there is a conviction, which necessarily implies that the marshal, before he serves process, must enter into an examination of the probability of a conviction, or else discharge his duties without compensation.

"Section 34 minimizes the penalty for intentional violation of the internal revenue laws. This section is a substitute for section 3176 of the Revised Statutes.

"Section 34 of the bill amends this section of the Revised Statutes, by substituting a uniform penalty of 25 per cent, and interest at 10 per cent, from the time when such tax is due and payable that is to say, if an illicit distiller is caught, or if a distiller makes a false and fraudulent return, instead of 100 per cent penalty, as now provided, he is only required to pay a penalty of 25 per cent.

"Section 3332 of the Revised Statutes provides that in case a registered distillery, having a producing capacity of less than 150 gallons a day, shall violate the law respecting such distillery, and having been declared forfeited by a judgment of the court for a violation of the internal revenue laws such still, etc., shall be destroyed, so as to prevent its use for the purpose of distilling. This section of the Revised Statutes is amended by section 38 of the bill, so that in case of judgment of forfeiture the seizing officer shall remove such still, etc., to a place of safe storage, where it shall be sold and that it shall be so removed without mutilation.

"If the effect of a judgment of forfeiture shall only be to require the seizing officer to carefully pre-

serve and store the still without mutilation, it will soon renew its work in some other convenient locality where the vigilance of revenue officers could, for a time at least, be eluded, as stills of this capacity are portable and easily transferred from one neighborhood to another.

"Section 3244 of the Revised Statutes provides that a manufacturer of stills shall pay an annual tax of \$50, and \$20 for each still or worm for distilling made by him; and section 3265 of the Revised Statutes requires such manufacturer, before the same is removed from the place of manufacture, to notify the collector of the district. These wholesome provisions, taken together, were intended to prevent persons from manufacturing stills or procuring them from manufacturers without the knowledge of the proper revenue officers of the government.

"But section 40 of the proposed Mills bill repeals all laws which impose these special taxes.

"These sections constitute such a modification of our present revenue system as respects the collection of taxes from distilled spirits as will make it easy for those disposed to engage in illicit distilling to do so with impunity, and your committee cannot but regard these provisions as seriously endangering the efficacy of our entire system of laws which provide for the collection of revenue from distilled spirits."

Every word of the above is taken from the report of the United States Senate committee on finance, reporting back the Mills bill to that body on the 4th of October, 1888, accompanied by their substitute bill.

It will be seen from the above that the Radical Senate have taken ground distinctly against every remedial feature of the Mills bill in regard to the distillation of spirits:

1. They oppose the provision giving the judge discretion in the matter of punishment, as set forth in section 29.
 2. They oppose the provision forbidding warrants to be issued unless by approval of a collector or deputy collector, as set forth in section 30.
 3. They oppose the provision forbidding fees to be paid to marshals, &c., unless there be a conviction, as set forth in section 30.
 4. They oppose the provision requiring warrants to be tried in the county of arrest, &c., as set forth in section 31.
 5. They oppose the provision giving the judges the power to appoint and remove commissioners, &c., as set forth in section 32.
 6. They oppose the provision giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power to reduce and remit fines, &c., as set forth in section 33.
 7. They oppose the provision reducing the penalty from 100 per cent to 25 per cent in case of failure to make return, &c., as set forth in section 34.
 8. They oppose the provision exempting from the revenue law all distilleries mashing less than 25 bushels of grain per day, &c., as set forth in section 36.
 9. They oppose the provision forbidding the destruction of stills of less than 150 gallons capacity, &c., as set forth in section 38.
 10. They oppose the provision repealing all laws imposing special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, &c., as set forth in section 40.
- For the truth of the above see Senate proceedings Congressional Record, October 4, 1888.
- Mark the words of these Republican Senators who are speaking for their party. They state the Republican position. All the hope our people have to have the intricacies of this system lessened rests with the Democratic party.