

With a Banner bearing the names of Cleveland for President and Daniel G. Fowle for Governor. On Saturday last the Cleveland and Fowle Club, of Bakersville, attempted to raise a flag, the "Stars and Stripes" the National Flag, and a Banner with the names of Cleveland and Fowle upon the same, but were notified by Republicans that they would not be allowed to do so. The Club had procured a Hickory pole which they proceeded to place in position with a rope fastened to the top, from which were suspended the National Flag and the banner bearing the names of our candidates for President and Governor. No active opposition was offered to the raising of the pole, although insults and gibes were continuously hurled at the Democrats during the whole time the pole was being raised, but it was soon in position and the rope sustaining the flag and banner fastened to one corner of the cupola of the Court House amidst much confusion. The excitement soon died out and all difficulty seemed passed when several men, who were terribly enraged, rode into town and were received by the encouraging cheers of their friends, and then ensued one of those terrible scenes which beggar all description. Cries of "down with the rebel flag" "we'll cut her down or die in the attempt," and like epithets were heard on every side. And for a long time it seemed that bloodshed must ensue. The Democrats were calm but determined, and felt called upon to defend their flag to the death, while the republicans seemed equally determined that the flag should come down. The masses around the pole surged back and forth in the excitement of the time. The fact that it was the National ensign they were seeking to destroy seemed to have no weight with them and in spite of the protestation of the cooler headed Republicans and their efforts to suppress the insurrection, the excitement increased until the scene of the disaster became a perfect pandemonium. Cries for an axe to demolish the pole were frequent, and in this excitement, one man attempted to climb the pole, but his failure to do so seemed the turning point in the insurrection. It was now becoming dark, and the Republicans seemed to mass their forces and a most reckless firing upon the "Flag of our Union" and the Banner commenced which must have lasted from one to two minutes. There must have been as many as one hundred shots fired at the flag and banner. The next morning three bullet holes were easily seen in the "Stars and Stripes"—the common flag of every citizen of the United States—and five holes in the Banner. This ended the onslaught for Saturday. On Sunday threats of cutting down the flag came in throughout the day accompanied by reports that men were arming to pull down the "rebel flag" on Monday morning. Sunday passed without other incident. Monday morning revealed the fact that the rope attached to the Court House had been cut and the banner cut into strings and left in the street, while the "Nation-

Flag" and a portion of the rope had been taken away by parties at present unknown, except by Him who knows all things, and to the one who did the deed. Many reports some ridiculous and some sensible are afloat, but we have nothing to do with mere rumors. Monday morning soon, the masses began again to assemble and the streets were full of people discussing the events of the previous Saturday, and the disappearance of the flag. About eleven o'clock a company of fifty to sixty horsemen rode into town and after parading the streets for an hour or two they quietly withdrew to their homes. With the exception of two or three personal quarrels, no insult was offered to any citizens of Bakersville, and, could one divert himself of the thought of the business which brought them here, there could be no possible objection to the parade of Monday. We are of those who believe that had the United States Commissioner of this District come out and told the rioters of the risk they ran in taking the action they did, the disgraceful scenes of last Saturday would never have had to be chronicled. We commend to the careful perusal of those engaged in the transaction the United States Statute at the head of this article.—*Bakersville Democrat.*

**HENRY CLAY ON THE TARIFF.**

The Nashville Democrat of a recent date contains an extract from a letter of Henry Clay, written in September, 1843. It was addressed to S. F. Bronson, of Georgia, and gives, in brief, Mr. Clay's views on the tariff. The extract is as follows: "The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the general government ought to be derived from the duties imposed on foreign imports, and discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests. I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination I was not in Congress when it passed and did not vote for it; but with its history, and with the circumstances which gave birth to it, I am well acquainted. They were highly creditable to American legislation, and I hope, for its honor, will never be again repeated. After my return to Congress in 1831, my effort were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the extra session of 1841, which I supported was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 was passed. Generally the duties which it imposed are lower than those in the act

of 1832. And without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excesses or defects in it (of which I have not the means here of judging), they ought to be corrected. My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufacturers have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection; but as they grow and advance there acquire less protection. Even now some branches of theirs are able to maintain in distant markets with rival foreign manufacturers."—*State Chronicle.*

**WHERE SUCCESSFUL MEN COME FROM.**

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the most prosperous business men were brought up on a farm. There is something about farm life which develops the qualities of honesty, economy, perseverance and observation. The farm boy, trained to simple wants and simple ways, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it, has a solid foundation on which a business education can build an enduring structure. As soon as he can toddle alone he is taught to pick berries, and help about the house, and a year or two afterwards he makes himself generally useful, and he does a hundred odd chores. Each other member of the family is a special committee point out the mischief of idleness.

The district school is a mile or more away, and to it he must walk—always walk—through dust, mud or snow-drifts. Though his schooling be rude, it is solid as far as it goes. Though learning be slow, the school master's ferule is swift and the boy is taught to take the consequence of his own acts like a man. Whatever its faults, the country school is prompt to discourage shirking, idleness, and most forms of unmanliness, and to encourage punctuality, steadiness and self reliance.

Everything tends to make the country boy practical. Out-of-door life and continual exercise give him good health, a sound constitution and freedom from nervous troubles which stand him in good stead if he enters into the rush, turbulence and fever of business life in a city.

It may be that the nearest saloon is five or ten miles away from the country boy's home. But if it be nearer, he does not care to be seen in its vicinity. His teaching and the sentiments of his neighbors are such as to inculcate sobriety as well as thrift and steadiness.

So farm life tends to develop four of the qualities found in a successful business man—honesty, economy, industry and observation. Only two qualities more are needed to insure business success. There are good judgment and adaptations to circumstances. With this combination, knowledge of business methods is quickly obtained when opportunity comes, and business success is apt to follow.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

"Our Zeb" spoke at Thomsville Saturday to an immense crowd, devoting himself chiefly to the tariff issue, which he made plain to the simplest understanding. His speech was two or three hours long and was most effective. Vance is a power always. He edged in a few jokes, here and there, as a matter of course, and was ably seconded at all points, grave and gay, lively and severe, by Mr. Sanderlin. The two speakers, it is said, converted men who had been voting the Republican ticket forty years. We can well believe it Vance and Sanderlin are puissant warriors and "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."—*News-Observer.*

**Rev. Dr. W. M. Robey.**

"We learn, with regret, that the health of Rev. W. M. Robey, of Goldsboro, N. C., has been failing for some weeks past. He has been compelled to desist from regular work a while that he may have rest and medical treatment. We trust that he may soon entirely recover and be permitted to resume his work in vigorous health."

We take the above from the last issue of the *Raleigh Christian Advocate*. About the time of the publication of this item Dr. Robey came to Durham and made an address in the interest of the Third party. Just a few nights previous a Rev. Mr. Binie, lately a member of the North Carolina Conference, but who, we are informed, has taken superannuated relations on account of bad health, came to Durham and, it is said, made a very poor speech to a smaller crowd, along the same line.

We are Methodist—rocked in the cradle of Methodism—and we love Methodist preachers and prohibition, both, in their proper spheres. We measure our words as we use them and we do not hesitate to say that we lose respect for brethren, the state of whose health will not permit them to fill their pulpits, to look after the flocks assigned them by the Bishop, to preach Christ and Him crucified to dying sinners—too unwell for such work, a work to which we are to believe they are divinely called—and yet physically able to go upon the hustings and stump the State in the interest of a political party. When one of God's holy ministers so far forgets his place as to close his church on account of his health and embarks in political discussions with the hope of improving either his health or his morals, he makes, in our judgment, an unfortunate mistake. Every true Methodist layman, we believe, blushes when he hears of a Methodist preacher upon a political platform.

Dr. Robey's church was closed for some time on account of his impaired health and yet he was able to ride seventy-five miles during an extraordinarily hot spell of weather and occupy a very hot hall upon a hot night.

Understand, please, that THE PLANT assumes to keep no man's conscience, and admits that Dr. Robey has a right to agree with the Third party if he chooses, but we will claim the right to protest against sick Meth-

odist preachers traveling over the country making speeches during a warm political contest. By this course they damage the cause of religion, prohibition and Methodism. We love prohibition and Methodist preachers both, as we have already remarked, and have proven our loyalty to both in the past and are willing yet to have our loyalty tested, but honestly and in the sight of God, we believe both are out of place in politics.—*Tobacco Plant.*

Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Western N. C. Division. Asheville, N. C. June 27 '88

PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULE to take effect June 23, '88.

STATIONS.	read down No 50	west bound, No 52.
Boston	lv. 7 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
New York	" 12:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Philadelphia	" 7:20 a.m.	9:57 p.m.
Baltimore	" 9:45 a.m.	9:42 p.m.
Washington	" 11:24 "	11:00 "
Lynchburg	" 5:50 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Danville	" 8:50 "	8:05 "
Richmond	" 3:10 "	2:30 "
Acidsville	" 9:41 "	8:50 "
Wilmington	" 9:00 a.m.	
Morehead	" 5:37 a.m.	
Goldsboro	" 2:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Raleigh	" 5:00 "	1:45 p.m.
Durham	" 6:04 "	3:12 "
Greensboro	" 10:45 "	9:50 a.m.
Salisbury	at 12:21 night	11:18 "
Statesville	lv 12:45 "	11:25 "
Stationsville	at 1:51 a.m.	12:12 noon
Waxhaw	" 2:53 "	12:55 p.m.
Rocky Mt.	" 3:20 "	1:11 p.m.
Conley Spring	3:45 "	1:29 p.m.
Morgantown	at 4:12 "	2:00 p.m.
Marion	" 5:07 "	2:49 p.m.
Round Knob	" 6:05 "	3:27 p.m.
Black Mt.	" 6:16 "	4:00 p.m.
Asheville	" 7:28 "	4:31 p.m.
Hot Springs	" 9:15 "	6:10 p.m.
Morrisstown	" 11:10 "	7:30 p.m.
Knoxville	" 12:45 "	8:55 p.m.
Louisville	" "	7:45 a.m.
Cincinnati	" "	11:55 a.m.
Chicago	" "	6:55 p.m.
St. Louis	" "	8:00 p.m.
Chattanooga	" 5:20 p.m.	
Nashville	" 12:00 night	
Memphis	" 6:20 a.m.	

STATIONS.	read up No 51	east bound, No 53
Asheville	lv. 8:20 a.m.	10:33 a.m.
Waynesville	" 10:33 a.m.	3:05 p.m.
Charleston	" 3:05 p.m.	5:48 p.m.
Jarrets	" "	

Boston	Ar 3:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
New York	" 6:20 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
Philadelphia	" 3:09 a.m.	10:47 a.m.
Baltimore	" 9:20 p.m.	8:28 a.m.
Washington	" 7:35 p.m.	7:09 a.m.
Lynchburg	" 12:40 noon	12:40 a.m.
Danville	" 9:47 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
Richmond	" 3:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Acidsville	" 9:02 a.m.	9:41 p.m.
Wilmington	" 7:40 "	
Morehead	" 4:00 p.m.	
Goldsboro	" 4:40 p.m.	11:45 a.m.
Raleigh	" 1:55 p.m.	6:55 a.m.
Durham	" 12:35 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
Greensboro	" 8:40 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Salisbury	lv 6:27 a.m.	7:15 p.m.
Salisbury	at 4:37 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Statesville	lv 5:30 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Newton	" 2:20 a.m.	5:12 p.m.
Rocky Mt.	" 1:56 a.m.	4:53 p.m.
Conley Spring	1:30 a.m.	4:37 p.m.
Morgantown	" 1:01 a.m.	4:14 p.m.
Marion	" 12:01 night	3:36 p.m.
Round Knob	" 11:10 p.m.	2:35 p.m.
Black Mt.	" 9:34 p.m.	2:09 p.m.
Asheville	" 5:5 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Hot Springs	" 5:50 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Morrisstown	" 4:30 p.m.	8:35 a.m.
Knoxville	" 3:05 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Louisville	" "	8:05 p.m.
Cincinnati	" "	3:13 p.m.
Chicago	" "	8:10 a.m.
St. Louis	" "	7:20 a.m.

Chattanooga	" 10:00 a.m.	
Nashville	" 8:15 p.m.	
Memphis	" 10:45 p.m.	

Asheville	Ar 3:20 p.m.	
Waynesville	" 1:00 p.m.	
Charleston	" 8:45 p.m.	
Jarrets	lv 6:00 p.m.	

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