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WATAUGA DEMOCRAT.
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J. F. SPAINHOUR, Editor.
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THE TARIFF NO. III.

Suppose a man who rents a farm and supports a family by his own hard labor, wants to buy a bolt of unbleached cotton cloth. He will go to his merchant and pay ten cents per yard for it. When he is ready to leave the store he mentions the fact to his merchant that the bolt of cloth he has just bought was manufactured at Lowell Mass.

"Yes," says the merchant, "there is nothing strange about that."

"But why do you not keep cotton goods of English manufacture? I understand that goods of the kind I have just bought are much cheaper in England than they are in this country. Why do you not import your cotton goods from England?"

"I would import cotton goods, and many other kinds of goods also, from England, if I could, but I cannot do so. I am forced to buy goods made in this country or else not buy them at all."

"FORCED TO BUY GOODS MADE IN THIS COUNTRY, OR ELSE NOT BUY THEM AT ALL! What do you mean? This is a free country, and a man can buy goods wherever he pleases. I do not understand you. Explain yourself."

"The explanation is very simple, and I will give it to you with pleasure.

The United States government has determined to give the home markets of the union to our own manufacturers of cotton goods."

"What do you mean by the statement that the United States government has determined to give our home markets our own manufacturer of cotton goods?"

"I mean this: The Congress has declared to the country and to the world that no one shall bring from a foreign country the kind of cotton goods you bought this morning, and sell them to the citizens of the United States."

"How can Congress prevent people in this country from buying their goods wherever they please? I guess you must be poking fun at me. I do not see what right Con-

gress has to do the things you accuse them?"

"I was never more in earnest in my life than I am at this moment. Congress not only claims the right to make you buy your cotton goods from American manufacturers, but Congress does ACTUALLY MAKE YOU, AND ME AND EVERY OTHER CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY buy our cotton goods from manufacturers in this country."

How does Congress do this thing?

"Congress does this thing by laying a Tariff, so high, on all such goods manufactured in a foreign country, that foreign cottons cannot come in and compete with our own manufacturers."

"Oh, I see! that is what the tariff, they are talking about now, does, is it? I thought the Tariff was all right. I did not know it made any difference in the price of brown cotton. I never dreamed that the Tariff compelled me to buy my cotton goods from an American manufacturer. I want to look into this thing. May be I am paying you too much for this cotton cloth."

"No my friend. I sold you that bolt of cotton cloth at a profit of twenty-five per cent, over cost, and I cannot sell it cheaper and make a living for my family."

"How much is the Tariff on that kind of goods? I want to know about it."

"I can give you the exact figures.

There are just fifty yards in the bolt you bought, and at 10 cents per yard, the bolt cost you just \$5.

Now, it cost the manufacturer 3 cents per yard to make your bolt of cloth. That made the bolt 50 yards cost the manufacturer \$1.50. The Tariff on cloth of this kind is 5 cents per yard and 10 per cent, ad valorem. So the Tariff on your bolt of cloth is \$2.25. Now add the cost of manufacturing and the Tariff on your bolt of cotton together and you will find that the goods cost 8-3-10 cents per yard. That is, the Tariff enables manufacturers and dealers to charge you 8-3-10 cents per yard for goods that cost only 3 cents per yard to manufacture."

"Now, my friend, if the Tariff were removed from that kind of cotton goods, you could have bought this same bolt of goods from me for 5 cents per yard, and have had enough of this crisp five dollar bill left to buy your wife a nice pair of new shoes."

"Well, that beats me! But there must be some good reason for it, I reckon the government is in need of money to pay expenses, and take this method of filling the Treasury."

"No sir. The government does not need money. There are more than one hundred millions of dollars piled up in the treasury now, that the governments has no use for; and this enormous sum of money was collected by Tariff taxation."

"If the government has

more money than it wants, why does it not lower the Tariff, and give the people cheaper cotton?"

"The government does not lower the Tariff because the Republican party in the Senate declares that you shall pay 5 cents more per yard for cotton cloth than you ought to pay, to profit a few hundreds of cotton manufacturers in this country. These same Republican Senators do not care how poor you are, you must come up to the mark and pay down your hard earnings to enrich these already rich factory owners."

"Well, I'll be hanged! if things here not come to a pretty pass, I'll look at this thing again. There must be something rotten!"

The above conversation sets forth the exact truth.

Vindex.

—Franklin Times.

Moravian Falls, N. C.
 Sept. 10th, 1888.
 Editor of Democrat.

Saying that the boys who are more talented and better qualified for the business are somewhat backward about writing from this part of the "Moral Vineyard" I will again lift my pen from its file and endeavor to write a few lines for publication, which, I trust, will be of some interest to the readers of the DEMOCRAT.

We are having a deal of cloudy weather here now, and have had some rain every day for nearly two weeks, and if it continues for two weeks more, the fodder that is going to be saved will be small potatoes and few in a hill.

And to mend the matter, some of our local weather prophets say that we will have a biting frost when this wet spell fairly clears up, but I hope their prophecies will be like Wiggin's concerning this "great March storm."

The Cleveland and Fowle Club of Moravian Falls is increasing rapidly in members, its roll now contains 88 names. Its members were addressed at the last meeting (Sept. 1st.) by T. B. Finley. His speech was pronounced by many as an excellent one from a young politician. Men who are good speakers, and who will come out and discuss political issues, are now in great demand; and the man who mounts the stump and labors faithfully for the good of his constituents, is shouldering a great responsibility and should be supported by every voter. We need more men throughout our land to work for the masses of the people and tell them how they should do in order to loosen the burdens and rags from their backs, and how they can so easily clothe themselves in the robes of prosperity, if they will just work right. Man has duties to himself and duties to his fellow men, and he is bound to interest himself in the prosperity of those around him.

So if we want prosperity,

we must have good men in office, whose business it is to look after our welfare, and if they don't work for our advantage, let us cast them out and select men who will. I see nothing to hinder the Americans from becoming the greatest nation of people the world ever saw, if they will just wake from their slumber and look after their interest.

No other land scarcely between Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strand surpasses ours for variety of products and means for obtaining wealth. So while it is still time, I think that the people had better go for their rights like a hired man at his boss, and soon we will see the oppressed lifted from the "slough of despond and started on their way rejoicing." Persons who are at a loss to know what is the cause of so much dissatisfaction among the people throughout our land, will find an explanation of the matter by reading the 2nd. verse of the 29th chap. of Proverbs.

Let Christs' truth guide us with accepted light,
 To make American synonym of Right;
 Then shall Barths statute, as it stands,
 Enlighten from our shores all foreign lands,
 And its grand torch illumine the world afar,
 To "wise men of the East" a herald star.
 R. Don Laws.

Proceedings of the Board Of Education.

The Board met in regular session first Monday in Sept. All members present. Appointed the following school Com. Jos. Phipps and S. W. Caloway in No. 11; Wm. Moore in No. 31 in lieu of A. B. Cook resigned; Jno Matney in No. 39; Thos. Greer in No. 38; J. N. Simmons, J. W. Hayes and G. W. Carrol in No. 5; Israel Holler in No. 57; Aaron Church, Alex Greene and A. J. Moretz in No. 36; J. E. Caloway in No. 60; E. G. Harman in No. 42; G. L. Vandye and Crit Horton in No. 41.

Transferred the following: Jonathan Moretz from 56 to 20; J. W. Curry from 15 to 14; Roby Brown from 48 to 2. Consolidated 4 and 46 with Tilman Adams, Jno Benfield and Jos. Hodges, Com. Granted a new district off of 25, 26 and 38 in Blowing Rock Township with Pat. Coffey, J. E. Greene and Mc. D. Reed, Com.

The Board, to prevent weakening districts, and to prevent confusion, ordered all children to be numbered in the districts where the parent or guardian lives. No temporary transfers allowed. Ordered that the public schools may start at any time that will extend them regularly into December.

Ordered the Co. Supt. to countersign no vouchers, and the treasurer to pay off no vouchers for teacher's salary where the school does not ex-

tend to December. Ordered teacher's salary to remain same as past two years—First grade \$22.50, Sec. \$18.00 and third \$15.00. Agreed to apportion school fund same as last year—two thirds per capita and one third equally among all the districts. The chairman called a meeting for third Monday in October to ascertain amount due each district.

I. W. Thomas Sec. B'd Ed.

The first month of the Fall session of New River Academy ended last Friday. We give below the names of the two who stood highest in the different branches in the monthly examination.

The marking is done on the scale of 100.

Arithmetic.
 Miss Emma Winkler 80.
 Mr. Grant Hodges 80.
 English Grammar.
 Miss Sarah Bingham 97.
 Miss Jane Parker 97.
 Physiology.
 Miss Sarah Bingham 98.
 Mr. A. E. Brown 90.
 U. S. History.
 Miss Lizzie Horton 95.
 Mr. J. F. Wilson 95.
 Geography.
 Mr. H. W. Horton 95.
 Mr. M. M. Walls 90.
 Reading.
 Miss Lizzie Horton 95.
 Miss Sarah Bingham 95.

The above refers only to the most advanced classes in the studies named.
 W. R. Spainhour Prin.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Caroline Holsclaw, was born October the 13th, 1860; in the State of Indiana. Her father Robert Monday, came from that State to Watauga Co. N. C. when she was quite young and located in the beautiful valley of Brushy Fork where she grew to womanhood and where she lived, at the time of her death. She was married to T. C. Holsclaw, Aug. 25th, 1881 with whom she lived happily through life. She professed religion and joined the Baptist Church at Brushy Fork in Sept, 1877 she was baptized by elder Bedford Brown in the beautiful stream that flows by the Church house and her life, ever after, like that stream, was pure. She lived a consistent and worthy member of that Church up to her death which occurred June 8th, 1888. After a lingering illness of four months. Although she suffered a great deal, she never murmured nor complained, but serenely resigned for the will of that Saviour in whom she had trusted to be done. She was a good neighbor; an indulgent mother, and an affectionate and loving wife. But dear sister thy race of earth is run; thy pilgrimage is ended; thy frail body lies low in the silent and lonely tomb; thy tongue is still for a season; thy children and husband will not see thee for a while; no longer will they receive encouragement or be guided by thy care, but although we see thee not thy spirit has mounted up to those Celestial plains, above and for two months thou hast been hearing the symphonies of Heaven, and hath learned the new song which all the redeemed sing, as they gather round the glorified son and crown him Lord of all.

"There is no death, what seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath, is but the superb of the life Elysian.
 Whose portal we call death."
 D. C. Dugger.

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 June 7, 1888, 1y