

Watauga Democrat.

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KEPHALINE TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. James Onford, manager of the Caldwell Co. poor house, says: "I have used Kephaline in my family, and can recommend it to be a good medicine."

Mr. W. Rufus Coffey, Riden, Caldwell Co. N. C., says: "I purchased a bottle of Kephaline sometime ago which was used in my family for headache and toothache. It proved very beneficial and shall get more soon."

Kephaline is for sale by all dealers in medicine.

A DOZEN GOOD RULES.

We were struck, lately, by the very orderly behavior of a large family of children, particularly at the table. We spoke of it to their father; and he pointed to a paper pinned to the wall, on which was written some excellent rules. Here it is:

1. Shut every door after you, and without slamming it.
2. Don't make a practice of shouting, jumping or running in the house.
3. Never call to persons upstairs or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.
4. Always speak kindly and politely to everybody, if you would have them do the same to you.
5. When told to do or not to do a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it.
6. Tell of your own faults and misdoings, not of those of your brothers and sisters.
7. Carefully clean the mud or snow off your boots before entering the house.
8. Be prompt at every meal hour.
9. Never sit down at the table or in the sitting room with dirty hands or tumbled hair.
10. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak.
11. Never reserve your good manners for company, but be equally polite at home and abroad.

12. Let your first, last and best confidante be your mother.

LATIN IN THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

School teachers on this side of the Atlantic will be interested in knowing that the city of London is seriously considering the advisability of dropping, to a great extent, the study of Latin in the public schools, and substituting more of modern languages, beginning with French and including German in the regular course, with extra classes in Spanish and Italian. The matter was referred to the committee of managers of the city of London schools for investigation some time ago, and that committee has adopted for its report the recommendations of the Rev. Dr. Abbott, the head master. He suggests that the study of Latin should be dropped in two out of three forms in the middle school, and that additional instruction should be given in French, English history and geography. Latin should be taught only in the senior class in the middle school. He also recommends that German should be made a regular and compulsory study—it being optional at present—after a fair degree of efficiency had been obtained in French. Ability to teach German, he suggests, must be added to the requirements of those who seek place as teachers in the schools. Spanish and Italian he would not at present include in the regular course, but would form classes for the study of those languages out of school hours. The recommendations of the committee are favorably spoken of by most of the London papers.

The Negro Will Not Be Left Out.

PURMINGHAM, Feb. 14.—The colored Republicans of Alabama are going to have a share of the Federal office in this State under Harrison or know the reason why. They are thoroughly aroused and have prepared to take organized action. About twenty-five of the leading colored Republicans in the State will go to Washington immediately after the inauguration of Harrison, and they say that if they find it necessary they will call on the President in a body and present their case. They say that certain white Republicans are arranging a plan to divide up all the offices in the State among themselves and leave the negro out entirely. R. A. Mosley, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, has been in Washington for two weeks, and the colored applicants for offices are afraid he is working against them.

A prominent colored politician said to-day that the negro had to do the voting of the party in the State, and the time had come when they were going to have a share of the offices. He says they do not expect or want more than their work has entitled them to, but that much they are going to have or leave the party. He says promises will not be accepted, this time.

They want half the offices, and are going to have them.

This movement of the colored Republicans was started by a remark of a white Republican soon after the election of Harrison, that they only wanted enough white Republicans in Alabama to fill all the offices.—[New York Sun.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, Julius Campbell, infant son of Rufus and Margaret Campbell, January 19th, 1889.

O! where shall human grief be stilled,
And joy for pain be given,
Where dwells the sunshine of a love
In which the soul may always rove?
A sweet voice answered—Heaven.
O heart, I said, when death shall come,
And all the chords be riven,
What lies beyond the swelling tide?
The same sweet voice to mine replied,
In loving accents—Heaven!
Where, where shall friendships never die,
Nor parting hand be grieved?
My heart was filled with strange delight,
For in that silent hush of night,
I heard the answer—Heaven.
O, voyager on life's fitful sea;
By stormy billows driven;
Say, what can soothe thy aching breast,
Or give thee comfort, joy and rest,
Like Mother, Home and Heaven.
A FRIEND.
Zionville, Jan. 22.

True Love's Rough Road.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 29.—The very rosiest dreams sometimes turn to unsympathetic nightmares, just as the best-laid plans are likely to addle. An addling occurred near Greenville, the other night, in which a watchful mamma did much to stir up things and make a lively, picturesque performance while it lasted.

An eloping pair were the other actors. They boarded the train at Greenville with the intention of coming to this city to find an accommodating preacher. Together they would have made a prize trade-mark for a confectionery establishment, and they furnished much entertainment for the other passengers. A rather frowning, but substantial, cloud hovered over their happiness.

The train had slowed up at a way station and a woman, without waiting to count the revolutions of the wheels, took a flying leap and landed in the coach containing the "spoonies." It was the fair maiden's mother, red in the face, irate and chock full of war. It took her just a second to yank the girl by the back of the neck and land a left-hander on the young man's jaw. Then, with the girl, she made a leap from the train. They struck in a ditch and rolled over two or three times, but were apparently unhurt, for the old lady rose to her feet and shook her fist at the receding train, while the girl buried her head in the sand and cried like a baby.

And the train quickly bore away the shocked and paralyzed young lover.—New York World.

President Cleveland, Speaker Carlisle and Dan Lamont as New Yorkers.

Of the fifteen hundred thousand New Yorkers perhaps ten per cent. have seen Grover Cleveland. Gen. Arthur as a New Yorker was a familiar figure, but after he became President there was just as much curiosity to see him as if he had come out of the west. The announcement that Mr. Cleveland will, on the 5th of March, come to New York and associate himself with the law firm of Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & McVeagh, created a good deal of interest yesterday. Gen. Arthur, after his term, associated himself with his old firm, Knevals & Ransom, and was valued for his great knowledge, of riparian rights. Roscoe Conkling made a fortune as a jury pleader, and there was considerable interest to learn Mr. Cleveland's specialty. Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson said that he didn't know of any except that Mr. Cleveland was endowed with great chunks of sense. Mr. Cleveland will take ex-Attorney General McVeagh's place in the firm.

It has been said that Mr. Cleveland will not try causes in court. Mr. Stetson said that Mr. Cleveland will do anything that any other lawyer does, and will go to court if the business of the firm and his inclination take him there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will live temporarily at the Victoria Hotel. Mr. Cleveland is a personal friend of the proprietor, and will remain at the hotel until he has bought a house.

A singular feature of Mr. Cleveland's new location will be that he can look out of his office windows at 45 William street right into the windows of the Mngwump factory run by William M. Ivins and others in the last campaign against Governor Hill.

Mr. Cleveland will not be the only one directly connected with his administration who will soon take up a permanent residence in New York. Secretary Fairchild was in town yesterday putting the finishing touches to his business arrangements. He has bought a house in Washington square, and will become president of a trust company, with C. C. Baldwin, formerly president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and others as directors. The name of the new trust company is not yet given out.

Col. Dan Lamont will become president of a New York Street Railroad Company, if his present intentions are carried out. Negotiations with Secretary Wm. C. Whitney are also under way in the interest of Col. Lamont. It was stated that Mr. Whitney will further the interests of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company in a plan to extend the tracks of that company on through the suburbs and by a rapid transit plan over the Harlem into Westchester county and beyond.

In addition to all these it is said that Speaker Carlisle will

shortly practice law in New York. He will either open an office or become associated with a firm somewhat after the fashion of Mr. Cleveland. Not that Mr. Carlisle is to cut loose from politics, or at least until his term in Congress expires two years hence, but he has become impressed with the advantages of New York, and will, it is stated, make a start here preparatory to the time when he can become a permanent resident of the metropolis.—New York Sun.

A NOTABLE MAN.

Captain Isaac Bassett, who was appointed a page to the United States Senate in 1831, at the instance of the Hon. Daniel Webster, and has been in its service continuously for more than fifty-seven years, and is sixty-eight years old, was asked by a Washington correspondent, "How do the senators of the present compare with the great men who were here when you were a boy?" answered:

"Well, it is not right for me to make comparisons. I make it a rule never to say anything about senators. But I can say that there has been a change in the manners of our public men. They used to be more dignified and courtly than they are now. Perhaps we had greater senators in those days—it seems so to me—but we have two or three now who would compare favorably with the best of them. I think Senators Sherman and Edmunds are more like the old-time Senators. Mr. Calhoun was like Webster, in that he was sometimes very cross and at other times very affectionate. Andrew Johnson was one of the most uniformly kind and considerate men we ever had in the senate. So was Mr. Conkling, notwithstanding his general reputation for austerity. I never saw anything but polite and courteous to everybody, and he was particularly so in his demeanor toward the employees of the senate. In my book of reminiscences I mean to do justice to Mr. Conkling. Mr. Toombs was another senator I used to be a little afraid of, though, of course, I was a mangrown when he came to the senate. I think the most sensational incident I ever saw in the senate was when, at the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. T. flung his arms wildly about him, cried out at the top of his voice, 'Good-by, senators, good-by. I go, never to return,' and strode out of the hall. And he did not come back, either, though he could if he had wanted to. Mr. Douglas was still another man who used to be rather cross. The trouble with Mr. Webster and Mr. Douglas was they visited The Hole in The Wall too often."

"Tell me about that hole in the wall?"

"Well, it was one of the famous institutions of our early days. I'll give you a full history of it—something that has never been told in print. It had its origin in ham and bread. One of the senators

suggested to John Beall, who was sergeant-at-arms away back in the thirties, that it would be a good thing to have a little luncheon set near by the hall, where hungry senators could run out and get a bite to eat. So Beall's wife boiled hams and made bread, and Beall brought them down and set them up in a little circular room just north of the rotunda and on the east side of the corridor. Soon he added pickles, nuts, salads and such little delicacies, and the place became very popular. Then somebody suggested to Beall that there ought to be a bottle of whisky there, and after the whisky had been procured there came a demand for gin, rum, brandy, wine and all sorts of things. In a little while the place became a regular saloon. There was no bar, of course, not even a sideboard, the bottles and demijohns being set in rows on the shelves. For a long time the senators used to go in there and help themselves to whatever they wanted, and the expense was run in under the contingent account as horse hire or something like that. After a time the stock got so large and popular that it was no uncommon thing to see a dozen senators and their friends in there drinking and having good times. The little room, not more than twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, and taking its name from the fact that it was simply a hole in the wall, lighted by only one window, was often badly crowded and a good deal of confusion resulted in the arrangement of the stock, so that a senator who had a favorite brand of liquor had much trouble in finding it. Thus it became necessary to put a man in charge, and after a time the expense became so great that it was not easy to work it off in the contingent account. Then the senators were required to pay for what they got, and after this was done the popularity of 'The Hole in The Wall' fell off very rapidly. But it was kept up till some years after the senate moved into its present chamber in 1859. It is a good thing, I'm thinking, that the walls of that dark little room are dumb."

They All Drink.

It is a well known fact that at certain central agencies a record is kept of the name, position and standing of nearly every business man in the country. Careful men are employed to collect this information; and it not only includes the amount of property which the parties are worth, but also their standing as regards punctuality, promptness, integrity, temperance, morals, etc. A number of years ago, it is stated, a firm of four men in Boston were rated as "A 1." They were rich, prosperous, young and prompt. One of them had the curiosity to see how they were rated, and found these facts on the book, and was satisfied; but at the end it was written: "But they all drink." He thought it a good joke at the time; but to-day two are dead, another is a drunkard, and the fourth is poor and living partly on charity.—Ex.