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KEPHALINE TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. G. Corpeping North Catawba Caldwell Co. N. C. says, "I write this to say that the little bottle of medicine called Kephline is a splendid remedy for headache any whole family use it and all say that it relieves them."

Mr. Wilson Lanton, Kings Creek, Caldwell Co. N. C. says "I have used Kephline for headache, toothache and neuralgia and have never failed to be relieved. I have also used it for Colic in doses of one and two drops with great benefit."

La Conner, Wash. T. April 16 1889. Editor DEMOCRAT.

According to promise, I will give you my impressions of Washington Territory, with a brief account of my trip from Watauga to this point. We left Johnson City, Tenn. on Sunday morning April 7 on the E. T. V. & G. R. P. via Knoxville and Keokuk on the Cincinnati Southern R. R. where we took the latter road to Cincinnati, thence the Chi. Pitt. & St. L. R. R. for Chicago, thence over the Wisconsin Central and N. P. to Tacoma, W. T., on Puget Sound. Arriving at Tacoma on Saturday morning 13th, where we waited until evening of the same day and took the steamer Skagit Chief for La Conner, arriving here on Sunday morning, just eight days from the time we left Johnson City. Made close connection at every point and had a pleasant trip generally. Emigrants coming to this Territory via the N. P. R. R. should be certain to see that their ticket from Chicago to St. Paul are over the Wisconsin Central Line, as the accommodations for emigrants over that road are better than any road I have ever traveled over. There is a heavy immigration to this country all the time and the prospect is exceeding bright for Washington to become a prosperous State in the near future.

If the country west of the Cascades better than eastern Washington, and especially that portion on or contiguous to Puget Sound I regard as the coming country on the Pacific Coast. The Sound is navigable for steamers and there are railroads being constructed or in projection on both sides of the Sound, added to this it is finely timbered, healthy and well watered.

From the best information I can obtain, wages for the laboring man are not as good here as in some other portions of the West over which I have traveled, but for a man with some means to engage in business, western Washington surpasses any country with which I am acquainted. A great many persons come here and are dissatisfied, because they don't find good farms already tilled with good buildings on them and in a high state of cultivation ready to be presented or homesteaded, and go away and abuse the country. But men of ordinary intelligence, energy and industry can soon make themselves comfortable homes and do well, otherwise they will inevitably fail.

L. N. Perkins.

Maj Robert Bingham, of Bingham School, delivered a lecture at Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C. on the evening of April 12th, on "Some things one sees in Europe," which was decidedly interesting and instructive. How any one not connected with some of our protected monopolies can be in favor of a protective tariff after learning the market prices of articles of prime necessity in Europe, is simply astonishing. No man could favor such a tax unless he was either profited by it or controlled by grosser ignorance and party prejudice. In many cases articles that are used by the poorer classes of our people, and which have become so lute necessities, can be bought in London for less than half we pay for them in Raleigh. And this increase in prices extends to at least a thousand articles of food and clothing used by the poor of this country.

But the points brought out in the lecture that specially interested us were in connection with the contrast in buildings, public roads etc. We build for a day, they build for a thousand or ten thousand years. Our carpenters build a house to stand until the owner can move into it and pay the bill. The carpenters of Europe build a house to last forever. It is a rare thing for a new house in this country to stand two years without needing repairs. A house in Europe will not need repairs under one hundred years. To such an extent has this make-shift shoddy style of building been carried on in the South that our new houses are in great danger of collapsing before the floors are laid. Many have fallen while being erected. In Europe when a new road

is to be constructed it is so done that it will stand for a generation without repairs and continue in good order. They build no wooden bridges. Their bridges are all constructed of stone and iron, and are put up with the expectation of their standing as long as the kingdom of England stands. This is true of their rail roads. So seriously are they constructed that accidents from broken rails and broken bridges never occur. It is as nearly absolute safety as human wisdom is able to render it so to travel on the cars in Europe. Here in this country many of our railroads are the merest pretense to railroad construction. Trains in some sections run over high bridges made out of pine poles, and so loosely put together that they sway and creak under the pressure of the passing engine. In Europe human life is the one thing that is precious and to be preserved at all hazards in time, labor and expense. Here the almighty dollar is sought after and human life is nothing.

In some of our larger cities there are laws to protect the people against the ship-shod, gaudy and dish most builder, and inspectors of buildings are paid large salaries to look after them. But in spite of all this it is not uncommon for hundreds of people to lose their lives by the falling or the burning of these badly constructed houses. In the South, where we have neither law nor inspector to look after the men who build our homes, new shells and sheds of habitations are erected. All is left to the honesty of the contractor. Fortunately for the people of the South there are some men who follow the business who are honest enough to build houses that will stand 20, or even 30 years, without repair.

Wonderful progress has been made in rail road building within the last twenty years. We are very far in advance of the day when the Petersburg and Weldon road and the Seaboard road ran its first coaches on stringers and a strip of tyre iron. We rejoice in the progress, and very heartily congratulate the managers and proprietors of our rail road systems. But with all our progress it will take at least a hundred or two years to catch up with our English cousins in such matters. *Biblical Recorder.*

Attention ex-Confederates!

I have prepared a Record book and would like to have the name, company, regiment and postoffice address of every living Confederate soldier and sailor in North Carolina. W. C. Stronach, Sec'y Confederate Veterans' Association of N. C.

Papers through the State please copy. Raleigh N. C. April 20, 1889.

Tacoma, W. T. April 16, 1889.

To the DEMOCRAT: Allow me space in your newsy and interesting paper to say something concerning our trip from North Carolina to Washington Ter., or the "land of Paradise." A crowd of Watauga-ites and others from adjoining Co's. took a western fever, and to the west they must go.

So a crowd left Craibry on the 14th of March '89.

Kind reader, the saddest thing with the writer was the bidding adieu to home, father, mother, brothers, sisters and friends, with whom I've spent my life in happiness, to a land unknown to east my lot among strangers. And again, leaving the church I've so often gone to worship the Lord singing His praises and studying His blessed word. So I turned my face westward and thought,—"Lord submissive let us go. Gladly leaving all below."

Now, we are punching the wind, as it were, accompanied by Messrs Wm. Lovill and T. S. Patty as our agents to help us along. I'll not try to describe all the scenery along the route, if I were to, it would take a piece of paper 10 feet square which would be too tedious to publish. So I'll only notice the greatest attractions.

Johnson City, Knoxville, Paducah, and Chattanooga were very attractive and picturesque; but when we reached Chicago, the "Queen City of the North and West," I was made to exclaim, how great and wonderful are the works of men. The magnificent buildings, 15 and 16 stories high was something for a Watauga boy to look at. We took a look at Lake Michigan, which was grand. It seemed to the writer as if there had been a great freshet, but no; it was a Lake. We arrived there on Sunday the 17th, and as good luck would have it, we saw one of the greatest processions ever seen by a set of "tar-heels."

It was the celebrating of St. Patrick's day. That night at 7:30 o'clock we bade adieu to Chicago, took the Chicago St. Paul Milwaukee Ry. The crowd were lively singing, laughing and etc. as we moved along. Now we have reached St. Paul where we made another change of cars and took the Northern Pacific R. R. Not St. Paul we read in the Bible because this city lacks being as good as he was. There Mr. Patty, our agent, left us to "paddle our own canoe." On and on we go, but alas! No land of paradise yet. Now we have reached Spoken Falls where the crowd parted going to the four winds—Some to Whitman Co. others to Idaho and the remainder to Tacoma and Oregon. Just before we reached our destination we felt bereft of hope and reprobate, not knowing where to land nor where to get out. So on Friday morning the 22nd of March, we landed in Tacoma City. There we felt like a bird in a cage; but finding some Watauga friends Messrs Roby and Grauville Hagaman who knew the place, took us to their homes where we were cared for. Our next object was to find employment which was hard to do. Tacoma is a business working place, but hundreds of people without employment. Young men, let me tell you what Mr. Bryan said in Boone before I started He said: "You that have fathers and mothers and good homes had better stay with

them." Now I realize it. My dear friends in Watauga Co., don't think the West a paradise, because hundreds of people brake themselves up by going West. My advice to all is to stay where they are prosperous and happy.

A. M. Mast.

A FAMILY ROASTED.

The *Franklin Press* contains an account of a most horrible occurrence near Clayton last week. The house of Mr. W. P. Wood was burned, and the charred remains of his entire family, consisting of a wife and 4 children, were found next morning in the ruins. The house was a pole cabin lined with dry wood, and the door was the only opening. The door must have been locked. The four children were burned in their beds. The mother had evidently arisen and tried to escape. Mr Wood was not at home. The discovery was made by a mail carrier. Two families lived within 300 yds. and 5 or 6 wagons camped within the same distance, but it was not till an hour before day, after all was over, that the holocaust was discovered.

THE RACE QUESTION.

[From The Nation.]

Another serious outbreak of race prejudice is reported from Ohio. New Richmond a town of 3,000 inhabitants in Clermont County, has about 700 white school-children to 300 black. After the repeal of the "black laws" two years ago, and the consequent throwing open of the public schools of the State to children of both races on equal terms, the negroes of New Richmond were persuaded to have their children kept in separate rooms, and thus virtually allow the old line of distinction to be maintained. But one negro, Jas. Ringold, decided to insist upon his rights, and sent his children into a room occupied by whites. The little negroes were abused and made miserable in every way, and finally Ringold appealed to the courts to protect him and them, suing the Superintendent of Schools and thirteen prominent citizens for 5,000 damages. On Thursday last the Circuit Court decided in his favor, giving him one cent and costs. This showed the negroes generally that they could legally send their children into the rooms occupied by white children, and they did so on Friday. Great excitement resulted, and so much disgust was expressed that on Saturday the School Board closed the school for the remaining 3 months of the school year, as the only way out of difficulty. The situation is thus described in a dispatch to the *Times* of March 31:

This has been one of the most exciting Sundays this place ever has witnessed. The streets have been crowded all day. All other topics were forgotten. Ministers counselled

forbearance, and wise heads attempted to calm the impetuous. Each side professes to fear violence from the other. All the teachers will sue for their salaries for the remainder of the term, and costly litigation, if nothing else, is sure to follow. There is a prospect that a madamus will be asked for in the morning to compel the School B'd to re-open the schools."

These outbreaks of race prejudice in Ohio (for the New Richmond incident is only the latest in a long series) may well be associated with the alarm now felt by the intelligent and well-to-do white citizens of Topeka, Kansas, lest their city shall be bankrupted by the votes of the poor and ignorant negroes who flocked thither a few yrs ago; and with the unanimous protest of the whole Republican press last winter against the proposed admission of New Mexico as a State, because of the ignorance of the white inhabitants of that Territory—ignorance not so dense or wide-spread as that which prevails among the negroes in the Southern States. All these incidents serve to illuminate the Southern problem, and they ought to show the most partisan the need of charity. Hereafter, when we hear of some abuse of a Southern negro, by a Southern white, let us recall how negro children have been treated by whites in more than one Ohio town; when we find Southern whites complaining that the unrestricted rule of the blacks would involve the community in financial ruin, let us think of Topeka's complaint; when are told by the Southern Democrats that the control of a Southern State by its majority of ignorant blacks would be intolerable, let us remember that the Republican party of the North refused to allow the majority of ignorant whites in New Mexico, a share in the government of the Union because such an idea was intolerable.

The "EXODUS" of negroes from North Carolina is assuming large proportions. The most striking feature of the movement is the fact that most of the emigrants go to Arkansas, the State where the Clayton murder recently occurred, and where, according to Republican organs, the negroes are allowed the enjoyment of no rights. This would seem to indicate that the average negro does not care much for the reputation of a State or the opinion of a Republican organ. The simple truth about the "exodus" is, that it is a melancholy illustration of the credulity of the race, most of the misguided people who are leaving North Carolina having swallowed all the stories of the movement about Arkansas being a land flowing with milk and honey.

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