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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

For the Democrat:

Mr. Harrison has allowed himself to be beguiled by the soft speaking of office-seekers into believing that he might again be the candidate of his party in 1892. This is daily becoming more apparent and accounts for many seemingly queer appointments. His idea is to appoint only Harrison men, and to carry it out, he has already offended nearly every leading man in his party. It is only a few days since he refused to appoint a relative of Secretary Blaine postmaster of a Pennsylvania town, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Blaine had personally asked that the appointment be made. This bit of lunacy, for it can be called nothing else, on the part of Mr. Harrison, furnishes lots of fun for the politicians here. McGinty has more show of being nominated by the republicans in 1892 than Mr. Harrison has.

The democratic Congressional Campaign committee is now fully organized for business, and in a few days headquarters will be opened in this city and the machinery started in motion to capture the next House of Representatives. The following list of members of that committee was obtained by your correspondent from the chairman. It is absolutely correct, and is the first given to the press: Roswell P. Flower, of N. Y. Chairman; T. O. Towles, of Mo., Secretary; J. N. Norris, of Washington, D. C., Treasurer. Members: Oates, of Ala.; McRae, of Ark.; Clunie, Cal.; Grant, of Col.; Wilcox, of Conn.; Pennington, of Del.; Davidson, of Fla.; Carlton, of Ga.; Wike, of Ill.; McClellan, of Ind.; Hayes, of Iowa; McCreary, of Ky.; Blanchard, of La.; Putnam, of Maine; Compton, of Md.; Andrews, of Mas.; Whiting, of Mich.; Hitt, of Minn.; Hooker, of Miss.; Bland, of Mo.; Hauser, of Mon.; McShane, of Neb.; Cassidy, of Nevada; McKinney, of N. H.; Fowler, of N. J.; Bunn, of N. C.; Yoder, of Ohio; Maish, of Pa.; Lapam, of R. I.; Dibble, of S. C.; McMillan, of Tenn.; Kilgore, of Tex.; Smalley, of Vermont; Verble, of Vir.; Voorhees, of Washington; Wilson, of W. Va.; Barwig, of Wis.; Smith, of Arizona; Stevenson, of Idaho; Joseph, of New Mexico and Cain of Utah. No member of the committee has yet been selected for either of the Dakotas or for Oregon. The Senatorial members of the committee are Gorman, chairman; McPherson, Blackburn, Cockrill and Jones, of Arkansas.

The gag rules under which the present House will work were adopted by a strict party vote of 161 to 145.

If the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections decide the Montana cases, which were heard Saturday, on the law and the evidence, the democrats will soon have two more Senators. At any

rate it is hardly possible, in view of the poor showing made by the republican contestants that the majority will have the affrontery to report in favor of seating them. The report will be made this week.

Politics are to be shelved this week in the House, and the Worlds Fair question disposed of. The committee has reported two bills, one for holding the fair at New York, Chicago or St. Louis, and the other at Washington. Tomorrow's discussion is to be taken Friday or Saturday. The fight will be short but decidedly interesting, as all of the cities have lots of friends on the ground whooping things up.

The Blair educational bill is the foot-ball of the Senate. It was kicked aside last week to pass the bill establishing a Territorial government in Oklahoma, but will be up serenely this week as unfinished business. A vote may be reached on it this week, but it is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Harrison will have a somewhat delicate duty to perform if a bill which has passed the Senate shall get through the House. It appropriates \$2,500 to pay legal fees to the firm of Porter, Harrison and Fishback, a firm of which Mr. Harrison was a member. The question is, will he sign a bill appropriating money for his own benefit, or will he let it become a law without signing it? It's dollars to brass buttons that he don't veto it.

The republicans are not having smooth sailing in the preparation of a new tariff bill. They started out with the intention of reporting the bill to the House by the first of February, now they say they hope to have it ready by the first of March. The whole truth of the matter is, the tariff reform idea is spreading so rapidly that it is getting among the republicans, and unless the Ways and Means committee report very different bill from what Chairman McKinley started out to make, it will never be passed by the House. The new rules are pretty far reaching but they cannot accomplish everything as will be discovered before this session ends.

The regular annual convention of woman's right people opens here tomorrow.

Listen men and brethren. The pension office asks for a deficiency appropriation of \$21,500,000 to carry it up to the first of July.

Washington, Feb 19.

Far better than the harsh treatment of medicines which horribly gripe the patient and destroy the coating of the stomach. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure, by mild yet effective action, will cure. Sold at fifty cents a bottle.

Exposure to bad weather, getting wet, living in damp localities are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. As a preventive and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy, Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and kidney balm. \$1.00 per bottle.

## THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT.

There is no doubt of the growth of the South in population and in wealth as a whole. The productions of 1890 will far surpass the productions of 1880. The population will be several millions more, and the products will be in proportion. We are all concerned in this matter. Men of enterprise, capital and public spirit are not alone interested in this movement—in this progress that is so full of promise and encouragement. The advance has been mainly on certain lines. While farming has not paid as a whole; while the farmers themselves as a class, are not so well off as they were in 1880, or in 1870, the wealth of the South is far greater. Its development on certain line has been very astonishing, even stupendous. It has developed more rapidly than other sections, all things considered. The increase of its assessed value is placed at \$2,000,000. In 1880 the number of national banks was 226, while now, it is 470. The capital ten years ago was \$45,000,000; it is now estimated at \$76,000,000. Railroad mileage has gone up from 18,000 to 40,000 miles. In this fact lies the cause of much of the development.

In 1880, the product of coal was 6,000,000; in 1889 it is put at 20,000,000. Pig iron was 390,900 tons; now it is 1,500,000 tons. Saw mills and wood-working concerns were 5,000, now there are 14,000. The products of forests in 1880, were \$50,000,000. Guessed now to be more than double. Since 1880, it is said 20,000 manufacturing establishments have been started. The cotton mills in '80 were 160; in 1889, 350.

The forests and mines of the South constitute a chief source of wealth. The area of forests is immense, and the people are in a big hurry to dispose of them at a small price to others from abroad who will make the "big money" out of them. The timber is of much importance as to health, soil, temperature and the fine woods adapted to furniture, car building, house adornment &c. are numerous and in great quantities. The North has used up its soft pines and other woods and the South is the field to which it is directing its eyes with eagerness.

With all its advantages the South has been, is still, and will continue to be for decades to come "the hewer of wood and drawer of water" for the North. The North will manufacture all manner of vehicles and farm utensils—all manner of furniture and the hundreds of other articles used in our houses—all manner of clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, etc.—all manner of fire arms, machinery, etc., and sell them to the South.

So long as this continues the South will not be independent, self-supporting and progressive in the true sense.

The money Edison makes by his hundreds of inventions is in manufacturing them.

The money made by the men who buy the raw products of the South—its cotton, wool, woods iron, etc., is in manufacturing them and selling them to the South at ten, twenty or fifty times more than they paid.

The North cannot afford to molest, to persecute, to degrade, to destroy the South. It is its "goose that lays the golden egg." It cannot afford to permit hostile legislation to stop the whirl of machinery, the click of the miner's tool, the rush of the trains, the sound of the axe in the forest, or the cheery song of the husbandman as he drives his team afield. It will have to put the breaks on the infatuated, blind, false partisans who are plotting to ruin the South and to stir up internecine war.

The New York South says of the outlook:

The present aspect of the South is especially interesting to the capitalist and investor, and to the manufacturer on the outlook for a new and promising location. Nowhere are there greater opportunities for either. The new tracts opened, will in a year, by their development and the growth of towns, become immensely valuable, and the enterprises now started will be foremost in the field.

To the farmer, the South affords abundant opportunity, fine soil and a splendid climate. The mechanic will there find employment for his skill, and energetic, thrifty persons of all classes may settle on its territory with good hope of success. The South means all and more than the West ever did, for ambitious young men bent on carving out fortunes in a new country.

Farming alone does not prosper. The need of more wisdom here is apparent. A greater diversity of crops, more industry more economy less reliance upon others, better methods are just what are imperatively demanded. Then the Northern marplots and incendiaries should let the South alone, and the census of A. D. 1900, will show grand and more startling results than the present decade that will close in June next when the census of 1890 will be taken.—Wilmington Messenger.

## RUSSEL.

Hon. W. E. Russel, the gallant young Democrat who spoke so eloquently on Thursday, is a splendid representative of the class of men who now form the backbone of the Democratic party in the North and East. We have been told time and again that in the North the gentlemen were to be found in the Republican party, the rougher elements in the Democratic party. That may have been true in the past, but the young men of this generation are coming into

the Democratic party.

"We get two out of every three of the young men," said Mr. Russel while talking politics with a number of gentlemen at the Kimbal. The colleges educate them our way. They think, and the thinking men are Democrats. Our hardest forces to contend against are the old farmers, who live about a generation behind the rest of the world. They are the ones who are bound with prejudices, but the outlook grows brighter and brighter each year. In the last election we showed gains in almost every one of the country towns. The heaven is working.

It is a treat to hear Mr. Russel talk politics. It is one subject upon which he is most enthusiastic, and you who heard him speak can readily believe that when he is enthusiastic he talks well.—Atlanta Constitution.

## EDISON'S INVENTIONS.

"Do you know," asked a well posted man of a group of citizens today, "how many patents that man Edison, we are all talking about, has secured?" "A dozen, one man answered; ten or fifteen, answered another."

"Just 493," was the reply. "He has 131 patents in telegraphy alone. He has 180 patents in electric lights; 32 patents on telephones; 8 patents on electric railroads; 21 patents on the phonograph; 4 patents on ore milling and 73 miscellaneous patents. Besides all that, he has 300 applications for patents on all sorts of things now pending."

"It is significant," continued this citizen, "in view of the fact that Edison has located offices here to treat the gold ores of Mecklenburg, that he already has 4 patents for ore milling. It shows that he knows what he is about and has faith in his undertaking."

There is perhaps no living man so well posted on electric affairs as Mr. Edison. What he does not know about the world of electricity is not worth knowing. Talking in telephones, he says the longest distanced telephone is 750 miles, between Portland, Me. and Buffalo, N. Y. There are 170,000 miles of telephone wire in the United States, over which, 55,000 messages are sent daily, and there are 300,000 telephones in use. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons are employed in the United States in business solely depending on electricity.

There are 100,000 miles of submarine cable in use, enough to circle the world 4 times. There are in the United States, one million miles of telegraph wire. The largest electric light in the world is a two million candle power, at Houlsthom, Denmark.—Charlotte News.

Physicians prescribe Dr. J. H. McLean's tar wine lung balm, if it they find no trace of opium or morphia, while its efficacy in curing all throat or lung diseases is wonderful.

ANCIENT THEBES—Thebes, the ancient capital of upper Egypt, "the hundred gated city," in the province of the same name, flourished in its greatest might and glory in the time Rameses the Great, fourteen centuries before Christ. It is the 'No' of Scriptures; the passage in Jer., xlvi., 25, rendered the multitude of 'No' should be translated 'Ammon of No', or the seat or dwelling of the god Ammon. Several places, however, seem to be thus designated in Scripture. The ruins of Thebes are situated 300 miles S. S. E. of Cairo, in a valley formed by the Arabian and Libyan mountains. They occupy a space on both banks of the Nile of about ten miles in length and eight miles in breadth. The city was twenty seven or thirty miles in circumference. Its site is now occupied by several villages. Stephens says:

"The valley of the Nile was not large enough to contain it, and its extremities rested upon the bases of the mountains on either side. The whole of the great extent is more or less strewn with ruins, broken columns and avenues of sphynxes, colossal figures, obelisks, pyramids, gate-ways, porticos, blocks of polished granite, and stones of extraordinary magnitude, while above them, in all the nakedness of desolation, the colossal skeletons of giants' temples are standing in the unwatered sands, in solitude and silence. They are neither gray nor blackened; there is no lichen, no moss, no rank grass or mantling ivy to robe and conceal their deformities. Like the bones of man, they seem to whiten under the sun of the desert. The sand of Africa has been their most fearful enemy; blown upon them for more than three thousand years, it has buried the largest monuments, and in some instances almost entire temples.

The alluvial deposits of the Nile, however, as well as the drifting sands have had much to do with the burying of those mighty structures of the Egyptians.—Ez.

What is the matter with the South? We fear that a certain element among us is losing its self respect. Every time an outrage is committed anywhere between the Rio Grande and the Chesapeake there are a lot of fellows all over the South who hold up their hands in holy horror and exclaim: "What will the North think of this?" Our dear nervous friends, that is not the question. Crimes committed in the South are outrages on the South and not on the North. They are blows at our own laws and civilization and not at those of the North, which has enough to do to attend to its own criminals. Incendiaries of the Ingalls stripe are not worth your notice, and the broad-minded, patriotic element of the North, for whose opinion alone we care, will be more impressed by some earnest, dignified work, in ferreting out crime and bringing the perpetrators to justice than in any amount of protestation however eloquent and verbose.—Morganton Herald.