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State Librarian.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent For the Democrat:

The two main topics of Major McKinley in the speech before the House in which he opened the tariff debate was, first—the great and beneficent scheme of extending and liberalizing the draw sections of the law. The bill provides that the drawbacks paid by the government to the manufacturers of exported goods be ninety nine percent of the duties that exporters are obliged to pay foreign Custom-houses. Under the present law 90 per cent is paid. The result of this law is that the manufactures we are taxed to support sell their goods to foreigners at a price less the duty, that he charges American citizens. No sophistry can misconstrue this measure into anything but a direct bounty paid manufactures for selling goods in foreign markets.

Secondly: That the time had come when the American agricultural must sell his products in the markets of the world in competition with the low-priced labor of foreign countries. The only remedy or advice he offered the farmers, was to take great care of, and preserve the home market, for they would certainly be driven from the foreign ones.

He was followed by Mr. Mills who said that this was the first tariff bill that had ever come before the people with its mask torn off, like a highwayman demanding their purses. To check importation was to check exportation. No man could show how he could buy if we could not sell. When we refused the product of nations that refusal was an interdiction against our exports. Protection boiled down means more work and less result. What did the bill do for agriculture? It put sugar on the free list. Why wasn't sugar dealt with in the same way as was woolen, cotton and iron goods? Why not put a prohibitive tariff on coffee and develop the coffee industry? or on tea and develop the sassafras industry? Why did not the committee put a prohibitive duty on raw silk instead of dodging it and giving a bounty? On farmers products the tariff was laid to deceive. The bill increased the tariff on wheat 50 per cent. 90,000,000 bushels a year were exported, and last year there were imported 1946 bushels. The tariff was raised on corn and rye. Last year 2338 bushels of corn and 16 bushels of rye were imported. The republicans had to do more than this to deceive the farmers. They needed markets for their products. They were told that home market was best. But they knew that both, home and foreign markets were best.

Senator John F. Wilson, of Iowa, who is regarded as one of the best lawyers in the Senate has prepared for publication a long article concerning the recent "liquor package decision" of the Supreme Court, and the effect of that decision on the liquor traffic in the prohibition states. He says that the police powers of a state permit it to prohibit or regulate the sale, within its borders of intoxicating liquors in original packages was a violation of interstate commerce law the License system would also fail. The saloons in New York City would have liquors sent from Jersey City in packages, containing from a drink to a gallon, and avoid paying any license. He does not approve a common suggestion that congress give the states permission to make laws prohibiting and regulating the liquor traffic, as he thinks that right should not be questioned, but suggests that a bill entitled "a bill to protect the states in the exercise of their police powers," already on the calendar of the Senate, will grant the permission suggested by the Supreme Court to the States for the effective enforcement of their liquor laws.

A Special law recently enacted prohibits the arrest of any deserter from the army within two years after the time of his enlistment would have expired. Senator Plumb has been endeavoring to have amnesty extended to all deserters through a Presidential proclamation. He failed in this but through his efforts an amendment has been made to the army appropriation bill prohibiting the use of any portion of the annual allowance for the capture of any man who deserted prior to January 1st, 1885.

Senator Gorman has introduced an amendment to the interstate commerce law providing that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company operating a line extending into an adjoining country, to transport either passengers or freight between the two countries without a license granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission to have jurisdiction to investigate any violation of the interstate commerce law by such Company as if it operated wholly within the United States, and to have power to suspend the company's license.

Mr. Hill has introduced a bill in the House granting a pension of \$50 per month to the mother of Chas. S. Parnell. He explained that the pension was asked, not for the reason that she was the mother of Mr. Parnell, but as the daughter of Admiral Stewart.

The bill classifying worsted goods as woolen cloths has passed both Houses of Congress.—Washington, May 12 1890.

Frequently accidents occur in the household which cause burns, cuts, sprains and bruises, for use in such cases Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment has for many years been the constant favorite of the family remedy.

LEE'S MONUMENT.

Sunday after-noon the statue of Lee arrived here from New York.

Two flat cars were covered with the four great boxes containing the horse and rider, and were side-tracked on Broad street near Graham.

That after-noon and all of yesterday they were the objects of attraction for thousands.

The head is about the size of a half barrel. The bronze is as dark as that of Washington's statue on Capitol Square, which, however, was as bright as cent just from the mint when it reached here and was raised upon the pedestal.

Mercie had his work cast in darker metal.

Peering through the opening in the case which contains that portion of the rider from the saddle up, you wonder if Mercie has made a likeness of Lee. You see before you a Titanic head. You would have to look at it through the big end of a telescope to get the normal size. That done, doubtless you would be well satisfied, for in the sculpture of this character you must not insist upon photographic exactness. The face will be sixty feet above the level of the ground in Lee circle. At that distance from you you will see Mercie's work the dignified, calm and courageous commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It is the General, not college president, that Mercie has made. The lines the masterful tracings which show our hero in his prime, not as he was at Appomattox; not as he was in his last days in Lexington.

He was handsome as a youth; he was better looking still when he was in the old army; but the perfection of his manly beauty was reached in the Confederate service. Then he was at the apex of his mental and physical power.

So Mercie has endeavored to picture him.

In a colossal head like this you do not expect to see an expression like that in a fine oil painting; but you rightly demand the well recognized lineaments—the large shapely head, the broad and high forehead, the prominent nose and the mouth and chin, indicative of character. The head is bare of hat, but true to life, covered with abundant locks of hair. The shoulders are square and shapely, the breast well developed, and the General wears the regulation coat of his rank, one lapel of which is just a little awry (intentionally so) to break the stiffness and painful preciseness of the lines.

In truth the bust seems to be Lee as the Army of Northern Virginia knew him; Lee as he was when he took command of the army before Richmond, as he was when the soldiers pulled him to the rear when he would have lead them in the charge in the Wilderness; as he was when, after the battle

of Gettysburg, he took all the blame upon himself; as he was when at Cold Harbor, he dealt Grant a fearful blow; as he was even in April, 1865, when he rode out of the lines and met Grant and signed the terms of capitulation—Lee an erect figure, moral, mental and physical; a model soldier and man, a hero whose fame will forever gild our history pages.

"The sword of Lee" hangs in the small box with his body and his eyes seemed to rest upon it.

It is a prodigious weapon. Not even such a giant as the Revolutionary patriot, Peter Francisco, would be able to wield it even if he could withdraw it from the scabbard, which he couldn't.

No, sword and scabbard are one piece of bronze.

The rings with which it will be affixed to the General's belt are, however, not cast but wrought.

In another box—the box of boxes for size—is the horse's (legless and tailless) body. Lee's legs are a part of this piece. In another is the plinth or bronze platform upon which the horse will stand. In the fourth box are the legs of the horse.

When Mr. Burgwyn comes to join these several parts the plinth will first be put in place; upon this the horse's legs will be fastened; upon the legs the body will go; to the body the tail will be joined, and then the body of Lee will be riveted in the saddle.

This done it will but remain for the sword to be attached to the belt, and we will have Lee as represented in Mercie's sculpture.

The work of unloading the statue was begun yesterday. The chief labor is to get the big box (horse's body) from the flat car to the immense wagon that has been drawn up alongside it.

The tires on this wagon's wheels are six inches wide and much over an inch thick and the spokes, hubs, axles and frame-work correspond in massiveness.

The next most difficult to handle is the box in which is the great bronze platform to cover the top of the monument.

The other two boxes will be easily managed.—Richmond Dispatch.

Will need the "Cussing" Members.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has defeated the aspirations of a republican in Pennsylvania because he "cusses." The Postmaster general ought to bear in mind that this national administration has done more for the cause of "cussing" than any in our history, and he should be indulgent. Mr. Harrison will be in sore need of the "cussing" members of his party about two years from now, and would do well to cultivate them a little.—[North State (Rep.)]

If your kidneys are inactive, you will feel and look wretched, even in the most cheerful society, melancholy on the jolliest occasions. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will set you right again. \$1.00 per bottle.

Northern Capital Will Suffer.

Judge Cothran, Congressman from the third South Carolina district, has written an able letter for the benefit of his constituents and the country in general. In this he warns the people of the South that they must be prepared to fight the proposed Federal election law introduced by Senator Hoar, the object of which is to put the election machinery at the South in the hands of the republican party. He says that if that bill becomes a law the contest of 1876 will have to be fought over again and that the white people of the South will need to present an undivided front in order to thwart the schemes of their adversaries.

This puts the situation in a nutshell. Congressman Cothran might have added that the North will suffer this time as it did not suffer in those terrible reconstruction days of Radical orgies and wholesale theft. Then the North lost nothing monetarily. Now the North has over five hundred million dollars invested in the South, and, doubtless, one billion dollars is nearer the mark. These investments are being added to daily. At the time reconstruction in the South was at its worst and most successful, property in Memphis, Miss., valued at \$40,000, and which to-day is worth \$48,000, sold for \$2,700. Property in Georgia worth \$19,000, and which to-day cannot be bought for \$27,000 sold for \$1,670. So it is a fact, too, that in the present investment in Southern values the money of many widows and orphans of Federal soldiers has been placed. This must be lost in the reign of devilry which will ensue if the plans of Reed and Harrison, Quay, Dudley and Clarkson are fully carried out. Let the North be warned in time. Let Northern Congressmen think before they vote at the behest of men who are tampering with the vital interests of the entire country.—Richmond State.

The State Librarian asks us to call the attention of the press to the fact that the Roll of Honor of North Carolina soldiers, in which is inscribed the names of all the Confederate soldiers from this State, is deposited in the State library, and there is a blank space opposite each name for the insertion of the date of death.

If the newspapers in noting the death of any old soldier will mention the company and regiment of which he was a member, Mr. Birdsong, the Librarian, will note the date of death in the proper place, and thus the record will be kept as perfect as possible. The press of the State will kindly bear this in mind.—News and Observer.

Old people suffer much from disorders of the urinary organs, and are always gratified at the wonderful effects of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm in banishing their troubles. \$1 per bottle.

Petrified Catholic Priest.

While breaking new ground for a farm on the left bank of the Arkansas, half a mile from Booneville, the laborers exhumed on the 6th, the petrified body of a man, clothed in the habit of a Roman Catholic priest. The dress shoes and hose had also become stone, and the figure might have passed for a cunning handiwork of some great master of sculpture. The two hands were clasped about in ivory crucifix, which hung from a rosary suspended about the neck, while the head of an arrow still protruding from the breast told the story of how the worthy father met his death, and the body, so plain to be seen, that the body was hastily buried without coffin, and grave unmarked by the smallest token showed that he and his brethren or some faithful friend were fleeing from the Indians when he was killed.

The petrified body was removed to the Church of the Annunciation, where it is now being visited by crowds from all over the country and whence it will shortly be given Christian burial in consecrated grounds by the priest here. The face is that of a young man of refined and intellectual features, and the hands and feet are of elegant proportions. Those who profess to know, declare that his shoes are of a fashion worn in the latter part of the seventeenth century, at which time, as is well known, devoted Spanish missionaries visited this country for the purpose of converting the Indians.—Philadelphia Times.

A Mecklenburg Lady Stricken Stone Blind in a Moment.

Mrs. Margaret Miller, an estimable lady of Steel Creek township, this county, was sadly and peculiarly afflicted a few days ago. She was stricken stone blind without a moment's warning. Mrs. Miller was sitting in her room sewing when there was a sudden change in her sight. It was as if she had quickly closed one eye. She realized that she had gone blind in one eye and throwing her sewing down, jumped to her feet and started for the room door, but she had not taken more than three steps before the other eye was stricken blind. Her blindness was total and she stood still in her steps and called for help. Members of her household led her to a seat into which she dropped with the first feelings of utter despair, realizing her terrible condition. So complete is her blindness that she can be led from a darkened room into the brightest sunshine and never know the difference. She realized not the slightest touch of pain when her eyesight went out. This sudden loss of her sight is believed to have been due to paralysis of the optic nerves. Instances of this kind are on record.—Charlotte News.

If you spit up phlegm, and are troubled with a hacking cough, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm.