

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 2 BOONE WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1890. NO. 47.

LINVILLE.

A place planned and developed AS

A GREAT RESORT.

Situated in the Mountains of WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A region NOTED for healthfulness and beauty of scenery.

AN ELEVATION OF 2,500 FEET.

With Cool, Invigorating Climate.

It is being laid out with taste and skill, with well graded roads and

EXTENSIVE

FOREST PARKS.

A desirable place for fine residences and

HEALTHFUL HOMES.

A Good opportunity for profitable investments.

For illustrated pamphlet address

LINVILLE IMPROVEMENT Co.,

LINVILLE, MITCHELL Co., N. C.

5-20-6 mo.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

For the Democrat

The burden of the statesman's labors the past week have been, silver in the Senate and tariff in the House, and I think some photographic interviews of members of the popular branch of Congress during the struggle over the latter issue would prove very interesting. I think some photographic interviews of members of the popular branch of Congress during the struggle over the latter issue would prove very interesting. I think some photographic interviews of members of the popular branch of Congress during the struggle over the latter issue would prove very interesting.

In the Senate the silver bill has attracted much attention and a few of the republican Senators notably Stewart of Nevada, whose long silvery beard and great height make a rather picturesque personality, said some very plain words by way of reminding the party in power of its violated pledges of monetary reform. The silver statesman even went so

far as to praise the demagogue in a cautious way for its fidelity to fiscal reform. The fate of the silver bill in the Senate is a matter of speculation, but its defeat is probably in my opinion.

Singularly enough Senator Carlisle passed over to the Senate almost at the same moment when the tariff bill does, and his new colleagues in admiration of his great services and of his prominent abilities have waived formality and placed the Kentucky statesman upon a finance committee as the successor of his lamented predecessor. This is the second time I believe that any man has been so honored in that respect. It is thought that Mr. Carlisle will spring from the House to the Senate a full-fledged leader and so recognized by both parties.

I heard quite a sharp passage between Senators Blair and Hiseock while the discussion of naval affairs was progressing and both of these usually cold-blooded men became somewhat excited. The former as usual spoke like a crank, and the latter rather surprisingly spoke on the demoralizing effect that navy yard appointments had on both political parties.

The river and harbor bill was under consideration in the House a day or so since and Mr Henderson of Illinois chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors said the appropriation was nineteen millions dollars less than the estimates, and stated that he believed that no money which went out of the Treasury was so much in the interest of the people.

Speaker Reed the chief bulldozer of the republican party has added to his partisan laurels by consenting to the decapitation of two more democratic congressmen Venables of Virginia, and Elliott of South Carolina and the substitution of two colored brethren one of whom, Langston is a creditable type of his race. This action gives three colored members of the House. But there is one thing that even the despotic intolerant of the Speaker was unequal to and that is, the seating of the pestiferous demagogue Chalmers, of Miss. That was the unkindness cut of all to the little renegade whom the republicans named the butcher of Fort Pillow, a few years ago, but who is now supposed to be in full accord with that party.

There are two contests yet to settle and the committee have recommended the unseating of the two democrats. One of these unfortunate gentlemen is, Gen. Charles E. Hooker, of Miss., who has won much distinction during his three terms in the House.

There have been a greater number of changes in the present House by death, resignation and unseating than in any Congress since the Civil war, for past and prospective, the total reaches 23. The conference on the vexed question, of pension legisla-

tion, have nearly reached an agreement upon the difference of opinion that prevails on the Morrill bill.

The resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Conaday gives the politicians of the dominant party in the Senate food for thought as well as action as there has been a lively scramble for vacancy. There is reason to believe that this so called resignation is not voluntary as the subject still has for some time been the victim of some dark, in regard to alleged irregular methods in disbursing Senate-funds. Then, there was a suit against Conaday by Osborne, and others, for misappropriation of money invested in private enterprises. Washington, D. C. May 26.

PARENTAL GLOOM.

Boys and girls are often spoiled by parental gloom. The father never unbinds. The mother's rheumatism hurts so she does not see how little Maggie can ever laugh. English curiosity is denounced as impertinence. The pastor is a puritanism, and everything in everlasting order. Balls and tops in that house are a nuisance, and the pup that the boy is expected to polish is geometry, a little sweetened with the chalk of black-boards. For cheerful reading, the father would recommend "Young's Night Thought" and Hervey's "Meditations Among the Tombs." At the first chance, the boy will break loose. With one grand leap he will clear the catechism. He will burst away into all riotous living. He will be so glad to get out of Egypt that he will jump into the Red sea. The hardest colts to catch are those that have a long while been locked up. Restraints are necessary, but there must be some outlet. Too high a dam will overflow all the meadows.—*Talmage.*

HOOSIERS GET A SPAKE UP.

Earl's Quake Disturbance Felt at Indianapolis.

An earthquake shock was felt here early yesterday. Fifteen occupants of a frame building at the Vidallo transfer yards experienced a personal shock accompanied by shaking of the building, and a sound like the rushing of a volume of water beneath the building. The shock was followed by a second, and others until one distinct shocks had been felt. A peculiar feature of the disturbance was its being heard by yardmen some distance away from the building, who also thought they could discern a sound like the rushing of water.—*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.

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

Boston, N. C., May 25th, 1890.

For the Democrat.

As the Farmers' Alliance is being discussed by your correspondents on both sides I want to say a little on that subject if you will allow me space in your paper, but not in reply to the stuff written by "Blue Mail" in your issue of the 19th inst., as I consider his opinion unworthy of notice by anyone, but will say that I am glad that the reality of an one's religion is to be judged by one of his sadly prejudiced mind, and excellent mental capacity had that hereminds me of the little dog that tried to bite General Lee's army.

Our merchants all seem to regard this organization as a natural enemy, as the particular foe to their interests, and to think its main object is to break down their business, and if there is an Alliance meeting in town, they put on a martyred look as if surrounded by enemies and they characterize as unjust, and some as "robbery," the efforts of the people to make terms with them, and get their merchandise as low as possible, and their unwillingness to pay only a fair and reasonable profit on the goods they buy.

Now, let me tell them, that this is a matter of little importance to us, as we can get goods on the cooperative plan, through our business agents as low by the single article as any of them can buy at wholesale but are willing to pay a fair per cent on them if we could get them that way.

The reason that we are endeavoring to get lower goods is not enmity, nor a desire to give our citizens who are merchants, for they are mostly gentlemen, whom we like, and respect, and they have perhaps favored us often in the past which we appreciate, although we generally pay them well for so doing; but the fact is, that while we always have to pay in addition to the first cost of the goods, charges for transportation, insurance, interest on capital invested, and salaries of salesmen to sell us the goods and then the retailers profit for handling, which is all right and just provided it is reasonable. Then if we take some of our products to sell, we ought to have all the necessary cost of production in the cost of labor performed, interest on the money invested in the land on which the crop is made, and in farming tools, work stock, and cost of keeping it, cost of taking it to market, and then we should have a per cent added to this, as our profit or we are not making anything at all; but often we do not get even cost of producing, and putting on the market. So the reason that we are not willing to go on, giving for what we buy all that is asked for it, and taking whatever is offered for what we sell, is that we simply cannot afford to do it.

Now do not understand

that we are blessing the merchants, altogether for the low prices of our products, for often they are willing to give us that they can make out of it. But the farmers are beginning to realize that they must improve their system of farming, so as to lower the cost of production, and if they have to take a low price, must of necessity, buy as low as possible, or run into the inevitable result.

This state of affairs is not so apparent here as in places where farming is carried on largely. We do not see it here as they do in the West, and some places South, where the farmer is virtually dependent on, and at the mercy of the merchant and the speculators on his products.

But what we can make here costs every cent we can get for it generally speaking, and it is our privilege to get all the good of it we can. If a man works a day for one dollar it is his duty to his family to get all he can for it, but if he buys goods with it and has to pay twenty-five per cent as the dealer's profit he nearly gives away one fourth of it without equal value in return.

If we made our money as the lawyer and doctor does, not by the work done, but by charging big prices for what we get to do, or were realizing huge profits in our business as the rail-road men or the bankers, or manufacturers and others I could name, it would be right, but as we know how it comes, are we to blame for trying to get all the goods possible of what we make?

But the merchant says he cannot keep up his business, and does not make much the way it is. Well I think there is too many merchants for the general good anyway; their business does not add materially to the wealth of the community, because what they make is made off their neighbors, without additional value returned. So if they cannot all keep up and give us lower goods, let them put their capital into something that will pay them a good profit, and also benefit the country at large. Let's have a woolen factory and manufacture our wool at home. Let's make our wagons, huggies, plows and tools of all kinds, and furniture at home, and save thousands of dollars paid to the railroads for bringing such things to us from the North, and keep the money with us.

Let us have hotels built for all the visitors who can be induced to visit us in the summer and winter, and leave nothing undone to attract them to our country.

Such investments would, no doubt pay well, and give employment to all who would work, and a market for the products of the farm. If you cannot do anything combine farm joint stock companies, and start up something of this kind and

give lower prices and the advantage of larger sales at small profits.

Of course we would not presume to dictate to anyone what to do, but only suggest what we think would be best for all of us. The are aware that their merchants are not all getting rich, or living so extravagantly either, and we are not able to help them to do so.

But there are other more vital considerations that are driving the farmers and working class, to see the necessity, of uniting to protect their interests. They see rich land companies in possession of millions of acres of farming lands for speculative purposes. They see the products of their farms selling lower and lower every year, and the markets controlled by unscrupulous speculators, at the expense of the consumer, and themselves.

They see the drift of legislation to be in favor of monopolies, and combines of capital, and that thriving and profitable interests that are rich and powerful and protected at the expense of the masses of the people.

They see a general tendency to accumulation of the wealth of the country in the hands of the few, and they see money used to sway legislation, corrupt government officials, and carry elections. They send men to the legislative halls to take care of their interests and see them corrupted by this money power, and their influence turned against them.

They see all this and think it time to lay aside prejudice and partisanship, and unite for the good of the vast majority, the love and sinew of the good, and demand such measures as will benefit, and encourage the man who makes his living by honest labor, the farmer who feeds the world, and at the same time injure no other legislative occupation.

We believe that the Farmers' Alliance is hastening the obliteration of the bitter hate, and sectionalism, which has for twenty-five years been the curse of the nation. We see that old soldiers who wore the blue, and he who wore the gray meeting us brothers; no hate, no partisanship, all actuated by a love for the whole country, and one common interest to unite for the future and forget the past.

Now Mr. Editor, I have given some of the reasons for the farmers going into this organization; not to break down anyone else, but simply to take care of themselves. I would like to see the man who blames them for that. Surely no one can, except those who have considered him as their legitimate prey, to fleece as they pleased. We expect them to kick, and shall not try to prevent it.

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