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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1890.

NO. 1

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EWART ON THE NEGRO.

Congressman Ewart, of the 6th N. C. district, made a speech in the House of Representatives, the other day against the Federal election bill and spoke as follows on the negro question. Mr. Ewart is a staunch republican.

It is getting more and more difficult every year for the republican party to control him. Thousands, as I have stated openly, vote the democratic ticket. Thousands do not manifest interest enough in an election to go to the polls. He is growing skeptical about certain pledges and promises which have been made and broken by the political organization to which for so many years he has shown his loyalty. Widespread dissatisfaction exists among the colored voters of the South to-day. There never was a proposition as dear to the negro heart as the Blair educational bill. The negro knows the power of education. He looked eagerly to the great Republican party to redeem in honor and good faith the pledge it had made in its platform at Chicago to extend national aid to the common school system of the country.

When the news was flashed over the wires that the republican party had won a great victory, that both the executive and legislative branches of the Government were in our hands, a mighty shout went up from the republican

hosts of the South. Knowing that the republican Senate had three times passed the educational bill; knowing that with a republican majority in the House, its passage, unless obstructed by the Speaker, was a foregone conclusion, and fully realizing that the same great necessities existed to-day for the passage of the measure, as existed ten years ago, the republicans of the South confidently looked forward to the speedy redemption of the party's pledge.

Warned by the treatment given by Carlisle in the Fiftieth Congress, Southern republicans by their votes placed in the chair a Speaker, for whom the assurance was positively given that there would be no such arbitrary and despotic treatment of the measure as had been given to it by Speaker Carlisle in the Fiftieth Congress. But the pledge so solemnly made in the Chicago platform, has been wantonly and cruelly falsified. A republican Senate has deliberately killed the educational bill. It was a blow that went straight to the negro heart, and will not soon be forgotten nor forgiven. It was as cowardly an abandonment of principles as a great party was ever guilty of! The failure to pass that bill has caused wide dissatisfaction among the colored voters of the South.

Speaking for my own State, I can safely say that if the election was to take place tomorrow not three-tenths of the colored voters in the State would be cast for the nominee of the republican party.

As to his political rights, speaking for my own State, I unhesitatingly assert that no republican in the State, black or white, is prevented from casting his vote. The elections are absolutely fair. [Applause.] Here and there, as is the case in perhaps any State in the Union, local returning boards assume to throw out certain precincts for alleged irregularities, and in that way often wrongs are done. Representatives from other States can speak for their own sections; I only speak positively for my own. It has been alleged that grave frauds were perpetrated in the Second district, and yet it is a fact that the United States courts in that district have just adjourned without finding a single bill of indictment. It is proper that I should state that both the judge and district attorney are republicans. In other States in the South the negro votes are suppressed under the forms of law, and in other sections still there is violence and stealing of ballot boxes."

The most delicate constitution can safely use Dr. J. H. McLean's rare lung balm. It is a sure remedy for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung diseases.

Life will acquire new zest, and cheerfulness return, if you will impel your liver and kidneys to the performance of their functions. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney balm will stimulate them to healthful action. \$1.00 per bottle.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Two hundred million dollars a year for pensions. That much as a reward for whipping us and they make us pay a third of it and don't give a dollar back nor say thank you. Since the war the South has paid over three hundred million of that pension money and her part will be sixty-six million a year from now on without end. When will this thing stop. Is it a fact that northern pensioners will never die? One year ago there were 489 thousand and now 525 thousand. They "get more thicker and denser" as Cade says. There are over 400 thousand invalid soldiers who have survived the last war. They must be a sickly set, or else our boys hurt them mighty bad. I thought that in twenty-five years most of them would either die or get well, but they are the outlivingest soldier I ever heard of. The strangest thing about it is, that while the number of the men increase so does the number of widows. How is that? Nobody dies, and yet there are 110 thousand widows on the roll. Eight thousand more widows than there were a year ago. Must be grass widows I reckon! Nine million dollars were paid out in Illinois last year, and it will be doubled under the late big steel. No wonder the North is rich. No wonder they have millions lying idle in the banks. No wonder they are coming down here to invest it, and no wonder our people are poor and hard run. That two hundred million will be annually distributed among forty millions of people, and that is five dollars apiece to every man and woman and child. * * * We haven't got hardly anybody to pension. Our veterans either die or get well, and there were only a little over half a million, all told, from beginning to the end of the war. Our Northern brethren had nearly three millions—about five soldiers to every one of ours. It is astonishing how bad we did hurt them for they have now got about as many invalids on the rolls as we had soldiers. Every rebel must have made one yankeesick besides what he killed in battle. If I was a yankee I would never brag any more. I'd be ashamed. Two hundred millions a year, oh my country!

But I don't see how the government can pay that much. Where is the money to come from? Talk about free sugar or free anything else. The plain truth is, the policy of the party is, to have no surplus in the treasury then they will be obliged to have a protective tariff, a high tariff that will satisfy the northern manufacturers and the wool growers. The pensions are to catch the votes of the common people and the protective tariff to catch the manufacturers, and they will control their workmen. What is the use of any more

huss about the tariff? It will now take six hundred millions to run the government, and all that except the tax on whiskey and tobacco will have to come through the tariff. We are all in for it and it looks like we can't help it. The Alliance can't do anything for all the Northern alliances are howling for the pension money.

Sometimes I think it would be best for the southern democracy to cut loose from the whole concern and throw up the sponge and tell the Republicans to take the government and run it. May be if they had all the power and all the offices they would be satisfied and would let us and the negro alone. Maybe they would. One thing we can do if we will—we can buy less of their goods and make more of our own, and keep our money at home, and then they will have to pay their own pensions, bounties and grab-bags."

But I reckon we will have to run with the machine awhile longer. If the southern democracy don't save the country it will not be saved. The southern democracy must be kept alive for its own sake—for its past record—for its southern tone and spirit and its preservation of southern manhood.

BILL ARP.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

"Without economy no man succeeds even if he should be placed in circumstances where there are large gains. His gains would not be lasting, for he would not be prepared to withstand reverses, which are likely to come to anyone. A man must be ready for setbacks. I see striking illustrations in Wall street of the lack of foresight in men. Great displays are made, and when the course of speculation changes to an adverse direction the money that is needed to tide the speculators over, the trouble has been dissipated. It is the careful, prudent way that makes a man master of the situation—the controller instead of the follower. This is true not only in business, but also in politics, religion and every occupation in life.

A man should make it a point to save. What percentage of his salary or income he should put aside it is difficult to say. That should be governed by circumstances. Men's surroundings are different, and a rule that one could follow, another could not. Judgement must be exercised in saving as well as in spending. It is safe to advise a young man to save all he can, and he will find that the saving of his first hundred dollars will teach him to save the second, and so on, until he has laid the foundation of a fortune that may by good management be made a large one. A man's health has much to do with his success in life, and it behooves him to look well after his bodily condition. Bad health will deprive him of energy, which he must use to achieve success. The young

man must work on a salary until he is able to comprehend the value of money, and also the source of supply and the ease with which it may be dissipated. He must read books and newspapers, to keep posted on the topics of the day and the course of human events. It would be well for him to attend debating societies to qualify himself to stand on his two feet and express himself in an intelligent manner. Learning acquired by a young man in his own room after his labors of the day are over is hard gained, and for that reason more lasting than the education acquired in the great institutions of culture. This young man taught in a fashionable college is a houseplant, while the young man who cultivates himself is an out-door growth, and is better able to stand a severe drought or a severe storm, which all are subject to in the variations of life.

The question of choosing a business is a serious one. As a rule, a young man may adopt the calling for which he has a preference. If he has no particular choice it would be well for him to try different occupations until he finds one that suits him. I do not counsel changing about to gratify a spirit of uneasiness, for once a young man is installed in the business he is suited to, he ought to stick to it. I have known young men who entered employments reluctantly, and after a trial became fond of them. A young man must be determined to succeed. After all there is one great lever, and that is will-power. Without it very few men succeed.

The young man should start out in the world by the time he is twenty-one. If he is qualified to begin life for himself at an earlier age he should do it. I began as a clerk at twelve. At eighteen I was in business for myself and have kept my sign on ever since. I should say that the average boy could take a clerkship at the age of 16 or 18.

Intelligence is a prerequisite to success. One of the wealthiest men in America recently said that he considered intemperance the greatest cause of poverty. It is a great cause of poverty, but the lack of intelligence coupled with the lack of industry and economy is a greater cause. There is a wide difference in men. Some men have no more intelligence than a dumb animal, and it is with animals as men. Some are most human in their intelligence, and others are the merest brutes, with only instinct, and that of the lowest order, to direct them. The intelligence of horses and dogs is often astonishing.

Close application is necessary in every business. If I did not give personal and closest attention to my business, I could not hope to prosper. All are free and equal in this country, and every man can make himself what he will. He must direct his course in life. If he has the will power to adopt wise principles, success will come to him. —RUSSEL SAGE, in New York Herald.

Does wheat Ever Turn to Chess?

Many intelligent persons believe that growing wheat will, under favorable circumstances, change to chess. In proof of this they cite cases where before an unreasonable frost or storm was a promising growth of wheat could soon afterward be found only a gr. of chess. This is no proof of the transformation of wheat into chess. Wheat belongs to the genus Triticum; chess belongs to the Bromus. There is no more connection between, or dependence of one upon the other, than there is between the sheep and the goat, or between copper and iron. One of these latter is likely to change to the other as wheat is to chess. If wheat could turn to chess we would sometimes find in a field stalks having upon it both wheat and chessgrains, but no one has ever seen has ever seen such a monstrosity. The undersigned will pay a handsome reward for such a specimen. The reason why chess appears where wheat should be, is because either the ground was already stocked with chess seed or the farmer sowed chess as an impurity with his wheat seed. The season proving unfavorable to wheat, the chess, which is very hardy, got the upper hand and smothered the wheat. GERARD MCCARTHY.

The chess spoken of above is what we call cheat. What do our readers think of it?

"Economy does not mean to pinch and be stingy in order to grow rich in worldly possessions. It does not demand a denial of moderate luxuries and the pleasures of a comfortable existence, so that dollar upon dollar can be laid aside. That would be parsimony. One may practice the strictest economy, and yet have plenty and be liberal. Prudence and a judicious management of capital at hand, never making an expenditure recklessly, without reflection—that is what constitutes true economy. It is not so much the amount paid out, as for what purpose that sum, however small, has been spent. The great secret of success in practical economy lies in a careful consideration of petty expenses, and a distinction between what is essential and what is superfluous. The smaller item should not be undeserving of recognition."

ONE MILLION PROFIT.

A cablegram from London announces that the Okelonee swamp in Georgia and Florida has been sold to an English syndicate. Col. F. Cox, of this city and Gen. P. M. Young purchased the property, containing 1,500,000 acres, a short time ago for 26 cents an acre, and it was sold by them for \$1 an acre, a profit of more than a million of dollars. —Asheville Citizen.

The damp and decaying vegetation of regions newly cleared of timber, exposed to the rays of the sun, is a source of malarial fever. Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Cure, by mild and gentle action will radically cure. 50 cents a bottle.