

Watauga Democrat.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

For the Democrat

Representative Wheeler, of
Alabama, says the result of
the Force bill will be the elec-
tion of a solid democratic
delegation to the next House
from the Southern States.

The second military society
to be composed of veter-
ans of both armies of the
late war was organized here
last week. It is called "The
Military order of America"
and according to its consti-
tution "the purposes of the
order are to cherish the mem-
ories of camp, field and bivouac—
of heroic deeds—and
strengthen the bonds of re-
union, sympathy, valor, and
patriotism between those
who were enemies in war and
are friends in peace and their
descendants."

Raum still holds the fort,
but it is believed that Mr.
Harrison will force him to re-
sign as soon as the election
is over. If he does not he
will assume a heavy re-
sponsibility.

Capt. J. E. White, superin-
tendent of the sixth division,
Railway mail service, has
been appointed Superintendent
to succeed J. Lowrie
Bell, who succeeded Mr.
Clarkson as Second Assistant
Postmaster General.

A circular of instructions
as long as your arm regard-
ing the new lottery law has
been sent to Postmasters by
Mr. Wanamaker.

Senator Carlisle who has
remained here since the ad-
journment to assist his son,
who compiled the "Demo-
cratic Campaign text book,"
in putting the last touches
to that valuable book, the
issuing of which was delayed
so as to include the conclu-
sion of the long tariff fight,
will go to Kentucky this week
and it is probable that he
may make some speeches in
other states during the cam-
paign. The Text book is
now out, and the Democra-
tic Congressional committee
is prepared to fill orders for
them.

I have been making a quiet
investigation to learn what
the Congressional committee
is doing toward capturing
the next House, and I find
that Mr. Flower, the chair-
man, is in New York looking
after his own affairs, politi-
cal and otherwise, (mostly
the latter) and that the com-
mittee is making no pretense
of doing anything, except to
furnish all of the documents
asked for. It furnishes nei-
ther speakers, nor money to
pay the thousand and one
little incidentals of an active
campaign in those districts
where it is impossible to
raise it locally. If this poli-
cy is to be kept up nothing
short of a miraculous popu-
lar tidal wave can give the
democrats control of the
next House. Documents are
all very good in their place,
but with the election not a
month off it is good talkers
that are needed to meet the
arguments of the men sent in
swarms by the republican
committee into every doubt-
ful Congressional district to
blind the voters to the injury
inflicted upon them through
republican legislation. The
democratic party was never
so well equipped with good
texts to preach from as at
the present time, and the op-
portunity should not be lost
through lack of preachers.
If the National committee
will not furnish them let
the local committees see to it
that the fight is not lost by
not having the issues prop-
erly talked up to the voters.

Of course, in criticising the
Congressional committee, it
should be remembered that
they have no protected man-
ufacturers to draw upon for
unlimited cash as the repub-
lican committee has, and no
sensible person for a moment
expects that the democrats
could spend as much money
as the republicans, and it
would not be desirable if they
could—it is against the prin-
ciples of the democratic party
to carry elections by brib-
ery.

The legalized robbery of
the people known as the new
tariff law goes into effect to-
day, and history will put it
among the gloomy days of
the nation.

Mr. Harrison places great
reliance upon his soldier sup-
porters, and upon them he
is trustfully leaning for '92.
He left this morning for
Galesburgh, Illinois, where
his old brigade will hold a
reunion Wednesday, Thurs-
day and Friday he goes to
Ottumwa, Iowa, and Topoka,

Kansas, respectively to meet
more old soldiers. He will
return here next week.

The new battle ships are to
cost \$3,120,000 each. One
of them is to be built at San
Francisco and the other two
at Philadelphia.

The idea of calling an extra
session of Congress to pass
the Force bill has apparently
been abandoned, though of
course there is still a possi-
bility that it may be done.

NORTH CAROLINA.

While North Carolina has
not made much noise, and
there has not been anywhere
in her borders, a great boom
in the sense in which that
term is usually employed,
there has nevertheless been
very great progress through-
out the length and breadth
of the State. This business
revival and industrial prog-
ress has taken place within
two or three years, and is in-
creasing with a rapidity, and
assuming proportions which
would astonish even our own
people, if they could fully
grasp the situation and un-
derstand the facts. Not only
is this progress in the min-
ing and manufacturing indus-
tries, but, which is of
really more importance, in
the agriculture of the State.
Independent of the fact, that
the present year has been
one of extraordinary good
crops, there is marked im-
provement all along the line.
Better methods are being
adopted, a greater variety
of crops are being cultivated,
more attention is being given
to food supplies and the
expense of farming is being
reduced. There is no State
in the union in which the far-
mer is in a better condition
or has a brighter outlook be-
fore him, than in the good
old State of North Carolina.

Every day, new enterprises
are starting up, increased
capital being invested and
new fields for enterprise be-
ing disclosed. Railroads are
being projected and built in
all parts of the State and
new towns springing up on
every hand. Our people are
too conservative to rush
headlong into speculation.
All investments have been
made on a solid basis and
with an assurance of success.

But notwithstanding the
very satisfactory progress of
the past few years, we have
only started upon the race.
With resources of the climate
soil and minerals, superior
to all others, there is before
the State a future of mineral
growth and industrial pros-
perity, grand in its dimen-
sions and dazzling in its
splendor.

Nowhere in the union are
there better opportunities
for the investments of capi-
tal with the certainty of sat-
isfactory returns, than are
to be found in North Caroli-
na. With iron, coal, copper,
gold and other valuable min-
erals in almost every part
of the state; with magnificent
forests of the finest timber,
with the finest fish and oys-
ter resources in the world;
with a soil capable of pro-
ducing the most valuable
crops and a climate unsur-
passed, it is simply impossi-
ble that the results we have

indicated should not follow.
We do not speak in extrava-
gant terms, but in truth
and soberness. Let the peo-
ple of other less favored sec-
tions come and see for them-
selves. We earnestly court
an investigation of our vast
and varied resources, and
the multiplied opportunities
we offer for the profitable in-
vestment of capital.—Argo-
naut.

Frequently accidents occur in the
household which cause burns, cuts,
sprains and bruises, for such all
cases, Dr. J. N. McLean's Volcanic
Oil Liniment has for many years
been the constant favorite fami-
ly remedy.

Exposure to cold winds,
rain, bright light or malaria, may
bring on inflammation and sore-
ness of the eyes. Dr. J. N. Mc-
Lean's Strengthening Eye Salve
will subdue the inflammation,
cool and soothe the nerves, and
strengthen weak and failing eye
sight. 25 cents a box.

Sugar Grove, N. C.,
Oct. 13, 1890.

Editor Democrat:

There are two problems in
our history and politics for
the people of our United States
to settle at the ballot-box.
They are questions of such
vast importance, and fraught
with such vital results, that
our wisest statesmen have
not yet found a just and sat-
isfactory solution of them.
Those two questions are as
old as the constitution of our
government, and were the
bones of contention in the ad-
option and ratification of
the constitution of the Repub-
lic of the United States of
America. The quint-essence of
these two great evils are tax-
ation and the negro. Where,
when and how did they origi-
nate? It is well to start at
the beginning and trace these
twin evils, with their varied
historic results through the
period of our national exist-
ence. Why is the negro here
and who kidnapped him and
brought him here as a slave?
History tells us that it was
the cupidity of our Yankee
neighbors who went to Africa,
stole the negro; shipped him
North and finding him worth
less property sold him South.

What was the cause of the
revolution of the colonies in
1776?—taxation. England
attempted to lay an excise
tax on our fore-fathers by
what was known as the stamp
act, but our patriotic ances-
tors, whose hearts burned
with the love of liberty, re-
fused to be taxed without
their consent; or in other
words, without representa-
tion. Therefore they declar-
ed the thirteen colonies free
and independent States, and
involved themselves in a fear-
ful and bloody war of eight
years duration. But the war
worn and battle-scarred vet-
erans were victorious, and in-
dependence, freedom and lib-
erty were the fruits of their
victory. In the convention
to adopt and ratify the con-
stitution we find the vexed
question of slavery and taxa-
tion the bones of contention.
The North contended for a
protective system of taxa-
tion and the abolition of slav-
ery, while the South contended
for free-trade and the in-
stitution of slavery. This
contention was compromised by
giving the North a protec-

tive tariff and the South the
institution of slavery. While
these constitutional rights
were held sacred, peace, hap-
piness and prosperity was our
heritage. But soon, ah too
soon, our northern philan-
thropist's sympathy for the
poor negro (who their prede-
cessors put in bondage) be-
gan to howl abolition! aboli-
tion! and declared the eman-
cipation of slavery an ir-
repressible conflict, and our
once glorious constitution a
league with hell. These revo-
lutionary ideas so inflam-
ed and possessed the northern
mind that they trampled the
constitution under their feet;
disregarded constitutional
rights; harbored fugitive
slaves, and denied the South
the right to carry slaves into
the territories. These aggra-
vated digressions on consti-
tutional, state and personal
rights were persisted in, and
carried to that degree of usur-
pation and tyrannical oppres-
sion that forbearance ceased
to be a virtue, and our noble,
our grand, our wise and pa-
triotic statesmen, after exhaus-
ting every honorable means
and using every method to
maintain our rights, were
forced to the alternative of
submitting to wrongs and op-
pressions, beneath the digni-
ty of freemen, or withdraw
from the federal compact
which was so shamefully vio-
lated. Our people believing
the constitution guaranteed
the right to secede, they pre-
pared to withdraw from the
Federal Union and to form a
Southern Confederacy. But
the northern people said no,
and Abe. Lincoln called out
25,000 troops which inaugu-
rated the greatest war of the
ages. So we find that taxa-
tion caused the first and the
negro the late fratricidal civil
war. Never in the history of
the nations, did men battle
more heroically for their con-
stitutional rights than did
the brave boys of Dixie. Yet
after four long years of war,
the South was overpowered,
(not conquered) by overwhel-
ming numbers. Then came
the so called reconstruction,
and now, after 25 years of
so called peace, we find these
twin evils, taxation and the
negro the vexed and disturb-
ing elements in our politics.
The people of the North wag-
ed a dreadful war on the peo-
ple of the South; freed the ne-
gro and made him a citizen,
and still keeps their protec-
tive tariff, and to crown all
these wrongs and oppressions
on the South they propose to
pass a law that will be a
death blow to State's rights
and personal liberties. This
Lodge election bill is an in-
sult to freemen, and its ob-
ject is to degrade and dis-
grace the manhood of the
South by putting the negro
to rule the South, and keep
them (the Radicals) in power.

In conclusion I appeal to
the manhood, the honor, the
intelligence, the dignity, the
patriotism of the free white
men of the South, irrespective
of party, to rise up in the
might of their power and de-
cide whether this is a white
man's government and shall
be ruled and governed by

white men upon the princi-
ples of equal justice to all our
people; or shall it be a mon-
grel government. I appeal
to the Republicans of the
South, and especially those of
Watauga County, as good,
conscientious men, if you can
endorse the present adminis-
tration with all its failures,
false promises, its wasteful use
of the public money; its refu-
sal to pass the Blair educa-
tional bill; to repeal the In-
ternal revenue law and to
to modify and equalize the
tariff to a revenue base only,
and equally bear on the rich
and poor; to refuse to pass
the bill to allow the free and
unlimited coinage of silver
and make it a legal tender
for public and private usages;
and last, and worst of all
you are degraded, disgraced
by the proposed election bill.
I repeat, and ask you again
if you can endorse this ad-
ministration, and support a
party any longer that has
done, and is doing so much
to degrade and oppress the
white men of the South, for
know ye not that you must
bear and share all these evils
equally with the democrats
who are battling so manfully
and faithfully for our consti-
tutional rights? Is it not
time for us all as a common
brotherhood to lay aside party
prejudice, that perverts
our judgment, and calmly
and fairly consider which party
with their policy and prin-
ciples promotes and best
serves our interests. Then
go to the polls and vote for
the men we believe will de-
fend our rights. All alliance
men know, and must admit,
that the democrats in and
out of Congress, contend for
all the alliance demands at
the hands of legislation.

I leave it to all fair minded
men to say if all my state-
ments are not true according
to history and public records.
Yours in the bonds of peace
and friendship.

M. C. HARMAN.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned peti-
tioners do humbly pray that
you the honorable County
Commissioners grant us a
township by the name of
North Fork, and the voting
precinct to be at Thomas's
school house at or near the
center of said township.
Those of us who live in this
part of Cove Creek and Bald
Mountain townships have to
travel eight miles to cast
our votes, which is very fa-
tigueing to those who have
no horses to ride. We hope
that you will grant our re-
quest. The township we de-
sire is bounded as follows:
Beginning at the Ashe Coun-
ty line on top of Bald Moun-
tain running a west direction
to the top of the Elk Knob.
From thence in the same di-
rection to the top of the peak
at the State line; thence with
the state line to Ashe line at
John Wilson's. Thence with
said line to the beginning.

COVE CREEK TOWNSHIP.
Roby A. Thomas,
William Thomas,
Enoch South.
BALD MOUNTAIN TOWNSHIP.
Stephen South,
L. A. Wilson,
James South.

Tracy, Sep., 15, 1890.

Far better than the harsh
treatment of medicines which
horribly gripe the patient and
destroy the coating of the stom-
ach. Dr. J. N. McLean's pills
and fever cure by mild yet effec-
tive action will cure. Sold at 50
cents a bottle