

Watauga Democrat.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

For the Democrat

As usual the republican administration and party are sailing under false colors. It has been decided by the bosses to have Mr. Harrison issue a proclamation calling an extra session of Congress to meet after the elections next month, and fearing its effect upon the voters they do not dare to have the proclamation issued until it will be too late to call the attention of the people to what it means. It means that having control of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government the republicans have fully made up their minds to enact laws which will enable them to continue to control them, it means that, for the first time in the history of our Government, Congress is to meet in extra session for the sole purpose of perpetuating the power of a political party—the republican party; it means that the Force bill is to be passed and that the negro, backed by the United States Army, is to be put on top in the South, notwithstanding the remonstrances of thousands of northern business men who have invested their money in southern industries; it means that an unjust apportionment bill making it practically impossible for the democrats to elect a majority in either the House of

Representatives or the electoral college is to become a law; it means that hundreds of millions of dollars of the peoples money is to go into the pockets of a ring already formed in anticipation of the ship subsidy bill; it means that the U. S. Treasury is to be emptied into the pockets of the schemers, who have supplied the corruption fund used by Quay, Dudley, Clarkson & Co., to buy the election of Harrison and Morton and the republican majority in the present House of Representatives, by means of appropriations of one kind and another. And that is not all it means; it means if successful, the sounding of the death knell of the republic.

Mr. Huston, of Indiana, who by the grace of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of the same State, is Treasurer of the United States, drawing a salary of \$6,000 a year, has publicly served notice up on Mr. Benjamin Harrison that he must not expect the support of the Indiana delegation to the republican National convention of 1892. But perhaps this notice will lose some of its effect when it is learned, as I have reason to believe it soon will be, that Mr. Harrison had previously served notice on Mr. Huston that he must turn loose that \$6,000 Government feat.

Attorney General Miller has gone to Indiana to see if he cannot placate the republican opposition in that State to his going upon the Supreme Court bench as successor to the late Justice Miller. If he can quiet the "practical politicians" out there Mr. Harrison will send his nomination to the Senate as soon as it meets; if not he gets left, as Mr. Harrison's spinal column isn't strong enough to enable him to go against the "gang."

One would suppose that the Civil Service Commission had suddenly gone out of existence to see the part taken by the big republican office holders in compelling the small fry to chip in their assessments to the campaign funds of the party. Public meetings of the various State republican associations are held almost nightly at which speeches are made by Government officials, and published in full in the local papers, which are punishable under the civil service law, if the Commissioners had nerve enough to see that the law was enforced. There is an open and public rivalry between the state associations of Ohio and Indiana to see which shall succeed in raising the most money for campaign uses among employees Government, and the names, not only of those who have contributed, but of those who must contribute are openly read out at their meetings. In the meantime Commissioner Roosevelt seems to be spending the most of his time since returning from a six weeks vacation, during which his salary went right along and his traveling expenses were paid by the Government, in telling

fish stories. Many republicans openly express their disgust at the present condition of things in the departments here.

Commissioner of Pensions Raum has left his duties here, Refrigerator company and all, and gone on the stump for G. O. P. It would be in equally good taste to take a burglar from state's prison to deliver a lecture on honesty. Why not put ex-Postmaster Wheat, of the House of Representatives, on the stump?

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVEN- TION.

Read, Consider, and Vote
Accordingly.

1. That we reaffirm and endorse the principles set forth in the National and State Democratic platforms.

2. That we denounce the unjust and unprecedented usurpation of power by the present Speaker of the House of Representatives and the iniquitous sectional and class legislation enacted by the present Republican Congress, whereby they have increased the burdens of the farming and laboring classes for the sole benefit of rich manufacturers and millionaires.

3. That we denounce the present Republican Congress for its failure to pass the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which was demanded by every organization of farmers and laborers throughout this Union.

4. That we denounce this Republican Congress for its failure to keep its pledges to the people, especially those to pass the Blair bill, and to repeal the Internal Revenue law.

5. That we heartily endorse the efforts of the farmer's alliance in the warfare they are now waging against monopolies, trusts, combines and high taxes; all of which we believe to be the legitimate offspring of a high protective tariff.

6. That we endorse and reaffirm the principles inculcated by Thomas Jefferson, of "Equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none," and this should be the watch-word of every true Democrat.

Railroads in North Carolina.

Although railroads are running to only sixty out of ninety six county seats, they are running their trains within the borders of all but twelve of the counties of North Carolina. These counties are Hyde, Tyrrell, Dare and Greene, in the east; Stanly and Davie, in the centre; Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga and Yancey in the northwest and Transylvania and Clay, in the extreme west. In four of these, Stanly, Davie, Yancey and Transylvania, railroads are now in process of construction. A year hence we shall have railroads to sixty three county seats and within the borders of eighty-eight counties.—*State Herald.*

Indigestion results from a partial paralysis of the stomach and is the primary cause of a very large majority of the ills that humanity is heir to. The most agreeable and effective remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and kidney pills. 25 cents a vial.

Newland at Jefferson.

October, 17, 1890.

Editor Democrat:

W. C. Newland, democratic candidate for Solicitor in the 10th Judicial District, addressed a large number of the voters in the court house at Jefferson yesterday. His speech was logical, reasonable, and forcible. He stated in the outset that he regretted that his opponent, Mr. Blackburn, was not present and said his canvass so far with Mr. Blackburn, had been of a pleasant nature and neither of them had stooped so low as to bring any personal charges against the other and that he thought this agreement was being carried out by his opponent until he came to Jefferson, where for the first time, he learned that Blackburn had written to his paper, published at Jefferson, charging Newland with circulating the report that he (Blackburn) was a drunkard etc. Mr. Newland read the letter and said that Blackburn never had on the stump or elsewhere, in all their canvass, brought any such charge against him. He said he did not think that Blackburn would have so far departed from the terms of an honorable agreement as to charge him with a falsehood at home in his own paper and never mentioned it on the stump, or to him personally. Mr. Newland, in a brief but sensible manner, discussed the main issues of the day, and referred to the iniquitous Force bill as being dangerous and corrupt, and having no other object in view than to arrest from the voters their liberty at the ballot box, and to perpetuate the republican party in power. He said that his opponent now claimed to be against the Force bill and denied of ever having expressed himself in favor of it.

It is too well remembered by many of the voters in Ashe county that the embryo lawyer in his maiden speech in the court house in Jefferson last August, strongly advocated the Force bill, saying that the frauds and purjuries in the elections in the South called for such a law. Ah! It was whispered in his ear that such talk as that would not take with masses of the people, democrats and republican. So Blackburn was not heard of for some time, not even at Watauga Court the following week, as was expected by his party. Now he says he was against it and always was.

Mr. Newland showed by facts and figures, how the republican party, before the administration was half out, had by reckless and extravagant appropriations had emptied out the surplus in the U. S. Treasury and had so legislated a deficiency in the Treasury of more than seventy seven millions of dollars, which would demand an increase of taxation upon the already burdened farmers of the South. Upon the whole his speech was full of

reason and facts that was listened to by democrats and republicans, more so than common. We believe, because several letters from Bakersville, Burnsville and other points, published in Blackburn's paper praising him to the skies, as a political hero, masterly rhetoric and bombastic language, in describing how the "tall sugar tree" was doing Newland up on the stump. Behold! it has been wafted home upon the wings of a dove or some other messenger of truth that "the tall sugar tree" was the author of these well written letters. Mr. Newland said that he being called the "weeping willow of Caldwell" by his opponent, would weep over the downfall of a young man, and that in November he expected to weep over the downfall and crash of the "tall sugar tree of Watauga." He said that every body knew that a sugar tree was no good until it had been frozen and was tapped, and that he intended to freeze to Blackburn 'till November and then tap him and sell gas.

There is no doubt but that Mr. Newland will be our next Solicitor. Z.

What Pensions Cost Us.

A few days ago it was stated on the floor of the Senate that 400,000 applications for pensions had been made under the new law. According to the latest bulletin the number was 445,018. They came in at the rate 15,000 a week. They are figuring on 150,000 more, or about 600,000 in all, and this number may be swelled to 750,000. Senator Plumb was probably well within the mark when he said that the annual charge on account of this bill would be \$50,000,000, and he would not be surprised to see it reach \$60,000,000. And even this is not enough. In the last hours of the session Senator Ingalls, by request introduced a service pension bill, calling for no man can tell how many millions more, but probably not less than \$100,000,000 a year. Among the incidents of the dependent pension act it may be stated that the doctors will get \$200,000 and the claim agents will clean up a matter of \$5,000,000.

This nearly all goes to the North. Can any Southern man vote for a party that continues such extravagance and robbery?—*Press and Carolinian.*

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TUE TARIFF.

The period of greatest prosperity of this country was under the low tariff of 1846 to 1856, when the rate was only 24 per cent. The prosperity of our manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests were so great that by unanimous consent the tariff was still further lowered.

Mr. Blaine says in his historical work: "After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the government, and had gradually become a free-trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent."

Indeed it ceased so completely that the Representatives in Congress from New England, with but two exceptions, we believe voted for the lower duties of 1857. To quote again from Mr. Blaine's History:

"So general", says he, "was this acquiescence, that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that with a plenary condition of the National Treasury for two or three consecutive years, the Democratic Congress enacted what has since become known as the tariff of 1857. By this law the duties were placed lower than they had been at any time since the war of 1812."

The policy of protection had been so combatted by the facts resulting from low duties, that no presidential candidates even so much as suggested or hinted at the obsolete idea. It has been entirely overthrown by the fruits of low tariff. Yet we see now for partisan political purposes, the leaders of the Republican party have gone back to it, and they have constantly raised the duties from 19 per cent to about 60 per cent!

Is that not atrocious, when the people have to pay their duties, and the government has no need for the money?

And still further to foster these exactions upon the agricultural and consuming classes, they have sought to entrench themselves in power by means of the Force bill.

The New York Tribune, the organ of protective ideas, says: "The election bill carries within itself the assurance of future tariff bills by the hundred." They propose to move on still further. Let them pass the Force bill and more tariff bills will come, according to the Tribune.

Even 60 per cent is not high enough for them! They want to impose a still heavier burden on the people, giving still greater opportunities for the formations of trusts and combines, which will furnish millions of "fat" to be used in elections. To what depths of infamy have not the American people descended, when they do not rise in their might and put an end put an end to such things. Where is our boasted freedom, where our liberty?—*News and Observer.*

State Librarian