

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 3

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY, 8, 1891.

NO. 24.

S.F. Lenoir & Co.,

—DEALERS IN,—

General Merchandise,

We have now, on hand a complete line of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

—CONSISTING OF,—

[Dry Goods,]

[Notions,]

[Groceries,]

[Shoes,]

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[Glassware,]

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of which we are offering at

Lowest Prices,

We also take in exchange for goods,

Wheat,
Corn,
Rye,
Oats,
Chicken
Eggs,
& etc.

SO GIVE US A CALL.

S. F. LENOIR & CO.,

May the 15th. 1890.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

July 4th 891y. Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

Boone, N. C.

Resident Physician. Office on King Street north of Post Office.
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E. F. LOVILL

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Boone N. C.

July 4th, '89—1y

DR. L. C. REEVES.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office at Residence.

Boone, N. C.

July 4. 89.

L. D. LOWE,

Attorney at Law

—AND—

NOTARY PUBLIC,

BANNER'S ELK, N. C.

J. Q. WILBAR,

DENTIST,

ELK PARK, NORTH CAROLINA.

Offers his professional services to the people of Mitchell, Watauga and adjoining counties. No bad material used and all work guaranteed. May 11 y.

J. F. MORPHEW.

S. S. BLACKBURN.

Marion, N. C.

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MORPHEW & BLACKBURN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the courts of Ashe, Watauga and Mitchell counties, also in the Federal courts of the Dist. and Supreme Court of the State. Collection of claims solicited. April, 10.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. Harrison is no longer confining himself to secretly manipulating the wires that are being laid to secure him a renomination in 1892. He is now openly a candidate; and no republican of any prominence who visits him leaves the White House without being made aware of the fact, and he is losing no opportunity of making deals to secure delegates to the next republican national convention. Ex-Senator Bruce, to whom he gave the second best local office in the District of Columbia; ex-Representative Lynch, whom he made one of the Auditors of the Treasury, and a negro named Europe, who holds a position in the Post Office Department, are relied upon to control the negro delegates from the South, and his own State has, he thinks, been made solid for him by his making friends with Treasurer Huston, who some time ago tendered his resignation in a huff because he thought himself and wife had not been treated with sufficient consideration by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Secretary Rusk, who has within a week taken occasion to publicly announce not only that he was not a candidate, but his support of Mr. Harrison, is confident that he can secure a solid delegation from his State, and the other members of the cabinet are all working to do the same thing in their respective states. This has been made much easier by the fact that the result of the recent election together with the attitude of the republican leaders in Congress on the Force Bill and other matters to which he is opposed has removed all desire on the part of Mr. Blaine for the nomination. He doesn't believe that there is hardly a possibility that any republican can be elected, therefore he will interpose no objection to Mr. Harrison's being vindicated by a renomination.

Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, feels about a hundred per cent larger than he did a week ago. He is credited with having had Judge Brown, of his State, nominated to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court in the face of the active opposition of his Senatorial Colleague, General Alger and Secretary Blaine, all of whom supported another Michigan candidate.

Old man Christmas knocked the republicans leaders in the Senate out in the first round. Mr. Hoar refused to even entertain the idea of passing the usual resolution for a holiday recess and stated that the Senate would be in session everyday until the Force bill was passed, but he reckoned without counting the strong home attractions of a majority of the Senators of his party. By Christmas eve the Senate was short of a quorum and adjourned to Saturday; on Saturday the number of Senators had

dwindled to 18 and after a five minute session, devoted to prayer by the chaplain, an adjournment was taken until today. Today there is not a quorum present, but an effort will be made by the republicans to continue the debate on the election bill until a quorum gets here. It will hardly succeed though, as it will be opposed by the democrats, who will insist that nothing be done without a quorum. The House is doing nothing for the same reason, and it looks as though things would remain in the same condition for the rest of this week.

Attorney General Miller has made his contribution to the Harrison boom in the shape of an opinion which, if it holds good, will enable Mr. Harrison to turn the World's Fair into a mammoth Harrison machine by appointing an army of political heelers to do imaginary work towards preparing for the exposition, while their real work will be for Mr. Harrison and the republican party.

The anti-silver republicans who are all in favor of the Force bill, do not derive much satisfaction from the arrival of two more votes for that measure, in the persons of the new Idaho Senators, because both of those Senators are understood to be enthusiastic friends of free silver coinage. These anti-silver republicans are opposed to any financial legislation of any kind at this session, and they only agreed to the financial bill recently reported for the purpose of quieting the silver men in their party, and fully intending to prevent a vote ever being taken upon it. The silver men have at last had their eyes opened, and they are threatening to make the fur fly as soon as the holiday absentees get back.

Commissioner Raum has been compelled by Secretary Noble to write a letter in favor of the bill now pending to reduce the attorney's fee for obtaining an increase in pension to \$2. The attorney's lobby still boldly and confidently announce their ability to defeat the bill.

Public opinion has proved too strong for the House committee on Rules, which has decided to report in favor of Representative Dockery's resolution authorizing an investigation of the charge against Congressmen of speculating in silver bullion. Wash. Dec. 29, 1890.

A PERFECT PAINT.

For flirting commend us to the belle of a country, a New England country in particular. One with some beauty, a trifle of accomplishments, a great deal of sentiment and plenty of novel reading, she is furnished out for the profession of flirting. Her thirst for adulation is as insatiable as her capacity for humbugging herself and others is boundless.—It is not unusual for this sort of girl to be engaged to two or three men at once, nor for her to become an old maid after all, because she cannot determine who she loves most.

THE HUNTER'S STORY.

BY REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

My guide was an old trapper who had spent years in the forests, sometimes six months at a time, without seeing a human face. I was sitting down, leaning against a tree, and the old hunter came and sat down near me.

"In the course of your being in the woods so long," said I, "you must have met with some strange things. What one do you think of, as among the strangest?"

Why, I hardly know. I have had many narrow escapes, and have, as you say, seen some strange things. I can now recall one. It took place many years ago, when I was younger than I am now. I had been out all winter alone, trapping for furs. It was in March when I was hunting beaver, just as the ice began to break up, and on one of the furthest, wildest lakes I ever visited. I calculated there could be no human being nearer than one hundred miles. I was pushing my canoe along through the loose ice, one cold day when just around a point that projected into the lake I heard something walking through the ice. It made so much noise, and stepped so regularly, that I felt sure it must be a moose. I got my rifle ready, and held it cocked in one hand, while I pushed the canoe with the other. Slowly and carefully I rounded the point, when, what was my astonishment to see, not a moose, but a man, wading in the water—the ice water! He had nothing on his head or feet, and his clothes were torn almost off from his limbs. He was walking, gesticulating with his hands and talking to himself. He seemed to be wasted to a skeleton. With great difficulty I got him into my canoe, when I landed and made up a fire, and got him some hot tea and food. He had a bone of some animal in his bosom, which he had almost gnawed to nothing. He was nearly frozen, and quieted down and soon fell asleep. With great difficulty, and in a roundabout way, I found out the name of the town from which he came. Slowly and carefully I got him along, around falls and over portages, keeping a resolute watch over him lest he should escape from me into the forest. At length, after nearly a weeks travel, I reached the village where I supposed he lived. I found the whole community under deep excitement, and more than a hundred men were scattered in the woods and on the mountains seeking for my crazy companion, for they had learned that he had wandered into the woods. It had been agreed upon, that if he was found, the bells should be immediately rung and guns fired. And as soon as I landed, a shout was raised, his friends rushed to him, the bells broke out in loud notes, and guns were fired, and their report echoed again and again in forest and on mountain, till every

seeker knew that the lost one was found.

"How many times I had to tell the story over! I never saw people so crazy with joy, for the man was of one of the first and best families, and they hoped his insanity would be but temporary, as I afterwards learned it was. How they feasted me, and when I came away, loaded my canoe with provisions and clothing, and everything for my comfort. It was a time and place of great joy. They seemed to forget every body else, and think only of the poor man whom I had brought back."

The old hunter ceased and I said, "Don't this make you think of the fifteenth chapter of Luke, where the man who lost one sheep, left all the rest and went and sought it, and brought it home rejoicing, and of the teaching of our Savior, that there is joy in heaven over one repenting returning sinner?"

"Oh yes! I have often compared the two, and though I don't suppose they ring bells and fire guns in that world, yet I have no doubt they rejoice greatly over every lost one that is found."

There is no excuse, except in the most extreme of unfortunate instances for a respectable young man in America to fail of commercial success, if he will only look about him and employ the opportunities as they present themselves before him. Let a young man show to his employer that he is working for something more than his bread and butter; let him show that he has the interest of his employer at heart and will protect and further them at every point, even if by so doing he is often compelled to extend his office hours or make an extra effort, and he is bound to succeed. Every young man in business today can and should rise above his position. One position may be more conducive to this than another, but it is possible in all cases too many of our young men stop at the point of duty exacted of them; to carry the interest of their employers beyond a certain time of the day is beyond their comprehension. "I am not paid to work after 6 o'clock," says the young man forgetful that those making success all around him, are the men who work day and night, if occasion requires it. Let a young man be afraid of him. But let him find pleasure in his work, and success will find him. To this rule there is no exception. Success must be deserved before it comes.

The successful young man, now, is he who is not content with what has been done, but strives to surpass it. Extraordinary talents are not necessary to success. The greatest genius is the genius of energy and industry. Modify pleasure for business, but do not modify business for pleasure. This thousands of young men fail to understand, and here lies the secret of the stand-still at which they find themselves.—Ex.

THE FORCE BILL.

It must have interested Messrs Rowell and Lodge to observe in the Senate debates the other day that that section of their force bill which authorized armed deputy marshals to visit the people at their homes and collect political information of them was repudiated by nearly every republican Senator. It is true that Mr. Edmunds defended it, but Mr. Teller declared that Mr. Gray's denunciation of the provision was none too strong, and it appeared in the debate that the committee that considered the Davenport-Rowell-Lodge bill last summer a to strike the section out of the bill. There the section stood in the printed bill in spite of the committee's action, and that fact, together with the fact that the tariff bill which the President signed was not the tariff bill that passed Congress, suggests the inquiry whether legislation is by Congress or its clerks.

There are enemies of the force bill on the republican side of the Senate. Besides those who are opposed to the bill, there are those who, like Senator Plumb, are anxious for financial legislation and are not disposed to neglect the business interests of the country in order to bolster up a little political conspiracy, even among their own party friends. There are republican Senators who have not been quoted as hostile to the bill who are opposed to it because it is immensely long and cumbersome, and no one can find out what is in it inside of six months, because it will prove to be enormously expensive, and because they have no faith in its accomplishing the ends arrived at. They will not help it along and may perhaps vote against it.

The attempt made last session to apply Reedism in the Senate in the interest of the force bill has already been renewed at this session, and has failed again. The effort may be renewed again, but the bill gains no friends, and the longer it blocks other business the more republican Senators are willing to drop it. Senator Gray fairly stamped the republican side of the chamber by his exposure of the bill. Other democratic Senators who have spoken against the bill have done themselves great credit, and Senator Gorman is directing the war against the bill with great skill.

The force bill has not yet passed the Senate.—National Democrat.

Notice.

For sale, 900 acres of land, on Rich Mountain, Watauga County, on which is asbestos, and fine land for sheep ranch. Sales private. L. D. Lowe & J. T. Furgerson, Ex'trs. of Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd. Banner Elk, Nov. 15. '90.

ATTENTION!

My duties confine me closely to Carolina, and I would exchange, on favorable terms, \$10,000 of stock in a phosphate company in Florida, my late residence, for a suitable farm in the mountains. ALEX. Q. HOLLADAY, Raleigh, N. C.