

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 3

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1891.

NO. 26.

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,]
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- [Hats,]
- [Hardware,]
- [Tinware,]
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- [Crockery,]
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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.

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May the 15th, 1890.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

July 4th 89 1/2. Boone, N. C.

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Boone, N. C.

Resident Physician. Office on King Street north of Post Office. June 12 88. 1y.

E. F. LOVILL

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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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—

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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 1 1 y.

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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

Senators Edmunds and Sherman have engineered a large number of audacious schemes to success during their long legislative careers, but their latest scheme is the most audacious of all. It is, for the United States to practically assume the entire responsibility of building the Nicaragua canal by guaranteeing \$100,000 of bonds to be issued by the company now at work upon the canal. This scheme has been very quietly worked, and the first thing the public knew of it was when the committee on Foreign Relations presented a report to the Senate Saturday in favor of amending the law under which this corporation was chartered so as to guarantee these bonds, in order, as the committee gravely informs the public, that they may be sold at par, instead of at a big discount as they would if issued without the Government guarantee. Thus it is proposed to make the United States furnish the credit to build the canal, while the profits should there be any, are to be enjoyed by a private corporation. These gentlemen may think that a lot of talk about "American interests" being at stake will reconcile the people to such legislation as this, but it will not. If the Government is to furnish the money to build the canal, let the corporation step aside and the Government take charge.

Mr. Harrison attempted to take a small revenge upon Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, for their daring to oppose the Force bill and to favor free coinage, by nominating ex-Senator Hill, of the same State, who is an implacable enemy of the two Senators, to be a member of the International monetary commission, and this nomination has brought about a unique state of affairs in the Senate. It has always been a custom in the Senate to confirm the nominations of ex-members of that body, without the formality of referring them to committees, but Senators Teller and Wolcott succeeded in breaking down usage and having this nomination, which they both regard as intended as a personal affront to them, hung up, and they will leave no stone unturned to have it rejected.

On Wednesday of this week the Senate will vote on the new silver bill, and there is little doubt that a free coinage amendment will be adopted by a very substantial majority, but that it can get through the House in the face of the opposition of Czar Reed and the administration, is not so certain, although the silver men in the Senate, who claim to have made a careful canvass of the House, say that it is bound to go through Reed or no Reed. But something is being hatched up between the anti-silver republicans and the administration that may

have some effect upon the House. I can't say just what it is, but I know that conferences are constantly being held, both at the White House and at the residences of Senators and the silence of the anti-silver republicans when asked as to their intentions is of itself suspicious.

Some people think that Mr. Harrison is trying to make a bargain with the republicans who voted against their party to lay aside the Force bill by promising to sign the free coinage bill, if it passes the House, if they will promise to vote to take up the Force bill again when the financial bill is disposed of and to vote for its passage. If this be true, he must have made a failure with the Colorado Senators, or he would not have affronted them by nominating their most bitter enemy to an important position.

It is denied that there is any friction between Secretaries Proctor and Noble over the Indian policy that has been adopted by the administration of putting Army officers in charge of the agencies. All the same it is known that Mr. Noble publicly stated his opposition to the change before it was ordered by Mr. Harrison.

Whenever anybody in Washington gets possession of an unprofitable piece of real estate they immediately begin to lay wires to unload it upon the Government. Here's a case in point: Several years ago a capitalist built a hotel opposite the Senate wing of the Capitol; it bankrupted everybody who tried to run it and for a year or more it has been tenantless. On Saturday a bill was favorably reported from the Senate committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to purchase this building for \$125,000 to be used as committee rooms, and to accommodate the Senate folding rooms.

It now looks as if the ship subsidy bill job might be defeated in the House. Its opponents are increasing on the republican side and it is making no gains among the democrats.

It now turns that Spain isn't half as anxious to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with us as has been stated by Mr. Blaine's friends, and that she will demand the big half of the bargain in any treaty that is proposed by Mr. Blaine.

Representative Turner, of Kansas, intimates that the letter offering a bribe to Mr. McGrath, to which his name was forged, was instigated by friends of Ingalls.

Mr. George M. Pullman, the possessor of \$50,000,000 recently said when asked how it feels to be a millionaire: "I have never thought of that. But now that you mention it, I believe that I am no better off—certainly no happier than I was when I didn't have a dollar to my name and had to work from daylight until dark."

The South, The Census and the Force Bill.

The eleventh census—Mr. Porter's census—though very ingeniously constructed, is entirely inadequate in its effort to conceal the grand growth of the New South.

It is forced to concede that, during the last decade, there has been an aggregate increase of population among the Southern States of nearly 20 per cent—19.9 are the figures that it so reluctantly publishes. It also concedes that there are two whites to every colored person.

But, none the less, the present Administration wants a Force bill to enable one half of these colored people to run the whole South.

The increase in white population, according to this artistically constructed census, is only 26.2 per cent., while the colored people are credited with an increase of 10 per cent.

Yet it is sought to have the colored people manage the South.

The actual wealth of these States is estimated at \$9,751,815,635, and they pay taxes on half of that amount. Likewise they pay fearful taxes to the monopolies "protected" by McKinleyism.

Nearly \$3,000,000,000 of the outside capital was invested in these Southern States during the last ten years, and yet a throng of foolish papers in the North, whence this capital came, are trying to handicap it.

Yet the republican Barons deliberately propose to harrow up the South with political outrage that the republican party rejected when the war feeling was still running so high.

It is a grand South and a wonderfully growing South. It has expended since the war \$56,171,370 to educate its colored people. They are quiet, friendly and productive.

It is diabolical to attempt, purely for party purposes to force them into another race war.

The whole negro population of the South, according to Mr. Porter's most excessive imagination, is only 6,012,129; and yet he concedes that 1,012,129 of these are attending school. The North can make no better showing with its white pupils.

Let us call a halt. The war is over, all except the pensions. The South helps to pay for these, and gets nothing for it. It, in connection with the North, pays the vast product of tariff robbery.

Is not that enough? Why persecute anybody any further? Give the glorious New South a chance.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The *Kansas City Journal* says: "We cannot make another campaign on the old time issue. We must meet the new demands of the new question in 1892 or we shall be compelled to do so in 1896. And, unless the republican party meets them, all other efforts will only help the democrats to power." If the republican party doesn't quit butting its little brains out against the Force bill there will be none of them in 1892 to meet anything.

A FAIR BALLOT.

The extremists in the Federal Congress, in their foolish, mad war upon the peaceful and quiet South are still bent upon pushing to success their Bayonet bill. If they should be successful it will be the death knell of all genuine reform in the ballot, and possibly of liberty itself under a written constitution. While such an exhibit is made in the Congress, there is a steady growing sentiment in favor of a really fair and honest ballot. The country does not need or favor a ballot like the Reed and Harrison and Hoar gang are favoring and urging—a ballot that will inevitably destroy home rule in the States, introduce a system that must be enforced by army and navy, and is a rude and furious burlesque of all free government; but the country demands a pure, free ballot, and soon or late it will have it unless it means to submit to an overthrow of a constitutional government.

There is, as we have said, a growth of healthy sentiment in favor of the electoral reforms. The country is weary of intimidation among Northern operatives by the plutocratic bosses. It is tired of blocks-of-five and fatfrying, those two pillars in the system of the republican party for perpetuating itself in power. It is tired of cheating and frauds, of ballot-stuffing and other forms of election rascalities. So a change is needed, and reform is positively demanded.

Last year five States used the Australian system. The satisfaction was almost complete. Good results followed. The people voted as they preferred without fear of espionage or discharge or punishment of any kind. The Radical Baltimore *American* admits the success of the system in Maryland, says "that it surprises every one, because many thought that the operation of the law would prove awkward and cumbersome. Instead of that, it worked smoothly and successfully."—*Messenger.*

To Destroy Stumps.

Bore a hole a inch in diameter eighteen inches deep, into the centre of the stump, and put in an ounce of saltpeter, filling up with water and plugging up the hole. This should be done in the fall. In the spring the plug is to be taken out, a half gill of kerosene poured into the hole and set on fire. It will burn out the stump to the farthest root. In the fall bore a hole one inch in diameter, ten inches deep into the centre of the stump and put in a half pound of vitriol and plug very tight. In the spring the whole stump and roots through all their ramifications will be so rotted as to be easily removed.—*Scientific American.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use ROWEN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, 25 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

How the Fight Began.

Boston Transcript.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 3, 1891.—I will send you a short letter. Thursday morning I visited the field of battle where all those Indians were killed on the Wounded Knee, last Monday. I went there to get the wounded—some who were left out. The soldiers brought with them about twenty-five and I found eleven who were still living. Among them were 2 babies about three months old, and an old woman who is totally blind who was left for dead. Four of them were found out in the field in the storm which was very severe; they were half buried in the snow. It was a terrible and horrible sight to see women and children lie in groups, dead. I suppose they were of one family. Some of the young ladies wrapped their heads with shawls and buried their faces in their hands. I suppose they did that so they would not see the soldiers come up to shoot them. At one place there were two little children, one about one year old, the other about three, lying on their faces, dead; and about thirty yds. from them a woman lay on her face dead. These were away from the camp about an eighth of a mile. In front of the tents, which were in a semi-circle, lay dead most of the men. This was right by one of the soldier's tents. Those who are still living told me that that was where the Indians were ordered to hold a council with the soldiers.

The accounts of the battle by the Indians were simple and confirmed one another; that the soldiers ordered them to go into camp for they were moving them and told them that they would give them provisions. Having done this they (the Indians) were asked to give up their arms, which was complied with by most of them, in fact all the older men. But many of the younger men did not comply, because either they had no arms or concealed them in their blankets, and then an order was given to search their persons and the tents as well, and when a search was made of a retch of an Indian, who was known as good for nothing, he made the first shot, and killed one of the soldiers.

They fired upon the Indians instantaneously. Shells were thrown among the women and children, so that they mutilated them most horribly. I tried to go to the field the next day with some Indians, but I was not allowed. I think it was a wise thing not to go so early. Even Thursday I thought I would be shot. Some of the Indians (friendly) found their relatives lay dead. They wailed and began to pull out their guns. My friend, Louis de Coteau, was with me, but left me when they acted in this manner. Before we left the hostiles appeared, so we did not take in all the wounded. Those we could not carry away we left in a log house and gave them food. I am busy in taking care of the wounded. I shall write in a day or so again. My love to all. All yours,
CHAS. A. EASTMAN.