

Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 12, 1891.

NO. 29.

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,]
- [Hats,]
- [Hardware,]
- [Tinware,]
- [Glassware,]
- [Crockery,]
- [Medicines,]

of which we are offering at

Lowest Prices,

We also take in exchange for goods,

- Wheat,
- Corn,
- Rye,
- Oats,
- Chicken
- Eggs,
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SO GIVE US A CALL.

S. F. LENOIR & CO.,
May the 15th. 1890.

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

J. F. Morphew. E. S. Blackburn.
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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.

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.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. Harrison has as hard a task before him in the selection of a successor to the late Secretary of the Treasury as his worst enemy could possibly have set for him; it is a task too in which the country at large is more directly interested in than anything he has yet undertaken. It will be very difficult to find a man willing to accept the place who possesses the ability combined with the conservatism of the dead Secretary; and what will add no little to Mr. Harrison's trouble is the fact that all the prominent republicans in both House and Senate who have been recently repudiated by their constituents will be, in fact are already clamoring for the place for themselves. Whoever he selects he is bound to make new enemies in his party, and being a candidate for a re-nomination that is just what he cannot afford to do. Besides this, the man selected will have to be satisfactory to the business men of the country, or a financial panic may be precipitated.

So far the men who are mentioned for the vacancy are just those who should not be selected. Representative McKinley can, it is thought, have the place if he wants it, but he has high protection on the brain to so great an extent that his appointment would be a very great mistake, and one that would be certain to bring trouble. Senator Spooner is talked of, but he is a lawyer and lacks the financial experience and executive ability which is absolutely necessary. The others may be bunched in one bad, very bad lot, which includes Senator Ingalls, ex-Gov. ("Calico Charley") Foster, Representative Cannon and that exboss, particularly known for ways that are devious, Stephen B. Elkins.

It has been a long time dying and numerous false reports of its death have been given out, but this time the Force bill really is dead, dead beyond all hopes of even a partial resurrection, owing to the action of twelve republican Senators in deciding that they will not vote for it. It is hard for such radicals as Senators Hoar, Aldrich, Edmunds and Spooner to give up the idea of intimidating the South, but even they acknowledge that the thing is dead and that no further attempt will be made to revive it. In consequence, the legitimate business of the session—the annual appropriation bills—is fairly humming in both House and Senate.

The Senate by a party vote refused to amend the apportionment bill, granting what was so clearly the right of Arkansas, Minnesota and New York—one additional member to each, and passed the bill just as it left the House. Senator Davis and Washburn, of Minnesota voted with the democrats for

the amendment, and strange as it may seem Senators Evarts and Hitchcock of New York voted against it.

Brother Johnny Wanamaker will have to get himself a new hobby. His postal telegraph scheme, in spite of the amount of Government money he spent in the publication of his views thereon, is as dead as a door nail. The House committee on Post offices will not even report it.

Representative McCreary, who is regarded as one of the most conservative men in the House paid his respects to Czar Reed on Saturday in a manner that was quiet but severe. His committee—Foreign Affairs—having been refused a day for the consideration of its bills, he said: "Never before in my experience on the committee on Foreign Affairs, has that committee been refused a day for the consideration of bills reported by it. The refusal to give this committee a day is but another error in the comedy of errors which has marked the Fifty-first Congress."

It seems that the republican Senators will never finish making personal explanations of their course regarding the Force bill. Saturday Senators Blair and Teller had their turns. Next

Secretary Windom's funeral occurred here today. All of the Government departments, the local offices and the public schools were closed. There was considerable growing among that large class who make it a point to attend every prominent funeral they possibly can, because admission to the Church was by ticket, and the tickets were only furnished to prominent people. The remaining members of the cabinet acted as honorary pall-bearers.

The resolution to discharge the House Coinage committee from further consideration of the free coinage bill is liable to make the largest sort of a rumpus in the House at any time, if that committee persists in its present efforts to kill the bill by delay.

How not to investigate the silver pools seems to be the real object of the House committee, which is ostensibly engaged in investigation. If this committee slurs over its work the democrats in the next House will try their hands at probing it to the bottom.

THE CHILD.

Every child has a right to as cheerful a childhood as it is in the power of those standing near her to give; and every child has a right to something as valuable and necessary as food for her bodily growth, and that is food for her spiritual growth. None of the demands for fashionable or of political or of any other sort of life should be allowed to interfere with her receipt of it. This food she cannot receive if left to lower companionship than that to which she is entitled—to solitary life with one teacher, however refined that

teacher may be; to exile from the daily life and thoughts of her father and mother; or if her mother sees her only in the hours of fatigue from pleasure, and never for a length of time when her faculties are brightest and at their best and her own higher nature ready to impart its strength to her child.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Abraham Lincoln once dreamed that he was passing, on some public occasion, between ranks of the people, when he heard one man say to another, as he pointed him out, "He's a common-looking fellow, isn't he?" "Well, my friend," replied Lincoln, turning to the man whose remark he had overheard, "God likes us common looking fellows, or else he wouldn't have made so many of us. The wit and wisdom of this dream thought are good enough for any waking moment. Yes, God evidently likes common-looking fellows, and he has evidently, given the work of the world into the hands of common men. The 'genius' was always rare, and he is growing rarer. The men of genius have never done the world's work, or fought its battles, or carried on its reforms. A Napoleon without his army, a Gladstone without his constituency, would be far more helpless than the 'common fellows' without their leaders. This is just the thought needed to lift the common-placeness and to raise the common task to the pinnacle of sublimity.—*Golden Rule.*

DEAD AGAIN.

R. I. P. THE FORCE BILL.

Hist! Art thou dead again? Unhanged, unannournd, Hast touched that bourne whence no bill e'er returned? Again exanimated, art once more Stranded upon the unpassed Leth e's shore? Are thine aine feline lives worn out? Or lurks Somewhere concealed in thy mysterious works The immortal spark? Speak up. O billions bill— Art dead sweet William, or art living still? In sad September 'twas given out That thou had surely climbed the arial spout! And when the Silver Bill hove in to view The people said that was the death of you! Again your obsequies have been proclaimed, Again with execrations has been named The spot where thou'rt to lie, thy wry neck wrung, Unpassed, unwept, unhonored and unsung! Peace to thine ashes—if thy vital fires Have ceased to live in them! Ten thousand pyres Heaped high with homes would but as nothing be To the disasters that might follow thee! Peace to thy gray-haired bigots whose dull eyes Desired to see a nation sacrifice! And may all partisans forever cease Forgetting that their native land's at peace.

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.

A Few Propositions for the Consideration of the General Assembly of '91.

Cor. News and Observer.

MR. EDITOR: The undersigned would like respectfully to submit through your columns a few propositions for the consideration of our lawmakers now in session, in reference to the proposed Railroad commission.

First. That North Carolina stands fourth among the States of the Union in the number of miles of railroad built in 1890.

Second. That there are still acres of the finest territory in North Carolina, which have no railroad facilities, whose vast timber, mineral and agricultural wealth, would be multiplied many times by the advent of railroad communication, where cities would be built up, mines opened, factories erected and many industries started up, and all things quickened into activity, and the taxable property of the State augmented by many millions of dollars.

Third. Whether it might not turn out, that a Railroad Commission, clothed with large dictatorial power would not have a direct tendency to cast a chill over the happy state of affairs now existing in the matter of railroad building, drive capital from the State, stop or delay the building of roads already proposed, prevent the inauguration of new enterprises, thereby blasting the hopes of many fair sections of North Carolina, whose citizens have long waited and hoped for railroad advantages. "Had we not better bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

Fourth. That if you establish a railroad commission is there any possibility, or even probability, of its being able to control the railroads in the matter of transportation rates? Are not all the old railroads protected by their charters in the right to charge rates far above anything thought of at the present day? Would it not be utterly impossible for your commission to dictate rates to any rail-road (new or old) be tween points only one of the termini of which is in this State. Manifestly all such matters would be held by the courts to come under the head of inter-State commerce, and your commission would very soon hear the command, as did the waves of the sea, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."

Fifth. And would it not be likely to transpire that your commission could not operate on any of the old roads at all or on any other road where the place of consignment or delivery was in another State? And would not the consequences be that your commission would be restricted to the local traffic of a few new, short, poor and struggling roads? You would be able to cage the whelps, while the old lions would roam unmolested through the forest.

Sixth. This being evidently true, will it be wise statesmanship to place this burden

of ten or twelve thousand dollars of our already depleted treasury, and on the tax-payers of North Carolina, especially at a time when there are so many other demands upon our treasury for the more laudable objects of charity and education.

Seventh. Whether or not twelve able, fearless, pure Superior Court judges, who, for their purity and learning, are the just pride of the people of the State, backed by ninety-six sheriffs and a million and a half of people might not be expected to protect the rights of all parties in as full and ample a manner as could a railroad commission.

Eighth. Whether or not an able committee of your body whose duty it shall be to look after the taxation of railroads, aided by the courts would accomplish a lly o u could hope to accomplish through the operations of a railroad commission and at a very small fraction of the cost.

Ninth. And finally a mountain man would be much pleased if the members of the General Assembly would very seriously consider whether or not about nine-tenths of this railroad commission agitation has not proceeded from, and been fomented by, about two hundred men in North Carolina, who, overpowered by a sense of patriotism and love of country, feel it their duty to be one of the railroad commission, or at least to take a clerkship. "Only this and nothing more."

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER BILL,
Boone, Jan., 25.

THAT BAYONET BILL.

The New York Herald patriotically declares that "when the Republican party, maddened by desperation, try to create a race war by which the interests of the whole people would be endangered, it is the duty of all patriotic Representatives to stem the tide of wild fanaticism, and the duty of a patriotic people to uphold them in that course."

We don't want the bloody scenes of reconstruction days repeated. We now have peace within our borders. The whites of the south are developing their resources. The negroes are being slowly prepared for the duties of citizenship. Every thing is moving along serenely, and the promises of the future is brighter than ever before. We have no wish to change that condition of affairs for chaos. As we would not for a moment tolerate the intervention of federal troops in New York, so we declare that troops shall not be sent to Richmond or Charleston. We can take care of our own State affairs, and stand ready to tell Mr. Harrison or any other President to keep his hands off. There is no reason why South Carolina should be treated otherwise than New York is treated.

The afore democratic Senators and a few among the republicans are trying to render the passage of this bill impossible. If they fail, after having done their utmost, they will still have the consciousness that they did what they could to avert the inevitable disaster. The party which can seriously push such a policy to a conclusion deserves nothing better than utter and complete annihilation, a measure of punishment which it will receive in '92.—*Bristol Courier.*