

Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH, 5, 1891.

NO. 32.

S. F. Lenoir, & Co.,

—DEALERS IN,—

General Merchandise,

We have now, on hand a complete line of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

—CONSISTING OF,—

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[Notions,]

[Groceries,]

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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,
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Boone, N. C.

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Marion, N. C. Je er-on, N. C.

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.

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, dec'd. Banner Elk, Nov. 15 '90.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Mr. Harrison has been credited with being a man who could not be caught by the brass band brand of office seekers, but his nomination of ex-Gov. ("Calico Charley") Foster to be Secretary of the Treasury proves that he not only can be, but that he has been caught by the brass band methods adopted by Foster and his friends to obtain control of the Treasury department.

Personally there is nothing decidedly objectionable about Mr. Foster except the abnormally big head which his private financial success has given him, and which is certain to be greatly augmented by the new honor he has just captured. To be a self made man is highly creditable to anyone, but to be always telling, by your manner, as Mr Foster does, how proud you are of the job, and how much better you have done it than God Almighty could have done, is anything else but creditable. Politically Mr. Foster is every thing that is objectionable; he is a product of the Sherman-Hayes-Keifer school, and I predict that within a year from this time the Treasury department will have become what it was under the Hayes administration, when John Sherman, now Senator, was at its head—a thoroughly organized political machine personally controlled by its Secretary.

There is no probability that the policy of the Treasury department, if it can be said to have any policy, will be changed under Secretary Foster. It will go right on in opposition to giving the people a sufficient volume of currency to successfully transact the ever-growing business of the country, and when its dear Wall street gets cramped it will, as usual rush to the rescue with all the millions it can control. This sort of thing will go on until the 4. of March 1893; then there will be a grand change.

Well the orders of Czar Reed and Mr. Harrison have been carried out and the free coinage bill has been killed. The committee reported it adversely to the House, and one of its republican members gleefully said: "Well, it will be impossible now to vote upon it at this session."

Between the consideration of appropriation bills the Senate has been debating the bill providing for the guaranteeing of \$100,000,000 of the bonds of the Nicaragua canal company. Senator Vest made a very strong speech against it, in which he called attention to the millions this Government has sunk in the Pacific railroads and pointed out the fact that the passage of this bill would violate a treaty with England and be the certain cause of war. Senator Morgan defended the bill and intimated that there were special reasons, not made public why it should be pass-

ed. It is almost certain to pass the Senate, but look out for the liveliest kind of a circus when it reaches the House.

Czar Reed grows worse as the time draws near for him to be uncrowned; he not only refuses to have a capitulation of a vote announced for the information of the House, but he orders the clerk to read a skeleton journal instead of the full journal of the previous days proceedings, and he has members not present entered therein as being present and refuses to allow changes to be made when attention is called to such palpable errors, and he is supported by the vote of every republican. On Saturday Representative Crisp, who is undoubtedly one of the most conservative men in the House, stated, as did his colleagues, Clements and Turner, of Georgia, Blanchard, of Louisiana and Wilson, of Missouri, that he was entered upon the journal of the previous day as present and not voting, when, as a matter of fact, he was not present—he left the House with the other democrats for the purpose of breaking a quorum. Failing to get the error corrected Mr. Crisp said that he wished to call the attention of the country to the manner in which the presiding officers made up and falsified the record. This arraignment brought a storm of applause from the democratic side and the galleries. Is it any wonder that democrats in the House filibuster.

The story published here purporting to state by authority that Mr. Cleveland would under no circumstances be a candidate next year, was undoubtedly concocted by an enemy of Mr. Cleveland, and it did not require that gentleman's denial to refute it. His position is well understood here. Of course everybody knows that he is not a candidate, that is to say that he isn't seeking the nomination—if he was, the anti-silver letter would not have been written. That he would refuse the nomination if tendered, no one for a moment believes, unless he is of the belief that his acceptance would jeopardize the success of the party.

Today is a legal holiday and the departments are all closed. Tuesday and Thursday of last week they were closed on account of the funeral of Admiral Porter and Gen. Sherman. No people anywhere get as many holidays as the department clerks here.

A poll of the Ohio House of Representatives as to presidential preferences was taken on Monday of last week—a week after the appearance of Mr. Cleveland's anti-coinage letter. The poll stood: Cleveland 30, Hill 14, Whitney, Campbell and Carlisle 2 each, Gray, Brice and Palmer 1 each; Blaine 21, McKinley 12, Harrison 9, and Lincoln 3. Six made no choice.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

MR. PHILLIPS' EXPLANATION

Mr. Phillips, of Watauga, in explanation of his vote on the Railroad commission bill, said:

MR. SPEAKER: I do not desire to make notoriety by making a long speech. I am no orator, neither do I ignore the views of others, but sir, in justice to myself and constituents I attempt to make these remarks. I came here to represent Watauga county as best I can. Since I came here I have had the views of our county paper, and a number of good citizens and alliance men all advised me to go against a Commission bill. We are called upon to-night to cast our votes. I have not been lobbying with any railroad lawyer. I do not know but few of them; do not know that they know or care that there is such a one as I here or anywhere else. I shall vote against the bill because I think it is not the measure that we people in my part of the State need. I will not call it an iron-clad measure, but in my opinion, there are some features in it that are far beyond what my people want, a measure, when passed, that will stop the further building of railroads, therefore it will be an injury to our part of the State to go for anything that will obstruct the further building of railroads for at least two years to come. It seems to me that there are some railroads in this State that commissioners can not touch. If that be so, then it looks like injustice to adopt a measure that will make one company rich and another poor, that does not seem to meet our platform of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none. My people are willing for the State to have a railroad commission provided we can have a conservative one that will do exact justice to all. One that is fair to railroads and farmers. As you know, Mr. Speaker, I hale from the West, in the Land of the Sky where there has been so much eloquence used in describing it as being high up towards the stars where fogs freeze and hang between the sky and the earth to receive the last rays of the setting sun. My corner of the State may be looked upon as a worthless corner of North Carolina but, gentlemen, I am very sure if we could have our section developed we have unsurpassed forests of fine timber, both in quality and quantity; minerals of iron, silver, copper, lead, mica, asbestos, fine granite, soapstone, unsurpassed waterpower etc.; but all of these endless branches of undeveloped wealth are lying lying dormant awaiting the building of a railroad to bring them to life, and then you will see wealth added to North Carolina to overbalance, in my opinion, the good that a railroad commission will do. But the people want a commission, and most of you came here pledged for one. It is right to go for it, but how can I go for a measure, which, in my opinion, may stop the progress

of a railroad through my section of the State. Then we are looked upon as a Legislature of reform and retrenchment. The people all expect expenses lowered; and some admit that this is an experiment. Then why should we give ten thousand dollars on the start to experiment on a matter that we cannot see what good it may accomplish? It is better to give it to the school fund, or some of those institutions which we have to keep up, or, if it is not needed, give it to our mountain section to help start us a railroad and help us develop our mountain section, and it might add more to the State than the commission will save. I believe, my brethren, if you were not pledged, some of you would be glad to go with me against this bill. We do not complain about freights. It costs us more to haul to and from the railroad than it costs us to get our goods, etc. to the depot. We want competition against our wagons and not against the railroad. Now, gentlemen, when I cast my vote I do hope you will not blame me, for I think I have plainly showed you that I am trying to represent the wishes and interests of my people, and I think I shall act in as good faith as any one, and this being a free thing I shall vote no, and when I do that, I believe I shall have represented the best wishes of my county.—In State Chronicle.

Grass Is King.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has now ready for distribution a hand-book of grass culture containing 100 pages, illustrated by 74 figures, 26 of which are full page engravings of grasses and clover. This work gives a full account of all the best agricultural grasses and clovers, and suitable cultivation for this State. Tables are given showing the average yield of different species of grasses and the relative feeding manurial value of the hays. Chapters are devoted to discussion of impurities and adulterations of grass seeds, rational seed mixing, mixtures vs. pure sowing, manures for grass lands, irrigation, insect enemies and fungus diseases of grasses. The last chapter gives 24 different formulas for grass mixtures suitable for different purposes and for a variety of soil in the State.

This book will be sent free to every farmer in the State who applies for it. A limited number of copies will be available for distribution outside of the State, but for these the Station will make a charge of 10 cents per copy to cover cost of paper used.

Address the N. C. Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. —[Gerald McCarthy, Botanist.

The House committee on coinage last Friday decided upon an adverse report on the Senate bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver, and to recommend to the House that it be not passed. The silver advocates regard the action as practically the end of the silver legislation for this Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

The democratic party has a magnificent career of power and usefulness before it if it will adhere faithfully to the task it has undertaken and assume no new burdens until the work it is now engaged in shall have been completed.

The fight for tariff reform has only commenced. The democratic party has been mobilized; it has taken the field, it has encountered the enemy and routed it. But it has not yet dislodged the enemy; it has driven the enemy out of the House of Representatives; it must drive the enemy out of the Senate and the Presidency before it can relieve the country from burdensome and unjust taxation.

The democratic party has still to restore the House of Representatives to its Constitutional position as a deliberative body. It has still to defend the rights of the States against Federal encroachment. It remains its arduous duty to protect the Treasury from the burglarious schemes of subsidists.

Now to hold the party together in this great and good work, and to keep the recruits who are daily swelling our ranks, we must tolerate some differences of opinion on other points. Some of us want free coinage of silver and some do not; some want civil service reform and others do not; some want Henry George's single tax and others do not. While we have practical bi-metalism, and would have efficient public servants under a democratic administration, and a fairly equitable system of taxation under a reformed tariff, let us not quarrel among ourselves about the means as to which we are all agreed.

Let us remember that the more planks there are in a platform the fewer people can stand on it; the more articles there are in a creed the fewer people will subscribe to it.

The republican party recognizes the fact that it was beaten last fall on the tariff, the force bill and House rule issues. It is making every effort to change the issues. It is trying to substitute the currency for the tariff. On the tariff issue we are certain to keep New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and to add Massachusetts and Rhode Island and possibly New Hampshire in the East, and Minnesota and with almost equal certainty we may say Wisconsin and Illinois.

If we allow the tariff issue to go to the rear and put the currency question in front we are playing into the hands of the enemy.—National Democrat.

The Morganton Herald says:—Harriet McKesson, a colored woman living on John's river, whose husband was in the Federal army, drew \$15,000 back pension last week. A part of this she immediately invested in real estate near Morganton. A very large per centage of the negroes in this part of North Carolina own their own homes.