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PROFESSIONAL.

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Boone, N. C.

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Resident Physician. Office
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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DR. L. C. REEVES.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at Residence.
Boone, N. C.

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 coun-
ties. *No Lad material used
and all work guaranteed.*
May 11 y.

J. F. Morphew. E. S. Blackburn
Marion, N. C. Jefferson, N. C.
MORPHEW & BLACKBURN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in the courts
of Ashe, Watauga and Mitch-
ell counties, also in the Fed-
eral 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. Ferguson, Ex'rs. of
Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd.
Banner Elk, Nov. 15 '90..

Money to loan.

Persons wishing to bor-
row money, who can secure
it by mortgage on good real
estate, can be accommodated
by applying to
J. F. Spainhour, Boone N. C.
or A. J. Critcher, Horton N. C.
4. 24.

NOTICE.

Parties putting papers in
my hand for execution will
please *advance the fees* with
the papers and they will re-
ceive prompt attention, other-
wise they will be returned
not executed for the want of
fees. D. F. BAIRD SHFF.

MILLINERY.

I would like to say to my friends
in Watauga and surrounding
counties, that I have now on hand
and am receiving every week, a
nice line of

SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY AND NOTIONS

When you come to Lenoir, I
would be pleased for you to call
and see me. I solicit your cus-
tom. Orders filled promptly by
mail. Most Resp.,

MRS. M. N. HORTON.
Lenoir, N. C., May 21.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Representative Hayes, of Iowa, who is a wide awake democrat, stopped in Washington long enough to leave some good news for his party friends. He says that Iowa can confidently be counted in the democratic column for 1892. Of the third party, he said: "They could have done something if they had shown more judgement, but they met there in Cincinnati and tried to make a party that could stand on every sort of crank theory that was proposed. They merely got on the platform and kissed each other and let the cranks run the convention. I do not believe they can organize now so as to have any influence on the elections in Iowa, either this fall or in '92." Being asked who the republicans would nominate for President, Mr. Hayes replied: "Harrison I think he is the only man mentioned who thinks there is enough in the nomination to make it worth fighting for, and the party has got to take him. If Blaine wanted the nomination all that Harrison or anybody else could do would not prevent his getting it, but Blaine understands the present condition of the republican party so well that he doesn't want the nomination."

"There's going to be some mighty lively democratic music before long," said a close friend of Senator Gorman to-day, "if a certain class of men who are trying to dictate the next candidate of the democratic party, and who never voted a straight democratic ticket in their lives, do not let up in their underhanded mud-throwing at Arthur Gorman. His friends have stood it about as long as they intend to, and as they know where it all comes from they will know where and how to hit back."

The Examiners in the Patent Office, who have made a practice of rejecting many applications for patents that should have been granted, in order to bleed the inventors for an attorneys' fee a little later on, when they shall have accumulated a sufficient number of these unjustly rejected cases to justify them in resigning and going into business as Patent Attorneys, and the Ex-Examiners who are already in business as Patent Attorneys, with a chantage made up almost entirely of the inventors whose applications they had unjustly rejected when Examiners, are in a state of mind over a ruling of Hon. Charles F. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, which prohibits the appearance before that office of an ex-employee as attorney or agent in any case upon which he had passed while an employe. Their little game, which had grown into a mammoth abuse, is ended, and the inventors of the country now have reason to hope that their applications will in the first place be honestly dealt with, as they will

be if Mr. Mitchell's new and excellent rule shall be as strictly enforced by his successors as by him.

Representative Mills will remain in Washington the greater portion of the summer, engaged in literary work. He is not doing any talking for publication on political subjects, and thinks that the numerous fake interviews with him that have recently appeared in prominent newspapers, are a part of a plan to injure his prospects of being elected Speaker of the House by making him appear ridiculous. He wishes his friends to know that any interview purporting to give his opinions on the fitness of any candidate, either for the Speakership or for the Presidency is entirely spurious, as he has expressed no such opinions.

Col. W. W. Dudley says the anti-Harrison republicans made fools of themselves by holding their recent conference at Indianapolis, and that the conference amounted to nothing except an attempt of Gresham's friends to bring him out as a candidate. This is taken here to mean that Col. Dudley will support Harrison, as had been rumored a short time ago.

Senator Quay, who was here a few days ago told his friends that he would not remain at the head of the republican committee during the coming campaign, but whether he really intends to retire or is bluffing is a matter of doubt.

Much ugly talk connecting various members of the administration with complicity in the crooked Philadelphia bank failures, has indulged in here during the last few days, but the only thing definite is that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton acknowledges that he is endorser upon some notes, amount not stated, held by one of these banks. It looks as though Examiner Drew was to be made the scapegoat.

The following is the personal of the private land claims court. Chief Justice, J. M. Reed, of Iowa. Associate Justices, W. H. Stone, of Colorado; H. C. Sluss, of Kansas; T. C. Fuller, of North Carolina; and W. W. Murray, of Tennessee. Two of these are democrats.

A report comes from Leadville of the discovery of an arrowhead made of tempered copper, and of a number of human bones, in the Rocky Point mines, near Gilmar, Col. The relics were discovered 400 feet below the surface of the earth imbedded in a vein of silver bearing ore. More than \$100 worth of ore clung to the bones when they were removed from the mines. Here is a puzzle for the geologist.

The railway commission has modified its order regarding telegraph rates in North Carolina, so that it will read: "For ten body words or under on all telegraphic messages having their origin and termination within this state, 25 cents; over ten body words, two cents for each additional word, to take effect June 15th." The original order named June 1st.

HE MEETS AND TALKS WITH VANDERBILT.

George Vanderbilt's extensive new grounds command a fine view of my place. I was over there yesterday to see how the work was progressing.

It is a pleasant sight to drive over there on a quiet morning, when the thrush is singing in the persimmon branches and the paw-paw is houghing in the mountain zephyr, to see Mr. Vanderbilt, with a little leather bootleg bag of shingle nails tied around his waist, lugs his shingles on an outbuilding which he proposes to use as a chick house, or, possibly, wearing a part of lime-spattered boots and finishing out a chimney as he cheerily calls for "more mort." He likes to be busy, he says. "Duty done is the soul's frisure," he remarked to me yesterday, as he put a lot of nice fresh liniment on his thumb and showed me where a pretty little pink nail was sprouting over the ruins of the other one.

Mr. Vanderbilt will have one of the most extensive and beautiful, if not the most extensive, expensive and beautiful home in the world when it is completed. One reason I have not yet finished up my place is that I want first to see what George does, and thus get the advantage of his experience. He does not mind that, he says. His house will be bigger than Charlie Kuster's hotel at Laramie City, and will have hot and cold water and gas in every room.

The servants will occupy rooms entirely apart from the family. Mr. Vanderbilt will keep help the year round. He has set out his pieplant already, and yesterday ordered a span of horseradish plants.

A railroad running from Biltmore, on the main line, to Mr. Vanderbilt's place is owned by him, and is used solely for conveying building material and salaries to the men. It is called the Vanderbilt system. Twenty thousand dollars per month is the sum paid at present to men working on the grounds, aside from those who are building. And yet my grounds, especially on Monday, present, I think, present a more cheerful appearance than his'n does. I often tell him that when our folks are rinsing out their white clothes in the second water, and placing my new parboiled shirts on the lawn to bleach, I know of no landscape gardener who can begin to get such effects as we do.

Once I came here along with a fall of two feet of snow and a mean temperature. I had nothing to do with it, but even yet (and that was better than five years ago) the people of Bancombe county, whenever a frost strikes the valley, as they profanely hunt in the bottom of the rag barrel for their ear muffs, murmur to themselves and begin to look at the depot for baggage with my name on it.—*Chattanooga Times.*

The Youth of Abraham Lincoln.

He won a neighborhood reputation as a clever young man, which he increased by his performance as a speaker, not seldom drawing upon himself the dissatisfaction of his employers by mounting a stump in the field and keeping the farm hands from their work by little speeches in jocos and sometimes also a serious vein. At the rude social frolics of the settlement he became an important person, telling funny stories, mimicking the itinerant preachers who had happened to pass by, and making his mark at wrestling matches, too; for at the age of 17 he had attained his full height, six feet four inches in his stockings, if he had any, and a terrible muscular clod-hopper he was. But he was known never to use his extraordinary strength to the injury or humiliation of others; rather to do them a kindly turn, or to enforce justice and fair dealing between them. All this made him a favorite in backwoods society, although in some things he appeared a little odd to his friends. For more than any of them, he was given not only to reading, but to fits of abstraction, to quiet musing with himself, and also to strange spells of melancholy, from which he would pass in a moment to rollicking outbursts of droll humor. But, on the whole, he was one of the people among whom he lived; in appearance perhaps even a little more uncouth than most of them—a very tall, raw-boned youth, with large features, dark, shriveled skin, and rebellious hair; his arms and legs long, out of proportion; clad in deerskin trousers, which from frequent exposure to the rain had shrunk so as to fit tightly on his limbs, leaving several inches of bluish skin exposed between their lower end and the heavy tan-colored shoes; the nether garment held usually by only one suspender that was strung over a coarse home-made shirt; the head covered in winter with a coon-skin cap, in summer with a rough straw hat of uncertain shape, without a band.

It is doubtful whether he felt himself much superior to his surroundings, although he confessed to a yearning for some knowledge of the world outside of the circle in which he lived. This wish was gratified; but how? At the age of 19 he went down the Mississippi to New Orleans as a flatboat hand, temporarily joining a trade many members of which at that time still took pride in being called "half horse and half alligator." After his return he worked and lived in the old way until the spring of 1830, when his father "moved again," this time to Illinois; and on the journey of 15 days 'Abe' had to drive the ox wagon which carried the household goods. Another log cabin was built, and then fencing a field, Abraham Lincoln split those historic

rails which were destined to play so picturesque a part in the Presidential campaign 28 years later.—*Carl Schurz in Atlantic Monthly.*

A Negro President for Biddle Institute.

The condition of affairs at Biddle Institute is to be decidedly changed. Biddle Institute is a colored college for the education of the colored race, established and mainly supported by Northerners whose headquarters are at Pittsburg, Pa., and now it very properly has a negro president.

The board of trustees of Biddle Institute, at their recent meeting at Pittsburg, elected Rev. Sanders, a colored preacher and editor, of Wilmington, to the presidency of Biddle. Rev. Sanders has received official notification of his election, and he has accepted.

The result of this step on the part of the trustees will be watched with interest by our people. The institution has heretofore been under the presidency and professorship of white people, but now that a colored man has been elected to the presidency, it is not unreasonable to suppose that all the professorships are to be filled by colored people. Indeed the News has it this morning from a citizen of Biddleville that the talk is that of the present force of educators only Prof. Tuttle will remain. Dr. Johnson, the former president, goes into missionary service, and reports say that Dr. Laurance, Prof. Beattie and Prof. Duncan will all leave the institution.

MILLIONS IN IT.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Within a year from July the 1st the Treasury department will pay to the citizens of the United States between twelve and fifteen millions of dollars as a bounty for raising sugar. The most of this will go to Louisiana for the production of cane sugar. Over one million will be paid to the farmers in the New England states, New York, Ohio, Illinois, and the Northwestern states for the production of sugar from maple sap. A large sum will be distributed in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and California, among those who raise sugar from beets and sorghum cane.

The distribution of such a great sum of money among so many people so widely separated, and the pains that must be taken to prevent fraud upon the government, will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude. Every ounce of the millions of pounds of sugar produced must be weighed and samples of it tested and inspected by government inspectors, who will be appointed for that purpose. This work will be done under the direction of the international revenue bureau of the Treasury department.

Mary Ann Grier disappeared from her father's home two miles south of Navatah, Ind., nearly 40 years ago. A few days ago her body was recovered in an abandoned bog iron-ore pit, without one vestige of change from the appearance it had known in life. Not only is the contour of the form perfect as in health, but even the color has remained unchanged. The arms and shoulders are as white as marble, the hands are brown, and one of them still bears the stains of the berries with which she was working the afternoon of her disappearance. The cheeks are slightly brown, but suffused with a ruddy flush, which old settlers remember as one of the girl's chief charms.