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PROFESSIONAL.

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Attorney at Law

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'trs. 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

A great big scandal, involv-
ing through more than one
of its members, the adminis-
tration, may be the outcome
of the Itata business. It is
whispered in inside circles
here that the opinions of cer-
tain people—the matter is en-
tirely too serious to use
names upon no better basis
than rumor—have been influ-
enced both for and against
the Chilian insurgents by the
receipt of large sums of mon-
ey, which has, according to
the story, been furnished by
certain parties in New York
who are heavily interested in
Chilian commerce, and whose
business rivalry is thought
by many to be at the bottom
of all the trouble in that un-
fortunate country. Certain
it is that Balmaceda and the
insurgents are both represen-
ted in Washington by shrewd
agents and lawyers, the lat-
ter Americans, and the ap-
pearances indicate that both
sides are well supplied with
money and that at least one
side has paid big money for
the right to use the news col-
umns of certain news-papers.
The administration officially
recognizes the Balmaceda
government but Senator Mont
the representative here of the
Chilian insurgents, or, as he
says, "the only constitutional
government of Chili", ap-
pears to be confident that
the Itata will be released by
the courts and that the insur-
gents will soon be recognized
by this Government.

It is rather an odd coinci-
dent that Secretary Porter,
the defender of the extrava-
gance of the billion dollar
Congress, and who has been
preeminent in his party as a
spoilsman, should have reach-
ed the same conclusion that
the late Hon. Samuel J. Ran-
dall, who as chairman of the
Committee on Appropria-
tions of the House of Repre-
sentatives made a reputa-
tion for honesty and econo-
my in public expenditures ne-
ver surpassed, did as to the
advisability of abolishing five
out of the six Auditor's offi-
ces of the Treasury depart-
ment, because of the useless-
ness of the work done in those
offices, which consists almost
entirely of duplicating the
work done in the offices of the
Comptrollers of the Treas-
ury. Mr. Randall once drew
up a bill to abolish these and
some other useless bureaus
of the Treasury department,
but he found it impossible to
secure support for it in Con-
gress, because it meant a re-
duction in the number of
clerks employed, which meant
much less patronage for
the Congressmen. It would
be an easy matter, were Con-
gress so disposed, to save
nearly \$2,000,000 per year
in this one department, by ta-
king up and carrying out Mr.
Randall's original idea, which
for some reason Mr. Eoster
has seen fit to endorse.

There has been a hitch in
making public the schedule
for the subsidized lines of
steamships, which was prom-
ised for last week by Mr. Wan-
maker. It is still in the

hands of Mr. Harrison, who
took it for revision before leav-
ing Washington, and those
who ought to know say that
the trouble has been that all
the conferences between Mr.
Harrison and Mr. Wanama-
ker have been taken up by
the latter's trying to make
plain to the former just what
his connection had been with
the wrecked Keystone Bank,
of Philadelphia; and they say
that Mr. Harrison has sub-
jected Mr. Wanamaker to a
much more rigid cross-exami-
nation than the committee
in Philadelphia did. The re-
publicans claim in public that
Mr. Wanamaker's several ex-
planations have completely
exonerated him; but among
themselves they are not so
sure about it, and many of
them predict that it is going
to give the party lots of trou-
ble, particularly in Pennsylv-
ania. It is certainly an af-
fair to be deeply regretted,
not only by Mr. Wanama-
ker's personal and political
friends, but by the public at
large.

Prof. Dyrenforth of the Agri-
cultural department is on
his way to the most arid sec-
tion of western Kansas, car-
rying with him the balloons,
kites, dynamite bombs, etc.,
with which he expects to ob-
tain by explosion in the air
a copious fall of rain in that
region, where rain is un-
known. He has an appropri-
ation of \$9,000 to spend in
experimenting.

Fourth Auditor Lynch, the
negro who with Ex-Senator
Bruce was given office in ex-
change for a Harrison dele-
gation from Mississippi, has
just returned from that State
and reports that the contract
has been complied with, and
that not only Mississippi but
the entire South will send a
solid Harrison delegation to
the republican convention,
which cannot be broken. He
forgot to add: Unless some
other candidate is disposed
to open a barrel, in which
case the Southern delegation
can be stamped just as they
have been in all previous re-
publican national conven-
tions.

Another negro, Fred Doug-
lass, will soon be out of a job,
as it is semi-officially announ-
ced that he will not go back
to Hayti, as minister. He
brought with him a recipro-
city treaty with Hayti which
he negotiated, but the admin-
istration for some reason does
not seem proud of it.

Geological Survey in Ashe Etc.

The State geologist Prof.
Holmes, was in Jefferson on
Monday and informs us that
the work of the geological
survey in the county is being
pushed vigorously, Mr. H. B.
C. Nitze, Mr. W. W. Ashe dur-
ing the past two weeks have
been engaged in tracing the
ore beds in the Western and
Northern portions of the
county, and in locating the
timber belts.

On the 9th inst, near Clif-
ton N. C. Gus. M. Donnelly,
of Tenn. and Miss Flora V.
Latham, of this county, were
united in holy bonds of mat-
rimony. J. Z. Neal, J. P.

Mrs. G. W. Bowers who
has been lingering so long,
died Sunday night the 12th
inst. at about half after elev-
en o'clock.—Ashe Reporter.

Hon. Jefferson Davis Body.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is
still in New York, on Saturday
definitely decided the mooted
question as to the permanent rest-
ing place of her distinguished
husband, and dispatched her an-
swer to the citizens of Richmond,
Va., announcing her selection of
the former Capital of the Confed-
eracy as the place. Her letter dis-
cusses all the questions at issue,
and gives her reason for the se-
lection of Richmond. It is as fol-
lows:

"To the Veterans and people of
the Southern States: After much
anxious thought I have finally de-
cided to give to Virginia the care
of my husband's mortal body,
and feel that my reason should
be made public, as he was in ma-
ny senses the property of the
whole country. Immediately af-
ter the death of ex-President Jeffer-
son Davis Louisiana expressed
her desire to keep his hallowed re-
mains for all time, but she claim-
ed only the right to guard him
until some permanent place could
be selected for his rest. The mili-
tary organization of New Or-
leans bore him with final grief
and splendid pageant to the tomb
of the Army of Northern Virginia
where they have guarded him by
night and day for eighteen
months, and the gratitude of my
children and myself is too great
for words. I asked a year for con-
sideration and consultation with
my family. Eighteen months
have nearly expired, and I feel
that the matter should be decided
and set at rest now.

After referring to the claims of
various other States she says:

"Virginia asked for his honored
remains because the most stren-
uous efforts of his life had been
made upon her soil and in defense
of Richmond at the Capitol of the
Confederate States. At short in-
tervals through the last eighteen
months she has renewed her ten-
der insistence that he should rest
among the heroic dead of all the
States who fell in defense of the
Confederacy. She urged the fact
that he did not, in the fullness
of his fame, belong exclusively to
any part of the country. Every
hillside about Richmond will tell
of the valorous resistance which
he initiated and directed with
tireless vigilance as Chief Magis-
trate; and there he received gen-
erous and unwavering support in
the hardest hour of our unfortu-
nate country's defeat.

"All these claims have touched
my heart and contended together
for the mastery. It has been hard
to give up the hope of dwelling
near my husband's resting place
in Mississippi, where my home
and interests are, but unfortu-
nately, Beauvoir is on the coast of
the Mexican Gulf and on a penin-
sula very little over a mile wide,
and the half mile of shallow wa-
ter in front, covered with sub-
merged stumps of large trees,
shows that the sea has been
steadily encroaching on shore for
many years. I feel therefore that
as the monument is for all time,
it would not be wise to place it
there, and I submit to the person
at sacrifice with the hope that
the States of the Confederacy will
relinquish their cherished plans
for the sake of gratifying the ma-
jority of the veterans who have
written countless letters to me
from each of the before mention-
ed States to urge Richmond as
the proper place for the grave of
him who loved them all and la-
bored for their glory with all his
might during the heat and bur-
then of the day granted to him
here. Your countrywoman,

"VIRGINIA JEFFERSON DAVIS.
New York Hotel, July 11, 1891.

Col. Cowles Erects a Monument to the Man who Saved His Life

The public is familiar with
the fact that during the war
John Allen Smith, of Cabarrus,
a private in the first regim-
ent of North Carolina cav-
alry, saved the life of Col. W.
H. H. Cowles, now Congress-
man from the eight district.
Ever since, Col. Cowles has
held Smith in grateful remem-
brance and time and again
sent him some substantial
token of his gratitude. Two
years ago last January
Smith died and as the last
service which he could render
him Col. Cowles is having a
monument erected to his
memory. The monument
which will be a very hand-
some one when finished, is be-
ing put up at the marble
yard of Mr. C. B. Webb, of
this place. It will be about
nine feet high and on one
side of the shaft is cut a sab-
re resting in its scabbard. It
is the work of Mr. T. J.
Rabe and is as perfect a re-
presentation as could possi-
bly be made. On the front
of the base is this inscription:
"John Allen Smith; born Ap-
ril 5, 1835, died January
19, 1889." On the front is,
"A Soldier of the first Regi-
ment North Carolina Cavalry
in the War for Southern
Independence, 1861-'95,"
and on the back, "Brave
Comrade Rest in peace."

The monument will be fin-
ished in a few days and will
be shipped to Cabarrus, where
it will be placed over the
grave of Smith under the di-
rection of the President of the
Cabarrus County Veter-
ans' Association—States-
ville Landmark.

The Alliance and Democracy.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Hon.
William C. Oats, of Alabama,
in an interview to-night de-
nies the authenticity of the
reported interview with him
some weeks ago in which he
was quoted as saying that
the democracy must beat the
alliance out of existence. As
an agricultural organization
he thinks the alliance a good
thing. He favors all the de-
mands of the alliance except
the sub-treasury and land-
loan bills, and the govern-
ment ownership of railroads,
but condemns the alliance
methods to control the dem-
ocratic party in the South and
commit it to the support of
these three objectionable
measures. He says that the
complaint of the farmers are
just, but some of the reme-
dies proposed by the alliance
are infinitely worse than the
disease that the democratic
party favors—the reduction
of taxes, more extended mar-
kets for agricultural products
and a great volume of sound
money.

He adds that if the dem-
ocrats gets control of the gov-
ernment the farmers will find
in these measures the relief
they seek and are entitled to.
He strongly condemns all se-
cret methods in politics, de-
nounces the three measures
named as most radical, pa-
ternal and centralizing of any
ever advocated by any party
in the United States. He calls
on the alliance leaders to fur-
nish a bill of particulars as to
their democracy, and favors
making a test of opinion in
every convention by a resolu-
tion against these three meas-
ures. He thinks with the de-
mocracy united victory is
sure in 1892.

Agriculture Will Advance.

While our county generally
is growing in population and
wealth, it is an abnormal
condition of affairs that agri-
culture, which has always
been recognized as the basis
of prosperity and wealth,
should send up its wail of de-
pression. The situation af-
fords an interesting problem
whether the farmers general-
ly are suffering more than
men in other occupations.
Merchants complain of short
profits and unremunerative
business, and published re-
ports show their failures.

But in the cultivation of
the soil, and care of live stock,
probably no occupation re-
quires more varied knowl-
edge than farming. With
such intelligence and occupa-
tion there will be luxury and
elegance. The tiller of the
soil will be not only the "hon-
est farmer" but the intelli-
gent gentleman. He will dig-
nify and be honored by the
labor with head and hand
which will give him health
and wealth. There are farm-
ers of this kind now, and
their numbers will increase.
Such improved conditions
come of steady growth, they
are not made to order. But
it is safe to say that among
the evolutions of the future,
the developments in agricul-
ture and the condition of
the farmer will be no less, at
least, than those of any other
industry.

The law enacted by Con-
gress and some state legisla-
tures, within a few years, to
protect the public against
the monopoly and extortion
of powerful trusts and com-
binations of wealth, and the
manufacture and sale of spu-
rious and adulterated food,
will require amendments, and
the vigilant power of the
governments must be exerted
for their enforcement.

In many states legislation
is needed to reduce taxes by
reduction of salaries paid
state and county officers.
While public officers should
be well paid in order to se-
cure the best service, there is
no good reason why they
should be paid salaries which
amount, in two or four years,
to more money than the av-
erage farmer can make in a
life time. Then, with read-
justed tax laws the now bur-
densome taxes under which
farmers labor will be reduced.
—Ex.

The decision of Mrs. Davis
that the remains of Presi-
dent Davis should find inter-
ment at Richmond will, we
think, give general satisfac-
tion in North Carolina.

Mr. Davis belonged to the
whole South, and had ceased
to have local citizenship.

It was while he was at Rich-
mond that he was in the largest
measure in the eye of the
Southern people, and that
city will live in history as the
capital of the fallen Confed-
eracy of which he was the only
President. It is peculiarly
fitting then that the remains
of Mr. Davis should rest where
the Lost Country had its
seat of government, and as
in life they were associated,
so in death they shall still be
together.—News and Obser-
ver.