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PROFESSIONAL.

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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 counties. *No had material used and all work guaranteed.* May 1 1 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 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. Ferguson, Ex'rs. of Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd. Banner Elk, Nov. 15 '90.

Money to loan.

Persons wishing to borrow 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 receive prompt attention, otherwise they will be returned *not executed* for the want of fees. D. F. BAIRD SHUF.

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 custom. Orders filled promptly by mail. Most Resp.,
MRS. M. N. HORTON.
Lenoir, N. C., May 21.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

There is no longer room for doubt that Mr. Blaine's warmest friends propose making war upon Mr. Harrison's candidacy. They have come to the conclusion that there is no other way of silencing the masked batteries of the Harrison forces which have been persistently shelling Blaine at every opportunity. A republican whose relationship to the republican machine are intimate and influential said to a republican friend here: "Blaine doesn't want the nomination, and he is perfectly willing that Harrison shall have it; but his friends are not. They have received but little recognition from Harrison, and that little under protest, during his first administration, and they are sure they may expect less should he be again elected; therefore they propose taking the matter in their own hands by seeing that Blaine is nominated, even if it is against his wishes."

This movement is the direct outcome of the belief that there has been a systematic effort on the part of Mr. Harrison's immediate family and close friends, first to belittle the work which Blaine has done as Sec. of State, and later to drive him out of public life by misrepresenting the state of his health, and it is difficult to find an intelligent man in Washington, no matter what his political opinion may be, who does not believe that such an effort has been made, and not a few of them believe that Harrison was fully cognizant of what was being done, notwithstanding his profession of the most cordial friendship for Mr. Blaine.

Treasury department officials seem to have no difficulty in interpreting the law just as the leaders of the republican party wish it interpreted. A case in point is the election of the Commissioner of Immigration that skilled tin-plate workers may be brought to this country under contract, without violating the law. Such a decision was necessary in order to bolster up the manufacture of tin-plate, which has grown so rapidly, on paper since the McKinley bill became a law, and it was promptly given, on the ground, to quote the official language of the Commissioner, that "the law plainly intended that skilled labor may be imported into the U. S. to do the work of an industry not yet established, provided the skilled workmen in that industry cannot be found among our own people." If that be the proper construction of the alien contract law, it is now in order for the Chicago merchant to enquire why he was compelled to send the two Japanese jinrinska men back to Japan. That would certainly have been a new industry.

The continual absence of Commissioner Raum from his post of duty is exciting much unfavorable comment. Up to July the 1, he had been away

from his office 240 days, and on the 3, of the month he went away and has not yet returned. All this time he is supposed to be devoting to his private business while he draws a salary of \$6,000 a year to devote his time to the business of the Pension bureau, but it may be set down as certain that his superior officers believe that he is also doing some work for Mr. Harrison among the old soldiers or he would not be allowed to spend so much time away from his office.

A number of republicans of prominence have been here trying to persuade Indian Commissioner Morgan to reverse his recently announced anti-Catholic policy in running the Indian schools; they told him that his scheme would cost the republican party thousands of Catholic votes, and that it was not justified by the facts, which show that much good has been done in the Indian country by Catholic priests and schools, but he continues obstinate, and has intimated that his course is fully approved of by the administration.

According to a story told here a committee of prominent republicans of Philadelphia went to Cape May Point a few days ago for the purpose of suggesting to Mr. Harrison the advisability of his getting rid of Mr. Wanamaker, not because they believed that gentleman to be dishonest but because of his misfortune in having been on such very friendly terms with so many dishonest men. They were told by Mr. Harrison that when he needed their advice about his cabinet he would send for them.

The awarding of the contract for Cruiser number 13 to the Crump's of Philadelphia, by Secretary Tracy may raise a big row, as the price which is to be paid \$2,690,000, was not the Crump's but of the Bath Iron Works, of Maine. The excuse for giving the work to the Crump's is that they have better facilities than the Maine concern.

A delegation from Mobile Alabama, headed by representative Clark, are trying to get Mr. Wanamaker to amend his advertisement by including that city in the ports from which the subsidized lines of steamers shall run, but there is little prospect of success. There are not enough republican voters in Alabama.

The appropriate character of a woman demands the delicacy of appearance and manners, refinement of sentiment, gentleness of speech, modesty in feeling and action, a shrinking from notoriety and public gaze, aversion to all that is coarse and rude, and an abstinent abhorrence of all that tends to delicacy and impurity, either in principle or action. These are the traits which are admired and sought for in a woman. — *Mirror.*

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Biliousness, Indigestion, Headaches and Liver Complaints.

Xye Xee's a Few Seeds

SEYLAND, Buncombe Co., N. C., July 14, 1891.

Hon. Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Sir—Would it bother you too much to send me a few seeds for my place here in North Carolina for use another season? We have a climate here that is peculiarly adapted to the growing of fruit, but not especially good for cereals. It is about the same climate as that of France and Italy, but there are not so many foreigners here. One notices while traveling in France that it seems to be largely overrun by Canucks. Such is not the case here. We have good, quiet class of residents, mostly white, with black polka dots, of course, this being where slavery used to spawn in early days.

But the country is settled by a peaceable class of agriculturists, who have acquired from the summer boarder an air of being on a perpetual vacation. Many farmers in Western North Carolina, by watching their chances, are enabled to sell their corn at forty cents in the fall and buy back a portion of it in the spring at one dollar per bushel to plant and feed to stock. This builds up a traffic in cereals, and has a tendency to make the farmer's son ask himself why the farmer is the most independent of any class.

Human health is prevalent to a remarkable degree here, Mr. Secretary, and it is one of the two regions of the globe where consumption is unknown. No actual residents die here. Only strangers who came after it was too late. Many Northern people who come here with advanced phthisis or tuberculosis die, especially if both lungs are gone, but if the windpipe and enough lung tissue be left to bait a trap, the air here will soon add on a nice new red lung with real scallops on the edge. (Electric lights are also common here.)

What I especially desire is a package or two of the seedless watermelon seed, some good hardy house plants, such as Martha Washingtons, hydrangeas, four-o'clocks, etc. Also some red eyed poleless China beans for use. How are you fixed for potato salad plants.

Crops are all looking well. Rye is now all harvested and is being slid down in shutes to the stack by those who live on more perpendicular farms.

Mr. Clay Williams, a colored man, met up with a frightful accident while summer-fallowing on one of the hillside farms below Homing township last week. The scaffold, it seems, gave way and he fell the entire distance to the foot of the farm, striking the earth twice on his way down and completely disemboweling it.

BILL NYE.

Mr. R. W. Colvert, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Wilkes, dropped dead while plowing in his field Wednesday. He was a prominent citizen and his death is greatly deplored. — *Chronicle.*

Alliance and Democracy

Washington, July 10.—Hon. William C. Catts, of Alabama, in an interview to night, denies 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 of the demands of the Alliance except the sub-treasury and land loan bills, and the governmental ownership of railroads, but condemns the Alliance methods to control the Democratic party in the South and commit it to the support of these three objectionable measures. He says that the complaints of the farmers are just, but some of the remedies proposed by the Alliance are infinitely worse than the disease; that the Democratic party favors—the reduction of taxes, more extended markets for agricultural products and a greater volume of sound money.

He adds that if the Democrats gets control of the government the farmers will find in these measures the relief they seek and are entitled to. He strongly condemns all secret methods in politics, denounces the three measures named as most radical, paternal and centralizing of any ever advocated by any party in the United States. He calls on the Alliance leaders to furnish a bill of particulars as to their Democracy, and favors making a test of opinion in every convention by a resolution against these three measures. He thinks with the Democracy united victory sure in 1892.

Worshipping at the Shrine of St. Anne

KANKAKEE, Ill.—Three thousand devout Catholics journeyed to the Shrine of St. Anne yesterday. This shrine is located at the village St. Anne, in this county, and is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, some of whom come to be cured of disease and to receive strength in their crippled limbs. Of those present almost five hundred were from Chicago, while others came from villages and cities hundreds of miles away. There were no miraculous cures reported, as have been expected in previous years, but many of the pilgrims claim to have received direct benefits from their supplications. The priests began singing Mass at daybreak and continued until evening, while the throng of worshippers passed to the shrine and back to their devotions.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Watauga county. To S. C. Anderson:—As, on the 5th day of May, 1891, at a sale of land for taxes at the court house door in Boone, by J. L. Hayes sheriff of Watauga county, I bid off a tract of 86 acres lying in Shawneehaw township, and listed in the name of S. C. Anderson, and offered for sale by said Sheriff, to pay a tax of \$1.81 due upon it. This, therefore, is to notify you that if within three months from the date hereof, you do not come forward and pay the said sum of \$1.81, with 20 per cent additional and the cost of this proceeding, as by law required, I will apply to the sheriff of Watauga county for a deed to said land. C. A. ANDERSON,
Boone, July 30th, 1891.

THE LOCUST PEST.

We read in the Bible that the Lord sent a plague of locusts on Pharaoh. The account says, that they were blown in by an east wind and covered the whole earth, so that the land was darkened and that they eat every herb and the fruit of the trees.

Travelers say that the Holy Land is yet the scene of destruction wrought by this pest in latter times. Mr. Thompson, who has traveled extensively in the Holy Land, in his book "The Land and the Book", gives a very vivid account of swarms of locust which are yet seen in that country. They move in a straight forward direction allowing nothing to hinder them. When they come to a house they climb straight over it. The destruction done by these locusts to vegetation is immense—often destroying whole fields of grain. The natives have had a great deal of trouble fighting them, but as yet have made no progress.

We have just read an article in the Scientific American on the locust. A picture is given which is almost a perfect representation of our large grasshopper. The article says: "The locust, as is generally known, is of the family of the grasshopper and cricket, but differs from them in having shorter horns and feelers and a more robust body and limbs." The manner of fighting them in Algiers and Tunis is the same as that used in the Holy Land. The American says:—"The manner of fighting the locusts as adopted in Algiers and Tunis has been to construct a ditch with a fence at one side, across the line of march of the insects, which come in such numbers that the ditch quickly becomes filled up, when the natives jump in and trample them to death at the same time thrashing the living mass with a heavy stick or log of wood. The fence at the side of the trench consists of long bands of cotton cloth or calico supported on sticks, such fences extending in some places across a mile or more of country, the material at the top having a slippery waxed border about four inches wide, kept moist by daily oiling. The insects cannot keep their hold on this waxed border, and inevitably drop back into the trench beneath which is from three to four feet deep. When the insects have attained an age where all or a portion of them have wings, they are fought by a line of natives with long palm switches, a method of stopping their progress which, to be effectual, presupposes the simultaneous exertion of great numbers of Arab palm wielders.

The metal in a five cent nickel piece is worth about half a cent, and fifteen cents will purchase copper enough to make \$2 worth of cents.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
For Malaria, Liver Iron-ble, or Indigestion, use