

Watauga Democrat.

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PROFESSIONAL.

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—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
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DENTIST,
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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 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 could 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

The National Association of democratic clubs will launch a decided political novelty on the 12th of September, when a special car under the control of that Association will start from Washington on a forty days missionary tour. The car will go direct to Chicago and from there to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where special meetings will be addressed by the speakers who will compose the crew of missionaries; and it will go by easy stages along the Northern Pacific railway, stopping at all important points to allow the educational work to be done. The car will be due at Spokane Falls on the 23rd of September upon which date a convention of the democratic clubs will be in session there, and a grand reception will be held.

The journey will then be continued a round Puget Sound in Oregon; thence through California, Utah and Colorado, and returning to Iowa about the time the State campaign has reached its warmest period. There the missionaries are to take off their coats and take in hand in re-electing Governor Boies. The car will be in charge of Mr. Lawrence Gardner Secretary of the Association, and among those who have already volunteered as working missionaries are Senator Kenna, Representative Bynum, ex-Representative McAdoo and Hon. Chauncey F. Black President of the Association. A number of prominent democrats have the invitation under consideration and if they can so arrange their business affairs will also become missionaries for the dissemination of sound democratic doctrine. Some of them who cannot spare the entire forty days may join the party temporarily either coming or going or both. Success to the idea and to the missionaries.

Secretary Foster, who has returned to Washington, is very much put out because of the publication of the fact that the continuation of the maturing 4 1/2 per cent bonds at 2 per cent is already practically a failure. Less than \$2,000,000 of the \$21,000,000 of these bonds out stand when the offer was made have been presented for continuance and only two weeks remain in which they may be continued. What remains out after that time must be redeemed and that is what is worrying the estate Secretary of the Treasury. If any large amount of these bonds are to be redeemed and it seems certain now that there will be, it will be necessary to make a considerable hole in the \$100,000,000 gold reserve fund, and although Mr. Foster says that he will not hesitate to use this fund if it becomes necessary, it is known that he would much prefer not having to do so as he is well aware that he has no legal right to pay out one

dollar of that money.

Representative Mills, who has been doing a little campaigning in Iowa, is back in Washington hard at work on his book on the tariff. Mr. Mills says he found the greatest enthusiasm existing among the Iowa democrats and from his own observations he is of the opinion that Boies will be re-elected and that the entire ticket and legislature will also be carried by the democrats. Mr. Mills expect to make Washington his headquarters until October, when he is under engagement to make a number of speeches in the Ohio campaign. He is a warm admirer of Governor Cambell and expects to see him defeat the high priest of protection; he is also confident that the next Ohio legislature will certainly be anti-republican, if it is not controlled by democrats exclusively.

It begins to look very much like Mr. Harrison would have a first class negro revolt on his hands if he dares to send a white man to Hayti, as minister in place of Fred. Douglass whose resignation has been accepted. Prominent negroes here say that they will do everything in their power to keep the negro voters of Ohio at home on election day if Mr. Harrison does not appoint a negro to the vacancy or promise to do so before the Ohio election takes place. On the other hand those who profess to be familiar with Mr. Blaine's intention say that he is determined that a white man shall be sent to Hayti to assist in carrying out his policy with regard to that country.

President Polk of the National Farmer's Alliance is out in a long interview claiming the earth so as to speak, and taking special occasion to make attacks upon Senators, Vance, Ransom, Gordon, Morgan, Pugh, Gorman and Sherman, as well as Representative Oates of Alabama, and stating positively that the Alliance would have a National ticket in the field next year. Mr. Polk is said to be very much offended because the Maryland Alliance convention was friendly towards Senator Gorman in spite of his efforts to make it otherwise.

Washington has already secured pledges of six votes in the National Democratic Committee which will next February decide where the next National Convention is to be held, and efforts are being made to secure others.

Six hundred clerks were dismissed from the Census Office Saturday.

The Alabama Mirror says: "A negro woman 70 years of age living about 13 miles from Selma, in Autauga county is turning white in spots, and the spots are growing larger and increasing in number. Both arms are already as white as the whitest Caucasian, and strange to say the flesh is tinted, full and firm as a young child's. While the natural complexion of the old woman is a little darker than the majority of her race, she is not at all pleased at the idea of becoming a "white woman."

Negroes for California.

A dispatch from San Francisco to the New York Times says: Senator Leland Stanford is giving aid and encouragement to thousands of Southern negroes, who are establishing large colonies in California. It is expected that 50,000 negroes will become residents of the State within the next twelve months. In view of these facts the politicians are alarmed, as the colonist are quite likely to bewilder the shrewdest political manager on the coast. The Rev. R. C. O. Benjamin, a prominent and wealthy colored man of this city, is at the head of the movement. In an interview to-day he said:

"Our object in bringing negroes to California is to supplant the Chinese. The celestials are not citizens or voters, and the colored people are both. We have already signed contracts in our possession, which will guarantee employment to all the people we bring here. We have secured 50,000 acres of excellent land, situated in Fresno and Shasta counties, and all of it may be irrigated. This will provide homes for an immense number of colonists. Our people are now arriving from the Southern States at the rate of five families a week. Within the next twelve months I expect I will have situated in California 8,000 families. See how rapidly it will increase the population—forty thousand more industrious people.

"It has been arranged, so, continued the enterprising young colonist, "that the people will be given employment when they get here, and they will be provided with small tracts of land which they will be given from five to eight years time to pay for, and a portion of the payments can be made by working for the owners. They will raise vines and fruit trees principally. The managers of the Southern Pacific railroad have agreed to give us the very lowest rates on which to travel, avoiding, of course the violation of the interstate commerce laws. Senator Leland Stanford is favorably impressed with our scheme, and has lent us much encouragement. The colonists will come principally from Alabama, Texas, North and South Carolina."

Mr. Benjamin leaves for the South in a few days to arrange to send out a large number of colored people. Large numbers are sacrificing their homes to secure money to pay their way.

In the meanwhile, leading Democratic newspapers are making loud protestations against this influx of colored colonist. The Oakland Times in an editorial to day, says:

"California has now in the Chinese as close an approach to the servile class as is either safe or desirable. The negroes already here came without assistance and are a self-sustaining, self respecting part of the community. The bringing of vast num-

bers of ignorant blacks from the Gulf States is an entirely different matter, and California should not invite the race incubus that now rests a dead weight upon the South. We want neither cheap labor nor cheap laborers. If Benjamin does intend, as he says, to visit the South for the purpose of making up colonies, we venture the prediction that there will follow in his train one long, wailing cry of distress, and that if Benjamin makes more than one trip he will not go over the same ground twice. As to his colonist, they will become, for a time at least, charges upon communities that may be afflicted with their presence. Mr. Benjamin's scheme should be nipped in the bud."

The Bechler Gold Coin.

Few of the citizens of Asheville, and in fact of Western North Carolina, know that there was once in circulation, gold coin, made without the sanction of the government, but accepted by the people and the banks as freely as the present gold coin. Such is the fact. This gold was coined by a German by the name of Bechler, who lived in Rutherfordton, and some of his gold pieces are preserved. Judge E. J. Aston has one of these coins, a two dollar and a half piece, and other gentlemen of Asheville, have, it is believed, specimens of the Bechler one dollar piece. On one side of Judge Aston's gold piece appears in raised letters, "North Carolina gold, 2, 20," on the other side, "Bechler, Rutherford," and the number of grains and carats fine. It is said that Bechler was an expert metal worker and gold beater; a man of great intelligence, highly respected by all who knew him. The scarcity of a circulating medium gave rise to the Bechler coin.

There is no date on any of the Bechler coins, and none on Judge Aston's piece, but it was coined for several years, from about 1837 to 1845 or 1850. Col. Clayton, of this county, tells an amusing story about this coin, and the way business was done in the old days. His father, Col. Clayton the elder, who is still hale and hearty, had a contract to build a court house in one of the Blue Ridge counties. As fast as the sheriff collected the taxes, he paid over to Col. Clayton certain sums. It consisted almost entirely of Bechler coin and old Spanish dollars, and at last Col. C. had on a bushel box full. The late Bacchus Smith dealt largely in ginseng, going through the country to collect it from the mountaineers. Learning of the amount of coin in Col. C.'s possession, he visited him and effected an exchange for State Bank, or Bank of Cape Fear notes, giving a check for the money. When he filled his leathern saddle bags and rode away from Col. Clayton's, his son was in great distress, that all the wealth, so rare, in those days, was irrecoverably gone.—Asheville Citizen.

Eight Twenty-Dollar Notes Made Out of Seven.

Capt. Porter of the secret service came into possession of a new counterfeit bill yesterday. It was a \$20 bill made of patches from seven different notes of the same denomination. These seven pieces were skillfully patched together with strips of court plaster, but they constituted a whole bill, which appeared perfectly good. Any mutilated bill is redeemable at Sub-Treasury, provided three fifths of the bill is present, the maker of this note therefore worked a very neat scheme by taking seven twenty-dollar bills and tearing enough from each to make another bill. The mutilated notes being redeemable he cashed them for good notes at Sub-Treasury, and taking the portions he had torn off, he made a very presentable twenty-dollar bill. The numbers in each corner were different, but the notes in all other respects, even upon close investigation, appeared to be good. Capt. Porter, in endeavoring to trace the bill to its maker, found that it had been paid into the Sub-Treasury by a post master. The latter had received it from a woman who had taken it in change for a \$100 bill at a large business house in this city. The firm was unable to trace it to any of its customers, and the search was abandoned.—Chicago Herald.

The Married Man.

A married man always carries his condition with him, like a trade-mark. Any body of average discernment can detect him at a glance. He does not pinch his toes with tight boots. He does not scent himself with violets. He never parts his hair in the middle. He keeps his seat in the horse car when the pretty girl, laden with bundles, comes in; he knows that his wife wouldn't approve of his rising. He does not get up flirtations, with the good looking saleswoman where he buys his gloves; he remembers that little birds are flying all around telling tales, and he has a horror of curtain lectures; somehow, married men never seem to arrive at that state of beatitude where they appreciate the kind of performances known as curtain lectures.

The married man has come to that stage when he is convinced that the way his necktie hangs may not be any more important than his soul's salvation. He knows to a certainty that true happiness does not depend on the amount of starch in his shirt-bosom, but he will have to have been at least three times wedded before he will be able to be reconciled to a collar-band two sizes small or one size large. The man who can smile at fate when it swoops down upon him in the shape of an ill-fitting collar-band is ready for canonization.—N. Y. Weekly.

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