

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 4

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10, 1891.

NO. 5.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Boone, N. C.

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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 bad 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 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 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 Levoir, 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.
Levoir, N. C., May 21.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

The Blaine-Harrison busi-
ness is believed to be nearing
a crisis, and the prediction
is made by shrewd observers
that within the next sixty
days one of them will an-
nounce that he will not ac-
cept the President nomina-
tion of his party, if it be ten-
dered to him. Mr. Harrison
is decidedly averse to being
that one, and his friend, Sec-
retary Foster, will visit Bar
Harbor within ten days for
the purpose of trying to make
Mr. Blaine take the position
of "loyalty" towards his
chief which Russell Harrison's
newspapers have assigned to
him, by writing a letter for
publication over his own sig-
nature stating that he is not
willing to become a candi-
date and that he is for Har-
rison. One would suppose
from the talk of the personal
friends of these two men that
the republican party was
their personal property and
that when they had decided
what they wished to be done
that party must slavishly ob-
ey that decision. This sort
of thing must be aggravat-
ing to self-respecting repu-
blicans, who must think it is
confided in its choice of can-
didates to two men.

Representative Herbert, of
Alabama, who is understood
to be a candidate for the vac-
ancy on the Inter-State Com-
merce Commission made by
the death of Hon. W. L.
Bragg, of Alabama, is in
town. Alabama has several
other candidates for the vac-
ancy, among them Judge
Morrill and Col. Shorter.
There are also lots of candi-
dates from other states, in-
cluding ex-Senator Reagan
and Representative Culbertson,
of Texas, and ex-Con-
gressman Hammond, of
Georgia. The appointment
will go, by law to a democ-
rat.

Mr. Wanamaker has a
grand scheme to get some-
thing for nothing. He has
sent a circular letter to all
postmasters at county seats
to visit all the postoffices in
their counties, at their own
expense, and report their
condition to him. That's a
case of cheek.

There is a well-founded sus-
picion that the State depart-
ment is trying to "pull the
wool over the eyes" of the
colored brother with regard
to the vacant position of U.
S. Minister to Hayti. It is
stated semi-officially that the
department, on account of
circumstances which it deems
inadvisable to make public
will not fill the vacancy for
some time to come, but that
the position will probably e-
ventually go to a colored
man. This is expected to quiet
the colored voters until af-
ter the fall elections, when
Mr. Blaine will carry out his
intention of selecting a white
man for the place, trusting
to luck to bamboozle the ne-
gro voters with other half-
way promises before the time
comes to hold another elec-
tion. It is not certain, how-
ever that this plan will suc-

ceed, as many of the more
intelligent negroes are fully
aware of what is going on,
and if they can only agree
upon any one of the many
negro candidates for the
place, it is possible for them
to compel his appointment
before the fall elections are
held.

A smile crosses the face of
the average naval officer
when he hears anyone speak
of Secretary Tracy's efforts
to have the mechanics in the
navy yards appointed on
their merits and not on their
political "pull." The fact of
the matter is that naval offi-
cers generally take no stock
in this alleged reform. One
of them said on the subject:
"Bah! it is simply nauseat-
ing to sensible people who
know anything about the
manner in which the best as-
signments in the navy are
made, to be told that the me-
chanics in the navy are to be
appointed solely on their
merits, as developed by com-
petitive examinations. It is
not probable that such a re-
form is really intended by the
same authorities who, unless
they are woefully ignorant,
must know that it is the of-
ficers who know how to in-
trigue, and above all those
who possess that mysterious
something known as a political
"pull" that receive all of
the best assignments in the
Navy and not the officers
who have made the best re-
cords. This is true from the
acting Admiral down, and
until it is changed I shall be
slow to credit the Secretary
of the Navy with any sincere
reform intentions, no matter
what orders he may issue."

There never was a time in
history of the country when
there was greater need for a
close study of the issues than
now. When demagogues are
fanning the fires of prejudice,
when fanatics are sowing dis-
cord among friends and breth-
ren, when new and untried
schemes are offered to the peo-
ple as a panacea for every ill,
it is time, for cool, clear-
headed men to look well
about them before they act.
If under the present system
the people are oppressed sure-
ly they should consider well
before they adopt another
policy lest a greater evil
should overtake them. While
they are attempting to cast
out the evil spirit of poverty,
let them be careful lest they
take into themselves seven
devils worse than the first.
If prejudice attempt to lead
poverty both will inevitably
fall into the ditch. Read, stud-
y, reflect. Survey the whole
field. Keep posted and keep
cool, and be sure you are
right before you go ahead.—
Morganton Herald.

The idea, of nationalizing
the militia of the States and
placing the whole under the
command of the Secretary of
War, is a bad one and should
be dropped at once. We want
no standing army in this
country, nor do we wish to see
such a temptation to do evil
placed before some future
over ambitious Secretary of
War.

FIGURESWORTH STUDYING.

In the *Forum* for Septem-
ber there is a paper by the
well known Massachusetts
statistician and economic
writer, Edward Atkinson
that deserves attention. It
is entitled "The Government
and the Tax-payers." He
speaks highly of the book ac-
count system used in the
Treasury Departments. He
makes a statement in very
clear and simple form that is
useful and instructive. He
states the account of the
Government with the people
in regular book-keeping bal-
ance sheet, and shows for the
fiscal year ending 30th June,
1889—a few months after the
Democratic administration
of Mr. Cleveland expired, the
account stood thus, in giv-
ing merely the chief results:

All taxes on liquors and
tobacco \$148,883,788.56.
Taxes (duties) on certain
classes of foreign importa-
tions, etc., \$204,851,851.59.
Miscellaneous revenues from
sales of public lands, consular
fees, etc., \$22,170,538.44.
Other profits, etc., \$10,165,-
264.79—grand total, \$387,-
050,058.29. That is the debt-
or side of the Government.
The credit side is what is paid
out. We give the chief totals:
For Congress, Executive De-
partment, Judiciary, foreign
intercourse, custom houses,
light houses, mints, life sav-
ing service, Department of
Agriculture, postal deficien-
cy, etc.,—\$63,005,049.07.
Collecting internal revenue,
collecting customs, draw-
backs, etc.,—\$17,659,015.19.
Total cost of civil govern-
ment, etc.,—\$80,678,064.-
26.

Next comes army, \$44,435,-
270.85; navy, \$21,378,809.-
31. All this for civil, military
and naval departments
makes a total of \$146,478,-
144.42. The other expendi-
tures are:
For Indians, \$6,892,207.-
78. Interest on public debt,
41,001,484.29. Arrears of
Pensions, \$21,442,349.12.
Annual Pensions, 66,182,-
429.68. Total amount \$135,
518,471.18. By adding the
above amount we have \$281,-
996,615.60, total expendi-
tures.

Take this from the total re-
ceipts as given above—\$387,-
050,058.29—and the balance
surplus is \$105,053,442.69.
That was about the sum left
as surplus by the Cleveland
administration.
But note. This surplus has
"gone up the flume." It has
taken wings. The Republi-
can spendthrifts made it dis-
appear very quickly. Note
farther that while during
Cleveland's administration
the pensions the last year ag-
gregated \$66,182,429.98,
they had grown under Harri-
son to 30th of June, 1891,
quite \$120,000,000, and for
the current year ending 30th
of June, 1892, will aggregate,
it is believed, fully \$150,000,-
000.

Note again: That while
the total expenditures of the
last year of the Cleveland ad-
ministration were but \$281,-
996,615.60—a rate of \$563,-
999, 231.20 for two years,

that the last Republican Con-
gress voted more than a bil-
lion dollars—a thousand mil-
lion dollars—for the expendi-
tures of the Harrison Admin-
istration for two years, be-
ginning with 1st of July,
1891. That is almost as
much for the Harrison gang
in two years as Mr. Clevel-
and required to run the Gov-
ernment for four years.
Think of that, ye taxpayers.
This figuring is our own, and
Mr. Atkinson is not responsi-
ble for it.

Mr. Atkinson makes a very
interesting showing. He says
that the "normal cost of the
Government"—by which he
means all you will find above
summed up under the total
of \$146,478,144—is more
than met by the taxes on li-
quors and tobacco. The rev-
enue as above given from
these articles was \$148,883,-
788. This is interesting.
This writer has all along con-
tended for taxing the need-
less luxuries and taking the
taxes off the household neces-
saries. It is seen that the
luxuries actually pay more
than the "normal cost of the
Government." Mr. Atkin-
son gives the "normal cost
of the Government" since
1871. He shows that the
revenue from liquors and
tobacco increase in ratio to
population and more, and
that on the other hand "the
normal expenses of the Gov-
ernment diminish in ratio to
population." This is an im-
portant fact and deserves at-
tention.

If there were no useless ex-
penditures, no waste, no wild
extravagance—no abnormal
expenses—then what? Why
the cost of our Government
would be a trifle compared
with the great resources and
capabilities of the country.
It is the waste and wicked ex-
travagance that are burden-
some and wrong. Think of
the pensions running up to
\$150,000,000 in a year, or
more than the total "normal
expenses of government."
Such is radicalism. The South
is plucked and opposed to
pay unworthy mendicants
who made vandalic war upon
it. Shame and outrage.

It costs much less to col-
lect a dollar tax on whiskey
and tobacco than to collect
a dollar on foreign importa-
tions. The figures of 1889
are thus given:

Internal taxation, 2 88-
100 per cent; customs reve-
nue, 3 14-100 per cent.
Mr. Atkins says the bounty
for sugar was a "temporary
aberration" of the Radical
McKinley gang of incapables
and will not be "probably of
duration."

In '71 it cost every man,
woman and child in the Uni-
ted States \$7.39 to support
the Government. In eighty-
nine it was \$4.75. In seventy
one, the average per capita
for pensions was 87 cents. In
'89 it was \$1.74 or double.
By the end of the present
year it will be \$3. for every
man, woman and child.

Mr. Atkins towards the
close says the fundamental
principles of taxation should
be, "all taxes that the peo-
ple pay, the Government
should receive." But the peo-
ple pay hundreds of millions
of taxes that go to the man-
ufacturers and monopolists.
—*Wilmington Messenger.*

Little drops of printer's ink
A little type displayed,
Makes our merchants princes
With all their big parade.

Little bits of stinginess—
Discarding printer's ink—
"Busts" the man of business;
And sees his credit sink.
Dallas Review.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama,
is out in a very strong letter a-
gainst the sub-Treasury scheme,
and he announces his intention
to take the stamp against it in
Alabama.

The short crops in Europe
make it almost certain that
there will no war there this
year, notwithstanding the
strained relation between
France and Germany.

The grain speculators have
already made more money
juggling with the price of
wheat than the farmers will
make out of their phenomi-
nal grain crop this year.

Sam Jones is firing ungram-
matical broadsides of salva-
tion slang into the ranks of
New York sinners, but no
breaks are observable in their
lines, although they are con-
tributing liberally to pay the
Rev. Sam. for the amusement
he furnishes them.

Some American tourists must
have been telling the young Ger-
man Emperor how it feels to have
the wind blowing through his
whiskers, and wishing to feel for
himself the Emperor is now en-
gaged in raising a crop of whisk-
ers of his own.

They have queer ideas over
in Australia. The minister of
education has suspended one
of the most successful school
teachers just because she pray-
ed for the death of her hus-
band. If her husband was
anything like the husbands
of some self-supporting wo-
men we know she was justify-
able in praying for his death,
and more deserving of sym-
pathy than censure.

Ex-Senator Blair of education-
al bill and Chinese ministry noto-
riety, who objects to dropping in-
to the open arms of obscurity,
has written a letter in which he
claims to be the father of recip-
rocity. He is also modest enough
to intimate that he is a much
braver man than Harrison or
Blaine, and that the only reason
why he has not done better things
than either of them is, because
he has not been given opportuni-
ty. If he never had the right be-
fore, this letter gives Mr. Blair
the undisputed right to the con-
ical headgear which school-boys,
in their love of fun, call a fool's
cap. By the way, Blaine and Har-
rison must have refused Blair
anything further in the diplomat-
ic line, or he would not have writ-
ten that letter.

It is very depressing to
note that, while Mr. Leazer
is engaged in making whole-
some, conservative address-
es that draw the people to-
gether, allay all bitterness
and reassure the patriotic
people of the State, Col. Polk
should import into North
Carolina that bare-legged
Blatherskite, Jerry Simpson,
who follows up Mr. Leazer
with third party speeches;
idiotic advocacy of fiat rag
money and undoes, or at-
tempts to undo, all the good
that Mr. Leazer has done and
is doing.—*Topic.*