

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 4

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1891.

NO. 11.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

Boone, N. C.

Resident Physician. Office on King Street north of Post Office.

E. F. LOVILL

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

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 counties. *No Lad material used and all work guaranteed.* May 11 y.

NOTICE.

Hotel Property for Sale.

On account of failing health of myself and wife, I offer for sale my hotel property in the town of Boone, North Carolina, and will sell low for cash and make terms to suit the buyer, and will take real or personal property in exchange. Apply soon.

W. L. BRYAN.

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 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 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

Does Mr. Blaine intend to resume the duties of Secretary of State? This is a question easier asked than answered. If anybody in Washington, from Mr. Harrison down, knows anything of the real intentions of Mr. Blaine the knowledge is so well kept that it has not leaked out, and it is extremely improbable that any such knowledge exist. Guesses have been plenty, but facts have not been behind them. First Mr. Blaine was to return in September, then in October, and now the guessers say that he will be here in November. A personal friend of Mr. Blaine's who is not in politics, said yesterday in a guarded sort of a way which was taken to imply a great deal: "I have an idea that after the State elections are over Mr. Blaine may be decided to retire from the Cabinet and go to Southern California or Mexico for the winter." Although this gentleman denied having any authority from Mr. Blaine for expressing such an idea, it is nevertheless believed by those who know the relations between the two men that he would never have said such a thing unless he knew that some such steps was at least contemplated. Mr. Harrison is thought to be entirely in the dark as to Mr. Blaine's future movements. Indeed it is stated here that he says that he has had no direct communication from Mr. Blaine for months. It is truly an odd sort of a situation.

If promises were equal to good deeds Secretary Foster would long ago have been the possessor of a white robe and a golden harp. He has always been a good promiser; therefore it was not surprising that he should have agreed with the New York merchants as to the existence of evils in the administration of the business of the New York Custom House, and promises to correct them all. This promise he relies upon to make some votes for Fassett, and after the election he can keep it or not just as he may feel disposed. Having done that much for Fassett he will now proceed to Ohio to see what promises will do there for McKinley.

Representative Bunting, of New York, who is President of the New York State Packers Association, is in Washington. He is engaged in gathering facts to be presented to Congress when the question of repealing the present tin plate tariff comes up, as it is certain to do. Mr. Bunting says he intends to expose the imposture practiced upon Major McKinley and Senator Allison, whom he believes to be honest men by the members of the forty firms, alleged to compose the American Tin-Plate Association, who told the members of the Senate and House Committees that within one year they would be manufacturing all the tin plate consumed in the United States.

He believed these men to have been actuated solely by political motives, as not one of the firm has even attempted to fulfill their promises. Mr. Bunting says he has direct information to the effect that Maj. McKinley is deeply mortified because the promises made to him by these men, which he believed and acted upon, have not been kept; and he thinks both McKinley and Allison owe it to the country to help to undo the wrong which they were persuaded by false promises to do.

Secretary Proctor is again absent from his department, but come to think about it, such a common thing is hardly worth mentioning.

The administration is casting longing eyes towards the Sandwich Islands, just as John Bull has been doing some time, and it is said here that Acting Rear Admiral Brown, now in Chilean waters, is under orders to proceed, as soon as he is relieved, to Honolulu to negotiate for the control of the Island by the United States. Admiral Brown has been selected for this task because of his popularity with the Queen and the people of the Hawaiian Islands. It is a dangerous business, and may lead to war with England.

Although Mr. Harrison has publicly declined to violate the law by directing that republican voters in the departments be allowed to go home to vote without having the time lost deducted from their pay, it is private understood that they may go—in fact they must go, and that some way will be found to prevent their pay being docked.

The Methodist are having everything their own way in Washington since last Wednesday when their great Ecumenical Conference, with five hundred delegates, representing every part of the civilized world, met to consider matters pertaining to their church. Socially, the doors of good Washington are open to the visitors, and religiously, the pulpits of most of the churches, irrespective of denomination, are open to them. At first it looked as though the ever present 'nigger' problem would intrude its ugly head and make trouble because some of the Washington hotel keepers refused to entertain negro preachers; but good sense prevailed, the darkeys were comfortably quartered elsewhere, and the matter was not allowed to come up in the conference, although some of the delegates were just boiling over about it.

An Allianceman's Card.

The Montgomery Advertiser publishes a card by Mr. H. H. Hall, a prominent Allianceman of Elmore county, Ala., announcing his withdrawal from that organization and giving his reasons therefor. Mr. Hall, having been a member of the Alliance, is probably better informed as to the methods

and objects of its leaders than outsiders can be, but outsiders have also been observing the drift of which he speaks, and have arrived at a pretty correct notion as to the ultimate object of these leaders.

The following are Mr. Hall's reasons for the step he has taken:

1. Because it is advocating the adoption of measures violating fundamental principles which I have always and do yet believe to be just and right.

2. Because in its advocacy of these measures it has become intolerant, denouncing those of its members who cannot endorse them as Judases traitors.

3. Because its members are expected to think for themselves only when in line with the plans mapped out by a select few.

4. Because while declaring itself to be "the Democratic party," it has nothing but abuse and calumny for that party and its leaders, thereby indicating its insincerity as well as unfriendliness to the Democracy.

5. Because by persistently vilifying and belittling the Democratic party and insidiously holding it responsible for Republican misdeeds, it has developed its intention to destroy it by gradually undermining it in the affections and confidence of the people.

6. Because its present attitude is antagonistic to Democracy and its principles, with the strongest indications of a fixed purpose to land in the 'third party' in time for the Federal elections next year.

7. Because the most important of its original principles are violated and its purposes and aims so completely subverted that while declaring itself non-political it has degenerated into a mere political machine not yet attaining to the dignity of a party.

These are the reasons which actuate me, honestly entertained and honestly expressed; and I will not go contrary to my convictions of what is right and just, though it bring down the maledictions of the whole brotherhood upon my defenseless head.

H. H. Hall.

Tar and Feathers in 1189.

In England the penalty of tar and feathers was introduced in 1189, when Richard I, before setting out for the Holy Land, ordained, in order to preserve the discipline of his fleet, that whoever should be convicted of theft should first have his head shaved; that boiling pitch should then be poured upon it, and a cushion of feathers (de la plume d'oreiller) shaken over it. He was afterward to be put on shore at the first place the ship touched at; though, after a baptism of boiling pitch, the poor wretch, I fancy, would have little life in him. In modern times the practice has found favor with the populace as a means of readily executing justice on an offender whom the law, perhaps, shows no anxiety to reach—Gentleman's Magazine.

Free Coinage of Silver—The Issue is Still the Tariff
From a Speech by Hon. Roger Q. Mills in the Ohio Campaign.

In one Congress a Democratic House passed a free coinage bill, and in another Congress a Republican Senate passed it. To-day in many states the Republican party is strongly demanding it, and in many others the democrats are doing the same thing. But whatever may be the views of friends or foes as to its propriety, it must be apparent to every one who has carefully examined the subject that opening the mints to the free coinage of silver will not dispel the cloud that is darkening the land. Let us not be deceived by superficial appearances. It is not the scarcity of money in the country. It is the scarcity of money in the pockets of the people who earn it that produces the distress. If our circulation were to-day double what it is, and it was all in the pockets of a hundred thousand people, our condition would not only not be bettered, but it would be decidedly worse than it is. It is not the small circulation, it is the small distribution that plagues us.

The amount of circulation per head is shown by taking the whole amount of money in the country and dividing it by the whole number of people. That shows that each person has in his pocket \$23.96, but millions have none; other millions have not half of it. A few hundred thousand in fact have a lion's share. The absurdity of determining the prosperity of the country by such figuring is too patent to deceive any one.

The amount of money required to do the business of a people does not depend upon the number of their heads but the amount of their business, and the facilities they have for conducting it. Where there are no banks or clearing houses, and credit is limited, money instead of the check must go from hand to hand as commodities change owners. The highest prosperity this country has ever known was from 1850 to 1861. The national wealth increased 126 per cent. in ten years. Farms more than doubled in their value, and every branch of industry was in the highest prosperity, and yet at no time during that period did the per capita circulation exceed \$18.33, and that was \$5 per head less than it is to-day; for the whole decade the average circulation was under \$16 per head, or \$8 less than our present per capita circulation. Between 1870 and 1880 it was over \$22 per head, and that was the darkest period financially ever experienced in our history, and now with nearly \$24 per head we would gladly exchange our present condition for that of 1850, when we had less than \$12 per head.

What, then, is the scourge that is tormenting the land and driving contentment out of so many homes? It is excessive taxation, indirect, concealed, hypocritical, ex-

haustive and blighting taxation. It is that taxation that comes over the wall like a thief in the night, that muffles its feet and gloves its hand with softest kid, that conceals its features with the smack of patriotism; that tells you that it is making you rich, when it is robbing the mouth of labor of the bread it has earned; that taxation that like a vampire fans your cheeks with cooling airs and soothes you to sleep, and while you are slumbering buries its beak in your veins and draws your life away; that taxation that by jugglery decreases the prices of what you have to sell and increases the prices of what you have to buy; that taxation which passes by accumulated wealth, and lays all its remorseless exactions upon articles which men, women and children are compelled to buy in order to live; that taxation that concentrates and increases the power of wealth, reduces the wages of labor, shuts the laborer out of employment, paralyzes production, restricts consumption and plunges the country into the depths of distress—this is the cause of all our troubles, and to this we should direct all our thoughts and use all the power with which we are invested to remove it.

THEIR OLD WAY.

Progressive Farmer.
The News and Observer did not comply with the request of Col. Polk last week, to publish his statement in reply to charges made by that paper, and we were informed on the next day that the editor said it was impossible to make room for it. This information was obtained through a reliable gentleman, and we could readily see at a casual glance at the columns of that paper that morning why it was that they could not make room for Col. Polk's statement. They had only a little over two columns of their space in that morning's issue devoted to misrepresentations and vilifications of Col. Polk. We saw at once that there was no room for a truthful statement from Col. Polk, of course. That paper however, did publish it on Wednesday morning, and its readers will remember the prejudice and unmanly criticisms made by that paper. The News and Observer says that Col. Polk "will have to answer before another court martial but of a different character," and we desire to inform that paper that Col. Polk is not the only one who stands before the bar of public opinion, as the News and Observer will soon find out. It was sincerely hoped by many leading Democrats of this city that the News and Observer would so far change its course as to show at least a spirit of fairness and manliness now that it has been utterly overwhelmed in all its bitter and futile attempts to besmear the character of one of our leading citizens; but we again say to that paper that the friends of truth and justice and honor cannot and will not endorse and sustain a course of conduct so utterly at variance with every conception of true manhood. We pledge our readers that hereafter we will devote less space to these small matters. —Progressive Farmer.