

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 4

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

NO. 25.

PROFESSIONAL.

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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,
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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 coun-
ties. *No Und material used
and all work guaranteed.*
May 11 y.

J. R. MORPHEW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARION, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, Swain,
and all other counties in the
Eastern District. *Special at-
tention given to the collection of
claims.*

Ed M. Ma'ron,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Foscoe, North Carolina.

Offers his professional services
to the people of this and adjoin-
ing counties. All work promptly
done and satisfaction guaran-
teed.
Oct. 27, 3 mo.

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 ex-
change. 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'rs. of
Mrs. A. P. Calloway, dec'd.
Banner Elk, Nov. 17 '90..

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 SHEP.



Many persons are cured
down from overwork or exhausted
Brown's Iron Pills. Restores the
system, aids digestion, removes excess
acid and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Speaker Crisp is himself a-
gain, and the new rules of the
House being ready, it is ex-
pected that the House will
now begin to get down to the
serious business of the ses-
sion. The republicans are
making much of Mr. Mills
having declined to serve as
chairman of the Committee
on Commerce, and they have
made that the basis for a lot
of cock and bull stories about
his intending to antagonize
on the floor of the House the
separate tariff bills that may
be reported from the Ways
and Means committee. Mr.
Mills is too good a democrat
proved by long and arduous
service, to antagonize any
policy that may be adopted
by a democratic caucus, and
there is little doubt that a
caucus will soon be held
for the purpose of outlining
the party policy during the
session.

It is probable that a joint
caucus of the democratic Sen-
ators and Representatives
will be held to discuss the
Chilian correspondence and
Mr. Harrison's message there-
on. The message is lengthy
and the correspondence and
accompanying document vol-
uminous, and senators and
Members are chary of expres-
sing opinions for publication
until they have had an op-
portunity to carefully study
and digest them. It is hoped
and believed that Congress
will act as a unit when it
does act. Foreigners should
be made to understand that
however much we may differ
on matters of internal gov-
ernment we stand shoulder
to shoulder as united Ameri-
cans on all matters pertain-
ing to the foreign policy of
the United States, and every-
body should adopt the mot-
to of the renowned patriot,
"My country; may it always
be right, but right or wrong,
still my country."

Senator Voorhees and Tur-
pie have made their fight a-
gainst the confirmation of
Judge Woods, of Indiana, so
vigorous that even the repub-
lican members of the Senate
Judiciary Committee, before
which the matter now is, have
agreed to await the arrival
of a number of witnesses, be-
fore disposing of the nomina-
tion. The charges involve the
judicial integrity of Woods,
as well as his display of po-
litical partisanship in his de-
cisions, and the Indiana Sen-
ators say they will prove
them by incontrovertible tes-
timony.

The breath had hardly left
the body of the late Justice
Bradley, of the Supreme
Court, who became so widely
known in connection with the
notorious 8 to 7 decision of
the Electoral Commission,
before republican Senators
and Representatives began
to control the nomination of
his successor. The hopes of
Attorney General Miller are
again raised, but it is not be-
lieved that the new Justice
will be selected outside of the
third district, composed of
the States Pennsylvania, New

Jersey and Delaware.

Representative Oates, of
Alabama, is in earnest about
his bill authorizing National
banks to loan money on real
estate, and he made a strong
argument in its favor before
the House committee on bank-
ing and currency, taking
the ground that it would
largely increase the volume
of currency in circulation, in-
crease the value of real-estate
and cause many people, par-
ticularly in the South and
West, to find profitable em-
ployment who are now with-
out it. He also spoke in favor
of the bill to suspend the 10
percent tax on the circula-
ting notes of State banking
associations.

Republicans can see a great
deal better than democrats
if they can, as they profess
to do, see where any one of
the gentlemen who have been
named as probable candi-
dates of the democratic party
for President will be spec-
ially benefited by holding
the National Convention at
Chicago, instead of at some
other city. None of the mem-
bers of the National Commit-
tee, nearly all of whom your
correspondent talked with,
regarded the selection as hav-
ing any connection with any
Presidential candidate. No
matter what city had been
selected the same cry would
have been raised.

Secretary Foster's illness
was very convenient, as it
enabled him to get rid, tem-
porarily at least, of appear-
ing before the House Com-
mittee on Ways and Means
and answering some ques-
tions as to the condition of
the country's finances. His
place was taken by Assistant
Secretary Spaulding, who
made a statement about on a
par with the statements usu-
ally published by the Treas-
ury. He was not subjected
to much questioning, as it is
the Secretary that the mem-
bers of the Committee want
to get at.

There are indications that
all of the Southern Represen-
tatives elected as members of
the Farmers' Alliance will
soon be gained for the organ-
ization they represent by
such an alliance than by go-
ing with their old allies from
the northwest into the third
party movement.

After Moonshine.

News was brought here to-
day that Revenue officers
Patterson, Walker, McElroy,
Sedler, Smith and Roberts,
who went to the "State of
Wilkes" on a raid last week,
met with success along one
line, but lost in another. They
destroyed three distilleries
near Roaring River. While
the officers were doing their
work the moonshiners pro-
ceeded with theirs by cutting
the throats of the horses and
thereby the officials. One
of the men is said to have
nearly severed from his body
while the others were badly
injured. The owners of the
distilleries also fired upon the
revenue men as they were
leaving.—Winston Sentinel.

Mr. John Wanamaker, who
is one of the most successful
merchants in this country,
never said anything that is
more true, or better based on
business experience than
when he said: "My plan for
fifteen years has been to buy
so much space in a newspa-
per and fill it with what I
wanted. It always paid me."
—Baltimore American.

TRYING TO UNLOAD.

Republicans Would Like to be Ric-
Some of Their Leaders.

There is a very evident de-
sire on the part of certain of
the leading papers in the re-
publican party to free them-
selves from the weight of ob-
jectionable leaders. The Phil-
adelphia Press, for example,
has reached the point of pro-
testing with emphasis against
the baser rule of Senator Quay,
and declares that it is because
of him that Philadelphia gets
less than she is entitled to in
the distribution of the party
spoils. And not content with
this effort to "turn down" the
great leaders of the party in
its own state, the Press makes
a similar attempt in the case
of the New York republican
boss. Pretending to believe
that the democracy of New
York has stolen the state it
insists that the republicans
are largely to blame, and
that the party in the state
has been brought to its sad
condition by division in its
ranks and bad leadership.
"One thing," it says, "has
been lost until finally they
have been ousted from every
hold on power in the state,"
and it adds: "It is pertinent
to ask the man or men who
have assumed to lead the
New York republicans wheth-
er the situation does not de-
mand their retirement and
the bringing of new leaders
to the front."

This desire to purge the
party would be very com-
mendable if it came at a time
when the corrupt leaders were
at the height of their power,
but unfortunately it does
not. While Platt had the
whole of New York in his
grasp, and was using his
power for his own benefit and
that of his friends—and inci-
dentally for that of his party
—the Press and the other or-
gans had no word of remon-
strance; and it was substan-
tially the same in the case of
Quay. The effort to unload
these objectionable and ob-
noxious leaders because they
have ceased to profit the party
by their iniquities, does
not argue any growth of po-
litical morality. It indicates
only partisan selfishness.
—Detroit Free Press.

J. Sloat Fassett, the defea-
ted candidate for Governor
of New York, said to a World
reporter, "When Mr. Cleve-
land made his speech at the
Cooper Union, it changed 10-
000 votes. Mr. Cleveland did
more to defeat me than any
other man." And Mr. Cleve-
land is lauded by the republi-
cans more than any other
man named as a presidential
possibility. — Montgomery
Herald.

Edison is coining to North
Carolina again and will make
his headquarters at Har-
lotte. After what he said a-
bout this State's mining in-
terests we should think he
would like to stay out of the
State. He said this was a
State of "samples" and that
nothing was found in quan-
tities. As the State did not
trouble to pieces after he got
off his witticism, he perhaps
thinks there is something
here after all and returns to
see what he can pick up.—News
and Observer.

THE MEANING OF DEMOCRACY.

It Supports the Right of the Earner to
His Earnings.

When American Democracy
ceases to mean the lowest pos-
sible taxation on the people
it will be meaningless. Every
dollar of tax that goes into
the federal treasury from any
source whatever is a dollar
taken from the earnings of the
productive labor of the
country, and when these taxes
are tariff taxes, levied to
protect exchange, they rob
the earner of three dollars for
every dollar that goes into
the treasury.

Opposed to all unnecessary
taxation as robbery from the
earner, democrats oppose un-
necessary taxation most
because it robs the earner
most.

From the very first the dem-
ocratic party has maintained
the sacredness of the right of
the earner to his earnings
and has denied the right of
government to take from him
any part of them not abso-
lutely necessary for economi-
cal government. It stands
for this principle because it
stands for individual liberty;
for when government can
take away earings for other
purposes than those of keep-
ing the peace and adminis-
tering justice the people are
slaves. A slave is an earner
whose earnings are legally ta-
ken from him for the benefit
of others, and the purpose of
a tariff made high enough to
stop trade is to make slaves
of the earners of the country.
This is its effect as well as
its purpose.

The fight the democratic
party has been making for
the lowest possible tariff tax-
ation is a fight for freedom.
It is a fight that can not
be abandoned. Democrats
will never face the rear on it.
Before they would do so they
would sacrifice every demo-
crat now holding office, and
if to get the offices again
they were obliged to aban-
don this fight they would a-
bandon the offices instead.
They want the offices merely
as a means to an end—the
end of embodying their prin-
ciples in the laws and poli-
cies of the federal govern-
ment.

It seems possible that in
the immediate future the dem-
ocratic party, through inter-
nal treachery, will become
more seriously involved than
it has been for many years.
But under all circumstances
its way lies forward, and the
way to get forward is to fight
forward.—St. Louis Republic.

The coining of the new de-
sign half dollars has been
suspended indefinitely at the
Philadelphia mint by orders
from the Treasury Depart-
ment. The suspension was
due, Col. Bosbyshell, the su-
perintendent, said, to the
fact that the Treasury now
has a supply of half dollars
on hand sufficient to supply
the demand for coin of this
value. "The demand is for
quarters and dimes," said he,
"and we shall go on coining
them as rapidly as we have
been doing since the new
year opened. There is noth-
ing the matter with the de-
sign; the coins are all right."
—Philadelphia Dispatch.

AN APPEAL.

Office of Board of Agricul-
ture, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15,
1892:

The Board of Agriculture
has undertaken to make an
exhibit of the resources of the
State of North Carolina at
the Columbian Exposition,
and has appointed the World's
Fair Executive Committee to
carry out this purpose. This
Committee appeals to the
citizens of the State to give
them a cordial support, and
to aid them in furnishing an
exhibit that will be illustra-
tive of the State's resources
of every kind.

We confidently expect that
North Carolina will be able
to sustain herself in high com-
petition with the rest of the
world.

Every country in the world
and every State in the Union
is expected to participate at
this display of the world's re-
sources and progress in every
department of human effort.
It will give some idea of the
extent of this Exposition
when it is remembered that
750 acres, more than a great
plantation, is embraced in the
grounds, and that 150
acres will be covered with the
necessary buildings. These
buildings will be filled with
every conceivable product of
nature and art, and North
Carolina can and will re-
spond to what is expected of
her.

In order that our State
may take her proper place at
this great Exposition, the
Board intends to make col-
lections in the following de-
partments:

Agriculture—Foods and
food products, etc. Horticul-
ture—Fruits, wines, and gar-
den products, etc. Live Stock
—Domestic and wild animals.
Mines, Mining and Metallur-
gy—Minerals, building and
monumental stones. Forestry—
Timbers and other forestry
products. Fine Arts—
Painting, decoration, etc.
Ethnology—Indian relics, and
specimens illustrating the pro-
gress of labor and invention.
Liberal Arts—Education, en-
gineering, etc. Manufactures:
Fish and Fisheries—Fish pro-
ducts, and appliances for
catching fish.

All correspondence to be
sent to T. K. Bruner, Com-
missioner in charge of exhib-
its and Secretary of the Com-
mittee at Raleigh, N. C.

W. F. GREEN, Ch'm
J. F. PAYNE,
A. LEAZAR,
W. E. STEVENS,
S. L. PATTERSON,
Committee.

There Will Be a Third Party.

Congressman Jerry Simp-
son, being asked what the
prospect was for the Third
party people, said that the
meeting would be held the
22nd of February at St. Lou-
is. At that meeting methods
and plans would be discussed,
but no nominations made.
An address, however, would
be issued, and at a subse-
quent date a national con-
vention would assemble, and
he thought the Third party
would certainly nominate a
presidential ticket. He fur-
ther expressed the belief that
his party would carry a num-
ber of States, including Kan-
sas, Nebraska, Minnesota
and the two Dakotas, and
shake things up considerably
in several of the Southern
States.—Landmark.