

Watauga Democrat.

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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

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.

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

(-o-)

Will practice in the courts of
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDowell
and all other counties in the
Western District. *Special attention
to the collection of
debts.*

Ed M. Madron,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Foscoe, North Carolina.

Offers his professional services
to the people of this and adjoining
counties. All work promptly
done and satisfaction guaranteed.
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, deod.
Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd.
Banner Elk, Nov. 15 '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 SHEFF.



BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Dyspepsia, In-
digestion & Debility.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Senator Hill returned from his Southern trip yesterday, and whatever effect it may have had upon his Presidential prospects, one cannot doubt after hearing his enthusiastic description of the hospitable reception he met with everywhere he went that it was one of the most enjoyable trips he ever made. The Senator says that the sensational stories about his having attempted to dictate to the democratic members of the House Committee on Elections how they should vote in the New York contested election case of Noyes vs Rockwell, which has been reported in favor of Noyes, the republican contestant, are absurd. Personally he would like to see Rockwell keep the seat, but he has no doubt that the committee acted on the evidence produced before it in deciding against him, and he has no criticism to make. This knocks a big hole in one of the most sensational stories of the session.

The free wool bill will be laid aside in the House until after the free coinage bill is disposed of, which will be this week, according to the original resolution. There was considerable talk several days ago of an extension by agreement of the silver debate, but nothing came of it, because a majority seemed to think such an extension entirely unnecessary, as it is not probable that any amount of debate would result in the change of one single vote.

There is another clash between Secretary Noble and Commissioner of Pensions, Raum, and a report is current that Mr. Noble informed Mr. Harrison that he must choose between his resignation and the removal of Raum and that Mr. Harrison told the Secretary that he would have asked for Raum's resignation long ago were it not for the Congressional investigation now being made of the Pension Office, and requested him to be patient. The immediate cause for the Secretary's anger was a recommendation made by Raum, which he found on his desk when he returned to Washington last week, for the appointment of his daughter to be his private secretary. Mr. Noble sometimes uses "cuss words," and it is said that he said of Raum when he read that recommendation almost identically what the late William H. Vanderbilt said upon a certain occasion of one of his sons-in-law, Col. Elliot F. Shepard. Commissioner Raum had a very humiliating time before the investigation committee, Saturday. He was compelled to acknowledge that Secretary Noble had turned down his attempt to make his daughter his private secretary, as well as that his son, the young man who made such a gorgeous failure as an office-broker, had been refused permission to practice before the Interior department, notwithstand-

ing his personal appeal in his behalf to Mr. Harrison.

The river and harbor bill, which was reported to the House today, contains a number of new and important projects, among which are the Hudson river improvement; the ship channel connecting the great lakes, the improvement of Mobile harbor and of the Savannah river. It carries in round figures twenty and a half millions.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, at present here, has added his quota to the usual war scare which is always professed when the appropriations for the Army and Navy are being considered by Congress, by a newspaper interview in which he enlarges upon "our defenseless condition" and the danger of war.

Treasury officials—minor ones—for the first time acknowledge that the department finds it difficult to meet current payments, and others say that it does not meet them, but postpones them from day to day by every means in its power.

Secretary Foster returns to his department just in time to find a nice little family row on between Assistant Secretary Nettleton and the Immigration Commissioner, over the question of allowing pauper immigrants to land upon the guarantee of some society or association that they shall not become a public charge. Assistant Secretary Nettleton, while acting Secretary, wrote the New York Superintendent of Immigration a very sharp letter asking why he had followed such a practice to which that official replied by quoting from a letter from the commissioner of Immigration authorizing him to do so. Then Mr. Nettleton wrote another, stating that the commissioner had exceeded his authority, and that no one could grant such authority, except the Secretary. The trouble with the commissioner of Immigration is that he imagines himself an independent official instead of the subordinate of the Treasury department. He has been in hot water ever since the office was created.

Mr. Harrison is reported to have attempted to read the riot act to the five republican Senators who were absent without being paired when his protégé, Judge Woods, of Indiana, just slipped through by a majority of one. Senator Stewart, who was one of the absentees, is said to have remarked daily: "Had we been present and voted the majority would have been the other way." Then Mr. Harrison was sorry he said anything.

A Propos of the Silver Vote in the House.

Washington Post.
The silver men were happy while Mr. Sherman Hour voiced the feelings of his colleagues by telling a story. "An Irishman," said he, "walked through a graveyard and saw an epitaph, 'I still live.' 'Well, said the man, 'if I was dead I would acknowledge it.' And I am ready," said Mr. Hour, "to acknowledge it."

Needling a topic of children who want bills
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

The Doctrine of Protection, Continued.

BY CHARLES CARTER, B. D.

Back of all, I regard the real reasons for protection to consist of first, the guarantee, growing out of the Declaration of Independence, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and secondly, that in this age of the world's progress, and in this country all our people should be surrounded from infancy with all the conditions favorable to their full physical, mental and moral development. Take for instance one last—medical science has demonstrated that the physical well being of the individual, demands certain amounts and kinds of suitable food. The requirements of different periods of life and in presence of physical labor and otherwise, have been shown. Investigations of a far-reaching character are being pushed in other fields and many knotty problems will be solved in economies. As long we will know more fully what constitutes the gospel of good health, good food, good houses, etc.

The doctrine of protection is, I think, most intimately related to such a gospel. Our youth of both sexes upon arrival at suitable age, should have a training of hand and brain to fit them for a calling in employment that will enable them, when grown, to maintain themselves, and those that may become dependant upon them. Physical and mental well being does not require over six to eight hours severe physical or brain toil. The balance of the 24 hours should be assigned to intellectual pursuits, pleasures and sleep. From such an amount of labor a sufficient surplus should accrue to adequately provide for all imperative needs growing out of a well ordered physical, mental and moral well being.

In order to form and accomplish these objects it is necessary to have diversified industries; and a great diversion of labor, to the very fullest extent in communities and throughout the country. To maintain and foster such varied industries and manufactures every community should avail themselves to the extent possible of the protective laws of the State and the United States. Every possible endeavor should be made to inaugurate industrial pursuits for the benefit of the whole community. I will venture on an illustration of my meaning. It is a supportable case, because it has almost identically taken place in this country. We will suppose that under the stimulus of the present tariff the sheep industry becomes very large in this Western North Carolina, (we know that the best wool can be produced here) that the wool clip is soon adequate to warrant the starting of a number of factories and that in a brief time we are enabled to manufacture not only the quantity and variety of goods for our own use, but to enable us to

sell a good amount to our countrymen. What would be the grand results? First, the employment at good wages of all who wished to enter into such enterprise; secondly, the benefit of the farmers in first taking their wool at a good price, and thirdly, all else that they raise of farm produce for the workmen. Other industries would naturally come in, and such diversified employment for our people and others that would come here would, I think, bring into our community the gospel alluded to sooner than anything else I know of—but if after this good gospel is well established, (though this or any other protective industry) and our community should have poured into it the products of a foreign nation, like Mexico whose laborers are paid 18 cents a day for 16 hours work, or others a little in advance of Mexico, it would effectively blot out and destroy all our achievements. It seems to me that we cannot admit them to free trade until they make similar advances in the payment of their labor and bones of work and the protective tariff should stand guard to our farmers and skilled workers of all kinds, until foreign communities advanced to our own standard, when their products ceased to come in competition with ours.

I favor most emphatically the policy that will enable individual communities, and the nation to become self-supporting. We have no fears that we will always be able to have a surplus of these products needed by other countries, by which we can trade with them, on a reciprocal basis, for all those things such as coffee, that we do not produce in this country. To be continued.

Cleveland Asked to Make a Statement.

News and Observer.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, author of the famous phrase, "We love him for the enemies he has made," has been urging ex-President Cleveland to make public an avowal of his position in connection with the approaching democratic presidential convention, under date March 5th. He wrote a letter to Mr. Cleveland from Fond du Lac, containing the following paragraph:

"The danger to the public interests which the failure of the democratic party would involve seems to me now to require the open avowal of your willingness to enter any service to which your party may assign you. Many entertain the fear that you may decline further public duty, which none but you can effectually remove, and your voice will be everywhere heard with benefit and effect. I believe your usefulness to the nation may be greater now than ever in the past to carry to victory the cause of tariff reform and to restore the blessings of good government to our people; and as you, fellow democrat and fellow citizen, I ask you to say to your party and people that your name will be presented to the national democratic convention as a candidate for its nomination to the presidency and that you will accept that nomination, if the convention shall make

it, and again undertake the duties of president if the party shall, as I believe it will, choose you for that office. Sincerely Yours,
EDWARD S. BRAGG."

The ex-President writes as follows:

LAKELAND, N. J., Mar. 9, 1892.
HON. EDWARD S. BRAGG.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 5th inst. is received. I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subject which under the high sanction of your position as a "fellow democrat and fellow citizen" and in your relation as the true and trusted friend you present to me. If in answering your questions I might only consider my personal desires and my individual ease and comfort my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation of diffidence, but if you are right in supposing that the subject is related to the duty I owe to the country and to my party; that a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant, I can not refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States, has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibility that I can not bring myself to regard the candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and native self-assertion. I have also an idea that the Presidency is prominently the people's office. I have been sincere in my constant advocacy of the effective participation in political affairs on the part of all our citizens. Consequently I believe the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidate and that they themselves should make nominations as directly as consistent with open, full and fair party organization and methods. I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising you that my conception of the nature of the presidential office and my convictions that the voters of our party should be free in the selection of their candidates, preclude the possibility of my leading and pushing a self-seeking canvass for the presidential nomination, and if I had a desire to be again a candidate I believe that complete supremacy of democratic principles means increased national prosperity and increased happiness of our people. I am earnestly anxious for the success of the party, and I am confident that success is still within our reach, but I believe that it is time for democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation not only as to candidates, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land who watch for the assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support. Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Jerry Simpson was interviewed by a New York 'Herald' reporter in Washington last week, and told him the third party would have full tickets in every State and would carry eight States, viz., Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina. He says there will be no coalition with either of the "old parties." He is very bitter against Livingston, of Georgia.

Topic.—Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, told the republican state convention of R. I. the other day, that there is danger of R. I. and Connecticut going democratic this fall.