

State Librarian

# Watauga Democrat.

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### PROFESSIONAL.

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DENTIST,  
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Offers his professional services to the people of Mitchell, Watauga and adjoining counties. *No Lad material used and all work guaranteed.*  
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Will practice in the courts of Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDowell and all other counties in the western district. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

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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 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'rs. of Mrs. A. P. Calloway, dec'd. 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 receive prompt attention, otherwise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees.  
D. F. BAIRD SEFF.



**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Speaker Crisp probably wishes as sincerely as any man in or out of Congress that the Bland free coinage bill had been finally disposed of last week, and that there were some honorable way of escaping a renewal of the fight this week. But there isn't. Nothing will satisfy either side but a decisive victory. Mr. Crisp's position in the fight, last week, was anything but pleasant to him. Although it had been some time ago decided that the free coinage of silver should not be made a party measure, he found himself confronted by a majority of the democrats in the House, together with eleven republicans and the alliance members, who favored free coinage, and a strong minority of democrats and seven eighths of the republicans, among whom were some of the ablest and most experienced parliamentarians in the House, who were opposed to it. That the Speaker, who has always been in favor of the free coinage of silver, found the role of presiding officer a trying and difficult one to fill, to his own satisfaction, to say nothing of others, is not strange; and it is greatly to his credit that no serious fault was found with his rulings.

This week he will have it all to go through with again, as the committee on rules will report another special rule, calling up the silver bill, and it is expected, cutting off debate and filibustering of all sorts. It is probable that the contest over the adoption of this rule will be as bitter and exciting as were any of the fights in Czar Reed's billion dollar Congress, and its result appears to be in doubt. Since last week's surprise the prophets are all laying low and "sawing wood."

The out of town engagements made by the sub-committees of the committees on the World's Fair and on manufactures, of the House, are off, until the silver bill shall be finally disposed of by the House. The House census committee has invited Gen. Francis A. Walker to tell what he thinks of the proposition for establishing a permanent Census Bureau. Mr. Harrison has approved in a special message the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the G. A. R. encampment in this city, next September, but there is a good deal of opposition to the bill, on constitutional grounds. It is held that if it be proper for the general Government to appropriate money for the entertainment of a national gathering of the members of one non-official organization it will be the same for all others.

Representative and Senator-elect Mills will not take his seat in the Senate until the free coinage bill and the free wool bill are both finally disposed of by the House.

Certain friends of Mr. Harrison have been making an

effort to an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Secretary Rusk, to whom they have offered the second place on the ticket with Mr. Harrison, but Secretary Rusk, while personally in favor of the renomination of Mr. Harrison, hesitates to do anything that might prevent his accepting the nomination himself, should it be discovered that the convention was not favorably disposed towards Mr. Harrison. Besides Mr. Rusk has been requested by prominent republicans of his State to keep himself free from any entangling alliances with any other candidate, in order to give them a chance to work for his nomination.

The Senate is going through another violent attack of the newspaper fever, and is pretending to be very much interested in discovering by what underhanded methods the wicked correspondents got the full details of everything done in executive sessions, whereas every school-boy in Washington knows that it is the Senators themselves who furnish the correspondents with the news. The special occasion of this attack was the publication of what the Senators said in executive session about the arbitration treaty, which they have informally concluded to ratify, but are as yet undecided whether to make a renewal of the *modus vivendi* a condition of its going into effect. They will decide this week.

There is a curious story going around concerning Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine. It says that Mr. Blaine attended the last cabinet meeting, and there for the first time learned the full extent of Mr. Harrison's management of the Behring Sea business, and that when asked to give his advice he declined to do so, saying in effect that he preferred having nothing to do with it.

It is denied at the Navy department that any orders have been issued concerning the policing of Behring's Sea, but it is well known that there are enough revenue cutters in the Pacific to do the work, and that naval vessels will have to help if it is to be done.

### TWO BOYS.

The late ex-Gov. W. W. Holden started in life as a printer's devil. One cold morning the boy was delivering papers, and at a rich man's mansion he was invited into the dining room to warm himself by the fire. A handsome college boy on a visit to the family was sitting at the table, and when the little devil left, this comfortable and happy youth handed him a buttered biscuit.

Young Holden walked off eating his biscuit, envying the college student and feeling very blue. Time brings wonderful changes. Thirty years later the boy who gave the biscuit was defeated for governor by the barefooted lad who received it!—State Chronicle.

Gazette:—The funeral expenses of the Fifty first Congress are said to have been nearly \$350,000. It costs like smoke when a congressman dies. The people are going to fix a cheaper way of burying these extravagant do-nothings, by dumping them off in a lump next fall.

### BRYAN ON THE TARIFF.

Extracts from the Able and Brilliant Speech of the Young Member.

"You cannot, my friends, raise an 'infant industry' without putting the burden somewhere. When ever you see the government by operation of law send a dollar singing down into one man's pocket, you must remember that the government has brought it crying up out of some other man's pocket. You might just as well try to raise a weight with a lever without a fulcrum as to try to help some particular industry by means of taxation without placing the burden on the consumer.

Back in Illinois when we were repairing a rail fence we would sometimes find a corner down pretty low in the ground, and not wanting to tear down the fence we would devise some way of raising that fence corner to put under it a new ground chunk. How did we do it? We took a rail, put one end of it under a fence corner, then laid down a ground chunk for a fulcrum. Then we would go off to the other end of the rail and bear it down; up would go the fence corner—but does anybody suppose there was no pressure on that fulcrum?

That, my friends, illustrates just the operation, as I conceive it, of a protective tariff. You want to raise an infant industry for instance, what do you do? You take a protective tariff for a lever, and put one end of it under the infant industry that is to be raised. You look around for some good, fat, hearty consumer and lay him down as a ground chunk; you bear down on the rail and up goes the infant industry, but down goes the ground chunk in the ground.

The reason our friends justify the principle is that they see the infant industry rise, but they forget the man upon whom they are placing the burden. And the trouble with this country is that all over the land are the homes of forgotten men—men whose rights have been violated and whose interests have been disregarded in order that somebody else may be enriched. It is the principle that is involved in this little binding twine bill. You see the industry that gets the \$20,000, but you never think of the farmers who go down into their pockets and pay the little sums that make up the great amount. Is not that a fact? Is not that the effect of the tariff? Therefore the man who justifies protection as a principle must prove three things: He must prove that the principle is right, that the policy is wise and that the tax is necessary.

When some young man selects a young woman who is willing to trust her future to his strong right arm, and they start to build a little home, that home, which is the unit of society and upon which our government and our prosperity must rest—when they start to build this little home, and the man who sells the lumber reaches out his hand to collect a tariff upon that; the man who sells paints, oils wants a tariff on them, the man who furnishes the carpets, tablecloths, knives and forks, dishes, furniture, spoons, everything that enters into the construction and operation of that home—when all these hands, I say, are stretched out from every direction to lay their blighting weight upon that cottage, and the democratic party says, "Hands off, and let that home industry live," it is protecting the grandest home industry that this or any other nation ever had. And I am willing that you, my friends on the other side, shall

have what consolation you may gain from the protection of those "home industries" which have crowned with palatial residences the hills of New England, if you will simply give us the credit of being the champions of the homes of this land. It would seem that if any appeal could find a listening ear in this legislative hall it ought to be the appeal that comes up from those tenants of earth's only paradise; but your party has neglected them, more, it has turned and spit upon them. When they asked for bread you gave them a stone, and when they asked for a fish you gave them a serpent. You have laid upon them burdens grievous to be borne. You have filled their days with toil and their nights with anxious care, and when they cried aloud for relief you were deaf to their entreaties."

### More Cheap John Work.

John Wanamaker, Post Master General of the United States, it seems, cannot raise himself above the most narrow sectionalism and partisanship. He has refused to recommend the annual appropriation for "Special Mail Facilities," for the special mail train running between New York and Florida. He well knows that this train cannot be run without special pay, and that the taking off of the fast mail will be a serious injury to the people of the South Atlantic States, but it seems that is the very thing he is aiming at. Ever since his appointment to the important position he now holds, he has shown himself to be a narrow minded bigot and instead of working for the interests of the whole country, he has worked to injure and offend the South in every way possible. We trust that he will not be allowed to carry out his plan of petty malice. A republican Congressman from Wanamaker's own city, with whom we discussed the matter a short time ago, expressed the opinion very freely that Wanamaker was acting very unjustly in the matter, and that he would oppose the cutting down of the appropriation. We hope the Congressman from the Old North State will fight vigorously against this act of injustice. They will find plenty of help from the Congressmen from New York to Florida. The State expects them to see that this wrong is not carried out. We hope they will not disappoint the people's expectations.—Rocky Mount Argonaut.

Chicago Ledger.—The South is capable of supporting a population that, in ratio with its area, could be multiplied into the hundreds of millions. It has all the accessories in fertility of soil, in climate and material resources. The trend of population and wealth is now in that direction. It may take considerable quotations of enterprise and capital and possibly a big slice of time out of this century and the next, to place the South on a census footing with its area and advantages, but if historic example holds good and the arithmetic of human progress is not at fault, the South is destined to find houseroom and rations for millions.

### Third Terms and Democrats.

We hope the news will be confirmed as to the notice served upon Mr. L. L. Polk concerning his paper and the third party. There are in the Alliance tens of thousands of true, unflagging democrats. They know the past. They remember reconstruction, the Unby Government, the days of radical plunder and wholesale wrong, the reign of terror in 1869-'70, the redemption of the State by the democrats, the return of peace and contentment, the beginning of prosperity, the restoration of economy, honesty and fidelity in the public service, the disappearance of the corporal of the guard from the ballot box, the opening of the public schools to both sexes, and a dawning era of good will among the races. They know how usurping, sectional, vicious, unfriendly, extravagant, venal and unconstitutional has been the action of the republican party in control of the Federal Government. They know how oppressive in taxes, how unequal in legislation, how hostile in appointments to office has been the course of the republican Presidents and their chief officials around them.

They have not forgotten these things—these stereotyped facts. They will not forget them. They know that disintegration of the white man's party in the South simply invites destruction and of the fateful precursor of a return to power of venal politicians and barbaric antagonism.

So long as the democrats have intelligence and patriotism—a proper sense of safety and a needful regard for prosperity they will not lend themselves to dividing the party and putting political pirates on board. A ship in the great stress of a violent storm to be deserted by half the crew, that those remaining might at once scuttle it or run on a rock-bound coast, would be in no worse condition than North Carolina left without an united democratic party. Let divisions come and good by to all that makes North Carolina a desirable State in which to live.

The democrats must get together and stick together if they would prevent a great disaster. Prosperity and peace depend upon an unity of hearts and an union of hands.

It is a time of peril. The farmers will suffer as much or more than any other class if the negro party once more gets into power. The democrats who are well informed and true to sound principles—basic principles—will not even for the sake of harmony vote for a Sub-treasury scheme or for giving the Federal Government at Washington the ownership of all the railroads, telegraphs, telephone and steamboat lines. This is not exactly Russia yet and the President of the United States is not the Czar. Democrats, stand by your guns and do not desert the old flag.—Wilmington Messenger.