

# Watauga Democrat.

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## PROFESSIONAL.

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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 Lad material used  
and all work guaranteed.*  
May 11 y.

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

Will practice in the courts of  
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDow-  
all and all other counties in the  
western district. *Special atten-  
tion given to the collection of  
claims.*

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 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'trs. of  
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 SHFF.

NOTICE.  
The laws of the State re-  
quire all weights and mea-  
sures to be sealed, and I here-  
by notify the people that I  
am prepared to do such work.  
You will find me in Boone at  
the residence of D. B. Dough-  
erty. J. H. COOK,  
Standard Keeper.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Harrison is the first, and it is hoped that he may be the last President who ever personally took charge of the canvas to get himself renominated, and it is only since the Blaine boom assumed such dangerous proportions that Mr. Harrison so far forgot his dignity as to do so. But there is no question about his having taken the management of his fight into his own hands. Whether this was because he doubted the honesty or the political sagacity of Secretaries Elkins and Foster, or because he feared they would carry out their threats of revolt if he transferred the management of his affairs to John C. New, is more than your correspondent cares to say, but whatever the cause, Mr. Harrison is personally bossing his own political machine, telegrams signed by him are being sent to the shaky delegates among the "instructed," and he is to be kept in instantaneous communication with the Minneapolis convention by means of a private telegraph wire.

Since assuming command Mr. Harrison has instructed his fighting men to hit every Blaine head that comes up, and his supporters are now openly threatening that if they cannot nominate Harrison they can at least prevent the nomination of Blaine without a struggle so bitter that he cannot accept without practically confessing that his February letter was but a shrewd move toward getting the nomination. Ex-Czar Reed, who has made up with Blaine, with whom he has been on bad terms for years, is shedding no tears over the situation, as it is on the programme for him to fall heir to the Blaine strength if for any reason Mr. Blaine shall decide not to make use of it for himself; he also expects to be made temporary chairman of the convention.

Representative Stevens, of Massachusetts, has introduced a tariff bill, covering the metal schedule, which is the result of many consultations with his democratic colleagues on the House Ways and Means committee. It places iron ore and scrap iron on the list, and about cuts in half the duties on manufactured metal, as they are in the McKinley law. The bill is based upon the report of the U. S. Commissioner of labor, upon the comparative cost of manufactures of iron and steel in the United States and Europe, and Mr. Stevens says the proposed duties are more than sufficient to cover the whole difference between the cost of articles manufactured in the United States and in Great Britain. More than that no manufacturer has even the shadow of a right to claim.

Representative Hatch's motion to take up the anti-option bill, notwithstanding the decision of the democratic caucus that the appropriation bills were to have exclusive right of way until they

are all disposed of, received the solid support of the republicans of the House and enough democratic votes to make a tie vote on on the motion. Whether Mr. Hatch will have better luck when he makes another trial, is the question—he undoubtedly thinks he will, and that the bill will be passed by the House before adjournment.

Representative Johnson, of Indiana, has been heartily cursed, on the quiet, by the republican leaders for having given away the sentiments of Mr. Harrison on the force bill. They say that if Johnson had the sense he was born with he would have known that he could not have possibly pleased the democrats better than by making such a speech as he made last week. Some of them pretend to believe that Johnson was "put up" to it by some wicked democrat in search of campaign material for his party. What ever the cause, the party got the campaign ammunition.

The Senate will give the country some silver talk for a while, but for just how long it would be difficult to say, which was some time ago adversely reported by the Finance committee, and which is to come up tomorrow as the "unfinished business." Senators opposed to the bill admit that it will pass by a majority of from 1 to 5 if it is allowed to reach a vote, and there is a suspicion afloat that they do not propose to allow it to come to a vote.

Mr. Blaine is again at his Washington residence, but he is not doing any talking, at least that is what the favored few who get to see him say. He listens and smiles, but says not a word that can by any possible twisting be made to give even the slightest indication of how he regards the efforts that are being made for him, or whether he will accept if they are successful in getting him nominated.

Secretary Elkins is sulking. He was to have gone to Rochester with Mr. Harrison, but at the last minute he refused positively to go. He is suspected of having a leaning toward Blaine, and he knows it, which causes him to magnify the significance of little things.

From a national standpoint it would have been difficult for the Governor of Virginia to have selected a more satisfactory successor to the Senator Barbour than Gen. Eppa Hunton.

Who Is Guilty?  
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31—Governor McKimley has received a letter from one who signs himself "Leader of the Red Mountain still gang," of Red Mountain near Birmingham, Alabama who claims that he and one of his gang committed the Columbus grove bank robbery and murder last August for which Frank Van Loan is now awaiting execution here. The writer also claims that his gang robbed the Georgia Pacific train in Georgia a few months ago.

## THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention  
May 15th, 1892.

Resolved 1. That the democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and National, and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency and a repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especially do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous Force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our people and inflame a new race antagonism and sectional animosities.

2. That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people relative to the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privilege to none, we demand that taxation, National and State, shall not

be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, National, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the U. S. mail.

9. That the General Assembly pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State alike.

Mr. McDonald, of Cabarrus moved that the platform be adopted by acclamation. The following amendment was offered and accepted:

Resolved, That we favor a graduated tax on income.

## SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Cleveland Men Assembled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. May 31.—Soon after 11 o'clock the Buffalo Cleveland democrats one thousand strong, and the Tilden club of Jamestown and others formed in line and with brass bands and drums and files paraded the street. Hundreds of Syracuse people and country folk stood upon the sidewalks and in store doors and windows to watch and hear. In the mean time the State committee was in session at the Vanderbilt House where they were considering a mode of procedure in the convention. The parading delegates finally reached the Alhambra rink, a great hall with a gallery along either side and another at the rear. Chairs for various delegates were designated by cards. The narrow side windows and low skylight admitted but little light, and at high noon even a subdued twilight prevailed. The only colors in the hall were draped over the speaker's table, and a big flag was hung at the rear of the stage. As the noon hour approached brightly attired women, for whom two hundred places had been reserved on either side of the stage, came fluttering into their places, and the waving of feminine fans began. The delegates, too, came tramping in singly and in bunches. Then came the sound of a band of music. Then parade was nearing convention hall. The doors soon after swung wide open, and the musicians marched in and opened ranks for the delegations in line to file through into the hall. The side galleries were quickly packed with people and the roaring tramping upon the stairs indicated, before they could be seen there, that the crowd with plain admission tickets were finding their way to the gallery at the end of the hall.

At 12 o'clock Chas. S. Fairchild, chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order.

At 12:12 Mr. Fairchild finished his remarks and named Hon. John D. Kernan as temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Kernan then took the chair and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his remarks the roll of delegates was called and at 1:25 the convention took a recess till 3:30.

At 4:15 o'clock the convention was again called to order by Mr. Kernan who asked for reports of the committee. Jacob F. Miller, of New York, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, Mr. Kernan thanked the convention for its renewed courtesy and called on Mr. Ellery, chairman of the committee on resolutions for its report of that committee. Chairman Anderson then sent Secretary Baldwin the platform as prepared and revised by the committee during recess and it was read.

The denouncement of the midwinter convention was greeted with tremendous applause. The reference to Grover Cleveland being able to carry New York State and so moved the convention to its feet and brought applause, while the affirmation that this convention and its constituents would support the nominee at Chicago whoever he might be was greeted by a burst of ringing cheers that left no doubt as to the purpose of the convention. At the close of the reading the throng was again on its feet and the applause was long and uproarious. Several enthusiastic and earnest speeches were made in accordance with the motion for the adoption of the platform.

The report of the resolution committee was then adopted. The platform being thus endorsed, Mr. Pease, of Saratoga, a member of the resolution committee, then presented as a supplement to the platform the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention approve, endorse and support with pride the administration of Grover Cleveland, and we recommend him to the Chicago convention for nomination, and to the democratic party and patriotic people of the country, re-election again to the presidency.

There were cries next for "Grace! Grace!" and the result was that ex-Mayor W. R. Grace advanced to the stage and spoke.

The following are the delegates at large: Alex. E. Orr, Brooklyn; Fred R. Condit, New York; C. F. Bishop, Buffalo; ex-Mayor Edward Fitzgerald, Troy.

Savannah News.—A Tenn. paper proudly publishes the fact that Eethias Woolsey, a Greene county (Tenn.) farmer, has a pair of shoes that were made in 1851 from the skin of a calf that, it is said, was once owned George Washington. But that is nothing as a relic: "Ban" Stanley, a N. C. farmer, claims to have nailed over his mantel the horns of the goat that butted George Washington when he joined the Masons.