

Watauga Democrat.

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PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCELL, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCELL, 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.

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

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.

Ed M. Madron,
DENTAL/SURGEON,
Foscope, 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 good 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 & I. T. Ferguson, Ex'rs. 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 receive prompt attention, otherwise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees.
D. F. BAIRD SHFF.

NOTICE.

The laws of the State require all weights and measures to be sealed, and I hereby notify the people that I am prepared to do such work. You will find me in Boone at the residence of D. B. Dougherty.
J. H. COOK,
Standard Keeper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Mr. Blaine is nothing if not dramatic, and that his resignation was the carefully worked up climax of the professional dramatist is not for a moment to be doubted. He has recently concluded that he wanted the nomination, and all his actions since reaching that conclusion have been carefully planned with that end in view, and his resignation, which speaks as plain as if he said "I am again in the field," was announced just at the time when it would do the most effective work with wavering delegates arriving at Minneapolis.

The Washington idea is that the resignation of Mr. Blaine knocks the last leg from under Mr. Harrison's chance, although there are some who believe that Blaine may still be beaten in the convention, but it does not look that way to your correspondent.

Democrats are well pleased over the situation. Mr. Harrison will aid Mr. Blaine, if he is the nominee, to just about the extent that President Arthur did in 1884. Mr. Harrison would probably have lost his own State if he had been nominated, and his defeat by Mr. Blaine's peculiar methods will place that State in the certain democratic column, and he has power enough to see that the man who snatched from him at the last minute that which he had been foolish enough to think was solely his personal property, is hurt in other States. In other words, Blaine secretly opposed by Harrison will be a much easier man to beat than Harrison supported by Mr. Blaine would be. The two men whom Mr. Harrison ought to blame the most are Secretary Foster and Attorney General Miller. They, by their ill advised talk against Blaine furnished the excuse for him to resign, which he was looking for; but he would of course have found some other excuse if they had guarded their tongues better.

Saintly Mr. Wanamaker has been explaining again—his public life has been very unfortunate in this respect. This time he rises to say to the committee on Postoffices of the House that the statement made under oath by Mr. Samuel G. Leake, of Philadelphia, to the effect that Mr. Wanamaker had after making certain promises to him concerning the erection of an experimental pneumatic tube to be used by the Philadelphia City postoffice, become interested, he believed, in 7,000 shares of stock which another pneumatic company had set aside for postoffice officials, and declined to fulfill his promises, was untrue. He also informs the committee that "I shall be pleased to answer any call that the committee desires to make upon me, personally or otherwise." Evil disposed persons might place a bad construction upon the sen-

tence quoted, but such is not my purpose. "I deal with facts; others may put their own construction upon those facts."

"Straws show which way the wind blows." U. S. Treasurer Nebeker is so certain that he will have no use for a residence in Washington after the 4th of next March that he has given up the lease upon the house his family has occupied since he entered office. When asked why he did not renew his lease Mr. Nebeker replied, "Because we shall not need the house a year longer."

The Census Bureau investigation show, so far, that a very demoralized state of affairs exists in that branch of the Government service. Testimony has been given showing that a woman paid \$12.50 a month to another woman, a relative of Chief Clerk Childs, in order to retain her position, and it has been shown that the chiefs of a number of the divisions regulated their treatment of the women under them largely by the liberties the women allowed them to take, and that it is common for these chiefs to make pets of young and pretty girls under them, allowing them to work or play as they may feel disposed. These things have been hinted at before, but now they have been told under oath by ladies of undoubted reputation. And these things, calling themselves men are still allowed to draw salaries from the Government. It is not to be wondered at that the people of the country demand a change.

Mr. Harrison's alleged order to Federal officials to keep away from Minneapolis must have been intended for members of the Cabinet only, as nearly every one of the chiefs of the large Government bureaux are at the convention shouting for Harrison. It is believed that if such an order was really issued it was because Mr. Harrison was afraid that more than one of his cabinet might have gone there in the interest of some of his rivals.

The House is pushing its work, notwithstanding the absence of more than half of the republican members. The Postoffice appropriation bill has been passed, and nothing but a point of order prevented its carrying an amendment repealing the mail subsidy act of the last Congress.

Receipt For a Good Town.

Vim,
Grit,
Push,
Energy,
Schools,
Churches,
Morality,
Harmony,
Cordiality,
Advertising,
Talk about it,
Speak well for it,
Help to improve it,
Advertise in its papers,
Elect good men to office,
Faith exhibited by good works,
Fire all loafers, croakers and dead beats.—Alleghany Star.

THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the State Convention May 18th, 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 privileges 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.

Whose Money Was It?

In going off into the People's party Col. Polk practically abandons the Alliance and takes up politics.

If he hasn't been riding over the country on Alliance money while organizing this political party, and it isn't still doing so, and if the Alliance hard-earnings haven't been used to pay the expenses of Alliance meetings called by Third party bosses for the sole purpose of being resolved into a Third party mass-meeting, then it would be interesting, indeed, to know where the money came from.

We are not criticizing the Alliance but the Third party; and we assert our steadfast belief that the way in which Alliancemen have been bled and fleeced of their hard earnings in order that a Third party might be founded is a species of bold and shameless robbery that puts the protective tariff to blushing for its very innocence.

Whose money was used in founding the Third party? If our conclusions are wrong, we would be glad to have the wrong shown us.—Gastonia Gazette.

The Fall of Polk.

It is very interesting reading that the Executive Board of the Alliance, composed of Mr. Alexander, President Butler and other good Alliancemen, were so dissatisfied with the politics of the Progressive Farmers as to bring about a change in its relations to the Alliance. Heretofore it has been the Alliance organ, and every word contained in it was greedily swallowed by Alliancemen. We had some intimation that this was on foot, and we believe that it is but the beginning of the end with Col. Polk and his organ, for hereafter the Progressive Farmer will be Col. Polk's organ and not the organ of the Alliance.

Indeed, we do not see how the other stockholders, who themselves are democrats can now allow their money to remain in the concern. No mat-

ter how much it is paying we suppose that good democrats would not like to remain as stockholders in a third party paper, and that is now what the Progressive Farmer is bound to do.

The paper owes its great circulation to the official position it held as the Alliance organ. The influence arising from that position has been beyond anything ever before known in North Carolina. It was attributed to Governor Holden, when editor of the Standard, that he said he would "kill and make alive." We have supposed that was an exaggeration and that he did not make such a boast; although he certainly possessed great political power. But as great as was the influence of the Standard, the Progressive Farmer has wielded a stronger power. It has controlled at least fifty thousand people in this State. Its power, however, has for some time been on the wane, and now its hold on the Alliance has been shaken off. That the paper will still exert considerable influence in Alliance circles goes without saying, but Alliancemen will observe that it is a paper in opposition to the democratic party and not in line with their own political hopes. Col. Polk will no longer be in the swim. He has passed outside the circles in which Alliancemen move and has gone into "the opposition." From now on his career will be downward. Separated from those who have heretofore willingly submitted to his leadership and in political opposition to them, he will soon cease to hold that high place in their esteem which he gained by the arts of a demagogue. The next step should be his resignation as President of the Alliance. Any veritable Allianceman may well stand for a third party candidate as a third party candidate, while president of the Alliance, will be very hurtful to the order. Why should he run as a third party candidate? The only effect will be to weaken the democratic party in North Carolina, and thus to facilitate the destruction of the order in this State. His candidacy is the offspring of a personal ambition, if there be no other cause for it. He cannot hope to be elected and through his election promote the objects of the order. However, we did not set out to say so much. We only hope that Alliancemen will over the State will now see that the News and Observer was not wrong some two years ago, and that the fight they made against this paper in Col. Polk's interest was entirely out of place. Let them stand to their colors, no matter where Col. Polk may wander. That he is going far astray is certain. And his fall is also certain.—News and Observer.

