

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 4

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

NO. 50.

PROFESSIONAL.

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Resident Physician. Office
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at Residence.
Boone, N. C.

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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-
ell and all other counties in the
western district. Special atten-
tion given to the collection of
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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 SHEFF.

NOTICE.
The laws of the State re-
quire all weights and meas-
ures 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 Kaeper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Senator Hill does not as a rule dignify with a denial any of the numerous "fakes" published about him in republican papers, and he did not authorize to deny the latest, that he was contemplating an early resignation from the Senate, but any one at all acquainted with the character of the man should know that he would not have used a republican paper, or in fact any paper at all to have made the announcement, even if he actually did intend to resign. There are other reasons which make it certain that the Senator has no present intention of resigning, but I am not at liberty to give them at this time. There is, however, one thing that may be said for the special benefit of those who predicted differently. Senator Hill proposes taking a very active part in carrying New York for Cleveland and Stevenson and in electing a democratic legislature, which will elect Senator Hiscock's successor, and his activity isn't to be on paper, but on the stump in every section of the State.

This will probably be the last week of the present session of Congress, unless there should be a dead lock between the House and Senate on the World's Fair appropriation, and that is not regarded by those who ought to be best informed as probable. A member of the House Appropriation bill said this morning that he did not think the attempt of the republicans to make political capital out of the democratic opposition to the appropriation would influence any votes when the question comes up again on the report of the conference committee to the House, but that those democrats who had voted against it on Constitutional grounds would be satisfied with having put themselves on record and would not filibuster in any way to prevent the House receding from its previous position, if those favoring the appropriation can muster a majority, and it is generally believed that they can.

As soon as the Fair appropriation is disposed of the House will be ready to adjourn, and unless the anti-option bill, now before the Senate, shall prove a stumbling block, the Senate will raise no objection. The supporters of the anti-option bill in the Senate say that it has been demonstrated that they are in a majority and that they intend to pass the bill before adjourning, but the opposition is a very determined minority and they say they will talk all summer, if necessary, to prevent a vote from being taken on the bill. There is a good deal of bluff in both statements, and if the World's Fair appropriation be disposed of the very warm weather will do the rest, and adjournment may be looked for at once.

Lots of silly twaddle has been sent out from Washington during the last two or three days about the democratic Senators having agreed to aid Senator Cameron and Quay to bring about the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Shiras, of Pennsylvania, in the hope that the vacancy might eventually be secured by a democrat. It is all rot. A member of the Judiciary committee said on the subject: "There has been no agreement among democrats and the committee in deferring action on the nomination at the request of the Senators from Mr. Shiras' State only acted in accordance with the precedent. As no charges have been made against Mr. Shiras, I expect to see his nomination confirmed this week."

Sol. Oates, chairman of the Pinkerton investigating committee, has only one arm, but he has nerve enough for a man with a dozen arms, and it was not surprising, therefore, that when John Delvin, one of the Knights of Labor executive committee, intimated to him that he had favored the Pinkertons in their examinations that he should have responded with language which always means fight in Col. Oats' section, and he would have followed it up with a blow had Delvin not been taken away.

So much has been said about the opposition to Mr. Cleveland among those democrats who favor free coinage and of threats made by them of bolting the ticket, that I went to Representative Bland, of Mo., who during the several silver contests of the present session was everywhere recognized as the leader of the silver democrats, just before he left Washington to do a little campaign work, in search of information. He said in answer to questions: "Yes, we silver democrats were disappointed, and we are still a little mad, too, about our second defeat; but not one of us has ever had the remotest idea of bolting the ticket of our party. I expect to take the stump for Cleveland and Stevenson, and I expect that every democrat who voted for free coinage will do the same."

Mr. Harrison succeeded in convincing the democratic members of the House committee on Foreign Affairs of the necessity of railroading through the House the bill authorizing him to retaliate upon Canadian vessels for Canadian discriminations against American vessels, and the same bill, after statement made by members of the Foreign committee, in executive session, was unanimously passed by the Senate, though a number of democratic Senators doubted the wisdom of placing such autocratic power in the hands of the President.

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A FINE SPEECH.

Seco ding Cleveland's Nomination.
Chicago Herald.

Kentucky was next called. The chairman of the Kentucky delegation arose and said:

"This State has no candidate to present to the Convention, but we have selected Mr. McKenzie to second the name of a gentleman already in nomination."

James A. McKenzie—I shall not long intrude myself on the patience of this convention. I want to say in the outset that if I address it longer than three minutes, I sincerely trust that some honest, tried democrat will suspend my cadaver from one of the cross beams of this highly artistic but somewhat leaky auditorium. I arise, sir, for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a distinguished New Yorker, one whose nomination has a ready—

A voice—"Which one?"
Mr. McKenzie—You wait a minute. One whose nomination has already been made by a convention larger and more potential than this; a convention of unbought and unpurchasable democrats; a convention remote from towns, unawed by influence and unbribed by gain, a convention whose hall reaches from Ruiny Lake to Key West and from Androscoggin to Yobadam.

This period of the speaker produced a convulsion of laughter at the subsidence of which he said, as several cries to "Go on" fell from the air. Give me time to catch wind, won't you? [A voice—Give him an hour.] Pardon the force and seeming profanity of the last geographical allusion. [Laughter.] All over the country the democrats realize that Mr. Cleveland—[loud applause and cheers]—is the honest, persistent, defiant, relentless opponent of that axiom of the republican party which announces that "in the sweat of a hired man's face thou shalt eat bread."

As the speaker paused, apparently to catch his "second wind," he was greeted with cries of "Go on." "Take your time. We will never suspend you."

The speaker continued: If you knew how many good things I had to say, you would keep as still as a dormon in a prayer meeting. [Laughter and an occasional cry of "time's up." Do you want me to stop? [The audience indicated that it did not in a most emphatic manner.] The American people believe that Mr. Cleveland is the most persistent advocate of everything on God's green earth that is right and the persistent advocate, or opponent, rather, of everything that is wrong, [laughter] and he wants to see the blessings of civil and religious liberty entailed upon the remotest posterity, and if you can pick a flaw in that platform, do it.

The republican party levied a tax upon everything that enters into domestic

consumption of the average household, except air, sunshine and water—[Laughter]—and the only reason they have not taxed these articles is because nobody in New England is engaged in the manufacture of either one of them. [Loud applause and cheers.] Mr. Chairman, if anybody in New England ever sets up a sunshine factory, they will start the report that God Almighty is making an indifferent article of sunshine, and that it is militating against the dignity of American labor.

"I represent, allow me to say in conclusion, in my judgment, more untrifled democrats of Kentucky—[Loud cries of "Good!"]—a State, thank God, where the 'damned lie' is the first lick lick—[laughter]—A State that uses as a kind of liquor so good as to make intemperance a virtue; a State that produces a breed of horses so fast as to keep the wind in perpetual jealousy, and make the lightning like a pulling paralytic. [Laughter.]

"Representing, Mr. Chairman, more than half the democrats of that great State, it affords me great pleasure to say that on every hill-side, in every valley of that magnificent commonwealth, where the sun delights to kiss her cheek like a lover, everybody, male and female, including Indians not taxed—[laughter]—is for Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

Elected By the Horse.

Richmond Dispatch.
Thomas Jefferson was elected the fourth President of the United States by the House of Representatives. The House voted to commence balloting on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1801, and not to adjourn until a choice was effected. Seats were provided upon the floor for the President and Senators during the balloting; the galleries were cleared of spectators and the doors were closed.

Upon the first ballot Thomas Jefferson received the votes of eight States, Aaron Burr the votes of six States, and the votes of Vermont and Maryland (the representatives of which were divided) were given in blank.

The session lasted for seven days, nominally without adjournment. There were a hundred and four members present. One member who was ill was attended by his wife. On the thirty-sixth ballot Mr. Jefferson was elected.

John Quincy Adams, the tenth President was elected by the House of Representatives, the Electoral College not giving either of the four candidates the requisite majority, which was 132 votes. The vote stood by the college:

Andrew Jackson.....99.
John Q. Adams.....41.
W. H. Crawford.....41.
Henry Clay.....37.

The House of Representatives balloted for the three highest candidates, at which John Quincy Adams received 13, Andrew Jackson 7, W. H. Crawford 4.

John Quincy Adams was declared duly elected.

FREE COINAGE.

Baltimore Sun.

A correspondent asks for a common sense every day school boy explanation of the "silver question." The "silver question" at present is whether the mints of the United States shall coin silver dollars weighing 412½ grains as freely as they coin gold money. Any owner of gold bullion can take it to mint and have it coined into gold twenty, ten, five two and ½ dollar gold pieces at his option, and to any amount. The same 'freedom' is sought by the silver men for the holders of silver bullion. The objection made to this free coinage of silver is that 412½ grains of silver are not now worth 25.8 grains of gold as they once were. In other words, the quantity of silver it is proposed to put in the silver dollar—whose coinage is to be free—is not worth 100 cents, but is only worth 66 cents. All free coinage bills make the silver dollar of 412½ grains legal tender for debts of 100 cents—an obviously unjust thing to do. If free coinage, as advocated in Congress meant putting 100 cents worth of silver—over 150 grains in a dollar, nobody could object to it, but there is a decided objection to make 66 cents' worth of silver pass for 100 cents. The silver men insist on the free coinage of the light dollar.

In view of the above facts, is not the free coinage plank in the National Democratic Platform a sound one? There are more than sixty millions of people in the United States and of that number very few have silver bullion for coinage purposes. The most natural, human thing for the silver man to do is to insist on the free coinage of the light dollar. Why? Because he would thereby gain fifty-four cents in every dollar, or thirty-four dollars in every hundred dollars. How much has the South to coin? This would give the silver men a monopoly, and enrich the few. Democratic doctrine is equal justice to all and special favor to none. Will the reader please think upon this subject a little. Ought not a silver dollar be equal in value to a gold dollar?

Observer:—There have been a good many third parties in this country—the Anti-Mason, the Free Soil, the American, the Greenback, the Labor, the Prohibitor, and now we have the People's party. They all start the same way. Some fellows imagine that they are the only honest people in the world, and begin to pop their fists and make a noise. They stir up prejudice with their false statements and mislead people here and there. But after a while the sober second thought of intelligent people leads them to repudiate wild notions, and the party of the Constitution and the laws and individual freedom stands fairer in their eyes than ever before.