

# Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1, 1892, NO. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

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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 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 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 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 coal 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 & I. T. Ferguson, Ex'ts. of Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd. Banner Elk, Nov. 17 '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 SHEP.

## 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.

Secretary of State Foster gives indications of having an attack of "Jingoism." No one is surprised; the attack has been expected ever since he entered the cabinet. It is part and parcel of the scheme to get up a foreign war scare as a bid for votes for Harrison and Reid. The only difficulty has been in finding a weak country that would give the administration a chance to bully it until after election. Turkey which is certainly weak enough to be bullied by any government, is the victim selected, the special occasion being the recent burning of the house of Dr. Bartlett, an American Missionary in Asia minor. Secretary Foster admits that similar troubles have occurred before in the dominions of the Sultan, but a national campaign being now pending, he proceeds to figuratively chew soap, in order to foam at the mouth while he informs the wide-eyed newspaper men, who visit the Department of State, in his heaviest tragedy voice that "I have cabled a demand for indemnity and for the punishment of the guilty parties, and the U. S. cruiser Newark and Bennington will be ordered to Turkish waters to support this demand, which this government proposes to enforce at all hazards. No fears need be entertained of a war with the sublime Secretary Foster's demand is like that made by Rudini, the Italian premier, upon this government just after the New Orleans massacre—intended solely for home consumption and effect.

The acting Attorney General has declined to give an official construction of the new eight hour law, which the acting secretary of the treasury requested, on the ground that he cannot legally do so until the question comes before him in connection with the administration of the law. There is lots of politics in that eight hour law, or rather in the construction which the legal officials of the government may be pleased to put upon it, which accounts for the refusal of the temporary head of the Department of Justice to give an official opinion on the subject at this time. The presidential election is too near at hand, and the g. o. p. has already lost too many votes to take any more chances.

The republicans are raising the cry of "no money", with which Senator Quay tried unsuccessfully to outboozle the democrats in '88. The dodge did not work then and it will not work now. Every intelligent man, whatever his political opinions knows that the republican party can always raise a big corruption fund among the protected manufacturers, who know only too well that that the enormous profits which such legislation as the McKinley tariff law enables them to pocket at the expense of the people are entirely dependent up

on the success of the republican party. Senator Quay started the cry of "no money" hoping thereby to detract public attention from the corrupt use of money by the republican National committee of which he was then chairman, and Mr. Harrison's lackeys, who are this year running that committee have started it again for the same purpose. Let the fact not be lost sight of by a y democrat that if money lavishly spent will carry the country, the republicans will always win, as that party has always legislated in the interest of the monied men, and corporations of the United States.

Representative Holmes, who has been sick ever since the adjournment of Congress, is a little better, and hopes to be able to go to India in a few days. Over-work during the session and just afterwards is what broke him down.

There is a very decided difference of opinion among the democrats here as to the wisdom of the national committee in deciding to open a branch headquarters at Chicago. Of course they will sincerely wish for good results from the innovation, but many express the fear that they may not come.

The Navy department may find itself the centre of an enormous scandal if it does not satisfactorily explain why the style of steel armor plates now being furnished by the Bethlehem iron works and the Carnegie concern was changed in a way to save the contractors several hundred thousand dollars without a corresponding reduction being made in the price paid the contractors. It is charged that the change was made at Carnegie's request, and experts say that it largely deteriorates the defensive qualities of the armor. The acting secretary of the Navy attempts to explain it by saying that the style of armor called for by the original specification could not be made in this country. That fact was very well known when the contracts were made but the contractors agreed to put in plants to make it. This they have not done. A better explanation will have to be given or Congress will have to investigate. It is probable that a considerable portion of the illegal profits of this change has already found its way into the treasury of the national republican committee.

## Weaver's Bank.

At a democratic mass meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on the 9th, Senator Gordon said:

"The first, and by far the most important reason given by our third party friends for their movement, is the claim that they are unable to secure financial relief through the democratic party. Well, how do they expect to secure it through the people's party? Let me read the demand from their platform. 'We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flex

ible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, etc.' [Applause]. Now my friends we are all interested in this vital currency question and it is too serious a business to admit of quibbling, of sophistries or mistakes. We cannot afford to deceive ourselves in so vital a matter. What does this demand mean? If I am capable of understanding the English language, it means there shall be no banks in this country, except the one gigantic, colossal concern called the United States government.

Have you thought seriously of the scope and immensity of that demand? Who is to be the lender of this money? The Federal government. Who are to be the customers? Sixty-five millions of people, at least ten millions of whom would be borrowers.

Who are to be the managers of this prodigious, cyclopean banking establishment? Not men who have any money or property or financial interest staked upon its success; but hirelings, government employees and favorites or pets of the political party which for the time happens to control the government. How many of these employees will there be. Let those who are good at figures make their own calculations. How many banks, banking associations, trust companies, brokers, and private money lenders are there in the United States at the present time? These must all close their offices, for the government lending money at 2 per cent, all other lenders must go out of business. Calculate if you can the number of this proposed army of government money carriers. Every one of these regularly organized banks, trying to curtail expenses, has, as a rule, president, a vice-president, a cashier, a teller, bookkeepers, clerks, collectors, directors, etc. All this vast and complicated machinery, now run by a hundred thousand of the most capable men on the continent, is to be transmitted by a vote of Congress into one leviathan governmental banking establishment. The army that followed Lee in the Wilderness or Grant at Chickamauga, would be nothing as compared to it. And when our third party friends secure that other demand, the control by the government of all rail roads, and steam boats and canal boats and telegraph lines, you must enter a horde, eclipsing in number the legions which followed the eagles of Rome when she became mistress of the world.

The Leaksville Gazette says that the Third party at its convention at Wentworth nominated as a candidate for Register of Deeds a man who can neither read nor write. Such is a result of the new order of things.

## Weaver's Bitterness.

The following extracts from Weaver's speeches delivered in Iowa will be found in the Congressional Record of July 11, 1888, of the first session of the 50th Congress.

He said at Alba, Iowa, on July 18th, 1866.

"I want to congratulate you first, fellow citizens, on the suppression of a purely democratic rebellion, gotten up by democrats for the democratic purpose of dissevering this union and perpetually establishing human slavery. Now and forever it is established as an eternal truth that the democracy in no place or state can ever be trusted with government. As a party they should disband, just as a section of it did at Appomattox."

He said at Centerville in 1867:

"Again has the democratic party of Iowa spoken. Why, sir, I am astonished beyond measure that a party with a record so utterly vile and wretched and wicked should be so lost to all shame and decency as to make an appearance before the loyal people of Iowa."

"They should be trampled in the wilderness of oblivion and never more return."

He said in a joint debate with Col. H. H. Trimble, at Bloomfield on Sept. 4, 1868:

"Here we have the old fight over again. The Confederate democracy north and south, in which the famous copperhead division of Iowa appears, are again contesting with grant for the safety of the Union. As at Donelson, he proposes to move on their works at once, and there is no escape for this rank traitorous horde, except in another surrender. Charge on them, fellow republicans, and spare not one, not even a deputy road supervisor, from total political annihilation."

He said in Bloomfield on Sep. 26, '69:

"What is the use of further arraigning the democracy with all hoary crimes at the bar of public opinion? We know that its acts comprise murder, treason, fraud, perjury and all crimes possible for an organization to commit. It would be a mercy to put its record a million miles deep in the pit that is mentioned in Holy Writ; and I may add that if a large and distinguished assortment of its alleged statesmen were sent along it would be only common justice."

He said at Keokuk, Sep. 16, 1871:

"The record of the republican party appeals to the candid judgment of all men as unimpeachable, save, perhaps, that it was too lenient with the leading democratic aspirants. The same old gang save those who were shot or hung, are again conspiring to get possession of the government next year. Woe to them, for the loyal hosts will crush them forever and forever cut off all possible danger of such a misfortune to our common country."

He said at Okaloosa, Sep. 25, 1872:

"No republican can ever under any circumstances, have any part or lot with the hungry, rebellious, man-hating,

woman-selling gang incorporated under the name of democracy, a name so full of stench and poison that it should be blotted from the vocabulary of civilized man and handed over to the barbarians that is so fully now and in all the past has represented."

When these declarations were thrown in Mr. Weaver's face in the national house of representatives; he admitted their utterance and said: "I have no doubt that I uttered, if not the same words contained in the extracts read before the house, words equally as forcible and substantially similar. I have nothing to take back with regard to my course on the issues that rose out of the war." —Asheville Citizen.

## Example in Tariff-Taxes An Actual Transaction Under the McKinley Law.

An example is always better than an argument. Here is one:

"I received a shipment this week from Manchester containing a number of cases of dress goods, mostly all wool, and some warp dress goods. Entered value, \$2,631; packing is accountable for \$19 of this, the value, \$2,612. I paid \$2,621.05 duty. Of course the consumers, the public at large, will eventually pay this."

Let us study this concrete example for a moment.

First. We see that cloth and dress goods of the value of \$2,612 cost the importer \$5,233.05, which sum he must get back from the consumers of the goods with his profits upon the transaction.

Second. The goods imported are among the necessities in our country and climates, and not the mere luxuries of those who are rich or extravagant.

Third. The farmer or the laborer buys these goods for his wife and children, and believes when he puts down on the store counter a dollar of his earnings that he is getting a dollar's worth of goods when, in fact, he is paying more than one half the money for the tax and profits of the tax for the several gradations that have secretly wrapped up in the goods.

Fourth. These goods are also largely made up in this country. They would not be imported unless they could be sold here, for cost and tax and a fair profit on both. Except for the tax we could buy them for the cost and a fair profit on it. The tariff tax, which the government mixes with them before it allows them to pass into the clothing of the people, thus more than doubles their cost, and at the same time increases by a like amount the prices at which similar home-made goods can be sold to the people. This is the purpose for which it is levied.

Fifth. The labor cost of producing these goods in this country is more than 20 per cent greater than the labor cost in Manchester, and but for a tariff on wool that actually depresses the value of our native wool, but increases the cost of the foreign wools needed for mingling with our native grades to make these goods, the cost of material would be the same in both countries.

Sixth. Let the farmer now sit down and figure out to his satisfaction, if he can, why a law of Congress should be made to compel him to give two bushels of his wheat or two days of his labor for the same quantity of necessary goods that he could, but for such a law, procure with less than one bushel of his wheat, or less than one day of his labor.—Topic.