

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5

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## PROFESSIONAL.

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MARION, N. C.

(-o-)

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.

## 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  
deal of 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'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 re-  
ceive prompt attention, other-  
wise they will be returned  
not executed for the want of  
fees. D. T. BAIRD SHEFF.

## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Instruction is offered in four  
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medicine and engineering.  
The Faculty includes twenty  
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needy young men of talent  
and character. The next ses-  
sion begins Sept. 1. For cat-  
alogue with full information,  
address President Winston,  
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## THE GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

DR. SNELL'S  
Medical & Surgical Institute  
for the Treatment of Chronic  
Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout,  
Sciatica, Neuritis, Spinal  
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We will loan you money on any  
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and will advance you the money at  
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on your own property, and will  
advance you the money at once.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

A specimen of disgruntled re-  
publican statesmanship is  
now being given the country  
by the administration in the  
manner in which it is dally-  
ing with the critical finan-  
cial situation. Instead of tak-  
ing some decided step to-  
wards relief, Mr. Harrison  
and Secretary Foster are sim-  
ply doing nothing, being per-  
fectly satisfied if they can  
stave off the crisis until they  
have turned the government  
over to the democrats, think-  
ing thus to escape responsi-  
bility for any trouble that  
may then come. This is worse  
than cowardly; it is criminal.  
The people in this country  
are not idiots; they will know  
where to place the responsi-  
bility should the inaction of  
this administration result in  
anything like a financial pan-  
ic, which heaven forbid.

President-elect Cleveland  
has not pleased all the demo-  
crats in Congress by some of  
the selections he has made  
for his cabinet officers—no  
President ever did, or ever  
will please all his party in  
making up a cabinet,—but if  
the dissatisfaction is any  
greater than it has been in  
the dominant party when ev-  
ery cabinet for twenty years  
past has been announced,  
your correspondent has fail-  
ed to locate it all. It must  
be remembered in consider-  
ing this matter that Cleve-  
land has introduced some-  
thing entirely new in politics  
by announcing the members  
of his cabinet as fast as they  
are determined upon, thus  
giving the opposition chance  
to appear much greater than  
it is, by reason of its being  
presented to the public in sec-  
tions, as it were. The objec-  
tion to Judge Gresham which  
at first appeared to be very  
formidable, is growing less  
and less, now that its au-  
thors have taken time to  
think of the justice of giving  
the many thousand independ-  
ent votes that were cast for  
Mr. Cleveland's representation  
in the cabinet. There is no  
opposition to Carlisle for Sec.  
of the Treasury; Bisell, as  
Post Master General, Morton  
as Sec. of Agriculture, or Lam-  
ont as Sec. of War, and the  
little opposition that has  
been expressed to Hoke  
Smith for Sec. of the Interior  
has mostly come from West-  
ern men who think a West-  
ern man would have been bet-  
ter than a Georgian for that  
position. And not a single  
word has been uttered by  
anybody against the fitness  
of the gentlemen named for  
these positions, and after all  
is not that the principle ob-  
ject aimed at by every Presi-  
dent in selecting a cabinet?  
If Mr. Cleveland will fill the  
two remaining vacancies with  
old wheel horses of democra-  
cy your correspondent pre-  
dicts that the cabinet as a  
whole will be cordially ap-  
proved of by ninety-five per-  
cent of the democratic party.

Vice-President elect Steven-  
son will be in Washington  
this week to remain until af-  
ter the inauguration.  
One man paid \$500 for one

hundred seats in the stand  
which faces the reviewing  
stand from which Mr. Cleve-  
land will review the inaugu-  
ral parade, which promises  
to be the largest ever seen.

The treaty annexing Ha-  
waii, sent to the Senate last  
week, has been favorably re-  
ported. It is probable, but  
not certain that it will be rat-  
ified at this session. The un-  
certainty arises from the be-  
lief of some of the Senators  
on both sides that it should  
be left for the next session.

Not a single vote was cast  
against the confirmation of  
the nomination of Judge  
Jackson to the Supreme  
Court. It is understood that  
democratic Senators were as-  
sured the vacancy made by  
his promotion would not be  
filled by Mr. Harrison.

Senator Vorhees is strong-  
ly in favor of the amendment  
to the Sundry Civil Appropria-  
tion bill, authorizing the  
Sec. of the Treasury to issue  
3 per cent five year bonds, up  
to \$50,000,000, whenever in  
his judgment it may be desir-  
able to do so, for the purpose  
of adding to the gold reserve.  
He thinks that the authority  
will never need to be exercis-  
ed, because the mere fact that  
it exists will give stability  
and inspire confidence throu-  
ghout the world in our finan-  
ces. The Senator says there  
is no connection between this  
amendment and the silver  
question, notwithstanding the  
efforts made by some to make  
it thus appear. The amend-  
ment, already adopted by  
the Senate, will, it is believed,  
get through the House unless  
the opposition shall conclude  
to talk it to death.

The Senate voted down the  
House amendment to the  
Sundry Civil Appropriation  
bill prohibiting the payment  
of expenses incurred for war-  
rants, arrests or prosecutions  
under the laws relating to the  
election of Members of Con-  
gress. This matter will come  
up again when the bill gets  
in conference, but it is not be-  
lieved that the democrats  
will be inclined to fight very  
stubbornly for the restora-  
tion of the amendment, be-  
cause they believe to a man  
that the whole system of fed-  
eral supervision of elections  
will be wiped out by the next  
Congress.

There will be no pension re-  
form at this session. The on-  
ly result of the pension dis-  
cussion was some bad lan-  
guage and an attempt to ex-  
change blows by two mem-  
bers on the floor of the  
House.

News and Observer: The  
Election of Roach as United  
States Senator from North  
Dakota gives the democrats  
44 Senators. The Governor  
of Wyoming will appoint a  
democrat for that State,  
which will make the number  
45, and leave the republicans  
and populists combined with  
only 43, even if the republi-  
cans get two from Washing-  
ton and Montana. This is  
the first time since Buchanan's  
administration when the dem-  
ocrats have had both Houses  
of Congress and the Presiden-  
cy at the same time.

## A HISTORIC DUEL.

Lippencott's.

To give an idea of what a  
brave man can do if he un-  
derstands fencing thorough-  
ly and but keeps cool and  
collected in danger, we will re-  
late a historic duel. So ex-  
traordinary is that combat  
that it would be held a ro-  
mance had it not been wit-  
nessed by a whole army. The  
hero is Jean Louis, one of the  
great masters of the begin-  
ning of this century, and the  
duel happened at Madrid in  
1813. He was the master-at-  
arms of the Thirty-second  
regiment of French infantry.  
The First regiment compos-  
ed entirely of Italians, form-  
ed part of the same brigade.

Regimental esprit de corps  
and rivalries of nationality  
caused constant quarrels,  
when swords were often whip-  
ped out or bullets exchanged.  
After a small battle had oc-  
curred in the streets of Mad-  
rid, in which over 200 French  
and Italian soldiers had taken  
part, the officers of the  
two regiments, in council of  
war assembled, decided to  
give such breaches of order  
a great blow and to re-es-  
tablish discipline. They decreed  
that the master-at-arms of  
the two regiments should  
take up the quarrel and fight  
it out.

Imagine a whole army in  
battle array on one of the  
large plains that surround  
Madrid. In the center a large  
ring is left open for the con-  
testants. The spot is raised  
above the plain so that not  
one of the spectators of this  
tragic scene—gaily dressed of  
ficers, soldiers in line, Span-  
iards excited as never a bull  
fight excited them—will miss  
one phase of the contest. It  
is before 10,000 men that  
the honor of an army is about  
to be avenged in the blood of  
30 brave men.

The drum is heard. Two  
men, naked to the waist,  
step in the ring. The first is  
tall and strong. His black  
eyes roll disdainfully upon  
the gaping crowd; he is Gi-  
acomo Ferrari, the celebrated  
Italian. The second, tall al-  
so handsome, and with mus-  
cles like steel, stands modest-  
ly awaiting the word of com-  
mand; his name is Jean Lou-  
is. The seconds take their  
places on either side of their  
principles. A deathlike sil-  
ence ensued.

"On guard!"  
The two masters cross their  
swords. Giacomo Ferrari lunges  
repeatedly at Jean Louis  
but in vain. His every thrust  
is met by a parry. He makes  
up his mind to bide his chance  
and egresses and teases his  
opponent's blade. Jean Lou-  
is, calm and watchful, lends  
himself to the play, when,  
quicker than lightning, the  
Italian jumps aside with a  
loud yell and makes a terri-  
ble lunge at Jean Louis—a  
Florentine trick, often suc-  
cessful. But with extraordi-  
nary rapidity Jean Louis has  
parried and rispots quickly  
in the shoulder.

"It is nothing," cries Gi-  
acomo, "a mere scratch," and  
they again fall on guard. Al-  
most directly he is hit in the  
breast. This time the sword

of Jean Louis, who is now at  
tacking, penetrates deeply.  
Giacomo's face became livid,  
his sword drops from his  
hand, and he falls heavily to  
the turf. He is dead.

Jean Louis is already in po-  
sition. He wiped his reeking  
blade; then, with the point  
of his sword on the ground,  
he calmly awaits the next  
man.

The best fencer of First re-  
giment has just been carried  
away a corpse, but the day  
is not yet over. Fourteen ad-  
versaries are there, impatient  
to measure swords with the  
conqueror, burned to avenge  
the master they had deemed  
invincible.

Jean Louis had hardly two  
minutes rest. He is ready. A  
new adversary stands before  
him. A sinister click of the  
swords are heard, a lunge, a  
parry, a ripost and then a  
cry, a sigh, and all is over.  
A second body is before Jean  
Louis.

A third adversary advanc-  
es. They want Jean Louis  
to rest, "I am not tired," he  
answers, with a smile.

The signal is given. The  
Italian is as tall as the one  
who lies there covered by a  
military cloak. He has close-  
ly watched Jean Louis' play,  
and thinks he has guessed  
the secret of his victories. He  
multiplies his feints and tricks  
and then, all at once, bound-  
ed like a tiger on his prey,  
he gives his opponent a ter-  
rible thrust in the lower line.  
But Jean Louis' sword has  
parried and is now deep with  
in his opponent's breast.

What need we relate any  
more? Ten new adversaries  
followed him, and the 10 fell  
before Jean Louis amid the  
excited yells and roars of an  
army. At the request of the  
Thirty-second regiment's col-  
onel, who thought the lesson  
sufficient, Jean Louis after  
much pressing consented to  
stop the combat, and he  
shook hands with the two  
survivors, applauded by ten  
thousand men.

From that day fights ceas-  
ed between French and Ital-  
ian soldiers.  
This wonderful and gigan-  
tic combat might be held a  
fable were not all the facts a-  
bove stated still found in the  
archives of the ministry of  
war.

## A State History.

Warrenton Gzette.

We are much in need of a  
first class history of North  
Carolina, but the trouble has  
been and is, perhaps, there  
are but few men who can  
properly write history; and  
among those few in our own  
State probably all of them  
have to earn their daily  
bread in the sweat of their fa-  
ces, and hence have not the  
time for such work. To pre-  
pare the material and write  
such a history as should be  
written would doubtless re-  
quire several years time, and  
we have but few among us  
who are pecuniarily able to  
live and work on such a long  
credit. Judge Clark could do  
the work admirably, but it is  
hardly probable or desirable  
that he should resign his pres-  
ent office.  
Some years ago the Ga-

zette suggested that the  
State employ its most com-  
petent citizen at a yearly sal-  
ary of and all necessary ex-  
penses in traveling to differ-  
ent points to search records  
etc.; have the work printed  
and sold by the State, and  
require all the public schools  
to use it as a text book and  
in the place of some of the  
readers now used. Say that  
it would require three years  
for the work, and the salary  
and expenses were three thou-  
sand a year; and the only  
other cost would be in pub-  
lishing and selling, which  
would depend upon size of  
volume and numbers. As a  
further incentive to good  
work the author might be  
given a percent upon all the  
histories sold. Could the  
State possibly lose if some  
such plan were acted upon?  
Two facts in connection with  
the matter or patent, to wit:  
need a good history, and to  
get it the State must do the  
financial backing.

## Greatest Living Wonder.

One of the most remarkable

boys in the world was in Tex-  
arkana, Texas, a few days  
ago. He went from there to  
Pine Bluff, Ark. He is a ne-  
gro, only 5 years old, who  
never attended school and  
was never taught even the  
alphabet, yet he can read and  
speak all the languages now  
in use and all of the dead  
tongues with the exception of  
Greek and Hebrew. The boy  
was born at Farmersville,  
Union parish La., Dec. 22,  
1887; now measures 3 feet  
3 inches in height and weighs  
33 pounds. He is a full blood  
negro, very black, but has a  
Grecian nose, with black  
sparkling eyes and a head re-  
markably well shaped and  
developed. He first began  
to read the Bible about eigh-  
teen months ago, and when  
asked how he was able to do  
so, stated that he was con-  
trolled by a spirit. His father,  
an ignorant country dar-  
key, became alarmed, think-  
ing his son was "possessed of  
the devil," and deserted him.

The boy's grandmother then  
took charge of him, and  
thinking to turn his peculiar  
powers to pecuniary profit,  
began to exhibit him, charg-  
ing an admission fee to the  
negroes on the plantations.  
The poor negroes, however,  
in their superstition, conclu-  
ded the boy was "a witch,"  
and consequently gave him a  
wide berth and the venture  
ended in disappointment and  
failure. A day or two ago  
A. H. Whited, a former rail-  
road conductor, secured the  
boy, signing a contract for  
two years with his relatives,  
and will travel and exhibit  
him throughout the country,  
going first to Tennessee, Mis-  
sissippi and Alabama, and  
thence to the Northern States.  
He will also take him to the  
World's Fair, which point he  
expects to make in July or  
August next. The boy was  
seen by a number of the citi-  
zens of Texarkana, all of  
whom were greatly astonish-  
ed at his strange power. The  
boy goes by the euphonious  
name of Benjamin Franklin  
Coleman. His health is good  
and his body perfectly form-  
ed. In his speech there is a  
slight stammer.—Ex.