

State Librarian

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5 BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893, NO. 26.

### 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. H. 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.

### 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 for cash and make terms to suit the buyer, and will take 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 & 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 receive prompt attention, otherwise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees.  
D. F. BAIRD SHEFF.

### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in law, medicine and engineering. The Faculty includes twenty teachers. Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins Sept. 1. For catalogue with full information, address President Winscon, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### THE GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.

**DR. SWELL'S**  
Medical & Surgical Institute  
for the Treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Venereal, Rheumatic, Pustular, Eczematous, and all Surgical Diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all cases arranged and taken. Send for circulars in stamps for book on above diseases, and how to cure them. Call or address, DR. ALBERT F. SWELL & CO., Electricians, Asheville, Tenn.

**MONEY**  
We have the means to supply you with money, and we will do so on the most liberal terms. We have a large amount of money on hand, and we will loan it to you at a low rate of interest. We will also buy your property at a fair price. Write to us for full particulars. **THE TRUST CO.,** Asheville, Tenn.

### CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

Delivered to the Multitude Before the Oath of Office was Administered.

#### His Opinions on the Leading Issues.

Mr. Cleveland Said:

**MY FELLOW CITIZENS:**—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of my unreserved and complete devotion to the interest and welfare of those who have honored me.

#### OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people, which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government. While every American citizen must contemplate with utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who, in the confidence of his sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals, unheeded, a disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It can not be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature. Manifestly, nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative preception. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust the differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unweaved by selfish interests. I am confident that such a approach

to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the Executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the power with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

#### EVILS OF PATERNALISM.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tend to disregard the rules of the national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government special and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to purposes of wily craft the plan of rule of our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to pitiful calculations of sordid gain to be derived from their Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people, and substitutes in its place dependence upon Governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism, and stupifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and better lessons taught that, while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to the refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditures which overlap the bounds of a grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in a waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Under our scheme of Government waste of public money is a crime against the citizens,

and contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of the contented, strong support of free institutions. One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the democratizing madness for spoils, the civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefit already gained by this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises entitles it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment.

#### TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

The existence of an immense aggregation of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices is inconsistent with a fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by enforced concession to the demand of combinations that have power to destroy; nor should the people be forced to lose the benefit of cheapness which usually result from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

#### EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests positively demands that equality before the law, which it guarantees to every citizen, should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness. Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honesty and considerably regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through

paths of civilization and education to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidty of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

#### TARIFF REFORM.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its Legislative and Executive branches shall be given to that political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purpose are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of honest distribution of the fund of Government beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under the vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that necessity for revenue to support the Government furnished the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to restate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting abject dependence upon Government favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character support the hope of American achievements. Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have deposited in us constrains me to remind those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even, if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and

exacting accountability.

#### FEDERAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands as a rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men, who will stand at my side in the Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

#### Vice-President Stevenson.

His Brief Address Upon Taking the Chair Vacated By Mr. Morton.

He said:

"Senators—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibility and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair, during the one hundred and four years of its constitutional history, have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have, at a later period of our history, shed lustre upon the office of the President of the most august, deliberative assembly known to men. I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with impartiality, courtesy, firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate."