

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL, 6, 1893,

NO. 29.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, 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. N. 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.

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 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.

L. L. GREENE, & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AG'TS.,

—BOONE, N. C.—

Will give special attention to abstracts of title, the sale of Real Estate in W. N. C. Those having farms, timber and mineral lands for sale, will do well to call on said Co. at Boone.

Those desiring to mortgage real estate for money on reasonable terms, are also requested to give us a call.

L. L. GREENE & CO.

March 16, 1893.

THE GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.
DR. ALBERT F. SRELL'S
Medical & Surgical Institute
for the Treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Venereal, Special, Female, Female, and all Surgical Diseases. CURE GUARANTEED in all cases. Appointments and hours. Send for circular in English or French. Call or address DR. ALBERT F. SRELL & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Knoxville, Tenn.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Economy is the watchword in every department of the government and it will not be changed as long as democrats are in control. One of the very first things that President Cleveland impressed upon the minds of the members of his cabinet was that each of them should be liberal in the use of the pruning knife in cutting off sinecures and useless employes under them. Something has already been done in the cutting off line, but what has been done is as nothing when compared with what will be done. President Cleveland wishes the heads of the departments to anticipate the findings of the Congressional joint commission, which has already organized, for the purpose of investigating the work of the government departments, with a view to a reduction in the number of employes and an improvement in the present slow and in many instances cumbersome methods of transacting business, wherever possible.

To change the methods will in many cases require change in the law, but to compel every employe of the government to render an honest equivalent for the salary received, and to dismiss all the drones and shirks is within the power of the heads of the departments under present laws, unless somebody weakens it is going to be done. I heard of a case the other day which indicates that there is one Secretary who will not weaken, no matter what influence may be behind the shirkers. By accident Secretary Carlisle learned that an \$1,800 clerk—a woman—had only been on duty about half the time during the last 12 months. He sent for her chief and asked why this had been allowed. "Because she is backed by Congressmen—naming one of the most influential members of the House." "That is no excuse at all," said the Secretary; "dismiss her at once, and understand that all the clerks in this department have got to work for their salaries or get out."

Mrs. Cleveland has not indicated whether she intends holding any public reception this spring, but all who desire to meet her can do so by writing and requesting that privilege, as she sets aside an hour twice a week—on Tuesdays and Fridays—to receive those who have in this way obtained her permission to call on her.

Almost as many misstatements have been made concerning the status of the extra session of the Senate as about the intentions of President Cleveland. Long stories have been written, and editors who knew no better have printed them, about the Senate remaining in session against the wishes of the President, and about the annoyance it was causing him. As a matter of fact, the extra session only continues at the pleasure of the President and as soon as he shall notify the Senate that he has no further communications to make to it, adjournment will follow,

unless precedents are all set aside. So powerful is precedent that at this writing it seems probable that the democratic officers of the Senate will not be elected at the extra session, although they have been nominated by the caucus and a resolution adopted to proceed to elect them. The republicans entered a protest against this proceeding on the ground that it would be a violation of precedent, and the indications are that the democratic Senators will not act against that protest.

Democrats who are here after office, do not as a rule take kindly to the order closing the offices of the members of the cabinet on Tuesdays and Fridays,—cabinet days—but it is really in their interest, for it will give the heads of the departments an opportunity to go over the papers filed with them and make selections for appointments.

The reports for and against the seating of the appointed Senators from Montana, Wyoming and Washington were presented to the Senate today. It is expected that the debate will begin at once and that the Senate will hold daily sessions until a vote is reached. The result is very much in doubt.

England and France having raised their ministers to the United States to the dignity of Ambassadors, the new democratic representatives of the United States to those countries will, in accordance with the law enacted by the last Congress be Ambassadors, instead of ministers plenipotentiary, as heretofore. This will, of course, add no honor to our ministers in the eyes of Americans, but everyone at all familiar with the customs and usages of European capitals knows that it will add much to their prestige abroad.

Secretary Hoke Smith's first land decision was against the Southern Pacific Railroad's right to a large tract of land which it has claimed and kept from being opened to settlement. This decision not only opens this land to settlement, but it is a refutation of the silly republican charge that it was corporations influence which put Sec. Smith into the cabinet.

Nashville Advocate: It may be hard and difficult for you to live within your means; but, if you are an honest man you must do it. To spend more money than you make, is to open the way to untold troubles, and to insure the final ruin of your reputation and character. For no reason—not to gratify your own taste, nor to please your family, nor to help even a useful charity, should you adopt a policy so fraught with evil consequences. After all, the people who are compelled to practice rigid economy get as much good out of life as anybody else. "Plain living and high thinking often go together." To be able to do without luxuries is better than to have them.

Why Republicans Should be Turned Out.

St. Louis Republic.

No doubt there is a large element of fiction in the story that a democratic cabinet officer indorsed a petition "I have yet to learn that a man's republicanism is sufficient grounds for his removal from office." Probably this is merely one of those pleasant romances with which the republicans are now regaling democrats; but at any rate it touches a subject in connection with which it is timely to make a few remarks.

First—The only reason in the great majority of cases for removing any republican is because he is a republican. Taking the country through, the republicans are almost if not quite as good looking, as honest, as companionable and personally as reliable in office as the democrats. The objection to them in office is that they have certain vicious political convictions which they are sure to carry out wherever they can. The best of them will make the greatest sacrifices to carry out those convictions, and wherever they succeed they always bring the country to the verge of ruin.

A genuine republican believes the earth belongs to the well-bred and the well-to-do. He does not believe that the majority of the people are capable of self-government; he is firmly convinced that they would ruin themselves if they were released from leading strings; and consequently he wishes to make himself and his well-bred, well-groomed friends, the guardians of the people, with full power to control them.

This is inherent in every republican. And because of this no republican should be allowed to hold any responsible office from which it is possible to eject him.

When the duties of a position are merely mechanical; where the person holding it cannot possibly use the place to increase the pernicious effects of his views, the question of his efficiency or inefficiency, of his good or bad conduct aside from his republicanism, may properly be considered. But not otherwise. In every other case republicans should be turned out of office simply because they are republicans, holding principles that are antagonistic to the rights and liberties of the people.

In this view of the case it is no personal disgrace for a republican to lose a Federal office. No brand of personal shame is put upon him. In the eyes of right thinking people it is a shameful thing to be a republican, it is true, but this can be overlooked because in many it is a constitutional weakness which can be viewed with the utmost charity as long as they are not in office.

No good man—no gentleman—would apply for office if to do so he were obliged to go to blast the character of an incumbent to whom the only objections were not per-

sonal, but political. If this theory that republicanism is not a sufficient reason for removing an incumbent in office could be established, the only applicants for the majority of offices, appointive and elective, would be blackguards, willing to slander the persons holding the offices to which they wish to succeed.

The theory that principle is not a sufficient cause for making changes in the offices which constitute the working machinery of government is un-American and undemocratic. If republicans are not to be removed because they are republicans; if from president to the smallest post master their personal characters must be impeached before they are turned out, then in the name of decency let them stay in.

Ex-President Harrison's Salary.

Ex-President Harrison received his last monthly pay in the shape of a draft for \$4,166.67, issued on a warrant to the treasurer, signed, as usual, by the secretary of the treasury and sent over to the White House by a messenger. March 3 he received another draft for \$416.65, issued by the treasury department in the same way, representing his pay for service as president of the U. S. for the first three days of March and closing his account with the government.

Notwithstanding the fact that he was president to noon on the 4th of March, General Harrison received no pay whatever for his services on that day for the reason that the federal accounting officers do not recognize divisions of a day in the settlement of accounts of salaries. Each incumbent of the office of president is paid the salary of the office beginning with the day of his inauguration, so that he gains in the beginning of his term what he loses at the end.

This arrangement was followed at the previous change of administration, and at its predecessor, and is so fair and reasonable that it is not likely to be changed. According to the treasury computation, the presidential salary of \$50,000 a year is at the rate of \$138.088 a day.—Ex.

Coincidence in Death.

It is a singular fact that three noted men have died within a few weeks of each other, whose names are inseparably connected with one of the most exciting episodes in Congress, when J. Young Brown was censured for having given free rein to his tongue in defining what he conceived to be Butlerism. General Butler, in a characteristic speech demanded that Brown be punished. Mr. Lamar opposed the motion in quite as vigorous a speech, and Mr. Blaine, who was then the speaker, was called upon to administer the censure, which he did in such a low tone that nobody could hear him, out of consideration for the feelings of the disgraced member.—Boston Herald.

The Telautograph.

Springfield Republican.

This invention of Prof. Elisha Gray, of Chicago, which has recently been perfected and tested to the satisfaction of the inventor and all disinterested parties who witnessed its operations, is to be put on the market next fall by a company formed for the purpose. As the name implies, the instrument is designed to transmit in facsimile by wire to any distance any pen marks made on paper. Prof. Gray has been seven years employed in working out this problem.

What is likely to be the commercial value of the invention? The projectors see a great future for it. In the first place, it is claimed that the invention will supplant the whole machinery of the present telegraph, aside from the poles and wires. A cheap boy in an office who can write will do the work of an expert telegrapher with this machine. More often the operator will not need to read at all, but merely feed to the instrument the copy of the person sending a dispatch. Persons at a distance can be identified where acquainted with the autographs of one another. Arbitrary signs or trade marks can be dispatched in orders for goods, etc. The person at either end of the wire can file away for future reference an exact copy of his own dispatch as well as that of the one received. The receiver works without any attention.

Whittier and Fields.

How the death of Fields affected Whittier may be seen from the following extract of a letter written by the poet to Elizabeth Stewart Phelps and published in the Century:

I miss Fields, it seems to me more and more—a light too early quenched; a loss irreparable. I cannot tell thee how his death shocked me. Ah, me, if I had only known what was to be! He was my friend of nearly forty years; never a shadow rested for a moment on the sunshine of that friendship. It is a terrible loss. With him it must be well. He loved much, pitied much, but never hated. He was Christlike in kindness and sympathy, and in doing good. How strange that I outlive him! God grant that I may meet it with something of his simple trust and cheerfulness.

Beauregard's Sword.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28.—The city council last night formally received the sabre of the late General Beauregard bequeathed to Charleston in his will. The presentation was made by a special committee which went to New Orleans to receive the sword and after speeches by the mayor and board of alderman resolutions were adopted and ordered sent to the family of the testator. A public memorial meeting in memory of Beauregard will be held April 12.

Pay your subscription.