

Watauga Democrat.

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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. F. MORPHAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARION, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDow,
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
Pilot, 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'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. F. BAIRD SHERIFF.

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.

L. L. GREEN & CO.
March 16, 1893.

NOTICE.
The laws of the State re-
quire all weights and mea-
sures 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 Keeper.

THE GREAT PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY.
DR. SNELL'S
Medical & Surgical Institute
for the Treatment of Chronic,
Nervous, Venereal, Special,
Fetid, Female, and all
Surgical Diseases. CURE
GUARANTEED in all cases
strapped and taken. Send four
cents in stamps for book on
diseases, and how to
cure them. Call or address,
DR. ALBERT F. SNELL & CO.,
Boston, Mass. Knoxville, Tenn.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Christopher Columbus is in
Washington. Not the discover-
er of America, but his descen-
dant, the Duke of Varan-
go, who is in America as the
especially invited and honor-
ed guest of the U. S., for the
purpose of attending the o-
pening of the Columbian Ex-
position held in honor of his
illustrious ancestor. The
Duke and his party, in charge
of Commander Dickens, U. S.
N., who is detailed for the
purpose of looking after the
comfort of the party, arrived
here last Saturday evening
and went at once to the hotel
at which a magnificent
suite of rooms had been en-
gaged for them, and over
which the Spanish flag will
fly during their stay in this
city. Yesterday they atten-
ded divine services at St.
Matthew's church, and this
afternoon a special reception
was held in their honor by
President and Mrs. Clevel-
and, and to-night a musical
entertainment at the resi-
dence of Senator Brien. To-
morrow will be devoted to
the sights of the National
Capital, including historic
Mount Vernon, and Wednes-
day the Duke and party will go
to New York with President
Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland and
the Cabinet, where they will
see the great naval review
from the deck of the U. S. S.
Dolphin. The Duke and his
wife and daughter express
themselves as being delight-
ed with America and with the
more than cordial reception
which has been given them in
New York and Washington,
the only two cities they have
yet visited.

Prompt and decisive ac-
tion on the part of President
Cleveland and his cabinet car-
ried the country through
what at one period last week
looked very much like a dan-
gerous financial crisis. The
free gold was exhausted and
the continued demand for
gold for export brought the
administration face to face
with the question of whether
bonds should be sold or a
portion of the \$100,000,000
gold reserve fund should be
used to redeem notes presen-
ted to the treasury. Under
the law gold might have been
refused for treasury notes,
they being payable in coin,
but as it had been the prac-
tice of the department to re-
deem these notes with gold it
was thought that it might
have a bad effect to discon-
tinue the practice just now,
so it was decided to use a
portion of the reserve fund,
and \$3,000,000 of it was us-
ed; but it was only for a sin-
gle day. Now, the treasury
has replaced what it used
from the fund and has, be-
sides, enough gold to meet
all demands, for the present
at least. Public opinion, as
represented in Washington,
is with President Cleveland in
the belief that so long as
there is known to be more
than \$700,000,000 in gold
in the United States, there
is no necessity for the gov-
ernment to sell bonds to pro-
cure gold, and as for using a

part of the gold reserve fund
to redeem notes, that is pre-
cisely what that fund was ac-
cumulated for, and many
prominent democrats do not
hesitate to say that it should
be used, if necessary, until it
becomes apparent that it will
become exhausted, before
bonds should be issued. The
present indications are that
the treasury will soon have
plenty of gold, as bankers,
particularly in the West and
South, are placing their gold
at its disposal, and visitors
to the World's Fair will soon
turn a stream of European
gold our way.

Ex-congressman Vance, of
Connecticut, while on a fly-
ing visit to Washington,
dropped some pleasant dem-
ocratic news concerning his
state, which, although regu-
larly casting its electoral
vote for a democrat, has
been unable for a long peri-
od to send a democrat to the
United States Senate. Mr.
Vance says the legislature to
be elected this year will be
democratic, and that Sena-
tor Platt will be succeeded by
a democrat, and his friends
add, "his name will be Bob
Vance."

The weather has been un-
usually cool this spring, but
there is no comparison be-
tween the weather and the
action of republicans now
holding federal offices in va-
rious states, in writing let-
ters to the heads of the de-
partments under which they
are, asking that they be al-
lowed to remain in office.
Even such a pronounced par-
tisan politician as the no-
torious Webster Flannagan,
now collector of customs at
El Paso, Texas, has written
asking that he be kept in of-
fice. Evidently Flannagan is
of the same mind now con-
cerning the holding of federal
offices that he was almost a
score of years ago when he
started a Republican Nation-
al convention, to which he
was a delegate, when the
same subject was up, by ask-
ing: "What are we here for?"
It is probable that he will
soon learn what the demo-
cratic administration is here
for, and the knowledge will
hardly please him over much.

Hon. T. F. Baird, U. S. am-
bassador to Great Britain,
will start for London on May
20th. He has been, while in
Washington, the recipient of
unusual courtesies and atten-
tions from Sir Julian Paunce-
fote, the British ambassador.

The McMillan museum of O-
maha owns the largest speci-
men of the bovine race now
in existence. This gigantic
ox was bred by C. W. Curtis,
of Cass county, Indiana. At
last accounts he weighed 3,-
740 pounds, stood six feet
and four inches in height and
measured ten feet and eleven
inches in girth. -St. Louis Re-
public.

Raleigh Observer: Cyclones and
politics are among the use-
less things that distress Kan-
sas. They cannot be cured
until the wind has reason and
the people have sense.

One dollar pays for the
Democrat one year.

Comments for the Democrat.

The outlook of our coun-
try's financial interests for
some time has been very un-
satisfactory, and many of
our citizens have become dis-
heartened with the prospects
before them. A number of
them have turned away in
disapproval and gone to the
West to seek better fortunes
than it seemed likely they
would find here. While we
wish them great success in
their new homes and deplore
the fact that we could not of-
fer sufficient inducements to
hold them among us, still we
are disposed to credit their
dissatisfaction to allotment
of the imagination, and to
fancied, rather than real dis-
advantages of our own coun-
try.

The Western States have
been, and are yet, places en-
wreathed with a halo of fab-
bled glory, and the reputa-
tion of many of them almost
induces us to believe that the
Alchemist's wand or the Phi-
losopher's stone, either of
which enables one to convert
everything into gold, are
there ready for all of us who
will go and pick them up.
We are disposed to believe
that many who leave our own
dear county to go West are,
like Juan Ponce De Leon, ex-
pecting to find the fountain
of perpetual youth, or some
other similar unreality. But
even if such is the case, there
must necessarily be some
cause for so many people
leaving their native homes
for strange lands, more than
just mere allurements or seem-
ingly good prospects there.

If they were doing a success-
ful business here, such allure-
ments would have no atten-
tion. Our climate is superi-
or to any western climate;
our water is pure, while in
many instances the western
water is alkaline, and our
country in general will favor-
ably compare with most west-
ern regions. Still we have
poor people, plenty. In fact
we are all poor, if we value
riches according to the stan-
dard of a Wall Street price;
but to get to the true valua-
tion of riches which is to have
all the money you want. If
one wants what five cents
will buy and has ten cents, he
is wealthy. If we value rich-
es by this standard, we have
many rich men, and every
one may be rich if he will.

It is an acknowledged fact
that the cost of living is much
less in this country than any
where else in the U. S. Our
progress has been slow for a
few years, but how have our
energies been? Our finances
have been on the decrease for
a few years, but how have we
applied our time? Stock has
been of less value than for-
merly, for a few years, but
how have our facilities for
stock-raising been? We have
been sluggish and dilatory;
we have frittered away much
valuable time, and as a con-
sequence our production of
grain and hay has been lim-
ited and as a final result, our
less thrifty farmers who fail-
ed to produce enough susten-
ance for themselves and their
stock have been obliged for
several successive years to

seek employment to earn
their daily bread, and most
generally they could not find
employment only when they
ought to have been prepar-
ing for themselves to put out
a crop; but men must have
food, and they were com-
pelled to neglect their
business, and by being neg-
lected their crop is not half
what it ought to have been,
and each year makes it worse.
By not raising enough grain
for food and feeding, many
fail to raise pork sufficient
for their own use, and thus
is caused another leak for
the small surplus of money.

These and many other like
evils which our people have
been careless enough to per-
mit a beginning are the main
causes of our present hard
times. They are like an elder
sprig which begins to grow
in a rich field. It does not
occupy much space at first,
but every year it spreads far-
ther and farther and in a
short time it has covered the
field. A man does not think
it a very big thing to buy a
little grain or feed, but ev-
ery cent that he spends in
that way is that much capi-
tal stock sold from his farm,
if he is a farmer, and renders
him that much behind in his
next year's proceeds, and the
result is increased by arith-
metical progression every
year it is continued. Let our
farmers begin to think. Don't
think about the West for
that tends toward an unset-
tled mind; but think over the
best plans for producing en-
ough grain and sustenance
for themselves and stock,
that they may be able to
keep their stock until the
market is fair, instead of be-
ing compelled to sell it at a
sacrifice or let it starve, or
spend half as much money
as it is worth to buy feed for
it. Study how to manage to
produce sufficient supplies so
that you will have enough
and to spare, and then the
change you have accumu-
lated can go towards supply-
ing yourselves with more
comforts or towards the im-
provement of your farms,
and you can begin to rejoice
and say "Hurrah for Watauga!
She's the best land a-
shore. I once thought she
was no good but I think it
no more. I find that thrift
will produce wonders and
that industry and economy
will make her independent.
Hurrah for Watauga!"

WILLET S. MILLER.

An aluminum violin has
been constructed by a musi-
cian of Cincinnati and has
been tried in concert as well
as in private. It cannot be
distinguished by its tone from
the wooden instrument.

It is claimed that it is supe-
rior to wood in durability,
freedom from accident and
susceptibility to moisture.

"B. B. B."

J. D. Watkins, Blakely Ga.,
writes: "Old sores covered
my entire person and itched
intensely night and day. For
several months I could not
work at all. I commenced the
use of Botanic Blood Balm
and commenced to grow bet-
ter the first week, and am
now sound and well, free
from sores and itching and
at work again."

The Printing Press a Factor for Both Good and Evil.

For The Democrat.

The art of printing has pro-
ven to be one among the
greatest blessings to our race
of all the inventions of man.
It produces and preserves the
history of men, nations, em-
pires and kingdoms. By it
our laws, literature and news
are made, and gives us in
book form the works and
productions of poets, of lite-
rary, philosophical and sci-
entific men, and above all, it
gives us neat and cheap Bi-
bles. It is, in fact, a great en-
deavor and so cheap that all
may avail themselves of its
benefits; and yet half the good
it has done has not been told.
While it produces so much
good, it also produces much
evil. Such as printing obscene
periodicals, magazines, nov-
els and all light publications
which pervert the minds of
our young men and young
women from the realities of
life. Reading such stuff cre-
ates in the mind fanciful and
unreal heroes and heroines
that often leads to elope-
ments and unhappy mar-
riages. Could I but half the
evils tell, I would feel that I
had done well. Our daily and
weekly newspapers are pow-
erful agents for information
and to give us the general
news. Any one who doesn't
take and read a good news
paper is away yonder behind
the times of this fast and pro-
gressive age, and about two
of the meanest things we can
do is to subscribe for a pa-
per and not pay for it, or to
read a borrowed paper. The
newspaper men are about
the hardest worked, the poor-
est paid, and often the least
thanked and the most blam-
ed of all classes and profes-
sions. If they have unpaid
subscription and need their
money they must dun their
delinquents with soft and pur-
suasive words. It seems to
me that everybody ought to
take some good paper, espe-
cially our county paper. We
all ought to be proud of the
DEMOCRAT, and if we are
proud of it and like it, why
not take and pay for it. It
ought to have one thousand
paid up subscribers. Were it
not for the advertising fees
no local paper could live.
Therefore let the good peo-
ple of Watauga and surround-
ing counties, and elsewhere,
subscribe and pay for the
DEMOCRAT—a paper chock full
of wit, humor and news, and
a weekly and welcome visit-
or. May it long live and its
publisher grow as hale, hearty
and fat as its editor, but
not quite so lazy.

As the editor of the DEMO-
CRAT has so nobly honored
his widowhood by consecra-
ting so many years of his life
to the memory of his worthy
and beloved wife, would it
not now be advisable and
commendable for him to
take unto himself a help-
mate to share his joys, his
pleasures and happiness, to
soothe and comfort him in
trouble, sorrow and sickness?
If he is not pledged and vow-
ed to perpetual widowhood
let him accept the above
friendly suggestions and
make them practical. So may
it be.

SCRIBBLER.