

Watauga Democrat.

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39.

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.

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. MORPHEW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARION, N. C.

—(c)—

Will practice in the courts of
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDow-
ell and all other counties in the
western district. Special atten-
tion given to the collection of
claims.

Dr. J. C. Butler. Dr. F. C. Blackburn.
Trade, Tenn. Zionsville, N. C.

Butler & Blackburn,
Physicians & Surgeons.
Calls attended at a 11
hours.
June 1, '93.

E. F. LOVILL J. C. FLETCHER.
LOVILL & FLETCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOONE, N. C.

Special attention given
to the collection of claims.
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.

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 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. Furgerson, Ex'trs. 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 SHEFF.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BRYAN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it. 25c per bottle. Genuine has
trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland enjoyed his fishing trip immensely and returned to the hard work which still lies before him in tip-top condition. He presided over a special cabinet meeting to-day, which was called to consider ways and means for replenishing the gold reserve fund, which has been encroached on to a greater extent than ever before, in order to meet the demand for gold for export. No danger is apprehended for the present, and it was to discuss plans for the future that the cabinet meeting was held.

It is claimed by some, but not by the Treasury officials, that under the act of March 17, 1862, which good lawyers who have made a careful examination say has never been repealed, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue legal tender notes for the purchase of gold "at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interests." Secretary Carlisle thinks he would have no difficulty in getting all the gold needed in exchange for legal tender notes if it were legal to issue them; but no final decision of the matter is likely to be made until the gold reserve in the Treasury shall have been reduced to what Secretary Carlisle considers a dangerous low amount, and that may never occur.

Having sent a trustworthy agent to Hawaii to learn the sentiment of the Hawaiians, President Cleveland now proposes to ascertain the sentiment of our own people towards Hawaii, before fully making up his own mind, by making public all the reports made by Commissioner and Minister Blount. These reports will be published just as soon as they are completed, which will probably be in a few weeks.

The one question which is everywhere discussed is that of pensions, which seems to grow in importance. As might be expected there is any quantity of fool talk on the subject, and it is the exception to find a republican who will calmly discuss the matter; they seem to think that the argument is entirely closed when they charge the administration with being antagonistic to the Union veterans. A striking exception is Gen. H. V. Boynton, whose radical republicanism is widely known, and who earned his title bravely on the field of battle. He handles the pension question without gloves and among other striking truths says: "While, in its essence, the pension question is non-partisan, it is such an easy one to conjure with against the democrats that the moment anyone of this party undertakes to correct the abuses which every fair man sees and admits, a general hue and cry is raised at once that the democrats are at last wreaking their spite and their vengeance on the old soldiers. No one stops to think that a very large por-

tion of these old soldiers who went to war in 1861, when the question of pensions was not in the remotest thought of by any of them, were democrats. Even democrats themselves forget to make answer that a great company of the leading captains of the Union hosts—Grant, Sherman, Buell, Rosenerans, Thomas, McClellan, Logan, Butler, Franklin, Slocum, Sickles—a n unending column of such men and their followers—were democrats. The reputation and honor of the G. A. R. are now at stake in this matter. By the action of its highest officers it has been committed to the remarkable proposition that grand army posts shall not openly discuss and uphold pension reform. It is idle to make answer to this charge by pleading technicalities.

The G. A. R. now owes it to itself to support a searching examination of the pension rolls. And when the country is satisfied that the roll is a worthy one, and not until then, will the feeling pass away that pension expenditure is in considerable part an unjust burden."

Comptroller of currency, Eckles, is determined that no national bank director shall plead ignorance of the laws as an excuse for having neglected his duty. He has had a circular prepared, a copy of which will be forwarded to each director of every national bank, containing the laws defining the duties and obligations of bank directors, and the penalties prescribed for neglect of duty. He says he wishes to impress upon the minds of bank inspectors that they are liable under the law for the fulfillment of their duty to stock holders and depositors.

According to the reports received at the Treasury the Chinese are making use of the "underground railroad" to come from Canada to the U. S., in considerable numbers. Several Vermonters have been arrested for running one of these lines.

Those near to President Cleveland and his cabinet say that they are now confident that Congress will repeal the Silver Sherman law soon after it meets. The doubt has been as to the Senate, but it is now claimed that it has been removed by assurance from Senators.

Charlotte Observer: Several days since a gentleman from an adjoining town who had not seen his brother for 20 years, came over to meet him, expecting him in from the South on the evening train. During the day he went into McAden's drug store, and to his surprise found his brother, as he supposed, approaching him from the rear end of the store. He marched quickly forward, the brother still coming toward him, until he ran square up against the big mirror in the back of the store, and found that the brother was he, but he was not the brother. He turned off quickly, looking and feeling cheap.

One dollar pays for the Democrat one year.

California Letter.

Editor Democrat:

There is much live-oak in California, especially in the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and in the Sacramento valley. It does not grow very large. The leaf has a dark green appearance, and it is an evergreen—never sheds its leaves. I notice in the town of Woodland a great many varieties of trees grown for ornament and shade. We see the cottonwood; different varieties of acacia, the fig, different varieties of cedar, all growing together in the same yard or park. We also see the common locust growing beside the palm and century plants blooming near. The palm attains the size of two feet in diameter and twelve or fifteen feet high. Lumber for building purposes is high, costing from \$24 to \$36 per thousand feet.

There is a fox-tail grass here that grows in the fields, by the streets and everywhere it can get a hold. It grows from three inches to three feet high and each stalk has a head. When these heads get dry they are troublesome, as they are very much like barley having very stiff beards. Those heads and beards will work themselves through the clothing and through the sheep's back sore. When they start up a man's pants they just go on for you can't pull them out without tearing them to pieces.

Everybody goes in a hurry here. It is a rare sight to see a person on horse-back. It is not an unusual sight to see men and women riding on bicycles on the streets, in fact, more people ride them than ride on horse back. It is not common to see men and women riding together in buggies. The men drive by themselves as a rule. Every horse is a trotter here. Some, it is true, do not trot very fast, because they have trotted too long. The roads are all gravelled and hard as a floor. When the air is still you can hear horses' feet on the roads and streets for a long distance.

Many of the side-walks are paved with ice, smooth stones. The stone is a composition of cement and gravel. I notice that they are watered to keep them from growing soft and disintegrating. California boasts of her fine horses and cattle, and, in fact, they are like other people, they think they have the best of everything, but the "silt-foot," as the easterner is called here, don't believe everything he hears, especially until he stays awhile.

There are two daily papers in Woodland. These papers issue on Sunday as well as any other day. The Salvation Army parades the streets with drums, banjos flags and singing on Sunday. They do this to draw a crowd. I am thoroughly convinced that what Watauga county needs as much or more than anything else, is public roads. A good system of public roads

all over that county, in my judgment, would be worth more than a rail road at the present time. Suppose we had a good graded road on a level grade from Blowing Rock to Mountain City. A road such as they have in California, a man can drive 10 miles an hour with a good span of horses, or draw from three to four thousand pounds on a wagon with two good horses, you see that distance would be shortened at least one half.

Much love to all my Watauga friends. The city clock is striking eleven now and I remember it is 2 o'clock in Boone. You are three hours earlier than we are. Some of our Watauga boys are working on a ranch some five miles below us near the back water from the Sacramento River, and they complain of the black gnats as being a terrible pest there. They are at work with two men who have 16,000 acres of land in one body in this valley. They have 200 young mules and six or seven hundred head of horses. It takes twenty hands some three weeks to cut their hay, which consists of oats, barley, wheat, etc. Yours truly,
E. F. JONES.
Woodland May 29.

The Bright Side of it.

Rural Californian.
Work on the farm need not be a drudgery; it should not be. Good management is quite as necessary in this line of work as in the office or in the store, or in the affairs of State. After all, we think there is more real pleasurable hope in the hearts of the husbandman than there can possibly be in that of the merchant or lawyer. Each morning as he opens his door and looks over his acres he sees the beauty of his labor spread out before him like a great panorama, and every evening as the sunset glow gilds delicate edges on his grain, he cannot but be happy. Then when the skies darken with clouds he does not think of the mud on his newly polished shoes, but of the freshening showers, and he wonders just how much the corn will grow during the night. Even when the dry days come he does not grow wildly discouraged, for he sees his work going on, perhaps slowly, but he knows that when he puts the seed into the ground he made no risky investment that may cause his ruin.

Night Schools of Crime

St. Paul Globe.
In the old time parents kept their young children off the streets at night time. A boy was not permitted to be out after dark until he was well towards 20 years old. Today the streets of every city are filled at night with boys under ten years. The majority of these youths are constantly schooling in crime, and very many of them are growing up to follow criminal careers. Many of these little fellows do not consider it wrong to steal from a fruit stand and if they are caught at it the chances are about 100 to 1 that they will not be punished either by the courts or their parents.

Spoke Twenty-Six Hours.

The longest speech on record is believed by the "Pall Mall Budget" to have been that made by Mr. DeCosmos when the measure was pending, the passage of which would take from a great many settlers their lands. DeCosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session. Unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation DeCosmos got the floor about 10 a. m. and began a speech against the bill. His friends cared little, for they supposed that by one or two o'clock he would be through and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and DeCosmos was speaking still—had not more than entered upon his subject. Then 2 o'clock came—he was saying: "In the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth, he was going to speak until next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions but soon abandoned them, because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy—no adjournment for dinner, chance to do more than wet his lips with water, no wandering from his subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit, members slipped out to dinner in relays and returned to sleep in squads, but DeCosmos went on. The speaker, to whom he was addressing himself was alternately dozing, snoring and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast and the speaker still held on. It cannot be said that it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and at last noon came to a beffled majority, livid with rage and impatience, and a single man who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut and were bleared and blood-shot, his legs tottered under him, his blackened lips were cracked and smeared with blood. DeCosmos had spoken twenty-six hours and saved the settlers their land.

Messenger: Mr. Rhyne, whose store was burning at Shelby, ran to the safe, took out all the silver and dumped it into a water bucket. That recalls an incident we witnessed in 1851 at Oxford. One of the buildings (three stories) of the Baptist College was on fire. It was just at dark. We saw the venerable President, the late Rev. Dr. White, come out of his study in gown and slippers holding in his hand a candlestick with a number six adamantine burning to enable him to discern where the fire was burning. We saw that. We also saw some of the stalwart workers carry down the flights of stairs the mattresses and bed clothing and throw the bowls and pitchers out of the window. We recall this most vividly as one pitcher struck us on the arm and came near fracturing it.

LADES
Needing a tonic, or children who want build-
ing up, should take
BRYAN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion,
Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.