

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.

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.

—(o)—

Will practice in the courts of
Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDowell
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.
T. ade, Tenn. Zionville, 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. GREENE & CO.
March 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

Hotel Property for Sale.

On account of falling 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'ts. 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 SHFF.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
cures Dyspepsia, In-
digestion & Debility.

Why the South Keeps Poor.

Wilmington Messenger.

Many of the newspapers are
endeavoring to show why it
is the South is poor. The an-
swer is not far to go it seems
to us. We would briefly state
the causes of Southern pov-
erty to be these:

1. The great war, its losses,
its devastations. It bankrupt
the rich South, deprived it of
tens of thousand of best citi-
zens, and robbed it of its en-
tire basis of credit. The South
had to start afresh in the busi-
ness of life. Everything was
a waste and poverty stalked
abroad.

2. Then came the savage,
oppressive, ruinous Recon-
struction Era, with all of its
stealing, mountain debts fool-
ish, sectional legislation.

3. The high tariff tax laws
of the republican party that
made the rich North richer,
and robbed the poor for the
benefit of the Plutocracy. The
Money Devil has had a vast
deal to do with the poverty
and prostration of the
South.

4. Then there is the wicked
and unfortunate de-monetiza-
tion of silver in 1873.

5. Now comes the other
agents of injury. First in the
long continued policy of grow-
ing one market crop and buy-
ing every thing. The South
has clung to cotton and to
once and bought hay and
corn and wheat and bacon
and hard and vegetables and
fruits. It has acted like an
overgrown simpton in this
matter. It has played the
part of a gambler, risking all
on one doubtful card. The
world is over-stocked with
cotton and still the South
has tried to overdo the busi-
ness of cotton production,
and has made a splendid suc-
cess. It has literally, in the
language of the Scriptures of
Inspiration, been a hewer of
wood and a drawer of water
for the rich, dominant, pro-
gressive North. So long as
the foolishness is persisted in
there will be a scarcity of
money in the South.

We have been long writing
in this strain. The other day
a New York paper said very
much this, as if it was a new
discovery, and the Southern
press take it up and enforce
it as if a "brand new thing."

We could reproduce a doz-
en articles on this line which
we have written in the last
decade. The South buys all
it uses of the North—its uten-
sils, its machinery, its furni-
ture, its musical instruments,
its medicines, all that is made
in workshops—all that is pro-
duced in loom or upon anvil
and even in the fields. All the
money made in farm prod-
ucts must go North to pay
for merchandise and so on.
This fact led the New York
paper to say the cause of a
money famine in the South
is that the South has so lit-
tle to sell. It says it "needs
more shops and more pay
rolls." It tells this painful
truth, that "if a million gold
dollars were taken into the
South at any time, and sown
right and left, they would all
start for the North in a week
or two."
Where is the cure? Not in

simply making more cotton
and tobacco? It is in diver-
sifying the crops—in multi-
plying the smaller industries
—in raising all consumed at
home—in manufacturing ev-
erything used in the South—
in keeping the money home.

But there is still another
factor of recuperation, inde-
pendence and safety not to
be overlooked in this hurried
review of causes. It is this:
The South must be more in-
dustrious. Fact. There must
be less idling. Men must work
more. Let us illustrate. We
use one used of pretime:

In the great war between
the States the South had up-
on an average 400,000 of its
chief white laborers and man-
agers in the armies. The ne-
groes, the white boys and
old men at home made am-
ple supplies for those at home
and fed their own armies, al-
so often the Yankee armies,
and that too after large sec-
tions had been overrun and
ravaged by ruthless invaders.
Now if this could be done in
1861-65, and in great abun-
dance, why it is with peace
for twenty-eight years, and
all the men at home, the
South can not raise all it con-
sumes—all it eats, wears, etc?
The one answer is—it does
not try to do it—it does not
work enough to do it. More
industry—more well directed
industry is what is chiefly
needed. Think on these things

Joan, the Female Pope.

One of the most curious of
the medieval legends is that
which purports to give the
history of Joan (some author-
ities give her name as Agnes
and others as Gilberta), the
"female pope." That such a
person never existed and that
the story is a fiction invent-
ed by the reformers in order
to lower the Catholic church
in the eyes of the common
people there is not the least
doubt, yet the narrative,
from the standpoint of this
department being a purvey-
or of curious and out of the
way information, is very in-
teresting.

Joan is said to have been
of English descent, but born
in Ingelheim or Mainz, Ger-
many. She fell in love with
a young Benedictine monk
named Fulda, and in order
to be near him dressed in
male attire and was admit-
ted to the monastery where
where her lover was cloister-
ed. Together Joan and Ful-
da studied both in Athens
and in Rome, and in the lat-
ter place, her sex being un-
suspected, Joan was made a
professor. When Leo IV died
the cardinals, by general con-
sent, elected the "professor"
to the pontifical chair. Other
authorities say that she
succeeded Adrian II, who di-
ed in the year 872. Her sex
is said to have been discov-
ered when, acting as pope,
she was leading a procession
to the Lateran palace. Im-
mediately upon discovery she
was stoned to death.—*Repub-
lic.*

Many Persons are broken
down from overwork or household cares.
Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the
system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile,
and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Mr. Cleveland Promised.

Southern women are cele-
brated for the demand they
make on the services of men;
but it is seldom that one car-
ries her troubles to the white
house and appeals to the
chivalry of the president.

Mr. Cleveland has become
noted for withstanding the
assaults of senators, represen-
tatives, politicians and ward
bummers, and refusing to
meddle in their behalf with
the members of his official
household. He is not a man
of weak nerve or faltering
backbone, but he went down
like a lily of the valley be-
fore the sun, recently, when
brought face to face with
Mrs. F'lewellyn Smith.

Mrs. Smith is a Virginian,
and has all the quiet dignity
which belongs to the south-
ern women of the old school.
Though compelled to work
for a living for over fifteen
years, she possesses that
hauteur, yet gentleness which
characterizes the historic wo-
men of the old South.

Once hostess of a southern
manor, she became numbered
among the impoverished at
the close of the civil strife.
She struggled on until she
determined that the govern-
ment must provide for her,
inasmuch as it had been the
cause of her financial down-
fall.

She sought President Grant
one day and, in her quiet and
courtly manner, asked to be
given a place in one of the
departments. She made her
request in a way that pre-
cluded the possibility of a deny-
al, and was sent to the war
department with a note to
Secretary of War Bellnap to
make a place, if he hadn't
one, for Mrs. Smith. She has
been there ever since.

During that time her eyes
have grown weak and her
hand faltering.

Secretary Lamont found
her almost incapacitated for
her duties. In as quiet a way
as possible he made known
that she had better resign
and lead a retired life. Mrs.
Smith, however, had no idea
of quitting her post.

Most of her contemporaries
having gone, she decided to
appeal to the president to
interest himself in her behalf.

Never doubting her right,
as she had done under Grant,
she called at the white house
irrespective of hours. Of
course, she met with the usu-
al answer that the president
could not see her.

Determined not to be bu-
fled in her efforts, she learned
that she could see him on his
reception day. Mrs. Smith
went to the white house a-
gain. She waited to be the
last in line in order not to be
hurried when her turn should
come.

Finally it did.

When Mr. Cleveland ob-
served a woman with white hair
and black bombazine approa-
ching he at once thought of
the long line of women who
had preceded her, all asking
for executive clemency for fa-
ther, sister, son or brother.

On reaching the president,
Mrs. Smith said in her sweet
way that at once attracted
the attention of the big man:

"I have called before, but
you declined to see me. That
was more than Mr. Grant ever
did, and he was a republi-
can."

"The president smiled at
the reference, but he remark-
ed politely:

"I did not hear of it or—"

"Well, I am glad to hear
that; I did not suppose that
you did."

"What can I do for you,
madam?" said the President,
growing a little irritated at
the quiet yet oppressive re-
buke.

Mrs. Smith then told her
mission, she had been ap-
pointed by the enemy and
now her friends were going
to discharge her.

"I have nothing to do with
that madam. Mr. Lamont
is the one for you see."

"Do you know Mr. Lamont?
she asked in all simpleness.

"Certainly," with a smile.

"And are you acquainted
with Senator Daniel too?"

"I have that honor also."

"Well, then you must see
them and tell them what I
want. I am too old, Mr.
Cleveland, to ask such favors
of these young men, so you
must attend to it for me."

"But madam—"

"Never mind, you will do
this I know, will you not,
and tell them not to increase
my duties. They are light,
but heavy enough for a wo-
man reared as I was. I may
depend on you," she said
with condescension as she
started onward, "may I not?"

"Oh yes, certainly, of course,"
said Mr. Cleveland, almost
breathless with surprise.

True to his word the next
day the president made a per-
sonal appeal to his secretary
of war, and Mrs. Smith still
reigns queen of the confeder-
ate record department.

Some Facts.

Cor. News and Observer.

The United States have at-
tempted to sustain the value
of silver and have failed. The
Sherman act of 1890, and
monetary conference of 1893
were some of the means used.
The monetary conference, the
only measure which, under
the existing conditions could
restore silver to its full use-
fulness as currency, failed be-
cause men will not look fur-
ther than their immediate in-
terest. I had hoped, perhaps
on insufficient information,
that the necessities of Eng-
lish trade in India, and with
the South American Repub-
lics, and Germany's coloni-
zing schemes in Africa, might
cause these powers to think
soberly about the conveni-
ences of an international ratio
between gold and silver. With
that established, the finan-
cial problem of the United
States would have been to a
great degree solved. But the
Englishman, filled with exal-
ted ideas of other men's du-
ties, takes only a commer-
cial view of his own when his
pocket is interested. He is
not unlike other people, how-
ever in this regard. Mr. Glad-
stone frankly confessed in
parliament last winter that
the policy of England on the
currency question was dicta-
ted by the fact that it was

the creditor of the world; that
the single standard made the
debts due it more valuable;
so his government meant to
maintain it. But this declar-
ation was followed by the
disasters in Australia and the
complaints of merchants and
manufacturers in the India
trade. It was to be hoped
that these events had mod-
ified his views. They did not,
on the contrary with a bold-
ness that Bismarck might en-
vy, he, in spite of everything,
keeps his position as dicta-
tor of the world's policy in
this regard by the Napoleonic
stroke of the other day.

The United States cannot
sustain silver, without the
aid of other commercial pow-
ers. The Sherman act dem-
onstrates this. The other com-
mercial powers will not aid
them. The Monetary Confer-
ence, and events since, have
demonstrated this. It follows
that the United States must,
for the present, conform its
self to the single standard, or
meet financial disaster. Sil-
ver's usefulness, for the pres-
ent, is to be found in its in-
trinsic qualities. It cannot
stand with gold. This is the
condition. It is by no man-
ner of means so promising as
many theories, but it holds
us, in its relentless clutch,
and we must deal with it.
The volume of currency is not
sufficient. This, also, is a con-
dition. After viewing the
subject in every light, it seems
this condition is fully and
more practically met by the
suggestion of Mr. Belvin in
your columns, with this a-
mendment, that silver bull-
ion may be substituted for
the bonds, at the option of
the bank. Many suggestions
may be made upon the de-
tails of the legislation neces-
sary to perfect the National
Banking system, but lack of
space forbids. The plan of
Mr. Ayer, in present condi-
tion, would be more effective
than Mr. Gladstone's in up-
holding the commercial sup-
remacy of Great Britain. The
only solution to the prob-
lem presented to the world
in the scarcity of gold is in
international agreement, with
silver placed upon a solid
stable foundation as the re-
sult. The course of events
will force the world, in no
great time, to this conclu-
sion, though it now refuses
to accept it at the sugges-
tion of the United States.

Over Eating.

A physician lately said:
"Most persons eat four times
as much as they should." The
proportion seemed pret-
ty large, but an eminent Brit-
ish physician of a former gen-
eration said almost the same
thing—that one-fourth of
what we eat goes to sustain
life, while three-fourths go to
imperil it. Another physi-
cian writing remarked that
the most people dig their
own graves with their teeth.
The foundation of the habit
of over-eating is apt to be
laid in childhood and youth,
since the stomach then seems
almost able to bear any-
thing. There would be little
danger of eating too much if
the food were always plain
and simple; in that case the
natural appetite would be a
safe and sufficient guide. The
trouble is that the natural
appetite is too often spoiled
by cakes, pies, condiments
and highly seasoned food.