

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10 1893, NO.

46.

## 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.

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. T. C. Blackburn,  
Trade, Tenn. Zionsville, N. C.

Butler & Blackburn,  
Physicians & Surgeons.  
Calls attended at all  
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 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. Ferguson, 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 SHFF.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,  
Or you are all worn out, ready good for nothing,  
try  
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.  
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give  
a good appetite.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland, all his cabinet, Speaker Crisp and most of the members of Congress will return to Washington this week, prepared to grapple with the most serious condition of affairs this country has known for years, and that democratic statesmanship and wisdom will find a way out that will be safe, if it does not at first meet with the approval of everybody, is as certain as that Congress will meet next Monday. It is particularly noticeable that this is the predominating sentiment among democratic Congressmen already in Washington. However wide apart they may now be they are all certain that some way will be found for getting together in the end.

Among the compromises already suggested is one that appears to be rapidly gaining ground. It is simply to repeal that clause of the Sherman law which compels the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion a month by the Treasury, or to merely adopt an amendment to the law authorizing the purchase of silver to be made or not made in the direction of the President, and to let it go at that for a few months, in order to determine what other silver legislation may be necessary. A number of democrats who favor the free coinage of silver have announced their willingness to support this compromise at the extra session, leaving the question of further silver legislation to be determined at the regular session. There are not enough members of Congress in Washington yet to hazard a prediction as to even the probability they prefer awaiting the recommendations to be made by President Cleveland's message before committing themselves.

Representative Neill, of Arkansas, says: "The Sherman silver law is vicious and ought to be repealed, but bad as it is it is not responsible in my opinion, to any thing like as great an extent for the financial stringency as McKinleyism is. McKinleyism must be wiped out before the country can get all right again."

The financial system is quite bad enough without exaggerating it, and the statement that two hundred National banks have failed since the first of January, which has been widely published, is a gross exaggeration. The total number of suspensions has been 105—two in New England, two in the Eastern states, fifteen in Middle and Mississippi Valley states, six in Northwestern states and twenty-five in the Southern states—and of this number only thirty-seven have actually gone into the hands of receivers. Of the remainder a number have resumed business and more have good prospects for doing the same shortly.

Mr. Logan Carlisle properly takes issue with the ridic-

ulous statement made by a Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt as to the government clerks being about evenly divided between the political parties. Mr. Carlisle is chief clerk of the Treasury and he says the statement of Roosevelt is worse than ridiculous when applied to that department. He says further "To say that ten per cent of the classified clerks in the Treasury were democrats at the beginning of the administration would be putting the percentage too high. In some large bureaus there was not a single democrat." Roosevelt's statement was made because Secretary Carlisle having stated it to be his intention to give the democrats a show by dismissing the inefficient clerks in his department. Deputy Commissioner Bell says that less than 20 per cent of the classified clerks in the Pension Office are democrats, and it would be safe to say that the percentage will not run over that in any of the departments.

"Republicans," said a member of Tammany, "are talking nonsense when they say that President Cleveland's appointment of two democrats not members of Tammany to be Collector and Appraiser respectively of the port of N. Y. is a slap at Senators Hill and Murphy, and their only object is to create dissension in the democratic party. After giving Tammany the post mastership it was perfectly natural that Mr. Cleveland should reward the wing of the party that worked for his nomination. As a Tammany man I should, of course, have been glad to have seen all the federal offices in New York City given to Tammany men, but I did not expect it, and, while I have no authority to speak for either of them, I am satisfied that neither Senator Hill nor Senator Murphy expected it. They always take care of their friends when they have an opportunity and they both have too much manhood to attempt to make a fuss because Mr. Cleveland has exercised the same privilege. I feel certain that no objection will be heard when those nominations come up for confirmation in the Senate."

Had I but saved the hoodle I in the other years have blown, to-day I might have had a little nest egg of my own; I might be now well heeled enough to join the happy throng, to spend a month at Jackson's park and take my folks along. O poverty! thou art indeed a ragged man's distress! the robber thief of human hopes and earthly happiness and countless thousands mourn to-day the fate one so abhors—but some have fun while others stay at home and do the chores. So must I stay and toil for bread and miss the great world's show, but what a motley crowd there'd if every one should go, and in a few days at the most, I'm bound to quit the fight and visit lands beyond that beat this World's Fair out of sight.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

## One View of the Future.

A special from Richmond to the Washington Post says: The negro question is dealt with in a most striking manner in an editorial in the current number of the Richmond Christian Advocate from the pen of its gifted editor, Rev. Dr. J. I. Lafferty. The article is attracting general attention here, and is destined to produce a great sensation. The writer says:

A Southern Methodist Advocate has this incident: In a village of the cotton belt a big, burly black rode up to a store and said to the owner: "Let this man [pointing to a poor white laborer] have \$2 worth of goods and charge it to me." This transaction may fret the reader, but it has wide significance.

The Northern people during the war were drawn toward the plantation peasantry of the South. The lot of the fat and luvving negro, the hardest working class on earth, was for years pictured as a bitter bondage; the slave was represented as longing for freedom, and during the war praying through the nights for the coming of the national troops.

This moving, though mistaken fancy, and much more of the same sort, stirred the philanthropic heart of the cotton-thread millionaires, and the rich army contractors turned virtuous. A great sum was sent South for the education of the negro. Its expenditures, in the main, helped the negro.

It was wisely directed that these donations should have a practical turn. What was the outcome? We find in nearly every Southern State the negro boys of the brighter sort in training schools.

In the meanwhile the negro reported in the census is growing rapidly as a citizen, with a home and decent income; a thrifty member of society. Moreover, the Southern commonwealth began after the war to tax the white property-holders heavily to educate the sons of the non-tax-paying negro.

The negro laborer received as much money for his coarse work as the ex-soldier of Lee. The white man consumed more of his earnings in house rent, clothing and food, hence he could not spare his son at the school. He needed the boy at the plow to aid in bringing up the family. The negro boy first learned in the "free schools" to read and write, then he learned in these technical schools how to make fine shoes, buggies, saddles, etc.

The papers recently reported that the private secretary to Hon. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, representing the United States in the Hawaiian Islands, would shortly marry the daughter of a rich Chinaman of Honolulu. This educated young gentleman and of social standing, seeks an alliance with an ex-coolie, a pig-eyed pagan. Who will dare to say that the olive-colored octoroons and quadroons, the bright mulattoes,

the heiresses of wealthy men of mixed blood, will not be sought in the next century by impecunious thriftless and idle young men of the white race? The negro maidens are seen at certain colleges for women of high degree in the North. Where unto will this grow?

Consider the future of the friendless and fatherless boy of the white race in the South. Can he pay \$500 to attend the Stevens Institute of New York? Can he command money for board and raiment while a student at any State school, with a small annex, tools and a shop? He hasn't even money enough to buy a railroad ticket to such a college.

The grandchildren of warlike men with historic names, who made the Southern army a synonym of dauntless courage, are drifting toward the helot class and in the century dawning there will come to pass social conditions that will stir the corpses in the jackets of gray.

No man has seen the harvest from the sowing at Appomattox. The 'statesmen' among us robbed the ex-soldier of Lee to educate black competitors of his children. Then Northern millionaires, in hatred of the paroled citizens, have endowed colleges of tools and machines to equip the ex-slave to surpass and subjugate the sons of the Confederate veteran in the struggle for the best pay and position in the skilled trades. It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. Thoughtful men do not contest the fact.

## Good And Bad Mothers.

On this subject Amelia E. Burr writes in the North American review:

"The difference between good and bad mothers is so vast and so far-reaching that it is no exaggeration to say that the good mothers of this generation are building the homes of the next generation, and that the bad mothers are building the prisons. For out of families nations are made; and if the father be head or the hands of a family, the mother is the heart. No office in the world is so honorable as hers, no priesthood so holy, no influence so sweet and strong and lasting.

"How to manage young children, how to strengthen them physically; how best to awaken their intellects, engage their affections and win their confidence; how to make home the sweetest spot on earth, a place of love, order and repose, a temple of purity where innocence is respected, and where no one is permitted to talk of indecent subjects or read indecent books; these are the duties of a good mother, and her position, if so filled, is one of dignity and grave importance. For it is on the hearth stone she gives the healthy initial touch to her sons and daughters that is not affected through life, and that makes them blessed in their generation."

## District Attorney Glenn Ready for Business.

Capt. R. B. Glenn, of Winston, United States attorney for the western district of N. C., has issued a circular to United States commissioners in which he says:

"I am now ready to pass upon all accounts, and approve or reject all warrants that you may forward to me. It is my earnest desire to suppress all violations of the Federal laws, and to see that the guilty are punished; still I do not wish the U. S. District and Circuit Courts to be considered courts of oppression and therefore ask you to comply with the following requests: Do not issue any warrants unless upon the affidavits of deputy collectors and agents, upon information or personal knowledge, or upon the personal knowledge of private individuals. I will order no warrants to issue unless you shall certify that in your opinion the case should be prosecuted. Don't issue warrants on frivolous cases, or where malice and not merit is the cause of the prosecution. In small cases, unless for good reasons, never bind over more than two witnesses for the government and do not bind over at all unless you are satisfied that the case is such a one as would warrant a jury in finding a verdict of guilty. In all respects save all the costs that you can, and let your object always be simply to suppress crime. I will gladly give you all the information I can and hope you will aid me in my efforts to justly and economically dispose of the business that accumulates in the western district."

## Blue Blood and Money.

A blue Borghese is to get married to Miss Vanderbilt, dowry \$15,000,000. The family is of the old Italian stock bluest blood of Europe. They became prominent at Siena in 1450, and were made princes of Simona under Pope Paul V. in 1605, a title which they still retain.

The lucky man is Scipio Louis Marc Anton Francis Rudolph Borghese, a Lieutenant in the Italian army and eldest son of the Prince Sulmona. He is twenty-two years old and of attractive appearance. The family debt of the Borghese is \$2,400,000, which the bride can easily redeem. Their places and domains are many and will be put in shape now. This trumps the Princess Colonna Mackay's daughter.—*Observer.*

Christian Leader: The most disgusting of the many forms in which the infirmity of good people manifest itself is jealousy. It is not coarse and vulgar and brutal; it is just small. In religious and social circles this petty vice has peculiar scope. Men who would shrink from open violence or even incivility, do most impolite and silly things by indirection, the explanation of which is jealousy; both are utterly unmanly and absurd. To a large and noble nature, or one penetrated by christian graces they are impossible.