

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1893, NO.

49.

## 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, McDowell and all other counties in the eastern district. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

Dr. J. O. Butler. Dr. F. C. Blackburn.  
Trade, Tenn. Zionville, 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. 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 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. Furgerson, 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 SHERIFF.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS  
cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Speaker Crisp has completed the committee assignments, and he will announce them early this week. Owing to there being no committees to which they could be referred, no bills have been introduced in the House with the exception of that for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, which was taken up for consideration under an agreement with out having been referred to a committee, but a flood of them are ready to be introduced as soon as the committees are ready for them.

No speech made in the silver debate in the House which is now drawing to a close, was more carefully listened to than that of Representative McCreary, of Ky. Gov. McCreary is a good talker up on almost any subject and the knowledge gained as one of the United States delegates to the international monetary conference added to the interest of what he had to say about silver. He began by stating that he voted against the Sherman law which had been a failure and a colossal curse, and that he favored the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause and the adoption of other legislation afterwards in a separate bill; and he impressed it upon the House that he was speaking as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He said he favored international bimetalism and believed the repeal bill the best way to bring it about, and that the only safe path to free coinage was through an international agreement. In reply to a question from Mr. Bland he stated that he was as much in favor of silver as that gentleman was. He also stated that to change the ratio would be to destroy every prospect of an international agreement. It was plain to all that the speech made an impression on the members. The general belief here, even among the radical silver men, is that the repeal will pass the House, although opinion differs as to the majority it will get.

If any one has the idea that President Cleveland is idle while at Gray Gables an early morning visit to the office of his private secretary, in the White House, will show how erroneous such an idea is. As regular as the morning mail comes a big batch of official documents, representing the President's work of the day before, and just as regularly does private Secretary Thurber send a big package to the President.

Everybody is laughing at the neat manner in which Senator Gorman sat down upon the representative of a New York paper which has lately been very bitter in its abuse of him for no better apparent reason than that he declined to take the aforesaid paper into his confidence. The other day, just after an unusually bitter criticism of the Senator had been published under a Washington date line,

the Washington correspondent of the paper sent a man to ask Senator Gorman if he had any answer to make to the tirade. "Really," replied the Senator, with one of his most beaming smiles, "I seldom see that paper, and I have not heard of the article you refer to." With some confusion the man began to explain the nature of the article but he was interrupted by Mr. Gorman, who carelessly remarked as he turned to speak to one of his colleagues: "The matter is not of the slightest importance, I assure you." It is needless to say that the interview with Mr. Gorman was not wired to the paper.

Neither Secretary Hoke Smith nor Com. Lochren are worrying even a little bit over the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Callinger, of N. H., providing for an investigation of the legality of their actions in suspending pensioners shown by the records not to be entitled to the pensions they have been drawing. In fact, an investigation will be welcome, and the more thorough it is made the better it will be liked. Meanwhile the suspensions continue at an average of about 150 per day. At the close of business Saturday the total number of pensioners who had been suspended was 8,254.

The report of a bill from the Senate committee on Finance for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law put a stop to the silly talk about the committee intentionally delaying a report on the bill. The majority of the committee reported a substitute bill, providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1.

The bill authorizing the National banks to increase their circulation is having many amendments offered to it in the Senate. One of them by Mr. Butler, of S. C., is for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency, and it is reported that one will be offered providing for free coinage at 20 to 1, in order to test the sentiment of the Senate.

## How Postage Stamps are Made.

Durham Sun.  
Every part of postage stamp making is done by hand. The designs are engraved on steel; 200 stamps on a single plate. These plates are inked by two men, and then are printed by a girl and a man on a large hand press. They are dried as fast as printed, and then gummed with a starch paste made from potatoes. This paste is dried by placing the sheets in a steam fanning machine, and then the stamps are subjected to a pressure of 2,000 tons in a hydraulic press. Next the sheets are cut so that each one contains 100 stamps, after which the paper between the stamps is perforated, and after being pressed the sheets are filed away. If a single stamp is injured the whole sheet is burned.

One dollar pays for the Democrat one year.

## Peculiarities of Senators and Representatives.

Commercial Gazette, N. Y.  
The Congress summoned by President Cleveland contains 444 members, not counting the four territorial delegates. Of the 88 Senators 45 are pretty sure to vote solidly democratic, 38 republican, 3 people's and two doubtful. The youngest of them is Edward O. Wolcott, of Denver, Col. He was born in 1848 in Massachusetts, and is a lawyer by profession. The oldest is Justin S. Morrill, of Stafford, Vt., who was born in 1810 and now is a merchant. Moreover, he is the Nester of Congress, having served thirty-nine years. The rest of the Senate is made up of 61 lawyers, 4 capitalists, three journalists, 2 lumbermen, 2 manufacturers, 1 merchant, one railroad official, 1 miner, 1 stock raiser, 1 car-builder, 1 doctor, 2 bankers, 1 planter and 6 quarrymen. The rest put themselves down as "retired." Twenty of the Senators served in the Confederate army during the war, and 16 in the Union army. The man with the longest time to serve is Walthall, of Grenada, Miss., who has been re-elected by the legislature of his State for the term ending in 1901. The most cultured Senator is Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, who is an author, artist, linguist, scholar, and society man.

The handsomest is Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland. The most senatorial is Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, whose father and grandfather sat in the Senate before him. The haughtiest is J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, whose unique distinction is Lever to say a word in the Senate unless he moves to adjourn. The richest, now that Stanford is dead, would seem to be John P. Jones, of Nevada, who bestows gold dollars on the beggars of Washington. The one most celebrated outside of his own country is John Sherman, the one most abused is Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania. The most punctilious is Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio, who changes his shirt three times every day. The most temperate is David B. Hill, of New York, who neither drinks, smokes, swears, gambles nor eats dainties. The strongest is William B. Allison, of Iowa, who could almost fell an ox with his fist.

Free Lance: We are often struck with the intense love of the Northern people for the negro. The people of "bleeding Kansas" have always been most demonstrative in their deep and abiding affection for the "brother in black." We see from our exchanges that the negroes are being taken from the South and being carried to Kansas to take the place of striking miners in that state. The colored brethren are armed and drilled to fight the strikers and if one of them declines to fight he is "thrown over the breast works" to the angry strikers. Truly their love for the negroes takes a strange way of expressing itself.

## A Peculiar Lake of Siberia.

Geographical Magazine.  
At the first view it was a vast snow plain, surrounded by fields of ripening wheat. The great salt lake at Obdorsk is nine miles wide and seventeen miles long, yet, except in a few places, it is solidly roofed over with a deposit of salt, which is getting thicker and thicker each year. Our guide, is an old man, said that he could remember when the salt crystals first began to form on the surface of the water. Year by year, owing to the evaporation of the water, the crystals become more numerous, and then caked together, till this great roof was formed.

In 1878 the water beneath this salt-crystal roof found an underground outlet into the river Obi. This lowered the lake's surface about three feet, leaving that distance between the water and the roof.

Looking down through one of the openings made for the purpose in the roof, we saw a low-sided snail boat. Our guide put us one at a time into the boat. We lay flat on our backs and looked up at the beautiful salt ceiling overhead. We propelled the boat by pushing with our hands against the irregularities of the roof.

The guide held a long rope attached to the boat, to prevent our going too far and getting lost, a thing he said it was easy to do.

It was like a palace of enchantment, with the sun shining down through the salt crystals, the colors were so rich and wonderful.

Many springs surround the lake. Their water flows over the roof and evaporates there, and thus continually adds to its thickness. After many years the springs will probably become choked with their own deposits, and then the whole will gradually become covered with earth and so a great salt mine will be formed—a treasure for the Siberians hundreds of years to come.

## What One of the Results will be.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says that one of the results of the depreciation of silver and the closing of so many mines in the West will be a revival in gold mining which will extend to the South. While there has been, and is, some profitable gold mining in the South, it has not as a general thing been satisfactorily remunerative, because our gold ores as a rule, especially where the water level is reached, contain such a large percentage of sulphurets that the cost of reducing the ores and extracting the gold was, with the ordinary methods employed, too expensive. They were too costly, and in addition to this there was too much waste of the fine gold which escaped the concentrators and floated off in the water used for washing. But, with the improved methods devised, it is said that ores which heretofore were worthless, can now be profitably worked, and this will give an impetus to mining in this section.—Charlotte Democrat.

## How to be Buried Alive.

Hillsboro, Ill. Dispatch.

Mind reader A. J. Seymour, who proposes to remain buried alive while a crop of barley is raised on his grave has selected Dr. E. C. Dunn, of Rockford, as his manager.

Dr. Dunn says: "For several days Seymour will be fed upon a diet of fat and heat producing food. He will then throw himself into a cataleptic state, the lungs will be filled with pure air to fullest capacity, and the tongue placed back and partially down the throat in such a manner as to completely close the lungs.

"The nose, eyes, and ears will be hermetically sealed with wax. After paraffine has been spread over the entire body to close the pores it will be ready for burial.

"The body will be put into an extra large casket. This will be placed inside another, and both will be perforated in order that if any poisonous gases exude from the body they may make their escape and be absorbed by the soil. The interment is to be made in clay soil."

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an execution issued from the superior Court of Watauga county on the 14th day of Aug. 1893, in favor of the Morristown Mill Co., and against J. R. J. P. and T. A. Hagaman for the sum of \$198.40, with interest on the same from the 1st day of April 1889 and for cost of action, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in the town of Boone, N. C., on the 9th day of Oct. 1893, the following described lands which have been levied on by me as the property of J. P. Hagaman to satisfy said execution. 1st. One tract or boundary of land lying on the waters of Brushy Fork creek in this county, adjoining the lands of W. W. Presnell, N. H. Shipley and others being the lands upon which E. L. Harman now lives, the same containing some 40 acres more or less. 2nd. One tract lying on the waters of Baird's Creek in this county, adjoining the lands of G. W. McElhinis, L. C. Earp, Elijah Isaacs and others, and known as the Salie Hagaman land, the same containing 75 acres more or less, and now in the possession of Joe. Cornells. This Aug. 21, 1893.

D. F. BAIRD, Sheriff.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of two executions issued from the Superior Court of Watauga county due on the 11th day of Aug. 1893 in favor of Jordan & Scott, and against W. P. Blackburn and E. B. Miller for \$25.00 with interest and cost, the other on the 21st of June 1893, in favor of W. L. Bryan and against E. B. Miller for \$14.00 with interest and cost, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Boone, N. C., on the 9th day of October, 1893, the following described tract or boundary of land which has been levied on by me as the property of E. B. Miller to satisfy said execution. To wit: A tract of land lying and being mostly on the west side of the Pine orchard and Riddle's Knob mountains, on the waters of Long Hope creek in this Co. adjoining the lands of A. F. Davis, H. W. Finley, B. R. Brown and others, containing some 525 acres more or less and known as the steel lands. This Aug. 21st, 1893. D. F. BAIRD, Sheriff.