

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. P. MORPHIEW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARRION, N. C.

—(c)—
Will practice in the courts of Watauga, Ashe, Mitchell, McDowell and all other counties in the western District. Special attention given to the collection of claims.

Dr. J. C. Butler, Dr. F. C. Blackburn,
T. A. C. 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 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. 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 receive prompt attention, otherwise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees.
D. F. BAIRD SHIFF.

"A Deadly Parallel."
Yadkin Valley News.
The Utica Herald, republican paper in good standing, prints what it is pleased to call a "deadly parallel," contrasting the opening of President Harrison's message to Congress in December, 1892, with that of Mr. Cleveland to the present Congress. Mr. Harrison declared that he had great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States were in the highest degree favorable. Mr. Cleveland, on the other hand, refers to an alarming and extraordinary business situation due to a law enacted by a republican Congress and signed by a republican President.

After an administration of four years the democratic administration handed over to President Harrison's administration a treasury filled to overflowing and the country happy and prosperous. At the close of Mr. Harrison's administration the democrats return and find the treasury looted and depleted, a run on the treasury for gold to send abroad to settle balances caused by unloading American securities and a heavy balance of trade against us and a financial condition which made even the republicans clamor for an immediate extra session of the democratic Congress to undo the mischief wrought by the republicans.

Indeed, the reckless legislation of the Fifty-first Congress had begun to have its inevitable effect long before the close of Mr. Harrison's administration. The great strike accompanied by blood shed and disturbances at Homestead had taken place and labor all over the land was in revolt, and the favorable report which Mr. Harrison presented in his message to Congress was not justified by the then existing conditions.

When the people elected a democratic House in 1890, in consequence of the passage of the McKinley bill and the other extravagance of the Fifty-first Congress, the republican press complained that judgment was passed upon the McKinley bill before its advantages had time to develop. No one can contend that sufficient time has not now elapsed to show its operation. And what do we find after three full years of McKinleyism? Factories closing, thousands and tens of thousands of honest and willing laborers without employment and suffering for bread in the midst of unprecedented plenty, wheat lower than ever before in history and the boasted "home market" a delusion and a fraud and a snare, to catch unsophisticated farmers, the balance of trade against us and a settled distrust of American securities.

What a contrast!

Perhaps it would be as well for our republican friends to avoid such "deadly parallels" lest it be said of them, in the

words of the Psalmist, "the ungodly have prepared a net and have fallen in the midst of it themselves," or words to that effect.

How Uncle Sam Buys Gold--The Government Assay Offices.
St. Louis Globe Democrat.
A place seldom visited by the public is the assay office of the United States, where gold is bought for the government. There are but five such offices in the U. S., one in St. Louis, one in Helena Mont., one in Boise City, Idaho, a fourth at Charlotte, N. C. and the fifth at the branch mint in Denver. The office here is in charge of Mr. Elliot Jewett, and two assistants. It is as complete an office as can be found in the world, being equipped entirely new since its location in the old custom house. As the agent of the government Mr. Jewett buys all gold offered in amounts above \$100, paying for the same as soon as it can be melted and assayed.

A great many people are ignorant of the fact that the government buys gold outside the mints. The moment the assayer begins to drum trade, too, that moment he drives it away. By such action he causes the public to believe that he represents a private company speculating on its purchases. This idea is encouraged by the gold buyers, jewelers, pawn-brokers and others, who would prefer a field clear of the United States. As a matter of fact, it makes no difference to the assayer whether he receives one ounce or one million ounces, as he is paid a certain fixed salary. He receives anything in the shape of gold, whether it be the so-called retorts, bars, dust or jeweler's straps. Whatever shape it is in, he takes it for what it is worth. The government pays the expense of ascertaining what it is worth.

The process of receiving and disposing of the gold is of considerable interest. On delivery it is deposited on scales capable of weighing 5,000 ounces Troy, though so delicately balanced that Mr. Jewett uses them to weigh his letter mail. Gold brought in early in the morning can be disposed of so the seller can receive his check in the afternoon. On being weighed, a check is made of each separate lot designating the weight, name of seller, origin, etc. When the melting is completed and the gold typed out in bars and assay made, a complete record is made, showing the origin, where it is possible to learn it, and the degree of the fineness of the metal. The bar is then stamped, ready for shipment to the mint at Philadelphia. The stamp is protected from counterfeiting by the same penalties provided against counterfeiting coin.

A Bright View.
Senator Daniels, of Va.
I do not take a dark and hopeless view of the controversy, and I believe that ere long better times will come to this country. I tell you so. The great wheat crops

of the West are going to move; the cotton crop of the South is going to move. As soon as these great staples, which are the products of the farming population of this country, begin to bring back to us European gold and silver, then you will see the machinery of manufacture revive, the wheels of commerce turn, the banks rejoice in renewed confidence, and the country going on to prosper and to prosper under the energies of a brave, winning, and working people, and under the blessing of a kind Providence that has ever smiled upon their efforts.

And They Began to Make Excuses.
Statesville Landmark.
A reporter for a New York newspaper thus records the reason for the drunk habit given at an expatriate meeting of reformed drunkards at Bartholomew's Mission:
"Some had become drunkards because they had too much money, and others because they did not have any; some because they had to work too hard and others because they did not have anything to do; some because they had gambled and lost, and others because they had gambled and won; some because they had no children, and others because they had more children than they could support; some because they were kept too closely tied to their mother's apron strings when young, and others because too great freedom had been allowed them by their parents; some because they had shrews of wives to drive them astray, others because they had no wives to keep them straight; some because they had no friends, others because they had too many friends; some because the weather was too hot, and others because the weather was too cold."

Referring to this the New York World says:
There are reasons "thick as blackberries" for the old failing of the race. But it is odd that nobody gave the honest, if not the very sensational, reason that he drank because he was thirsty.

Statesville Landmark: Never a manuscript comes into this office that does not have to be edited before being put in type--nobody punctuates, few paragraphs correctly, fewer still spell accurately and the name of him who offends against good English is legion. We have had correspondence from college graduates, men of pretensions and some of them of real attainments in letters, which had they been printed as written, would have almost disgraced their authors.

Many of these lapses are the result of pure carelessness and indifference as to how much trouble is given editors and printers; others are perpetuated because these "educated" gentlemen don't know any better--the school they went to made the mistake of not "indicating the general rules of English composition."

THE STATE FAIR.
Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county, has consented to act as chief marshal for the coming State Fair.

The interest of the patrons of the fair will be looked after by a fine corps of uniformed police, consisting of one member of the regular police from various cities and towns in the State.

The interest in fine horse breeding in the State has been on a steady increase for some years past, and the racing will be the best ever seen in North Carolina. The purses are fairly liberal, and the time will be the fastest ever made. At the special request of horse owners, 2:35 and 2:30 classes have been arranged for, and there are a number of horses that will lower these classes by several seconds. There will also free-for-all race for a purse of \$1,000 open to the world. The race purses aggregate \$2,200.

The special attractions this year will surpass anything heretofore offered to the public by the Agricultural Society. Among them will be Jim Kid's famous Wild West show. This combination includes the most famous and daring cowboys of the West, and three cowgirls who ride vicious Broncho horses with such reckless abandon and absolute disregard of personal safety as to make the audience hold their breath. It includes Jennie Dodge, the most remarkable lady rifle shot on earth. She rides a horse at full speed and breaks glass balls thrown in the air from the back of another horse running at the same time. There is a band of Chyenne Indians from Oklahoma Territory; a specimen of the Blanket Indians of the West, who combine in giving realistic scenes of life in the great "Wild West."

Jim Kid is the famous and humane horsebreaker of the world. He is conqueror of the famous French Stallion, "Le Bata," owned by M. Pichard at Paris, France, July 31, 1889 on a wager of 5,000 francs, and the wicked man-killing Stallion "El Reesia," in the Coliseum at Rome, Italy, November, 1889. Winner of the race between Buffalo Bill's Cowboys on Western Bronchos and English gentlemen mounted on English Thoroughbred racers, and winner of match between Broncho riders and Bicycleists at London, England. Also winner of the Championship Prize, Silver Mounted Saddle, at the Cowboy Tournament at Humbolt Wells, Nev., in 1892.

He offers to conquer and tame any kind of a horse, and an open invitation is extended to owners of vicious or unmanageable horses to bring them to the fair, where Jim Kid will saddle and ride or harness and drive any such animal in full view of the entire audience. He will forfeit \$1,000 for any horse which he cannot ride, drive or handle.

There will be various other attractions at the fair, such as have never before been

in the State. Last year the management promised to give the public the best and most interesting fair ever held and that promise was kept. This year they promise to give a greater fair than last year. They will keep that promise, and the people of the State may commence now to get ready to come. The dates are October 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Write to Secretary H. W. Ayer for full particulars, premium lists, &c.

The Billville Banquet.
Cash is scarce in Billville; a silver dollar looks as big as the setting sun, and a ten cent piece is thirteen times larger than the moon.

The Billville clearing house was not a success; the cashier not only cleared the house, but the country, too.

We learn from The Congressional Record that the "congressman from Billville had the floor." This is too bad; he promised his constituents that he would sober up and take a chair.

We rejoice now that Cleveland did not appoint us consul to Cholera. Long sickness at home is better than sudden death in a foreign language.

We fell off the train last week and had our leg cut off; but as misfortune would have it, it was our wooden leg, and we can't get one cent of damages.

We returned from the World's Fair in good spirits, but no shoes; the railroad only allowed us one pair, instead of the free pass we had asked for.

Southern Educator: The surrounding circumstances and requirements of existence prevent all of us from becoming scholars, judged from the intellectual standpoint; but there is naught to prevent the lowliest life from enjoying the true riches of the soul that yields the purest happiness to the individual, and which wins the greatest victory for the race. It lifts into a higher and sweeter existence the humblest artisan, patiently toiling at his bench no less than the sage among his books. The matchless fragrance of its incense falls like a holy benediction alike into every life, whether it be that of the farmer, compelling the earth to yield her increase; or the sailor, pouring the wealth of one clime into the marts of another; or the unselfish mother, laboring all day for the loved ones at home and singing far into the night to waft the priceless treasure of infant life into the fairy land of dreams; or the philanthropist, whose life is a sublime sacrifice for the welfare of the race. The culture of the moral nature yields to the soul its true riches and to humanity a priceless heritage.

NOTICE.
I will on the 11th day of Sept. 1893, in Boone N. C., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. sell for cash at public sale, two casks of corn whiskey seized by the government for internal revenue taxes due on the same. Said whiskey now stored at W. L. Bryans, Boone, N. C. At said sale the same will be sold to the highest bidder at or above the tax on drum same.
E. L. CROSBY, U. S. In. C. v. Bryans. Oct. 5th Dist. N. C.