

Watauga Democrat.

VOL 5

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893,

NO. 51.

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 attention
given to the collection of
claims.

Dr. J. C. Butler, Dr. T. C. Blackburn,
Trade, 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. 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. F. 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.

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

The Change Time is Bringing.

Baltimore Sun.
The present age sees the
play of the great forces that
are silently altering the fortunes
of individuals and nations
throughout the civilized globe.
The invention of science, stimulated
by increased facilities for educa-
tion and by the larger rewards
of modern manufacturing indus-
try have vitalized the long
dormant factor of geographical
discovery. Columbus, in disclosing
the populations of Europe's vast
continents rich in soil and minerals
struck the first blow at the old
order of things. The political,
social and economic condition
of Europe has been profoundly
modified by the results of human
effort in a new world, free from
traditions, burdens and necessities
of nations having long histories.
But cause and effect moved slowly
for three hundred years after the
discovery of this continent. The
wealth gained in Central and
South America early enabled
Spain to play for a time a larger
part in European affairs, but not
till about 1792 can the Americans be
said to have begun to unsettle
European politics, or otherwise to
influence greatly the life and
condition of the people of Europe.
The United States with its
disturbing example of free
government, rich natural resources
and bounding prosperity, were, at
that time, like other American
countries far from Europe. The
breadth and danger of the Atlantic
discouraged emigration, and
Europe, in view of its means
of transportation, needed a
new discovery of this continent.

This came with the develop-
ment of the modern fast ocean
steamers, the railroad, the telegraph
and the submarine cable. All the
inventions made close neighbors
and a new age, with its own
forces, began to exhibit its
revolutionary tendencies in every
line of action. Competition now
does its work with rapidity, whereas
fifty years ago weeks and months
were required to consummate
commercial transactions. Regions
of the world enjoying certain
advantages have had these
advantages swept from them.
The agriculture of Western
Europe, for example, has been
made unprofitable by the
competition of American grain
and meat grown upon a virgin
soil. The cheapening of trans-
portation by rail has set up a
competition between the agricul-
turalists of the Western and
Eastern States of the Union,
almost to the ruin of the latter.
By cheapening the implements
of agriculture, science has fur-
ther increased its product, but
at the same time reduced its
price. Wheat, corn and cotton
now sell at prices that were a
few years ago thought impos-
sible. The same may be said
of manufacturers. Our tariff
keeps many articles much
higher than they are abroad,
but even here, improved
machinery, better processes
and cheapened trans-

portations have worked wonders.
Silver, iron steel, etc., have
fallen greatly in price owing
to our increased metallurgical
wisdom. Labor-saving machinery
has kept its promise, or more
than kept it. It has raised
wages and at the same time
cheapened manufactures that
a profit is made on sales at a
fraction of the prices of twenty
years ago. The fall of price
has been still further forced
by the opening up of new
sources of agricultural produc-
tion. The cotton famine during
our civil war caused Egypt
to give increased attention
to the growth of our staple,
and its growth has been since
extended in India and else-
where. We no longer have a
monopoly of cotton, and our
excessive production has been
followed by an almost ruinous
fall of price. The building of
railroads in India, South Africa,
Australia, Canada and Russia
has added to the number of
our competitors. Our position
is altered. The soil of these
countries compete with ours in
the production of grain, meat,
wool and cotton. Russia, petro-
leum and Australia silver force
down the prices of American
petroleum and silver. In view
of these facts it is clear that
only by prudence in production
and a just relief from tariff
taxation can our farming in-
terest maintain its former
prosperity. In proportion as
Africa is nearer to Western
Europe than are America, Asia
or Australia, competition will
be fiercer when the fresh
soils of Central Africa and
Madagascar begin to pour
their products upon the world's
market. The future promises
a sustained struggle for which
we ought to prepare.

Why Buried With Head to the West.

Globe Democrat.
All Christian nations, I believe,
bury their dead with the head
to the west. There is a "why"
for this, just as there is for
every known custom. As far
as I have been able to ascertain
after an exhaustive search of
all the leading authorities, our
present customs in the burial
modes originated in primitive
times when the people believed
in corporal resurrection. They
had an idea that inasmuch
as the star that heralded
Christ's coming first appeared
in the east, 'Judgment day'
would be ushered in with the
Lord's appearance in the same
direction and that when rising
they would be facing Him
whose mission will be that
of sounding the doom of all
earthly things.

It Never Pays.

It never pays to run in debt
for luxuries.
To cherish a fault-finding
spirit.
To starve the soul to feed
the body.
To marry for money or social
position.
To do wrong with the hope
that good may come.
To rob the stomach to put
fine clothes on the back.—Ex.
One dollar pays for the
Democrat one year.

The Currency Matters.

Observer-Chronicle.
They seem to be getting
somewhat stirred up at Wash-
ington concerning currency
matters, and are considering
plans that ought to have
been adopted immediately on
the meeting of Congress, a
month ago. We have lately
referred to the proposition to
substitute silver certificates
for small bank notes, etc.;
and also to the proposition to
have State banks of issue
with circulation furnished by
the general government.

The Baltimore Sun in addi-
tion says that the first finan-
cial legislation to pass the
House will probably be Mr.
Carlisle's proposed measure
to coin some of the silver bull-
ion bought under the Sher-
man act. There is enough of
that silver not represented
by notes to coin \$50,000,000.
And it is proposed to coin
that at once, and thereby in-
crease the resources of the
treasury by that amount.

All of the silver purchased
under the island bill has al-
ready been coined and the
government has made about
\$80,000,000 in that transac-
tion. By its dealings under
the Sherman law, it has ap-
parently also gained about
\$50,000,000, and the govern-
ment is now driven to the
necessity of using the profit.
In deed were it not for that
part of our currency which is
based on silver, where would
the country now be?

But without going into the
silver question, it is appar-
ent that the government
needs to turn quickly one way
or another to save itself from
serious embarrassment. One
thing is quite certain, no new
bonds will be issued.

A Mother's Argument.

"The most-to-be-regretted
act of my life," says a lieuten-
ant commander in the navy,
"was a letter which I wrote
home to my mother when I
was about seventeen years of
age. She always addressed her
letters to me as 'My dear boy.'
I felt at that time I was a
man or very near it, and
wrote saying that her con-
stant addressing me as a
'boy' made me feel displeas-
ed.

"I received a letter full of
reproaches and tears. Among
other things she said: 'You
might grow to be as big as
Goliath, as strong as Samson,
and as wise as Solomon; you
might become ruler of a
nation, or emperor of many
nations, and the world might
revere you and fear you, but
to your devoted mother you
would appear in memory, in
your innocent, unpretentious
babyhood. In those days,
when I washed and dressed
and kissed and worshipped
you, you were my idol. Now-
adays you are becoming part
of a gross world, by contact
with it, and I cannot bow
down to you and worship
you. But if there is manhood
and maternal love transmitted
to you, you will understand
that the highest compliment
that mother love can pay you
is to call you my dear boy.'"

Pay your subscription.

Historic Sport Shots.

Elizabeth City Falcon.
The record of the present
season in sporting at Nag's
Head and its unprecedented
success recalls the authentic
legends of shots and shooting
festivals in the Albermarle
section, which are preserved
in living memory or handed
down by reliable tradition.
The first gun that was ever
fired in America at birds by
a white man of the Anglo-
Saxon race was fired on
Roanoke Island in 1584 by
one of the first discoverers.
The gun was an arque-
buse, a gun with a wheel
lock, the most improved fire-
arm at that period. It was
slow but sure. The first
gunner shot into a flock of
seagulls, which he took for
white crows, and killed twenty
at a shot, and he considered
the shot of importance enough
to write home to England
about it. That is historical.

The next is reliable tradi-
tion. In the winter of 1815,
Joshua Creecy, our beloved
pioneer, during a severe freeze
over of Albemarle Sound,
killed and bagged 125 wild
ducks at one shot, by cutting
a long opening in the sound
between Drummond's Point
and Butt's grave. The ducks
crowded into the hole for
water.

In the fall of the same year
1815, there was a wager of a
barbaque, between some citi-
zens of Edenton and the
farmers of the county of Chow-
an for a competitive squirrel
hunt, the little rodents being
very numerous and destruc-
tive to crops. The hunting
party consisted of ten men,
five on each side, five citizens
and five countrymen. Dr.
James Norcom, of Edenton,
was captain of the Edentoni-
ans, and Joshua S. Creecy
was captain of the county party.
Each hunter was allowed
two guns and an attendant,
the attendant to load and
look out, who carried a notice
whistle. The squirrels were
to be scalped and the scalps
produced as proofs. Captain
Creecy hunted in the
Drummond's Point woods,
below Summerset and Green-
field, and at night he had
killed 118 squirrels, of which
he had bagged the scalps.
Captain Norcom killed 101
squirrels, of which he had
the scalps. He hunted in the
"Four and Twenty Necks,"
between Bluff Point and San-
dy point. The killing of their
associates ranged under a
hundred each.

The next shot within living
memory was on Roanoke Is-
land in 1823, on Bam's Point
where I—myself—I, killed 28
seagulls.

The next sport was last win-
ter, in February, when the
club men at Palmer Island
Club killed 800 ducks in one
week's shooting.

Landmark: The platform
is rational in each of its inde-
pendent clauses and harmo-
nious as a whole. We are not
of those who believe that it
cannot be executed in its en-
tirety. It can and we have
no doubt it will.

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

Where the Money Is.

Charlotte Observer.
People are clamoring for
the issue of more money. We
have about 40 per cent.
more money than England,
more than any other country
except France and the output
is increasing all the time.
Where is it? The Observer
has received from a friend in
Fredell a letter under date of
the 31st of August which sus-
tains our theory about where
it is, and although the letter
is private we take the liberty
of using a part of it, as fol-
lows:

"You are entirely correct
(in your issue of this date)
referring to the Treasury De-
partment and bank paying
gold. It is simply that amount
withdrawn from circulation.
I could name in this vicinity
scores of persons (whom you
know) who are now every day
converting silver currency and
even property into gold, some
of whom refused to pay debts,
loans or interest. I am quite
sure that there is more money
in Fredell county to-day than
there has been in twenty
years and in less circulation.
I wish confidence was restor-
ed. If the crop surplus is
gold for in gold the stringen-
cy will increase."

And this is what has be-
come of the money. In the
cities it is in the banks and
safety deposit vaults and in
the country it is hid in stock-
ings, kitchen clocks and straw
mattresses. It is of all kinds,
but in all ages the money for
hoarding has been gold when
ever any suspicion has been
cast upon the currency, and
as our friend writes, if the
crop surplus is paid for in
gold the stringency will in-
crease—that is, he of course
means to say, unless confi-
dence is in the mean time re-
stored.

Observer-Chronicle: Anent
the deficiency in the govern-
ment revenues we observe the
suggestion that economy in
appropriations will not suf-
fice to meet the difficulty; but
that one of the three alterna-
tives must be adopted. The
first of these suggested, and
it is so far the uppermost
thought in some quarters
that it is made to do duty as
a general panacea for each
government ill that rises to
the surface, is a new issue of
gold bonds. The second is an
income tax or some other
new tax, and the third is an
increase in the rate of taxa-
tion.

Charlotte Observer: People
who voted for Mr. Cleveland
in the face of his Cooper Un-
ion letter to Ellery E. Ander-
son, and of his all the time
record on the currency ques-
tion, and who are now op-
posed to the free coinage of
silver at a ratio of 16 to 1—
well it would not be civil to
say that these people ought
to have their heads bored,
but they should do some-
thing for quickening of their
understanding. Those who
feel that free silver is the only
thing that will keep the
country from going to the
devil should never have voted
for Mr. Cleveland at all,
for he has all the while given
it to be understood that is
not his idea about it.