

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 6

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

NO. 1.

## PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCELL, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCELL, 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.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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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.

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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'rs. of Mrs. A. P. Calloway, decd. Banner Elk, Nov. 17 '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 SHFF.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Money to loan at 2 and 3 percent, with mortgage on good real estate, on five or ten years time.

A. J. CRITCHER.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

One hundred years ago today the corner stone of a building which many eminent designers have pronounced to be the most beautiful and imposing structure in the world was laid in this city in the presence of a few hundred people. That building was the Capitol, and to-day a mighty host estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000 people assembled around the statue of George Washington, which sits majestically facing the rising sun upon the plateau east of the Capitol, to do honor to the centennial anniversary of that momentous occasion. Congress made the day a legal holiday and attended in a body. President Cleveland as chairman of ceremonies made a short speech in his happiest vein, introducing Hon. William West Henry, of Virginia, a descendant of Patrick Henry, whose oration was an epic of patriotism entirely worthy of the occasion; Vice President Stevenson spoke for the Senate; Speaker Crisp for the House and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, for the Judiciary. A trained chorus of one thousand five hundred voices sang patriotic songs, the last of which—"Auld Time"—was joined in by the entire audience, and it was truly sublime.

There is no material change in the silver situation in the Senate. Senator Voorhees has given notice that he will shortly try to force a vote by prolonging the session. Meanwhile the Senators will continue to talk for and against repeal.

The attempt of some of the weak-kneed democrats in the House—fortunately for the future of the party they are few in number—, who fear the wrath of the republicans and advise delay whenever a move is made towards carrying out the promises of the democratic national platform, to have the impression go out, if they do not openly charge, that the House committee on election of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress, in deciding to report the Tucker bill for the repeal of the federal election laws, had not treated the chairman of that committee—Rep. Fitch, of New York, who is now at the bedside of his mother who is dangerously ill, with proper courtesy. Here are the facts: Mr. Fitch was anxious to get the bill reported to the House at the earliest moment, and when he was called away from Washington by his mother's illness he went to Speaker Crisp and requested him to send for Rep. Tucker, of Virginia, the second democrat on the committee, and to ask him to see that there was no delay in getting the bill before the House. This the Speaker did, and from that time until now Mr. Tucker, as acting chairman of the committee, has had the advice of Speaker Crisp upon his every act, and in addition he has had telegrams

from Mr. Fitch telling him to push things. That the bill is not already before the House is not the fault of the committee, but of the absent democrats. If the House is to do anything promptly a quorum of democrats must be in their seats every day, and in view of the large democratic majority, it ought not to be difficult to keep them there. The republicans have shown that they propose taking advantage to the utmost of the too liberal rules of the House to block legislation whenever there is not a quorum of democrats on the floor. The report that President Cleveland was encouraging democrats to stay away from the House in order to prevent this bill being taken up, is a villainous libel brought out solely for the purpose of creating dissension in democratic ranks.

Representative Wilson chairman of the House Ways and Means committee, say lots of nonsense is being talked about the intention of that committee and about manufacturers being afraid to continue at work lest the new tariff should run them, etc. Now, as a matter of fact, any manufacturer can ascertain by addressing chairman Wilson or any democratic member of the committee—the republicans on the committee also know it, but they would be tempted in order to make political capital to suppress or distort the facts—that the committee proposes to give ample time to every industry before the new tariff goes into effect for every manufacturer to dispose of stock on hand and to make his arrangements to meet the new and lowered duties. The democrats have no desire to ruin anybody; their aim is to make a tariff that will confer the greatest good on the greatest number, and in doing so it will, of course, be necessary to make such changes as will wipe out for the future the enormous profits which have been legislated into the pockets of certain favored classes of manufacturers at the expense of the people. The public hearings on the tariff will close this week, and the democratic members of the committee will then devote their whole time to the preparation of the bill.

## Populists Expect War.

Greensboro Patriot.

A party of "Thirdites" met near Brown's Summit last Sunday week, instead of going to church, and held a series of discussions on the questions of the day, and nearly all of them decided that we are going to have a war, and one of the party said that if there should be a war he would rob every rich man he came across. This sentiment was pretty well received, showing that a very little difference exists between the anarchists and Populists. The above is vouched for by a reliable citizen of Brown's Summit.

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.

## How Democrats Talk.

Wilmington Messenger.

The Southern democrats in the House who voted for and with the Administration in repealing the Sherman bill do not feel called upon to criticize everything to please the President. They are reported as saying in effect that their constituents expect and demand that the Federal Election laws be wiped from the statute book which they disagree. They ridicule that the action of the Senate on the Vorhees bill is influenced by the course of the House to the abominable laws. They say that it is not to be supposed that the republicans would be gratified at any legislation on a political question which the democrats might favor. They further suggest that the same objection might be raised to the consideration of the tariff question, as it will undoubtedly offend the republicans to have the McKinley bill repealed and replaced by a general tariff bill which is not a protective measure. That appears to be very sensible talk, but it will displease the great man of the White House. But the Southern people have some opinions and rights as well as others. Mr. Morgan has informed the President that his pet plan will not go through the Senate unless the democrats are permitted to amend it some way. But the great man stands by his guns and says he will never surrender. It is a battle without compromise.

## For the Collection of Revenues.

St. Louis Republic.

Speed the tariff hearings. They may be proper courtesies to American citizens who have views to present to the Government, but they cannot be regarded as an element of pertinence in the preparation of a tariff bill. Under a high protective system a notion soon grows up that a committee on Ways and Means sits as an umpire to decide between what a special interest wants and what the public will stand.

The name of the committee denotes its function. The Speaker constructs it to provide ways for the collection of revenues. The umpire notion is a fungus which it sprouts from the big fungus of protection.

In simple terms, the committee on Ways and Means has but two legitimate objects of enquiry—what amount of revenue the expenses of government require and what is most equitable imposition of taxes to raise the money.

When the limit of courtesy is reached the committee ought to shut off the hearings and devote its time to the preparation of a revenue bill.

Jonesboro Journal: There can be no doubt that Senator Vance is the political leader in North Carolina today. The people are tied to him and regard him as their benefactor. It is needless to say that he is a great and grand old man; that goes without

saying. Not only is he a leader in North Carolina, but also in the nation. The South should push him to the front for the next Vice President of the United States.

## A Man Who Was Saving.

"I once traveled for a mill building company as expert miller," said F. M. Tatlow of the *Southwestern Miller*. "My business was to visit mills the company had constructed, put them in operation and get acceptance. In this line I once went to a western town to start up a remodeled mill, and about the first thing I figured out was that in the proprietor of the mill I had struck the meanest man. I went into his office for a match to light a cigar, and he took the lumber from my hand and went down to the furnace, lit it with a splinter, and brought it back to me. If he saw a bent nail on the floor, he would pick it up, straighten it and put it in a mailbox; if the nail was broken, he would throw it in a separation box that he kept near by. One I saw him pick up a single grain of wheat from the floor and throw it in the grain hopper, saying, 'It was in danger of being stepped on and ruined.'"

"In mill operating the miller frequently samples flour by putting an ounce or more on a paddle prepared for the purpose and smoothing it out with an ivory trowel, and sometimes these samples are dipped into water to indicate color when the flour is made into dough. Through familiarity with this work millers oftentimes become careless in regard to samples and will scrape the remains of the dry flour off the board onto the floor, and wet samples are of course ruined. When I began to sample the flour of the new mill he wanted to know if I couldn't just as well put the dry flour back in the chest and use smaller samples for dipping. I put him down in my mental memorandum as bad and constant growing worse, and I instituted a little inquisition by testing the flour often and using larger samples and forced the punishment to the limit.

"Late one evening the old man and I were standing near the mill talking when two little boys came from the mill and the smaller one of the two was crying bitterly. 'What's the matter, my son?' asked the old man. 'What are you crying about?' 'I'm crying because I ain't got no supper,' said the little thing. 'And why are you not going to have some supper?' 'Cause ma ain't got no flour nor no money to buy it with, and they won't let us have any at the mill.' 'Come back to the mill with me, and I will see see about that,' said the old man. And taking them into the mill, he put as much flour as the elder boy could carry, put their name on the order book for a sack next day and sent them away happy.

"I looked at him in amazement and asked: 'Don't it

break your heart to do anything like that, saving as you are?'"

"My friend," he said "you misjudge me. If it were not for the strictest economy, I would not be able to do anything at all for the helpless and needy; I am to give to the poor all I save by frugality." I afterward learned that of all the big hearts in the place his was the biggest and whitest. "The most generous man in town," said all who knew him.—*St. Louis Republic*.

## Fanishment of Covetousness.

The story of Midas, the Phrygian king, is an apt illustration of a covetous man's desire when granted. The ancient monarch asked a favor of the gods, and they agreed to grant him whatever he should desire. The monarch, overjoyed, determined to make the favor inexhaustible. He prayed that whatever he touched be turned into gold. The prayer was granted, and bitter were the consequences. Whatever the king touched *did* turn into gold. He had his hand upon a rock and it became a lump of mass of gold of priceless value. He clutched his coken staff, and it became in his hand a bar of virgin gold. At first the monarch's joy was unbounded, and he returned to his palace the most favored of mortals. Alas! for the short-sightedness of man! He sat at the table and all that he touched turned into mockery of his wish, to pure, solid gold. Then the conviction came rushing upon his humbled mind that he must perish from his grasping wish—die in the midst of plenty, and remembering the ominous saying he had heard: "The gods themselves cannot take back their gifts," he howled to the sternly smiling Dionysius to restore to him the coarsest, vilest food, and deliver him from the curse of gold.

Observer-Chronicle: One of the New York National banks that lately took out \$500,000 of additional circulation has now withdrawn its bonds for the purpose of retiring it. Our impression is that the banks cannot retire more than three millions a month. But, whether so or not, at any rate under the present arrangement, currency once in circulation is apt to remain out; for the government uses the money deposited on the withdrawal of the bonds, as any other receipts, and being hard pressed for cash, Mr. Carlisle will not care to be spending money to retire the currency. It is, however, not worthy that a New York bank should at this time be depositing legal tender notes to take up its bonds. It looks as if money was getting plenty in Gotham; and that abominable Sherman act still remains unrepealed. How ridiculous some things can be.

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One dollar pays for the Democrat one year.