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# Watauga Democrat.

VOL. 6 BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1893, NO. 4.

### 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,**  
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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.**  
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 SHEFF.

**FOR SALE!**  
In the town of Boone, a comfortable dwelling house with 6 rooms and five fire places, with nine acres of land, good spring, some apple, peach and chestnut trees, situated some 300 yards from Main street. It is a desirable private residence. The place will be sold cheap on terms to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to L. W. Thom as, Hibriten, N. C., or W. B. Council, Boone, N. C.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland and the democratic Senators—all of them—have found that common ground upon which all democrats can stand without sacrificing either their party or their individual principles concerning the treatment of silver by the government. Readers of this correspondence will not need to be told that I have never for a moment during the long and sometimes seemingly endless controversy in the Senate doubted for a moment that the final result would be a compromise. To repeat a hackneyed phrase, "the logic of the situation" pointed from the first to compromise as the only satisfactory end to the contest, from a democratic point of view.

The compromise which has been accepted by the Senate committee that has been wrestling with the problem ever since it was proven that a vote upon the Voorhees bill was an impossibility under the present rules of the Senate, and approved by Secretary Carlisle as President Cleveland's official representative, provides for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law to take effect Oct. 1, 1894; for the coinage from time to time of the silver purchased and of the seigniorage in the Treasury and that to be accumulated by future purchases, and for retiring all the greenback and Treasury notes below \$10 and the issuing of silver dollars or silver certificates in place of them. It was at first proposed to include authority for the issuing of low interest bonds to replenish the gold reserve at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but some democratic Senators were so much opposed to this that Secretary Carlisle suggested that if the purchase of silver was not continued for more than a year longer he thought the bond issue would be unnecessary, so the bond issue was left out.

It is hoped and expected that this compromise will be put through both Senate and House this week and an end put to the uncertainty. If it is not it will be the fault of the democrats. The republican Senators have given no indication of how they regard the compromise, although before it was agreed upon a number of them stated that they would support no compromise that did not include the issue of bonds. The populists Senators do not like the compromise even a little bit, but unless they are assisted by the republicans they can do no harm. If the republicans join them in voting against the measure and Senator Irby of S. C., votes with them instead of with the democrats the compromise may be jeopardized, if not actually defeated.

The business of the House is in such a condition that the silver compromise can be at once taken up if it passes the Senate this week. Should

it be finally disposed of this week, it is altogether probable that Congress will take a recess, as many of the Senators and Representatives are anxious to take part in the closing days of the various state campaigns, and the new tariff bill is not expected to be ready to be reported to the House much if any before the beginning of the regular sessions. President Cleveland is also anxious to take a short vacation before the beginning of the regular session.

Senators Voorhees, Hill, and others are so anxious that the rules of the Senate shall be so changed as to allow a majority to order a vote upon any measure after thirty days have been devoted to its discussion that the resolution of Senator Voorhees providing for the change may be taken up as soon as the silver compromise is disposed of. Should that be done there will be a very lively debate, entirely outside of party lines, as it has friends and opponents in both parties, and the result will be doubtful, the chances favoring defeat.

Four Democratic Senators—Martin of Kansas, Hill of N. Y., Vance of N. C. and Irby of S. C.—voted against confirmation of the nomination of J. J. Van Alen, to be Ambassador to Italy, but 10 republicans voted for confirmation the nomination got through by a vote of 39 to 22. No Senator, either democrat, republican or populist, believes that there was any truth in the charge that Mr. Van Alen had been nominated as the result of a bargain and in payment for his having made a large contribution to the campaign fund of the party. The democrats who voted against his confirmation did for other reasons.

From the best obtainable information here the attempt of the populists to capture Virginia will result in a democratic majority in that State little if any short of that given Cleveland and Stevenson last November.

The legislative day of Tuesday October 17, will be a long one. From that day the Senate for the purpose of lessening filibustering has taken a recess every afternoon, instead of adjourning, so that the legislative day of Tuesday is still going on in the Senate and will probably continue until the silver compromise is finally disposed of.

**MARSHAL McMAHON,** Ex-President of the French Republic, is dead. His father was of Irish descent, and a general under Emperor Napoleon. The Marshal was in command of the French Army which was defeated by the Prussians at Woerth, and he then retired to Sedan and because of his wounds relinquished the command. Subsequently, he was elected President of the Republic. Since 1879 he lived in retirement but greatly respected and revered. He was born in 1808.

### Southern Women.

We esteem it a very proper and worthy resolution which led Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, after her husband's loss of fortune and death, to open her fashionable millinery establishment, and seek the honorable maintenance of herself by industry. We esteem it all so a very creditable thing that the fashionable world of New York has admired her courage and resolved to help and encourage her. We are very glad indeed that Mrs. Field has met misfortune bravely and that she is upheld in her sensible and praiseworthy plan. But we do not understand why it is that the nation should wonder as though no such thing has ever been done before, and that the press of New York should expend columns in sentimental gush about an affair which has had so many unnoticed precedents. We do not wish in any way to disparage Mrs. Cyrus W. Field. Indeed we gladly give her our tribute of admiration, but, in the name of justice, we wish to call attention to some similar sacrifices which were made, and which were never given praise and adulation. We refer to the thousands of unheralded heroines of the South, who, when war and loss had swept away fortune and protectors met the trials of poverty and deprivation with bold hearts and unflinching wills. In those days in the South, not one but many thousands of gently nurtured women were thrust from luxury to penury. Wives who had never known a care, delicate young girls who had never realized that a wish could be ungratified, found themselves in a moment penniless and alone, facing the horror of want and the desolation of need. These women, when they turned from the ashes of their homes to find themselves food and shelter, had no rich and influential friends to soften the ills of poverty and smoothe the road to fortune. There in which struck them down was universal. Their friends had fallen under the same stroke, and were enlisted in the same grim warfare. Then what courage was shown? With what devotion, with what tireless patience, with what dauntless resolution did these soft handed thousands struggle. Many were conquered, sinking down to silent and pathetic defeat; but many triumphed and wrestled victory from despair. These are among us yet, the noble and unconquerable heroines of an unconquerable race, but the dimmed eyes and the worn faces, the calloused hands and the grizzled curls bear the stern traces of the long years of suffering toil. Who has written in praise of them? What laurels have crowned these worn and pallid brows? What record has been written of the tears and heartbreaks and griefs innumerable of the pitiless years? Their history is unwritten, save here and there by a gravestone, and here and there in a tender memory and in letters of gold in the book of God's recording angel.—*Memphis Commercial.*

### Here Is the Cause.

To the student of modern politics, as he contemplates the actions of our lawmakers, the Constitution, in former years reputed one of the greatest documents ever produced by human beings, hardly appears to be the great and inflexible instrument that our fathers deemed it. Scarcely a bill is introduced but that theory of an constitutional is evaded, and a great fight is often made on the claim. Now it appears to us that the Constitution should be plain enough in all points to be understood by a school boy; and we cannot understand how "grave and reverend" Senators can misunderstand it. Yet the fact is our leading men even now dispute the constitutionality of the National Banking Act, which has been in force quite two decades. The war was caused by a similar dispute.

But recently a weakness of the Constitution, or rather of laws auxiliary to the Constitution, has been made apparent to the whole country. Not ten days ago the minority of Senators overruled the majority, and now, without allowing the merits of the bill or question to bias us, it does seem that such procedure is dangerous to our welfare. This is a government by the majority, and if we allow the Senate to be ruled by a minority, how long will it be before the country will be in the same condition? Or to view it in another light: The democratic party has a majority of representatives in the Senate, yet under the ruling in the present session of Congress we can expect to see the republican minority exert as much influence on legislation as the democrats. This is a condition and not a theory. The matter faces us to-day, and when the question of the tariff arises we may see how disagreeable it is, although the present tendency of affairs is, to a large extent agreeable to our people. The Senate should be governed by well-constructed parliamentary rules, and for one, we think that the "previous question" ruling, as set forth in Mell's Parliamentary Practice, should be allowed; also we may expect to see the action of the Senate delayed on every question as it has been for the past three months; and a final compromise of all bills favorable to the minority, secured.—*Biblical Recorder.*

**Messenger:** The Senators and others who have been so eagerly demanding the repeal of the Sherman law now say it will not do, that it would kick the fat into the fire! So it would, and therefore they ought never to enter upon a crusade against the law until they have counted the cost. The Democratic platform without discrimination denounced the Sherman act as a "cowardly makeshift" and declared that it should make all of its supporters, as well as the author, anxious for its speedy repeal—all of it, and not a few words only. The

Voorhees bill only proposed to repeal "the purchasing clause" and to leave all the other to stand. That bill is no friend to silver or the Democracy.

### FARMING IN THE SOUTH.

The prospects of the Southern farmer seem better now than they have been for many years. They have some reason, raising their own supplies. They have not borrowed money for years, and now find themselves unable to pay. And were it not for the facts that many of them are confronted with debts made for several years past, when crops were bad and they were unable to pay what they owed, they would be better off than they have been for more than a quarter of a century. Our people have practiced strict economy and we learn that in many countries the pinch of "hard times" has not been felt at all by the agricultural population. The number of crop liens this year is not so great as usual and the amounts is much smaller, while there has been a very great decrease in the number of real estate mortgages. The condition of the entire South is, without doubt, better than it has been since 1850.

To this new and improved condition of affairs the farmer is partly indebted to circumstances over which he had no control, but most especially to new and better methods adopted on his farm. The planters are to be congratulated on the outlook and on the fact that they have raised their own supplies and are no longer dependent upon the West for their hay, grain and meat.

In this matter they have taken a new departure. They are getting out of the old ruts and striking out on a highway of prosperity and independence which the price of cotton cannot materially affect. The man who raises his own supplies and keeps out of debt can get along no matter how low the price of cotton.

There is also another departure to which we wish to direct the attention of the farm owners of North Carolina, and that is the improvement of their stock. There is no reason why there should not be as many blooded horses and cattle in North Carolina as there are in Kentucky or Indiana. With the improvement of water and the adoption of better methods of raising our stock, we can make them as good as any in the present there is no more profitable branch of agriculture than that of stock-raising. It often proves a source of greater profit than the crop raised upon the soil. Improved breeds of horses, cattle and hogs are always in demand and bring a good price. And yet it requires a very small outlay of money to introduce the improved breeds, and it is no more expensive to keep them than to keep inferior stock. Many men in North Carolina are yearly making large profits in this way and the number is steadily increasing. When this new departure becomes general it will mark another era of increased prosperity for the Southern cotton grower.—*North Carolinian.*