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Facts and Figures

The following letter from the happy holder of a Tontine Policy, gives a few facts and figures, in which there is profitable food for thought:

CHICKAMAUGA, N. C., Dec. 27, 1892.
Mr. W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.
Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst., enclosing check for \$20.00 in payment of Tontine Dividend on policy No. 29,237 on my life in the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

I am pleased with the results on my policy and can recommend the Equitable to any seeking Life Insurance as a safe and reliable company; one that meets its claims promptly and fulfills its contracts to the letter.
Yours very truly,
W. S. FORD.

Life insurance under the Tontine Plan of the **EQUITABLE LIFE** is an investment, not an expense. The returns mature during life, as well as after death. If you are a single man you owe it to yourself. If you are a married man you owe it to your family. The time to act is now. Interesting particulars can be had by addressing **W. J. RODDEY, Manager, Department of the Carolinas, ROCK HILL, S. C.**

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.,
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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.

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.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

St. Andrew Jackson's Day friends many Democrats of the House in a predicament where they may well ask "where am I at?" The first four days of Congress contained a succession of surprises for the average Democrat, in the continued failure to get a quorum of Democrats in the House to vote for the resolution reported from the committee on Rules making the Wilson tariff bill a special continuing order until January 25, when a final vote is to be taken thereon. That some Democrats were opposed to certain schedules in the bill was, of course, known, but that any considerable number of them would carry their opposition to the extent of declining to attend the session of the House in order to make up a voting quorum of Democrats, in order to prevent the bill being taken up, was certainly not believed until the fact was made so plain that it could no longer be doubted.

The names of 57 Democratic members of the House have been published as opposing the personal income tax and as none of them have entered a denial it is fair to assume that the list published was correct. This may account for the seeming sudden increase of the Democratic opposition to the tariff bill, but the income tax is not yet a part of the tariff bill and indeed may never be, as there is a probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the Ways and Means committee will report it to the House as a separate and distinct bill to stand or fall on its own merits, instead of offering it as an amendment to the tariff bill.

The Democratic caucus while it did not specifically endorse the tariff bill did so indirectly without a division when it adopted Speaker Crisp's resolution, that it was the duty of every Democratic member of the House to vote for the resolution from the committee on Rules providing for the consideration of the tariff bill; also to attend the daily session in order that pressing public business might be attended to; but the trouble, or at least a portion of it, arises from the fact that only a few more than two-thirds of the Democratic members of the House attended the caucus and that those who did not attend do not regard the resolution as binding on them. If any Democrats were benefited by this cross pulling it would be more excusable, but they are only playing into the hands of the republicans who are openly exulting over the present deplorable condition of affairs.

Steps have been taken—orders issued for the arrest of absentees—which it is believed will result in bringing to Washington this week every Democratic member of the House who is well enough to come, and the party leaders

are confident that they can get and keep a quorum of Democrats until the tariff bill is passed. We shall see.

All the old Hawaiian straw has been rethatched since the news arrived via Auckland that the ex-queen of Hawaii had agreed to the conditions first submitted to her and that Minister Willis had in accordance with his original instructions requested the provincial government to retire in her favor, and that the provincial government had declined so to do. President Cleveland has later dispatches which came from Hawaii by the steamer Corwin, but neither he nor Sec. Gresham has made their nature public. Whether they confirm the Auckland dispatch is not positively known, but from remarks of democratic Congressmen who have seen the President since he received them it is inferred that they do. Either way it would not change the situation at all, as Minister Willis has positive instructions not to use force to bring about change, a fact of which Minister Thurston, who is now in Hawaii, was well aware before he left Washington and which of itself made it almost certain that there would be no change, unless the provincial government voluntarily retires.

Attorney General Olney had a little fun the other day with a delegation of republicans from Kansas, headed by representative Curtis, which called on him in the interest of Colonel Jones who wants to be U. S. Marshall. While he did not say so in so many words the Atty. Gen. left the impression upon his callers minds that republican influence is not calculated to improve any democrats chance for getting an appointment under the Department of Justice. The Kansans left in doubt as to whether they had not improved them.

Representative Pendleton, of Texas, has introduced a free coinage bill, making the average price of gold and silver for sixty days from November 4, 1894, the legal ratio between the two metals on and after Jan. 1, 1895.

The bill for the repeal of the federal election laws will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow, and it is expected that it will be passed within the next three weeks, the understanding being that the republicans are not to filibuster against it.

Our friend W. H. Church, of Millers Creek, was in to see us Monday to tell us that his old cat, Tom Church by name, is still living and doing well. The old cat is thirty-seven years old, and belonged to Mr. Church's father at one time. This is no fiction as the records show his age. For some time, he has been perfectly blind and deaf, not being able to hear it thunder, if it were in a few feet of him. Mr. Church tells us that the old cat is now unable to chew his food, and Mrs. Church does this much for him. It is a great family pet as it has been in the family so long.—Wilkesboro Chronicle.

A BAD YEAR FOR BOSSES.

Wilmington Messenger.

We endeavored Saturday to point out the distinction between party organization and what, in the language of the day, is called the "machine." It is a distinction with the greatest possible differences, party organization being intended to serve the many, this machine to serve the few at the expense of the many. Unless the machine is crushed and party organization restored to its throne, the end of our republic would soon be reached.

Machine politics is the outgrowth of municipal politics. Nathaniel Macon, one of the greatest of Americans and a democrat of democrats, said that "cities were sores on the body politic." Before the late war, the rural and agricultural South supplied an antidote to the fetid politics of the congested populations of the North, and thus a balance wheel of conservatism to the nation. For a long period after the close of the war the South was too busy with the problem of filling the hungry belly, which the loss of that great strife had forced it to, to give attention to politics. Concurrently the rings of the great cities of the North, vastly strengthened by the blunted moral sense of the public during the four years in which the laws were silent, grew apace, stretched out their tentacles beyond the municipalities, and invaded the domain of Federal politics. After the release of the South from military domination consequent upon the seating of Hayes in 1877, the statesmen of the South began to make their influence felt again. They were the same men who had brought the United States to such a wonderful degree of general prosperity under their control of the policy of the Union before 1861. Or, if they were not always precisely the same men, they were the younger brothers of the ante bellum statesmen; they were the distinguished or the good fighting men of the Confederate armies; at the least they were men who had reached man's estate under the old regime. They were invariably men with rural constituencies—for we had no cities to speak of in the South; they were largely men of rural rearing, and they were deeply imbued with the conservatism that marks the land-loving Anglo-Saxon. Under this influence, it is hardly exaggeration to say, all the reactionary movements against the corrupt policy and practices of the republican party which have characterized the march of democracy back to power, were promoted and carried to a successful development.

But the men of the generation referred to could not last always. As they began to pass away the balance of power in the South also began to change, to shift away from the rural constituencies and to pass over to the municipal constituencies, which, therefore, in this section of

the Union, had contributed to the body politic but a drop in the bucket of influence. The result was an restoration of the readjustment which had set in, and which had begun to proceed so smoothly under the influence of the balance wheel which the Old South was again contributing to Federal politics. Perhaps the election of Mr. Harrison and the Reed and McKinley Congresses in 1888 was the way the people took to manifest their consciousness that a halt in the movement referred to had taken place.

The real South, however, does not die easily. The real South is largely the rural South—the old South are older States of the South which supplied the indomitable legions of Lee's army. This rural South had lost somewhat by its contributions immigration to the cities, resulting from the breaking up caused by the war, and it has lost very decidedly in the lack of higher education which the fathers of the new generation it was putting into the field, had enjoyed. But while this new generation thus lacked the training in the fundamentals, which would have retained them from yielding to the vagaries of the Populist leaders, they had preserved the sturdy independence of the fathers and the sound common sense of the fathers, which taught them to know when they were hit, if not precisely how. And being hit, they kicked back so lustily, through the Farmers' Alliance, that they forced upon the Democracy at Chicago the well nigh perfect platform there adopted—the platform that guided the purposes and strengthened the arms of the true representatives of the South in the recent silver struggle in the Senate.

Those who care to do so, as we do not at present, may pursue this subject a little further, and possibly with the result, as they get into details, of uncovering to view the same factional cleavage in the votes of their public servants as was witnessed in the home affiliations of those who take this view of the sacredness of party trusts or that. And, looking beneath surface in the municipalities, they will find, we are quite sure, that it is a very insignificant percentage of our urbane population which has no offender our rural neighbors. We have no towns or cities large enough to have developed interests that are at bottom hostile to the country people's interests. The interests of the two are practically the same. It will be found that nine-tenths of our urban population is at once in real sentiment with the rural, only they have allowed their control of municipal politics to slip from their grasp.

We may find food for reflection in these things, and, if we take their lessons to heart, a path by which, as we said Saturday, we may pluck

safety out of danger.

For it has been a bad year for the bosses.

MR. ELIAS' DELEGATION.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In his letter to the President declining to be a candidate for the position of collector of internal revenue for the western district of North Carolina, Kope Elias wrote that he was unwilling that this appointment should be the means of stirring up discord in the Democratic party in North Carolina. He regretted that his nomination had been such a one as to cause trouble, and was unwilling that his appointment should delay or embarrass in any way the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, nominated to be collector of the eastern district, for whom he had the highest regard.

It had been, Mr. Elias said, his rule through life to subordinate his own ambitions and interests to those of the Democratic party, and he has always obeyed that principle. He would not, he further said, permit his appointment to in any way disturb or embarrass the administration of Mr. Cleveland in the State of North Carolina.

In conclusion, Mr. Elias said that he felt great gratitude for the honor the President had conferred upon him, and for his continued confidence, and for the prompt manner in which he had re-nominated him after the adjournment of the Senate.

Mr. Carter, who had been recommended by Senator Ransom, and who, it is said would be appointed within a day or two, was a captain in the Confederate army and is a member of one of the leading families in his State. He has served as a member of both branches of the State Legislature and was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was chairman of the local Democratic committee during the election that resulted in the administration of Mr. Ransom. He is a lawyer of large practice, a man of fortune, distinguished for his charity, and friend of both Senator Ransom and Senator Vance.

Secretary Carlisle has been before the Senate Finance committee in the interest of the depleted Treasury. He is started to find that the government is falling behind in its income at the rate of ten millions a month. He is justly alarmed. The committee tried to draw from him his ideas as to the best remedy, but he would not express himself, proposing to submit the matter to their better judgment. The silver men now argue that all of the fine promises made in case the Sherman act was repealed have come to naught. Business is still far from being on a good basis, while the Treasury has gone from bad to worse.

Indeed to any candid observer it was the clearest non sequitur that the repeal of the Sherman act could benefit business.—N. O. Chronicle.

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