

State Librarian

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL 6

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C. THURSDAY APRIL 5 1894, NO. 25.

## 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:

COLOMBIA, S. C., Dec. 29, 1892.  
Mr. W. J. RODDEY, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C.  
DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., enclosing check for \$1000.00 in payment of Tontine life and on policy No. 50,312 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 has its capital properly and fully invested in the stocks of the country and in the bonds of the United States.

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 Carolina, ROCK HILL, S. C.

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W. B. COUNCELL, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCELL, M. D.

Boone, N. C.

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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 SHIFF.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland probably never did a harder or more wearing week's work than which has just closed. Last Monday Vice President Stevenson signed the Bland bill for the coinage of the seigniorage and it was at once placed in the hands of the President. Since that time he has devoted his entire time to the bill, and, although the announcement has been made to that effect, the opinion seems to be gaining ground here that he will veto the bill. If he neither vetoes nor signs the bill by Thursday of this week it will become a law without any action on the President's part. The veto of the bill will be a great disappointment to Democrats from the South and West in Congress, but if it be yet withdrawn it will be made to pass over the veto.

Secretary Gresham smashed some precedents when he made public the new treaty with China in advance of the action of the Senate upon it, but it was the sensible thing to do, even if garbled extracts from the treaty had not leaked out and been printed in papers unfriendly towards the administration. Of course Secretary Gresham would have preferred that the making public of this treaty should have been deferred until it could have been accompanied by the commercial treaty, to which it was the stepping stone, which has been negotiated and now is awaiting the approval of the Chinese government. The present treaty relates entirely to the rights of the citizens of the two countries when living in either, and contains several marked concessions concerning the coming of Chinese to America. For that reason it is objectionable to some of the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast, but, in view of the advantages to be gained by the commercial treaty, to come later, it is not thought that the opposition will be strong enough to endanger the ratification of this treaty, but the Senate may decide, on account of the slipperiness of Chinese diplomacy, to withhold ratification until it is known that the commercial treaty has been approved by China.

Nothing is easier than to build up absurd stories by accepting wrong constructions of an act as a foundation upon which to build, and nothing is apparently more enjoyable to those Washington correspondents who furnish imaginary matter for the sensational republican press than to put a wrong construction upon every act of President Cleveland's. A case in point was the designation by the President of Rear Admiral Walker for the command of the Pacific Station. Although it was officially stated that Admiral Walker was given this command because the adminis-

tration had decided to extend an appropriation made in 1892, by Congress, in fitting up a coal and naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the right to do so having existed since the ratification of the treaty of 1887, and he was thoroughly familiar with the harbor and its surroundings, but, putting a wrong construction upon it, these correspondents built up stories showing that the selection was made because of an intention to interfere with the provisional government of Hawaii. These stories were not only false and known by their concocters to be false, but they were a positive insult to the President of the United States, who had months ago formally and officially turned all matters relating to the government of Hawaii over to Congress; yet they were printed. Legitimate criticism is all right in its proper place, but lies and misrepresentations are always cowardly and always contemptible no matter who makes use of them.

General Wade Hampton knows as well how to smother impertinence as any man in public life. The other day he called on a Senator who has a private Secretary who is a victim of the impertinent habit. As the General after leaving the Senator was passing through the room occupied by the private Secretary that individual stopped him and said: "You asked for half a minute and have stayed in half an hour; you ought to get a medal." "You mean," replied General Hampton without a moment's hesitation, "you remind me of what Mrs. Partington told Ike when he said he was going to get a medal." "What was that?" asked the smart Aleck with a grin. "Well, Ike, you deserve a medal, for you are the meddlesomest cuss I ever saw." Good morning Mr. Secretary.

Representative Bland, of Mo., takes a sensible view of the Coxey army business, which is being talked about in Washington, more because of the space given it by the newspapers than because anybody believes that it is actually coming. He says: "The Coxey army has as much right to come to Washington as the lobbies who come in behalf of protection and other private interests. As long as they pay their own expenses and commit no depredation they have a perfect right to come. But if they violate law and become a mob of pillagers they should be suppressed."

Senator Colquitt, of Ga., was very near to dying last week from a stroke of paralysis. He is now slightly better, although not yet out of danger.

N. O. Chronicle: One of the suggestions is that the President may signify to Congress that he does not object to the coinage of the seigniorage and would sign such a bill if presented to him, but that he fears the effect of the second section of the Bland bill upon the Treasury, and for that reason he is unable to approve that measure. There is a probability of this being done. If so, it will tend greatly to relieve the political strain at the South.

### REPUBLICAN BIRDS OF PREY.

Louisville Courier Journal.

There is absolutely nothing in the course of the republican with reference to Free revision of the tariff by the present Congress to indicate that they have been actuated in the least by any motive higher than a desire to make partisan capital at whatever cost to the country.

A year ago, when the propositions of the panic began to be marked the republicans insisted in diagnosing the case as the silver purchase policy of the Sherman act, and were clamorous that the democrats should assemble in an extra session of Congress and repeal that act, consoling them as unfaithful to their duty because they did not hold the extra session for that purpose sooner than they did.

When, however, it became evident that the Sherman act was to be repealed, the republicans, knowing that the country could not recover if one from such a panic as that through which it had passed, began to change their tactics and to declare that it was not the Sherman law, but the fear of tariff reform which had caused the depression in business. On the repeal of the vicious clause of the Sherman act they boldly plunged out, apparently in concert, on a campaign for the further intimidation of the business interests and for the protraction of the period of collapse. On the morning after the passage of the repeal bill by the Senate the republican organs all along the line broke forth in zealous protestations that the evil from which the country was suffering was the dread of the silver policy, and that the times could not grow better until assurance was given that the McKinley act should remain undisturbed. They did their best to disturb such fears and create such a belief. Ever since, their one aim seems to have been to prolong the period of depression and prevent until the November elections reaction and relief. Insisting that the suspension as to tariff revision is the sole cause of hard times, they have fought continuously and stubbornly to prevent a termination of that suspension by a final disposition of the Tariff Bill. They filibustered against even its consideration in the House, when they knew that its consideration and passage were inevitable, and they have already announced that when the bill shall be reported to the Senate they propose to drag it through weeks and perhaps months of "discussion," although everything that could be said about the tariff had already been said over and over again.

There is no doubt that under the absurd rules and customs of the Senate they will be able to carry out this programme. In accordance with the policy which they adopted some six months ago, they propose to do all they can to check the restoration

of commercial and industrial prosperity, keep the unfinished tariff legislation as long as possible before the country and work upon the fears and doubts they have already sown so industriously. By such tactics they hope to carry the next Congress. The longer they can stay the return of business to confidence and activity the better chance they will have of profiting by the popular discontent. The ride which they mark as having already set among the unthinking against the party in power must be kept up at all hazards. They go upon the principle that it matters not what happens to the country so that it keeps the Republicans in the offices.

A high and impressive plane, is it not, for a great political party to plant itself upon? And yet that is all that can be made out of the course of the Republicans in the present Congress on the tariff question. They allowed the protective subsidies to write our laws and rob the people in order that the Republican party might retain the offices; they are doing all they can to throttle industry in order that the Republican party may regain the offices.

Is it because the eagle is a bird of prey that they insist upon placing it upon their election tickets as their party emblem?

### J. A. CRISP'S LETTER.

Mr. Winston Republican.

I have read with considerable interest Capt. R. Amis' and other communications that have recently appeared in your valuable paper and beg leave to submit a few thoughts on the same important subject, viz: whether or not it would be beneficial to form an alliance with the Third party in this State. If by forming an alliance with them or any other party, the Republican party could be able to defeat the "clansmen" of North Carolina without sacrificing any of its distinctive principles, then I, for one, would gladly lend my mite of strength in bringing about this much desired result. But I do not see how a true Republican consistently assist any man or set of men up the political ladder of fame who are in diametrical opposition to him. The Republican party have certain fundamental principles which are so plainly set forth in the State and National platform that it is absolutely impossible for any sane man to be deceived as to what we believe on the economic questions that are the leading issues that divide us from all other parties, and especially the Third party.

The Republican party believes in a tariff for protection, the Third party does not; in proof of this notice the Third party members in Congress, how they voted with the Democrats for the infamous Wilson bill. The Republican party believes in fair elections and an honest count, but I am not ready to say so much for the Third party, but on the contrary, I

have a perfect right to say they wish to assist the Democrats in the South to control the entire election machinery, for when the vote to repeal the federal election law recently taken in Congress they again showed their cloven foot and voted away the only safeguard that was thrown around the ballot-box. The Republicans believe in a sound currency composed of gold, silver and National bank notes, with the assurance that all shall be on a parity and shall be worth as much in one section of the country as another, but the Third party believe that we should embark on new seas and try our hands at making money by the wholesale, "just strike it off," and let every man, woman and child in this broad land have a sack full, do away with National banks and go back to "good old Democratic times" and restore State banks and "strike off" money that will be so cheap children could use it for "thumb papers."

Now, Mr. Editor, these are plain, unpolished facts and if we, in forming a coalition with the Third party, have to surrender any of our well founded principles, as one humble voter, shall be forced to perform the unpleasant duty of protesting against the same. In my opinion the most prudent thing for the Republicans of North Carolina to do is to put out a full ticket in every county in the State for all offices to be filled, composed of our very best men and have them instructed to make an aggressive and progressive fight for the rights of the people setting forth the position of the Republican party in a plain and practical way with out any semblance or equivocation. By pursuing this course we can at least command the respect of all opposing forces and be able to arouse the masses of our own voters to such an extent that we could confidentially count on a full vote. It appears that some Republicans are of the opinion that by coalition with the Third party we could prevent Democrats from acting dishonestly at elections. I cannot see the logic in this conclusion, for if the Democratic party is guilty of as black and hellish a crime as that, it certainly does so in day light and if the Republican, Third and Prohibition parties separately are not able to prevent it how in the name of common sense could they prevent it a unite?

One more thought and I will close this already too lengthy letter. If by pursuing a course similar to the one I have awkwardly blocked out the Republican party cannot convince the people of this State (now that they have tasted of the Democratic hard times) that it is to their best interest to vote for the Republican candidates, then they would not believe, though one rose from the dead.

J. A. CRISP.

Hartland, N. C., Mar. 3, '94.

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