

State Librarian

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Day After Day,

Week after week, year after year, you plod the beaten path, from your home to your work and back again. No hope for the future, nothing ahead but work, work, work, and a still darker prospect for your family should you die. A 20-year Tontine Policy in the

Equitable Life

will give you something to live for; a bright star to look ahead to; an end to toil when you are no longer able to follow the beaten path of drudgery; an assurance that your wife and children will be provided for at your death. Isn't it worth considering? For facts and figures address

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Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.

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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.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D., T. C. Blackburn, Boone, N. C. Zionsville, N. C.

Councill & 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 AGENTS. 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 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, other wise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees. D. F. BAIRD SHFF.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

President Cleveland was very much surprised when he learned, from a local paper, that there were people ignorant enough to suppose it to be his duty to issue some sort of a proclamation in connection with the coming of Coxe's so-called army. Every person of sufficient intelligence to read the Constitution of the United States should know that the President has no more authority to issue a proclamation concerning the coming of these men into the District of Columbia than he had to issue a proclamation dealing with their starting from the State of Ohio, or their passage through the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, just as those states have, and until that government shall notify the President of its inability to deal with the expected unwelcome visitors the President has no authority to take any exception, even were he disposed to think any necessary.

The Coxeites will find when they arrive in Washington that they are neither to be lionized nor made martyrs of. As long as they violate no law they will be let alone, just as other visitors are. If they violate the law they must expect no mercy for they will get none. They are coming unmasked and upon a fool's errand. They will find the low standing between them and their programme, so far as marching up to the Capitol and holding a meeting upon the steps of that building is concerned. They will also find that Washington and the surrounding country is a mighty poor place for a lot of men to be stranded without money or a plentiful supply of provisions. No trouble is expected from the Coxeites proper, but from information received by the police it is believed that they will be joined when near this city by a large number of criminals who hope to profit by any trouble that may arise. The authorities are fully prepared for them.

Another good republican is in trouble with Uncle Sam. The aforesaid republican being "shy" just \$3,841.01, in his accounts. The party referred to is Theodore Deavenport, of Connecticut, who was disbursing clerk of the Post Office department under the last administration. Mr. Deavenport was removed last year and a committee appointed to go over his accounts. His stealings were done through overcharging the amounts he paid out for supplies or work done for the department. His bondsmen, who are perfectly solvent, have been notified to pay the amounts mentioned above, so the government will lose nothing. Mr. Deavenport is also liable to criminal prosecution, but his exact whereabouts is not at present known. This is the second republican defalcation in this office within a comparatively

short period. The first one being Captain Burnside, who was one of the swells of Washington for a long period. He got more than \$40,000 and by shrewd management went to St. Elizabeth's hospital for the insane, where he still is, instead of to the penitentiary.

Senator Gordon quite unexpectedly sprung the question with which the House committee on Banking and Currency has been wrestling for a long time upon the Senate by the introduction of a resolution instructing the committee on Finance to report a bill repealing the tax on state bank currency. The resolution was referred to the Finance committee, a majority of which are believed to be opposed to the repeal of the tax.

The appointment of ex Governor Jarvis to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Vance, was very well received here, where Senator Jarvis has many friends, among the warmest of whom, is President Cleveland. The North Carolina delegation in Congress have nothing but good words for the new Senator.

The democratic party at large will hear some good news from the Senate in the near future. More cannot be said without violating confidence, but it can be stated that it relates to the harmonious passing of the tariff bill by the vote of every democratic Senator.

The Pennsylvania manufacturers who paid out good money to send seven or eight hundred people, under the high sounding title of Delegates from the National Workmen's Protective Tariff League, to Washington to protest against the tariff bill, made a very poor investment. The protest was very tame indeed and did not create even a ripple at the Capitol. If sent by mail it would have been equally effective. Half of the "delegates" showed their interest in the widely advertised street parade by not taking part in it, preferring to spend their time in sight-seeing, not knowing when they would again have an opportunity to come to Washington without cost to themselves.

The new quorum counting rule having deprived the republicans of the House of their favorite occupation—filibustering by refusing to vote when there was no democratic quorum present—they have now started a new way of retarding business, by trying to stir up bitter political discussion over unimportant items in the regular appropriation bills. They wish to prevent an early adjournment of Congress.

Knoxville Tribune: Fraud? Did anybody say fraud? If so let him subside. The idea of fraud in a republican primary! Next thing somebody will be charging that the Day is not a Christian.

Cincinnati Post: There is one thing that may be said in favor of Miss Pollard. If she did deceive and wrong a confiding old gentleman, she was always ready to right the wrong by marriage.

Twenty Senators to Be Elected.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes from the New York World the following resume of coming Senatorial elections:

The politicians of the country are in the saddle. This is no unmeaning phrase this year, for 1894 promises to eclipse in interest even a presidential election. In fact it promises to overshadow accurately the campaign of 1896. For this reason all the talent of the various parties is already being brought to the front, prepared to jump into the breach which partisan strife will engender, and primed with a mass of campaign material growing out of the silver, the tariff and the Hawaiian controversies of the past year.

Local issues will be merged in those created by the leaders of the nation, and as over twenty Senators are to be chosen by the Legislatures which are to be elected this year, and an entirely new House of Representatives is to be voted for, a change in the complexion of the legislative branch of the country lies in the balance. In the following summary no detailed mention is made of the Congressional elections, but these take place in all the States on November 6th.

The Senators whose terms expire, March 4, 1895, are John T. Morgan, of Alabama; James H. Berry, of Arkansas; Edward O. Walscott, of Colorado; Anthony Higgins, of Delaware; George L. Shoup, of Idaho; Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; James F. Wilson, of Iowa; John Martin, of Kansas; William Lindsay, of Kentucky; William P. Frye, of Maine; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; James McMillan, of Michigan; William D. Washburn, of Minnesota; James McLaurin, of Mississippi; Thomas C. Power, of Montana; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; William U. Chandler, of New Hampshire; John R. McPherson, of New Jersey; M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island; Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina; Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Richard Coke, of Texas; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia; and Joseph M. Carey, of Wyoming.

In addition to these, vacancies for the terms ending in 1899 are to be filled by the Legislatures of Wyoming, Montana and Washington. Iowa has already elected Congressman Groer to succeed Senator Wilson. Virginia has elected Colonel Martin to fill the place of Eppa Hunton. Kentucky has chosen Senator Lindsay to succeed himself. The Legislature of Louisiana will also have the naming of the successor to Judge White. Senator Walthall will resume the Senatorship in 1895.

Georgia elects a Governor, Statehouse officers and a Legislature, which chooses a Senator for the short term,

ending March 4, 1895, and also fills the long term, from 1895 to 1901. Senator Patrick Walsh, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Alfred Colquitt, will be elected for the short term. No one can tell who will be elected for the short term.

North Carolina elects judges, solicitors and a legislature which will name a successor to Senator Ransom and a Senator to fill the unexpired term (two years) of the late Senator Vance.

The Income Tax.

The attempt which those who oppose the income tax are making to fire the Northern heart against the South by declaring that it is a sectional measure proposed by the South as against the North, is easily met. The income tax was not brought forward in the democratic platform two years ago, but was in the Weaver platform. It was of Western not Southern origin. It was proposed by the Western people. In our financial condition, the South has approved it, and has urged its adoption. It is a just, proper and wise measure and those who object to it are actuated in large part by selfish consideration.

The N. Y. Sun, the Evening Post and other such papers are quoted as saying that if it passes, that N. Y. State will send a solid republican delegation to the next Congress. Those papers may be prophets and New York may do as they predict. But if not, it will be because the democrats do pass the income tax. The only hope to prevent republican success is the passage of that act.

Those papers represent measures and ideas which have already wrecked the democratic party North. The party was wrecked there months ago. It was wrecked there before the income tax was heard of in Congress. It was wrecked by those papers and the men and the ideas that those papers represented; and now it is audacity itself for them to attempt to evade the responsibility of their action and throw the burden on the south.

The financial measure of last summer and fall wrecked the democratic party and every election since then has proved the fact.

The only hope for resuscitation lies in the passage of the income tax.

Let the work go on, and let us make one more effort to save the party from absolute destruction.—News-Observer Chronicle.

Mr. Cleveland in his letter to Channey F. Black refers to the duty of the party to perform its pledges, mentioning that a failure to do so involves degradation and disgrace. That is a truism which the people would like all to fully appreciate. It is in connection with the tariff that the President gives the idea prominence, saying that as we won our victory under the banner of tariff reform so our insistence upon that

principle is the condition of our retention of the people's trust. He goes on and points directly at those Senators who have raised obstacles to the passage of the tariff bill by saying that faulty party organization demands the subordination of individual advantages, and the putting aside of ignoble jealousies when party principles, and party integrity and party existence are at stake. He comes out pretty strong for party. Without question, the fundamental basis of the Democratic organization in these recent years has been tariff reform. To that the party is committed in stronger terms than to any other measure of public policy, and the Senators who are putting the only tariff reform bill before them in jeopardy are entirely out of the traces and should be brought to a realizing sense of their miserable conduct.—N. O. Chronicle.

An Ashe County Man in Trouble in New York.

William J. Floyd came to town yesterday. He hails from Ashe county, North Carolina. He says he came here to buy second-hand coats, but the police suspect he had designs on the goods known as "green." Therefore, the rural visitor was locked up.

Floyd arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning. When he got off the train a man with a slouch hat spoke to him. Floyd confided to him that he was in search of a first-class hotel, and the stranger said he would take him to one.

The two started across the ferry. Arrived in New York, Floyd was told to walk on one side of the street and his companion would take the other.

Marching in that fashion, the two went to 36 Watts street. Floyd went in to get breakfast, and the stranger advised him to send a telegram to the dealer in coats notifying him of his arrival. While awaiting an answer Floyd began to suspect his new acquaintance, and wound up by confiding his suspicions to a policeman, who took both men to the Leonard street station. There Floyd's acquaintance gave his name as William O'Donnell and said he was a hackman.

When arraigned before Justice Taintor in the Tombs police court, and alleged hackman was fined \$25 for soliciting hotel patronage without a license. A six-chambered revolver was found on Floyd, and he was held in default of \$100 on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.—New York Times.

Landmark: A colored girl was found dead near Old Hundred, Richmond county, a few days ago, and a coroner's jury found that she came to her death from a whipping administered by her grandfather, John Robison. Robison had not been arrested at last accounts.