

Watauga Democrat.

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The Question

of Life Assurance is not "Can you afford it?" but "Can you afford to do without it?"

WOODWARD, S. C., July 2, 1893.
Mr. W. J. RODDEY, Rock Hill, S. C.
Dear Sir:—I have before me a statement of the various options offered in settlement of my maturing Tontine policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. I have concluded to accept the surplus and continue the policy. The results are highly satisfactory and I heartily commend the Equitable Society and the Tontine system insurance as practiced by it to persons desiring safe and profitable life insurance.

Yours respectfully, T. S. HARRIS.

The above letter is but one selected from many received from happy policy holders in the

Equitable Life

It's a word to the wise—a convincing proof to the doubtful. For full particulars address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
Department of the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

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.

J. F. MORPHEW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MARION, N. C.

—(c)—

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. COUNCELL M. D., F. C. Blackburn,
Boone, N. C. Zionsville, N. C.

Council & 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 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.

Is half a loaf better than no bread? That is the question that confronts the Democrats who do not like many of the numerous amendments to the Wilson tariff bill which have been submitted to the Senate. It is not what sort of bill that you, or I, or any other individual Democrat wants, but what sort of a bill can get 43 votes in the Senate. Senator Mills had the right idea when he said that he should vote against such of these amendments as he was on principle opposed to, but that he would whether they were adopted or not vote for the bill as a whole, because it will be an improvement on the McKinley law. It will be a very decided improvement on the McKinley law. Even if every amendment proposed by the Democratic members of the Finance committee should be adopted without modification the average reduction in tariff duties would exceed 25 percent, and there are good reasons for the belief that modification of these amendments will increase the average reduction to somewhere in the neighborhood of 35 percent. Then, when the bill goes to a conference committee after its passage by the Senate, further reductions are certain to be made. Thus it will be seen that the bill will be a very practical reform of the tariff, and as such it deserves and should receive the vote of every Democratic Senator, regardless of whether it meets his individual idea of what it ought to be or not, and after making a careful canvass of them I predict that it will when put upon its final passage receive the vote of every Democratic Senator. Senator Hill will vote against the income tax and some of the proposed amendments, but I am satisfied that he will afterwards vote for the entire bill, although I am at present in the minority by thus thinking.

The House Judiciary committee has favorably reported Representative De Armond's bill providing that no judge of a U. S. court shall punish any citizen or officer for being in contempt for refusal to levy a tax or collect a tax for the payment of any bond issue by the municipality, county, or state, where the levying of such tax or collection is contrary to the laws of the state. The Democrats on the committee saw nothing in the bill beyond a wise prevention of the punishment of citizens for obeying the laws of their own states, but the Republicans promptly trotted out from the darkest caverns of their imagination the state rights bogie man and proceeded to give themselves a scare.

The House committee on Labor has made a favorable report on chairman McGann's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to be composed of four Repre-

sentatives and three Senators, to investigate the industrial depression and make a report to Congress within 30 days, if possible giving the cause and suggesting a legislative remedy.

Coxey's leaders have been driven out of Washington by the health officer and much against the wishes of the people of Bladensburg, Md., five miles from here, they have encamped in the vicinity of that village, and say they intend remaining there until their number has increased sufficiently to enable them to come into Washington and again try to bulldoze Congress. But there are several excellent reasons why they will find it difficult to remain there. Their rations have been sent for some days and the Maryland people say they will not give them anything, and some of them even refuse to sell them anything. Additional evidence was given of the character of these men when the agent of a railroad went to the camp and offered to give regular employment to 200 of them. Not a single one of them accepted work. The argument for a new trial for Coxey and his two assistants who were recently convicted for breaking the law will be heard to-morrow. There is very little probability of their getting a new trial, and no more of their being allowed to pose as martyrs. The law under which they were convicted provides for fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the judge. The expectation of those who are in position to give them some idea of what will be done is what the judge will sentence them in accordance with the law, giving them the full penalty, and then suspend the execution of the sentence during their good behavior.

Washington is going through a n old fashioned smallpox scare. It has been on for nearly a week and the arrival of a negro from Chicago, on Saturday, with the disease fully developed has aggravated it, and the doctors are reaping a harvest. Everybody and his wife and children are getting vaccinated.

No appointments, except those of foremanships, are to be made by Public Printer Benedict until he has reduced the force which he found nearly twice as large as it ought to be.

President Cleveland has gone down the Potomac for a few days salt-water fishing and recreation.

Merchants.

Hear what Peter Cooper says who was worth millions when he died and made more money during his life than any of his contemporaries. "In all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is in. It pays the advertiser and lets the people at a distance know your town is alive and prosperous. As the seed is sown so the seed re-compensates. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

COLOR BLIND.

Bristol Courier.

In the opening speech of his campaign in Lexington, Ky., Col. Breckinridge showed himself strangely obtuse in regard to the foundation principles of morality and virtue. He told his hearers that he did not ask for vindication, and that rather than ask or accept a vote looking to that end he would not stand for re-election; would not accept their votes and would not live in their midst. This is all very well as showing that the colored man is a man of honor, but from a man who has so long and so persistently outraged every sense of honor and decency, it comes with a very bad grace, to say the least of it. When a man has committed the worst crime that it is possible for a man to commit—for we know of no crime greater than the destruction of a home and the severance of all the marital ties—it becomes him to say there are any parts of villain too low for him to act.

He goes on to ask the forgiveness of his hearers. Forgiveness for what? For having had unholy relations with Madge Pollard? That was perhaps all Breckinridge had in mind, and in the depths of his soul he has perhaps never realized that he had committed any great sin. In his eyes unfaithfulness to his wife counts for nothing, his sin concerned only himself and Madge, and by way of vindication declares that he never had any intention of marrying the poor girl.

He would have scorned, he says, to do anything so ignoble. But the virtuous reader will naturally enquire what right has Breckinridge now to scorn anything unless it be his own self. But to scorn himself for his sin, to repent in sack-cloth and ashes, is very far from his intention, and when he rolls his eyes to heaven for justification, it is with a full belief that he has already more than atoned for his sin.

He declares that he will never forgive the newspaper men and ministers who have misrepresented him. While it is possible that neither the press nor the pulpit care a continental whether he forgives them or not, it is interesting to enquire in what way they have misrepresented him. Why, in attempting to show that he at one time intended to marry Madge. That is the sting that more than anything else maddens this old goat; that his fellowmen, those whose high regard he had so greatly valued, should conceive that he even fell so low as to think for a moment that he could marry Madge Pollard. That the whole world should believe that he had lied to the girl, that he had lied to his wife, that he had lied to Mrs. Blackburn, to the church and to the country, that he lived and acted a lie; that he outraged every sense of decency and social responsibility, in no wise disturbs

the serenity of his thoughts; but that he could stoop to anything so ignoble as to think of keeping his promise to Madge, bah!

"I will ask forgiveness," says the old satyr, "from Him who bore the cross and died for sinners such as I." To our mind the Savior of sinners has about as little use for Breckinridge and his like as the preachers themselves, and as little hope for his salvation. For it will be remembered that it was against just such hypocrites as these that he thundered. His most terrible anathemas seemed never to have taken the slightest pains to convert or save such men as these. He was merciful to the erring and repentant. But there is not the slightest evidence that Breckinridge has ever repented of anything.

It is time, too, that we valued at its true worth his apology that he was led astray by his passions. This apology when made by his friends might have a shadow of plausibility, but when a man makes it in his own defense he incurs only contempt.

There are men who are unable to detect any difference in colors, red, white, blue, green and yellow all looking alike. Just so there are men, and Breckinridge is one of them, who are morally color blind, all acts however infamous, indecent, loutish, unmanly, unfaithful or deeply dyed in sin being of one and the same shade.

He Didn't Understand the Question.

A very laughable incident occurred at the young men's debating club last Monday night. It seems that the question for debate was: "Resolved, that the pulpit furnishes a greater field for eloquence than the bar." Now we get it straight from one of the members of the club, that Ben Fuller is one of the leading lights. However when Ben took the stand he was evidently not fully posted on the meaning of the words "bar" and "eloquence," altho' he thought he was perfectly so, and with a burst of eloquence he lead off in the affirmative, and with convincing argument and sledge hammer blows on the desk, and an unusual amount of hugging the air, he tried to show that the pulpit furnished a greater field for "intelligence" than the "barroom."—Bryson City Times.

Landmark: Public Printer Benedict, who took charge of the Government Printer Office last week, will discharge 400 employees. There is not work for them, he says, and there are so many on the rolls that there is not room for them in the building. The reason that there are so many unnecessary employees on the rolls is that Public Printer Palmer, Republican, has, since the Cleveland administration came in, appointed Democrats whenever requested to do so by Senators and Representatives, whether there was work for them or not.

The Debtor Class

Some of those who discuss the various phases of the money question are inclined to treat with contempt the protests that are constantly made by thoughtful men in behalf of the interests of the debtor class. The idea seems to be that the debtor class is not so worthy of consideration as the creditor class, and an argument in behalf of the former appears to strike a great many superficial minds as an appeal in behalf of paupers, or at the very least, in behalf of those who are trying to evade the consequences of their own lack of judgment.

But, in this vigorous and growing nature of ours the debtor class comprises all the energies and activities that, up to a few years ago, gave vitality to the industrial development of the republic, and all the enterprise that has marked the progress of the country. The railways of the republic, the greatest factors in our commercial growth, are debtors to a vast amount, and the same may be said of every important undertaking to be found in the whole country. When, therefore, the "Constitution" protests against a financial policy that has doubled the value of every mortgage and bond, it is not making an appeal in behalf of individuals, but in behalf of the forces that have built and are building up the industries of the country, and developing the commercial and business industries of the country.

The process by which the liabilities of the debtor class have been doubled is well known. It is as simple as subtraction and addition. We have described it over and over again. Their debts are on a gold basis, and as the value of gold, measured by falling prices, increases with it. The money in which the interest on debts is paid will purchase twice the amount of commodities that it would buy twenty years ago. In the case of railroads and productive industries, their earning capacities have been cut down nearly one-half, for their earnings are inexorably measured by the price that their staple freight will fetch in the market. Otherwise there is an end to production and business.

Hereafter, therefore, when the "Constitution" protests against the injustice with which the single gold standard presses on debtors, it must be understood as speaking in behalf of the most potential agents of our business and industrial prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

Greensboro Record: North Carolina produces the finest wheat in the world. Wheat raised by Col. Henry G. Thomas, near Thomasville, was awarded the first premium at the World's Fair, at Chicago. Score another for the Old North State.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS