

Watauga Democrat.

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Wise Men

profit by the experience of others. This is an object lesson in the following letter for those who hesitate to invest in life insurance.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 25, 1892.
Mr. W. J. RODDEY, Rock Hill, S. C.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21st, enclosing how policy has been received, and I will return promptly on receipt of settlement of old policy. I am very well pleased with the result of my change policy, and I trust you for your kind attention and favors shown me.
Yours truly,
N. C. POLE

This is but one letter of thousands that can be shown, all expressing the same satisfaction. Write and get an explanation of the Tontine Policy of the

Equitable Life,

a policy that insures you against misfortune; protects you in old age; provides for your family at your death.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

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W. B. COUNCELL, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Boone, N. C.

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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.

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Special attention given to the collection of claims.

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. GREENE & 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, other wise they will be returned not executed for the want of fees.
D. F. BAIRD SHEP.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

There is nothing like presenting a united front to the enemy for convincing them that business is meant. The Senate just now presents a striking confirmation of this assertion. Just as soon as every Democratic Senator in town signed an agreement to remain in their seats each day until Senator Harris should move to adjourn the Republicans saw that the filibustering jig was up, unless they were prepared to remain in their seats for an indefinite period to keep it up and there was little probability of success even then, as the silver Republicans publicly gave notice of their intention to aid the Democrats in keeping a quorum and in getting a vote on the bill and there are other Republican Senators who privately expressed the same sentiments. The filibustering died hard, but when Senator Harris's motion for the Senate to meet, beginning to-day, at 10 o'clock was made no negative votes were cast.

This does not, of course, mean that Republican opposition to the bill has been withdrawn, but that it has been forced by the united front of the Democrats down to a legitimate basis and that extended debate is no longer expended upon minor items in the bill. The Democrats have no desire to stifle debate on the really important sections of the bill and the proposed amendments, and they expect that a reasonable amount of time will be consumed when the sugar schedule, the income tax and other really important portions of the bill are reached, but they do not intend that debate merely for delay shall play any further part in the consideration of the bill, and in that determination they have every reason to believe that they are supported by nine-tenths of the people of the country, regardless of politics, who want this question settled at the earliest possible moment, in the interest of a resumption of business.

The fairness of Vice-President Stevenson in selecting the committee which to-day began the investigating, authorized by the resolution adopted without a dissenting vote by the Senate last week, was in marked contrast with the action of Republican presiding officers of the Senate in selecting similar committees in the past. Although he would have been justifiable in putting three Democrats and two Republicans on the committee, he only selected two Democrats—Gray, of Del., and Lindsay, of Ky., allowing the Populists one member—Allen, of Neb., and the Republicans two—Lodge of Mass., and Davis of Minn.

The first work of the committee will be to try to get at all the facts connected with the outrageous attempt to bribe Senator Kyle, of S. D., and Hunter, of Va., to

vote against the tariff bill. Sensational disclosures are looked for in this case, but your correspondent is not over sanguine that they will pan out; not because they do not exist, but because when men start out to accomplish anything by bribery they seldom leave their tracks uncovered to a sufficient extent to have the crime legally fastened upon them.

The committee will also investigate the numerous charges connecting the Senators who arranged the amendments to the tariff bill with the sugar trust in a scandalous manner, and your correspondent does not hesitate to predict that the foundation of every one of these charges will be found the same—Partisan vindictiveness against tariff reform. But whatever the foundations may be the committee proposes to get down to them if such a thing is possible. Several well-known Republican newspaper men will find it difficult to produce authority for charges they have made against Senators, and it will not be surprising if some of them eventually figure in court as defendants in criminal libel suits. The first official work of the committee was to vote unanimously in favor of hearing the testimony in secret. This was not because of any desire to conceal or to cover up anything, but because it was thought to be the best way of getting to the bottom of things. Every word of testimony taken will be printed and made public at the close of the investigation, but in the meantime Senator Gray will decide just how much from day to day be given to the newspapers.

The first big batch of discharges from the Government Printing office were made Saturday. They will be continued until the force is reduced to its proper number; meanwhile but few appointments are being made.

The House has the business of the session so well advanced that it gave itself a holiday by adjourning over Saturday, something it is not in the habit of doing. It has worked faithfully on the appropriation bills and it has them all in such shape that it will soon be able to take up and dispose of some other important business while waiting for the Senate to send back the tariff bill with its amendments.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, being asked recently if a young man should smoke, emphatically replied: "Certainly not. It is liable to injure the sight, to render the nerves unsteady, to enfeeble the will and enslave the nature to an imperious habit likely to stand in the way of duty to be performed." This grand old man, who practices what he teaches, knows what he is talking about.

Life is short. Few men live long enough to see their names cut on a tombstone.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Blue Back out of date.

We do not know what our steady-going old North Carolina is coming to. We hear some new things these days—absolutely new. Solomon and all his wisdom to the contrary notwithstanding; and we are becoming very solicitous of the old original commonwealth.

A good brother was in to see us recently; he had labored he said, in this district as school teacher, merchant and firmer "nigh on to forty years, and been a magistrate besides." But he was a back-number now and didn't have "anything to brag on but a good conscience." The old State in which he had lived since 1820 was getting beyond him. The realization of the fact came about in this way: They had a public school—one of the four months kind—up his way, and as a former teacher of free schools, he sorter kept an eye to it. But he couldn't keep the pace of present methods, he couldn't catch on to what they were driving at. He could calculate fractions, percentage and "partial payments," and wasn't as rusty on "quadratics" as some people might think; he had read the "bridge chapter" in Caesar till he knew it by heart; but all this was of no avail now. He thought his old books were good enough for his two children; but they came back from school with a whole list to be bought, and they told him that the teacher said his old blue back was out of date, his Caesar didn't have notes, and the arithmetic was too hard. He let this pass, thinking it was natural that the way of learning had improved since his day. As the spring came on, he noticed that the children were not studying, but he thought the newfashioned learning wasn't so hard perhaps, as that which he had dug and dug for. The whole thing came to light the other day, however, when the young collegian, who had been running the school, sent him an invitation to commencement. They never had commencements to speak of in his day except at the University, and he thought he would see about it. The children had been preparing for two solid months; they had gotten their Ma to cut up all the old family clothes into all sorts of shapes, and they were just wild for the time to come. They never thought of studying; their whole idea was in the great blow-off-tableau, they called it. The time came, and as he had two children's time and all the family heirlooms invested in the occasion, not to speak of his office as a former teacher, the old man went. And the like of marching and singing and waving of flags and ribbons, and speaking of Fourth of July pieces and such dressing he never saw in all his "born days." Then the collegian made a grin and a bow, and said how he hoped all had enjoyed themselves.

and how great a success he had made. The farmer thought differently. His children had learned how to blow-off in exhibitions, but they didn't know a fraction when they saw it. They had learned lots. They could make "funny" speeches and bows, and sing songs and march and cavort, but they knew about as much grammar as a jay-bird does about melody.

The old man was red in the face when he stopped telling us about the blow-off. He had sent his children to school four months, and they had spent half the time practicing for commencement. Such schools were better closed, and such teachers should stay in college or join a military company. Commencements and exhibitions are barely tolerable in any institution, and in schools for boys and girls they generate deceit and vulgarity; they make young folks forward and high headed and impertinent; they often ruin college graduates; and the idea of an ignorant devoting half his school's time to a "blow-off."—*Biblical Recorder.*

College Learning.

She was a Vassar graduate and didn't know a little bit about housekeeping when she married her last beau and settled down to domestic life.

Her first order at the grocers was a crusher, but that good man was used to all sorts of people and could interpret Vassar as easily as plain English.

"I want ten pounds of paralyzed sugar," she said, with a business air.

"Yes'm. Anything else?"

"Two cans of condemned milk."

"Yes'm." He set down "pulverized sug," "condensed milk."

"Anything more, ma'am?"

"A bag of fresh salt—be sure that it is fresh."

"Yes'm. What next?"

"A pound of desecrated codfish."

"Yes'm." He wrote glibly, "deseccated cod."

"Nothing more' ma'am? Here's some nice horseradish just in."

"No," she said, with a sad wabble to her flexible voice, "it would be of no use, as we don't keep a horse."

Then the grocer sat down on a kit of mackerel and fanned himself with a patent washboard. Vassar had taken the cake.

Coxey and Browne Sentenced.

By Southern Associated Press. Washington, May 21.—Coxey Browne and Jones were sentenced by Judge Miller in the Washington police court this afternoon to twenty days in jail for violating the statute of the United States prohibiting the display of partisan banners in the capitol grounds, and Coxey and Browne were fined \$5 each additional for trespassing on the grass, the alternative being another ten days in jail. Jones was acquitted on this last charge.

WHAT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED?

Suppose rascals and lobbyists had gone to William C. Rives, John Y. Mason, George E. Badger, William A. Graham, Thomas Bragg, J. C. Calhoun, W. C. Preston, George McDuffie, John M. Barrien, John Bell, Jefferson Davis, Ben Hill, Robert Toombs, Alex Stephens, and other famous, able men 'before de wuh,' with propositions of bargain and corruption—offers to buy their souls for the devil and get their support for pending measures or to advance the selfish schemes of the bribers, what would have happened, think you? Badger would have turned his back upon the scoundrels with fierce denunciation. Graham would have looked more than ever the Senator and have flashed upon the villains eyes of indignation and withering scorn. Bragg would have kicked the dogs from his pure presence. That is the way the North Carolinians would have borne themselves and perhaps their conduct would not be different from the other noble representative men of the South.

But we live in other times, when the public standard is low and the public men do not measure up in character with the many pure, "simple, great ones" of the past. The stories of corruption and bribery and speculation so rife in Washington have not been heard since the damning days of the Credit Mobilier. The very atmosphere of Washington appears to be laden with mephitic exhalations, that come of the moral putrescences of the body politic.

When Col. Robert Treat Paine, Colonel of the North Carolina regiment that went to Mexico, was in the Federal House, some Northern rascal approached him while seated in the House with corrupt proposal. Paine immediately arose and informed the House that this fellow, pointing to the corrupt rascal, was trying to bribe him. The late Capt. Tom Ruffin was asked why Paine did not knock the fellow down. The reply was: "He is peculiar, is a great sticker for law and order. He would not make a scene or violate the proprieties of the House. If the fellow had approached him on the street with the same proposal, Paine would have killed him."

When we read of the reports and suspicions and accusations of men in Congress we are reminded of the wisdom of Rev. Gabe Tucker: "For I hardly need to tell you that we often come across A forty dollar saddle on a twenty dollar horse."
—*Messenger.*

Mrs. Mary Lease, who has been for some time, and is still, seriously ill at Olanthe, Kan., is suffering from some of the ills which follow in the wake of fame. A crank wrote her telling her she was to die May 20 and notwithstanding she is still alive, the incident troubles her much. She believes she will suffer a violent death.—*Ex.*

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