

Watauga Democrat.

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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.

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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.

Signs are plenty that the Republican Senators are ready to give up their useless fight against the tariff bill, and intimations have been given to Senator Harris by their leaders that it he would not carry out his announced intention of compelling long night sessions this week an agreement might be reached upon a date for the taking of a final vote upon the bill. As the easiest way is always the best way Senator Harris will defer for a few days the holding of night sessions, in order to see whether an amicable arrangement can be reached with the Republicans. If so, all right and good; if not, the Democrats are all prepared to endure any amount of personal hardship that may be necessary to force a vote. It is the expectation of the Democratic Senators that the bill will be passed in time for the conference committee to act and get their work endorsed by both House and Senate and the bill signed by President Cleveland before the first of July. Only one Democratic vote is in doubt—that of Senator Hill, and after he fails to get the income tax struck out of the bill it is believed he will fall into line and vote for the bill.

The Senate investigation committee found Buttz guilty of having attempted to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle, but no steps have been taken towards criminally prosecuting him. The committee is now engaged in investigating the charges of crookedness on the part of the sugar trust and Senators in connection with the preparation of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, and, judging from the evidence already taken, those charges are likely to be shown up as outright fakes. For instance, it was charged that the sugar schedule was prepared in the handwriting of Secretary Carlisle, who carried it to a meeting of the Finance committee, and demanded that it be adopted because of obligations the party owed to the sugar trust, and the man who made the charge declined to give his authority. The story was read to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who was chairman of the sub-committee that arranged the amendments to the tariff bill, which included the sugar schedule, and he was asked by Senator Gray, chairman of the investigation committee, what truth there was in it. "None, whatever," he replied emphatically, "I think I have attended every meeting of the tariff sub-committee this session, but no such scene was ever enacted, nor a demand made by Mr. Carlisle for the protection of sugar. With reference to the charge that Secretary Carlisle prepared the sugar schedule, I would say that my recollection is that I prepared the sugar schedule in the bill as first reported; the schedule in the last bill reported

was put up in shape at the Treasury department at my request, in order that the administrative features of the schedule should be in correct form. The suggestion of the rate and all of the essential details of the schedule were from me." There is about the amount of truth in the charges mentioned as in all the rest. The schedule was prepared at Treasury department at Senator Jones's request, and some Republican clerk employed therein probably told it outside; the rest was imagined. The committee may ask the Senate to order the arrest of the correspondents who refused to give their authority for the charges, but that will accomplish nothing, as they would be certain to continue to refuse. The Senate has several times tried, but never successfully, to compel correspondents to tell where they got information from. Every Senator whose name has been connected with these charges has expressed a willingness to appear before the investigating committee without the formality of a summons.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the stories printed in Republican papers about the great cost to the government of the little vacation trip of President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham, on the light house tender Violet, were entirely false. The presence of those gentlemen on the little boat did not cost the government one cent. The Violet made her regular trip, supplying the light houses with oil, etc., and the passengers table was supplied at President Cleveland's personal expense. The Violet was not even delayed, Mr. Cleveland insisting before the start that the fishing and hunting should only be done while the boat was transferring supplies to the light-houses, and that rule was adhered to during the trip.

Representative Bryan, of Nebraska is just as enthusiastic in his advocacy of the building of the Nicaragua canal, as Senator Morgan, of Alabama, but he proposes in a bill now before the Commerce committee of the House, to do it in a different way. His bill calls for an issue of \$70,000,000 in greenbacks, to be used to purchase a controlling interest in the stock of the company and for the building of the canal under the control of a board of eleven directors, eight of them to represent the United States.

The House has laid aside the regular appropriation bills temporarily and will this week try to decide whether the tax on state bank notes shall be repealed or not. Both sides claim a majority.

Wilmington Star: Now answer this Capt. Buck Kitchin: If you had received a five thousand dollar appointment from Cleveland, instead of one you did not think equal to your merits, would you now be found with the enemies of the Democratic party?

The People's Mandate Addressed to Both Parties.

Baltimore Sun.
Senator Teller said the right thing when, in the course of last week's discussion in the Senate, he said that the people of the United States who had voted for tariff revision in 1892, had a right to obtain the legislation which they desired from the United States Senate. It is not the first occasion on which Senator Teller has shown his capacity to rise above the position and the view of the partisan and grasp that of the patriot and the statesman. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is neither a patriot nor a statesman, and has neither the ambition nor the capacity to become one, was shocked at this declaration of his republican colleague, and hastened to enter his protest against such un-republican doctrine. Only the day before, Senator Dubois, of Idaho, had given a like shock to the New England contingent of republican protectionists, by declaring his belief that either the speedy passage of defeat of the tariff bill would be a relief to the country, and be followed by a revival of business to a greater or less degree. If the question were settled now, he said, and Congress were to adjourn, some relief would come, for employment could be given to thousands, and he would rather have the bill passed now than have no action on it at all.

The broad, healthy patriotism of these two Western Republicans found no echo in the breasts of the cold-blooded and narrow-minded champions and defenders of New England protected manufacturers, monopolists and trusts. Senator Frye, of Maine, declared that he was opposed on principle, to any reduction of the duties imposed by the McKinley act, and should feel justified in preventing by any legitimate means in his power, the passage of any bill for that purpose.

Senator Aldrich and all the New England Senators apparently entertained the same view. Notwithstanding that the people in 1890 and again in 1892, unequivocally declared in favor of tariff reform, this little knot of Representatives of favored and protected interests, conceived that they were perfectly justified in conspiring to thwart and defeat the popular will. They would not, of course, have the least chance of success but for the division of counsels among democrats, and the shameless treachery of the so-called democratic conservatives. Of this unexpected advantage, they have availed themselves, without scruple, and striking hands with the democratic traitors, seek to secure the retention of McKinleyism, in spite of the popular verdict against that "culminating atrocity of class legislation."

The position assumed by these New England Senators is an utterly false and unten-

able one, and it is gratifying to note that the robust and sturdy common sense of the great west is beginning to revolt against it. It is gratifying also to see a growing disposition among republican Senators to end the filibustering. The responsibility of framing a proper tariff reform bill, in accordance with the declaration and pledges of the Chicago platform, as ratified and accepted by the people, at the polls in November, 1892, is undoubtedly laid upon the democratic party. Republican Senators have a perfect right to criticize and expose the weakness and shortcomings of the democratic party, and the disloyalty of some of its members to the party doctrine and pledges. They have a right, if they choose, to protest against the justice and wisdom of the popular verdict, and if they can, to induce the people to change that verdict next fall, or two years hence.

Meantime, the popular verdict stands, and it is the duty of republicans as well as democrats to respect and obey the popular will. The treason of a few democrats does not justify the attempt on the part of the republicans, by the aid of those traitors, to defeat the passage of such a tariff bill as the American people, by their votes in 1890 and again, and more explicitly and formally, in 1892, emphatically demanded. The people's mandate was addressed not to one party only, but to both parties. It was addressed to all the people's servants—to Congress in both houses, and as made up of representatives of both parties. It is the duty of Congress to hear and obey. Republicans flatter themselves, if they imagine that the penalty of disobedience to the popular will be visited upon the democratic party only.

The people are able to discriminate and will know who to punish, whether they are democratic traitors and renegades, or republican rebels and obstructionists. The people being of the same mind as in 1892, and more than ever intent upon being obeyed, will no more trust the republican party with the execution of their wishes in reference to tariff reform in 1894 or in 1896 than they were willing to trust them in 1890 or in 1892. The people, conscious of having been cheated and defrauded, will seek to select servants who can be more certainly depended upon to be faithful to their trust. They will not look for republican enemies of tariff reform with whom to replace the democratic betrayers of that reform.

Senator Teller points out the path of sound policy, as well as honesty and true patriotism, when he tells his republican colleague that the people have a right to have the legislation which by their votes in 1892 they have declared that it was their will and wish to have. It is only the selfish and short-sighted,

those who can move for their own private and individual interests or what they choose to regard as the special and local interests of their constituents, that will be guilty of the folly of continued opposition to the interests of the whole country and the expressed will of the nation.

THE LOCAL PAPER'S POWER. Potent Reasons Why It Should be Sustained by the People.

The immense power a local newspaper possesses in attracting trade to the town in which it is published or diverting it to other channels can hardly be estimated. For other, it is a matter that is seldom considered as an important factor in a town's prosperity, for the simple reason that business men do not give it thought. He who will impartially consider the assertion will be convinced of it. The local paper is very naturally biased in favor of the place of its publication, working hard to build it up, and if given a fair living patronage by home business men will guard well their interest, just as the merchant guards the interest of his individual customer. But if a niggardly support is doled out to it, and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities, it cannot in justice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its town as it otherwise would. Try a system of liberality in the matter of advertising expenditure and mark the result.

The position of a country editor is not held in the esteem it should be. Because he cannot suit some particular clan or set in the conduct of his paper they use various and sundry means on the sly to try to pull him down, when at the same time he is doing all in his power to build up the town in which said clan are vitally interested. Base ingratitude. They only think no one else is entitled to consideration unless they accord with their views, and be governed by them. How can a town prosper when such a state of affairs exist? One set trying to pull down another set, while the quiet war is going on the town suffers the loss of trade and the newspaper is retarded in its work for the want of patronage. Wake up to the importance of sustaining your local paper and thereby build up your own interest.

In case a family can afford only one paper, let that be the home paper; for it concerns a family more to know what is being done in its own county than it does to know the news of distant places. The city paper cannot give, and does not pretend to give the local news that the readers must have, but a good country paper well sustained does give a very fair epitome of the world's news.

No other publication can supply the place of a good local paper. If both cannot be retained—if either the city journal or country newspaper must go, let it be the former; for nothing can supply the place of the local paper.—Ex.

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