

Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1894,

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The Wage Earner

is, without doubt, the greatest beneficiary of life insurance. It affords him an absolutely safe means of investing his savings and a guarantee that those depending on his earnings will be amply provided for at his demise. Under the Tontine policy of the

Equitable Life

he is also provided with a safeguard against misfortune besides receiving a much larger amount of insurance for the same amount of premiums paid in. It is better than the savings bank, better than the building association, better than government bonds. Better for the wage earner, or for anyone, than any other method ever originated. For facts and figures, address

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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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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 SHFF.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Secretary Carlisle is probably doing the hardest work of his life, while the President and most of the other members of the Cabinet are seeking the recreation they earned by their hard work during the long session of Congress. It is the administration of the new tariff law that is keeping Secretary Carlisle in Washington and working him so hard. Every hour brings telegrams stating questions that must be submitted to the Secretary before being answered and every mail adds its quota. Few of these complications are important to the general public, although they are important to individuals and must be carefully straightened out as the Secretary's decision will set a precedent which may involve the gain or loss of thousands of dollars to the government. Probably the most important decision that Secretary Carlisle has made was that stopping the payment of the sugar bounty on the day the new law went into effect regardless of when the application for the bounty was made. This decision principally affects the beet sugar makers, who claim that they should be paid the bounty upon all sugar made before the repeal of the bounty law went into effect, and who are making strong efforts to get Secretary Carlisle to change his interpretation of the law, although it also catches this year's crop of maple sugar. Upon this decision will depend whether about \$500,000 remains in the Treasury or is paid out to the sugar people.

Speaking of sugar, there is a belief here that a clause in the new tariff bill opens a way to keep the sugar trust from raising the price of sugar to an outrageous figure. The bill provides for a 40 per cent ad valorem duty upon raw sugar and an additional one-eighth of a cent a pound on all sugar above number 16 Dutch standard in color and upon all sugar that has been discolored—in plain English, upon refined sugar. But in the next paragraph it is provided that the duty upon all sugar after being refined when "tinctured colored or in any way adulterated" shall be 35 per cent ad valorem. Under this last paragraph it is believed that refined sugar can be brought in, as it would be easy to color it in some harmless manner. If this shall turn out to be correct it would compel the sugar trust to keep its prices within bounds for fear of the foreign competition. Of course it will depend largely upon the construction put on the last named paragraph by the customs officials of the Treasury department. The difference was intended to be made solely for the benefit of confectioners who desired to use foreign refined sugar, and the officials may interpret it to mean that only sugar for the

use of confectioners can be imported under it.

The departments are all closed to day, Congress having at the last session made the 1st Monday in September a legal holiday, to be known as Labor Day. The day was celebrated by the organizations which all took part in a big street parade.

Lots of tomfoolery is being sent out of Washington concerning the alleged discord among the democrats who compose the Congressional campaign committee. There is no discord in the committee, which is doing all that it was expected to do in the campaign. Secretary Gardner, who is constantly at the committee headquarters, said when asked what he thought of the outlook: "It all depends upon the tariff bill. Nearly every Congressional district in the United States is interested in some way or another in this tariff bill. A paragraph which will please the people in one district will not please those adjoining districts. What will suit the voters of an eastern state will not be satisfactory on the Pacific coast. So you can see how difficult it is to forecast results until we know more of how the tariff bill is being received by the rank and file of the voters. We do not expect to retain our present large majority in the House, but we do expect to elect a majority of its members."

It has just leaked out that ex-Speaker Reed, before leaving Washington, certified, in accordance with the old rule revived during the last session, the number of days he had been absent without leave and not on account of sickness, had it signed by Speaker Crisp and collected the money due him from the Sergeant-at-Arms. The joke is that Mr. Reed had at every opportunity ridiculed the revival of the old rule, docking members for being absent without leave, and intimated that he would not obey. Whether it was because the Sergeant-at-Arms would not pay him without it that Mr. Reed prepared that certificate or because he thought the plurality of 971, by which he was last elected, too small to be monkeyed with, is not known, but probably both had something to do with it. At any rate he made out the certificate and he will not be allowed to forget it at the next session.

Chairman Wilson leaves for Europe this week. He goes in search of health, and will only remain four or five weeks. If strong enough he will take an active part in the campaign in his district when he returns.

Landmark: Mr. Henry C. Cowles, of Statesville, one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, passed through this morning returning from the Raleigh convention, and appeared much disgruntled at the result. He remarked to a gentleman on the platform that the Democrats would carry the State this fall by 50,000 majority.

A Letter from Judge Connor.

Judge Connor, of Wilson, N. C., under the date of Sept. 3, wrote the following to Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro, concerning his nomination for Associate Justice by the Populists:

MY DEAR SIR: You will remember that some weeks ago I conferred with you in regard to the proper course for me to pursue to avoid what I learned was the purpose of the People's party to place my name on their ticket for Associate Justice. I then stated to you that I had done and should do what I could to prevent it. What has since occurred in connection with the matter was correctly stated in an editorial in the NEWS AND OBSERVER on the 30th ultimo. I should have submitted my proposed acts to you had you been at home and was surprised to learn that you were not aware of my reply to Mr. Butler until the 31st ult. You construed aright my letter to Mr. Butler, and say you think a construction unthought of by myself could be justified and would probably be generally drawn. In that letter I republished and I thought emphasized my first protest. It seems now that neither the Populists or the Republicans so construe it, and by their course force me, after using other means, as you are aware, to use stronger terms than I first thought suitable toward those offering to vote for me for a highly honorable position. My strong attachment to the principles of the Democratic party and belief that its continued control of the administration of the government is essential to the welfare of the State and Nation and my determination that my name shall not be used to jeopardize its success impels me to repeat that I not only will not consent to the use of my name in opposition to its nominees, but to declare positively and without the slightest reservation, that if my wishes shall continue to be disregarded and I should be elected, I would not accept the office, qualify or serve. I am not willing to place this action upon opposition to the principle of a non-partisan judiciary, but upon the true reason that I regard the nominees of my own party as in every way fit and proper persons for the positions, and that I shall give them my loyal and cordial support, and that I regard the success of the party and the enforcement of its principles as essential to the welfare of the State and Nation.

I wish to say, for reasons apparent to all that I regard Judge Burwell in every respect entitled to the support of all good citizens. He is learned in law, of marked purity of life and character and by temperament and training free from partisan bias.

I most sincerely trust that this declaration may relieve me from further embarrassment and the necessity of fur-

ther trespassing upon the kindness of my friends. I wish to thank you for your loyal friendship and wise counsel in this, to me, most disagreeable experience. It is thoroughly consistent with an intimate association of more than twenty years and strengthens the strong but pleasant sense of obligation which I shall ever entertain for you. I am,

Sincerely yours,
H. G. CONNOR.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Democratic People of North Carolina:—

Having never been a candidate before you, I now announce myself with hesitation.

I offer myself for a seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Vance. In doing this, I do not antagonize either of the present Senators, but aspire to an office that neither of them seeks.

The two great questions involved in the Chicago platform were Tariff Reform and Financial Reform. The Tariff bill just passed does not fully meet expectations, and I favor such modifications of it as will deprive every trust and combine of an advantage it allows.

On the tariff, and on most subjects, I stand with our Democratic President and give him a cordial and zealous support. I regret not to be able to agree with him in his financial policy. Financial reform is of the most pressing importance, and I favor immediate action in regard to that matter.

To many the result of the first regular session of our Democratic Congress has been something of a disappointment. Disappointments come to all parties. The Republican party is at present disappointed at the repeal of the McKinley tariff law; at the enactment of an income tax; at the repeal of the law placing our elections under the supervision of Federal Marshals; at the continued supremacy of the Democrats in the Southern States and their full accession to power at Washington, and at the complete failure of Republican plans and purposes.

Our disappointments are but temporary in their nature. They should make us only the more determined to press onward until the principles of the democratic party are fully carried into operation—to the lasting benefit and advantage of the people, and the glory of our country. In this cause I have already spent many years of my life, and I shall esteem it a privilege to continue my work in the new field and high station to which I aspire. I therefore solicit your favor and support, trusting that you may esteem me worthy to represent you in the Senate Chamber, and I beg my friends, wherever they may be, who favor my election, to be active in urging it.

S. A. ASHE.
Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 24, '94.

Pay your subscription.

A Dangerous Flirtation.

Sampson Democrat.

The Populist party is acting like a giddy-headed, unscrupulous man. It has wandered all in a haze of chaperones who are in particular as to the kind of company it keeps. Republicanism staid at it and the wayward thing smiled back. A clandestine friendship sprang up between the two and there have been twills.

tete tete under trusting trees. At the solicitation of wily Republicanism, Populism in her muslin gown has lately strolled into dark-glades and stayed out late at night. At first she loved moonshine best, then starlight came to be enough, but now when thick clouds bedim night's candles the companionship is most agreeable. Wayward Mary affectionately leans her giddy head upon the breast of deceptive Dan, whose arm encircles her slender waist, whose lips touch hers, and whose soft, seductive words into her ear. Dan's arm never tires and Mary is so happy that she is not conscious of the fact that she is being squeezed to death. Dan is only a masher and hedonist, mean to marry. He is having a good time now and nobody blames him. But what the giddy creature in his embrace? She has been caught under circumstances that compromise her character and people are talking of her conduct. There will be a tale of woe directly when Dan lets go. There is going to be breach of promise after awhile, a Breckenridge case politically speaking. See if there isn't.

What Congress Has Done.

The little book entitled, "What Congress Has Done," with its contents of blank pages, created considerable amusement at the time it was published. Mr. Hall, of Minnesota, has turned it to good account by publishing a fine simile of the volume in title and appearance with sixteen pages containing a closely printed report of his speech on the tariff, in which he answers the conundrum "What Congress Has Done," with this summary at the close:

It has made all money equally taxable.

It has restored confidence in our currency and finances.

It has given to all our people the opportunity of living cheaper and better.

It has shadowed the protective trusts of McKinleyism.

It has placed the burden of taxation upon the rich man's surplus as well as upon every man's needs.

It has restored the freedom of elections.

It has placed the transactions of the government and its methods of accounting upon a business basis.

It has greatly reduced the expenditures of the government.

For one solid year it has maintained an unrelenting fight against the trusts and monopolies which protection had created.

"It has fought the good fight, it has finished the course, it has kept the faith."