

# Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XX

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY APRIL 22, 1909.

NO. 48.

J. P. COUNTELL, J. H. HARDEN  
**COUNTELL & HARDEN,**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,  
Limestone, Tennessee.

Write us what you want in the way of farming lands in this fertile country and we will do our best to please you. 9-10.

**SMALL FARM FOR SALE.**  
One and one half miles west of Boone N. C. good location convenient to first class school. For terms and particulars, address G. R. LONG, Williamsburg, Butte, Mont.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**NAT T. DULANEY, M. D.,**

**-SPECIALIST-**

Fourth St. Bristol Tenn.-Va.

Eye and Throat Diseases.  
Refraction for Glasses.

**L. D. LOWE,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

BANNER ELK, N. C.

Will practice in the courts

Watauga, Mitchell and adjoining

counties. 7-6-07

**EDMUND JONES**

**-LAWYER-**

**-LENOIR, N. C.-**

Will Practice Regularly in

the Courts of Watauga,

6-1-08.

**F. A. LINNEY,**

**-ATTORNEY AT LAW,-**

BOONE, N. C.

Will practice in the courts of

the 13th Judicial District in all

matters of a civil nature.

6-11-1908.

**J. C. FLETCHER,**

**Attorney At Law,**

**-BOONE, N. C.-**

Careful attention given to

collections.

**W. R. FOVILL**

**-ATTORNEY AT LAW,-**

**-BOONE, N. C.-**

Special attention given

to all business entrusted to

his care. 7-9-08

**A. A. Holsclaw,**

**-ATTORNEY AT LAW-**

Mountain City, Tennessee.

Will practice in all the courts

of Tennessee, State and Federal.

Special attention given to col-

lections and all other matters

of a legal nature.

Office northeast of court house,

Oct. 11, 1907, 1y.

**E. S. GOFFEY,**

**-ATTORNEY AT LAW,-**

**-BOONE, N. C.-**

Prompt attention given to

all matters of a legal nature.

Abstracting titles and

collection of claims a special

ty. 1-1-09.

**R. Ross Donnelly,**

**UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER**

SHOUN'S, - - - Tennessee,

Has Varnished and Glass White

Coffins; Black Broad loth and

White Plush Caskets; Black and

**A Pay Sermon on Hell.**

S. H. V., in Charlotte Observer.

There is no sadder and more

indisputable truth than the sin

carries its own punishment; that

a man is his own judge; that he

must inevitably pay as he goes;

that as he sows so shall he reap.

Needs no preacher to prove to

us this proposition. It is written

large in every human experience.

It is not a law of the church; it is

the unalterable decree of Nature

and Nature's God. To say nothing

of the hell hereafter, of which

we know so little and talk so

much and so understandingly, the

man who fails to maintain his

moral perpendicular and sinks

his soul to planes of uncleanness

carries an unending perdition in

his own heart. His burnings are

unquenchable and eat their lurid

way into every fiber of his being.

Its marks are left ineradicably

upon his countenance the scars

deep upon his soul. The self-con-

demnation, the loathing of heart,

the quailing of spirit, the sick-

ening of mind, the losing of the

power to make a worthy fight,

the feeling of being overcome, the

sense of utter defeat—is this not

hell? The power that we call the

Devil for want of a better name,

begins to get in its work long be-

fore the king called Death sets

in. And death does not begin

with the grave always. There is

a death in life when the finer

powers and forces are subverted

to ignoble uses and no longer as-

sert themselves. Moral decay is

death. The process is only con-

tinued after the dissolution of

the physical being and the kind

of hell a soul makes for itself; there

is enlarged and made more ut-

terly hopeless beyond the charnal

house of the body. "A hell

that burns forever?" Yes it burns

and tortures and consumes and

destroys without even making

destruction complete. And the

flames are something lighted in

this world; to what extent they

may go is another, only the All-

knowing may know.

"Go to hell when I die?" a fine

young fellow once said to me.

Why man, I've been in secret hell,

with raging fires of hot despair

for ten years or more. The best

part of me is already dead. I

fear that there is no resurrection

for the good and pure in me. I

may suffer more in some future

state, I ought to and doubtless

will, but my mind cannot con-

ceive of a more torturing punish-

ment than that which already

has me in its grasp.

And as I saw the lines of weak-

ness about his once superb face,

the scars which his own cruelty

to himself had left upon him; the

indecision and the fear and the

doubt that had taken the place

of the early straight gleam in his

**Sully Has Great Plans.**

When the farmers of the South

and the business men of the

South, say the word funds will be

immediately available in suffi-

cient volume to place the great

industry of cotton production

forever on a stable foundation,

free from the chance fluctuations

of the market, relieved of the at-

tack of manipulators, and leav-

ing the gigantic crop monopoly

of this section to respond, unem-

barrassed and unrestricted, to

the legitimate laws of supply and

demand. The result should mean

to the South an annual cash sav-

ing ranging from \$150,000,000

to \$250,000,000.

In these terms Daniel J. Sully

who drove cotton to its highest

market price since the Civil War,

outlined the purpose of his visit

to the South.

Concluding, Mr. Sully said his

plan contemplates "the creation

of an impregnable business sys-

tem, which shall do away with

the annual necessity of the farm-

ers sacrificing debt, congesting

the market, hammering down

prices, upsetting the reign of sup-

ply and demand and losing to

this section the tremendous sums

that are its due return for the

one crop indispensable to the

needs of civilization.

"I do not ask one penny from

the Southern people; I do not

ask the pledging of one bale of

cotton until I have given ample

good faith of sufficient financial

backing, from sources that are

unquestionable to carry every

detail of the plan into effect, and

to safeguard the interest of ev-

ery farmer in the South.

"A minimum sum of \$10,000,-

000 subscribed by the most con-

servative financiers of the United

States as available to be invest-

ed in such ironclad securities as

shall insure the responsibility of

the plan's promoter, to redeem

their promises and obligations to

the last details.

"The people of the South will

be given the first opportunity to

invest in this project, if upon rigid

examination, it commends it-

self to their judgment.

"The backbone of the plan is a

chain of bonded warehouses

throughout the South, sufficient

in number and capacity to house

one third, as has been demon-

strated, will be the balance of

power which will render market

congestion impossible, and in-

sure the disposal of the crop in

strict conformity with the laws

of supply and demand."

In borrowing money on his

warehouse certificates, Mr. Sully

said, the farmer does not surren-

der the equity in his cotton.

"It is his to sell whenever he

pleases, or to hold as long as he

**Temperance Tide Still Flows.**

Danville Register.

The prohibition tide continues

to spread over the country. In ad-

dition to states like Maine, Ten-

nessee, Georgia, North Carolina,

and others that are "dry" by

statutory enactment, and in ma-

ny others liquor is sold in only

a few counties or cities, and the

number of license cities and coun-

ties are steadily decreasing.

Whether one welcomes this result

or not it is useless to deny or

suppress the facts. For years a

great growth of temperance sen-

timent has been worked through-

out many portions of the United

State and the reaction, if there

is to be any and, has not yet be-

gun.

In the state of Michigan a few

days ago twenty of the twenty-

seven counties voting banished

the sale of liquor, the local op-

tion plan being operative there.

The announcement is made now

that Missouri is soon to be the

scene of a strenuous fight be-

tween the pro-liquor and anti-

liquor elements, but whether by

statute or under the local option

plan is not made clear. Recently

a number of Illinois counties vot-

ed on the same issue and the

great majority joined in the anti-

liquor column. In Arkansas li-

quor is sold in but few counties

in the entire state, and the same

is true of the Southern states

and of various trans-Mississippi

commonwealths.

When one harks back twenty

years to the time when the prop-

osition to prohibit the sale of

liquor in communities by local

option was first agitated and

contrasts conditions and the agi-

tation, excitement and furor

such contests caused them, with

conditions now, one must admit,

whatever his point of view, that

the sentiment against intemper-

ance has grown by leaps and

bounds and that it is still mak-

ing tremendous strides. The

people have a right to rule in

this as in all other matters, and

most people have realized the fol-

ly of resisting the public will

when sustained by a strong pub-

lic sentiment and have accepted

the situation philanthropically in

some of the larger cities where

the patronage is sufficient to

make it safe from the standpoint

of finance and policy, the press

has taken sides on this burning

issue, and has fought the battle

for or against the licensed sale of

liquor with vigor and sometimes

with bitterness. There is good

reason to believe, however, that

with the present intelligent elec-

torate the people do their own

thinking and are but little in-

fluenced by the press in their

views on this subject. The growth

**The Anniversary of Appomattox.**

Memphis News-Sclimater.

Forty-four years ago today,

the Army of Lee, a handful of he-

roes, beaten back by an enemy

which had every advantage of

numbers and resources, capitula-

ted at Appomattox,