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Watauga Democrat.

VOL. [illegible] BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12, 1888. 24

WATAUGA DEMOCRAT.

A Democratic family newspaper devoted to the interests of its County, State and Nation. Published every Wednesday at Boone, Watauga County, N. C.

J. F. SPAINHOUR, Editor.
JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

1 copy 1 year	$1
" 6 months	50c.
" 3 months	25c.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 inch 1 week	75c
1 " 1 month	$1.75
1 " 3 "	$3
1 " 6 "	$5
1 " 1 year	$7
1 column 1 week	$9
1 " 1 month	$18.50
1 " 3 "	$25
1 " 6 "	$37.50
1 " 1 year	$50

For intermediate rates correspond with the Editor.

Local notices 5 cents a line.

Subscription invariably in Advance and advertisements payable on demand.

A House Built of Paper.

There is a paper house in Atlanta. No wood, brick, iron or other material is used about the building. At 108 Decatur street a neat little store, painted sky blue, has attracted considerable attention recently. The gaudy color is not the cause of the little building being the object of so much attention, but the material of which it is made makes it a novelty. It is made entirely of paper. The house was built by a Frenchman named [illegible] of course, in a Frenchman's way,) who is agent for the paper of which it is constructed. The rafters, the weather boarding [illegible] and the flooring are all made of compressed paper boards, impervious to water and as durable as wood. The house cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building, because the surface of the paper is smooth and hard. The building is used as a store of Neal Kelly, who says he finds it warm in cool weather and comfortable when the weather is warm.—*Atlanta Journal.*

SAVING.

A man is very apt to deceive himself into an idea that he cant save, and that it is of no use attempting it. He persuades himself that his income is little enough for present necessities and puts off the hope of accumulation, if he forms it at all, to that happy period when he shall be in somewhat better circumstances. His circumstances do not improve perhaps, but he grows; but his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on, and on, resolving and re-resolving until he is at last surprised by some sudden calam ity which deprives him even of his ordinary earnings, or by death, which coolly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, was re-elected Wednesday without opposition. He is true to democracy and to his section. He is a speaker of true sense of the word. It might be objected that he talks too much in the Senate but he always talks well and such villiant defenders of the South as he are not too numerous to be viewed hypercritically. We note his re-election with great pleasure. It was assured almost from the first. *News Obs.*

The President's Message.

A Comprehensive, Able and Pointed Document.

The Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident.

With the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our Constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintainance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity. When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady, and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful, and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or strictly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people, who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them. A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his brother's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily—acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight; but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government and are largely built upon undue exactions of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the terribly poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

Still, congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change incapable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government, under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purposes, and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under the pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government instead of being the embodiment of equality is but an instrumentality though which special individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the disregard of all but personal interests; in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one jot of the selfish advantages enjoyed, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

PERILS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arrouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentation and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to ac-

(Cont'd. on 4th. page.)

T. J. Coffey & Bro.

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Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes
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GROCERIES,

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The most extensive line of

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T. J. Coffey & Bro.

June 7, 1888. 1y

Dr. W. B. Councill, of Boone, N. C., and Dr. J. B. Phillips, of Sugar Grove, N. C., are associated practicing Physicians and surgeons. Diseases of Females we make a specialty. Our patients can call on either of us at our respective offices, or persons wishing to consult us and get treatment will receive prompt attention from either, as may be most convenient to patients.

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Oct. 1st, 1888. tf.