

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XI.

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

NO. 10.

He Couldn't Help It.

Julie Carr just couldn't help it! It is in him, and must show itself. The University needs some more money, and of course, his hand quickly responded to the impulses of his heart and his love for his Alma Mater. If there be those who would condemn him and others of our fellow citizens for this generosity to such institutions, there will be those to come after who will bless the memory of such men—men whose love of their fellow men and of their State moved them to make such investments in the boys and girls—the future citizenship of the old State. And, above all, God will bless them—there are no demagogues in heaven.—Morning Post.

It is said that in Havana 6,000 houses have been receiving city water without paying for it.

IS THIS YOUR STORY?

"Every morning I have a bad taste in my mouth; my tongue is coated; my head aches and I often feel dizzy. I have no appetite for breakfast and what food I eat distresses me. I have a heavy feeling in my stomach. I am getting so weak that sometimes I tremble and my nerves are all unstrung. I am getting pale and thin. I am as tired in the morning as at night."
What does your doctor say?
"You are suffering from impure blood."
What is his remedy?

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Mr. McKinley's backdown from his army bill bluff will go down in Congressional history as the most complete ever made by a President. The democratic victory is complete. The new Army bill is practically just what was offered to the administration by Senator Cockrell, on behalf of those Senators who opposed a large standing army—it provides for continuing the present status of the regular army of 62,000 men for two years from next July, and enlisting 35,000 volunteers for the same period. The administration Senators fairly fell over each other in their anxiety to accept Senator Cockrell's offer. The next Congress, which will be republican in both branches, will probably inflict a large standing army on the country, but that will not deprive the Senators who killed the bill, to do so at this time, of deserved credit.

Our Philippine policy is bearing fruit quickly. In addition to having an expensive war with the Filipinos on our hands, Dewey's dispatch to hurry the battleship Oregon indicates the belief on his part that there is danger with more powerful opponents. Just how great this danger is can only be guessed, because officials are concealing what information they have and pretending that the dispatch from Dewey, which was made public by mistake, had no meaning. Little information can be gained from private dispatches from Manila as they are all strictly censored, but it is known that conditions are critical, and that European consuls there are making some stiff claims on account of the recent partial burning of the town.

Mr. McKinley has been catching it again from members of his own party in Congress. Senator Sewell, who voted for ratification of the treaty and for everything else that has been asked for by the administration, was so stirred up by the progress of the war with the Filipinos, that he let out the fact that he had been supporting the McKinley policy against his own judgment. He said emphatically: "I never was in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines," and added that he had begged Mr. McKinley to order Dewey away from Manila, after he won his victory. Mr. Sewell thinks the Filipinos will have to be practically exterminated before we can control the Philippines. He also thinks that we shall soon be at war with Cuba, because of the administration policy.

Representative Johnson, of Indiana, a republican, made a long speech, nearly every sentence of which contained an attack upon Mr. McKinley. He said of those who attacked Alger and praised Mr. McKinley that they have "lacked the courage to lay their ax to the root of the

evil and censure the gentlemen who, to reward him for his political services and disbursements in the campaign of '96, appointed him (Alger) to his present position, and had maintained him there ever since, notwithstanding his incompetency and against the righteous complaints that have been made against him." He said that Mr. McKinley's recent Boston address "was nothing more nor less than a carefully devised misstatement of the issue," and of our Philippine policy: "I insist that the whole policy is not simply an error, but that it is a crime, and that the Chief Executive of this nation is the one who has precipitated upon us the embarrassments and difficulties by which we are now confronted." Speaking of the claim that Mr. McKinley acted upon the advice of Dewey, in demanding the Philippines, Mr. Johnson said: "The Chief Executive cannot screen himself behind the gold lure of the hero of Manila." He expressed the opinion that the real reason for Mr. McKinley's policy was his concessions to the selfish capitalists of the country, his surrender to their demands. These are the gentlemen who furnished the money for his nomination and election, and who, I doubt not, have pledged him a re-nomination and re-election. These are the gentlemen who are already grasping after special privileges in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Porto Rico. It was, I imagine, for their especial benefit that the President created his Advisory Board to the War Department."

It is an open secret in Washington that Mr. McKinley would be glad to receive Alger's resignation. The story circulated last week that Alger was about to resign originated in administration circles, and was doubtless intended as a hint to Alger. It brought out the defiant statement from Alger that he did not intend to resign, of his own accord. He is said to believe that Mr. McKinley is afraid to ask for his resignation, although he knows that he is constantly being advised by prominent republicans to do so.

When the Morgan Nicaragua Canal bill passed the Senate, there was seven votes cast against it; when the River and Harbor bill, containing an amendment providing for the building of the Nicaragua Canal passed the Senate, only three votes were cast against it—Senators Pettigrew, Teller and Rawlins, neither of whom are opposed to the Canal under what they consider proper conditions.

Mr. McKinley has nominated Ex-Secretary Day to a United States Circuit Court judgeship

The Charlotte News says that Charlotte is to have a new opera house. It will be owned by a stock company.

A CONTRAST.

Charlotte Observer.

It is quite a pleasure to contrast the closing days of the present Legislature with those of the last one—indeed, for that matter—to contrast the entire session of the present body with that of the Fusionists. It is in the last days of a Legislature, however, that its character is made the more easily understood. If it has applied itself strictly to business, has legislated for the best interests of the State, and has passed no vicious or oppressive laws, it will be running along smoothly with a good conscience, like the present body is doing, rounding up its work systematically and in order, the members knowing that when their time is up they can go home in no fear of a frowning constituency. The present Legislature has been confronted with some perplexing problems and still has a few on hand, but they have handled them in a business-like way, and there has been an entire absence of the scenes of rowdiness that characterized the Fusion Legislature. There has been none of the crimination and recrimination that marked the sessions of the Fusion body almost daily; there have been no scandals to air, but plenty of Fusion evils to correct, out of which scandals had grown and overspread the State. Much of the work of the Legislature has, of necessity, been in the order of repealing and amending bad laws—correcting the abuses which had been piled upon the State by the Fusionists during their brief reign, and this work has been well done.

The next few days of the Legislature will be crowded with important events. Not much time remains, and a good deal of work is yet to be transacted, but so thoroughly is the system of transacting business perfected and maintained by the present Legislature that a greater portion of the measures, if not all of them, will be attended to before adjournment. There is a great difference between an orderly and intelligent body of men, legislating for the interests of their State, and a mob of place-hunters who became more frantic as each day would go by leaving them unprovided for. More plainly speaking, there is a great difference between a Democratic Legislature and a Fusion mob.

I have been afflicted with rheumatism for 14 years and nothing seemed to give any relief. I was able to bear around all the time, but constantly suffering. I had tried everything I could hear of, and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time was cured. I am happy to say it has not yet returned.—JOHN EDGAR, Germantown, Calif. Sold by M. B. Blackburn.

Mr. J. F. Carter, of Salisbury, committed suicide in Charlotte on 25th ult., by taking laudanum.

In God's Good Time.

Rocky Mount Motor.

The times are hard, the skies are dark, but if we help one another and trust one another and recognize the kinship of humanity, the burden will become lighter, and all will pull through the deep mire of financial stringency and embarrassment, and reach in safety the high, smooth, solid roadway of ease, comfort and prosperity. And another thought: From darkest clouds refreshing rain doth come, and from every ill some precious good is born. We would never see the bright and glittering dew drops had not the sky wept over the shadows of the night, and left her tears to glisten like diamonds on the petals of the flowers. We love to feast our enraptured vision upon those iridescent glories which arch themselves across the sky upon the darkened bosom of the receding clouds and yet had there been no black and angry storm muttering out its wrath, and its fury, those beauties would not have been seen, for the rainbow is only born in the wedlock of blackened clouds and sunbeams, and is nursed alone upon the bosom of wrestling light and shadow. It takes a dark and somber background to reveal the exquisite pencillings of the painter in all of their finest tints, it takes the shadows to bring out in full orbed splendor all of the gorgeous colorings of his opulent eye pots. Yes, shadow and darkness reveal to your visions the richest and brightest glories that are seen on earth. It takes the night to show us the stars which twinkle like lamps through the streets of heaven, and but for the shadows we would never know how beautifully they sparkled there. And these hard times we are now having will bring us a blessing, for as only the sick know the blessedness of health and yearn for the comforts not purchased by wealth, so this deprivation and depression and hard times will only serve to sweeten and make more enjoyable and delicious the ease and comfort and relief which will be sure to come in God's good time.

The '57 Storm Beats the Last One.

Richmond Dispatch.

Mr. Spencer T. Hancock, of Manchester, is among the older citizens who think the snow-storm through which we have just passed compares with that of forty-two years ago. In a letter to the dispatch, he says: "This is a pretty good snow. No comparison to the snow of 1857, or Cox's snow, as it was generally called. The snow of 1857 was not as long falling as the present one, but it fell in much larger flakes. I should say that Cox's snow would average a foot and a half deeper than this, and it drifted a great deal more. Four or five days after the snow of 1857 I came to Richmond, twenty miles, in a sleigh drawn by four horses. Five friends were with me. We were four days making the trip. Cox's snow did not all disappear until in April, though it fell a month earlier than this one. In my trip of twenty miles to Richmond I could form a pretty good idea of the depth of the snow of 1857, and I know this snow for depth does not compare with it. I was 34 years old when the snow of 1857 fell, and have a pretty good recollection of it. The five friends who made the trip to Richmond with me would, I believe, if living, agree with me in my comparison of the snows, but they, though younger than myself, have all many years ago passed over the river where there are no snow-storms.

Dr. Iliff Speaks on Mormonism.

Atlanta Constitution.

Dr. T. C. Iliff, of Salt Lake City, one of the committee of three appointed by the Evangelical churches of Utah to file with Congress a protest against the seating of Congress an elect Brigham Roberts, arrived in Atlanta yesterday. Last night he delivered at Trinity Methodist church to a splendid audience, a lecture upon Mormonism, and the remarkable activity that church is now displaying in the missionary field. His talk was an able and effective arraignment of polygamy.

The Mormons have 1,500 emissaries at work throughout the country at the present time, says Dr. Iliff. And it is in the south particularly, that they are moving energetically to secure converts. New England, however, and the middle states, are not being neglected.

In the spring, he says, they propose to double this force, and begin a house to house canvass. So unless the Christian churches take active steps to combat their propaganda, the entire country will soon be overrun. And it is with the view of starting such an anti-crusade, that he has visited Atlanta, and other cities.

These emissaries, Dr. Iliff declared last night, lead many good men and women astray by veiling the true facts of their doctrine, and presenting it in a really attractive light. Having, however, lived among them for twenty-eight years, he is thoroughly familiar with all the tenets and traditions of the sect. He says they are simply horrible, and it is his purpose to expose them as they are.

Polygamy, he said, is being rapidly restored in Utah. And this assertion he supports with a statement, that 2,000 cases of it have recently been authentically established and the county records of the state show that 1,000 children have recently been born of plural wives.

The Success of One Canning Factory.

Hickory Mercury.

Several years ago Mr. A. G. Corpening, of Cora, Caldwell county, commenced canning tomatoes, berries, etc., on a limited scale. He put up a high grade of goods, which he sold to merchants in small lots in this section. Every order brought larger orders; the demand steadily increased, and to-day he has a large, flourishing industry, and is unable to supply the demand for his popular brands of canned fruits and vegetables. His factory has a capacity of 2,000 cans per day, and he cans tomatoes, tomato soups, corn, beans, berries, and peaches. Mr. Corpening buys large quantities of these products from the neighboring farmers, paying good prices for them. One of the farmers who lives near the cannery told us recently that he could make more money growing tomatoes at 20 cents per bushel than tobacco, corn or any similar crop. He said he received the last season \$30 per acre for his tomato crop, which cost him \$5 for labor and 100 pounds of guano, and that it was less trouble to raise tomatoes than corn.

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