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Various Suggestions About Monkeys.

There is a good deal of discussion just now over the story that in Mississippi ironkeys are used as cotton pickers. It is asserted that there is talk of introducing them as factory hands at Statesville, but this is regarded as unsafe, for fear the monkeys might be always getting their tails mixed up in the machinery. The Lynchburg Advance in turn says some one opposes the ironkey as a cotton field hand because of the fear that at the time the simians become expert the Yankees will get them free and give them the franchise. An Asheville man is investigating the plan of equipping a farm for raising tailless monkeys, and asking some future Legislature to declare they shall never vote unless their poll tax is paid and each is able to read 500 words of Greek a minute.—"Tattler," in Asheville Citizen.

Are You Ever Depressed?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness?

Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits? How? By removing the cause. By taking

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It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

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A Letter from Havana, Cuba.

Thinking a few lines from Cuba might be of interest to some of your readers, I will write a short letter. Our Regiment has been here two months and we have enjoyed our trip splendidly so far. We have not had to drill very much since we have been here and can get a pass and visit the towns and country almost any time we wish to. It is very interesting to us to look around and see the strange ways and customs of this strange people. I like Cuba far better than I expected I would. Will give you a short sketch of our march through the country.

Our brigade, which consists of the 9th and 4th Ill., and 2nd S. C. Regiments, started out on Feb. 19th to take a march through the country south of our camp. The brigade was formed early in the morning and by 9:30 a. m., were on the road, with the 9th Ill. in front. The wagon train, which consisted of about 70 wagons, loaded with rations, feed, wood, cooking vessels, etc., brought up the rear. We started out in the direction of Havana, the 9th and 4th going through the city, with the wagon train; our regiment with Gen. Douglass, who is our Brigade Commander, leading, turned to the right and went through a very rough, hilly country until about 2 o'clock, when we came to the road which leads from Havana to the city of Guines—which is the second city in size in the Province of Havana—and is 36 miles from Havana. Almost every hill we passed, until we came to the road, had a blockhouse on top, with rifle pits, ditches and a barbed wire fence around it. We stopped near one of these and ate our dinner, while a bridge was being constructed across a small stream, the banks of which were too steep and high for us to cross conveniently, and in a short time the hill was covered with the boys who were anxious to see the old fort and get some kind of a relic to carry back home with them. After the bridge was completed, which did not take more than half an hour, we resumed our march, coming to the road just in time to get ahead of the wagon train. We marched on until near 5 o'clock when we halted and took up camp near a large, beautiful spring. The wagons having come up, our supper, which consisted of hard-tack, coffee, bacon and potatoes, was soon ready and we ate very heartily and enjoyed it as none but a tired and hungry man can. A great many of the boys had "fallen out" during the day and it was late in the night before all of them caught up with us. We had carried our blanket, shelter tent, knapsack, canteen full of water, our rifle and 25 cartridges and the sun shone very hot and no doubt a great many of your readers, especially those who wore the Gray 30 odd years ago, can imagine how we felt. After enjoying a good night's

repose, with the soft earth for a bed, we were up and ready to travel again by 7 o'clock. We put most of our luggage on the wagons the second day and fared much better. Our regiment went in front the second day and we passed through a country with some very beautiful scenery. The steep, rugged hills which we saw reminded me very much of the hills around Blowing Rock. We passed through several small towns of which San Jase was the largest. Our band played as we passed through town and the natives followed the music in great crowds for some distance. They seemed very glad to see the "Americans," as they called us. After having marched about 16 miles we again pitched our tents for the night. Our camp was on top of a hill overlooking the city of Guines, and the whole country between us and the Caribbean Sea was spread out in one grand panorama before our eyes. It was a grand sight to stand upon that hill and look away to the south and behold the majestic blue sea in the distance and the beautiful level country, clad in the picturesque verdure of green foliage. It was a scene never to be forgotten. Early next morning the boys began looking around to see what they could find that would interest them and very soon some one returned saying they had discovered a very large cave in the mountain not far from camp and great crowds of the boys obtained candles and started in the direction of the cave. We were not long in finding an entrance and were soon inside creeping around as best we could, for our candles did not light up the cave very brilliantly. We traveled for some distance under the mountain, and finding another entrance we came out having satisfied our curiosity with respect to that immense cavern. We left this camp at 2 o'clock p. m. and passed through the city of Guines and one mile beyond it we pitched our tents on the banks of a beautiful stream of clear, sparkling water. We were now in twelve miles of the Sea and a few companies were intending to go on the beach next day but we were informed they had yellow fever over there and we declined the idea of going. We stayed at this place two days when we broke camp and started for home, going back the same route we had come down. We arrived at camp on Monday the 27th having been gone nine days. The road which leads to Guines is certainly the finest road I ever saw anywhere. It is nearly level all the way and on either side there is a row of beautiful shade trees. Some places have been cut through solid rock for a great distance and from 10 to 50 feet in depth and at other places it has been necessary to make fills of as great a distance and over places almost as deep. I think most all of us enjoyed our trip splendidly after the first day.

The main topic which is now discussed around camp is "muster out." We think we will be taken back to the States very soon now and we are looking forward with pleasure to that time.

W. S. MILLER.
Havana, Cuba, 3.-7.-'99.

In Loving Remembrance of Louis F. Adams.

Safe in the arms of Jesus, is the little infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, of Hattie, N. C. The little sufferer breathed his last on the morning of Jan. 21st, 1899, after suffering intensely for over two weeks. Louis was born Feb. 13th 1897, and lived 1 year 11 months and 8 days, and was the idol of six hearts besides father and mother, there being four brothers and two little sisters. Oh! how sad it is to see these young lives shadowed by the cloud of grief, that shuts out the brightest ray of sunshine, which overspread their happy hearts. They worshiped him, and in every instance his wants were satisfied. The best was never too good for little Louis. He was a bright eyed laughing babe, just beginning the prattle in the home. I sincerely extend my warmest sympathy to the dear mother, and bereaved family. I lost a darling boy three years ago, near the same age. Those alone who have had the tie of nature severed, can realize the separation. But like a bud torn from a blossomed bower, they are gone and spread their fragrance in our path no more. Yes, gone to join the innumerable throng of like loved infants in the better world.

What a pleasure to know they are around the throne of Jesus, mingling and warbling their sweet childish songs with all the pure, spotless, and redeemed souls of earth. No doubt there is not a mother in the wide, wide world, who has lost an infant, but at times hovers round them visionary scenes of the one gone on before and for hours their souls have fled to heaven, and embraced the precious gem of their hearts.

Then let us comfort ourselves with that blessed assurance of a heavenly reunion, and regret not, dear parents, that the little treasure has gone before you, for death is but entrance into life. The narrow gate which shuts us from the dark world, ushers us into another of everlasting life and happiness. Weep not that our dear children precede us to the home above, but rather let us pray for the Divine presence that will enable us to live in humble submission to Him alone who can admit us to the freedom of paradise and everlasting bliss, where there are no tears of sorrow and disappointment, but, instead, the divine smiles of heavenly love.

MRS. J. R. PHILLIPS.
Written by request.

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PUBLIC ROAD LAW FOR WATAUGA COUNTY.

An act to repeal chapter 207 of the Public Laws of 1895, and chapter 175 of the Public Laws of '97, and to provide for the working and improvement of the Public Roads in Watauga, Ashe and Alleghany counties.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That all roads that have been laid off or appointed by virtue of any act of the Assembly or any order of the Court, or Board of County Commissioners, are hereby declared to be public roads, and the Board of County Commissioners as hereinafter in this chapter set forth shall have full power and authority within their respective counties to order the laying out of public roads where necessary to appoint, where bridges shall be made: to discontinue such roads as shall be found useless: and to alter roads so as to make them more useful.

Sec. 2. That the Justice of the Peace of the various townships shall meet at some convenient place in their township on the first Monday in April, 1899, and each succeeding year thereafter, and elect three of their number as road Supervisors who shall be styled the Board of Road Supervisors for their respective townships whose term of office be one year.

Sec. 3. That said Board of Supervisors so elected shall on the first Monday in April, 1899, and each succeeding year thereafter elect one of their members Chairman, and one of their number Clerk, and thus organized shall have the supervision and control of the public roads in their respective townships. And it shall be the duty of the Clerk to keep a record of all proceedings of the Board with respect to public roads of their several townships, and said clerk shall have charge of all books and papers of the Board, and issue all orders made by said Board.

Sec. 4. That said Board of Supervisors shall be required to hold three regular meetings in each year, to wit: on the first Monday in April, August and December for the purpose of looking after the roads of their respective townships. And said Board shall have such other meetings as they may deem necessary, and it shall be their duty to make a personal examination and inspection of the road of their respective townships once a year, such examination to be made within ten days next before their meeting in August, PROVIDED, that the Supervisors shall receive no compensation for their services in this respect.

Sec. 5. The said Board of Supervisors shall, annually, at their meeting in April, divide the roads of their townships into sections, and appoint overseers for such sections at said meetings. They shall at the same time allot the hands to said overseers, and shall also designate the boundaries of their points to which each resident shall be liable to work on said section, and shall within five days after such meeting certify to each overseer a written notice of his appointment, with a list of hands assigned to his section, PROVIDED, that the Board of Supervisors may at any time alter the sections or allotment, but shall give notice thereof to the overseer, such overseer shall serve and be liable as such for neglect of duty until he shall be relieved by the Board which shall be

done only upon his showing that his road is in good condition as prescribed by law. The overseer may resign after twelve months. Provided his road shall be in good repair, and the Board of Supervisors shall so find any overseer so resigning and whose resignation has been accepted, by the Board, shall not, without his consent, be again appointed overseer until after the expiration of two years from the date of his resignation. When a public road shall be a dividing line between townships, the Board of Supervisors of the respective townships shall assume equal responsibility in keeping up such road and to this end may divide the same.

Sec. 6. All able bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen years and forty five years shall be required under the provisions of this chapter, to work on public roads, except the members of the Board of Supervisors of public roads, but no person shall be compelled to work more than eight days in any year, except in case of damage resulting from a storm.

Sec. 7. No person between the ages prescribed shall be exempted from working upon the public roads, except such as (s) shall be exempted by the General Assembly, or by the Board of Supervisors of the townships, on account of personal infirmity, of which the said Board shall be the sole Judge.

(Continued on 3rd page.)

Calling a Man a Liar.
New York World.

The Texas Legislature is considering a bill which is of interest to liars there and everywhere else.

If this becomes a law, proof that a man has been called a liar will become a full defense in assault and battery.

That is to say, the man with the battered nose, blackened eye and hiatused front teeth will learn in a court of justice that it "serves him right."

The laws governing liars in other States vary. In Kentucky it is a misdemeanor punishable by a \$20 fine to call any man a liar, and a police justice of Louisville has declared from his bench that a lie in Kentucky means a blow. This memorable declaration was given in discharging honorably a man who had knocked down another fellow for calling him a liar and had been brought to court to answer.

In Virginia, by the law of 1895-'96, a man who calls another man a liar is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction may be fined not more than \$25.

In Georgia it is slander, punishable by \$1,000 fine or a year in the penitentiary, or both, to call a man a liar unless you can prove that he is one, in which case you get clear. The Georgia courts hold that a lie constitutes the first blow and justifies a violent response.

In Arkansas passing the lie is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine.

In Mississippi insulting words are civilly actionable. In South Carolina and West Virginia the same.

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