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Take Time.

It is useless to fume or fret or to do as the angry house-keeper who has got hold of the wrong key, and pushes, shakes and rattles it about the lock until both are broken and the door is still unopened. The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures. Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence. Since we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get. It is not riches, it is not poverty, it is human nature that is the trouble. The world is like a looking-glass. Laugh at it and it and it laughs back; frown and it frowns back. Angry thoughts cauter the mind and dispose it to the worst temper in the world—that of mixed malice and revenge. It is while in this temper that most men become criminals.—Ex.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning? Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

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If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

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EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT.

Some Timely Questions Asked and Answered.

Question. If the amendment is adopted, will the negro be allowed to vote?

Answer. Only such negroes will be allowed to vote as can read and write, or such as are descended from those negroes who could vote prior to the Constitution of 1835, or who have come from states where negroes could vote before 1867.

2 Q. Will the amendment disfranchise the uneducated whites?

A. Certainly not. Under it, any white man who could vote at any time before 1867 or whose ancestors (that is, his father grand-father, great grand-father, etc.) could vote at any time before 1867 can register—whether he can read and write or not—any time before 1908, and will all ways thereafter be entitled to vote. This lets in every white man and Croatan, however lacking in education, who has not been convicted of an infamous crime.

3 Q. Why this difference between the white man and negro?

A. Why bless your soul it is a matter of natural understanding and capacity. The white man has more sense and capacity than the negro and inherently understands the duties and responsibilities of suffrage and citizenship better than the negro; and the Democratic party holds that the uneducated white man can be trusted to cast a more intelligent vote than an educated negro. That is what white Democrats believe, whether white Republicans believe it or not.

4 Q. Will white men who are registered before 1908 have to be able to read and write to vote after that time?

A. No. Every white man who registers under the grand father clause of the amendment before 1908, will be placed on the "permanent roll," and will forever thereafter be entitled to vote, although he may never know a letter in the books.

5 Q. Has this amendment been adopted and tried anywhere else?

A. Yes. It is the law of the State of Louisiana today.

6 Q. How has the law worked in Louisiana?

A. Splendidly. The white people there are delighted with it. It has solved the negro problem there and established white supremacy permanently.

7 Q. Has any election been held under it in Louisiana?

A. Yes. The last State and National election in that State was held under it.

8 Q. Did the negroes in Louisiana register under it?

A. Not many.

9 Q. Did the educated whites register under it?

A. Yes. Both the educated and uneducated whites registered under the grand-father clause, and were placed on the permanent roll, and will not have to register again in order to vote.

10 Q. Did the republicans of Louisiana claim the law was unconstitutional?

A. Yes. They tried to fool and scare the people there, just as they are doing here, by telling them before the election that the amendment was unconstitutional, and threatened the people with the United States Court, but the people paid no attention to them—as they will not here—and when the amendment was adopted there, nothing more was heard of the cry about the amendment's being unconstitutional.

11 Q. You say an election has been held in Louisiana?

A. Yes. Both State and Congressional elections.

12 Q. And the Republicans did not take it into the Court?

A. Why dear me, no. They knew the law was all right, and that it had been investigated by the greatest lawyers in the State and pronounced sound and good. Why the Louisiana amendment—which is practically the same as ours—was prepared under the direction of Judges Foster and Semmes, two of the greatest lawyers not only in Louisiana, but in the whole South.

13 Q. Has the constitutionality of the amendment been thoroughly investigated by our North Carolina lawyers?

A. Yes. Thoroughly, fully and exhaustively. It was submitted by the Legislature to a select committee of the ablest lawyers in that body. Some of these lawyers had been studying it for weeks and months before the Legislature met. They had examined all the authorities and read all the books, and they agreed it was constitutionally sound. It was finally prepared under their direction by George Rountree—recognized by the bar and bench of the whole State as one of the soundest and greatest lawyers in the State. Finally there were about fifty lawyers—many of them the best in the State—in the Legislature, and every one of them voted for the amendment, and by that vote expressed their opinion under oath that it was constitutional; for a member of the Legislature is under the obligation of an oath not to vote for anything he believes to be unconstitutional.

14 Q. Who says the act is unconstitutional?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's cough remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

A. Well, Hon. Jeter Pritchard says so; but he said there was no negro domination in Wilmington before the election and before the revolution hurled them from power and drove their white allies into enforced exile.

15 Q. If Mr. Pritchard and the Republicans think the amendment is unconstitutional, why do they trouble themselves about it, for everybody knows an unconstitutional law is no law at all, and can neither help nor hurt anyone?

A. They are merely playing politics. They hope by misrepresentation to fool the people and get back into power. They have not yet learned that they cannot fool all the people all the time.

16 Q. Will the amendment be adopted?

A. Yes. By an overwhelming majority. The white people are determined to make white supremacy permanent in North Carolina.

THE NEW MOTIVE POWER.

Chicago Record.

The most extraordinary exhibit ever given in Washington was witnessed at the Arlington Hotel last night by the scientific circle of this city, members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, diplomatic corps and other public men. It was given under the auspices of the National Geographical society, presided over by Prof. Bell, the inventor of the telephone and furnished an opportunity for Chas. E. Tripler, of New York, to show for the first time in public the new motive power which he has discovered and calls liquid air. A description of this remarkable fluid and its uses appears in McClure's Magazine for March and a more elaborate account will be given in the April Century.

Briefly and simply stated, Mr. Tripler takes 800 gallons of ordinary air drawn from any window and by compression and cold reduces it into one gallon of a liquid that looks like glycerine and retains its form at a temperature of 312 below zero. As it warms it expands into vapor and then into air, just as water is expanded into steam by heat. By controlling the expansion, Mr. Tripler proposes to furnish a new motive power for the use of transportation companies on sea and on land, for factories, furnaces, and for every other purpose for which steam and electricity are now used. The expansive force is equal to 2,000 pounds a square inch, and without an exhaust pipe the pressure is so great that there is no material of sufficient strength to restrain it. In other words, a pint, or a quart, or a gallon of this liquid will burst any vessel in which it may be confined unless there is an opportunity for its gradual escape.

Liquid air is manufactured by apparatus which Mr. Tripler has invented. The first gallon or two is made by the use of coal or any other ordinary fuel, just as ice is made in a factory, but thereafter he is able to repro-

duce ten gallons of the fluid by the expenditure of two. A railway locomotive or a steamship will therefore create its own power from the air as it passes along its way, and a factory engineer will simply turn the key of a ventilation pipe, start his machine and manufacture fuel as he needs it. Mr. Tripler insists that this energy can be used with no more difficulty and at a cost 70 per cent less than steam, and, having mastered the secret of its production, he now proposes to apply it to practical uses.

Mr. Tripler brought six gallons of liquid air with him from New York, and in the presence of five or six hundred persons performed the experiments that are described in McClure's Magazine. He dipped the stuff out of his can with an ordinary tin dipper, just as a milkman would dip milk. He dropped a potato into it, lifted it out in two or three minutes and threw it on the floor, where it broke into a thousand little crystals. He took a rubber ball, immersed it in the liquid and then broke it as if it was glass. He dropped a piece of beefsteak, and in a moment it was broken into little fragments that looked like petrified wood. He immersed a tumbler of alcohol, and in a few minutes it was frozen into a block of ice. He filled a pasteboard box with mercury, which, when immersed in the liquid, air became as hard as steel, and he used it as a hammer to drive nails into the table. He inserted copper, tin, iron and strips of steel in the liquid air, and they crumbled like piecrust. He demonstrated the expansive power of the liquid in a similar manner, and altogether performed experiments that were not only novel but amazing.

Recent heavy rains have converted H. H. Pitcher, president of the Bank of Livermore, into a believer in the efficacy of prayer. During the long drought a number of ministers came into the bank and Mr. Pitcher told them if they would secure four inches of rain in Livermore Valley by prayer he would pay the debts of their churches. The ministers held a prayer meeting for rain and a deluge came, the rainfall being over eight inches. When the ministers called on Mr. Pitcher to redeem his promise he declared that he thought they all belonged to one institution. They want him to clear off the debts of half a dozen churches, but he thinks he ought to be let off with a \$400 debt on the nearest church to the bank.—San Francisco Dispatch, 25th.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

Things a Mother Should Not Do.

She should not forget that if she treats her boy as a gentleman, she will do much towards making him a gentleman.

She should not treat her boy to perpetual frowns, scoldings and fault-findings. "Sugar attracts more flies than vinegar." Love wins her boy to a noble manhood.

She should never be so busy or hard-pressed for time that she cannot listen to him. If he lives to be a man he will all too soon leave her. She should make the most of him while she has him.

She should encourage outdoor exercise or sports, and she should not forget to train him with proper regard for his personal appearance.

She should never allow him to form such habits as coming to the table in his shirt sleeves, neglecting his nails or teeth or carrying soiled handkerchiefs about with him.

She should never nag him, or forget that he is a creature of reason, not an animal that requires to be driven.

She should not try to break her boy's will, but be thankful that he is manly enough to have a mind of his own and devote herself to training it in the noblest uses.

She should not fail to instill in him a distaste for all that is vulgar.—Household.

Husbands Who Can be Managed are Worthless.

An editor once asked me to write him an article on "How to Manage a Husband." I answered that I couldn't—first, because I had never tried to manage a husband; second, because I didn't believe in managing husbands, and last, because a husband who could be managed would be a poor kind of creature whom it would be scarcely worth while to waste thought upon. There is no better principle for both husband and wife to adopt in adjusting themselves to the new relation than that of trying to do each by the other what men are accustomed to call the "square thing." Many a woman understands "managing" a husband better than she does doing the square thing by him, and many a man understands and practices doing the square thing by other men who would be affronted if he were to be told that, judged by his own business standard, he habitually dealt unfairly with his own wife.—[Helen Waterson Moody, in Ladies Home Journal.

General Otis telegraphs that he has bought all the gun boats in the Philippine Islands, of Spain—thirteen in number. About half are in serviceable condition. Payment will be made from the public fund at Manila. These gunboats will be of great advantage in cruising among the islands and ascending rivers.—Recorder.

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