

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XI.

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1899.

NO. 26.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Why let your neighbors know it? And why give them a chance to guess you are even five or ten years more? Better give them good reasons for guessing the other way. It is very easy; for nothing tells of age so quickly as gray hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a youth-renewer. It hides the age under a luxuriant growth of hair the color of youth. It never fails to restore color to gray hair. It will stop the hair from coming out also. It feeds the hair bulbs. Thin hair becomes thick hair, and short hair becomes long hair. It cleanses the scalp; removes all dandruff, and prevents its formation. We have a book on the Hair which we will gladly send you. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.
Boone, N. C.
Resident Physician Office
on King Street north of Post
Office.

F. LOVILL, J. C. FLETCHER.
LOVILL & FLETCHER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOONE, N. C.

Special attention given
to the collection of claims.

DR. J. M. HOGSHEAD,
Cancer Specialist,
BANNER'S ELK, N. C.
No Knife, No Burning Out.

Highest references and endorsements of prominent persons successfully treated in Va., Tenn. and N. C. Remember that there is no time too soon to get rid of a cancerous growth—no matter how small. Examination free, letters answered promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Watauga county, in the Superior court. Full term, 1899. Sarah Hockaday vs. Frank Hockaday.

The defendant in the above entitled action, Frank Hockaday, will take notice that the plaintiff, Sarah Hockaday, has commenced an action in the Superior court as entitled above to obtain a divorce from said defendant, and whereas, it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that he is a non resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Watauga Democrat for six weeks commencing the said defendant to appear before the Judge of the Superior court on the fourth Monday after the first Monday in August, 1899, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, or the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her complaint. June 15, '99.

JOHN H. BINGHAM, C. S. C.
W. R. LOVILL, Atty. for Plff.

OPIMUM
and Whiskey nature cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. E. M. WOOLLEY, JR., Atlanta, Ga. Office, 104 North Pryor St.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

At last War Department officials admit the truth as to the situation in the Philippines; that more fighting and lots of it is ahead of our troops; that the alleged peace commissioners of Aguinaldo, who were feted and entertained in Manila by our civil commissioners pulled the wool over our men's eyes and not only got the time they wished to prepare for more fighting, but gathered valuable information as to the number and condition of American soldiers, which they have been able to put to good use in the aggressive fighting of Aguinaldo during the past week. There is no more talk of volunteer surrender on the part of Aguinaldo. It is now admitted that he has got to be whipped into submission, and that it will not be an easy job, by any means, unless a much larger army than the thirty-five thousand men now being provided for is placed under the command of Gen. Otis.

There is a rumor afloat that Mr. John R. McLean, of Ohio, who also has a home in Washington, intends to establish a daily paper at the National Capital, which will support Col. Bryan for President and advocate free silver; also that Mr. McLean would like to run on the ticket with Col. Bryan.

It is not surprising that the administration should have quietly overlooked the break made by Prof. Haupt, a member of the present and of the last Canal Commission in confirming the general impression that influence strong enough to thwart the almost unanimous wish of the people of this country, had been successfully used to prevent the building of the Nicaragua canal, and even to prevent the publishing of the report made by the last commission, which is said to contain a scathing exposure of some of these influences. The subject is chock full of political dynamite, and the administration was afraid of it. Therefore, instead of calling Prof. Haupt down for his too truthful exposure of the national scandal and firing him from the new commission, the administration got him to write a letter saying that he had been misquoted by the newspaper that printed the exposure and was glad to let it go at that. The new commission met last week, authorized the appointment of committees, and adjourned to meet again in Washington July 6th.

There isn't the slightest doubt about the position of Representative Lentz, of Ohio, on national issues. He said of the national outlook: "The only thing that can keep Mr. Bryan from being President of the U. S., is for the Hanna democrats and the Hanna republicans to prevent his nomination. They are now scheming to bring about the consummation but they will hardly succeed. I am for Bryan for President

in 1900, and a repetition of the Chicago platform, with some additions. I favor the election of the United States Senator by a direct vote and also hope to see the initiative and referendum made a part of our governmental system."

A prominent Ohio republican has been telling tales out of school. He said of the fight on Senator Foraker by H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, which has caused so much talk because of the close personal relations known to exist between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Kohlsaat: "I have absolute personal knowledge that the assault made upon Foraker, in the Chicago Times-Herald are the result of an understanding between its editor and Senator Hanna. The latter said at the Columbus convention, after Foraker had declared against the Hanna Machine, that he proposed to get even with him, and would resort to any means that might be necessary to down him. Foraker's term in the Senate will expire in 1903 and Hanna intends to defeat his re-election. I am thoroughly convinced that Mr. McKinley is familiar with every move by Kohlsaat against Foraker. I would not say that Hanna is paying Kohlsaat out of funds of the Republican National Committee for making war on Foraker, but those who know Kohlsaat best say that he seldom does anything without being in some way being rewarded for it. Hanna has bought Boss Cox, and if he will stay bought, there will be serious trouble for Foraker in the Cincinnati end of the state."

One of the most valuable witnesses who has testified before the Industrial Commission since it tackled the trusts, was Mr. P. S. Dowe, President of the Commercial Traveler's National League. He presented some startling figures. He said the formation of trusts would throw 33,000 drummers out of work and reduce the pay of 25,000 who would keep their jobs, which would mean a loss to the men in salaries of \$60,000,000; a loss to the railroads of the country of \$21,000,000, and to the hotels of \$28,000,000. Mr. Dowe gave details of a number of men knocked out of places by recently formed trusts, and read a list showing the absurdity of the claim that the general tendency of trusts was to lower prices. This list which was obtained from drummers recently in the trades named, showed the following increase in prices directly traceable to trust control: Iron pipe, 100 per cent, tin and tin plated ware 33, brass goods 60, chairs 30, rubber 13, tin plate 30, news paper 1/4 to 1/2 cent a pound, book paper 5 to 10 per cent, common soap 25 to 50 cents a box, flat glass bottles 10 per cent, clocks 6, metal goods 25, brushes 12, combs 7, and ribbons 10 per cent. In the few cases in which trusts have reduced prices, it has been done not to benefit the consumer but to drive out competition.

The Noble Ruskin.

Why did Carlyle call John Ruskin "The seer that guides his generation?" Where did he worthily secure such praise? Ruskin was the child of genius. Fortune had been lavish with him. He inherited and earned a vast amount of money. He became a literary star when only twenty-one years of age—a star of almost first magnitude. Every pathway was brilliantly lighted to his feet, and every door was open to his entrance, and every honor was ready for his possession. He saw farther than other men and could lead the host. He turned away from this golden path to forget himself and to live in the lives of others. He was willing to walk on White chapel road and breathe the atmosphere of the poverty-stricken districts of London; to behold the intense suffering of the overworked and underpaid men, women and children. He saw their brains reel and bodies weaken, and hearts faint beneath the tremendous burdens of life. He saw enfeebled and disease-ridden children born from such ancestry into a world of darkness. He looked at the scene so sympathetically and so continuously that the city of London seemed to him to turn into a gigantic cemetery, and hospital, and prison, and asylum. He possessed more than a million of money, but that was not his life. He cried not "How much can I get out of this human blood?" but "How much can I give for its redemption and purification?" He gave one-fifth, then one-third, then one-half and, at last, his entire fortune in sublimest sacrifice. He lived with the poor and for them. He formed clubs and schools, and brightened their lives with new ideas and new opportunities. He broke their shackles and set them free. He enlisted other men, and his own art students, in this divine service. His life was literally laid upon another cross, but he lived among the immortal and won a triumphant victory through the operation of the sublimest principles in human life.

When Carlyle placed that bright crown upon the brow of Ruskin, he had written, "Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness—to make one cook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God; to make some human heart a little wiser, manlier, happier, more blessed, less accursed."—Rev. Cortland Meyers, in The Treasury.

I was seriously afflicted with a cough for several years and last fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by a friend, who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, Mrs. Mary A. Beard, Claremont, Ark. Sold by M. B. Blackburn.

A Trust Highwayman.

St. Louis Republic.
Another conspicuous example showing that the motive and purpose of trusts are not, as their apologists and defenders affirm, to reduce the prices of products to the consumer by systematizing and improving the economies of production, is furnished by the tin-plate trust.

Before the highly protected manufactories engaged in the industry of making tin-plate, commonly called tin-plate, were merged in a trust consolidation, the price of their product was \$2.60 a box. Now it is \$4.00 a box.

Making a fair allowance for the portion of the increased price due to the rise in the cost of steel, pig iron and labor, it can be demonstrated that from 60 to 70 cents of it is increased profit to the manufacturer.

Here the article is considerably higher than it is in foreign countries.

The duty is \$1.50 on tin-plate. So far from the claim having been put forth by the protectionist papers that there was a loss in tin-plate production under the old price, they were filled with boasts right after McKinley's election about the revival and profitableness of the industry.

The present extortionate prices exacted by the tin-plate trust are an illustration of how an "infant industry" under touch of the magic wand of a Republican tariff, become a trust highwayman in a few years.

If some of the Republican papers who favor a removal of duty from articles which become the subject of monopoly by autocratic robber combines desire to prove their sincerity, let them demand that the tin-plate trust shall be included in the first edition of reform legislation.

Original Observations.

The flannel cakes of flat-tery makes the best diet for fools.

Some men are the most popular where they are, the least known.

The difference between the wasp and the fly is only in the finishing touch.

The weather has been hot enough this week to sour the "milk of human kindness."

Open air concerts will take place in Orange this summer under the musical dictatorship of the mosquito.

A poet writes of a "sun kissed face," as though it was something new under the sun. Son kissed faces are every day visitors in Orange.—Orange, Va., Observer.

Mr. P. Kitcham, of Pike City, Cal. says: "During my brother's late illness with sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

"The world is mine," shouted Monte Cristo, just as the curtain fell in a Havana theatre. "Say," whispered one youthful Cuban to another, "That's Dewey ain't it?"—Kansas City Star.

The Counterfeit Dollar.

Wilmington Messenger.
Some of the counterfeit silver dollars and halves which have been made here and put in circulation in and around Wilmington are as good as Uncle Sam's stuff. That is to say, they are as good so far as the material goes but they are somewhat defective as to the milling and lettering.

Mr. B. F. Perry, the secret agent of the Treasury Department the dollar which he secured last week from Mr. J. H. Hardin, of the Palace pharmacy. It will be remembered that the Messenger stated that Mr. Hardin sent a deposit to the National Bank of Wilmington last Wednesday and one silver dollar was returned to him as spurious. The assay division of the Treasury Department assayed the counterfeit dollar and sent Mr. Hardin the analysis. It contained 900 parts of pure silver, the same quantity as the genuine dollar. The other hundredth part was alloy, and altogether the spurious dollar in intrinsic value stood up with the standard silver dollar.

Bad management keeps more people in bad circumstances than any one other cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take hold of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay besides; one pays out 25 cts. the other is out a hundred dollars and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage deed executed to me on the 14th of Feb. '97, by L. L. Greene and wife Matie J. Greene, to secure a certain promissory note for two hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225.) bearing even dates with said mortgage, which is duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Watauga county in book 'C', at page 113 of mortgages; and whereas, there still remains due and unpaid upon said note the sum of sixty dollars (\$60.00) together with the cost of these proceedings. Now, therefore, to satisfy the balance of said debt, I, L. A. Greene, will on Monday, the 7th day of August, 1899, at the the court house door in Boone between the hours of 12 M., and 3 P. M., proceed to sell to sell for cash in hand to the highest bidder lot No. 23, in the official plot of the town of Boone, on which there are two small houses, and also one other lot beginning on a chestnut tree in T. J. Coffey's line, and running thence west with said Coffey's line 20 poles to a stake, thence north 20° east 13 poles to a spanish oak, thence south 50° E. 18 poles to the beginning containing three fourths of an acre more or less. June 22, '99. L. A. GREENE Mortgagee.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of
J. C. Ayer