

Watauga Democrat.

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BAIRD
Without help, a bald spot never grows smaller. It keeps spreading until at last your friends say, "How bald he is getting."
Not easy to cure an old baldness, but easy to stop the first thinning, easy to check the first falling out. Used in time, baldness is made impossible with—
ART'S HAIR VIGOR
It stops falling, promotes growth, and takes out all dandruff. It always restores color to faded or gray hair, all the dark, rich color of early life. You may depend upon it every time. It brings health to the hair.
\$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.
"I have used your Hair Vigor and am greatly pleased with it. I have only used one bottle of it, and yet my hair has stopped falling out and has started to grow again nicely."
JULIUS WIRT,
March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.
Write the Doctor.
If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. Art, Lowell, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. C. FLETCHER,
Attorney At Law,
—BOONE, N. C.—
Careful attention given to collections.

E. F. LOVILL,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW,—
—BOONE, N. C.—
Special attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
8-23, 1900.

J. W. TODD, GEO. P. PELL.

TODD & PELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JEFFERSON, N. C.
Will practice regularly in the courts of Watauga. Headquarters at Coffey's Hotel during court. 5-4-99.

E. S. COFFEY,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW,—
—BOONE, N. C.—
Prompt attention given to all matters of a legal nature. Abstracting titles and collection of claims a specialty.
8-23-1900.

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.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Will England accept the Americanized Hay Pannetote treaty which will start for London this week, or will it reject it, and invite something even less palatable? That is one of the most discussed questions of the hour in Washington. Another is, will Congress wait until England signifies its intentions, before passing the Nicaragua Canal bill? No one can answer either with any certainty at this time, but the prevailing opinion appears to be that the refusal of England to accept the amended treaty would arouse a very bitter anti-English sentiment, which might result in legislation that would be disastrous to English interests, instead of merely defending American interests, as the amended treaty does. The Canal question is really puzzling and becoming more so. Some of the Senators who talk loudest for the Canal Bill, are under suspicion of not being sincere, and no one need be greatly surprised if there is no canal legislation at this session, although at the opening of the session, the Canal bill was considered one of the certainties, and it is fully known that public sentiment of the Country, regardless of politics, overwhelmingly indorses the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The extent of the fight for reelection that little Billy Chandler has on his hands may be judged from his having begged letters of recommendation from twenty-three of the Republican Senators, to be printed and circulated in New Hampshire, as an answer to the charge that he had lost the confidence and support of many of his Republican colleagues in the Senate. This would have been a shrewd dodge, if the indorsement of a sufficient number of Republican Senators had been secured, but when the number is less than one half of the Republican Senators, it seems more like a confirmation than a refutation of the charge, as it is certain that Chandler got all the letters he could.

Senator Bacon, just before leaving for his Georgia home where he will spend the holidays, laughingly said to a fellow Senator with whom he was exchanging goodbyes: "I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, but I cannot wish you a happy new century, because I believe the new century began on January 1, 1900. I can demonstrate to you, mathematically, that I am right, but I won't take the time to do it, because my view seems to be at variance with that entertained by the rest of the world."

Minister Conger is to be recalled on account of his alleged botch work in the negotiations at Peking, which have, at last resulted in the signing of an agreement by the foreign ministers on the demands that shall be made on China, if close friends of

the administration know what they are talking about. Others say that if Conger is recalled it will be merely to make him a scapegoat behind which the administration may conceal its wabbling, which ended in a peremptory order to Conger to sign an agreement—its full text was made public Saturday,—containing demands that this government had over and over again said it would not agree to. Semi official statements emanating from the State Department, charge Conger with the responsibility of having placed this government in a false position by his blundering construction of instructions. The members of the diplomatic corps in Washington are all laughing at the whole business.

According to a newspaper guess which may or may not be correct, but which carries not only the sign of cleverness, but of painstaking observation, the United States Supreme Court which last week heard arguments on one of the cases involving the constitutionality of the administration's policy toward the islands acquired from Spain, now stands four in favor of the contention that the constitution follows the flag and four against it, with Chief Justice Fuller in doubt. If that be correct, the decision will really rest with the Chief Justice and he is a good old-fashioned democrat. While this guess may not turn out to be right, it was not wildly made. Members of the Supreme Court are human, like the rest of us, and they indicate their belief by their talk, some of them by lecturing to law students, some by private conversation, and some by the tenor of the questions they asked of counsel while the arguments were being made. The justices put down as believing that the Constitution follows the flag, are Brewer, Harlan, White and Brown, and those holding to the contrary, McKenna, Gray, Peckham and Shiras. It is uncertain when the decision will be handed down, as more arguments on a similar case are to be submitted January 7th, but it is believed in Washington that if it be adverse to the administration, Mr. McKinley will endeavor to have it held back until after the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, a Boston lawyer, who is in Washington on business with the State Department, said of the Ship Subsidy bill, against which a number of Republican Senators are threatening to revolt: "It is wrong in principle and if enacted into law will establish a vicious precedent. If Congress really wants to build up our merchant marine, it will amend the law, so that those engaged in the business may purchase their ships or have them built in any country in the world and give them an American registry. This proposition to give a few favored individuals some millions of dollars for floating

the American flag is little short of stealing, and I am of opinion that Mr. Hanna's pet measure will not become law at this session of Congress." In order to quiet some of the Republican opposition to the bill, Senator Hanna has indicated his willingness to agree to its being amended, but it is not yet certain that any sort of an amendment will get the bill through.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Richmond Times.

There have been few more significant gatherings in the South than the Southern Industrial Convention now in session at New Orleans. The convention is largely attended and the interest is intense. The governor of the State delivered the address of welcome and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, replied. He said that "whatever the people of the South have been in favor of in the past, they are no longer in favor of a narrow or contracted national policy. They are in favor of the open-door in the Orient, of carrying their blessings to the benighted brown peoples of the East, who, some day, will rise up and shout aloud hosannas to God that the flag of the Stars and Stripes has been admitted among them."

Had that sentiment been expressed sixty days ago it would have been regretted by extreme party men as rank treason to the Democracy. But it is none the less true that General Gordon has expressed the general sentiment of the Southern people on these points. We have a work to do in the East and the Southern people are in favor of doing it and doing it well. We are going to extend the blessings and beneficent influences of Americanism, and in so doing we shall be doing a work appointed us by the Divine Ruler of the universe. There is at least that much of truth in "man's best destiny."

Following General Gordon came President H. H. Hargrave, with some interesting figures. He asserted that the South has 25 per cent. of the area of the United States, 33 per cent. of its population, all its cotton and cotton seed, 80 per cent. of its tobacco, 65 per cent. of its timber resources, 30 per cent. of its coal area, 20 per cent. of its coal production, 17½ per cent. of its iron production, 30 per cent. of its railroad mileage, but only 20 per cent. of its wealth, and less than 10 per cent. of its manufactures. This is an anomalous condition, yet when we remember that up to the time of the war the South was entirely an agricultural section and that it paid little or no attention to manufacturing; when it is remembered that the South passed through four years of bloody and disastrous war, and through several years more of Republican reconstruction, which was worse, the exhibit which she now makes in all departments of industry are grati-

fyng, not to say astounding. But the South has only just begun. With all these raw materials at hand with every facility for manufacturing and with all the conditions favorable, the industries of the South must logically grow at a rapid rate until these industries shall be commensurate with the advantages which the South possesses.

And herein, we may remark in passing, is to be found the future solution of the political problem of this section. As our industries grow and as our people turn their attention more and more to manufacturing and trade they will become more and more identified with the great interests of other sections, and by and by the South will not be solid for a candidate who sees visions and dreams, simply because he is the nominee of the Democratic party. We go a step farther and say that, in our opinion, never again will the Populists of the Middle West be permitted to dictate terms to the South in a national campaign. God forbid that the South should ever surrender its honest convictions to commercialism, but as sure as fate the commercial question will play a greater part in the profits of the South hereafter than it has done in the previous campaigns.

President Hargrave urged that a campaign be inaugurated by each State to establish a "prosperity club" in every town "which should have a strong official head, capable of studying the local conditions, need and opportunity of each section, and could draw around him all available forces to secure everything possible to develop the commerce, health, wealth and influence of that section." This itself is in evidence of the production which we have stated and the prediction which we have made. We are also much interested in the remarks made by Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of Tulane University, New Orleans. "No civilization," said he, "can become great in poverty any more than a man can do his best work in hunger and in nakedness. There must be some leisure for consideration of the higher things of living, and this leisure comes out of skillful work. Wealth has its perils, ominous and tyrannical, but poverty, especially in urban conditions, is half crime and half tragedy."

If we may judge by some things that were said during the late political campaign, national prosperity is a national crime. Some of the campaign orators seemed to think that this country was doomed to destruction because it was getting rich. Wealth is a great responsibility, and it is frequently a man's undoing, as it has been the undoing of some of the greatest nations of other days. But wealth properly employed is a blessing and may be used to develop character, national as well as personal character. There is no danger in our national pros-

perity, in our national wealth unless we abuse it. There are greater and higher things than trade, but trade is necessary to national greatness. We boast of our institutions of learning, of our public school system, of our great charitable institutions, of our beautiful churches and of all the institutions of like character which so abound in this country. These are greater than the sordid things of earth, but they can not be maintained without trade, and so trade after all lies at the foundation of our greatness.

The South is entitled to her share of the trade and to her part of the nation's greatness. We believe that this trade convention in New Orleans is a sign of our present prosperity and greater prosperity to come, as we believe also that its influences will be widespread.

A Woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one way to save your life and that is through an operation" were the startling words heard by Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful stomach, liver and kidney remedy. Cures dyspepsia, loss of appetite. Try it. Only 50 cents. Guaranteed. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

We hope that Mr. Bryan will get as many subscribers for his new paper as he got votes at the last election. In that case, he will be beyond the need of toil for the balance of his life.

How to Cure Croup.

Mr. R. Gray, who lives near Amenia, Duches county, N. Y., says: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine I have ever used. It is a fine children's remedy for croup and never fails to cure. When given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croup cough has developed it will prevent the attack. This should be borne in mind and a bottle of Cough Remedy kept at hand ready for instant use as soon as the symptoms appear. For sale by Blackburn.

The banana trust has failed. One would naturally expect even a trust to slip up on a banana.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

