

# Watauga Democrat.

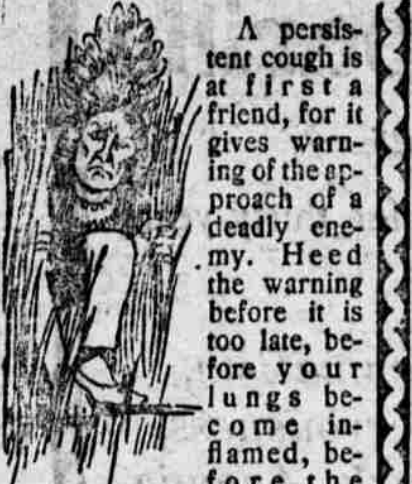
VOL. XIII

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

NO. 6.

There is but one temple in the Universe, and that is the body of man. —Novalis.

## TREACHERY



A persistent cough is at first a friend, for it gives warning of the approach of a deadly enemy. Heed the warning before it is too late, before your lungs become inflamed, before the doctor says, "Consumption." When the danger signal first appears, help nature with

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Don't delay until your lungs are sore and your cold settled down deep in your chest. Kill the enemy before the deadly blow kills you. Cure your cough today. One dose brings relief. A few doses make the cure complete.

Write the Doctor. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, 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.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

Yes, the second inauguration of Mr. McKinley was carried through on an imperial scale. As in ancient Rome, the people are amused with gorgeous pageants, while they are losing their most precious possession—liberty. It was fitting, perhaps, that a man who had just been given by a subservient partisan majority in Congress more autocratic power than was ever possessed by any American President, and more than many kings are allowed to exercise, should be given an imperial inauguration. It was also in keeping with the public extravagance which has grown to such stupendous magnitude under his first administration as to stagger and frighten the conservative element of the country, that more public money should be spent on his second inauguration than was ever spent upon the inauguration of any other President. Just how much this inauguration has cost the public treasury will never be known, but that it is an enormous sum of money any one can see. Four companies of Porto Rican troops were brought all the way to Washington to march in the Imperial parade, as it were, likewise the cadets from West Point and Annapolis, who had not participated in an Inaugural parade since Grant's Second, before, and the regular troops from every military post in reach. In addition to these, seven ships brought near enough to have their entire crews in the parade. All of this cost a heap of money, to which must be added the \$50,000, which the use of the Pension office for the Inaugural ball cost the Government. Like the legislation of the Fifty-Sixth Congress, now happily dead, the second Inauguration of Mr. McKinley was conducted, regardless of expense, and the dear people must pay the bills of both.

Some wag started a story that the two Colorado performing bears that were carried in the Inaugural parade by a fool election better, were captured by Teddy during his recent hunting trip, and all along the line was constantly heard: "Here comes Teddy's bears." Mr. Roosevelt is said to have been made quite angry by the story and especially by the continued reference to it.

Every democrat in the House and four republicans—Loud, of California, McAll of Massachusetts, Mann, of Illinois, and Driscoll, of New York—voted against the Army Appropriation bill, which was railroaded through the House, because the Senate amendment, making Mr. McKinley Chief of the Philippines and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs declined to vote at all. Democrats made the most of their small opportunity to condemn the Philippine legislation. Mr. De

Armond, of Mo., said of the republican policy: "They shrink from discussion, even for an hour or two, and rush blindly along the pathway of Imperialism; they spit up on the honor and pledge of the U. S., by trades, bargains, and connivance the rights of ten million people in the Philippines are to be frittered away. I commend to the tyrants here the plunder they will get. For myself, I stand true to my conception of duty, and I condemn the infamy they are perpetrating." Mr. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Military Committee, was jeered by the democrats when he acknowledged his connection with the Philippine Land and Lumber Co.

True to his declared intention of putting the Senate on record, Senator Morgan offered his Nicaragua Canal resolution, providing for acquiring the right of way as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It was killed, as he expected it to be. The vote was 36 to 16 to sustain the chair's ruling that the amendment was not in order. Thus ended the disputable though successful fight to prevent Nicaragua Canal legislation, which is overwhelmingly favored by the people of this country, and which the republicans pretend to favor to the extent of having had a bill passed by the House before the Presidential election. Senator Morgan cannot be blamed for having asked to be relieved of the duties of Chairman of the Committee on interoceanic canals and he never spoke truer words than when he said: "The republicans are not friends to this canal and they know it."

Mr. McKinley didn't like the Hoar amendment to the Philippine amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, which heads off much contemplated looting by preventing the granting of long-time franchises and the disposal of public lands in the islands, but he did not dare to veto the bill on account of the amendment, as that would have been a dead give away, showing his disappointment because the whole looting programme could be carried out.

The Senate Cuban investigation cost about \$15,000, and amounted to nothing. The report of the Committee says further investigation is unnecessary, because the frauds are now being handled by the Cuban Courts. It is understood that several prominent republicans felt very much relieved when the report was announced, owing to their knowledge that any real investigation would make things very unpleasant to them.

Democrats have no reason to complain when the work of the Fifty-Sixth Congress, which ended just before noon today, is studied. Being the minority party they could not prevent extravagant appropriation, but they did prevent the putting through the most extravagant single piece of legislation proposed—the Ship Subsidy bill—just as they compelled the republicans to abandon the scheme to kill the bill reducing war taxes, both of which were substantial victories for the minority.

### Then and Now.

News and Observer. The Congress which closed on March 4th appropriated \$1,500,000,000, even after Senator Carter talked the river and harbor job to death.

The total appropriations of Congress in the year that Jefferson was inaugurated aggregated \$13,000,000, or \$2.45 per capita. The total appropriation for the ensuing two years is \$750,000,000, or about \$10. per capita. The New York World, from which these figures are taken adds:

"The American family of five on inauguration day, 1801, paid \$12.15 per year to support the General Government. The American family of five on inauguration day 1901, pays close upon \$50. per year for the same purpose.

"The cost of the imposing ceremonial at Washington exceeds \$4,000,000. The sum is equal to one third of the total expenditures of the United States Government for all purposes for the year that saw Jefferson inaugurated.

"By the census of 1800 the total population of the United States was 3,305,925, and within a year of Jefferson's inauguration the standing army on a peace footing was fixed at one regiment of artillery and two of infantry—about 3,000 men all told. Writing to Speaker Macon on May 14, 1801, President Jefferson enumerated the following as among the established points of his policy:

1. Levees are done away.
2. The diplomatic establishment in Europe will be reduced to three Ministers.
3. The army is undergoing a chaste reformation.
4. The navy will be reduced to the legal establishment by the last of this month.
5. Agencies in every department will be revised.
6. We shall push you to the uttermost in economizing.

"Exactly one hundred years ago today Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated, President of the United States. John Davis, an English traveler who witnessed the event and describes it in his book of 'Travels in the United States' says:

"His dress was of plain cloth and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard or even servant in his train, dismounted without assistance and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades.

"Jefferson in his inaugural address of one hundred years ago spoke of our being 'kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe,' and 'our possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the hundredth and thousandth generation.' McKinley in his inaugural day will proudly refer instead of to the fact that we are no longer 'separated by name and a wide ocean' from the entanglements of world politics and the contingencies of war on the other side of the world.

"Moreover, after enumerating

the many and great advantages which the young republic of 1801 enjoyed, Jefferson remarked in his inaugural that only one thing more was needed to 'make up a happy and prosperous people,' namely:

"A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government."

"Such were the ideas of the President inaugurated just a century ago. They are emphatically not the ideas of the President inaugurated to day, March 4, 1801, and March 4, 1901, stand in fundamentally different conceptions of good government. The first stands for the Republic the second for the Empire."

Says the Southern Tobacco Journal: What a fall has been that of the cigarette, my countrymen. The January records show that the production of the goods last month was between 155,000,000 and 160,000,000, as against nearly 225,000,000 the same month in 1900. At this rate of output the entire quantity for the year 1901 will not exceed much over 2,000,000,000. Yet but three short years ago there were in excess of 5,000,000,000 produced. And worse is still to come, with States rushing over each other in the eagerness to enact outlawing legislation.

### Remarkable Cures of Rheumatism.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Vindicator: The Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficiency of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in both cases. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Blackburn.

Poor Sampson! Don't be and Hobson beat the band for indiscretion, one with his pen the other with his tongue. Nine officers out of ten agree with Sampson's letter, but the other eight of them had sense enough not to put themselves on record.

### A Good Cough medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker of Petersburg Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Blackburn.

### An Explanation.

The Omaha World Herald gives an excellent war story, new to us, which it has from a Confederate Captain in the Civil war. He says:

Lincoln was urged from the beginning of the war to take Richmond, but talking of taking Richmond and taking Richmond were two different matters. General Scott, who was not retired until after several futile attempts had been made to take Richmond, was summoned before the President.

"General Scott" said Mr. Lincoln, "will you explain why it is that you were able to take the City of Mexico in three months with five thousand men and have been unable to take Richmond in six months with one hundred thousand men?"

"Yes, sir, I will, Mr. President," replied General Scott. "The men who took me into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping me out of Richmond now."

### An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt, of South Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Blackburn.

The Salisbury correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says that the new eighth Congressional district—which includes Iredell, Rowan, etc.—is republican by a majority of 722 on the basis of the Bryan and McKinley vote in November. The district is undoubtedly rather close for comfort. Our hope and dependence is that the operation of the constitutional amendment may restrict the colored vote sufficiently to make the district reliably democratic. But there is an element of uncertainty which will cause the district to be considered doubtful. The result in 1902—the next election—will depend almost entirely on conditions in that campaign.—Landmark.

### 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.