

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XVIII.

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

NO. 42.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. D. LOWE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BANNER ELK, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of Watauga, Mitchell and adjoining counties. 7-6-'04

Todd & Ballou,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JEFFERSON, N. C.
Will practice in all the courts. Special attention given to real estate law and collections. 6-15-'06

J. E. HODGES,

Veterinary Surgeon,
SANDS, N. C.
Aug. 6. 1y.

F. A. LINNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BOONE, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of the 18th Judicial District in all matters of a civil nature. 6-11-1906.

EDMUND JONES,

LAWYER—
LENOIR, N. C.—
Will Practice Regularly in the Courts of Watauga, 6-1-'06.

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. 1-1-'04.

A. A. Holsclaw,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—
Mountain City, Tennessee.
Will practice in all the courts of Tennessee, State and Federal. Special attention given to collections and all other matters of a legal nature. Office northeast of court house. Oct. 11, 1906, 1y.

F. M. MADRON, D. D. S.

BALDWIN, N. C.—
I am now located here for the practice of Dentistry, and am making Bridge and Crown work, the most intricate work known to the profession, a specialty.

My work is all done under a positive guarantee—no satisfaction, no pay. Nothing but the best material used in the execution of any of my work.

E. S. GOFFEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BOONE, N. C.—
Prompt attention given to all matters of a legal nature.

Abstracting titles and collection of claims, a specialty. 1-1-'07.

J. H. BOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lenoir, N. C.
Practices in the courts of Caldwell, Watauga, Mitchell, Ashe and other surrounding counties.

Prompt attention given to all legal matters entrusted to his care.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

An appeal has been made to President Roosevelt by the Society of Friends of Philadelphia for the establishment of a permanent arbitration congress with the consent and co-operation of the other nations of the world. This plan is not so visionary and emotional as a good many of the peace plans put forward by international arbitration exponents. It recognizes the excellent work that has already been done by the Hague tribunal and does not propose to supplant that institution but rather to supplement its work by creating an international congress from which would emanate a code of international law.

International law as now understood is a somewhat hazy system. It is based entirely upon precedent and is interpreted variously according as suits the convenience of nations dealing with it. The plan submitted to the President provides for an international congress to meet at stated intervals with duly accredited representatives from the various adhering governments and empowers this congress to work out a fixed and definite international code which could be applied in practice before the Hague tribunal whenever occasion arose. President Roosevelt has expressed himself as heartily in favor of the plan and has already laid the papers in the case before Secretary Root with a request that he sound the various foreign governments on the subject and if possible formulate a treaty which it would be agreeable for all of them to sign.

Speaking of treaties the extra session discussion has now assumed the phase where it is definitely announced in a good many papers that an extra session will be called after the 4th of March at which the Japanese school question with its resulting Japanese treaty, the Santo Domingo treaty and currency reform may all be calmly and leisurely discussed and disposed of without fuss or hurry. How correct this forecast will prove can be told better after the 4th of March. It is quite certain that there can be no serious attempt to consider the Santo Domingo treaty at the present session. The Japanese situation is in such a shape that the President and the State Department probably would rather have Congress out of the way while the details were being settled. Treaties, of course, are always discussed in executive session and equally, of course, the reports of these discussions are printed in the next issue of the newspapers to the inconvenience of the State Department and the pleasure of such senators as have anything to gain by muddying the waters of diplomacy. The exchange between this government and that of Japan are now in such shape that a treaty can very probably be framed that will meet the ideas of both governments and eventually get through the Senate. But it will take several weeks more of deliberation and negotiation before this solution is definitely reached.

Without even a division the House this week passed a bill modifying the denatured alcohol act in such a way as is thought will make it more to the advantage of the farmers. It is a little remarkable that with all the fuss made in anticipation of the passage of the free alcohol bill nothing at all should have come of it up to date. It is predicted that the Act would be the most beneficent piece of legislation ever passed for the oppressed and

down trodden farmer, and that it would enable him to use up all the surplus farm supplies even to the weeds in the fence corners for making denatured alcohol from which he could obtain heat, light and power. But since the free alcohol bill has passed it has been utterly nullified by the plans for its enforcement worked out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Bureau has made such regulations governing the production of such alcohol as effectually prevents any but the already established distillers from taking advantage of the law. The amended act provides for centrally located bonding and denaturing warehouses where the farmer can deliver his alcohol and get the benefit of government supervision free of tax. It was stated when this amended bill was passed that there were but three interest against it. The whisky trust, the wood alcohol manufacturers and the Standard Oil Company. Whether the new law will prove any more benefit to the farmer than the old one can only be proved by experience.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has been working on a new scheme in connection with the dead letter office that is greatly expediting the work of that division of the Post Office Department and ought to result in giving a much more prompt and effective service than has ever been given to the public by the Department before. Instead of holding letters in the dead letter office for months at a time as has heretofore been the practice, a large force of clerks has been put at work opening and inspecting misdirected mail as soon as it reaches the office. All of the letters which can be returned to the senders are immediately forwarded and the aggregate value of this mail is shown from the fact that from \$6000 to \$10,000 a month is thus restored to small transmitters in the inspected letters. Last month 80 per cent. of the mail which was returnable was sent back under the new system and in a little while it will be possible for all of the mail having the address of the sender inside to be returned as soon as it reaches the dead letter office.

Senator Beveridge has expressed himself very forcibly over the report of the Judiciary Committee of the House which returned his anti-child labor bill to the House Appropriation Committee decided that it was impossible for the federal government to interfere with the internal affairs of the various states by prohibiting the products of child labor from entering interstate commerce. Senator Beveridge says that the action of the Committee was a mere subterfuge and aimed to prevent the bill from ever coming to a vote and relieve the members of Congress from the necessity of placing themselves on record in opposition to the measure.

A Western Wonder.

There's a bill at Bowie, Texas, that's twice as big as last year. This wonder is W. L. Hill, who from a weight of 90 pounds has grown to over 180. He says: "I suffered with a terrible cough, and doctors gave me up to die of consumption. I was reduced to 90 pounds, when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds, and now, after taking 12 bottles, I have more than doubled in weight and am completely cured." Only sure Cough and cold cure. Guaranteed by all druggists, 50 cts. and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Missionary—And do you know nothing whatever of religion?—Cannibal—Well, we got a taste of it when the last missionary was here.—Cleveland Leader.

Indians Gain Both in Numbers and Prosperity.

A Washington dispatch contains the following surprising information:

Recent statistics show that the number of Indians in the United States have increased in the past few years instead of decreasing and that they are in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

It has never been definitely determined just what was the greatest number of Indians in America when they were unmolested. Some authorities say that the number could not have exceeded 1,000,000 others assert that it could not have been more than 800,000, and still others contend that there never was more than 500,000. At the present time there are 284,000 of the red race in the U. S. There are Indians in 18 states and 3 Territories exclusive of the Indian Territory. Nearly all the tribes are west of the Mississippi, in fact, most of them are beyond the Missouri. There are 150 reservations in all. In the northwestern part of New York there are about 5,000 descendants of the great warrior tribes living on 8 reservations.

To-day there are 159,000 Indians who wear citizens' dress in whole or in part, and 70,000 who can read and speak English. There are 22,000 Indian families living in comfortable modern dwellings. When the government first began supplying the Indians with horses it often proved a difficult matter to keep the old warriors in them. They would take possession in the best faith, but the love of the wild would soon prove so insistent that they would stable their horses in Uncle Sam's nice little houses and go back to their tepees. But when an Indian once gets installed in a house, he doesn't like to have any change made in it. No matter how large the family may grow or how much money generous Uncle Sam may give him, he insists upon remaining in his original one-story shanty.

The Cherokee, who tracked Desoto's footsteps for many weary weary days while he was marching through the Southern forests and swamps, and who later welcomed Oglethorpe to Georgia, are the most advanced in civilization and the most eager for education, spending \$200,000 a year on their schools and colleges.

The Chickasaws have five colleges with 400 students, maintained at a yearly cost of \$47,000. They also have thirteen district schools costing \$16,000. The Choctaws have 150 schools, in some of which the highest branches are taught. The Seminoles, one of the smallest tribes, have two schools. The Creeks have 10 colleges and 65 common schools with a total attendance of 2,500.

The Indians make a strong religious showing. They have 390 church buildings, and a total membership of 40,000. Father Negahquet is said to be the only living full blooded Indian who is a Roman Catholic priest. He studied in Rome and on his return to this country said mass in the big Catholic church in Omaha. This was the first mass ever said by a full-blooded Indian priest on American soil. He is now working among the people of his own race in Oklahoma and Indian territory.

Charles Curtis will enter the United States Senate March 4, as a Senator from Kansas, and will be the first representative of the American Indian in that body. Mr. Curtis is not of pure Indian lineage, but his mother belonged to the Kaw tribe. He and his five children have received allotments of Shawnee county land in settlement of what Uncle Sam thinks

he owes to the race. Mr. Curtis has already served 14 years in the House.

Adam Monroe Byrd, a representative from Mississippi, is also of Indian blood. The foremost Indian in public life to-day is Quonad Parker, Chief of the Comanches and a political power in the new State of Oklahoma. Chief Parker is a democrat and there are many who say he will come to the Senate from the newly admitted commonwealth.

Wise Counsel From the South.

"I want to give some valuable advice to those who suffer with lame back and kidney trouble," says J. R. Blankenship, of Beck, Tenn. "I have proved to an absolute certainty that Electric Bitters will positively cure this distressing condition. The first bottle gave me great relief and after taking a few more bottles, I was completely cured; so completely that it became a pleasure to recommend this great remedy." Sold under guarantee by all druggists. Price 50c.

Uses of the Rich.

For some time there has been a marked tendency among the very rich to grow respectable, causing honest alarm in many quarters. Husbands are beginning to live regularly with their wives and deprecating their own condition to the advantage of the poor. The very rich are doing more reputable things every day and getting on our nerves by their efforts at morality. If this keeps up, what is to be the end?

We look to the very rich to furnish us with bad examples. If they are all going to be decent and cultivate the virtues, we shall begin to envy them, thus adding another measure to our discontent.

One of the safeguards of the very rich has been that of dissipation and selfishness, and promiscuous extravagance, they have weakened their energies and the production of their own kind has been strictly limited by their unstraightened circumstances. If they are being tempted to lead simple lives, however, and get the idea that money isn't every thing, they will begin to multiply and some precautionary measure may be necessary to keep them within reason.

Every very rich person ought to have at heart the good of his fellow men; and be foolish and fast enough to be held in contempt by those who respect themselves. The main purpose of his life is to do enough things that are not worth while, in order that the majority may learn not to follow his example.

Let the very rich beware therefore, and not attempt to become too good; otherwise their only resource of usefulness will be over.—Ex.

Cured of Lung Trouble.

"It is now eleven years since I had a narrow escape from consumption," writes C. O. Floyd, a leading business man in Kershaw, S. C. "I had run down in weight to 125 pounds, and coughing was constant both by day and by night. Finally I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and continued this for about six months, when my cough and lung trouble were entirely gone and I was restored to my normal weight, 170 pounds. Thousands of persons are healed every year guaranteed by all druggists, 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

The wife of a farmer had a sister come from Chicago to make a visit. One day the threshers came and the guest insisted on doing the work alone and sent her sister away to rest. When twenty-seven threshers filed in to supper that night they found a sandwich tied with ribbon, one chicken croquette, one cheese ball the size of a marble and a button hole bouquet at each plate.—Ex.

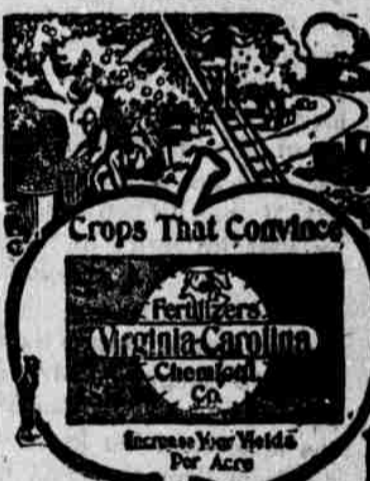
Does Not Color Hair

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, does not stain or color the hair even to the slightest degree. Gray hair, white hair, blonde hair is not made a shade darker. But it certainly does stop falling hair. No question about that.

Does not change the color of the hair. Formula with each bottle. Show it to your doctor. Ask him about it, then do as he says.

Indeed, we believe it will stop every case of falling hair unless there is some very unusual complication, something greatly affecting the general health. Then you should consult your physician. Also ask him about the new Ayer's Hair Vigor. Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mr. John W. Campbell came home and spent Saturday and Sunday in our city. He is looking well and as jolly as ever. He is located in Egypt and is in the lumber business. Says he is preparing some Egypt lumber to build him a 4th room cottage in Hickory on Mulberry street. Think of it! House out of lumber from Egypt—Hickory Mercury.

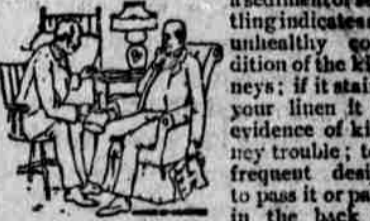


We will convince you that you can "increase your yields per acre" and you won't have to keep it a secret either. Read what Messrs. Wherry & Son, of the Magnolia Fruit Farm, Durham, N. C., writes: "From two acres of strawberries, on which 1,000 pounds of Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers per acre were used, we cleared a profit of \$75.00 per acre more than the other 144 acres of strawberries which had only 500 pounds of this fertilizer." Thus double the quantity of these fertilizers on each acre of any crop, and more than double "increase your yields per acre." Be sure you buy only Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., Atlanta, Ga., Norfolk, Va., Savannah, Ga., Durham, N. C., Montgomery, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Memphis, Tenn., Baltimore, Md., Shreveport, La.

"That new roamer paid two thousand dollars for that violin he practices on." "I wish he'd trade it for a ten-dollar violin he could play."—Detroit Free Press.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment, consisting of indigestible and unhealthy condition of the kidneys, if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.



What To Do. The chief conflict in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it; or had effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.