

Watauga Democrat.

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BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY JUNE 27, 1907.

NO. 8.

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.

E. M. MADRON, D. D. S.

BALD, 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.

R. Ross Donnelly,

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER
SHOONS, Tennessee.
Has Varnished and Glass White Coffins; Black Broad loth and White Plush Caskets; Black and White Metallic Caskets; Robes, Shoes and Finishings. Extra large Coffins and Caskets always on hand. Phone orders given special attention. R. ROSS DONNELLY.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The Department of Justice announces that it is about to institute proceedings against the Powder Trust under the Sherman anti-trust act. The only wonder is that the prosecution has been delayed so long. But the explanation probably lies in the fact that Senator Dupont, the new Senator from Delaware, is the head of the trust and is powerful in politics as his election to the Senate proves. The recent investigation of the trust by the bureau of corporations and the Department of Justice indicate that it is one of the most complete monopolies ever devised in the country. It has followed the methods of the Standard Oil Company in beating down and breaking up competition. It has run its rivals one after another out of business had ceased to be profitable. The result is that although there are a lot of nominally independent companies still operating, they are all or nearly all under the direct management of the trust which controls about 95 per cent. of the powder output, a larger proportion of the finished product than was ever controlled by the Standard Oil Co.

Probably the thing that has moved the government to proceed against the trust is the increasing cost of powder for the army and navy. There are bids formally open for powder supplies as formerly, but the officers of both army and navy know that it is a farce. The same company presents all of the bids under different names and if there is any difference in the price it is because the trust wants some particular mill to do work instead of some other. Efforts to establish government powder factories have been successfully fought in the past, and if the country were to be plunged into war next week, it would either have to confiscate the mills of the powder trust or else pay whatever price the trust chose to name for firing every gun in the army and navy.

One of the most important pieces of archeological work ever done in the United States has just been reported in Washington. It is the partial completion of the work of excavation at the "Casa Grande." Most people know that the Casa Grande has always been ranked as the most important and impressive of American ruins. The translation of its Spanish name is "The Big House," and it is located in southern Arizona where it has been known to the scientific world since the conquistador Alvarado first entered that section in his search for the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola. It is a great building something less than 100x50 feet in area with walls in some places thirty feet high. It is built up of adobe concrete with wooden door and window frames, and is different from any other Indian construction of the southwest. It is such a remarkable structure that the government some years ago made an appropriation to help preserve it from the effects of the weather, and last year Dr. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of Ethnology was sent down there to do a little more protective work. But instead of confining himself to the work he was sent to do, he commenced excavating, and the result is that he has unearthed what was the ground floor of the house which was 400 feet by 235, and 30 feet high, making the original house small by comparison. What the world has known for three and a half centuries as the Casa Grande, is merely the delapidated top story of an im-

mensely large structure. It seems to have been the citadel of the Pima tribe against the attacks of the Navajos and Apaches. It is by far the most remarkable ethnological discovery made on the continent and has won Dr. Fewkes much credit from the Archeological Society all over the country.

It will be of interest to users of the weed to know that the Treasury Department has officially decided that tobacco is a necessity and not a luxury. The case came up in an appeal to the Comptroller over an expenditure for tobacco for some laborers who were held in quarantine in Panama. There was \$15.50 worth of tobacco bought for the laborers, and the item was questioned by the disbursing officer. The Treasury decided that it was an expenditure for one of the "necessaries of life within the meaning of the act. The decision went on to say that whatever might be the moral or hygienic aspect of the case, that tobacco, especially to the laboring classes, was so much a part of their regular ration that it must be ranked as a necessity, and the item was allowed in the account.

The Treasury is called on to render a number of interesting decisions, and another even more curious than this was made some time ago where it was decided that a man could not possibly tell how old he was and could not be convicted of perjury in swearing falsely on the subject. The case came up under the civil service act where a Treasury employee had stated his age at a certain figure, and where it was proven conclusively that he was at least five years older. It was shown in this case that the man had gone on information given him in stating his age, and the Department made a ruling in general form that nobody could be certain of their own age, as they always have to depend for the information on hearsay evidence.

There have been no new developments in the Japanese situation in the past few days, and it is inferred that this government does not feel much uneasiness on the subject, as the Navy Department has just sent 6,000 tons of coal to the American naval depot at Yokohama where the vessels of the Asiatic squadron rift instead of going to Manila. This action certainly would not be taken if there were any apprehension of trouble during which the coal supply would easily fall into the hands of the Japanese.

The Navy Department has just started on a new system of identification for the sailors of the service. The "scar system" has been in use for a number of years, and has worked very well. The recruits were all identified by scars and moles on the body, and it was found to be a remarkable fact that the scars of no two men ever coincided. But the army has gone in for finger print identification after the Bertillon method, and it has been found so much easier and more effective that the navy is going to adopt it as well.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes: "I was in bed, entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased; the bleeding diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work." Guaranteed for coughs and colds, 5c. and \$1 at all Druggists. Trial Bottle free.

A Tip to the Exposition

(Continued from the 14th)

We next enter the War Department, which is one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds, to the man who has any sort of antipathy for "big guns and women's tongues" will not find this department a congenial spot, for both are much in evidence here. The first thing we examine is a torpedo, a very harmless looking thing indeed, about five or six feet long and perhaps ten or twelve inches in diameter, pointed at both ends with a little propeller of four wings not larger than your hand attached to one end which drives it through the water on its mission of destruction. In this department you see all kinds and sizes of guns, from the smallest pistol to the largest fort or naval gun, the cannon of all sizes except one of the very largest are shown, cut half in two lengthwise so that you can see the bore, the powder and the ball or shell, and if a shell so that you may see the contents of the shell. Guns carry 18 to 32 lbs. Solid balls are about ten feet long. One 12 inch breech loading rifle 40 or 50 feet long carries a very sharp pointed steel projectile. The projectile has behind it about six feet of powder. The powder 'grams' are little cylinders about half an inch in diameter and about two inches long. The largest gun shown carries a 15 inch steel projectile weighing more than 2,000 lbs. The gun is about 50 feet long and it's necessary that you have more than 500 lbs. of powder in your horn when you load for big game. On one long table are placed in perpendicular position 135 different patterns of small arms used in wars from our earliest history to the present time; many of them are flintlocks and every kind of bayonets attached. On the wall near by hangs every type of army pistol used in any of our wars. In the same section of the building is shown the different process of manufacturing cartridges. The first machine cuts the hull from a plate of brass; the second machine shapes the hull and trims it; another puts the cap on; another primes and loads, at last the finished product passes through a machine that weighs and sorts. If any cartridge fails the smallest partical of its proper weight the machine finds it and takes it out. All of this work is done very rapidly by the finest and most intricate machinery imaginable. Ladies show you all. Standing near the center of the building stands a mounted cannon ready for the road with six horses harnessed and hitched with everything complete except the driver.

Near by are five army mules with bridle, saddle and saddlebags packed with small guns etc. for transportation. These mules are only stuffed hides of the same so perfectly done that they appear to be real horses and mules with the fire of war in every eye and muscle. In this same section of the building we see the latest inventions in the way of gatling and machine guns: little guns not more than four or five feet long with a hopper like a coffee mill in which they pour great quantities of cartridges and grind out death with a crank. We next inspect a block of armor plate about 5x8 feet, 6 inches thick, made of the hardest steel—harder than cast steel—that has been pierced by ten 6 inch balls in target practice. The holes are cut out nearly smooth, except on the faces where the balls enter and leave there is a slight rupture of the surface. The boys have decided by this

time that it's almost "dangerous to be safe" in war. There are two old wagons on exhibition—one an old six-mule army wagon, the other an old office wagon used by Gen. George H. Thomas.

Under glass we see old war relics—shoes, boots, leggins, coats, hats, canteens, cooking vessels, etc., etc., with a label attached telling when, where and by whom used. A pair of shoes, apparently No. 11's, worn by a "Johnny" picked up on a battle field, cut into strings almost, as though they had been too small, caught our attention. The thought came rushing "Where is the man who wore that pair of shoes?" In this same department, behind railings, are life-size wax figures dressed in uniform representing every rank in army and navy from the private to the highest officer, 24 in number. Some are mounted, some dismounted—a fine sight. Standing to the right are soldiers dressed for war in hot countries, light weight, white clothing. At the left are those who fight in the arctic countries, dressed in furs from head to foot.

As we pass to the navy section we notice a Philippine carabo and cart. The carabo somewhat resembles an ox. His horns are about four feet long, making a head and horns of about 9 feet. The cart wheels are made of solid plank about four feet high—a crude structure to be sure. If this is the most dangerous paraphernalia of Philippine warfare, that's the country for me when the fight begins.

In the navy department we see models of all our ships, docks, etc, a great anchor weighing 17-600 pounds, and great chains with links 3 inches in diameter, with ropes to anchor 7 inches in diameter.

SMITH HAGAMAN.

The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads: "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man to-day. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. For sale by all druggists, 50c.

The eyes of the people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself are blind I should want neither fine clothes, fine houses nor fine furniture.

You can't tell a woman's age after she takes Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Her complexion is fine. She is round, plump, and handsome; in fact she is young again. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets, M. B. Blackburn and Blowing Rock Drug Co.

Very few Ohio people seem inclined to believe that Mr. Taft's slumbers are being disturbed by dreamers of Mr. Knox sitting on his chest.—Washington Post.

He Fired the Stick.

No greater mistake can be made than to consider lightly the evidences of disease in your system. Don't take desperate chances on ordinary medicines. Use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets, M. B. Blackburn and Blowing Rock Drug Co.

We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, but in order to leave no possible room for doubt about it we insist upon the dress coat at all formal affairs.—Puck.

Fine Care Fine Hair

It's fine care that makes fine hair! Use Ayer's Hair Vigor, new improved formula, systematically, conscientiously, and you will get results. We know it stops falling hair, cures dandruff, and is a most elegant dressing. Entirely new. New bottle. New contents.

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.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, as now made from our new improved formula, is the latest, most scientific, and in every way the very best hair preparation ever placed upon the market. For falling hair and dandruff it is the one great medicine.
—Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.—

Promises of Republican tariff reform "after election" will not excite anyone who remembers that Republican reciprocity has been promised for years, but seems as far off as ever.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

The excitement in Japan is caused by the fight between the political parties there and the ones are using the California dispute about the Japanese to excite the voters there to "turn the rascals out." There will be no war. This tempest in a tea pot is much ado about nothing. If the Japanese do not like their treatment in California, or American feel aggrieved at their treatment in Japan, they should keep at home, at all events until the excitement subsides.

The Bounty Of The Fields

Perilous Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

depends upon the life-long study and experience of the men who direct this business and who mix a fertilizer which "makes three (often a dozen) blades of grass grow where only one grew before." The name of it is Virginia-Carolina Fertilizer. By its very liberal use, a week or two before, or at planting, as well as second application, multitudes of farmers in the South have "increased their yields per acre," and with the larger profits which these increased yields brought, paid off the mortgages on their farms. Don't be fooled by any dealer into buying a "cheap" substitute. 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.