

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XIX

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY NOVEMBER 7, 1907.

NO. 27.

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.
EDMUND JONES
—LAWYER—
—LENOIR, N. C.—
Will Practice Regularly in the Courts of Watauga, 6-1-'07.

F. A. LINNEY,
—ATTORNEY AT LAW,—
BOONE, N. C.
Will practice in the courts of the 13th Judicial District in all matters of a civil nature. 6-11—1906.

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. 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.

NEW JEWELER'S SHOP.
I will be located in Boone by June the first, 1907, prepared to do all kinds of watch and clock repairing on short notice. My work is all guaranteed and no work is charged for unless satisfactory to the owner. Bring me your work and I will give you a first-class job.
Office up stairs in Critcher brick row.
SILAS M. GREENE, Jeweler.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The serious money panic in Wall street has called the attention of politicians to a thing that should have been settled at the last session of Congress. That is the reform of the currency. This is a subject that has been brought up almost every session for a number of years and that last year came within a measurable distance of being enacted into law. Since the serious panic of the past few days the need of action has been accentuated and perhaps this session something definite will be done.

Senator Elkins, just after a long talk with the President said that there would be a currency bill introduced early in the next session and while he did not say specifically that it would have the backing of the President, that is tolerably well understood. The Senator said that is quite true, and that is that the panic was due more to business prosperity than to business depression. This sounds paradoxical, but it is true. The business of the country has been increasing for the past few years at the rate of about 30 per cent per annum. The increase in the real money has been only about 5 per cent, and this leaves a gap of 25 per cent that has to be bridged in with credit. When the credit of the community (which is only confidence) is shaken, then there is trouble. The President has been accused of shaking the confidence of the public and this may be true to the extent of having pointed out some of the financial crookedness that has been going on in the big corporations. But leaving that out of the question, the country needs more money, or at least needs to be able to lay hand on it when it is needed in a crisis. The proposal for a more elastic currency as framed at the last session of Congress was to allow the banks that needed it to issue additional note circulation up to a large percentage of their capital stock. This note circulation was to be taxed rather heavily so that when the banks had no actual need of it they would be glad to retire it and thus escape the tax. But when real money was wanted, as it was in New York a few days ago, the banks would have been only too thankful to pay a reasonable tax on it if they could have gotten it. The principal reason that no action has been taken on currency in the past has been that it was so easy to put it off. But the recent sharp lesson is apt to make the legislature get busy.

There is talk now about sending the battleship squadron to the Pacific and leaving it there indefinitely. Whether it is brought back will depend largely on Congress and partly on the President. It is suspected that the President would not be displeased if the squadron were left in the Pacific and another fleet built to take its place in the Atlantic. It will cost about a million and a half to send it to the Pacific and there will be no money available to bring it back till Congress appropriates some. If it fails to do this, the squadron will stay where it is sent. Of course sending it home would not cost so much as building one new battleship, but then there would be a great temptation to fix up a fresh Atlantic squadron once the old one were out of the way and the need of it were felt.

Before the squadron starts on its long journey the crews of the ships will have to be largely recruited. It will take about 2,000 men to bring the squadron up to

its full strength and at the rate that naval recruiting is going on now, there is a question whether this can be done in time. It seems rather a pity that the young men of the country do not know what a career the navy offers to them if they want to enlist and work up to the full possibilities of the service. The pay of the enlisted men in the navy is small at the start, to be sure, but it includes board and lodging and at the end of the month the enlisted man in the navy usually has more money than the man who has been working for day wages on shore. Then there are various roads to extra money as signalmen, gun pointers and the like, all of which work pays a bonus over the regular salary. When a boy has been through an enlistment of three years, he can work up rapidly if he desires. With an ordinary education and application, it is quite possible for him to be earning from \$50 to \$75 a month besides his board, lodging at the end of ten years service, and there is always the certainty of a life job if he wants it and a pension at the retirement age.

With the increase in the use of electricity and the necessity for high practical mechanical ability in many branches of the service, the brighter young men are often picked out of the navy by the big corporations at good salaries, though not as large, of course, as some of the officers get on quitting the service for civil life. Then there is a chance for a commission if an enlisted man wants to work for it as there are a regular number open to competition each year.

Along with this question of a naval career, it is interesting to note a case that happened recently in the army. There was a young fellow, an enlisted man in the Signal Service who has detailed on work in connection with the wireless telegraphy. He had a natural mechanical and electrical turn and did excellent work. He was sent up to Alaska something over a year ago in connection with the wireless installation and while he was there he was picked up by one of the big commercial electric concerns and is now drawing a salary of \$6,000 per year. Not very bad as a raise from an enlisted man at \$13 a month and board.

It may be noted too in connection with the army that the late Dr. James Carroll one of the commission that discovered the mosquito theory of the transmission of yellow fever, was an enlisted man in the hospital corps before he was made a commissioned officer in recognition of his work. He died with the rank of major. His was of course an exceptional case and it may be argued that a good man is bound to raise anywhere, but it also speaks well for the possibilities open to a bright boy in the army and navy.

A Humane Appeal.

A humane citizen of Richmond Ind., Mr. U. D. Williams, 107 West Main St., says: "I appeal to all persons with weak lungs to take Dr. King's New Discovery, the only remedy that has helped me and fully comes up to the proprietor's recommendation." It saves more lives than all other throat and lung remedies put together. Used as a cough and cold cure the world over. Cures asthma, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, quinsy, hoarseness, and phthisis, stops hemorrhages of the lungs and builds them up. Guaranteed by all druggists 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Who has no money must have no wishes.—Italian.

Deaf To The South.

Zach McGhee in Charlotte Observer.

The Secretary of the Treasury having deposited \$25,000,000 in the bands of New York and indicated a willingness to deposit more in order to establish credit in New York and prevent the sacrifice of surities, certain representatives of Southern interests have made application to the Treasury Department for deposits to be placed in Southern banks in order to prevent Southern farmers and cotton dealers from sacrificing their cotton at depressed prices. Secretary Cortelyou is still sitting on the lid in New York, but the matter has been put up to assistant Secretary Edwards, Acting Secretary, by Representative Burleson, of Texas, and Mr. Edwards has refused. Mr. Burleson asked the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit \$10,000,000 in Southern banks to be secured by warehouse receipts on cotton.

The idea is that bankers throughout the South have served notice upon owners of cotton in warehouses that they can no longer make advances on cotton to be held in storage. The bankers give as their reason the money stringency, but it is understood that this is modified by the desire to force the sale of cotton in the warehouses and thus bring a flood of foreign money on the Southern market. Mr. Burleson takes the position that there is as much reason to avoid sacrifices in the sales of cotton as there is in sacrifices of stocks and bonds. If the United States government is going to deposit money in Wall Street to ease the money stringency so that brokers and other bonds in order to realize needed cash, this same principle should apply to the holders of cotton. The proposition he made to the Treasury Department was that Treasury deposits should be made upon the security of warehouse receipts at 25 per cent of the market value. This would be perfectly safe, as it would allow a margin of 75 per cent for any possible depreciation in the value of the cotton.

"These warehouse receipts held by the banks represented an actual, not a speculative value," says Mr. Burleson. "If the cotton producer is forced to sell his cotton because the banks will no longer advance him the money, and for the purpose of bringing in foreign money to this country for the relief of the stock market, it will mean that the crop will be sold for about \$160,000,000 below what it should bring and that the advantage of this forced sale will accrue to the foreign purchaser, and that much money which should come to this country, going into the pockets of our farmers, will be held abroad."

"A forced sale of the cotton crop at whatever sacrifice of price would, of course, bring a large volume of money to this country, but it is poor economy to force the sale of a commodity of actual value by the producer in order to increase the volume of money immediately available to sustain the value of stocks."

It is not likely that Secretary Cortelyou will grant the request of Mr. Burleson or any similar request for aid coming from the South. He does not understand that there are really any "business interests" except those centered on Wall Street. If the banks there need money, then the country is in a desperate fix, argue all the financiers and their friends in New York: and Mr. Cortelyou has lived so much in the atmosphere of Wall Street and those who are dominated by Wal-

Street interests and ideas that he really does not understand how anybody else can see that the country is really one thing and Wall Street another. When Wall Street sets up a howl for more money, why from time immemorial the vaults of the United States Treasury have been opened up. When the cry comes from the Southern farmer for more money, it is not heeded because the men who have dominated the Treasury Department, while they may have been perfectly honest, and sincere, have just simply not understood it. They ask the Wall Street bankers and brokers what about it and get the reply that a few more million distributed among favored banks in Wall Street will so relieve the money stringency throughout the country that the Southern farmers and the Western miners and all others will prosper. So it is done.

DeWitt's Carbolic Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores thoroughly cleanses—and is healing and soothing. Good for piles. Sold by J. M. Hodges.

Training School for Husbands.

Why there is not a training school for prospective wives and husbands, with attendance for a certain time made compulsory? Persons are being trained for every kind of business but that of marriage—the most important of all. It is not an easy matter to live in relations. It needs to be taught; the requisite qualities need to be cultivated. And there should be an intelligence qualification. It is more necessary in marriage than in voting. Oh, marriage might be so taught as to make it a very attractive condition. As it is, it appeals to few men and women of forethought and discretion."

"May this not be because marriage is now in a transition state—evolving turbulently into some thing more satisfying to higher nature?" Sara asked, her fine eyes lighted with a prescient thought. "Everything with mind in it is progressing; marriage must partake of the uplift. The note of spirituality is sounding in all—art, music, painting, literature, even the drama—"

"Not in Bernard Shaw," returned Shirley. "I laugh when I think of one of his heroes, careering over Europe in an automobile, pursued by the girl who is bent on marrying him."

"Not in Bernard Shaw, who cares less for truth than striking effects; but in Meterlink—the dramatist of dreams," in Hauptmann in his 'Ascension' and his 'Elga' and in Yeats' 'Island of the Heart's Desire.' In these you see the expression of the new spirituality which shall lift marriage from the merely physical plane and make it sweet and noble companionship, dowered with some of the old romantic sentiment, but of higher and purer quality." —Mary E. Bryan in Uncle Remus magazine for November.

You can't be well if you have a weak, unhealthy, tired out stomach. Neither can you feel good if by some little irregularity in eating you have caused the stomach to get out of order. These little stomach troubles are signs of indigestion, which may very often does turn into a very bad case of dyspepsia. Don't allow this to go on a single day without doing something to overcome it. Take some good, reliable digestant like Kodol for Dyspepsia. Kodol is the best remedy known today for heart burn, belching and all troubles arising from a disordered digestion. It is pleasant to take and affords relief promptly. Sold by J. M. Hodges.

Free from Alcohol

Since May, 1906, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been entirely free from alcohol. If you are in poor health, weak, pale, nervous, ask your doctor about taking this non-alcoholic tonic and alterative. If he has a better medicine, take his. Get the best always. This is our advice.

Ayer's
A sluggish liver means a coated tongue, a bad breath, and constipated bowels. The question is, "What is the best thing to do under such circumstances?" Ask your doctor if this is not a good answer: "Take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills." —Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

A religion that will make a man pay his debts, tell the truth speak well of his neighbors, and work and support his family is good enough to live on and die on. Anything short of this is a sham and fraud and the party who has it has mistaken stomach trouble for religion.—Alexander Times.

Babies and children need prompt attention when suffering from coughs and colds. The best remedy for mothers to use is Kennedy's laxative Cough Syrup. It tastes as good as maple sugar, it contains no opiates, and it is laxative and drives the cold out of the system by gently moving the bowels. Sold by J. M. Hodges.

The fearless man who loves the truth and obeys duty is the man who prevails whose work endures. The State which has such men are glad to render devoted service in war as in peace grows to be a great State.—James Bryce.

The postmaster of Gasconade, Mo., Daniel A. Bugh, says of DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills "I am doing so well, and improving so fast in health, that I cannot say too much for your Kidney and Bladder Pills. I feel like a new man." DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by J. M. Hodges.

A couple of fellows, who were pretty thoughtfully soaked with bad whiskey, got into the gutter. After floundering about for a few minutes, one of them said; "Jim, let's go to another house, this hotel leaks."

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer, R. Co., Lincolnton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are Home of Swamp-Root, sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Lincolnton, N. Y., on every bottle.