

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XXII

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910.

NO. 17.

It Saved His Leg.

"I thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. E. Swenson, of Watertown Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for skin eruptions, eczema, salt rheum, boils, fever sores, cuts, burns, scalds and piles. 25c. at all druggists.

PROFESSIONAL

NAT T. DULANEY, M. D.,

—SPECIALIST,—

Fourth St. Bristol Tenn.—Va.

Eye and Throat Diseases.
Refraction for Glasses.

L. D. LOWE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BANNER ELK, N. C.

Will practice in the courts
Watauga, Mitchell and adjoining
counties. 7-6-'09

EDMUND JONES

—LAWYER—

—LENOIR, N. C.—

Will Practice Regularly in
the Courts of Watauga,
61-'09.

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.
6-11-1909.

J. C. FLETCHER,

Attorney At Law,

—BOONE, N. C.—

Careful attention given to
collections.

W. R. LOVILL

—ATTORNEY AT LAW,—

—BOONE, N. C.—

Special attention given
to all business entrusted to
his care. 7-9-'09.

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 special
ty. 1-1-'09.

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 or

orders given special attention.

R. ROSS DONNELLY.

Why Abuse Your Watch

You do not run your buggy, sewing

machine or other machinery till it

peaks and grinds and cuts itself to

pieces. You clean and oil it often. You

should be as careful with your watch

It is small and cannot squeak loud

when it is dry and needs oiling. You

may not know it till the watch is

completely ruined and stops. Bring

your watch to me I will show you

and explain the exact condition.

Take proper care of your watch and

it will last you a life time. Consult

me on watch Diseases.

Yours Very Truly,

S. M. GREENE, Jeweler.

Zionville, N. C. R. F. D.

TARIFF CATECHISM.

The Commoner:

Q. What is a tariff?

A. A duty collected on imports.

Q. What is a protective tariff?

A. A duty imposed upon imports for the aid of home factories producing competing articles.

Q. What is a revenue tariff?

A. A revenue tariff is a tariff levied for the purpose of raising a revenue.

Q. What is the difference between the two kinds of tariff?

A. A revenue tariff is collected for the benefit of the whole public, and the government stops when it gets enough. A protective tariff is imposed for private benefit, may be so levied as to impose a heavy burden without raising much revenue and there is no limit to its exactions except the greed of the protected interests and the patience of the people.

Q. Who pays the tariff?

A. The consumer.

Q. How can this fact be established?

A. By reason, by observation and by experience. If a tariff were paid by the foreigner it would be no protection to the home industry. Only when the consumer must pay more than foreign price for an important article can the home producer charge more than the foreign price for the domestic article. A tariff paid by the foreigner would give no protection to an American manufacturer. Then, too, the government gives a rebate on raw material when the finished product is exported. Why does the government pay the rebate to the domestic manufacturer if the foreigner pays the tariff? But experience is the best test. Go abroad, buy in the open market, and when you return you will pay the duty and you cannot find any foreigner to reimburse you.

Q. Is such a tax constitutional?

A. It violates the spirit of the constitution for it collects from the many and gives to the few, but as the protective features are concealed in a revenue law it is difficult to get a decision on the principle involved.

Q. Can the wisdom of such a tax be defended?

A. No; a policy of favoritism is never wise in a republic. A government of the people, by the people and for the people should be administered according to the maxim; Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

Q. Is the present protective tariff necessary?

A. No; it is about twice as high as would be necessary to cover the entire labor cost of protected manufacturers. The fact that we are exporting and increasing amount of manufactures is proof that our industries do not need the present protection. And it must be remembered that our manufactures have the benefit of the freight when the foreigner brings his goods here, while the foreign competitor has the benefit of the freight when we export. And it also must be remembered that the tariff on all kinds of material, on machinery and on food and clothing increases the

cost of articles manufactured here. If we can now export in spite of these burdens we could export more if the tariff were reduced.

Q. Does a high tariff make good wages?

A. No. It is said that we pay higher wages than they do in England—a stock argument which protectionists—it is a complete answer to say that England, with no protective tariff, pays better wages than Germany does under protection. Our best wages are paid in our unprotected industries and the fact that we export goods made with our high priced labor is positive proof that good wages do not depend on protection. The labor organizations have done far more to increase wages than all the tariff laws.

Q. What about the home market argument?

A. The friends of protection claim that the farmer can afford to pay more when he buys, because the manufacturer furnishes him a home market, but this is a fallacy. The staples of the farm are exported and the price received for the surplus exported fixes the price received for the part sold at home. As the farmer sells in the unprotected markets of the world and buys in a protected market he is constantly drained of his earnings for the benefit of the manufacturer and the manufacturer now shows his ingratitude by selling abroad cheaper than at home.

Q. How has the tariff been maintained so long when it is wrong in principle, unwise in policy and unnecessary?

A. The protected interests have contributed liberally to support literary bureaus and to campaign funds and have coerced their employes by shutting down. Advocates of protection have been able to organize, distribute literature and get out the vote, while advocates of tariff reform, as they could promise no special pecuniary benefits, have had to make their campaigns without funds. The advocates of protection have done much to corrupt public opinion by boldly teaching that the voter should use the ballot to advance his pecuniary interests. The manufacturer has been invited to vote dividends in to his pocket, the wool grower has been solicited to vote himself a higher price for wool and the laboring man has been warned that a vote against protection would lower his wages.

Q. Is it true as often asserted by advocates of a high tariff always brings good times and that tariff reform always brings a panic?

A. No. Prosperity followed the low tariff of 1846, and the panic of 1873 occurred under a high tariff. The panic of 1873 not only occurred under a high tariff but twelve years after the republican party came into power and eleven years before Mr. Cleveland's first election. The panic of 1893 occurred while the McKinley law was in force—a year before the Wilson bill was passed, and really began while the republican party was in power.

Q. Is there any evidence of growth in tariff reform sentiment?

A. Yes. The farmers are no

Acute or Chronic—Which?

No matter if your kidney trouble is acute or chronic Foley's Kidney Remedy will reach your case. Mr. Claude Brown, Reynoldsville, Ill, writes that he suffered many months with kidney complaint which had baffled all treatment. At last he tried Foley's Kidney Remedy and a few large bottles effected a complete cure. He says: "It has been of inestimable value to me." M. B. Blackburn.

longer deceived by the home market argument, the employes no longer regard their wages as dependent upon the tariff and many manufacturers find the tariff more of an embarrassment than a benefit. Our exporters, too, are discovering that our tariff discrimination excite retaliation in other countries.

Q. When will the tariff be reformed by its friends.

A. Never. A child gets so old that it is ashamed to nurse; a calf gets so big that it will wean itself, but no beneficiary of protection ever voluntarily lets go of the public tent.

Q. Just after the money lenders ask for a reduction in the legal rate of interest—that is, just before the millennium.

Q. To whom must we look for tariff reform?

A. To those who suffer—no abuse was ever reformed by those who profited by the abuse to be reformed.

Q. When should tariff reform begin?

A. At once.

Q. And how?

A. By putting on the free list those articles which compete with articles controlled by the trusts; second, by the reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life, and, third, by such other changes in the tariff schedules as will put "protection for protection's sake" in the process of ultimate extinction" with a view of restoring the tariff to a revenue basis.

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs like strains on machinery, cause break-downs. You can't overtax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak and run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters the matchless tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "I did not break down while enduring a most severe strain for 3 months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed 50c. at all druggists.

When a female canvasser asked an old farmer to sign a petition in favor of a woman's movement he eyed the document for awhile with suspicion. "No, I'm again 'it, sure," was the reply, with the emphasis of a man who had had some domestic infelicity. "A woman who's allus a-novin' is allus a-gettin' in trouble. If you've got anything to keep her quiet I'll sign it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A. Cooper, of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racked cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me until I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never cough at night now." Millions know its matchless merits for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, Sore lungs, lagrippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough, or hay fever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces, 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by all druggists.

In a department store a man is apt to buy the first article shown to him—a woman the last; but it takes her a long time to decide which shall be the last.

GOLEYS KIDNEY PILLS

FOR DYSURIC KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Governor Aycock Replies to Meares and Morehead.

In his speech at Laurenburg on the 14th, Governor Charles B. Aycock replied to circular letters from Iredell Meares, late Democrat, now Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, and Chairman Morehead, asking him if he had said that the Republicans were listening with favor to the holders of fraudulent tax bonds. In his reply he said:

"But if the Republicans are seriously seeking proof that the bondholders are contributing, or will contribute to their campaign fund, some weighty reasons can be given for believing that this is true. In the first place: the bonds were issued by the Republicans when they were in power in North Carolina. As soon as the Democratic party came into full power it repudiated the bonds and submitted an amendment to the constitution to the people forbidding the payment of the same unless the people voted on the question. It is clear, therefore, that the bondholders do not expect the Democratic party to pay these bonds unless the people order them paid, and this is the position which the Democratic party took in 1879 and has maintained ever since. The only hope, therefore, of the bondholders to secure favorable action in regard to their bonds is in the Republican party.

"In the next place Senator Butler was of counsel for Schaefer Brothers in the collection of the bonds held by them against the State of North Carolina and he engineered the transfer of \$10,000 of these bonds to the State of South Dakota in order that suit might be brought in the name of that State against North Carolina. He succeeded in that suit. It is but fair that I should state that the Schaefer and South Dakota bonds were not among the fraudulent special tax bonds, but the point is, that Senator Butler, while still holding the Senatorship of North Carolina, was employed by Schaefer Bros. to overturn a settlement and compromise which had been offered by the State of North Carolina and accepted by all the other bondholders except Schaefer Bros. In his sworn testimony in the trial of the case, he declares that he was employed by Schaefer Bros. in January, 1901. At that time he was Senator from North Carolina and was employed to overturn the settled and long-continued policy of this State, which was to carry out the compromise of 1879 by which these bonds were to be paid at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar. As soon as the suit was decided in favor of the State of South Dakota, the holders of special tax bonds became extremely active. They have gathered up these bonds from the four corners of the earth, have appointed a committee and put them in charge of the collection of the bonds, and are now actively engaged in a propaganda for the payment of the bonds, sending out circulars and publishing newspaper articles, urging the state to pay these bonds. Just at the time of their unusual activity in asserting their rights to collect these bonds Senator Butler again became a prominent in North Carolina politics.

He not only became prominent, but is the head of the Republican party. According to his own statement, he was for a long time the manager of Morehead's candidacy for the chairmanship. While he was still managing Morehead's candidacy the Greensboro News used this language about him: "Who made Mr. Butler a man of means? Whence comes the boodle for the expensive campaign he has been waging 'so assiduously' since January last? Are these irrepressible bondholders behind him? Are they expecting legislation favorable to their contention in the event Mr. Butler's astute campaign results in a Republican Legislature?" These are the questions of the Republican organ. They are not my questions—they are not my assertions. That paper has now the same management and the same editorial control it had when these questions were asked. You are acquainted with that form of rhetorical question which is the highest form of assertion. "Is the Lord's hand waxed short?" is the most emphatic way of asserting that His hand is not shortened, and while the Greensboro News was perhaps not familiar with this scripture when it asked its question about Butler, its question is the most emphatic assertion that the bondholders were behind Butler. If we cannot believe Republicans when they tell on one another, when can we believe them, and if we make assertions against their party, based on their testimony about one another, who is to blame, we or they?"

ities. He not only became prominent, but is the head of the Republican party. According to his own statement, he was for a long time the manager of Morehead's candidacy for the chairmanship. While he was still managing Morehead's candidacy the Greensboro News used this language about him: "Who made Mr. Butler a man of means? Whence comes the boodle for the expensive campaign he has been waging 'so assiduously' since January last? Are these irrepressible bondholders behind him? Are they expecting legislation favorable to their contention in the event Mr. Butler's astute campaign results in a Republican Legislature?" These are the questions of the Republican organ. They are not my questions—they are not my assertions. That paper has now the same management and the same editorial control it had when these questions were asked. You are acquainted with that form of rhetorical question which is the highest form of assertion. "Is the Lord's hand waxed short?" is the most emphatic way of asserting that His hand is not shortened, and while the Greensboro News was perhaps not familiar with this scripture when it asked its question about Butler, its question is the most emphatic assertion that the bondholders were behind Butler. If we cannot believe Republicans when they tell on one another, when can we believe them, and if we make assertions against their party, based on their testimony about one another, who is to blame, we or they?"

BOONE FURNITURE COMPANY.

Go to the Boone Furniture Company for anything you want in the line of House Furnishings. We have a new and up-to-date line of furniture, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Comforts, Blankets, and various other articles needed in the home. Be sure and give us a call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Store in Bank Building. Very respectfully,
BOONE FURNITURE CO.

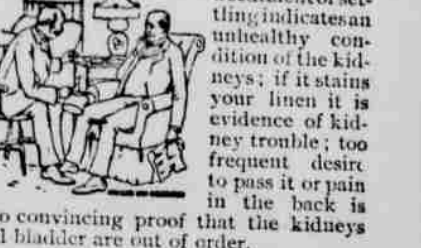
It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of man is tested.—Lowell.

Man and wife well matched have heavens glory as their companion; man and woman ill matched are encircled by a devouring fire.

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;



also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort 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 sending pain in passing it, or bad 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.