

Some Interesting Statistics.
 Interesting Statistics of the year 1912 are now available. THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY PERSONAL VIOLENCE

During the year was 9,152, as compared with 8,272 in 1911, and 8,975 in 1910. The various causes are given as follows: Quarrels, 4,380; Unmanned, 1,341; Liquor, 963; By highwaymen, 367; Jealousy, 903; Highwaymen killed, 70; Infanticide, 158; Resisting arrest, 171; Insanity, 118; Riots, 25; Self-defense, 89; Strikes 43; Criminal outrages, 22.

THE RECORD OF SUICIDES
 For this year also shows an increase, the number for 1912 being 12,981, as compared with 12,242 in 1911. The proportion of suicides as between men and women remains about the same, being 7,632 males and 5,349 females. The causes given are as follows: Despondency, 6,321; Unknown, 1,832; Insanity, 1,072; Domestic infelicity, 1,220; Ill health, 1,962; Business losses, 92; Liquor, 111; Disappointment in love, 821. Of the total number 4,148 shot themselves, 3,926 took poison, 2,722 hanged themselves, 852 drowned themselves, 148 cut their throats, 890 asphyxiated themselves, 58 threw themselves in front of railroad

LEGAL EXECUTIONS
 Also showed an increase, the number for 1912 being 145, as compared with 74 in 1911, 104 in 1910, and 107 in 1909.

THE NUMBER OF LYNCHINGS
 Showed a gratifying decrease during the year. Only 41 lynchings are recorded, this being the smallest number since the records were begun in 1884. The largest number occurring in one year was in 1892, when there were 235. The next largest was in 1893, when there were 200. Since 1908 there has been a steady decline of lynching. In that year there were 100; in 1909, 87; 1910, 74 in 1911, 71; and last year 41.

AVIATION
 Proved more fatal than ever, and is becoming a peril which threatens the extermination of the bird men. In 1908, one man killed; in 1909, four; in 1910, thirty-two; in 1911, ninety-nine; in 1912, 152, making a total of 288 in the four years since aviation was attempted.

THE COST OF INSANITY.
 It is computed that it costs the people of the United States more to care for the insane each year than the annual expense of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government. Thirty-two millions of dollars is the actual cost of caring for the insane in our various public institutions in the United States. It does not cost quite as much as that each year to carry on the construction of the Panama Canal, and yet this \$32,000,000 is only a small part of the actual cost of our insane. The total cost has been estimated at \$164,000,000. The manner in which this large amount is calculated is on the worth of each adult between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. It is generally estimated that the average value to the community of the normal adult between the ages eighteen and forty-five was \$700 per year. Counting the number of people who have been withdrawn from the community because of insanity, people of the \$700-per-annum value, the loss is \$132,000,000. This with the actual cost of caring for the insane, brings the total up to the \$164,000,000 mark. The first cost means a per capita cost of about 33 1-3 cents for us, or that every one in this country, if the cost were evenly divided, would have to pay 33 1-3 cents each year for the care of the insane. The total cost is more than the entire value of the wheat, corn, tobacco and dairy and beef products exported each year from this country.

PRESIDENT WILSON FOR JUSTICE ONLY
 His Inaugural Address Calls on All Honest Men to Aid in His Task.
WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY
 New Chief Executive Says Change of Government Means the Nation is Using Democratic Party for Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4.—Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to correct the evils that have been allowed to grow up in our national life, President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority, which has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

New Insight Into Our Life.
 It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich abundance.

Human Cost Not Counted.
 But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The growth and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for

ber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to East Portico.
 Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath.
 The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words,

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If you fail to see what you want, call for it, and if we haven't it, we will get it for you. Come to see us. We will do our best to please you. : : :

R. M. KNOX

THE SANITARY AGE
OUR GRAMDMOTHERS
 made brushes of peacock feathers. Why? To keep OFF the flies. How about the dust germs?
OUR MOTHERS
 had wire screens put in doors and windows. Why? To keep OUT the flies. What about the dust germs?
OUR WIVES
 use bread which has been wrapped in sanitary waxed paper. Why? All the germs have been kept out.
 The modern woman says it pays. Why?
 First: It is absolutely clean.
 Second: It is appetizing.
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 This paper was written by Miss Collae Munroe and took first prize.

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The Democrat is only \$1.00 year

The Easy Laxative

In justice to yourself you should try Rexall Orderlies, your money back if you don't like them. They are a candy confection that really do give easy relief from constipation.

Good health is largely dependent upon the bowels. When they become sluggish the waste material that is thrown off by the system accumulates. This condition generates poisons which circulate throughout the body, leading to constipated bowels, bad breath, headache, dull brain action, nervousness, biliousness and other annoyances.

Avoid harsh cathartics and physic. They give but temporary relief. They often aggravate the trouble. They are particularly bad for children, delicate or aged persons.

Rexall Orderlies
 Come in tablet form, taste just like candy and are noted for their easy, soothing action upon the bowels. They don't purge, grip, cause nausea, loosen, nor do they have violent attendant upon the use of purgatives. Their action is so pleasant that the taking of Rexall Orderlies almost becomes a desire instead of a duty.

Children like Rexall Orderlies. They are ideal for aged or delicate persons as well as for the most robust. They act toward relieving constipation and also to overcome its cause and to make unnecessary the frequent use of laxatives. They serve to loosen and strengthen the nerves and muscles of the bowels and associate organs or glands.

Make Us Prove It
 We guarantee to refund every penny paid for Rexall Orderlies if they do not give entire satisfaction. We ask no promises and we in no way obligate you. Your mere word is sufficient for us to promptly and cheerfully refund the money.

Doesn't that prove that Rexall Orderlies must be right? You must know we would not dare make such a promise unless we were positively certain that Rexall Orderlies will do all we claim for them. There is no money that attaches to a total of Rexall Orderlies, and in justice to yourself, you should not hesitate to test them.

Rexall Orderlies come in convenient, neat, pocket-size tin boxes: 12 tablets, 10c; 20 tablets, 25c; 30 tablets, 40c.

CAUTION: Please bear in mind that Rexall Remedies are not sold by all drug stores. You can buy Rexall Orderlies only at The Rexall Stores.

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 Opening March, 17-18. Reckley & Brown.

Dr. King's New Discovery
 Soothes irritated throat and lungs, stops chronic and hacking cough, relieves tickling throat, tastes nice. Take no other; once used, always used. Buy it at C. M. Shuford, Moser and Lutz, or Grimes Drug Stores.

Miss Frank Cruse, of Knoxville, who is visiting her cousin, Miss Harriet Riddle sang in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. She has a beautiful control to voice of wide range.

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If your blood is thin, you are weak and languid, not enough energy to do your daily work, and feel entirely worn out, Dr. King's special prescription for you, if consulted personally, would be his own Iron Bitters. Makes old people young, renews youth, makes weak people strong, gives refreshing sleep. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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THE STAR
 AND FOLLOW IT FOR THE
BIG SALE
 OF THE WEEK BEFORE
EASTER
 Beginning Monday, Lasting All Week

And you will save about one-half your money. Every Suit will be marked in plain figures. The same price to everybody. Everything strictly cash.

\$20 Suits	\$12
\$18 Suits	\$10
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\$8 Suits	\$5
\$2 Hats	\$1.15
\$3 Hats	\$2.10

LOOK FOR THE BIG SIGN
Houck & Prevette

Chief Justice White.
 "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

The Political Situation.
 A prominent North Carolinian has this to say: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for fifteen years, a portion of the time bedfast, and for the last six months it has been seated in my left side near my heart; could scarcely rest any at night. I finally decided to try Dr. King's Nerve and Bone Liniment. Two or three applications entirely relieved me of the pain. I have used it in my family with good results. D. C. HOWELL, Sold by all medicine dealers.

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