

Watauga Democrat.

VOL. XI.

BOONE, WATAUGA COUNTY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

NO. 11.

New York letter in Baltimore Sun, Feb. 28: A verdict for \$123,000 was returned in an action brought by Wm. D. Judkins against Julian S. Carr to recover commission on the sale of the Blackwell Durham company's stock. Judkins claimed that he acted for Carr and secured the sale of the stock, of which Carr was the owner, for \$2,488,901. and that he was entitled under his agreement with Carr to 5 per cent. commission on the purchase price.

Courier: The following figures show the amounts received and disbursed by the big revival at Chattanooga: Total collections, \$2,001.34; expenses, \$271.49; amount paid Rev. Sam Jones for seven and a half days, \$963.49; amount paid Rev. Starr for the same time, \$481.80. The balance was distributed among the singers and musicians.

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

The Billion Dollar Congress an Economical Affair.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th says Mr. Docery, of Missouri, the ranking Democratic member of the House appropriation committee, makes the following statement of the expenditures made by the Fifty-Fifth Congress which adjourned Saturday, the 4th:

"This Congress easily surpassed its predecessors in the stupendous aggregate of its appropriations. It was thought that the Fifty-First Congress, commonly known as the 'billion dollar Congress,' had—in point of extravagance of appropriations—touched a limit which would not be reached, or, at least, surpassed, by any of its successors.

"This Congress, however, has far exceeded the appalling total of appropriations then made, and it will be remembered that the 'billion dollar Congress' was followed by overwhelming disaster to the Republican party at the ensuing election.

"Confronted with a war with Spain, requiring the imposition of additional taxation, it is obvious that rigid economy should have been applied to all other directions to the expenditure of public money. The people were willing to meet all the demands upon the national treasury made necessary by the Spanish war, but it is fair to presume that they expected their representatives, in view of the cheerful disposition manifested to meet these added burdens, to limit the ordinary appropriations to the necessities of a wise and economical administration.

"These expectations have not been realized.

"The result is an actual deficiency in current revenue amounting, on the first of this month, to \$99,109,554.50. This deficiency, as shown by a recent conservative estimate by Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriation committee, will probably reach \$159,000,000 on the 30th of June next.

"It is impossible to estimate with absolute accuracy the treasury deficiency for the coming fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, made in December last, estimated it at about \$31,000,000; but it is now apparent that it will not be less than \$100,000,000. It is almost certain, therefore, that the government will be compelled during the calendar year 1900 to face an actual treasury deficiency. This \$462,000,000 of income arising from the sale of bonds under this administration and that the President Cleveland will then have been exhausted, and the treasury will pass from the condition of a borrowed surplus to an actual deficit. Such a condition must be met, either by increased taxation or by the issue of treasury certificates, or by an additional bond issue.

"Notwithstanding this deplorable treasury situation, which has been called over

and over again to the attention of Congress and the country, appropriations have been made which in many cases have not been warranted by the interests of the public service, or which, if proper in themselves, should have been postponed until the national income should be ample to meet all its liabilities without the necessity of bond issues.

"The appropriations of the original 'billion dollar Congress' amounted to \$1,035,680,109.94. The appropriations of the Congress just ended reach the mighty aggregate of \$1,566,890,016.28. It is fair to deduct from this total \$482,562,083.47, made necessary to meet the liabilities of the Spanish war. So if we deduct from the grand total the liabilities on account of the war with Spain, it appears that the appropriations for the ordinary expense of the government are \$1,084,327,932.81. The appropriation of the Congress just ended to meet the ordinary governmental expenses exceed those of the preceding Fifty-fourth Congress by \$39,747,658.94. Not only this, but the contract liabilities authorized by the Congress just expired for new ships and their armament, public buildings, rivers and harbors, and miscellaneous items amount to \$70,602,524. If, therefore, to the ordinary appropriations is added the liabilities on account of these authorized contracts, we ascertain that the appropriations and contract liabilities amount to the tremendous total of \$1,154,930,456.81.

"These increased appropriations have gone for French spoliation claims, public buildings, rivers, harbors, Bowman acts claims, and hundreds of other projects, some meritorious, many of them not entitled to recognition by the national government. In nearly every branch of the civil service of the government there has been an increase of appropriations.

"The time has come to reform the scale of national expenditures. The reckless improvidence of the outgoing Congress will at least serve the good purpose of arousing the people and causing them to send representatives to the national capital who will reduce the burden imposed by riotous appropriations."

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

This remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good work; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of the croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous consequences. Sold by M. B. Blackburn.

THE HISTORY OF A YEAR.

What Has Happened Since the Maine Was Blown Up.

The Events That Will Mark the Year 1898 as One of the Most Remarkable in the History of the U. S. to Date.

Cincinnati Post.

The story of the past year has been one of the deepest interest to every American. Wednesday, Feb. 15th, was the anniversary of the blowing up of the Maine. The year's important events were:

Feb. 15—Battleship Maine was blown up; 266 American sailors lost.

Feb. 17—Appointment of a naval court of inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

Feb. 18—Arrival of the Spanish cruiser Viscaya in New York harbor.

March 7—A bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defense is introduced in the House.

March 12—Mobilization of the United States army begins.

March 12—Battleship Oregon sails from San Francisco.

March 14—Spanish fleet leaves Cadiz.

March 19—The court of inquiry completes its labors and makes report to the President March 26.

March 25—Commodore Schley takes command of the flying squadron.

April 2—The Spanish fleet arrives at Cape Verde islands.

April 9—Consul Gen. Lee leaves Havana.

April 19—Congress adopts resolutions declaring Cuba independent and directing the President to use the United States army and navy to put an end to Spanish rule in Cuba.

April 20—An ultimatum to Spain is sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid.

April 21—Spain gives Woodford his passports.

April 22—Sampson's fleet sails from Key West to blockade Cuba. Gunboat Nashville captures the Spanish ship Buena Ventura. President's proclamation to neutral powers, announcing that war has been declared.

April 23—President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 27—Bombardment of Mantanzas by Admiral Sampson.

May 1—Commodore Dewey's fleet destroys the Spanish squadron at Manila. Spanish loss killed and wounded very heavy; six Americans slightly wounded.

May 11—Congress makes Dewey a Rear Admiral. Ensign Bagley and four men on torpedo boat Winslow killed at Cardenas. Attack on Cienfuegos.

May 12—Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan, Porto Rico.

May 13—Departure of the Flying Squadron from Hampton Roads.

May 19—Admiral Cervera's fleet arrives in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

May 25—President McKinley calls for 75,000 more volunteers.

May 30—Admiral Sampson's fleet arrives off Santiago.

May 31—Bombardment of the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor.

June 3—Lieutenant Hobson sinks the Merrimac at the mouth of Santiago harbor.

June 6—The Reina Mercedes is sunk by American shells at Santiago.

June 10—Congress passes the war revenue bill.

June 12-14—General Shafter

with 16,000 men leaves Key West.

June 14-15—Marines at Guantanamo fight with the Spaniards and the forts at Caimanera are bombarded by United States ships.

June 15—Admiral Camara's fleet sails from Cadiz for Manila via Suez canal.

June 20-22—American army under General Shafter lands at Baiquiri; one killed; four wounded.

June 21—American warship captures the Ladrone islands in the Pacific.

June 24—Capture of Jara-gua. Rough Riders and regular troops defeat the Spaniards at Las Guasimas.

July 1-2—Battles of El Caney and San Juan, in which the Spanish positions are carried by a brilliant assault.

July 3—Destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet while trying to escape from Santiago. Surrender of Santiago is demanded.

July 8—Admiral Camara's fleet returns through the Suez canal to Spain.

July 10—Bombardment of Santiago by the American fleet.

July 17—Unconditional surrender of Santiago.

July 25—Gen. Miles, with an army, arrives at Guanico, Porto Rico, effecting its surrender. Surrender of Ponce three days later.

July 26—M. Cambon, the French ambassador, acting for Spain, asks for terms of peace.

July 30—President McKinley gives the American terms of peace.

Aug. 9—Spain accepts President's terms of peace.

Aug. 12—Signing of a peace protocol.

Aug. 13—Surrender of Manila.

Sept. 9—Appointment of United States peace Commission.

Sept. 18—Spain appoints peace commission.

Oct. 18—The American flag is raised on the island of Porto Rico, at San Juan.

Dec. 10—The treaty of peace is signed at Paris at 8:45 o'clock p. m.

Feb. 5—Battle in the suburbs of Manila between Aguinaldo's forces and Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey.

Feb. 6—U. S. Senate ratified peace treaty.

Feb. 15—Anniversary of the destruction of the Maine. Laying of the keel of the new Maine at Philadelphia.

THE CURSE OF GREAT WEALTH.

Four churches in New York City stand upon ground which is worth twelve million dollars. Thirteen of the churches rest upon real estate valued at seven million dollars, or more than a half million each, and these churches are all protestant and nominally evangelical. Trinity Church alone represents an investment of \$5,000,000. We are by no means envious of these most Christian congregations, but for a long time we have been trying to estimate how many years it would advance the kingdom of God in its coming if these churches would distribute nine-tenths of their hoardings among home and foreign people who are sitting in chains and awaiting His appearing. Will a man who has five talents and wraps four of them in a napkin still be called a Christian?

How about a Church?—Ram's Horn.

The Western North Carolina Methodist conference has purchased the large hotel at Bessemer City, owned by Mr. John A. Smith and will, it is understood, establish there an industrial school for girls.

A Soldier Boy Dead.

It is with a sad heart, I attempt to write a few lines in memory of my comrade and tentmate, Thos. S. Trivett, of Virgil, Watauga county, N. C., who departed this life at Camp Columbin, Havana, Cuba, Feb. 20th 1899. He enlisted at the call of his country, in Co. F. 2nd S. C. V. I., and proved himself to be a faithful and obedient soldier. He was ever at his post ready and willing to do his duty until the dread disease, typhoid fever, took hold of his system and he was taken to the Hospital, but all the skill of the physicians proved futile, and death claimed him as his victim. His death was more sad to us because we could not be present when he was laid to rest beneath the soil of Cuba, by the side of twenty-nine of his comrades, of the 7th Army Corps, who had preceded him to the land of the unknown. Our Regiment was on a march through the country, south of our camp, and when we returned we were indeed pained to learn the sad fact that dear Tom had been buried for several days. "Trivett," as we all called him, was a kind and generous hearted boy and was a favorite among all the boys of Co. F. There is a vacant cot in his tent, a vacant seat at our Co. table and when the roll is called there is a vacant place in our ranks. But we trust when "the roll is called up yonder" we will again meet our dear comrade and friend who was buried with Military honor on the Island of Cuba, and who died honorably in the service of his country.

He leaves a wife and little child to whom we extend our tender sympathy.

WILLETT S. MILLER.
Havana, Cuba, Mar. 3, '99.

The Negro's Prayer

The Rev. R. A. Allen, D. D., who is now secretary of the Freedman's work in the Presbyterian Church, South, concluded his eloquent speech before the General Assembly with the following pathetic remark:

"I have carried the prayer of an old colored man in my heart since I was a boy—an old colored man whom my father owned. As I came up, one evening, near the fence I heard a strange noise. I stopped—I was a little frightened. I soon found the old colored man was there, engaged in prayer near the fence. I heard him pray to God to wash his soul in the blood of Jesus, clothe him in Christ's Righteousness; and towards the close of his prayer he said, 'Now Lord bless the cornfield and the old people at the house, and bless old master's little boys.' When I heard that I felt like going down on my knees beside him, for I felt that I stood on holy ground. The heart of that man reaching up to Him who could love a little boy! We saw him die in a few months after. And, brethren, I felt that in my heart that if God will help me, old master's little boy shall bless the dying man's race."

Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way. It creeps its way along. First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage. Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping. You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.
It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.
If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. B. COUNCILL, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Boone, N. C.

W. B. COUNCILL, M. D.
Boone, N. C.
Resident Physician Office
on King Street north of Post
Office.

E. F. LOVILL, J. C. FLETCHER.

LOVILL & FLETCHER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BOONE, N. C.

Special attention given
to the collection of claims.

Dr. J. M. HOGSHEAD,
Cancer Specialist,
BANNER'S ELK, N. C.
No Knife; No Burning Out.
Highest references and endorsements of prominent persons successfully treated in Va., Tenn. and N. C. Remember that there is no time too soon to get rid of a cancerous growth—no matter how small. Examination free, letters answered promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Red Cross and other Light Print