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WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent

It is daily becoming plainer to close observers that Mr. McKinley and his advisers do not regard next year's campaign as a republican walk-over. They are diligently studying ways and means for coralling electoral votes that they consider doubtful. The trip that Mr. McKinley is now arranging to make next summer to the Pacific coast is one of the ways decided upon. They do not expect to be able to carry Delaware, Maryland or Kentucky again, but they hope for Nebraska and Kansas, both of which states are likely to be visited on Mr. McKinley's western trip. They are also beginning to realize that some sort of a bluff against trusts must be made. Representative Landis, of Indiana, has come to Washington especially to urge upon the administration the necessity of doing something to convince the voters of the middle west that the administration is antagonistic to the trusts. Mr. Landis has done some very plain talking about the danger of the republican party and it is evident that he has frightened some of the administration men.

Attorney General Griggs, doubtless acting under orders from Mr. McKinley, has made a play to shift the responsibility for his recent queer letter about trusts from the shoulders of the administration, by proceeding against the Chesapeake and Ohio Association, generally known as the soft coal trust, under the Sherman antitrust law. The suit was instituted in Cincinnati and will be directed by the Solicitor General of the United States. The public will watch the prosecution of this case closely, owing to the Attorney General having so recently stated, in writing, that the trusts could not be reached by Federal laws.

Evidently Admiral Dewey isn't one of those who believe the end of the Philippine trouble to be in sight. Of course he is too diplomatic to discuss such a question where his opinion was likely to get out, when he cabled the Navy Department to send him six months engineering supplies for his fleet, every employee of that department knew that it was just as though he had cabled that it would not, in his opinion, be safe to materially reduce the present strength of the fleet at Manila for some time to come.

The latest Philippine news seems to justify the opinion of those who believe that the fighting over there is liable to go on for an indefinite time. Gen. Lawton has started on a campaign with a picked force, with the intention of trying to run down the Filipinos.

Democrats are not the only ones who regard the Philippines as an undesirable possession. Representative Steele of Indiana, a staunch sup-

porter of the administration, who passed through Washington a day or two ago, said to them: "So far as I am concerned, I would like to trade the Philippines for a yellow dog, and then kill the dog, if there were nothing else involved but the possession of the islands."

In naming one of the new battleships Georgia, although no petition had been sent from that state while they had been sent from a dozen other states, Mr. McKinley is said to have been actuated solely by a desire to show his appreciation of the courtesy with which he was treated during his recent visit to that state. This is creditable alike to the President and the people of Georgia. The other names chosen were, for battleships—Pennsylvania and New Jersey; for armored cruisers—West Virginia, Nebraska and California; for ordinary cruisers, Denver, Des Moines, Chattanooga, Galveston, Tacoma and Cleveland.

After taking several days to consider the matter, the Military Court of Inquiry has wisely decided to admit as evidence the reports submitted to General Miles on the beef issued by 147 officers who were in Cuba and Porto Rico. Just to give an idea of the nature of these reports, the following phrases, all from different officer's reports, are quoted: "A miserable apology for food." "No more unpalatable food could be issued." "An unsuitable article of food." "A distinct failure." "It is nauseating." "Prefer going without meat to eating it." "Was soft, watery, insipid and unsatisfactory to the men." "Was stringy, tough and unpalatable." "Tastless, and the men would not eat it." "Caused a great deal of sickness and as a ration was a failure." "Was unfit for use, and many of the men said it had been doped." "Was not fit to be issued." "Was utterly unfit as an article of diet." "Hungry men left it on the ground." "The sight of it was enough to turn the stomach." "Was not fit for consumption." "Was openly condemned by the men and generally thrown away." "Was just as bad as possible short of being rotten." It produced disordered stomachs." There was a whole lot more of the same sort, but this will do for a sample.

Mr. McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the Confederate encampment to be held June 7th and 8th at Fall's Church, Va., under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and promised to deliver an address.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. PHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by M. B. Blackburn.

Different Treatment of Cubans and Filipinos.

The opponents of the policy of the administration in the Philippine question believe that if the Filipinos had been assured that they would be given their independence, the recent war there would have been avoided.

The conditions in Cuba were riper for war than in the Philippine islands, and the Cubans were restrained from conflict because of assurance that they should have a government of their own when the American army could be safely withdrawn. That gave satisfaction and secured peace.

There never was any occasion for our having an army of occupation in the Philippines. If the President had not departed from his original instructions to the Paris Commissioners, the recent bloody scenes and worse carpet-bag government scandals would have been averted. In the evil moment he listened to bad advice and instructed the Commissioners to pay twenty million dollars for the islands. When that treaty was ratified, there still remained an honorable course if we desired to do justice. We might have told the Filipinos that as soon as quiet was restored they would be permitted to establish a government of their own, of course assuming the debt we had contracted in paying Spain to abandon its already lost claim of sovereignty. Such an assurance would have been approved by the American people, would not have violated the spirit of the Monroe doctrine and would have been in accord with our traditional spirit of avoiding "entangling alliances."

Instead of pursuing that policy, we told the Filipinos in our proclamation: "The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own ruin."

Those people had been fighting for months for the right to govern themselves, and had almost won the victory, when Dewey appeared upon the scene. Was it natural for them to submit without a struggle after welcoming Dewey as an ally of all men struggling for liberty, when told by us that they could not have their independence, and if they did not submit to the supremacy of the U. S., such failure would result in their "own ruin"?

We must remember that the Filipinos are far better educated and fitted for civilization than the Cubans. Yet we promise Cuba that it shall be independent and tell the residents of the Philippine islands that they must surrender their hope of "government by the consent of the governed." Why do we say that the Filipinos are better fitted than the Cubans for self-government? In an official report to the administration dated Aug. 29th, Admiral Dewey wrote:

"In a telegram sent to the department June 23rd I expressed the opinion that these people (the Filipinos) are far superior in their intelligence, and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races. Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion."

When the facts are all known—and they will be all known when the soldiers return to Manila—there will be such indignation over the war upon the Filipinos as to cause

the Administration to pray for the rocks and hills to fall upon it to hide it from the wrath of the people.

It is an unholy, an unrighteous, an undemocratic war.

Sympathy and Succor.

It is reported of Abraham Lincoln that during the war he frequently visited the hospitals and addressed cheering words to the wounded warriors. On one occasion he found a young fellow whose legs had been amputated, and was sinking fast. "Is there anything I can do for you?" asked Lincoln. "You might write a letter to mother," was the faint reply. The President wrote at the youth's dictation, "My dear mother, I have been shot bad, but am bearing up; I tried to do my duty. They tell me I cannot recover, God bless you and father, kiss Mary and John for me." At the end came these words as a postscript: "This letter was written by Abraham Lincoln." When the boy perused the epistle, and saw those added words, he looked with astonished gaze at the visitor and asked: "Are you the president?" "Yes," was the quiet answer; "now you know that, is there anything else I can do for you?" Feebly the lad said, "I guess you might hold my hand, and see me through." So sitting down at the bedside, the tall, gaunt man, with a heart as tender as a woman's, held the soldier's hand—through the live-long night—till it grew rigid and cold in death. With us is it not delightful truth that Christ the greatest of all kings, in our afflictions is afflicted and that he can "be touched with the feeling of our infirmities." When the sorrows of life overwhelm us, when the cradle is empty, or the home desolate, when the mind is distraught, or the heart bursting with grief, we may go tell Jesus. In every red-hot furnace of pain, and bending tenderly over every dying couch stands one whose form is like the Son of God.—Rev. E. G. Jange.

Newton Enterprise: At the beginning of the campaign last year some of the county papers laid down the rule that they would not support any county candidate who did not show his appreciation of their support by becoming a subscriber. Other papers intimated that men had been elected to office who not only declined to subscribe for their county papers but even sent to foreign cheap john printing offices for the little job printing they had done, or at least wrote for the prices in order to beat down the home office. It is in order now for the papers to begin reporting their experiences with the men they kept their ink flowing and the presses rattling for last fall.

A Buddhist temple, with twenty-two acres of land, has been presented by a Chinese village to the Ningpo Methodist mission. It is said to be the first instance of the kind in the history of Christian missions.—Advocate.

A Comedy of the Woolsack.

Chicago Record,

There was a comical scene in the House of Lords not long ago when it became necessary for the Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, having been advanced in the peerage, to introduce himself to himself and welcome himself to the House of Lords. On the day appointed for the proceedings the Marquis of Salisbury—then as now Prime Minister—arose and announced that Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, had been pleased to confer an earldom upon Lord Halsbury. His Lordship, who is a nervous little man, and reminded one of General Wheeler, climbed down from the woolsack, and fled from the chamber in a most undignified manner, clutching in his grasp a scarlet velvet bag, which held the great seal of the empire. A few minutes later he reappeared, having doffed the Lord Chancellor's robes and arrayed himself in the Earl's robes of scarlet and ermine. He was escorted by the black rod and the king of arms as usual, and by two friends. When the procession reached the woolsack they paused, and bowed reverently to the empty chair. Then it passed on and Lord Halsbury humbly knelt before the empty throne and placed upon the seat his patent earldom. He was then formally escorted by his sponsors to the Earl's bench where, according to the ritual, he arose and made three bows to the vacant woolsack and three to the vacant throne. At this stage of the proceedings the new peer should have been met by the Lord Chancellor and offered a welcome to the House, but it may be taken for granted that Lord Halsbury shook hands with himself most heartily, and gave himself a welcome quite as cordial as he had ever given to his colleagues, because the earldom had been very much wished for and long in coming. The other peers crowded around to congratulate him, but he freed himself from them as rapidly as possible, retired for five minutes and then resumed his seat upon the woolsack as if nothing had happened.

He Saw a Reflection of God.

Scotch writer tells of an experience with an old Scotch farmer:

"One day in the early spring I was walking along the side of a mountain in Syke, when I came to a hut in which lived an old man I had known a great many years. I saw the old man with head bowed and his bonnet in his hand, and I came up and said to him after a bit:

"I did not speak to you, Sandy, because I thought you might be at your prayers."

"Well, not exactly that," said the old man, "but I'll tell you what I was doing. Every morning for forty years I have taken off my bonnet here to the beauty of the world."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
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A sad record in criminology is the fact that in fifteen years Russia has sent 624,000 persons to Siberia. The record is relieved of something of its sadness, however, by the consideration that many of these exiles were not criminals really but only adjudged so by the harsh Russian political system. The gloom of the experience was somewhat mitigated too by the devotion of the friends of the exiles, fully 100,000 relatives of prisoners having gone voluntarily into banishment, that they might share with their loved ones the perils and privations of a life in dreary Siberia. The story of Russian despotism is a tale of numerous and varied chapters, involving alike many horrors and many heroisms.

Have You Been Sick?

Perhaps you have had the grippe or a hard cold. You may be recovering from malaria or a slow fever; or possibly some of the children are just getting over the measles or whooping cough.

Are you recovering as fast as you should? Has not your old trouble left your blood full of impurities? And isn't this the reason you keep so poorly? Don't delay recovery longer but

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