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NOW 123 YEARS OLD!



On June 14, 1777, Was Born the Old Flag We Love so Well.

"Let it float upon the breeze, The only flag that despots fear."

We can well call this beloved emblem of ours "Old Glory," for it is older than the flag of many of the oldest European countries. The present flag of Great Britain, which waves so proudly to the breeze over an "Empire on which the sun never sets," was not established until 1801. The French tri-color was decreed in 1794, the lately humiliated yellow and red emblem of Spain was adopted in 1785, the flag of Portugal in 1890, the Italian tri-color in 1848, and the national banner of the Empire of Germany, representing the sovereignty of fourteen distinct States was established in 1870.

Before the outbreak of hostilities at Concord and Lexington in 1775, it would seem that the flags used by our colonies would naturally have been that of England, though such does not appear to be generally the case. During the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century a "go-as-you-please" policy seems to have been adopted by the colonies, relative to their standards. During their preliminary squabbles with the mother country, at least a dozen different flags were introduced and carried by militia companies, suspended from the poles erected by the Sons of Liberty. At the battle of Bunker Hill the colonists had their own standard, and the gallant Warren was shot while attempting to rally his men, by reminding them of the patriotic inscription on their ensign, "Come if you dare." This flag carried a blue field, with one corner quartered by the red cross of St. George, in one section of which was a pine tree. This pine tree flag, probably the first flag used by the colonists and taken from the great seal of Massachusetts, as adopted by Washington's army from October, 1775, to July, 1776.

One of the favorite flags at this time was the "Don't tread on me," "Unite or die," rattlesnake flag, the Gadsden flag which was presented to Congress on the 8th day of February, 1776; it carried a field of yellow with a lively representation in the middle of a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking. The Westmoreland, Pa., regiment had a similar flag, with a red field; the first regiment of Pennsylvania a tiger flag, with a deep green ground.

The necessity of a common national flag does not seem to have been thought of until a committee of the Continental Congress, composed of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Thos. Lynch, Jr., of South Carolina, and Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was appointed to consider the subject. They decided to retain the King's color or Union Jack, but coupled with thirteen stripes alternate red and white. This flag was thrown to the breeze, January 2, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge. Washington, two days later in a letter to Joseph Reed says: "We hoisted the Union flag in compliment to the United Colonies." The British Annual Register, about this time contained this paragraph: "They (the rebels) burned the King's speech, and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the Union and the number of the colonies."

A number of patriotic persons have suggested that the stripes were taken out of compliment to General Washington's coat of arms, but this is purely assumption, as there are no facts to justify it, and Washington himself is absolutely silent in his writings on the question of the flag, its creation and adoption. On the 14th day of June, 1777, American Congress resolved "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Thus was the announcement proudly

made to the world that "a new country had been born, a new government, a new flag—the American."

To Pennsylvania is due the honor of designing the first official flag combining the stars and stripes. Pennsylvanians love to tell how it was made, under the personal direction of General Washington himself, by Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, a milliner, who performed the handwork in her quaint little house at No. 239 Arch St., Philadelphia which is still standing. The bricks in the old house came over as ballast in the hold of William Penn's ship, the Welcome. Not far away is the grave of Benjamin Franklin, and it is fitting that the cradle of our national banner and the last resting place of one who by his untiring efforts did so much to make the greatness of our country should keep silent watch together.

In the war with Mexico the flag bore twenty-nine stars; during the Civil War it had thirty-five; since July 4th, 1890, upon the admission of Utah, it has borne forty-five stars. And so it stands to-day. Let us thank God that no sectional strife has been able to blot out a single one of these stars and that no longer can the civilized world hurl at us the taunt that the stripes upon our flag represent the stripes of our slaves, but that this flag stands to-day for "all that is noble in humanity, progressive in civilization and glorious in liberty."

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

In a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture upon said drainage, it is said: "The best method of under drainage yet devised is tile—drainage, which consists in laying well burned circular clay pipes one foot long in continuous lines through the soil so that any water which finds its way into the tiles will be carried by gravity to some lower point, thus conveying the surplus away from the soil. Water enters the lines of tiles through the openings left between the ends or 'joints' as they are called. The ends of the tiles should be placed close together in order to prevent the soil from entering, yet not so close as to prevent entrance of water.

Minister Wu in conversation about the Boxer disturbance in China, when asked the meaning of the word said: "I presume that the name comes from athletics. Men who box are athletes. I see by the Chinese papers that the organization is called Yee Ho Chuan, which signifies righteousness, harmony and fists. This probably means what you would call being in training as athletes do to develop their strength in the interest of harmony and righteousness. It is a new order to me." He says that he believes the extent of the work of the "Boxers" is greatly exaggerated by correspondents.

Grave injustice has been done to Lieut. J. B. Bernadou, U. S. N., by an extensively circulated newspaper paragraph charging that he had patented a process for making smokeless powder, which he discovered while making experiments at the government torpedo station at Newport. Lieut. Bernadou is perhaps the most eminent chemist in the navy and has made many important discoveries. He has produced the best smokeless powder known, and it is true that he obtained a patent on the process, but this was done by the advice and instructions of his superior officers in order to prevent private manufacturers from taking advantage of his discovery, and as soon as the patent was granted, he assigned it to the government of the United States.

Before this appears in print, the field work of the Twelfth Census will have been begun. The preliminary work has been very heavy. Nearly three hundred supervisors, 52,000 enumerators and something over two thousand special agents have been selected, a clerical force numbering over one thousand is now at work, and examinations are in progress that will provide some two thousand two hundred more. Over fifteen millions of schedules have been prepared and sent to different parts of the United States for use in taking the enumeration and acquiring other facts in connection with the manufacturing and agricultural industries. In order to bring about these conditions there have been spent about \$750,000. On the morning of June 1 the small army of enumerators sallied forth to begin the most important census taken in the history of the United States.

To Business Men.

The cheapest advertising is not that which costs the least money, but that which brings the largest returns for the amount of money spent.—Ex.

Newspaper advertising has been likened to the drive wheel of a locomotive. The merchant who wants to make a go of his business will not neglect to advertise judiciously.—Ex.

It is not necessary that an ad. should be a model of literary style in order to attract attention, but it should tell something about the goods that the public would like to know. Every retail merchant tells this orally many times a day. He can say the same thing in his paper and make a large advance towards being a successful advertiser.—Ex.

Variety is not only the spice of life; it is also the life of advertising. It is advisable at times to vary the literary treatment of the matter of an advertisement; for sameness eventually becomes monotonous and wearisome to the reader. The advertiser whose business notices are always interesting to the public is one who has the most customers.—Ex.

Advertising is the locomotive power of the ship of trade—it is the keynote of success, and why so many merchants refuse to grasp a golden opportunity, and reap a glorious harvest is a mystery.—

John Wanamaker has very aptly said that "Dull business days are the times to advertise," and he certainly has positive proof of his assertion.

The July Delineator.

There is a sensible article in the July Delineator that will be read with pleasure by troubled mothers. It relates to Amusements for Sick Children. It is the first of a series of articles along that line by Lina Beard, the famous sister of the famous cartoonist and author, Dan Beard. Miss Beard's volume, "The American Girl's Handy Book," has made her known in thousands of American homes. In each issue of the Delineator there are more colorful plates, more novelties in styles, more articles of value and of interest to women than in any other publication devoted to fashions and home affairs, no matter what the price may be.

The vexed question as to whether literary men make good husbands will probably never be disposed of, as it needs must be settled by individual cases, and no two individuals are alike. The crabbed Carlyle and high-strung Jane, the latter undoubtedly dwarfed in her literary product by her constant self-effacement in the presence of her moody husband, form the subject for Miss Laughlin's July contribution to the Stories of Authors' Lovers, appearing in the Delineator. She gives a pathos in the subject, lacking with some of the harsher pens that have treated it.

Girls Remember Best.

In experiments for testing the memory powers of an equal number of boys and girls at different ages in school and university classes, they were all read a simple story containing 324 words and 152 distinct ideas, after which they immediately proceeded to write what they could remember. The conclusions were that the growth of memory is more rapid in girls than in boys.

Street Incident.

"My dear Sir," exclaimed Lawyer Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Archibald Windham on the village street, "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases!"

"And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman, "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine may cure you, they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

Attorney General Griggs has decided that the Cuban civil courts have jurisdiction to try an American soldier who killed a Cuban.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Senate has refused to pass the appropriation of \$3,000 for paying Mrs. Daniel Manning, head of the D. A. Rs for her services in going to the Paris Exposition and unveiling the Lafayette monument there. When Mrs. Manning was first advocated for commissioner it was with the understanding there should be no compensation, as the honor of going as the representative of the United States was considered sufficient reward. When the bill advocating her appointment reached the Senate Mr. Depew moved to strike out the clause without compensation, and substituted \$3,000. This bill failed to pass both Houses and was appended to the sundry civil bill. This latter feat was accomplished by Mrs. Manning asking Mrs. Gage to use her personal influence with the Secretary to put the appropriation through. The D. A. Rs have a stringent rule forbidding the organization to ask appropriations from Congress without authority of the society. Hence, a number of the ladies appeared and lobbied against the bill and have succeeded in defeating it.

Even President have troubles of their own which are not political. One of these recently befell President McKinley. At a recent banquet he rose to speak, attired in spotless conventional evening dress. On his face, however, was a look of pain betokening some deep-seated woe. The fact was that the presidential dress suit had just been returned from the cleaners, and whether the tailor had damaged the goods or whether the plentiful meal had increased the Presidential girth is not known, but when the President rose to speak, his trousers gave way an important point. The President was able to finish his speech without his accident being discovered, however, although his face got so red and he halted and hesitated to such an extent, that his friends feared he was going to have an apoplectic attack and solicitously came to him when he had finished speaking, all manner of remedies. He, declared, however, that he only needed a needle and thread.

Director Merriam of the Census calls attention to the fact that the census law declares that an enumerator who communicates to any unauthorized person the information he gains in the performance of his duties is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not more than \$500. This clause has been included not only to prevent neighborhood gossip about details collected by the enumerators but also to insure some system about giving out the results for the various districts. The experience in the results, which cannot be detected and corrected until each schedule is examined and tabulated by the methods and with the mechanical aids in use there.

The proposal for a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators which passed the House some time ago has been adversely reported from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee gave no reason for its action, but sent the resolution back to the Senate with the words "Adversely reported" stamped upon it.

It is not generally known that patents involve property rights as much so as real estate, and the same care usually exercised in the purchase of real property should also prevail in purchasing patents. An intending purchaser of real estate completes his purchase until the title thereto has been thoroughly investigated, and business caution dictates that the same practice should be followed by purchasers of patents. E. G. Siggers, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., with an experience of 20 years in the business, is well qualified to give reliable advice on this subject.

If troubled with rheumatism, give Chamberlain's Pain-Balm a trial. It will not cost you one cent if it does no good. One application will relieve the pain. It also cures sprains and bruises in one-third the time required by any other treatment. Cuts, burns, frostbites, chiney, pains in the side and chest, glandular and other swellings are quickly cured by applying it. Every bottle warranted. Price, 25¢ and 50¢.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hodder's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists. Add. Washington, D. C., Chicago, N. Y.

TO GET GOOD ROADS.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS URGED AS A MEANS TO THAT END.

Our Highways Could Be Reconstructed With the Road Tax Now Levied. Production Cheapened and Land Values Raised.

Professor S. Waterhouse of Washington university delivered an address on good roads before the transmission commercial congress recently held at Houston. He said in part:

According to the careful and extended investigations of the office of road inquiry had roads in the United States of \$600,000,000. A clear gain of so vast a sum would be national property. In a commercial competition between Americans and Europeans the good roads and cheap labor of Europe give our rivals a great advantage. The construction of good roads in the United States would more nearly equalize the conditions of competition. To relieve our industries of the enormous burdens which now oppress them, to cheapen primary transportation, to enable planters to utilize rainy days, to save perishable fruits by seasonable marketing, to secure the largest profits by sale and delivery of food products at the time of highest prices, to raise the value of farm lands and to facilitate in rural districts school attendance, social intercourse and a more frequent mail service we must improve our highways.

Good roads are effective promoters of prosperity and civilization. As in the case of the first pathways led to temples of worship, so in modern times the best highways lead to the spiritual advancement of mankind. The cereal harvests of the United States now far exceed the demands of home consumption. The cheapness of the grain raised by the low priced labor of foreign lands restricts the sale of our surplus. If there were good roads through this country, the cheaper conveyance of produce from farm to rail or river would lift a burden of hundreds of millions from the shoulders of American agriculture, increase the prosperity of every industry and enlarge our maritime commerce by exports.

But the reconstruction of our roadways would cost a vast sum. To devise an effective scheme to raise the necessary funds is a problem which has puzzled financiers to solve. But the director of the office of road inquiry has proposed the establishment of postal savings banks and the investment of their deposits in county bonds for the purpose of road-making. Its financial merits commend this plan to the favorable consideration of congress. * * *

There is no internal improvement which would so materially benefit the United States as the construction of good roads. Well built highways would lessen the labor of men and animals in transferring products from the places of growth or manufacture to railroad or steamboat, save time and \$600,000,000 of unnecessary cost on primary transportation, facilitate domestic interchanges and extend our foreign commerce. These are advantages of national and transcendent importance which can only be secured by an immense outlay of money. The funds deposited in our postal savings banks could be appropriated to no better use than rebuilding our roads.

One of the objections to the proposed reform is that the government could not find enough securities in which to invest its postal deposits. But the improvement of our roads would absorb all the savings which the postoffices received. It has been suggested by the chief of the office of road inquiry that the government should invest the funds derived from that source in county bonds pledged to defray the costs of roadbuilding. The security would be ample. Based upon a low valuation of real estate, the bonds would be entirely good at the date of issue, and they would become more and more valuable as the reconstruction of the roads raised the price of the adjacent lands.

The average appreciation of real estate in the neighborhood of improved highways has been estimated at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to the situation and distance from market. Such securities would effectively guarantee the government against loss.

The first and greatest beneficiaries of these government loans would be the farmers. Money usually gravitates to the financial centers and does not freely return to the circuitous. But in this instance the millions would be expended in the country on improvements which primarily must benefit the planters. The outlay of so much money among the farmers would deservedly better the condition of the chief factors of our national wealth. The capital spent upon the highways would be more effective by their improvement would circulate in senseless round through all the countless avenues of business and stimulate every industry to greater activity. To secure these great benefits no new assessments need to be levied. The taxes now raised for road repairs are sufficient to pay the interest on the proposed bonds. The payment of the principal will be left to a succeeding generation, but posterity will be so enriched by the reconstruction of the highways that it can well afford to meet the obligation.

Would Not Suffer So Again for Fifty Times

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly stand. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.

—G. H. WILSON, Livermore, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by T. A. Albright & Co., druggists.

A Wealth of Beauty

Is often hidden by unsightly Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, etc. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all Skin Eruptions, also Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, and worst forms of Piles. Only 25¢ a box. One guaranteed. Sold by T. A. Albright & Co., druggists.

THE SAILOR MAN.

There a terrible time I was out of the way, Over the sea, over the sea, Till I came back to Ireland one sunny day, I was starveling along in an Irish city, The sea's his will the world around him, For the air that is sweet as the girls that are gay.

Light on their feet now they passed me an speed, Give you the word, give you the word! Every girl has a turn of the head, And she looks as if she had just been kissed! An the ladies so thick round their beautiful eyes, Shining to tell ye 'twas fair time of day ye' were in.

Back in me heart, 'twit a kind of surprise, I think how the Irish girls has the way ye' think.

Oh, man alive, 'twit 'twit 'twit ye know, That never was there, has the way ye go— Look where ye like for them; long may ye go— What do I care? What do I care? They as blackberries, where will ye find Rare pretty girls, not by two nor by three of them?

Only just there where they grow, 'twit 'twit, Still like the blackberries, more than ye see of them.

Long, long away, an, no matter how far, 'Tis the girls that I miss, girls that I miss. Women as blackberries, where will ye find Not worth a kiss, not worth a kiss. Over in Ireland man's the one— 'twit 'twit, know that has nothing to say ye' think.

Sweeter than anything living in the sun, Och, but the Irish girls has the way ye' think. —Miss O'Neill in Blackwood's.

DUCKS IN BROODERS.

A Breeder Who Hated Indian Runners With Chickens.

It has become a well recognized fact that the best results cannot be obtained when ducks are grown in a brooder regulated to insure the best results with broilers, and on the large plants a separate house with an expensive heating apparatus is provided for both chicks and ducks. This, however, is not practical for the small breeder, who is compelled to abandon the culture of ducks and thus be deprived of a substantial source of income. After a close study of the Indian Runner ducks it seemed feasible to us to grow them with broilers, and a trial was made. The brooder used was one in constant use in a broiler house with a capacity of 1,700, the heating apparatus being of the regulation type of hot water heater, regulated to a temperature of about 85 degrees. One hover was used for the experiment, and the temperature was regulated solely with regard to the broilers, which the brooder at the time contained about 700. The temperature of the room outside of the hovers varied from 70 degrees on clear, warm days to as low as 40 degrees on others.

The results obtained were far above our expectations. The same food was given the little Runners as was fed the chicks, next door, and a fountain, such as was in use with the chicks, served them for drinking. In fact, as far as it was possible, the same conditions were observed in all parts of the house. It was soon an evident fact that the chicks were beaten on their own ground, for the little ducks dominated what whatever might be the requirements of ordinary ducks these Runners had just what they wanted, and they proceeded to grow. It is too early as yet to say what the market price will be, but they are now much heavier than chicks of their age, and they are still growing. So far as we have been able to observe they eat no more than chickens of an equal age, and from present indications they will weigh several times as much when dressed for market.

This experiment is of special value, for it opens a new field to the fancier who has one or more brooders that he uses in the early spring and summer and for nine months of the year has lying idle, bringing him no returns.

Von Moltke and Marwitz.

Dahlem, a German magazine, tells the following anecdote of Von Moltke, the greatest of Prussian generals, who was as famous for his stern reticence as for his skill in the art of war.

On one occasion when a party of military men had been discussing his victorious campaigns in his presence one of them turned to him and said: "General, what was the supreme moment of your life—the one that left the deepest impression on you? Can you tell us?"

Von Moltke laughed. "Easily, gentlemen. There was one moment so terrible that it was like no other. I was a young, beardless officer, and I was sent with a message to General Von Marwitz. I went with trepidation. He received me with a biting nod and said, 'Lay aside your cloak, sir.'"

"Ha! I thought, 'he meets me as an equal! I unbuttoned my cloak and dropped it on a chair. He looked at it and then at me.

"In the ante-room, lieutenant, in the ante-room," he said gently.

"The horror and shame of that rebuke come upon me at night sometimes now like death itself. No success I have ever had has repaid me for that mortification."

Road Improvement in New York.

Extensive improvements are now being made or contemplated in Westchester county. In New Rochelle \$400,000 is being expended in paving about 20 miles of streets, while extensive road building is now going on in the townships of White Plains, Rye, Greenburg and Mount Pleasant.

It is stated that the good roads committee of the Westchester county board of supervisors will soon be able to begin the work of the construction of two fine macadamized boulevards through the entire length of the county.

Ancient Road Builders.

The Cartaginians were excellent road builders. Portions of the roads leading from Carthage east and west along the seacoast of Tunis and Tripoli are still to be found. The construction of the Carthaginian roads differed so materially from that of the Roman highways that it is an easy matter for antiquarians to distinguish between the two.

To the Deaf.—A Rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noise in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$10,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 7600, The Nicholson Institute, 780 Eighth Avenue, New York.

After He Comes

he has a hard enough time. Everything that the expectant mother can do to help her child she should do. One of the greatest blessings she can give him is health, but to do this, she must have health herself. She should use every means to improve her physical condition. She should, by all means, supply herself with

Mother's Friend.

It will take her through the crisis easily and quickly. It is a liniment which gives strength and vigor to the muscles. Common sense will show you that the stronger the muscles are, which bear the strain, the less pain there will be.

A woman living in Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "Mother's Friend did wonders for me. Praise God for your liniment."

Read this from Hazel, Cal.: "Mother's Friend is a blessing to all women who undergo nature's ordeal of childbirth."

Get Mother's Friend at the drug store. 50¢ per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Write for our free illustrated book. "Before Birth."

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