

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXXIV.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

NO. 18

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GRAHAM, N. C., Apr. 12, 1907.

HAS. A. SCOTT, Agent

Southern Live Stock Ins. Co.,

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DEAR SIR:-

We beg to acknowledge receipt of

your favor of the 11th, enclosing check No.

20 for \$100, the same being in full payment

of our claim under policy No. 17, covering

insurance on our Iron Gray Dry Horse,

which died on the night of the 8th inst.

We wish to thank you for the promptness

with which your company has handled this loss

and will say, in passing, that a company of

this character has long been needed in our

State, and in view of the small premium

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Yours very truly,

SCOTT-MEBANE MFG CO.,

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President Roosevelt Names Commission to French Road Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt has directed that this Nation be strongly and officially represented at the International Road Congress to be held at Paris the week beginning October 11, and credentials have been issued naming Logan Walter Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chairman of the Commission. The other members of the commission are, Col. Charles S. Bromwell of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, now serving as Supdt. of the Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia, and Clifford Richardson, of New York, an eminent chemist and one of the world's acknowledged authorities on bituminous road building materials.

This coming Congress which will be attended by distinguished delegates from every country in the world, is regarded by highway engineers and experts as probably the most important ever summoned for the discussion of an economic question. Its need is the direct outgrowth of the advent of the automobile, for while thousands are ignorant of the fact, the soft tires of the modern motor car are the greatest menace the hard surface thoroughfares of the world have ever been called upon to face. To understand how a pneumatic tire made of rubber could possibly injure a road surfaced with crushed rock, one must have at least a faint understanding of the theories on which first Tassaugat of Limoges and the MacAdam of Ayr, built that class of highway. They figured that a road composed of crushed stones would not only endure the constant traffic of iron tired vehicles, but would improve because the metal-bound wheels would be constantly crushing the stones and forming a rock dust. That dust would, they argued, not only sift itself into all the cracks and interstices, but would fill all surface inequalities and when wet would be rolled into a smooth, impervious, water-shedding, shell-like surface.

They reasoned well, built wisely, and for over a century and a quarter the so-called macadam road did everything that the famous French and Scotch highway engineers claimed it capable of. It came to be the ideal road for suburban sections, and thousands of miles were built. France to date has pent \$600,000,000 on her incomparable system of rock surfaced National routes and the United States has followed to a degree, possessing at the present time approximately 32,000 miles of this class of highway.

Prior to the advent of the automobile the roads improved, but the modern speed vehicle had not been traversing and suburban highways long before a pronounced retrogression of the most generally traveled stretches was very noticeable. Complaints came from farmers and from dwellers along suburban roads that a great dust nuisance had also sprung up and that emerald lawns were taking on the hue of London fog and that box hedges was dove grey rather than green. Fruit farmers noted their products becoming gritty and prices fell off.

Investigation proved at once that the new conditions had been created by the automobile and highway engineers in every civilized land began studying the new condition and seeking for a remedy. In this country, Director Page conducted a series of interesting experiments in which various classes of automobiles were sent at varying rates of speed over selected stretches of road, while expert photographers pictured their progress and produced proof that the tractive force of the rear tires did the damage. While he was watching that work and was experimenting with various dust laying liquids, France was doing the same on an even larger scale. That country, which expends vast sums annually on maintaining the well-nigh perfect system of highways it has been building since the days of the first Napoleon, made a most complete set of measurements and learned that the automobiles had caused the roads of the Republic to retrograde fully forty per cent. It was decided to summon the thought, skill and intelligence of the world to combat a condition which means great financial losses and the official invitations to the Congress were sent out, the French Government formally requesting the U. S. Government to participate in the Congress.

That President Roosevelt is personally so deeply interested in the coming gathering as to send the Director of Roads and his distinguished associates to France may be some regarded as evidence of a National awakening to the vast importance good roads are to the nation. Invitations have been transmitted through the Office of Public Roads to State Highway Commissioners, City Engineers and Park Commissioners to attend the Congress and already a number of delegates have been selected.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1908.

Mr. Bryan's lead in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination increases from week to week and, apparently, the opposition has given up all hope of defeating him, or of even preventing his nomination on the first ballot. The attention of Democratic politicians in Washington is now turned to the second place on the ticket, and while there have been many rumors connecting John Mitchell with this place, it is now believed that the labor vote would not be especially pleased by such a choice. The claim is made that Mitchell would be more influential as governor of the State of Illinois, to which office he is said to aspire, than as presiding officer of the Senate.

A Trap For Wasps.

Teachers' Magazine.

One day I went into a lady's garden. She was watching the bees bring honey to the hives and trying to drive the wasps away. She told me that the wasps were eating the ripe plums, and trying to get into her bee-hives to steal the honey. She took a large pitcher and put in a spoonful of molasses, a little sugar, and some strong-smelling spirits.

She stirred these all together with a spoon, tied a piece of paper tightly over the pitcher, and cut a hole in the middle of the paper large enough so that a wasp could just get through. Then she put the pitcher on the ground in front of the hives, and set a bowl of clean water on the board for the bees.

When the bees were thirsty they drank of their water and went to work again with a will. But the wasps wanted to know what was in the pitcher. One of them settled on the paper. As soon as he smelled what was inside, he went down the hole and began to buzz and hum.

His friends heard him and thought he should not have all the fun to himself. So they followed him into the trap, one by one, till there were scores of them inside.

Now this pitcher was like most traps—easy to get into, but hard to get out of. Not a wasp that went down the hole came out. I asked the lady if she was not afraid the bees would go into the trap.

She smiled and said: "No, sir, the bees have something else to do. The idle wasps walk into the trap and lose their lives, but the busy bees mind their work and are safe."

Debt and Getting Money.

The following from the Yorkville, (S. C.) Enquirer is worthy a place in your scrap-book:

The most satisfactory way of getting rid of a debt is to pay it.

The best way of keeping out of debt is to buy nothing on credit that can be dispensed with.

The man who contracts a debt in the absence of a definite idea as to how he is going to pay it, is very dishonest or very foolish.

There are men who think it smart to get the money of their fellowmen under pretense of a loan to be repaid; but there are other men who think this practice very criminal.

The suspected sneak thief stands pretty low in the estimation of honest people; but he stands several points higher than the known debtor who continues to use money for his own pleasure and enjoyment while his honest debts remain unpaid.

Of the people who hold that the world owes them a living, some understand that the living is to be secured through honest work; some think that they are justified in resorting to burglary, sneak thieving and highway robbery; others more contemptible and cowardly than the last named class, prefer to resort to the practice of betraying the confidence of unsuspecting fellowmen.

The sneak thief and the highway robber can be reached by law, when they are caught; but the fellow who depends upon borrowing that which he does not intend to return is safe from every form of punishment except the well merited contempt of honest men.

The servile beggar is far better than the man who borrows with the deliberate purpose of swindling.

Grand Family Medicine.

"It gives me pleasure to speak a good word for Electric Bitters," writes Mr. Frank Conlan of No. 436 Houston St., New York. "It's a grand family medicine for dyspepsia and liver complications; while for lame back and weak kidneys it cannot be too highly recommended." Electric Bitters regulate the digestive functions, purify the blood, and impart new vigor and vitality to the weak and debilitated of both sexes. Sold under guarantee by Graham Drug Co., 50c.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

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A question which seems to agitate the minds of many politicians, both Democratic and Republican, is the platform that the Democracy will make at Denver, and the claim is made that if it condemn government ownership of railroads, it cannot nominate Mr. Bryan, and if it indorse government ownership, it will be tantamount to a surrender of the election in advance; again, if it be silent on that question and nominate a man in favor of it, the party will have the burden of the issue to carry. It is generally admitted to be a knotty problem and the question is: What will the convention do with it?

It is understood that much of the platform is already written and that it will declare for tariff revision in the interest of those who favor the revision and against the revision of the revision of the tariff by the friends and beneficiaries of that measure. It will endorse W. J. Bryan, and it will contain censure of the Republican party for its reckless and extravagant expenditures; denounce the action of the lower House of Congress in passing the Crumpacker bill to restrict Southern representation in Congress; and declare for the improvement of the public highways.

A movement has been set on foot to make Washington the permanent convention city of the Grand Army of the Public and a systematic campaign has been instituted, with this end in view, by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of this city. At a meeting of the board it was decided to have the secretary of the chamber communicate with every Grand Army post in the country, and with such other organizations and individuals as may be of benefit in accomplishing the desired result.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, called on the President recently, by whom he was most cordially received, and he told a correspondent that he was just in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bryan asking him to second his nomination for the Presidency.

Secretary Straus has arranged for a thorough investigation of the operations of the telegraph companies, the wages they pay, the condition of their employees, the hours of labor, and other matters pertaining to the operation of the companies. Secretary Straus has placed the investigation in the hands of the Commissioner of Labor, Dr. Chas. P. Neill, and the Commissioner of Corporations, Herbert Knox Smith. They will cooperate in the work of inquiry, Commissioner Neill looking after the labor end and Commissioner Smith conducting the investigation into the financial affairs of the companies. The report will be ready for submission to the Senate when it reconvenes in December next.

The antivivisectionists of Washington are planning a full "campaign of education and enlightenment, which they hope will result in government regulation of vivisection. They have been greatly encouraged in their efforts by the adherents they are daily adding from Washington's most substantial residents. The number of physicians, especially, who have signified great interest in the movement and have lent their signatures to the cause is exciting much comment. According to the claim of the enthusiasts, vivisection is not done for the most part by doctors, but by physiologists, and while the practice has been defended by the medical profession, they claim the physicians are now coming to feel that it is being carried too far and should be regulated.

The Department of Commerce and Labor is formulating regulations under which the act will become effective passed by Congress at its recent session making the government liable to certain classes of employees injured in the course of their employment. Investigations of accidents for which claims for damages have been filed will be made by the Commissioner of Labor, and while no appropriation is carried by the act for making these investigations, Secretary Straus is of the opinion that an arrangement can be made by which the work may be carried out expeditiously and satisfactorily without the addition of any great expense to the department.

To Remove Stain on White Goods.

Coffee stains are easily removed by placing the stain part over a large hoyle and pouring boiling water over. Treat fruit and tea stains the same way, and if they do not disappear, rub gently with a weak solution of oxalic acid, rinsing well in warm water. This last is important, for the acid will rot the goods unless thoroughly and immediately washed out.

For iron rust or ink, cover the spots with lemon juice and salt and lay in the sun, repeating as often as necessary. Rinse in weak ammonia water. Fresh ink stains can usually be removed with hot milk.

Fresh grass stains will come out if rubbed with alcohol.

To remove tar or carriage grease, rub well with lard, then soak in buttermilk, rubbing between the hands. Machine oil stains also yield quickly to a lard treatment.

Scorch, unless very brown, often comes out after being exposed to hot sunlight. If badly scorched dip in soapuds and then put in the sun, or use a borax water bath and dry in the sun. Lemon juice, salt and sunlight is another effective cure.

Mildewed articles should be soaked in buttermilk and laid on the grass to bleach. Repeat as often as necessary.

The July Smart Set.

A novel with a delightful "horsy" flavor, entitled, "The Mistress of Hounds," by Jay Hardy, is the feature of the July Smart Set. A delightful love story is woven around the heroine, who is the center figure in a Summer colony.

Beatrice Demarest Loyd contributes a short story, "Madame D'Arbel," so cameo-like that it might almost be considered a bit from the French; Ella P. Midgley has a very engaging tale entitled, "Three Fools and a Wise One," Eleanor M. Ingram writes "A Galvez with the Gray Eyes"—a story with a French creole setting; George Sylvester Viereck, in the form of letters, tells a very modern love story entitled, "Claudia"; Austin Adams writes a most original tale, "The Room at the Top"; John J. a'Becket writes a story as gruesome and strange as anything of Poe's called "Lallyby; a Doubt"; and Edna Kenton, whose work grows in power, has never revealed her talents to better advantage than in her story, "An Unimagine Man." Poetry and other articles are up the former high standard.

MR. BRYAN NEVER SMOKES.

Nor Does He Chew or Drink.

It is interesting to note how much of an insight one can get into a man's real character through the unconscious testimony of his association. And with no one is this more clearly illustrated than with William Jennings Bryan. The Bryans belong to what they call the "Farmers' Club," in which the social life in Normal centers, says a writer in the July Delineator. Through the Winter they hold monthly meetings at the homes of the members. They come in the morning some fifty strong and stay till dark. Each family brings a great basket and there is spread the finest dinner you ever ate; chickens; roasted and boiled and fricasseed, pies—mince, and pumpkin, and all the cakes the diligent housewives can find in the cookbook. The women folk, when they are done in the kitchen, gather round the parlor stove with their sewing. Mrs. Bryan brings perhaps the nightbirds she is making for her husband, perhaps the stockings from the family darning-basket. The men get out to the barn and smoke and talk of the value of alfalfa and the destruction of gophers. Only there is one among them who doesn't require that soothing mental stimulus. "Uncle Jake" Wolfe says in proud commendation of the leading light of the community, "W. J." that he never smokes nor chews." Incidentally, it is also true that he never takes a drink, every political banquet finding his glass turned down.

Some Statistics of Crime.

A bulletin from the census bureau contains some statistics of the prison population of the country that are startlingly suggestive. The statistics are of June 30, 1904, when the total population of the country was estimated to be 81,301,848. At that time the country had 1,337 penal institutions, including 4 United States civil prisons, 67 state prisons and state and county penitentiaries, 14 reformatories for adults, 71 municipal prisons and workhouses, and 1,181 county jails. At the date named these various prisons contained 81,762 inmates, an average of 100.6 per 100,000 of population. The average seems appallingly large, but it shows an improvement over 1890 when it was 131.5 per 100,000 of population.

There is some consolation in the fact that, appalling as the aggregate of crime appears, the percentage of criminals to population is not increasing. This might be due to remission in the enforcement of law, but we are at least permitted to hope that is not the case, the moral trend of the times being stricter instead of laxer enforcement of law.

It appears that the total number of prison inmates on June 30, 1904, 70,269, or 94.1-2 per cent were males and 4,503, or 5.1-2 per cent were females. As there is no great difference in the number of males and females in the country, the figures indicate clearly that crime is much more prevalent among men than among women.

On June 30, 1904, there were, in the United States, ninety-three institutions for juvenile delinquents between ages of seven and twenty-one years. These institutions included reformatories, reform school, truant schools, in fact, all kinds of prisons, places of detention, and religious agencies for juvenile delinquents. At the date named they contained 23,034 inmates, of whom 2,566 were in the Catholic protectory at Westchester, N. Y.

The number of inmates in all kinds of institutions for juvenile delinquents increased from 14,846 on June 1, 1890, to 23,034, on June 30, 1904. This was a gain of 8,188, or 55.2 per cent. On its face, this is not encouraging, though it may be due to the fact that there were in 1900, and more actively in arresting and confining them.

Entangled in the folds of a large American flag which he had waded as he made a parachute drop of 2,000 feet from a balloon at Hillside Park, near Passaic, N. J., last Sunday a week, Frederick I. Wood, an 18-year-old aeronaut of New Haven, Conn., fell helpless in the Passaic river and was drowned.

Mr. Chas. A. Webb has been county attorney of Buncombe county for a number of years. At the recent Democratic primary Mr. Webb did not support the chairman of the board and another member who were candidates for re-nomination. As a result, the Board at its meeting Monday, called on Mr. Webb for his resignation, which was promptly handed in.

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

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