

# Wonderful Moving Picture Shows

## The GEM and WONDERLAND

### ON JULY FOURTH

The people of Catawba and surrounding counties will have a rare chance to see and hear the best MOVING PICTURE SHOWS EVER SEEN IN THIS PART OF THE STATE. These wonderful entertainments, which are highly amusing and instructive, have been pronounced SUPERIOR to entertainments given in halls and opera houses, where much higher admission prices are charged.

### Over a Million of People Have Seen and Applauded These Wonderful Pictures.

It is worth coming a long ways to see. Everybody; men, women and children, are invited to see these great sights on JULY 4th.

These great shows will be located at each end of the main square, and will be made conspicuous by the playing of electric pianos.

## The Wonderland and The Gem

HICKORY, N. C.

### Advertising for Federal Building Sites.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C.,

June 3, 1908.

Proposals will be received to be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. July 2, 1908, for the sale or donation to the United States of a suitable site, centrally and conveniently located for the Federal building to be erected in Hickory, North Carolina. A corner lot, of (approximately) 120x130 feet, is required. Each proposal must give the price, the character of foundations obtainable, the proximity to street cars, sewer, gas, and water mains, etc., and must be accompanied by a diagram indicating the principal street, the north point, the dimensions and grades of the land, the widths and paving of adjacent streets and alleys, whether the allys are public or private and whether or not the city owns land occupied by sidewalks. The vendor must pay all expenses connected with furnishing evidences of title and deeds of conveyance. Improvements on the property must be reserved by the vendor; but pending the commencement of the Federal building they may remain on the land upon payment of a reasonable ground rent. The grantor must, however remove all improvements on thirty days' notice so to do. The right to reject any proposal is reserved. Each proposal must be sealed, marked "Proposal for Federal building site at Hickory, North Carolina," and mailed to the Secretary of the Treasury (Supervising Architect), Washington, D. C. No special form of proposal is required or provided.

Geo. B. Cortelyou, Sec.

### What Ails Him.

DIAGNOSIS OF A FAILURE CASE.

Ego-mania.  
Money fever.  
A "swelled head."  
Atrophy from inaction.  
Opportunity blindness.  
Enlargement of ego.  
Jaundice from jealousy.  
Astigmatism of judgment.  
Paralysis from irresolution.  
Ossification of the cerebrum.  
Indigestion of a college course.  
Chills, affecting the enthusiasm.  
Asphyxiation of moral principle.  
Chronic inflammation of temper.  
Intoxication from a little success.  
Plethora of words and paucity of ideas.  
Blood-poisoning from vicious amusements.  
Apoplexy brought on by "quick-lunch" and "must-catch-my-train."

Mr. Horne's friends are by no means discouraged in this gubernatorial contest, his prospects for winning get brighter daily.

### INSULT TO FLAG AVENGED.

Man Who Tore It Down Is Compelled to Climb Pole and Restore It.

Arrested by an Irish policeman who had seen him tear down an American flag which had been flying from a staff in the front yard of a Frenchman in Hoboken, N. J., Thomas Taylor was compelled to climb to the top of the forty foot staff and put the flag back where he had found it.

Several dozen men and boys, part of them of German, French, Irish, Polish and English parentage, witnessed the punishment of Taylor, who said he was an American citizen.

It was early in the day when Taylor cut the ropes attached to a large American flag belonging to Emile Le Fevre at 219 Bloomfield street. Policeman O'Donohue caught him and took him to the court of Recorder Stanton. Taylor said he lived at 110 Monroe street. His only excuse for having torn down the flag was that he disliked seeing it at 3 o'clock in the morning.

"You'll climb to the top of that flag-pole and put back that flag," said the recorder. "There is nothing the matter with the American flag at any hour of the day, and the reason I have insisted upon this public punishment for you is that I want to set an example for the benefit of any person who may feel disposed to hold from the flag the respect which is its due."

Escorted by several dozen men and boys, Taylor went with two policemen to Le Fevre's front yard. Gathering the flag under one arm and holding a hammer, he scaled the pole with difficulty and, amid the cheers of the crowd, nailed the flag back in the position in which he had found it. There was a great deal of cosmopolitan rejoicing.

By the time Taylor had climbed to the top of the pole and slid down again there was very little disrespect for the flag left in the neighborhood.—New York Herald.

### CAPTURED A FLEET ON FOOT.

Remarkable Achievement of Five Revolutionary Heroes.

When Savannah was invested by the American army Captain French, with a small body of British regulars and five small vessels, was stationed twenty miles up the river, and the proximity of the American force made him nervous. Colonel John White of the Georgia line wanted to capture this detachment, but no soldiers could be spared by the American general for the undertaking. Now, the colonel was a determined and masterful man and resolved to make the venture on his own account. He persuaded his three orderlies and Captain Etholm to aid him.

At the fall of night they built a great many fires in the woods near the British post, arranged so as to give the impression of a hostile camp of large force. Then the colonel and his four friends, "imitating the manner of the staff, rode with haste in various directions, giving orders in a loud voice. French became satisfied that a large body of the enemy were upon him, and, being summoned by Colonel White, he surrendered his detachment, the crews

of five vessels and 130 stands of arms."

Colonel White pretended that he must keep back his troops, as Tory outrages had infuriated them and indiscriminate slaughter might take place. He took the parole of the British captain and soldiers not again to serve, gave them three guides, his orderlies, to escort them to safe quarters and hurried them away before daybreak lest the fury of his pretended soldiers should fall upon them.—L. T. Sprague in Outlook.

### Jefferson on Newspapers.

In a letter to Edward Carrington, dated Paris, Jan. 16, 1787, Thomas Jefferson said: "The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them."

### Carlyle's Prophecy.

Borne over the Atlantic to the closing ear of Louis, king by the grace of God, what sounds are these, muffled, ominous, new in our centuries? Boston harbor is black with unexpected tea; behold a Pennsylvania congress gather, and ere long, on Bunker Hill, democracy announcing in rifle volleys, death winged, under her star banner, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," that she is born, and, whirlwind-like, will envelop the whole world.—Thomas Carlyle.

### A Poet's Glimpse of the Future.

New states, with starry emblems, one by one  
Come stealing through the future's twilight dim.  
Like orbs of evening from its dusky sky.  
To take their place at last with those  
Who tread  
Their high, unwearied and unwearied  
round  
Before the golden gates and battlements  
Of paradise. The harp of Liberty  
Shall sound again till Death himself expire.  
Till God has made us free immortally  
And Time is dust upon his broken lyre!  
—George D. Prentice.

### The Revolution's Darkest Hour.

Of Washington crossing the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, a historian has written:

"That was the darkest hour of the Revolution. The American army was rapidly dwindling away, poverty was staring congress in the face, and the forces of the king, supplied with all necessary comforts, were flushed with victory. In those circumstances Washington executed a movement of the highest military skill. In the dead of a winter's night he transported his army, with its baggage and artillery, across the Delaware unperceived and almost in the presence of the enemy. From his position at Princeton he compelled the British to abandon their operations in New Jersey and withdraw to New York."

### NO MEED OF SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

It is a mistake to allow any one to suffer from rheumatism as the pain can always be relieved and in most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even in cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief which it affords. Do not be discouraged until you have given it a trial. For sale by W. S. Martin & Co.

The Democrat is \$1 a year.

### OUR FLAG.

Its Origin and History Related by Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

The stars and stripes became the flag of the United States on June 14, 1777. On that day it was resolved by congress that the "flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The congressional enactment creating Old Glory said nothing concerning the particular form in which the stars should be grouped, and as the circle is the simplest of all figures the circular form naturally became the one in which the stars were arranged.

The national flag continued with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars until Jan. 13, 1795, when congress voted that "after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field." Twenty-three years later, April 4, 1818, congress adopted the following resolution:

Be it enacted that from and after the Fourth of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

And that on the admission of a new state into the Union one star be added to the flag, and that such addition shall take place on the Fourth of July next succeeding each admission.

Certain members of congress in their patriotic ardor wanted a new stripe for each new state, but Mr. Windover, one of the members from New York, arose in his place and said:

"Mr. Speaker, I am heart and soul in favor of any proposition that will give us a big flag. We are going to be a big people, and we need a correspondingly big flag. But it must not be so big as to be a burden to us. At the rate the United States is now growing if a stripe were added for every new state admitted it would soon be impossible to find a mast or pole tall enough on which to hoist the flag."

Mr. Windover's speech settled the matter, and the limit was drawn at the thirteenth stripe.

The first time the stars and stripes was displayed in battle was at Fort Stanwix, now the city of Rome, Oneida county. Colonel Peter Gansevoort was in command of the fort, and, being surrounded by St. Leger and called upon to surrender, the gallant old colonel replied as follows:

"It is my determined resolution, with the forces under my command, to defend this fort to the last extremity in behalf of the United States, who placed me here to fight for it against all their enemies."

The first salute given by a foreign power to the stars and stripes was in Quiberon bay, on the coast of Brittany. Paul Jones in the Ranger was cruising in those parts and, coming up with a French admiral, saluted his flag.

The Frenchman returned the salute gun for gun.

Before that event it had been the usage of Europe to salute the flag of a republic with four guns less than were fired in saluting the flag of a crowned potentate, but Jones claimed that Old Glory was the peer of any flag afloat and that in saluting it must get as many guns as it gives.

Glorious old flag! And of every American north, south, east and west the prayer is:  
"Long may she wave!"—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory in New York American.

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