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OUR MOTTO: DIEU ET MON DROIT

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The Children.

Only to keep them so, Soft, warm and young; The wee, feeble fingers; The babbling tongue. Tears that we kiss away, Smiles that we win; Careless of knowledge, As guiltless of sin.

A HYPNOTIC DUEL.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.

"I am a firm believer in hypnotism, scientific and otherwise," said a man who looked as little like a crank or a faddist as could well be imagined. He was one of a group talking on occultism in general and this as collateral, and when he made the announcement there was an immediate demand for the reasons for the faith that was in him.

It was quite different with us, though, for we had father, mother, sisters, sweethearts back in America, to whom a duel was quite as dreadful as it was to us—when we were sober. There was no honorable way for us to get out of it, however, if we wanted to stay in France, and to have gone away under such circumstances was worse than the risk of murder or being murdered, so there we were.

"Well, the time came, and we were there promptly, with a faint hope in my palpitating bosom that something would interfere with the other side to prevent an appearance. But it went to pieces early; the Frenchman was there before we were, and what was worse, he showed signs of being glad he was there. How I did want to take him out to some quiet spot and wring his neck!

"If both principals had been Frenchmen I might have been less wrought up; but there was an American in it, and somebody was bound to get hurt.

"Before we got down to business Walter began to act queerly, and I thought the strain was proving too great for him; but he whispered something to me and I watched the Frenchman. Presently he observed Walter's peculiar motions and actions, which were just enough not to excite comment, and they were continued until men took their places. It was evident the Frenchman thought Walter was about to work some western trick on him to offset his superior skill with sword, and he became more intent than ever.

"One night, on our way home from a small festivity, not at all in the line of occultism, we stopped at a well known cafe, where a number of giddy youths like ourselves were making a night of it, and when we left the place Walter had a duel on his hands, with a fiery, young official, who had been slapped in the face for certain remarks, which if Walter had been duly sober, he would never have noticed. However, that was of no avail now, and nothing was left except to fight, and to fight with a Frenchman's choice of weapons, as Walter was the challenger. What a fool he was; what a fool I was; what fools all of us were; what a fool a man always is when he is drunk! Yet it did not strike us so that night as we rolled along to our rooms. But the next morning, when the wine was out and the wit was in Walter and I would gladly have given all we possessed to be out of the ugly business. What the Frenchman thought about it, I have no notion. Very likely he didn't think about it at all, but took it as a matter of course. For that was the way he had been raised.

ified if Monsieur were, and Monsieur said he was and shook hands.

"Five minutes later we were in our carriage on our way back to Paris, when Walter collapsed and fell over on my arms in a dead faint. When he had recovered and pulled himself together he laughed almost hysterically. 'By George, old man,' he said, 'I wouldn't again go through what I have gone through in the last forty-eight hours for a million dollars. Whew! I never was so badly scared in my life,' and then he drew a long breath. 'But I say, old boy,' he concluded, 'mesmerism beats swords all hollow to fight a duel with.'

"The last sentence explained everything. Walter had put his mesmerism against the sword of the Frenchman and vanquished him in the open field.

"But we never boasted of our victory—at least not in France."—Detroit Free Press.

Largest Photograph Ever Made.

In 1884 the "monster photographs" exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition were only 45x18 inches, a foot and a half wide and less than four feet long, yet they were labeled "largest photographs ever made." In the last ten years, however, photography like the other arts and sciences, has made greater strides than it did in the twenty-five years preceding that time. Tens of thousands of people know this to be true, basing their judgment on what they saw at Chicago last year, but it is for the hundreds of thousands that did not visit the great Exposition that this article is written. The very largest specimen of the photographer's art was shown in the Government display at the World's Fair. It was a photograph of a relief map of the United States, designed especially by the Geological Survey for the purpose of exhibiting the oil-bearing districts. This photograph, although reckoned as a real gem, was a "titan of titans" in size goes. It was seven (7) feet long and exactly four feet and two inches (4 feet 2 inches) in width. All artists will quickly understand that there has never been an ordinary camera constructed that would be large enough to do such work. In lieu of regular apparatus, however, the four experts engaged for the work made a camera of a room, which was 12x15 feet in size, blackened and air-tight. The result of the experiment was gratifying beyond all expectation.—St. Louis Republic.

It's Healthy to Work in a Sewer.

Occasionally the assertion is heard that the healthiest of all occupations is sewer scavenging. In large cities the men, in spite of their filthy work, are proverbially healthy. Mr. Laws, a chemist who has been employed in special investigations in the sewers by the London city council, has proved in a huge report that sewer gas is all but innocent of distributing bacteria of any kind, and certainly not those which are pathogenic. The sewage contains microbes of various kinds in abundance, but the gas itself is much freer from these dreaded organisms than the outer air of the street. Of all this he gives most convincing proof, and so challenges the theories which lay to the account of sewer gas a train of horrible ravages on health. This is a startling revelation and suggests that fresh inquiry is needed into the real causes of so much illness traceable to drains and foul odors.—[San Francisco Call.

Some Words of Hen Talk.

"Ck-ck-ck-ck" means, "Here is food," "cut-out-out" indicates surprise and curiosity: "pr-r-rt, pr-r-rt" means, "My health is very good this morning and I feel as independent as a hog on ice"; "c-r-r-r-r" means, "Danger is approaching overhead; all able-bodied hens will be on their guard and chickens would better cease talking and get into the cyclone cellar."—[Biddeford (Me.) Journal.

Unearthly.

Valet (entering chamber)—I heard you scream, sir. Wot's the bloomin' row, sir?

Algy—Come in, James. You'd best sit up with me till morning, James, I just had the frightfullest nightmare. Dweamt I was pwomanading the avenue without me walkin'-stick, James.—Judge.

"OLD GLORY'S" DAY.

A Timely Account of the Origin of the Flag.

First Colors Used Before the "Declaration."

The Star-Spangled Banner was born June 14, 1777. The colonial flag chiefly used by the colonies of New England previous to the Revolution, was red, with a field of white crossed by a red bar from top to bottom and from right to left.

At the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, the flag displayed by the Americans was similar to the one described, except that its color was blue, the white field with the red crossed bars remaining the same, while a pine-tree was shown in the upper corner of the field. The Pine-Tree flag of the navy, used by our ships during the early part of the Revolution, was white, with a pine-tree, and the words, "An Appeal to Heaven."

Early in the Revolutionary War the patriots showed their earnestness by using what is known in history as "The Rattlesnake flag." While it cannot be claimed that this emblem was very mystic, yet it was typical of the resolution of the Americans in their struggle for independence. The flag was yellow in color, and showed a coiled rattlesnake in the centre,

strips should be added to the flag for each new State admitted into the Union. May 1, 1795, Kentucky and Vermont having been admitted, Senator Bradley, of Vermont, offered a resolution, adding two stars and two stripes to the flag.

This would have answered if our Union had been content to grow slowly, but as many new States were continually knocking at the door for admission, it became apparent that at no distant day the increasing number of stripes would destroy the beauty and symmetry of the flag. The stripes were fixed forever at thirteen, the field was elongated, making it rectangular, and it was ordered that a new star should take its place in the field from the Fourth of July succeeding the birth of each new State.

The Star Spangled Banner is the most beautiful flag ever devised. As you will observe, the flag of 1777 contained a square field, in which the five-pointed stars formed an endless circle. The arrangement of the stars, as the new States were admitted, sometimes required study and skill, but it invariably retained its impressive beauty, and will always be the most striking among all the emblems of the different nations of the earth.

The new arrangement was originated in 1816, by the naval hero, Captain Reid. On April 13, 1818, "Old Glory" was hoisted over the Hall of Representatives, where it shall float through all the coming ages.



EARLY AMERICAN FLAGS.

underneath which were the words, "Don't Tread on Me."

The first national flag used in 1776, before the Declaration of Independence, contained thirteen red stripes, alternating with white, signifying the thirteen colonies. The field was blue, crossed with red bars, as in the colonial flag, and crossed again diagonally by two narrow bars of white. As I have stated, the first Star Spangled Banner was unfolded to the breezes of heaven June 14, 1777. Congress was then in session in Philadelphia, and there were well-founded rumors of an invasion of the colonies by Burgoyne, from Canada. Congress appointed a committee, of which John Adams was Chairman, to examine the various designs submitted, and to report on a suitable flag for the new nation, then in the throes of its first existence. The report of the committee, made June 14, 1777, was the recommendation:

"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."

The report was adopted unanimously, and a sample flag of silk was prepared for Congress. The number of stripes was made to correspond with the number of States, and the colors—red, white and blue—were chosen because of the distinctness with which they can be seen at a distance. Fifteen years later, the Republic of France, emerging from the Reign of Terror—and tempest of blood, adopted the same colors for its flag. The pretty conceit was that the red represented the blood of the patriots, white the purity of patriotism, and blue the smiles of heaven.

The first idea of the American patriots was that a new star and a new

Some countries have so many anniversaries to celebrate that they lose a great deal of their significance. The boys and girls will agree that the fault of the United States lies rather in the opposite direction, and that we do not have enough of them. While I am not prepared to say this, yet I do insist that there should be one more national holiday added to the calendar; that is, the birthday of "Old Glory." Little heed was paid to this anniversary until the Centennial year, since which time the idea has steadily taken a stronger and deeper hold upon the American heart.—Blue and Gray.

A Fourth of July Episode.



American Eagle—"This is the day I celebrate." British Lion—"Excuse my back."

It has been calculated that at least 3800 complete works, written in the various languages of the civilized world, have been devoted to the study and description of the horse.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IRELAND has 187,774 paupers. New York has 823 paupers. London has a population of 5,656,900. PARIS has sixty-nine Anarchists in custody. MEXICO is arranging to receive 200,000 Chinese. BRAZIL will erect a monument to President James Monroe. ROBERT-THOMAS MILLER's bushels of wheat are now in the United States. SEVERAL members of the new French Cabinet are avowedly hostile to England. A SMALL yellow drought worm is destroying the corn shoots around Webster City, Iowa. THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company's profits for 1893 were \$179,497.50 less than in 1892. THERE are over 350,000 bicycles ridden in this country every day during the summer months. MONEY in Europe is very cheap, and the Bank of England's holdings are larger than ever before. JAMES MURRAY, a convict in the prison at Chester, Ill., committed suicide by eating a bar of lye soap. KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS have voted to make the order universal. Heretofore it has been confined to America. THE gold stock of the United States June 1, according to the official Treasury estimate, was \$665,990,000. WHEAT is about sixteen cents lower at Chicago than it was a year ago, and about seven cents lower at New York. It is estimated that the late washouts in Pennsylvania caused a loss to the railroads in that State amounting to \$2,180,000. IT seems that in the city of Washington there are 4000 colored children of a suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations. OXFORD UNIVERSITY, England, has accepted the challenge of Yale for an athletic contest in July, providing a representative team can be formed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CONGRESSMAN DANIELS, of New York, was a cobbler for ten years. THE Emperor of Germany is exceedingly partial to horseback riding. FRANCIS ALBERT, the Emperor of Germany's third son, is to become a sailor. EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON's cottage at Cape May, N. J., is advertised for sale. A STATE of Maryland de MacMahon, thirty feet high, is to be erected at Annapolis. PATRICK WALSH, the new Senator from Georgia, is the busiest letter writer in that body. KING OSCAR, of Sweden, was in his young days one of the most accomplished dancers in Europe. SECRETARY HOKK SMITH followed the commencement address at the University of North Carolina. CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. P. HAINES, of the United States, has crossed the ocean 60 times and has never lost a life. CAPTAIN NATHAN PETERS, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died a few days ago at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-one years. J. L. MOLLAY, the song-writer, is an English barrister, who divides his time between his profession and music, which he considers a recreation. R. J. GATINGS, of Hartford, (Conn.) the inventor of the gun of that name, is seventy-four years of age, with snow white hair and a clean shaven face. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, now Lord Russell, is said to be the prospective successor of Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England. The salary is \$40,000. BELVA LOCKWOOD, the woman lawyer of Washington, is sixty-three years old. She began teaching school at the age of fourteen and was married four years later. GENERAL PLEASANTON, who, many years ago, was widely known as "Blue Glass" Pleasanton, has lived very quietly for the last sixteen years at a Washington hotel. SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN has scrap books covering the history of the United States for the past thirty-eight years. He has been keeping his letters since he was fifteen, and everything of value has been saved. BENJAMIN HERTZOG, the "A. T. Stewart of Berlin," died in Carlsbad a few days ago, seventy-nine years old. His store was known far and wide in Germany, and made him one of the wealthiest men of the capital, although he had begun with almost nothing.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IN India agricultural laborers get five cents a day. EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, is to have a co-operative factory. A BUILDING trades union is to be established in Paterson, N. J. FALL RYER (MAM.) workers' wages have lately been cut thirty per cent. FULLY one-third of the female population of France are laborers on farms. EFFORTS are being made to establish trade assemblies throughout New Jersey. IT is said that 1000 Illinois manufacturers have combined to kill the eight hour law. OPERATIONS are being generally resumed at the iron mines in the Lake Superior region. THERE are more iron sales made in Cincinnati than in all the cities of the Union combined. A REDUCTION of twenty-five per cent. in the earnings of Boston hatters has gone into effect. AFTER a stormy session the bootblacks of Chicago formed a union and elected Jefferson King President. THE Laborers' Union in New York City is divided into English, German and Italian speaking branches. THE shops in Altoona, Penn., of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been opened for work on full time. THE union wages for laborers on buildings in New York City is thirty cents an hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. THE committee of the striking miners abandon their hope of effecting a National settlement and call for district conferences with the operators. MRS. KENDALL, wife of a doctor of Quincy, Ill., was driving with her husband, when the horse took fright and ran away. The doctor stopped them after they had run but three blocks and then found that his wife had died from fright on the seat by his side. A WEALE 100 feet long was washed ashore on the beach south of Yaguina Bay, Cal., a few days ago. He was killed with ease. FOUR naval officers who have returned to Brazil have been sentenced to ten year's imprisonment for inventing the late revolution.