

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

When King George the Third,
Of whom doubtless you've heard,
Rose up in his wrath and sent forth a decree
That the Yankees should pay him a tax
on tea,
And sent with it of course,
An army of Redcoats his will to enforce:
He thought they were green
As the tea 'twill be seen;
And he thought he knew well,
That they dared not rebel
And stand by their guns, and his mandate defy.
And as history shows,
He did not suppose
He was aiding his foes,
To lay the foundation for Fourth of July!

But our forefathers brave,
For liberty gave
Their lives and their fortunes our Country to save.
While they trod paths of glory that led
to the grave,
And they said to themselves: "Now, it isn't the thing
In this broad land of freedom to bow to a King."
So they loaded their muskets with which
to reply,
And they hurled back this answer: "We never say die!"



We will meet you,
And beat you
At such base tricks:
We will show you the 'Spirit of '76'
And a theme will supply
For our children to boast of each Fourth
of July.

And so this is why
Independence is ours, and we tryants
defy.
And the small and the great,
Will the day celebrate
As the years come and go,
That the fires on our altars may never
burn low.
And waving our banner, "Old Glory," on
high,
With its streamers of Red,
To remind us how heroes and patriots
bied,
And its pure folds of White,
Telling eloquent tales of the fight for the
Right.
And its star-spangled Blue,
Which reflects Heaven's hue,
We will show to the world,
That this flag is unfurled,
We will ever be true
To the flag of our fathers,
The Red, White and Blue.
As they were when they fought in the
days long gone by,
To make for this Nation a Fourth of
July.

INDEPENDENCE DAY 1904

WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN FLAG

BY REV. F. P. DUFFY, M. D.
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It is universally admitted that as a patriot George Washington stands without a rival in the annals of the world. It is not, however, so generally allowed that as a military genius he transcends all others. Americans and his admirers the world over might well rest content with beholding their ideal citizen acclaimed with universal consent the unique figure in the annals of human weal, industry and peace. Yet I do not think it would be hard to show that even in military genius he is still without a peer.

But the arts of peace, not war, is our theme, and we shall therefore leave the question of military genius to a more convenient season and address ourselves to the subject in hand: Washington and the American flag. This naturally falls under the threefold head—Washington's Ancestry, the Evolution of the Flag, and the Symbolism of the Flag.

First, Washington's Ancestry. As far as historical research has yet reached back, Washington's ancestry has been located in Durham, in the north of England. From Durham some of the Washingtons migrated to Lancashire. Then we find them settling in Northamptonshire, in the reign of Henry VII. From Northampton the great-grandfather of Washington emigrated to America in or about the year 1657. The pursuits followed by the Washingtons may be summed up under the church, the army, the law and the farm. It is around this last that the most interesting and romantic incidents of the family gather, and Northampton is the scene of the varying vicissitudes that culminated in the emigration of Lawrence Washington to Virginia.

The emigrant, who was knighted by James I, spent his younger days in Brington. In the parish church there are two sepulchral stones of absorbing interest to every American. One with the date 1615 is over the grave of the emigrant's father. On it appears his arms "impaled" with those of his wife. The second covers the grave of an uncle, and has on a brass a simple family shield with the extraneous crescent appropriate to a younger son. But that which is of transcendent interest to every American citizen is that here on the tombstone of the dead are emblazoned emblems sacred to a great nation and which thrill the soul of a mighty people; the embryo of the National Flag—the Stars and Stripes. The stars on the shield have this peculiarity, they are five pointed, whereas six points are the general characteristic of heraldic stars. On the coat of arms are three stars and two horizontal bars or zones with "alternate gules and white"—gules being the word in heraldry for red—in a vertical position. Here we discover the nucleus, the fons et origo, of the American Flag.

Three years ago, when spending a lengthened vacation in England, I had charge of a parish not far from Brington. It was a source of never failing gratification to visit "God's Acre," to stand close to the ashes of the dead, to meditate upon the origin of the American Flag, to delight in the discovery of the hidden meaning of its symbolism, and oft to quote the opening lines of Cowper's hymn:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

Second, The Evolution of the Flag. In colonial times each colony had its own peculiar ensign, and both army and navy of the United Colonies displayed various flags. Some were colonial, others were regimental, and still others were for special occasions. That at Fort Sullivan, Charleston harbor, was a blue field with a silver crescent. The ensign under which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought was the New England flag. The flag of an American cruiser is thus described by the London Chronicle of January, 1776:

"The field is white bunting; on the middle is a green pine tree; and on the opposite side is the motto, 'Appeal to heaven.' The flag of the Culpepper men, who marched with Patrick Henry, had a rattlesnake, called ready to strike, with the words, 'Don't tread on me.'"

The first American flag having thirteen alternate red and white stripes upon it, there is good reason to believe was presented to the Philadelphia Light Horse by Captain Markee, early in 1776. The earliest naval flag showed thirteen alternate red and white stripes with either a pine tree or rattlesnake, with the words "Don't tread on me." The union flag raised at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1776, had thirteen alternate red and white stripes with the English union in one corner.

When the necessity for a national flag made itself felt the Congress of June 14, 1777 resolved; That the flag of the United States be thirteen

stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field representing a new constellation." The first display of this flag at a military post was at Fort Schuyler, site of the present city of Rome, N. Y. Paul Jones claimed he was the first to show the stars and stripes on a naval vessel. The national flag first appeared over a foreign stronghold, Fort Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, on its capture, June 28, 1778. Capt. Mooers of the whaling ship Bedford, first flew the flag in Great Britain, Feb. 3, 1783. At length a committee was appointed to definitely fix the national standard. This committee called in Capt. Samuel C. Reid of the privateer Armstrong, to devise a new flag. He retained the original thirteen stripes and the blue ground of the union, but added a star for every state, and this has been the device of the flag ever since. On the admission of a territory as a new state, a new star is added to the field of the National flag. In 1901 there were forty-five stars.

Third, The Symbolism of the Flag. In the Bible there are certain numbers and emblems to which a sacred character is attached. These are significant in the Christian as they were in the Mosaic and the Edenic dispensations. In the flag there are numbers and emblems apparently unconsciously adopted. It is remarkable that the numbers and emblems of the Bible and the flag are the same. Yet we cannot for a moment think that the designers of the flag consciously selected these numbers and emblems because of their sacred character; or knew that they were sacred at all, from which we are shut up to the conclusion that the choice was made under a controlling providence.

To begin with: The flag as a whole represents unity. In itself this is nothing extraordinary. But then



Washington on the Battlefield of Trenton.

unity, or One, is of a sacred nature. Thirteen is popularly considered to be an unlucky number. But the nation and the flag belie this superstition. The original United States were thirteen, and the original national flag had thirteen stripes and thirteen stars. This alone would stamp the flag as providential. But then the alternate stripes were seven red and six white; and both numbers are sacred. Let us deal with the seven red stripes first. Look at your flag, and you will find that the long stripes are three in number and the short stripes four. Why are they so divided? Why not five and two? The answer is: Because three is a sacred number, and next to one is the most significant, and four is a sacred number also. One represents the unity of the Godhead, and three, the Threefold personality of the Deity, Unity and Trinity, or 1 plus 3 equal 4, and four in symbolic numbers represents completion or perfection. Four is unique in its comprehensiveness. Thus we speak of the four quarters of the globe, the

four cardinal points, the four seasons of the year, the four winds of heaven, and in Biblical imagery the four Living Creatures, the four Judgments of God, etc. But three and four make seven, another sacred number. In the Book of Revelation we read of the seven Candlesticks, the Seven Seals, the Seven Spirits of God, etc. Then the six white stripes are doubly symbolic. First, six is a sacred number, being a double triad, or Trinity twice repeated, the emphatic trine and second, white is a unity composed of seven, as white light is composed of the seven prismatic rays which consist of three primary and four secondary, a remarkable correspondence to the three long and the four short red stripes of the flag. But these two, six and seven, make another sacred number, thirteen. The sacredness of thirteen is intensified by looking at it another way. Three and four multiplied together produce twelve, another sacred number, as the twelve tribes, the twelve Apostles, the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and such like. But twelve and one make thirteen. There is something more than remarkable in the sacred numbers of the flag that culminate in twelve. They are: 1+3+4+4+7+12=33, the exact number of years that Christ lived on the earth, and the exact average of human life upon the earth, and the exact number of years in lunisolar cycles of time. Is all this mere chance work?

But this is not all. The colors are sacred also. When God would give outward expression to the mystic symbolism of Religion He was careful to express the colors of His choice. "Blue and purple and scarlet and fine turned linen"—the colors of the American flag—red, white and blue. Red is the sign of redemption, blue of heaven, white of purity and peace.

When the civilized world would symbolize mercy, it could only think of a red cross on a white ground—two of the flag's colors, and that sign will touch the hearts of enraged combatants, Christian and pagan, now engaged in deadliest strife, for where it flies there is "holy ground."

The Star, too, is a sacred figure. It is a scriptural sign, a prophetic symbol, an apocalyptic emblem. The Star sang creation's hymn the first Sabbath morn; spoke to the Father of the Faithful from the midnight sky, and heralded the Prince of Peace standing above the Bethlehem hills. Can a flag so insinuated with heaven's emblems, and pulsating to every breath of breeze or blast of storm, with holy sign and sacred symbol, have come by chance? Believe it who may, an American can never!

Ravenswood, Chicago, Ill.

Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons.—Ruskin.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Let the Children Read and Remember the Immortal Document

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others (that is, with the lords and commons of Britain) to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioner of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, and friendship.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Tokens of the Day.

The shooting and the tooting,
Ascending to the skies,
The hip hurrah from Uncle's boys,
Both little and man's size,
The starry banners waving
From every fence and garter,
These joyful tokens go to mark
The day we celebrate.

The patriotic sputters
On platform and on stump
Tell how we gave the British
A most artistic bump
And signed the declaration
To mark the glorious date
And clinched in blood and shooting
The day we celebrate.

Turn loose the firecracker,
And eke the rocket bright!
No use in celebrating
Unless you do it right.
And let the cannon thunder
Their message long and late
To loudly mark in passing
The day we celebrate.

Then let the little children
Now up their hats and cheer,
Suppose they lose some fingers?
It's only once a year.
On crackers and torpedoes
Pop cheerfully the freight,
And thus enjoy like children
The day we celebrate.

The Interrupted Fourth.

The Fourth we celebrate to-day
Appears to be quite mild;
When, when our older ones were boys
We'd set the whole town wild
And—(Boom! Bang! Boom!)
Whizz! Whizz! Glang-glang!
Shish! Fire! Fire! Zoom!
And let me say emphatically,
The Fourth-to-day are tame;
Why, when we old graybeards were boys
We'd set the town aflame,
And—(Boom! Bang! Boom!)
Whizz! Bang! Boom!
Zizz! Bang! Blankety-blank—
Shish! Fire! Fire! Zoom!
The Fourth were not so quiet then—
(But! Boom! Bangety-bang!
Cor-r-rack! Clangety-clang!
Boom! Bangety-bang!
Zizz! Boom! Fire! Fire!)
When we old ones were boys,
And—(Boom!) I can't complete this thing
For that infernal noise.

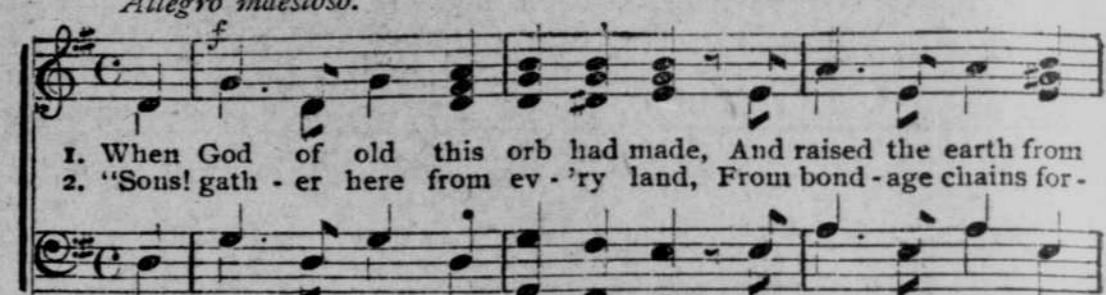
Never light your Roman candle at
both ends.

It is sometimes the loudest cracker
that makes the loudest report.
It is the pin-wheel that loses by doing
a good turn.

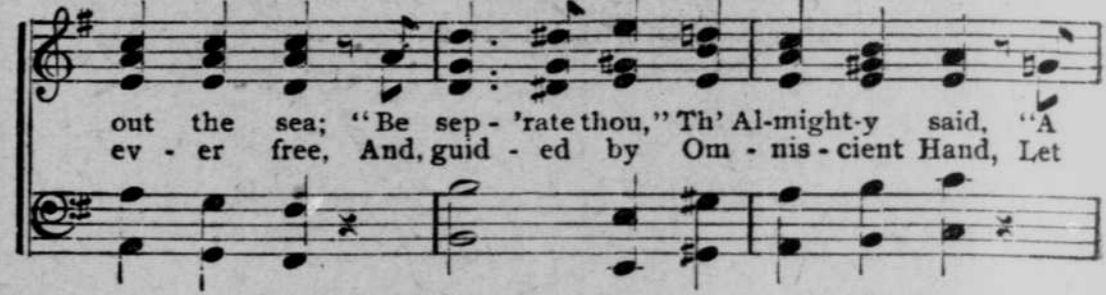
SONG OF LIBERTY.

Ode by Rev. F. P. DUFFY.

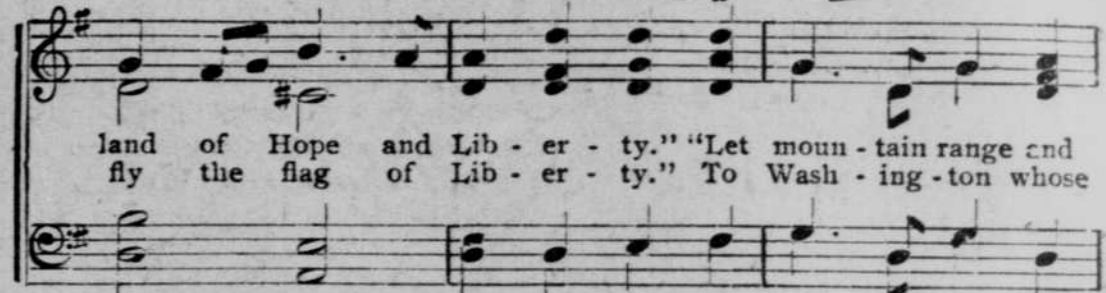
Arranged by F. L. RYDER.



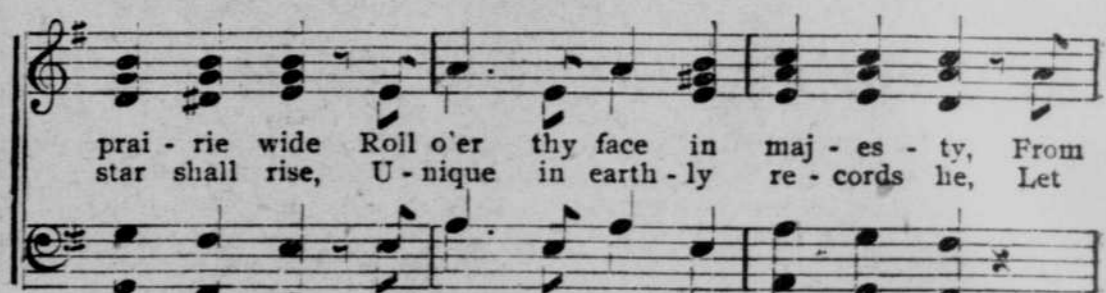
1. When God of old this orb had made, And raised the earth from
2. "Sons! gath-er here from ev-'ry land, From bond-age chains for-



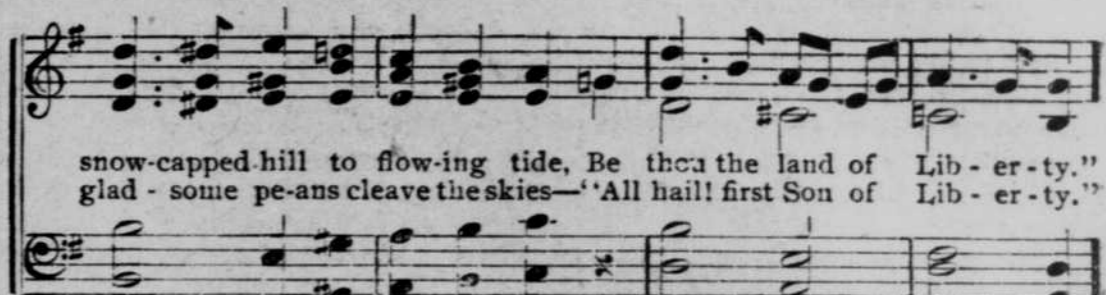
out the sea; "Be sep-'rate thou," Th' Al-might-y said, "A
ev-er free, And guid-ed by Om-nis-cient Hand, Let



land of Hope and Lib-er-ty." "Let moun-tain range end
fly the flag of Lib-er-ty." To Wash-ing-ton whose

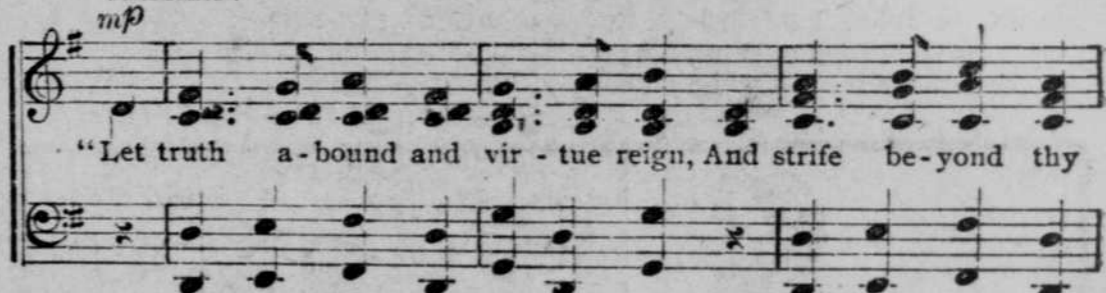


prai-rie wide Roll o'er thy face in maj-es-ty, From
star shall rise, U-nique in earth-ly re-cords lie, Let



snow-capped hill to flow-ing tide, Be thou the land of Lib-er-ty,"
glad-some pe-ans cleave the skies—"All hail! first Son of Lib-er-ty."

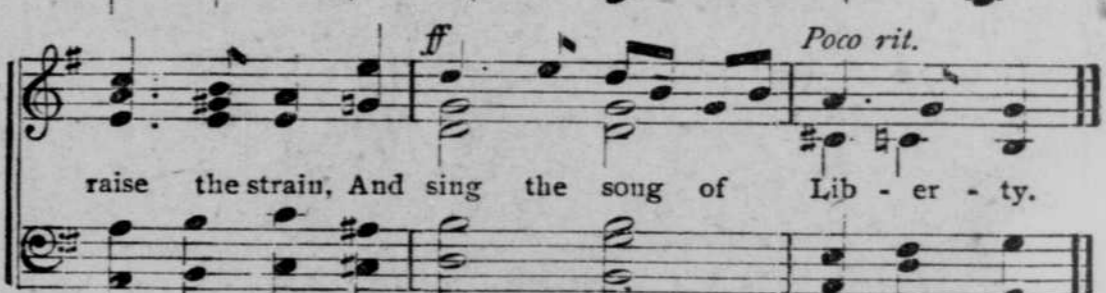
REFRAIN.



"Let truth a-bound and vir-tue reign, And strife be-yond thy



bor-ders flee;" To God, our Fa-ther,



raise the strain, And sing the song of Lib-er-ty.

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SERMON DID HIM GOOD.

Churchgoer's Homely but Very Effective Comparison.

The late Father McGoldrick of Dorchester, Mass., was one of the greatest pulpit orators in the archdiocese and always took delight in seeing what effect his sermons had upon the lowly members of the congregation. One Sunday, while leaving St. Peter's church, where he had been stationed many years, he met a parishioner who, touching his hat to the reverend gentleman, said:

"That was a beautiful sermon you preached to-day, father. It did me a power of good."

"I'm glad of that," responded the clergyman. "Can you tell me what particularly struck you? What was the main point?"

"Well—I don't rightly remember—ah—what's the use; sure, I don't remember an individual word of it. Sorra a bit of me knows what it was at all, at all."

"And yet," said Father McGoldrick, with a smile, "you say it did you a power of good."

"So it did, father; I'll stick to that."

"Now, tell me how."

"Well, father, now look here. There's my Sunday shirt that my wife is after washing, and clean and white it is by reason of all the water and soap that's gone through it. But not a drop of water or soap or blue has stayed in it, d'ye see? And it's the same way with me an' the sermon. It's all run through me an' dried out, but all the same, like my Sunday shirt, I'm the better and cleaner for it."

Wages in Spain Low.

Wages are very low in Spain. Farm laborers get about \$1.50 a week. The women who work in vineyards do not get more than 15 cents for ten hours' work.

Where Horsewhips Are Prohibited.

There is a notable law in force in most of the large Russian towns concerning horses that deserves special mention. Among the curious things that arrest the attention on arriving in Moscow is the entire absence of whips among drivers of cabs, carriages, and all sorts of vehicles. There is a law prohibiting their use. There is not a single whip in use in Moscow. The excellent condition of the horses attests the benefit of this humane law. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the sleek and well-groomed horses used in the carriages of Moscow.

DIARY OF A REAL BOY.

Its Perusal Gave Father Insight Into Many Things.

There is a certain 9-year-old kid in this city, who is keeping a diary says the Philadelphia Telegraph. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small son had written in it, he opened the book and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am 9 years old to-day. Looked in the glass, but whiskers aint sproutin' yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got lickt."

"Pop borrowed ten cents for carfair, that makes \$1.15 he owes me. Wonder if he ever get it."

"Jimmie stole my ball. I hekt him for it."

"Ast Pop for some of my money and he giv me a nikil. I want that doler."

"We feloes got up a baseball club to-day. Ime picher. If I had that doler 15 I could get a uniform."

"Pop got paid today and giv me my money."

"Mamma borrid a doler. Bother these people anyway. A felo cant save nothin'."

"Ast Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfair aint so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

"There was more of this, but 'Pop' had read enough. As a result there was a conference, and now the arrangement is to pay 5 per cent. a week interest, and settle every payday. The kid got his 'uniform.'"

A Bunch of Fire Crackers.

A lit firecracker in the hand isn't worth two in the pack.

There is no use pulling the trigger after the gun has been fired.

Do not look a gift cannon in the mouth.

Largest Map in the World.

The largest map in the world is the Ordnance Survey map of England, containing over 108,000 sheets, and costing £200,000 a year for twenty years. The scale varies from ten feet to one-eighth of an inch to the mile. The details are so minute that maps having a scale of twenty-five inches show every hedge, fence, wall, building, and even every isolated tree in the country. The plans show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lampost, railway, and fire plug.

Knew Where He Slept.

John L. Sullivan, at his recent Boston benefit, said to two schoolboys who approached to shake his hand:

"Boys, if you want to get on do your work. Work is the only thing to make men happy and successful."

"Don't be like the lad who worked so hard that when his father wrote to the boss of the concern asking where his son slept, the answer sent back was:

"Your son sleeps in the shop in the daytime, but we don't know where he sleeps at night."