PRESERVING RECORDS OF THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

the declaration of independence. John Hancock was the first man to sign that document.

Charles Thomson— Who was he, you ask? Why con-ect him with the declaration?

To Thomson we owe the preserva tion of all the records of the continental congress. Not alone the journals, of which there are seven, practically all in his handwriting, but also the fragments of that congress. He saved the original motions, committee reports and all the other little odds and and that all the other little odds and ends that today form so precious a part of the records of that great body. If it had not been for Thomson's painstaking care a large part of these might never have been preserved, and thus one of the ment interesting as well the most interesting, as well as valuable, sources of information regarding the proceedings of the congress would have been lost for all time."

The man who said that was Theo-dore F. Dwight. Previous to removing the records of the continental congress the records of the continental congress to the Congressional library, where they are now, they were kept in the library of the state department. Mr. Dwight was the chief of the bureau of rolls and library of that department at that time, and his statement was based upon a full knowledge of the completeness of those records.

And then, too, the declaration of independence of which we usually think was the engrossed copy signed by the

dependence of which we usually think was the engrossed copy signed by the members of the continental congress August 2, 1776. The first declaration, signed July 4, 1776, had but two names on it. This is proven by an entry in Thomson's journal. Under date of July 4, 1776, he wrote this, after having recorded the fact that the declaration had been adopted: "Signed by order and in behalf of congress. John Hancock, president. Attest: Charles Tomson, secretary."

So Charles Thomson was the second

So Charles Thomson was the second o sign the declaration. He did not, nowever, sign the engrossed copy.

to sign the declaration. He did not, however, sign the engrossed copy.

Yet Charles Tomson, generally speaking, is practically unknown. To historians Thomson is the secretary of the continental congress, to be quoted when necessary, to be spoken of when occasion demands. But Charles Thomson, one of the most interesting figures of his time, a time, too, which produced some of the greatest men this country has ever had, has faded into a blur. He has suffered the fate of so many men, that of fading into the background of a brilliant event in history. Yet, even in addition to his achievement as secretary of the continental congress, Tomson has a right to prominence. Starting life with unusual handicaps, he fought his way to the top of the ladder, a battle of which any man might well be proud. At the age of 14 he was an orphan in a strange country, friendless and penniless, As a grown man John Adams spoke of him as "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia, the life of the cause of liberty," and Abbe Robin, Rochambeau's chaplain, said of him: "He was the soul of that political body."

Thomson's life was full of just such contrasts.

Born in Makhera, County Derry, Treland, November, 1724, his father, John Thomson, was one of the 20,000 Protestants who, a few years later, left Ulster to seek religious freedom in America. It was in 1739 that Thomson, a widower, started for this country with his six children, Charles being the fourth. Philadelphia, the goal of many of those Ulster immigrants, was the destination, however, when within sight of land the father was taken violently ill and died almost immediately, being burled at sea. The children were thus thrown upon the mercles of the captain of the boat, who, if history is correct, proved little worthy of that trust. After embezzling all the remaining money possessed by the boys he leaded to the captain of the box.

most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker.'

"I beg your pardon, Old Glory,"

caid, "you are mistaken. I am not the president of the United States, nor the vice president, nor a member of con-

"Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to

efficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Ma-

"Yesterday the congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise far into the night to give her boy an education, She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday, we made a

w law to prevent financial panic; sterday, no doubt, a school teacher Ohio taught his first letters to a

I am only a government clerk."

nor even a general in the army.

Thomas Jefferson was the father of he overheard them one evening plan- son was a member, and asked to resign

In the dead of night he fled, running away from New Castle as fast as his energetic legs would carry him.

Fortunately, these legs carried him in the safe direction with a lady traveling to her home on the outskirts of New Castle. Upon seeing such haste manifested by a boy of about 15, she inquired into the cause. Charles had no hesitancy in telling her the whole story, whereupon she asked him if a blacksmith's life was so distasteful what he would choose for himself. The answer came promptly and emphatically, He would choose for himself. The iffe of a scholar one who made his way by brain and pen.

So delighted he would prefer not to speak for while he would prefer not to speak for the committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in the time that he, personally, was very much in the time, personally, was very much in the time, personally, was very much in the time, personally, was very much in earnest. The committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, was very much in the time, personally, and the committee as a whole he could assure him that he, personally, and

So delighted was the lady with this reply that she took the boy home with her and later sent him to school. This was the turning point in the life of Charles Thomson, the point where his career flowed from the brook and manual labor into the broad stream of an intellectual future. It was this which was the beginning the end of which was to be Charles Thomson, secretary of the continental congress. continental congress.

And Thomson overlooked no opportunity in the way of gaining knowledge. It is said of him that coming across a few stray pages of the Spectator, he was so charmed with them that he decided that he must own the volume. To do this however recognition to the strain of the contract of the c cided that he must own the volume. To do this, however, necessitated a trip to Philadelphia, which he made, walking there and back by night in order that he would not be late at school the following morning. On another occasion it is said of him that he went a considerable distance to visit a man he was not acquainted with in order to ask if he might borrow certain Greek and Latin books in his library. His education was obtained at the New London Academy, under Dr. Francis Allison, who was induced to accept him as a pupil, the tutor of so Francis Allison, who was induced to accept him as a pupil, the tutor of so many men who afterward left their impress upon the events of that time. It seems a pity that the lady who thus gave Thomson such an opportunity for realizing his dreams should receive only little credit, but no record has been found, so far as is known, giving her name.

At the New London academy Thomson specialized on Greek and Latin, for which he developed an abnormal love, although his brightness along all

love, although his brightness along all love, although his brightness along all lines soon won him the respect of Dr. Allison. It was here, too, that he became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship, as attested by the fact that upon leaving the academy it was upon Franklin's recommendation that Thomson secured a professorship of Greek and Latin in a Friends' school. During the time he was a teacher he also wrote article on various subjects, the majority of which were printed in Franklin's paper. In this way Thomson's learning and ability began to be known among the people of Philadelphia. Principal among the topics with which he dealt in his articles were those on the Indians. His interest in the welfare of the Indians was marked, and the just and truthful marner in which he dealt with them led to his adoption by the Delawares in 1756. They gave him the name of "Man of Truth." This interest and knowledge concerning the Indians later led to his appointment as a commissioner among them.

Thomson remained a tutor of Latin

appointment as a commissioner and them.

Thomson remained a tutor of Latin and Greek in the Friends' school until 1775, having been there five years. He returned to similar work, however, after a couple of years, becoming an instructor in what was later known as the William Penn Charter school in Philadelphia. He gave up this position in 1760 and entered the mercantile business, becoming an importer of hats and other wearing apparel.

"I am the battle of yesterday and the

"I am the mystery of the men who

do without knowing why.
"I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution.

"I am no more than what you believe ne to be and I am all that you believe

"I am what you make me, nothing

mistake of tomorrow

glory in the making

"THE AMERICAN FLAG"

A PROSE POEM.

BY SECRETARY FRANKLIN K. LANE.

This morning, as I passed into the statutes and statutemakers, soldier and office, the flag dropped on me as and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweeper, cook, counselor and clerk.

more

and the other of the old man. All this desire for "book" learning flooded Charles' mind, and this, contrasted with a future made up of an existence spent before the forge of a blacksmith's shop, soon decided him. In the dead of night he fled, running while he would prefer not to speak for away from New Castle as fast as his the committee as a whole he could see

told in Thomson's own words, as recorded by William Allen.
"I was married to my second wife—
Hannah Harrison—on a Thursday; the
next Monday I came to town to pay
my respects to my wife's aunt, and the
family; just as I alighted in Chestnut
street the doorkeeper of congress, then
first met, accosted me with a message from them, requesting my presence—I followed the messenger to the ence—I followed the messenger to the carpenters' hall, and entered congress. I walked up the alsle and standing opposite to the president I bowed, and told him I awaited his pleasure. He replied: 'Congress desires the favor of you, sir, to take their minutes.' I bowed to acquiescence and took my you, sir, to take their minutes.' I bowed to acquiescence, and took my seat at the desk. After a short time, Fatrick Henry arose to speak. He observed that our public circumstances were like those of a man in deep embarrassment and trouble, who had called his friends together to advise what was best to be done for his relief—one would propose one thing, and another a different one, whilst perhaps what was best to be done for his relief—one would propose one thing, and
another a different one, whilst perhaps
a third would think of something better suited to his unhappy circumstances, which he would embrace, and
think no more of the rejected schemes,
with which he would have nothing to
do. I thought this was very good instruction to me, with respect to the
taking the minutes; what congress
adopted I committed to writing; with
what they rejected, I had nothing further to do; and even this method led
to some squabbles with the members,
who were desirous of having their
speeches and resolutions, however, put
to rest by the majority, still preserved
upon the minutes." upon the minutes.'

This address of Patrick Henry's, This address of Patrick Henry's, taken as a course of procedure for keeping the minutes of the congress, is responsible for the complete records of the sessions which are today kept in the Congressional library, and which have won for Charles Thomson the name, of being one of the ablest secretaries to one of the greatest begins or the greates taries to one of the greatest bodies ever convened.

Thomson served as secretary to con-

Thomson served as secretary to congress throughout its existence, 15 years. At the end of that time he was appointed by that body to notify George Washington of his election to the presidency of the United States. Thomson went to Mount Vernon, where he was met by General Washington at the door, and, after the most friendly of greetings, Thomson delivered the message of congress and Washington replied. The two then went to New York together, from which place Thomson notified congress that he had carried out his commission.

Thomson resigned as secretary of

out his commission.

Thomson resigned as secretary of congress July 25, 1789, and never again held public office. He retired to his home, Harriton, and took up the study of Greek and Latin where he had been forced to leave off by the call to congress. He devoted his time to a translation of the new testament from the Greek, and the old testament from the Greek, and the old testament from the septuagent, which, it is said, was the first English version of the Septuagent that had been published.

At the time of his resignation from congress, in 1780, Charles Thomson was 60 years old. In 1816, at the age of 87, he was almost deaf. One of several paralytic strokes he had about this time left him practically helpless. Another followed later, and by some strange chance, left him suddenly recovered, so far so, in fact, that he lived until August 16, 1824, when he died in

worthy of that trust. After embezzling all the remaining money possessed by the boys he landed them at New Castle, Del., without friends or funds. Here the boys separated, to go their own way and earn a livelihood as best they might. Charles remained at New Castle, where he was taken into the family of a blacksmith. To a boy of Charles' temperament an existence such as he lived under this roof was almost deaf. One of several business, becoming an importer of hats and other wearing apparel.

It was during this time that the stamp act went into effect, and feeling it is influence upon his trade, he became more than ever a believer in the family of a blacksmith. To a boy of Charles' temperament an existence such as he lived under this roof was almost deaf. One of several business, becoming an importer of hats and other wearing apparel.

It was during this time that the stamp act went into effect, and feeling it is influence upon his trade, he became more than ever a believer in the freedom of the colonies. He also took an active interest in preventing John Hughes, the newly appointed stamp collector, from entering upon his duties in Philadelphia. Hughes was waited upon by a committee, of which Thom- toward him. Then, to cap the climax,

Sir N. W. Wraxall.

how North "took the communication." "As he would have taken a cannon ball in his breast," replied Lord George, "for he opend his arms, exclaiming wildly as he paced up and down the apartment during a few minutes, "O God, it is all over!" words which he repeated many times under words. repeated many times under emotions of the deepest consternation and dis-

king, who was then at Kew. The king wrote a calm letter in reply, but it was remarked as evidence of unusual emotion that he had omitted to mark the hour and minute of his writing, the hour and minute of his writing, which he was always accustomed to do with scrupulous precision. Yet the

footnotes for the standpatters' text book. All during the fight for railroad regulation and especially toward the end of Colonel Roosevelt's presidency, the cry of the standpat press and leadership was "Let

JEWS MAKE SUCCESS OF FARMING VENTURE

Society Formed to Spread Doctrine of Agriculture Through Ghettos.

How the Jew, the father of agriculture, is going back to the land, is being told by Benjamin Brown, president of the Jewish Agricultural & Colonization association, of Gunnison, Utah, in a visit over the country to spread the gospel of back to the land through the "ghettos" of the large cities. The the "gnettos" of the large cities. The colony near Gunnison is one of several that have been established in western states, and it is hoped ultimately to send more than 1,000,000 Jews into the country.

The Jew, Mr. Brown says, is just as

The Jew, Mr. Brown says, is just as good a farmer as a business man, and offen a much better farmer than his Christian neighbor. The Gunnison colony, in Sevier county, Utah, now comprises 76 families. Each family is allotted 40 acres, and every family is making money. The colonization company owns 6,000 acres, so there is still room there for 74 families. The land is irrigated, and the colonists have found irrigated, and the colonists have found that dairying is most profitable, since only the finished produce is sold and nothing is taken away from the land. Each colonist must have \$300 to begin with. The company builds a fourgin with. The company builds a four-room house for the colonist, supplies the original stock, seed, implements and other necessaries and the land at cost, the colonist paying for all with half his yearly crop until the debt is cancelled. The houses are built at the corner of each quarter section, so that the colony is dotted with four-house villages. This eliminates the loneli-ness of farm life. In the center of the colony is the synagogue, school and the colony is the synagogue, school and the supply stores. The buying and selling is done through a co-operative company, so that the colonists are able to buy their supplies very cheaply and sell their produce at the highest price. The result is that by intensive farm-ing methods, most of the colonists will be free of debt in three years and well on the road to riches, to say nothing

A MODERN OPIUM EATER.

ever knew in the crowded cities.

of more health and happiness than they

In the American Magazine a former newspaper man who is now an inmate of a penitentiary records his experiences with opium. He writes under the title, "A Modern Opium Eater," and he signs his article "No. 6606," which is his number in the penitentiary where he is confined. Following is an extract from the article:

"Few people in the United States realize the extent to which opium and kindred drugs are being used today in this country. You, my reader, may have read of the federal government's strict prohibitive law against the importation of smoking opium, and concurred idly and without interest. But do you know that the United States revenue service has a roster of over 3,000 known users of opium in San Francisco alone? Countless other thousands are unregistered. Every other greatily in the country has similar rosters, and numbers its 'fiends' by thousands and tens of thousands. Hundreds of cans of the contraband drug are sold daily in New York, Chicago, Denver, New Orleans, Sall Lake, and Portland. The United States army posts have been invaded, and thousands of the wearers of our country's uniform are users of opium, morphine, and cocaine. The severest penalties have not seemed even to check the habit.

"Starting at the Presido in San Francisco with transports returning from the orient, the drug habit has spread among the enlisted men in the army by leaping and bounds. The reason is easily found Not one man in 100, once he has tested the peace, the mind-ease, the soothed nerves and the surcease from all sorrows, disappointments, and responsibilities that come from a first use of opium, ever again has the will-power to deny himself that delightful nepenthe. Opium is like the salary loan shark—a friend today, smoothing difficulty and trouble with a free and easy hand. Tomorrow it becomes a master, exacting a toll a hundredfold more terrible than the ills it eased."

No One Else Has Job Like This Man.

In the "Interesting People" department of the American Magazine appear a picture and sketch of Owen Eagan, who, as inspector of New York's bureau of combustibles, has opened, analyzed and destroyed over 5,000 bombs in 19 years of uninterrupted and dangerous duty. He receives a salary of \$1,500 a year, and no one has ever offered to succeed him when he quits. No life insurance company will take a risk on him, and if he is injured while opening a bomb he cannot sue the city for damages. There isn't another job like his in the world, Following is an extract from the article: "The bomb industry' in New York began to be a serious menace 10 years ago, but in those days Eagan had an hour of two to himself. Nowadays bombs are coming so fast he calls up the bureau of combustibles every half hour to let one of the three bosses know where he is. To show the increasing popularity of black hand extortion—Eagan handled only 13 bombs in 1908, while last year there were 145 with a property damage estimated at \$17,430, an increase of 93 over 1912.

"And every one of the unexploded bombs found is capable of blowing Eagan to smithereens were it not for the care he takes to safeguard his life. Once he has literally picked a bomb apart and has supplied the police with working clues, he unconsciously finds himself the enemy of the very men who make bombs. Yet, cognizant of that fact, he carries no revolver for protection, and the only means he uses to elude the vengeful is to keep his whereabouts secret. You won't find his name, address or telephone number in any directory, and long ago he discarded the use of mall boxes. Should you call at fire headquarters and ask where Eagan lives they will puncture you with 1,000 questions, yet tell you nothing." No One Else Has Job Like This Man.

An Emergency Hint.

An Emergency Hint.

From Life.

Persons falling out of aeroplanes will find it quite useless to depend upon any of the ordinary safety devices, antidotes, block systems, fire extinguishers, life preservers or other similar contrivances, for though all of them are perfectly good in their proper time and place, they do not meet this particular emergency. The only thing to do when convinced you are falling is to make a thorough examination of the underlying landscape. For this purpose it is often well to have handy a geological chart, or relief map. When you have thoroughly familiarized yourself with the topography of the approaching landscape, it is then perfectly simple, by two or three little bodily maneuvers, to pick out a relatively soft spot. If you have acted wisely in the matter, there is nothing more to do but lie there and wait for help.

Man's Little Day.

Man's Little Day.

First thing a fellow knows at morn He's born;

Then, say, at 10 o'clock, the next He's vexed

By readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic, Till sick.

At noon he has to go to work, Or shirk.

Then, 'round' bout two, he takes "for life" A wife.

From two till time to bring in lights 'He fights.

And struggles with his fellow-men.

'He fights.

And struggles with his fellow-men.

And then
He sits around a while and thinks.

And blinks.

And when at last it's time for bed,

Fie's dead.

-William Wallace Whitelock, in the New
York Times.



REAL LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

Fact Is Shown by Man's Eagerness to Escape From Congestion of the Crowded City.

Why is it that railway magnates, presidents of banks and heads of great enterprises who must perforce do business in cities, almost all try to have homes on farms in the country, where they develop soils, plant crops and breed animals? It is because there is wearisome monotony in piled up brick and stone. There is confusion in crowded streets and clanging trolley cars and hot smoky railways. These things man has made, and they are needful, but they are not life, much as the farm boy may imagine them to

Life is in the open country. Life is in the growing grass, the waving fields of wheat, the springing corn. Life is in the trees and birds, life is in the developing animals of the farm.

Any man who works with the land, who feeds a field and watches the result, gains a real fundamental knowledge of the underlying foundation on which rests all our civilization. It makes him a sober man, a thoughtful man, a reverent man, and if he experiments wisely a hopeful optimist. Life is where things are born and live and grow. On the farm is real life.-Breeder's Gazette.

Boon to Mankind.

Ignatius Tootle, the renowned authority on floral life, who lives near the quiet village of Yankee Springs, is at the present time trying to outburbank Burbank, the wiz., by growing a rectangular watermelon. Tootle has noticed for years that ultimate consumers have had much trouble trying to carry watermeions from the store, inasmuch as they (the watermelons) are of awkward shape and quite slippery, and after a watermelon has fallen and has hit the cement sidewalk its usefulness may be said to be had to do was to come to the center over. Mr. Tootle's watermelon will of the stage at a critical moment and be long and will have square corners, shout; one of which corners will fit into the bent elbow when the melon is carried | king!" on the inside of the arm. Mr. Tootle expects to have his new melon growing and on the market by 1927, if nothing happens.—Boston Globe.

The Way of Progress.

A dog barking at a passing automobile is generally supposed to be as telling a symbol of futile objection to the march of progress as could well be imagined. In almost the same category, however, belongs the strike of the stevedores in New Orleans against the introduction of the electric truck to ransport freight between vessels and warehouses. The wonder is that this improvement has been so long delayed instead of only now appearing-and then as a source of a new labor difficulty. One cannot have much sympathy for opposition in this particular instance. The motor vehicle in all of its forms has come to stay, and the rest of the world has been rather rapidly adjusting itself to the new condition.-Engineering Record.

Searching Criticism. Five-year-old Herbert, scion of a bookish family, had learned to read so early and so readily that his first glimpses of storyland were growing hazy in his memory. One day he confided to his mother. "Ruthie showed me her new book today, and it's the queerest thing you ever saw! Why, it just says, 'Is it a dog? It is a dog. Can the dog run?' and a lot of things like that! 'Course I was too polite to say so, but it didn't seem to me the style was a bit juicy!-Lippincott's.

Reasonable Guess.

Church-They say the new comet hasn't been seen before in 15 years, and it's egg-shaped. Gotham-Where do you suppose it's been? In cold storage?

Growing Old.

"Is your father growing old grace-

fully?" "No; he positively refuses to learn the maxixe.'

Retrogression. "I only ask you to care for me a

little." "I do. Every day I care for you less and less.'

A wealthy dame who weighs 200 pounds is "portly." An ordinary woman who weighs 200 is just plain fat.

The American Farmer.

All things recalled, wouldn't it be the part of statesmanship to do congressionally for the American farmer? He's one-fourth of your population, and the nation's best hope. The American merchant borrows at five per cent. The American stock gambler, producing nothing, accomplishing nothing, a merest leech living by the toil of others, borrows for even less. The American farmer, with all that can be said to his good and solvent advantage, must and does pay 814

per cent. And all the time the savings and postal banks are bulging with billions. If the government would make two blades of grass grow where but one has grown before-and publicly it

would pay-the wide-flung chance lies open. Let it model action on French or German lines, and place the farmer on a borrowing par with the merchant. the manufacturer and the stock jobber. Let it evolve a system of farm loans which shall put those savings and postal bank billions at a per cent within the farmer's borrowing reach.

-Hearst's Magazine. Makes Jobs for Detectives.

Probably the only people to benefit by recent suffragette outrages are private detectives, many of whom are doing little else just now but guarding pictures and other treasures of well-known hosts and hostesses from attacks at social functions, the

London Globe states. The head of one private detective agency told me the other day, says "The Carpenter" in the Express, that he had been obliged to engage a special staff for this work, and that to some receptions he has sent as many as a dozen faultlessly attired "guests" to look after the pictures and china of the host.

Must Have Stirred Audience.

Dan Daly once essayed the legitimate. It was in his early days, All he

"The king is dead; long live the

When the time came Mr. Daly promptly assumed the correct dramatic pose, but for a moment was so agitated that words failed him. Then he bellowed at the top of his voice:

"Long live the king-he's dead!"

New Modern Dancing

The leading Expert and Instructor in New York City, writes: "Dear Sir:—I have used ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, for the past ten years. It is a blessing to all who are compelled to be on their feet. I dance eight or ten hours daily, and find that ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE keeps my feet cool, takes the friction from the shoe, prevents corns and Sore, Aching feet. I recommend it to all my pupils."

(Signed) E. FLETCHER HALLAMORE. Sample FREE. Address Allen S.Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

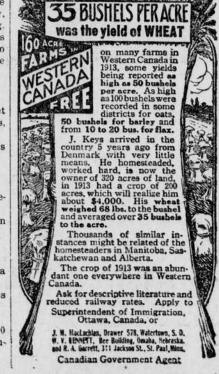
Wear Well. Husband-I note that the papers again say that Huerta is on his last

Wife-They certainly do last

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Bye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyellds; No Smarting-just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicage.

Of Course. Hez-How is Farmer Cawntossel getting along planting his wheat? Silas-Oh, just sow sow.

Misfit kisses are the kind girls lav-



++++++++++++++++++++

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Daniel Webster.

This anniversary gladdens and unites all American hearts.

On other days of the year we may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less important to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be party men, indulge in controversies more or less in portant to the public good. We may be applied to the controversies more or less in the search and united and in the country will street to Danville, Ill., that the time of the yourself. We were assault and the annual street to Danville, Ill., that the country will street to Danville, Ill., that the country will street to Danville in the country will street to Danville a

CORNWALLIS' SURRENDER.

Wraxall asked Lord George Germain

Lord George sent a dispatch to the

"I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag and it is well that you glory in the making." From the Chicago Tribune. The testimony of Mr. Mellen on the Westchester deal would prove delightful Sacred prosperity was threat-