



- 1215—Magna Charta signed by King John.
- 1609—Champlain left Quebec to explore the lake which bears his name.
- 1610—Champlain defeated the Iroquois near the mouth of the Richelieu river.
- 1706—Madrid entered by the English and Portuguese.
- 1741—Alliance between George II. of England and Marie Theresa of Austria.
- 1745—Louisbourg, N. S., taken by the British from the French.
- 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
- 1778—British evacuated Philadelphia.
- 1793—City of Archangel, in northern Russia, nearly destroyed by fire.
- 1795—Union College founded at Schenectady, N. Y.
- 1812—United States Congress declared war against Great Britain.
- 1815—Battle of Waterloo.
- 1819—The Savannah, first steamer to cross the Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool. . . . The State of Maine separated from Massachusetts.
- 1820—The Earl of Dalhousie assumed office as governor of Canada.
- 1831—Reform bill reintroduced in the British Parliament.
- 1837—Accession of late Queen Victoria on the death of William IV.
- 1839—Total defeat of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pasha on the Euphrates.
- 1840—Montreal and Quebec incorporated as cities.
- 1850—Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie with loss of 300 lives.
- 1853—Termination of the Burmese war.
- 1856—President of the United States recognized the filibuster Gen. Walker as President of Nicaragua.
- 1859—Repulse of the French and English squadron on the Peiho. . . . Commodore Tatnall of United States navy, in Chinese waters, made his famous utterance: "Blood is thicker than water."
- 1863—Japanese ports closed to European and American traders.
- 1864—Alabama sunk by the Kearsarge.
- 1867—Execution of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. . . . North German constitution promulgated.
- 1868—Mumalia evacuated by the Paraguayans.
- 1869—Kansas negroes petitioned Congress for suffrage.
- 1870—Treaty of peace between Brazil and Paraguay.
- 1871—Corner stone for the New York State capitol laid at Albany.
- 1872—Earl of Dufferin assumed office as governor general of Canada.
- 1890—Armenians massacred by Turks near Erzerum.
- 1893—Monument unveiled in Waldheim cemetery, Chicago, in memory of the "Haymarket anarchists."
- 1895—Baltic canal opened by Emperor William.
- 1900—Spain ceded the Caroline Islands to Germany.
- 1903—Regina, Saskatchewan, incorporated as a city.
- 1907—The French chamber voted to suppress the agitation in the wine growing districts by force. . . . The Mayor of New York turned the first sod in the construction of the Catskill water supply. . . . President Roosevelt signed a treaty with Santo Domingo.

**SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES**

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to bar all candidates for positions as teachers in the public schools who are over 50 years old.

The Minnesota school for the deaf this year graduated seven students, each of whom has learned a trade, in addition to his academic training.

Contractors are now at work on a building to be erected at the Minnesota school for the deaf, which will cost close to \$50,000 and is to be completed this year.

President Northrop of the University of Minnesota notified the students that any one having unpaid bills outstanding at the close of the school year would not be graduated.

At the annual meeting of the alumni of the Minnesota school for the blind, held at Faribault, Dr. Dorr, superintendent of the school, was presented with a gold-headed cane.

At Reno, Nev., the entire State took a holiday the other day to celebrate the dedication of the Mackay School of Mines and the reception of the statue of Mackay, both being presented to the State and University of Nevada by Clarence H. Mackay and his mother.

In revenge for the passage of a prohibition law in Alabama, which deprived the schools of Mobile city and county of \$80,000 annual revenue, the anti-prohibitionists at a special election, defeated a proposal to levy a special one mill school tax, leaving the schools without financial support.

**HE RANG OUT LIBERTY.**

The grave of William Hurry Added to Patriotism's Landmarks.

The grave of the man who first rang the Liberty bell has been found. For many years all trace had been lost of the bell ringer who obeyed the injunction lettered on the statehouse bell in Philadelphia, by ringing it vigorously and "proclaiming liberty throughout the land and to the inhabitants thereof."

It was known to few historians in a vague way that his name was William Hurry and that he was a man well advanced in years on that immortal day, but the familiar poem, "The Liberty Bellman," with its thrilling lines:

"Ring!" he shouts. "Ring, grandpa!  
Ring, oh, ring for liberty!"  
And straightway at the signal  
The old bellman lifts his hand  
And sends the good news making  
Iron music through the land.

had surrounded Hurry with a legendary atmosphere that made many persons regard him as a sort of myth.

Antiquarians and historians had made frequent searches for the body to prove his reality, if nothing more, but these were all in vain until recently the graveyard of the old Pine Street Presbyterian church, Fourth and Pine streets, Philadelphia, was discovered to be the last resting place of the famous Revolutionary character.

Credit for this discovery goes to Jacob Low, sexton of the church. When Low came upon Hurry's grave the headstone was sunk almost out of sight. Only two letters, "R" and "Y," of the name Hurry were visible. Low's curiosity was aroused, and, raising the stone with careful precautions against breaking it, he cleared it of the moss and mold and was overjoyed to find that it marked the grave of the Liberty bellman.

An examination of the stone shows that at the time he rang the bell Hurry was a man of 55 years. He was born Oct. 22, 1721.

Hurry's activity in the cause of freedom did not stop with the ringing of the old bell, now next to the original drafts of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States the most prized relic connected with the birth of the nation. He volunteered for service in the Continental army and served with distinction in a number of battles. His signature on call for volunteers is still in possession of the old church.

It is a somewhat pathetic circumstance that Hurry did not live to see the complete triumph of the colonists over Great Britain. He died in 1781, two years before the surrender of Cornwallis.—Washington Post.

**THEY'RE BOTH GONE.**

The Firecracker and the Question Asking Hop Toad.

"Oh, firecracker, round and red,  
Come play with me?" the hop toad said.

The cracker, no reply made he,  
But simply sputtered spitefully.



"Why won't you stop and play, my dear?"  
Inquired the hop toad, drawing rear.

The cracker gave a crackling cough,  
"I can't, because I'm going off!"



The hop toad asked: "You're going where?  
And shall you like it when you're there?"

"And do you go a pleasant road?"  
The cracker's eyes with anger glowed.

"I'm not going to tell you what happened  
In the next verse. It's too awful. But you  
can guess."

**A Patriot's Prophecy.**

But whatever may be our fate, he assumed that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears—copious, gushing tears—not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy.—John Adams before the Continental Congress.

**The Stars and Stripes.**

When the Stars and Stripes went down at Charleston in 1861 they went up immediately in every town and city in the loyal States. Four years later they went up again on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson lowered the flag in 1861. Major Gen. Anderson raised the identical flag again four years later. Three hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers had given up their lives that he might raise it. The South was in ruins. Three million slaves had been made free. All that that little piece of bunting might be at the top of the staff once more. And when the American school boy and school girl see the flag on the school house they should be taught to remember all this.—Washington Post.

**Our Common Patrimony.**

Every act of noble sacrifice to the country, every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause, has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds; they constitute our common patrimony, the nation's inheritance.—Henry Clay.

**Patriotism.**

A man's country is not a certain area of land, but it is a principle, and patriotism is loyalty to that principle.—George William Curtis.



**How the Flowers kept the Fourth.**

Down in the garden beside the wall,  
A whisper ran through the blossoms all  
(It began with the brown bee's humming):  
"We must wake to-morrow, be dressed  
and gay,  
For blithe and merry and bold, this way,  
With music and marching and mirth, they say,  
The Fourth of July is coming!"

The Trumpet-Vine, in the early morn,  
Blew a jubilant blast on her shining horn,  
The Bluebells soft were ringing,  
And pop! pop! the paths beside,  
Went a hundred buds, as they opened wide,  
Their sweets to the breezes flinging.

The Milkweed's silvery bombshells burst,  
And the Thistle her feathery fireworks first  
Sent out to the sunshine dancing,  
The gay little Snap-Dragon snapped away,  
And the Flags by the brookside waved all day,  
Where the Swordgrass bright was glancing.

The Scarlet Geranium burned red fire;  
The Salvia flamed in a splendid spire  
At eve in the dusk uprising;  
The Sunflower shot out his golden rays,  
And the crimson Hollyhocks stood ablaze,  
And the Bluebells loud were ringing.

The Fireflies, flitting the leaves among,  
A million lamps in the bushes hung;  
The crystal dewdrops were beaming;  
And the tall white Lillies held a row  
Their shining candles, where below  
The Myrtle stars were gleaming.  
—Margaret Johnson, in Farm and Home.

**DANGERS OF THE DAY.**

Noisy Celebration of Nation's Independence Brings Woes.

THE dangers incident to the noisy celebration of Independence day are written of each year, and attempts have been made by legislative and other enactments to abolish the gunpowder method of commemorating the national birthday.

Undoubtedly much suffering would be prevented and many lives would be saved were the day to be kept as fast-day once was in New England; but old-established customs are changed with difficulty, and it is much easier to abolish the most dangerous features of the celebration without depriving the youngsters of a chance to make noise in a safe way. But the grown-up members of the community should be taught sense, and the reckless firing of guns and pistols by hoodlums and less vicious persons should be sternly suppressed.

The noise is trying to invalids and nervous folk, but that is probably unavoidable, and the day of torture must be endured. The only remedy for that is the exercise of philosophy; but much can be done to save the boys from injury. The responsibility for that rests largely with the parents.

The ordinary firecracker and the paper torpedo are comparatively harmless. Little injury beyond superficial burns will ordinarily result from even a reckless use of these noise-producers. The truly dangerous things are the toy pistol, the cannon cracker, and the clay torpedo. These are all death-dealing instruments, which children should never be permitted to handle. It is from them that most of the Fourth of July accidents result.

Apart from the big injuries—the loss of fingers or a hand, or blinding from premature explosions—the seriousness of these hurts lies in the danger of lockjaw, or tetanus. The germs of this disease are in the soil almost everywhere, and readily find entrance into wounds made in dirty hands, or hands bound up with dirty rags or handkerchiefs.

The injured hand should be held under running water. The cold water will usually stop the bleeding, and then all foreign bodies—bits of firecracker paper or of clothing, sand or splinters—should be carefully removed, and the wound again bathed under running water.

If the wound is deep, running down among the fibrous tissues and sinews, it should be opened freely by the knife, and all places in which the lockjaw bacillus may find shelter should be exposed to the air. This, of course, must be done by the surgeon; but indeed, all these wounds, however trivial, should be taken to the physician, for timely treatment may avert grave illness or even loss of life.—Youth's Companion.

**Where the Declaration Is Kept.**

The original engrossed copy of the Declaration as signed is now in the keeping of the Secretary of State. The document was in the patent office from 1841 to 1877, as that department was believed to be fireproof. It is now, since 1894, kept hermetically sealed in a frame and placed in a steel cabinet, with the original signed copy of the constitution. It is no longer shown to any one except by express order of the Secretary. Being on parchment, which shows destructive signs of cracking, due more probably to the making of a facsimile ordered by President James Monroe in 1823 than to age or handling, the document is jealously guarded. Many of the names of the sign-

ers are no longer legible. Two pages of Jefferson's original draft, with a few interlineations by Adams and Franklin, are also preserved at the Department of State. The facsimile which was ordered by President Monroe was made for the purpose of giving a copy to each of the signers then living and their heirs. These original copies are now of great value.—Baltimore News.

**The Glorious Fourth.**



**Keep the Flag Flying.**

The late Senator Hanna of Ohio in a speech on an appropriation bill said: "I favor the erection of public buildings in every county and, if possible, in every town in the land. I favor such legislation because, although costly, it keeps the flag floating before the people, and it pays ultimately in the lessons of patriotism which our young people learn as they grow up. Knowing the flag is to love it, and it should be kept before the people."—New York Tribune.

**No Waste.**

De Style—What great scheme has Gage for the Fourth of July?  
Gunbusta—Why, instead of packing torpedoes in sawdust he's going to pack them in breakfast food.

**THE DAY WHEN WE'RE ALL CHILDREN.**



**ALIEN TIDE IS HALTED.**

Immigration Officials Seek Reason Why Foreigners Do Not Come.

Immigration officials who at first regarded the decrease in immigration as of a temporary character have determined upon an investigation to discover its cause. The continued falling off cannot be accounted for, and it is considered necessary to take steps to ascertain whether anything not now apparent to the United States is being done to deter people in foreign countries seeking new homes from finding them here.

It is known that the peonage investigation in the South has resulted in the posting of notices in some countries of Europe warning its laborers not to come to the United States, but this has never been seriously regarded as a reflection upon conditions here.

When the unusual departure of the laboring classes to Europe occurred during the early winter it was attributed to the dull times following the financial flurry. It is doubted if this condition, which has now been to a considerable degree supplanted by a steady demand for labor, can be held responsible for the continued decrease which records kept now show. Serious objection is made in certain countries of Europe to the rate at which emigration to the United States has reduced their population. The United States will now seek to learn through its representatives abroad whether the methods taken to keep immigrants from this country are such as to misrepresent conditions here.

The number of immigrants for May was 36,317, as compared with 181,886 last year and 150,927 in May, 1906. The immigration from Russia, which was 35,506 in May last year and 28,817 in May, 1906, this year dropped to 2,880. Immigration for six months, including May, show an equally large falling off, the total for the period being only 227,283, as compared with 674,684 last year and 616,508 the previous year.

Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia show the largest decreases. The decrease of those coming from Italy for the month of 32,591 suggests that peonage prosecutions have been well and perhaps not truthfully advertised. Small increases are shown from China, the Pacific Islands, British North America, British Honduras and Mexico; all other countries show decreases.

**MARRIAGE SHY ON LOVE.**

Women Blamed by Anthony Comstock for Number of Divorces.

"Why are there so many divorces, so many unhappy marriages here in New York and elsewhere?" asked Anthony Comstock, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, leaning back in his revolving chair in his office and repeating the question that had been put to him by a newspaper correspondent.

"I'll tell you why," he answered, pounding his fist on the desk lid. "It's the system of things, New York women, and women everywhere else in the country, too, have only themselves to blame. There are plenty of men who treat their wives like brutes, to be sure, but there is another side to the question.

"People do not wed nowadays—a great many of them—from the holier standpoints of absolute love for one another. They marry for position; they marry for money. After a while a life with this kind of a partner becomes irksome. 'Whatever a man saveth shall he also reap.' And the harvest from such marriages can only be divorce or misery. There is that unyielding spirit too much evident here; that nagging which is driving men and women out of their minds. People are estranged from each other to-day right in their own homes.

"Many men in New York are under tremendous pressure all day long. When they come home they want peace and rest, and they are not allowed to have it. Home is an aggravation; not a place of retreat from care. If the men can't get rest at home, they will get it somewhere else. And so New York women, and other women elsewhere in this busy country of ours, have only themselves to blame."

**INSANE CLERGYMAN SHOT.**

Pastor Resists Neighbors Who Seek to Capture Him.

At Stolper, Mo., the Rev. Valentine Strauss became violently insane and was slain during an attempt to capture him. His wife led the attacking party. The clergyman became violent and drove his family from the parsonage. He was heavily armed and Mrs. Strauss feared he would do himself bodily harm. She alarmed the village and organized a party to capture her husband. The pastor opened fire on the posse and it was returned in order to frighten him. One of the shots went wild and killed the clergyman. The parsonage was a veritable fortress.

**Forming a Piano Trust Now.**

The largest combination of piano makers yet undertaken was incorporated in New Jersey, under the name of the American Piano Company, with a capital of \$6,000,000 of 7 per cent stock preferred and \$6,000,000 of common stock. This merger includes at the outset the following concerns: Knabe & Co., Chickering & Son and the Foster-Armstrong Company. With the other companies to be controlled, the output of the trust is estimated at 18,000 pianos a year, or about 70 per cent of the high-grade pianos.