GREAT DAY IN HISTORY

Everett's Eulogy on Independence Hall

INDEED which neither France nor England, Greece nor Rome, ever witnessed was done in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia: a deed that cannot be matched in the history of the world. That old Hall should forever be kept sacred as the scene of such a deed. Let the rains of heaven distil gently on its roof, and the storms of winter beat softly on its door. As each successive generation of those who have been benefited by the great Declaration made within its walls shall make their pilgrimage to that shrine, may they think it not unseemly to call its walls salvation and its gates praise.—*Edward Everett.*

IT is possible to hold Fourth of July celebrations in the shadow of the structure which saw the birth and signing of the Declaration of Independence, the most potent doctrine for freedom in the history of the world, and the nation has not ignored the opportunity.

There are many patriotic Americans who make it a duty on July 4 to journey to Philadelphia, a pilgrimage to the shrine of liberty, there to raise their voices in thanks and rejoicing for the great deed that was there accomplished.

Since that day, now distant 131 years, when Charles Thomson, rising in his chair, read for the first time the final draft of that momentous document which Thomas Jefferson wrote, but which underwent many changes before meeting with the final approval of the delegates to the continental congress, not an Independence day has been permitted to pass without a proper celebration in the public square back of Independence hall.

Presidents of the United States, senators, representatives, justices of the highest courts, and even foreign ambassadors have poured forth their eloquence at liberty's cradle. The municipal authorities of the city of Philadelphia are careful to see to it that some distinguished man is always on hand as orator of the day.

The pomp of military circumstance has sometimes been called upon to lend prestige to the occasion, and the best musicians of the land have been proud to play patriotic airs in the shadow of the steeple where hung the bell that so singularly fulfilled the prophetic mission assigned it 24 years before to "proclaim liberty throughout the land."

The location of the hall lends itself to purposes of public celebration. There is ample room, both front and back, for the building stands well back from the pavement, so that a large company can gather in front. In the rear, the beautiful Independence square, there is still more space, and thousands assemble to listen to the orations, and hear the Declaration of Independence read.

This latter is really the distinctive feature of Fourth of July celebrations in Independence square. The day would not seem properly observed with this omitted.

It is a notable record of which every American may be proud that not a Fourth of July has passed since we have been a nation, without the inspired words being uttered again to the air that heard them first.

The first reading of the declaration was that by Charles Thomson, the secretary of congress, when he announced the completed paper to the men who had framed it. Thomson did not, however, read the declaration from the balcony of Independence hall to the people crowded outside to hear for the first time in what terms the colonists should tell King George that his control of the 13 colonies was at an end.

That privilege was reserved for John Nixon, a prominent member of the committee of safety. In honor of the occasion, delegates to the congress filed out in the July sunshine to listen to the sacred words.

Nixon has been described as master elocutionist with a voice so clear and distinct that it was heard clear to Fifth street, one square distant. He took his place on the balcony, which was then the favorite rostrum of the day. Crowds had assembled to hear him, gathered by the ringing of the liberty bell. It was a memorable celebration, and the first in the history of the nation.

Later, long years after, Edwin Forrest, the most noted of American actors, whose love for patriotism and the institutions of his country was deeper even than his regard for the stage, stood on the same spot, and on a Fourth of July morning read the words of Jefferson, as no man has read them before or since. A great crowd was present, perhaps the largest ever assembled, and the actor during and after the reading was cheered again and again.

Forest esteemed the Declaration of Independence as the best single piece of composition in existence, valuing it even above his beloved Shakespeare.

Two years after the first Fourth of July, there occurred a celebration in Independence square that had a special significance. The advance of the British, and their occupation of Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-1778, had forced congress to leave the Quaker city and go to York.

After the evacuation congress returned July 2 and a grand celebration of the recurrence of the promulgation of the declaration was held, in which nearly the entire population of Philadelphia joined. Chevalier Conrad Alexander Gerard of France, the first minister ever accredited to the United States from any power, was an interested spectator.

During the centennial in Philadelphia there was naturally a notable demonstration, and no less a person than Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil, sat among those who cheered the sentiments that had sounded the downfall of monarchy in this country, and were finally to take his throne from the ruler of Brazil.

In later years, another representative of a foreign country was the central figure at Independence square. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister, spoke there with fine eloquence, and made one of the best speeches credited to him in his many felicitous utterances in this country.

The anomaly that he was the envoy of one of the most absolute of monarchies did not prevent the celestial from painting in most graphic phrase what the venerable building stood for.

During his first administration, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, came to Philadelphia one Fourth of July and, standing on a platform raised on the square, appealed to the young manhood of America that the great lessons of 1776 be not ignored.

Samuel J. Randall, Judge Kelley, Gen. Grant, Lewis Cassidy have also figured prominently in Fourth of July celebrations there.

During the administration of Mayor Warwick, himself an orator of genuine gifts, every year was made the occasion of notable demonstrations to which were invited men of national fame.

Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania a work of incalculable interest has been finished at Valley Forge park by the state.

Valley Forge has a close relationship with Independence day, and the old camp site has proved a Mecca on July 4 to thousands of Americans who come from all over the union to pay a tribute to the fathers of the United States who suffered and died on this historic spot. Practically the entire site has been reserved. A chapel has been erected on the spot where Washington was discovered at prayer.

At the moment Valley Forge park comprises about 175 acres. It is properly policed and cared for by workmen, whose duty it is to keep the roads and the entire park in perfect order.

Public interest has kept pace with the work. On Memorial day 1,500 persons registered at the headquarters, and this is probably not one-fourth of those who were in the park.

Anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 Americans will fittingly celebrate July 4, 1908, by going over the ground, on which their heroic forefathers underwent the sufferings that made independence possible.

Betsy Ross.

A quiet house, a quiet street,
A needle and a thread,
A scissors and a square of blue,
Some strips of white and red,
And slender hands that deftly stitched
The shining stars across—
'Twas thus the flag of Liberty
Was made by Betsy Ross.

Though Father Time has worn to rags
The ermine robes of kings,
And left the guns of war to rust
Among forgotten things;
Though crowns and scepters at his touch
Have turned to dust and dross—
Yet not a broken stitch has marred
The work of Betsy Ross.

In stately hall and lowly home
This day its colors wave,
The shelter of the world's oppressed,
The beacon of the brave.
Let glory on the nation's shield
Among the stars embossed
The thread, the needle, and the name
And fame of Betsy Ross.

—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

MAKING OAT HAY.

What the Experience of One Farmer Has Taught Him.

When the hull or the grain on top of the head begins to turn yellow is the time I begin to make oat hay. At this time these top grains are in the dough state, and the remainder is mostly in the milk, and the stalks and blades are still green, writes a correspondent in the Farmers' Voice. While as a usual thing stock does not relish oat hay as much as mixed timothy or clover, I find it to be a good substitute.

It must be well cured, as it is one of the worst crops to draw dampness, heat and mold. It should never be put into the barn when the least tough or damp. I have made a good deal of oat hay and find it fairly good if cut at the right time and properly handled. Many farmers allow it to get too ripe to make the best of hay. When allowed to almost mature there will be a greater amount of grain, it can be more easily cured, there will be less danger from molding, but it will not be oat hay; it will be oats in the straw. When handled this way the animals will eat the grain readily, but will only eat the straw when driven to it by hunger and will get but little good out of it. Nor should they be cut while too green, as in that case it will be very hard to cure sufficiently, while green oats cut in the milk makes very good feed for milk cows, but the curing is very difficult, owing to the long period necessary for properly drying and the difficulty of getting good weather. It is absolutely necessary that the fodder be thoroughly dried before storing.

When the surface of the ground is smooth I cut the oats with a mower, and let them remain several days, then turn them over, repeating this operation until thoroughly dry. It usually takes me about a week to cure my oats properly. When the weather is not favorable and I fear a rain before they have time to dry in the windows, I build very large cocks, and build them so as to turn the water as much as possible. These cocks will go through a sweat and may stand if necessary two or even three weeks, after which they must be stacked or put into the barn. When unloading every two loads can be salted liberally and tramped down, it will then go through another sweat. Such hay when fed with clover will prove excellent for horses and cattle.

MAKING CREAM CHEESE.

How the Farmer's Family Can Enjoy Choice Home-Made Article.

We make our own cheese for home use, and as there are perhaps some who do not know how to make this highly nutritious food I will give our method, writes a farmer in Farm and Home. To make a three-pound cheese that is good after four weeks, and better with age, we take five gallons milk, cream and all, if it has set for a while, and heat till about milk warm.

We then dissolve one-half of a No. 2 rennet tablet in half a teacupful of cold water, stir it well into the milk, and add one tablespoonful salt to the milk, and then stir. We remove it from the fire and let stand from three to six minutes, when it becomes thick, like clabber. As soon as it becomes solid clabber it is ready to break up. We then stir the clabber, or curd, as it is called, which separates the curd from the whey, and let it stand until the curd settles to the bottom.

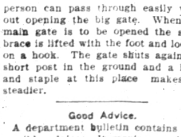
With the hand we press the pieces, say one inch thick, put into a crock, and over it pour hot water. It is then stirred with a spoon, and let set till it seems tough, like leather, which will be in about three minutes. We again cut in pieces, as it has run together, salt as for butter, and it is ready to be pressed.

For the press we take a gallon syrup can and melt off both ends, and make ends for the can from one-inch boards to just fit inside. We set the can over one board and line it with a well-greased cloth, long enough to fold over the top. Pour in the curd, fold over the cloth, and put on the other board. It is then set where it can drain, a 15-pound weight is placed on top, left for 24 hours, and then removed from the press. We take off the cloth and grease the cheese, lay it on a plate in a screened box and grease and turn it every day until it is ready to use.

A JOINTED GATE.

Very Handy for Farmers, as He Does Not Have to Handle Big Gate.

A gate that is used much is handy when made with a hinged joint so a



A Good Jointed Gate.

person can pass through easily without opening the big gate. When the main gate is to be opened the short brace is lifted with the foot and lodged on a hook. The gate shuts against a short post in the ground and a hook and staple at this place makes it steadier.

Good Advice.

A department bulletin contains this sensible advice: It requires an intelligent understanding of the principles of farming to obtain success on naturally light lands. It takes about three years' time to get the farm on a paying basis. The first year, at least, the farmer must have enough money on hand to carry him through, or he must be prepared to work out part of the time.

Planting Potatoes.

A reader wants to know when potatoes should be planted if they are grown extensively. At the same time they are planted when grown on a small scale. The right time is usually as early in the spring as the ground can be properly worked, and not before.

OUR FLAG.

On history's crimson pages, high up on the roll of fame,
The story of Old Glory burns, in deathless words of flame.
It is the old red, white and blue, proud emblem of the free,
It is the flag that floats above our land of liberty.

—Benjamin Sutton.

The "Star-Spangled Banner" is generally taken for granted. One seldom hears its why and wherefore called in question. With its every display in city and hamlet, on lawn and hall, comes a little discussion as to its history and development.

It transpires that the American flag is, like the human species, a thing of evolution. This is so, indeed, with the insignia of most countries, notably of England, whose flag began with old King Egbert's dragon upon which was incorporated the three Norman lions of William the Conqueror. When Edward III. aspired to the crown of France he added the fleur-de-lis. James I. dispensed with both and adopted St. George's cross and finally in 1801 the "Lion and the Unicorn" began their long fight for the crown, which has since continued on canvas, in every latitude of the world.

The colonies, of course, lived under the British flag. In 1680 the flag of New England was white, charged with St. George's cross in red surmounted with the crown. In the center was inscribed Jacobus Rex. While Manhattan was in possession of the Dutch the ships waved a flag on which was a beaver, the then insignia of the New Netherlands. 1707 the colonies adopted the Union Jack of Great Britain. This was formed by a combination of St. Andrew's and St. George's crosses, and of course was typical of the fact that the two countries had become one when Queen Elizabeth died and the Scottish king succeeded to the English throne.

At the time of our revolt from British authority the Union Jack was in general use, usually bearing some patriotic motto of which "Liberty and Union" was the favorite. Directly after the battle of Lexington a new flag was improvised with the motto of the state of Connecticut, viz., "Qui transtulit sustinet." This soon gave way to regimental colors, each being distinctive in shade. At Bunker Hill a blue flag was chosen to designate New England troops—the first sign we see of union in the colonial army. This flag had St. George's cross in one corner. It was growing beautifully less within our limits and soon afterwards disappeared when Gen. Putnam displayed a red banner on Prospect hill with the motto "An Appeal to Heaven." The colony of Massachusetts sent out cruisers in the spring, supplying one with a white flag on which was painted a green pine tree. When armed vessels were commissioned in Washington they were furnished with flags of similar kind.

To Col. William Moultrie of South Carolina is due the honor of raising the first republican flag. It had a white crescent on a blue ground. This was unfurled on the east bastion of the fortress in Charleston harbor, June 28, 1776, while on the opposite side waved the flag called the "Great Union."

June 14, 1777, the Continental congress, realizing the inappropriateness of longer using British colors, resolved "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The first national flag after this pattern was made by a Mrs. Ross, a lady of Philadelphia. She had some distinguished men to assist her, among whom were Benjamin Franklin and Gen. Joseph Reed. We are not informed whether these men, appointed by congress for the purpose, used the thimble, needle and thread that the lady herself employed. From her general character it is probable that Mrs. Ross declined to let them "boss the job," and proceeded in her own way.

The 13 stars of the flag of 1777 were arranged in a circle, although there was no officially prescribed form. In 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky into the union, it was resolved by congress that from and after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be 15 stripes alternate red and white; that the union be 15 stars, white, in a blue field."

No provision was made by this act for future alterations, nor were any changes made till 1818, although a number of new states were admitted meanwhile into the union. On April 4 of that year a bill embodying the suggestions of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, who recommended the reduction of the stripes to the original 13 and the adoption of stars equal to the number of the states, formed into one larger star, and a new star to be added on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of each new state, was approved by President Monroe, and the flag thus established was afterward hoisted on the hall of representatives.

HARDLY POSSIBLE.

Get out the declaration and read it again. Perhaps there may be a few points you have forgotten. Oh, by the way, have you ever read it?

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Afridi's Simple Explanation of His Easy Victory.

Many of the hill tribesmen in India join the British side and become most valuable recruits. Some years ago in a campaign against the Afridis one of the columns was much annoyed by a persistent "sniper" who followed it daily. Eventually one of the newly joined Afridi recruits requested leave to fall out for a couple of hours to settle the trouble. At the end of the time he strolled in placidly and flung down the head of the sniper.

On being congratulated by his officer and asked how he had managed to find his enemy so quickly, he replied laconically: "I know his ways, sahib."

"Why," said the officer, "was he a friend of yours?"

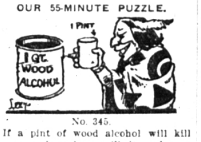
"My father, sahib!"

SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Was Necessary—Believes Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Mentana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

OUR 55-MINUTE PUZZLE.



No. 345.

If a pint of wood alcohol will kill six men, how long will it take a blanket Indian to put away a pint of shellac varnish?

What, Indeed!

Tompkins is one of the people who has taken up the phrase, "What do you know about that!"

The other afternoon his beautiful stenographer laid down her paper and said:

"I agree with Olga Nethersole in the opinion that it is better to be a mother than to have a career."

"Well," exclaimed Tompkins, "what do you know about that!"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

After a man has knocked around the world for a few years without meeting with success he begins knocking the world.

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package, FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Wouldn't Wash It.

"What is that young man doing out there?"

"Trying to attract my attention with the handkerchief flirtation, I guess."

"You do not seem to be responding."

"No, I am not his laundress."—Nashville American.

On the Country Picnic.

She hung her head.

"Really, Mr. Mannering," she stammered, "this—er—is so—so sudden—"

"For goodness sake," cried Mannering, "stop blushing so. Here comes a bull!"

Try Murine Eye Remedy

For Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. All Druggists Sell Murine at 50cts. The 48 Page Book in each Pkg. is worth Dollars in every home. Ask your Druggist. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

It is a foolish habit to borrow trouble or meet it half way. Cultivate a cheerful mind and heart, and much imaginary trouble will be avoided.—Hedley.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

People waste a lot of valuable time in foolish arguments.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Jealousy is the trading stamp given with each case of true love.

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

No other medicine has been so successful in relieving the suffering of women or received so many genuine testimonials as has **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., any woman any day may see the files containing over one million one hundred thousand letters from women seeking health, and here are the letters in which they openly state over their own signatures that they were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved many women from surgical operations.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is made from roots and herbs, without drugs, and is wholesome and harmless.

The reason why Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so successful is because it contains ingredients which act directly upon the feminine organism, restoring it to a healthy normal condition.

Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

WIDOWS' under NEW LAW obtained **PENSIONS** by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

No one is so blind to his own faults as a man who has the habit of detecting the faults of others.—Faber.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 75 "Guarantee"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature *Brent Good* REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE

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WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
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Schools and Churches Convenient.
Satisfactory Markets for all Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

M. V. McINNES, 6 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan; or C. A. LAURIER, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Paxtine TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and healthy. Genuine testimonials as has **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

In every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Almost every one you meet has either been benefited by it, or has friends who have.

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Lay Your Own Roof

Any man who can swing a hammer can lay Heppes No-Tar Roofing. Special Nails, Caps and Cement are furnished free with every roll. No-Tar is easy to handle—flexible as rubber, but tougher than rawhide. It costs less than any other kind of roofing in the world—much less than steel, iron or even shingles—and outwears them all. Do the job yourself, and add to the saving in price the wages of a carpenter or roofer.

Right Now is the Time to Do Your Roofing

Make use of the fine days to protect your home—your barn—your store—your factory—any building, the largest or the smallest—against the driving rains. You can do it with Heppes No-Tar, and be sure that you have your building **sealed** against water, storm, snow, sleet, fire, or old Time himself. Insurance Companies deduct 25% from the basis rate for shingles for buildings protected by No-Tar.

Come In and See

HEPPES NO-TAR ROOFING

The roofing that lasts long, and stays strong while "building papers" and "tar felts" fail—the roofing that stands every test of acid, alkali, heat—anything you can think of. Heppes No-Tar is made of the strongest long wool felt that money can buy, into which natural Asphalt is forced at a high heat under tremendous pressure. Both sides are surfaced with flint. Take samples home with you and see what you can do with it.

Let Us Make an Estimate for You Free Call and get a free roofing book that explains the whole proposition. Talk the roofing question over with us—whether you intend to do any roofing right away or not. We will make an estimate free for roofing any or all of your buildings. The first leak marks the beginning of decay unless it is attended to. Heppes No-Tar stops leaks for all time. Let us show you. *See Your Lumber or Hardware Dealer Here.*

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