

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, one inch, one insertion... One Square, one inch, one month... One Square, one inch, three months... One Square, one inch, one year... Two Squares, one year... Quarter Column, one year... Half Column, one year... One Column, one year... Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion.

The Iowa State Register thinks that a school book ought to be sold as cheap as a Sunday paper.

The Atlanta Journal says that language fails, when it comes to speaking the praises of the Georgia watermelon.

One of the progressive signs of the times is the agitation for better country roads. Several of the States have passed laws favorable to this improvement.

Marion Crawford, the author, says that his experience in the East convinces him that the Americans are the "sharpest, shrewdest and trickiest of all Eastern peoples."

Goldwin Smith, the Canadian publicist, says that he has but a short time to live, but he is afraid that it will be long enough to see the last poet, the last horse and the last woman.

Marshal Prim in 1867 said that all Spain could expect was to get out of Cuba in a dignified and honorable manner. But it appears to the New Orleans Picayune that his advice was not taken in time.

The mixture of languages in New York City is extraordinary and there are said to be miles of territory within the city limits where English is comparatively little spoken and then, for the most part, only brokenly. The witness relates that a Russian emigrant who settled on the East Side tried to learn German for six years, before she discovered that it was not the language of the country.

Here is a nice little story, told by Harper's Weekly: When the two Princeton students were shot, about a year ago, it was determined that an immediate operation might save the life of the one whose case was worst, and Dr. Bull, of New York, was summoned by telegraph.

The South is beginning to devote less of her time to agriculture and to take a deeper interest in manufacturing pursuits. Maryland has led the column of Southern States, but Georgia is only a short distance behind.

The theory of the decadence of the English-speaking race as the predominant race of the world is carried too far, protests the New York Mail and Express, in its pursuit of the problem of the future when it includes America in its hypothesis.

State, but the star is not added until July 4, following the admission of the State. Beyond these few facts comparatively little is known regarding the "Stars and Stripes."

LIBERTY'S EMBLEM.

EVOLUTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.



both city and country, is not as old by almost a year as the independence of our land. The United States was not a country in the usual sense of the word when the troubles occasioned by the hateful Stamp Act had broken out with the mother country, and as the difficulties grew so that a war was the only method of settling the dispute, our Colonial legislators first busied themselves in asserting their independence, and it was not until some time later that the flag, as the distinctive emblem of the country's freedom, was chosen.

Every true American surely ought to be as well acquainted with the history of his country's flag as with the main events which called forth that remarkable document, the Declaration of Independence.



VARIOUS AMERICAN FLAGS OF EARLY DATE.

structed in flag lore and what "Old Glory," as it has been fondly called, really stands for.



In 1795 the flag underwent its first change. Two more States, Vermont and Kentucky, had been admitted to the Union, and it was decided to increase both the Stripes and Stars to fifteen. This was done, and for twenty-three years the flag remained in this condition.

THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.



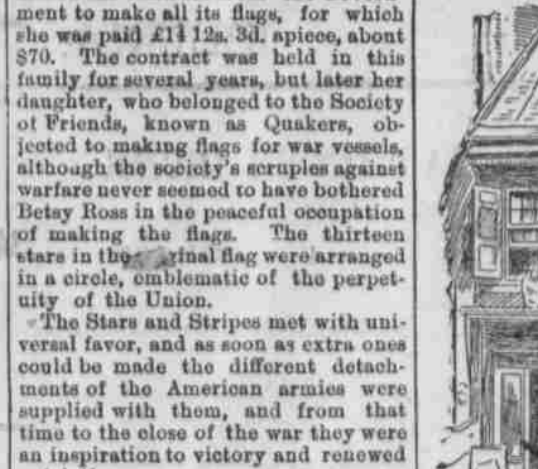
ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH HE IS MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

occupied by a Mrs. Munday, who, besides showing patriotic visitors the room in which General Washington gave Betsy Ross the rough design for the flag, dispenses over a small counter in front of the house pipes and tobacco. The house, although about 300 years old, is still in an excellent state of preservation.

A point of interest that may not be generally known is that Captain Reid lies buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His grave is plot 13,108, near Cypress avenue and Zephyr path, but the little mound is unmarked by even the simplest headstone.

After the war of 1812 he was Harbor Master and Port Warden of the Port of New York. He died in 1861. Previous to the adoption of a regular United States flag in 1777, there was a wide variety of banners and devices used by the different detachments of Colonial troops.

THE GRAND UNION. The Grand Union Flag was about the first attempt to provide for a National emblem. It was the design of Benjamin Franklin and two others while in the camp of the Continental troops at Cambridge, in the winter of 1775, and it is said to have been first raised over the camp, January 2, 1776.



CHANGES IN THE FLAG. In 1795 the flag underwent its first change. Two more States, Vermont and Kentucky, had been admitted to the Union, and it was decided to increase both the Stripes and Stars to fifteen. This was done, and for twenty-three years the flag remained in this condition.

What was called the New England flag was also used quite extensively. This was a plain blue flag with a white field in the upper left hand corner, divided into four squares by a red cross. The other three squares were a sphere, divided, emblematical of America as the new world.

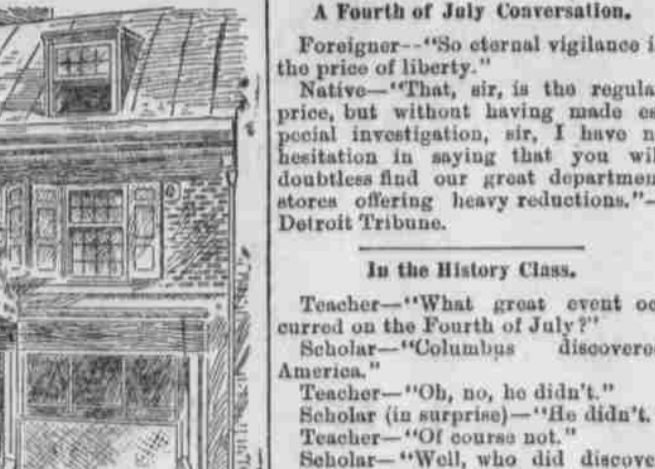
Our Stars and Stripes was 119 years old on the 14th of last June, and in the celebration of our one hundred and twentieth Independence Day something of its history may well be remembered by all patriotic Americans.

Jerry Fusk's 4th of July Speech. "In Iowa, when I was a youngster," said the Hon. James S. Clarkson, "the Fourth of July was celebrated in the cities, country towns and villages and at the cross roads, and the celebrations were sincere demonstrations of popular affection for the flag.

"Just such Fourth of July celebrations are held now in some parts of the country. The late Jerry Fusk attended such a one in West Virginia a year or two before he died. He was scheduled to make an address, but the other speakers had been long winded, and when it came to his turn he saw that the young folks, especially the girls, were anxious to begin the dancing.

"My friends," he said, "it seems to me it is about time the pretty girls here had a chance to shake their feet. Besides, I want to dance myself, and so instead of talking, I shall be delighted if I may lead the first set. Who of all you girls will be my partner?"

"That was the most popular speech of the day. In less than a minute the music was heard, and led by Uncle Jerry, the boys and girls began to dance around the handkerchief. Dank stayed on the floor a long time before he gave his place to a younger man, after having danced with a dozen of the prettiest girls in the whole crowd."



WHERE THE FIRST FLAG WAS MADE. National emblem. It was the design of Benjamin Franklin and two others while in the camp of the Continental troops at Cambridge, in the winter of 1775, and it is said to have been first raised over the camp, January 2, 1776.

An Up-to-Date Celebration.



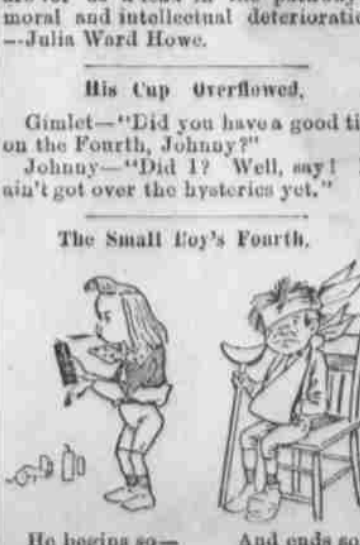
HOW TO CELEBRATE.

Julia Ward Howe suggests a Programme for the Fourth. The question will be, How to make the Fourth of July a true festival, a National solemnity, without forgetting the claims of the young to be amused, as well as to be instructed.

On the evening of the 3d of July quiet gatherings in halls and churches, in which the true love of country should be explained and illustrated. How many a name, half or wholly forgotten, would then be recalled from oblivion, and with it the labor and sacrifice of some noble life, some example precious for the community.

TO THESE EXERCISES I WOULD add the signing of a pledge of good citizenship. The pledge might be either general or particular in its terms, but the act of signing it should imply a disinterested public service of some sort, a participation in some work useful for the health, beauty or order of the city, without other reward than the badge or button which would represent the agreement entered into.

His Cup Overflowed. Gimlet—"Did you have a good time on the Fourth, Johnny?" Johnny—"Did I? Well, say! Ma ain't got over the hysterics yet."



TIME'S HEALING.

They say that "time assuages." Time never did assuage. An actual suffering strengthens As snows do, with age.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The doctor's bill is the sum total of a man's ills.—Adams Freeman. In Kentucky they never miss the water when the well runs dry.—Puck.

"Necessity is the mother of invention," and a good many inventors show the relationship.—Puck. In the consideration of misfits there's no one so bad as the cook who can't cook.—Adams Freeman.

Twynn—"I should think that a stuttering man would naturally be an excellent grammarian." Triplet—"I don't see what that has to do with it." Twynn—"Well, he would be familiar with the parts of speech."—Judge.

Mr. Spriggins (genly)—"My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck." Mrs. Spriggins—"Well, what of it?" Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—"Nothing, only the button must have been on."—Boston Traveller.

It was a pretty little love scene, the picture they were looking at, and the title was, "The Old, Old Story." "What is the 'Old, Old Story'?" she asked, artlessly. "Oh, I reckon it is something about getting robbed by the unwise, or something of the sort," he answered.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cecil Rhodes holds the record for having paid the largest passage-money from Suva to Dehra. The steamer he was on ran aground, and after waiting two or three days, he chartered the steamer Oretca to complete his journey at a cost of \$17,500.