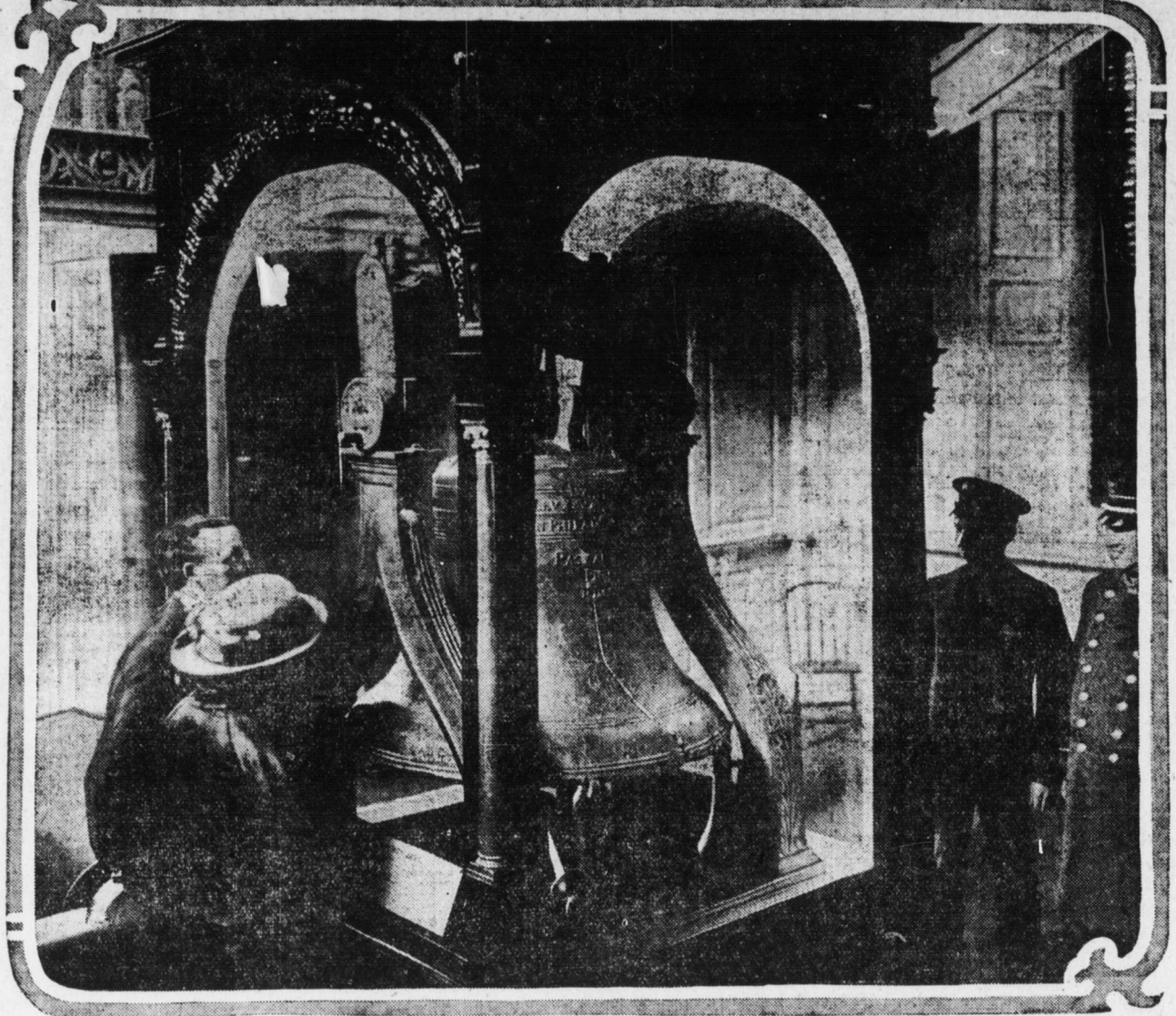


LIBERTY BELL, HERE ON MONDAY, IS NATION'S MOST BELOVED RELIC



THE FAMOUS LIBERTY BELL AS IT APPEARS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REVERED SYMBOL'S ROMANTIC HISTORY

Old Bell Used on Numerous Historic Occasions in Addition to Its Announcing of Declaration Signing

MORE intimately connected with the greatest events in the history of this country, those of the Revolutionary period, than any other relic which remains to the Nation...

That first testing inaugurated the series of accidents which have followed it to the present day. Early in September, while still on the trusses, a stroke of the clapper caused it to crack.

Silent since July 1835, when it cracked while being tolled for the funeral obsequies of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, the Liberty Bell nevertheless reflects more vividly than anything else the days of the struggle of the thirteen Colonies against Great Britain...

The third and present Liberty Bell was the result. Like the original, it was lettered in a line encircling its crown with this sentence: "Proclaim LIBERTY throughout all the LAND unto all the Inhabitants thereof."—Lev. XXV. V. X.

On many occasions, before and after that date, its tones sounded over the city, each time marking some important event in the life of the new States.

Pass and Stow. Philada. M D C C L I I I . Placed in Steeple in 1753

Most Famous Bell in World

The Bell was then tested and raised into the steeple of Independence Hall during the week of June 1, 1753, where it remained until 1781, when the steeple was taken down.

No other bell in the entire world is so closely associated with events of such momentous import to the human race.

At the time Pass and Stow were engaged in recasting the Bell, the Assembly emphasized that the task of the Philadelphia bell makers was hopeless, ordered another Bell, an exact replica of the original Liberty Bell.

Thousands of persons, visitors not only from all States of the Union, but from all countries in the world, annually go to Independence Hall that they may see the famous emblem of Liberty, occupying the most prominent point in the building.

The Liberty Bell is twelve feet in circumference around the lip and seven feet six inches around the crown; it is three feet following the line of the bell from the lip to the crown, and two feet three inches over the crown. It is three inches thick at the thickest part near the lip, and one and a quarter inches the thinnest part toward the crown.

The Liberty Bell was ordered that the need of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for a great bell to sound on public occasions might be filled.

On August 23, 1753, the bell called the Assembly together in the State House for the first time, and thereby inaugurated its more than eighty years of service.

Inscription a Prophecy To Isaac Norris, Thomas Leach and Edward Warner was assigned the task of procuring a bell suitable for the purposes of the Assembly.

When, on May 17, 1756, the Assembly declared, they would not make laws by direction, the Liberty Bell rang out, announcing to the residents of the city that the Assembly had taken important action.

On September 9, 1765, when the Assembly considered a resolution for a congress of the colonies, one of the most important stages in the preliminary events leading up to the Revolution, the bell sounded again.

Mourned Over Stamp Act With its tones muffled a second time, the bell was tolled all day long on October 31, 1835, when the Stamp Act was put in operation.

Announces Surrender of Cornwallis Once more back in its place in Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell announced to the city the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 24, 1781.

Called together the famous meeting in the State House yard on July 30, 1776, at which it was stated that the "Parliament of Great Britain had reduced the people here to the level of slaves."

Continued to toll for the next fifteen years the Bell's tolling proclaimed some important event in the history of the new country.

There was named the committee, followed by the citizens generally, sent the whole cargo with the tea, the captain and the consignees from the Arch street wharf to its Old Rotterdam place in Leadenhall street, London.

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Tolls for Last Time The Liberty Bell tolled for the last time on July 2, 1835, when Marshall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on July 6.

Again the hard-worked bell was "muffled" and tolled on July 1, 1777, to announce the closing of the port of Boston.

After having done duty at almost every important event which led up to the Revolutionary War, the Liberty Bell called eight thousand of the citizens of Philadelphia to the square on April 25, 1776, after the Battle of Lexington.

From then on the bell rang almost daily to assemble the Continental Congress to its sessions, first in Carpenters' Hall and later in Independence Hall.

Finally, on July 8, 1776, the bell pealed forth on the great occasion whereon it justified the action of Norris and his associates in having inscribed upon it the injunction "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" and lived up to the expectations of the old Assembly.

Truly the Liberty Bell earned the title bestowed upon it that occurred, though only about 300 attended the historic and momentous meeting at which the Declaration of Independence was given to the world.

Achieved Lasting Fame This was the greatest occasion upon which the Liberty Bell was sounded, even as the reading of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence was the most important event in the history of this country.

But the work of the Liberty Bell was still far from ended. One year later, on July 4, 1777, it was rung to commemorate

the first anniversary of the passage of the Declaration, while the armies fighting for the very life of the independent Nation were battling against the forces of the King.

On the 18th of September of that year, however, the Liberty Bell was hurriedly removed from the steeple of the State House, and with the chimes of Christ Church and St. Peter's, was carried by the Colonial soldiers to Allentown, to prevent their capture by the British.

The Liberty Bell was away from this city from September 18, 1777, to June 27, 1778. During the period of absence the headquarters of the British army was at the State House, and the Artillery Park was in the State House yard.

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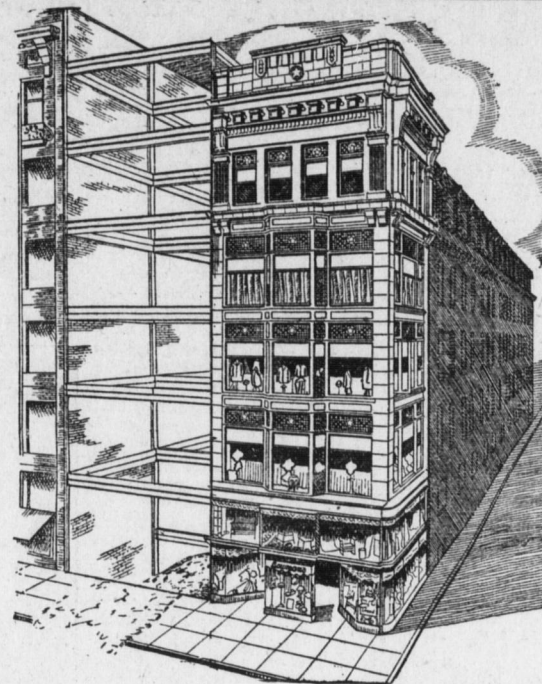
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Bowman's

CALL 1991—ANY PHONE

FOUNDED 1871



A Massive Skeleton Of Steel

Imposing in its towering height and significant of permanent strength and continual service.

Its six stories illustrate the imperative need of, and the important increase of floor space, and if it were possible, we'd delight in picturing the numerous other features that have been planned for a Greater Bowman Store.

Construction is going rapidly forward.

Store will remain closed all of Monday July 5th, while we observe the anniversary of "Independence."

HERSHEY'S BIGGEST FOURTH WILL BE GAY AND BRILLIANT

Every preparation is being made to entertain the largest crowd that ever assembled in Hershey Park on Independence Day.

There will be dancing morning, afternoon and night, with special orchestras. The Hershey band of forty pieces will give free concerts.

At the Hershey Park Theater will be high-grade performances by the Hershey Players.

The Illumination of Hershey Park next Monday will be on a scale never before attempted.

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RUSSIA ISSUES \$500,000,000 Petrograd, July 3, via London, 11:35 a. m.—The official Journal to-day publishes an imperial edict authorizing the Russian minister of finance to make the issue of treasury obligations of \$500,000,000 each.

LA REVANCHE—THE REVENGE

The French General Joffre does not talk much about anything and not at all about himself, but the formula for him, nevertheless, is easy to find.

When the war 1870 broke out Joffre, a young fellow 18 years old, was a student in the Ecole Polytechnique.

erved through the war as lieutenant of artillery and suffered all the deceptions and sorrows of the invasion. Since then Joffre has never lost sight of the danger that lay across the Rhine.

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High Honors Awarded to Libby's Food Products Panama-Pacific Exposition

The Libby Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition embraced almost every conceivable variety of prepared foods. It was in direct competition with the foremost food purveyors of the entire world, and won the following verdicts on 101 varieties.

- Grand Prize—Libby's Canned Meats
Grand Prize—Libby's California Asparagus
Medal of Honor—Libby's Vegetables
Gold Medal—Libby's Evaporated Milk
Gold Medal—Libby's Salmon (In cans)
Gold Medal—Libby's Mince Meat
Gold Medal—Libby's Pickles
Gold Medal—Libby's California Fruits
Highest Award—Imported Spanish Olives

These awards have been foreshadowed by the verdict of the entire American public which, for more than a generation, has accepted the name "Libby's" as a national standard of highest food quality.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago