



Mrs. Theo. Alice Ruggles Kitson, Sculptress.
THE MINUTEMAN MONUMENT,
Framingham, Massachusetts.



It was on April 19, 1775, that the patriotic citizens of Concord and Lexington fought the first fight and burned the first powder in the struggle for liberty and freedom from tyranny. In those two towns once a year those stirring events are celebrated with all the enthusiasm accorded to the celebration of the King's Birthday by the Britons, the bitter foes of these same towns 132 years ago.

But April 18, or the night of the 18th, is just as much included in this annual observance as Patriots' Day itself. "Lantern Night" it is called, from the fact that on the night of April 18, 1775, a lantern was hung in the belfry of the North Church to warn the country around that British soldiers were on their way. At that time, although the country about Boston and Charlestown was thickly settled, there were no tall buildings, smokestacks and grain elevators intervening to hide the light from view, and the lantern served its purpose well.

In these days the feeble rays of a lantern in the old North Church could hardly be distinguished from the neighboring housetops.

But "Lantern Night" has more than the mere hanging of a warning

light to commend it to history. At midnight on the 18th of April, 1775, Paul Revere, the daring patriot, made his famous ride on horseback to arouse the sleeping farmers and townspeople with the warning that the British soldiers were on the way to seize the powder and stores hidden away in Concord.

However much the facts and details of this ride may be disputed—and there have arisen a legion of critics and carping historians who deny the authenticity of much of the story—the youth of the land will be more than willing to accept it as given to the world in the lines of Longfellow, which thrill and stir every one who reads them.

But since denials have arisen, it may be well to state the facts as plain, unvarnished history gives them. As a matter of fact, while it is popularly believed that the lantern was hung in the belfry of the North Church to signal the direction taken by the British to Paul Revere, who was waiting across the river for the signal, Paul Revere had no need of such a signal. He had accurate information regarding the route to be traversed by the British. The lantern was placed there to warn others, that they might spread the alarm also, especially if Revere was taken prisoner.

Paul Revere performed a great and lasting service to his country when

he took that famous ride. It was a difficult service. He was likely at any moment to run into a detachment of British soldiers. His horse might stumble on the dark, rough roads and throw its rider with a broken neck. To the surefootedness of the steed and the luck and daring of the horseman this country may be said to owe its existence as a free and independent nation.

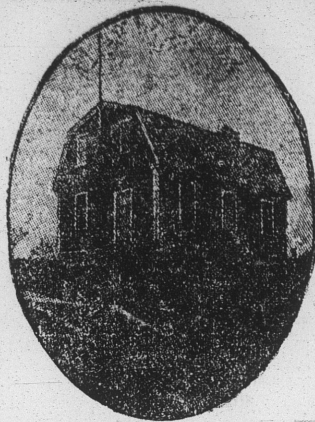
Revere's own story of his ride perhaps best explains the events that occurred that night. He says:

"On Tuesday evening a number of soldiers were observed marching toward the bottom of the Common. About 10 o'clock Dr. Warren sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would immediately set out for Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were, and acquaint them of the movement, and that it was thought they were the objects. When I got to Dr. Warren's house, I found that he had sent an express by land to Lexington—a Mr. William Dawes. The Sunday before, by desire of Dr. Warren, I had been to Lexington, to Hancock and Adams, who were at the Rev. Mr. Clark's. I returned at night to Charlestown. There I agreed with a Colonel Conant and some other gentlemen that if the British went out by water, we should show two lanterns in the North Church steeple, and if by land one as a signal; for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to cross the Charles River or to get over Boston Neck. I left Dr. Warren, called upon a friend and desired him to make the signals.

"I then went home, took my boots and surcoat, went to the north part of the town, where I kept a boat. Two friends rowed me across Charles River, a little to the east of where the Somerset man-of-war lay. It was then young flood, the ship was windward and the moon was rising. They landed me on the Charlestown side. When I got into town I met Colonel Conant and several others. They said they had seen our signals. I told them what was acting, and we went to get a horse of Deacon Larkin."

With the horse speeding him along, Paul Revere soon reached Lexington, where he aroused Hancock and Adams. On his way to Concord, he was captured by four British officers. While their prisoner, a volley fired by Colonial militiamen frightened them, and they abandoned their captive, after taking his horse. Revere then footed it to Woburn, back to Lexington and on to Concord, where he saw the memorable conflict.

Some years ago, during one of the Patriots' Day celebrations, it was de-



Schoolhouse, New London, Conn. Where Nathan Hale was teaching in 1776 when he received his commission as captain in the Continental Army. Now owned by the Katherine Gaylord Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Memorable Utterances.
The Declaration of Independence has been in all subsequent history designated as "a document immortal," and the story of the struggles for American independence comprise the most thrilling incidents related to the revolutionary movement to plant freedom in the New World. History gives honorable place to the utterances of the heroes whose names are linked with the achievements of the Continental Congress. We quote: **WORDS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON:**

"The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time."
"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
"We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."
"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinion of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to the separation."
—From the Declaration of Independence.

WORDS OF JOHN ADAMS.
"Yesterday the greatest question



PAUL REVERE, BOOTED AND SPURRED.

decided to have the whole program of that night gone over again, midnight ride and all. A rider was found who consented to make the trip, and he started out as though the British were really at his heels. He fell off his horse in Medford Square, however, and when he picked himself up concluded to take things more sedately. Since then the committee has been content with the hanging of the two lanterns in a belfry by the old sexton.

was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."—From a Letter to His Wife.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Go fling the Starry Banner out,
The Emblem of the Free;
Go turn the Eagle loose to Scream
For Us and Liberty!

Oh, say
Ain't this the Day
Of Days?
And don't we go the strenuous ways
To tell the world
Our Banner is unfurled?
Sure, Mike,
And Giuseppe and Bill and Fritz
And Ali and Ivan and Wing Lee and Sambo

And—
But what's in a name?
We're all Fourthofjulvers
And we get there just the same.
We are a band of brothers
United here to make
This land our land—one land,
And give the rest the shake.
Gee, whizz!
And sizz and fizz!
What a Country ours is!
Ain't it?
—W. J. Lampton, in the New York World.



The match was white,
The flame was blue,
The giant cracker red,
And Tommy saw the stars, when he
Came down upon his head
—Pauline Frances Camp.



KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

HAD TOO MUCH FAITH

Auditor General Snyder Puts Blame on Architect and Contractor Capitol Job.

Admitting extravagance and overcharges in the building of the new capitol, former Auditor General Wm. P. Snyder defended himself before the probers by throwing all the blame for the enormous expenditures on the shoulders of Architect Huston, Contractor Sanderson and Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings James J. Shumaker. Snyder is a member of the capitol building commission, and as auditor general he was a member of the board of public grounds and buildings.

Snyder admitted that implicit confidence was reposed in Huston, whose explanations of the many curious and suspicious transactions were accepted without question, and that, instead of the auditor general's department auditing the bills of the "trimmers," the clerks there merely footed up the totals and marked them correct.

INCREASES FOR TEACHERS

Boards Will Be Required to Furnish Reports to State.

A circular is being prepared by the Department of Public Instruction, which will be sent to the school districts of the State, outlining the method whereby the Snyder act, providing for increased salaries to school teachers, is to be put into effect.

This is the measure signed by Gov. Stuart, making \$40 the monthly minimum to be paid teachers holding provisional certificates, and \$50 for teachers having professional, permanent and normal school certificates.

The \$15,000,000 appropriation for schools contains \$275,000 for township high schools and the same amount for borough high schools, and the increased pay of teachers is also to come out of it.

As under the State law the State appropriation for schools is not to be paid until the school year is completed, the Department has decided to require that reports showing that the districts have accepted the Snyder law in respect to salary, must be filed in the Capitol by Oct. 1 this year and annually thereafter.

While the minimum salary is to take effect June 1, 1907, no district can receive State money to aid in payment of increased salaries until June 1, 1908, and then only in case it files the required report by Oct. 1.

FISH WILL BE PLENTIFUL

Commissioner Meehan Making Arrangements to Double the Yield of the State Hatcheries.

When the work planned by State Fish Commissioner Meehan at the state hatcheries for this summer is completed, they will be better equipped for immense outputs of fish than any other state hatcheries and will only be exceeded by those of the United States government. This year the output of fish was 62,000,000 to June 1, from the hatching houses and ponds now in operation. With the completion of the new buildings and ponds, the output, Mr. Meehan says, will be more than 1,000,000,000 a year.

At Crawford hatchery, Conneaut lake, among the improvements will be a bass pond, covering five acres. At Spruce creek, Huntingdon county, there will be a hatchery house for brook trout with a capacity of 3,000,000 fry, a jar house, a bass pond of four acres and seven trout ponds. At Bellefonte there will be 12 or 15 trout ponds. At the Wayne hatchery the trout house is to be doubled in capacity and a jar battery house built. At Union City a bass pond of over five acres is to be started, and the same kind of work will be done at the Wayne hatchery.

A large sunfish pond is to be built at the Torresdale hatchery and a number of fry ponds are to be constructed at Crawford, Spruce creek, Wayne and Torresdale.

Six Divorces in One Hour.

It took Jas. M. Galbreath of Butler a little over an hour to hear the testimony and grant six divorce decrees for desertion. Ellen Miller charges desertion against her husband, Andrew Miller. The husband says his wife speculated in market shops and wasted money. He alleges she went through his pockets almost every night. One night he alleges she threw his trousers out of the upstairs window, money and all.

Machine Plant is Sold.

The plant of the Robinson Machine Co. at Monongahela, was sold at receiver's sale for \$2,000 to S. R. Wilson of Pittsburg. It is rumored that the buyer acted for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co. The plant has been idle for some time, but it is said that it soon will be started in full. It will employ more than 100 men.

Waynesburg College Gets Offer.

Joshiah V. Thompson, the wealthy Uniontown coal operator, has made an offer to Waynesburg College, which will probably be accepted. If the college agrees to take \$30,000 of the bonds of the Pittsburg & Westmoreland Coal Co., he will give \$10,000 in cash to the institution.

Thieves Get \$400.

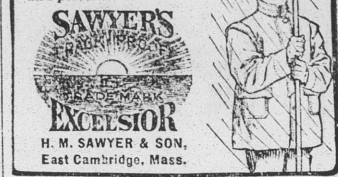
Mrs. John Brizger was choked in to unconsciousness by two robbers, who broke into her home at New Castle. Her husband works at night and the only others in the house were four little children. The robbers found \$400 in bills hidden in a bureau drawer.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the stables of the Westmoreland Coal Co. at Export. Eleven mules were cremated. Loss \$5,000.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND

Oiled Clothing and Slickers

Make you comfortable in uncomfortable weather. Our Excelsior Crack-Proof Brand Police Coat is a great favorite, one of our specialties for general use. Dealers everywhere carry the "Sawyer" Coats and Slickers—if not with yours, write for catalog and prices.



Time to Repent.

The prophet up in York county who declares that the world will come to an end in 1914 is evidently not entirely without compassion. He is willing to give the inhabitants a reasonably long time to mend their ways and get their affairs in order.—Philadelphia Bulletin. 27

Ways to Raise Funds.

In Guatemala whenever money is badly needed one or two millionaires are sentenced to death, and their estates confiscated. This is less humane than the Wall Street method, though no more effective.

NO RELIEF FOR 15 YEARS.

All Sorts of Remedies Failed to Cure Eczema—Sufferer Tried Cuticura and is Entirely Cured.

"I have had eczema for over fifteen years, and have tried all sorts of remedies to relieve me, but without avail. I stated my case to one of my friends and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I bought them with the thought that they would be unsuccessful, as with the others. But after using them for a few weeks I noticed to my surprise that the irritation and peeling of the skin gradually decreased, and finally, after using five cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment it disappeared entirely. I feel now like a new man, and I would gladly recommend these remedies to all who are afflicted with skin diseases. David Blum, Box A, Bedford Station, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1905."

Women Chosen Lawmakers.

Nineteen women holding seats in Congress. What do you think of it? Not in any little congress of women's clubs or anything of that sort, but in the lawmaking body of a nation. Not one in 10,000 persons in this quarter of the globe knows this is a fact, although there is really no reason why they should not know it. These women have won congressional honors and assumed the duties of lawmakers in Finland. At the election held in that country only a couple of weeks ago the Socialists developed surprising strength and, consistent with their pretensions, they nominated a number of women for Congressional seats. This forced the other parties to do the same thing. When the ballots were counted it was found that 19 women had been elected, nine of them Socialists. They have taken their seats and promise to make good lawmakers. To fully appreciate the importance of this, it must be borne in mind that never before have women or a woman been elected to the national law-making body of any country.—Women's National Daily.

How Marbles Are Made.

Most of the stone marbles used by boys are made in Germany. The refuse only of the marble and agate quarries is employed, and this is treated in such a way that there is practically no waste. Men and boys are employed to break the refuse stone into small cubes, and with their hammers they acquire a marvelous dexterity. The little cubes are then thrown into a mill consisting of a grooved bedstone and a revolving runner. Water is fed to the mill and the runner is rapidly revolved, while the friction does the rest. In half an hour the mill is stopped and a bushel or so of perfectly rounded marbles are taken out. The whole process costs the merest trifle.—Philadelphia Record.

COFFEE COMPLEXION

Many Ladies Have Poor Complexions From Coffee.

"Coffee caused dark colored blotches on my face and body. I had been drinking it for a long while and these blotches gradually appeared, until finally they became permanent and were about as dark as coffee itself."
"I formerly had as fine a complexion as one could ask for."
"When I became convinced that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I changed and took to using Postum Food Coffee, and as I made it well, according to directions, I liked it very much, and have since that time used it in place of coffee."
"I am thankful to say I am not nervous any more, as I was when I was drinking coffee, and my complexion is now as fair and good as it was years ago. It is very plain that coffee caused the trouble."

Most bad complexions are caused by some disturbance of the stomach and coffee is the greatest disturber of digestion known. Almost any woman can have a fair complexion if she will leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee and nutritious, healthy food in proper quantity. Postum furnishes certain elements from the natural grains from the field that Nature uses to rebuild the nervous system and when that is in good condition, one can depend upon a good complexion, as well as a good healthy body. "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON.