

Styles May Come and Styles May Go



but the Colonial style in dining-room furniture apparently goes on forever. You may buy a Colonial dining suite of standard design in either oak or mahogany with the assurance that it will be as good style fifteen years hence as it is today.

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3 - MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS - 3
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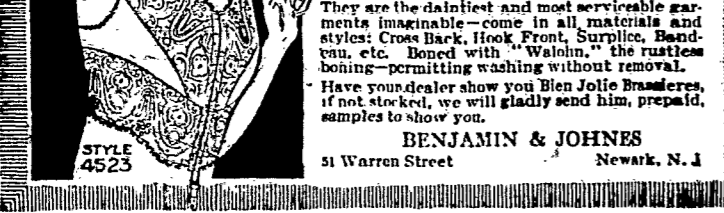
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PATRIOTISM

Let every American child learn from his cradle that his first and last duty is to his country, that to live for her is honor and to die for her is glory.

Joseph H. Choate

When Patrick Henry Proclaimed Independence

THE people of Virginia had a very important place among the American colonies when their troubles with England began to draw toward them the eyes of all the statesmen of Europe. They were mostly royalists and Church of England people. When affairs were drifting toward the great crisis in other colonies Virginia seemed to be loyal to royal authority. But patience eventually was changed to dissatisfaction.

The burgesses went into session in the old capitol at Williamsburg, and the spectacle was imposing. The speaker sat on a dias under a red canopy supported by a gilded rod and the clerk beneath with the mace lying on the table before him to indicate that the assembly was in full session. The members, ranged in long rows, were the most eminent men of Virginia and evidently approached the great business before them, resistance to the stamp act, with deep feeling.

The issue before the assembly was serious. The general sentiment was in favor of further remonstrances and memorials. Others felt that the only course to pursue now was to speak out plainly. In the midst of the general doubt and hesitation there arose an almost unknown young man.

His name was Patrick Henry. What he offered was a set of resolutions which he had written on the blank leaf torn from an old lawbook.

When Henry read his pencil written resolutions the assembly felt that they represented strong language. An excited debate followed, in which these resolutions were opposed by the ablest members present. But the eloquence of the poor young lawyer of a mere county court supporting, as it did, the only manly course for the colony moved the stately old burgesses in spite of themselves and committed Virginia to resistance. - Philadelphia Press.

What the Flag Says

The American flag says: "I stand for liberty, I proclaim equality, I detest tyranny, I favor justice and demand it of the weak and strong alike, I am the badge of fair dealing and the enemy of graft, high and low. As I offer no affronts, I tolerate no insults on land or sea. I am patient, but inflexible. I cherish honorable peace and accept war when necessary to maintain it. To me life is precious, but subject to the sacred demands of patriotism. If a man is a hero for the public welfare I never ask his nationality. I know he is for the highest type of exclusive Americanism." - A. T. Brewer.

BUYING OUR BONDS

Registered and Coupon Securities of the United States.

HOW THE TWO ISSUES DIFFER.

A Registered Bond Lost or Stolen is Still Absolutely Safe For its Legitimate Owner, While Losing a Coupon Bond is Like Losing Money.

When an investor buys a United States bond he buys what is called either a registered or a coupon security. The "busted" capitalist is usually pictured as occupying much of his time in "cutting coupons," a task the very notion of which intrigues the imagination of the poor chap who writes about the doings of multimillionaires. And yet - and though it be to destroy so well accepted a tradition - the fact is that the "predatory plute" rarely clips a coupon. He prefers registered bonds for the commonplace reason that they are safer.

The government issues, let us say, a bond bearing coupons. It is forwarded to John Smith, the purchaser, who signs a receipt for it. But suppose that Smith mislays or loses the bond or suppose that it is stolen from him, it is just as negotiable as a \$500 note and he is that much money "out."

But if the bond is registered the case is quite different. Suppose that it is lost or stolen. The thief or the finder cannot sell it or collect the interest on it when interest is due. That bond is recorded in a book in the treasury department as the property of John Smith. To him alone can principal or interest be paid unless he transfers the bond to somebody else, in which case the transfer is recorded in the book.

Hence, obviously, it is much safer for any one who subscribes to a government loan to ask for registered bonds. He will then have a separate account kept for him at the treasury, in which every payment made to him will be set down. If his bonds are mislaid or lost he need only notify the treasury in order to be sure that nobody else shall collect the money to which he is entitled. The missing securities will be replaced when he has fulfilled certain formalities.

Interest checks for bonds are mailed quarterly. On being returned through the banks canceled they are not destroyed, but are carefully preserved in the treasury. So excellent is the system adopted that reference can be made to any such check in case of dispute as to payment, no matter how ancient its date, at a minute's notice. The signature of the payee on the back settles the question. All bonds issued since 1880 are likewise kept in storage. Heirs to estates in litigation sometimes wish to refer to them.

The patriotic person who decides to help Uncle Sam by lending him money may have the additional satisfaction of knowing that there is no security in the world so absolutely safe as our government bonds. Nothing short of the disruption of this great republic could cause them to lose even a fraction of their negotiable value. If you have such a bond you can convert it into cash on hand at any bank.

One can hardly conceive of a more comfortable form of wealth than United States registered bonds. You have your name down in the treasury books with, let us say, the magic figures \$100,000 attached to it. Every quarter (if the interest is 3 per cent) you receive a check for \$750. It is enough to live on, modestly. Hard times may bother other folks, but they do not disturb you. The H. C. of L. becomes to a great extent an academic proposition.

Very rich people own the bulk of the registered bonds, which run up as high as \$50,000 each. A piece of printed paper two feet long will represent that sum. It is a fortune which may be folded up and put away in your card case. You cannot possibly lose it. If anybody steals it Uncle Sam will replace it.

The paper used for bonds is of a special and distinctive kind, with two bands of red and blue fiber running through every sheet. It is almost all linen, but contains some cotton, so as not to be too hard. The linen rags used for "stock" are carefully selected, cleaned, boiled and pulped - even the water for the pulp being filtered to insure its purity.

Uncle Sam owes a lot of money to holders of bonds long ago called in - people, that is to say, who through negligence or for other reasons have never asked for what was due them. Every now and then some of these old bonds turn up; likewise back number interest checks, which folks have a way of hoarding. People are constantly changing their addresses, and often it happens that track is lost for awhile of an individual bondholder. Under such circumstances the interest checks are retained by the treasury, and in the course of time they pile up. They are kept for an indefinite period and, like the unpaid bonds, are good forever. - Philadelphia Ledger.

Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction should not be worded in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person it is embarrassing for the caller to deliver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

"The strongest plume in wisdom's plinton is the memory of 'past folly.'" - Coleridge.

Fourth of July

CROSS the long, slow march of vital years. America turns back this July day.

To feel again the promise of a gray, far dawn, dim, breaking with strange hopes and fears. There moves grave Washington; there move his peers, the men who pondered well nor knew dismay. In that fierce twilight when the heart's relay To hazard for its faith meant chains and tears.

Be near, O God, today, in trying times That flare and burn in valley and on hill. Give us the Christ of thy saving grace, That, walking in the wastes of low desires, We may anoint our feet, renew our will. And keep that high first dream that shaped our race. - Francis J. McCormick, Jr., in New York Sun.

Ride of a Man Who Helped to Make July 4.

IN 1774 the committee of correspondence, representing the colonies, found it most difficult to communicate with one another owing to their letters being lost through carelessness of the government post riders.

April 10, 1775, it became necessary to "alarm" the colonies of the battle then being fought at Lexington and Concord. The post roads were being closely guarded.

Israel Bissell was the man selected. He was a fast and fearless rider whose home was in East Windsor. On the morning of the 19th he was intrusted with the following message:

"Yesterday morning we had reports in this city from Rhode Island and New London that an action had happened between the king's troops and the inhabitants of Boston, which was not credited, but about 12 o'clock an express arrived with the following account: - viz: Watertown, Wednesday morning, near 10 o'clock. To all friends of American Liberty let it be known: That this morning before break of day a brigade, consisting of about 1,000 or 1,200 men, landed at Philip's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation and killed six men and wounded four."

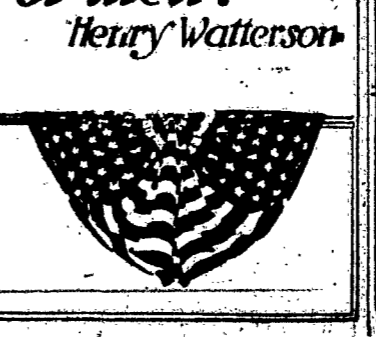
"By an express from Boston, we find another brigade are upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1,000. The bearer, Israel Bissell, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be needed."

This message was signed by T. Palmer, one of the committee. Bissell started with the message from Watertown, Mass., and took the following route: Worcester, Mass.; Brookline, New London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, East Guilford, Guilford, Brimford, New Haven, New York, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton and arrived in Philadelphia four days after the start.

Why Washington Did Not Sign.

George Washington was elected a delegate from Virginia to congress March 20, 1775. He took his seat May 10, 1775. He was elected commander in chief June 15, 1775. Therefore he was not a delegate and could not sign the Declaration of Independence. From July 1 to July 8, 1776, Washington was with the army in New York city.

OUR BEAUTIFUL FLAG The Star Spangled Banner! Was ever flag so beautiful, did ever flag so fill the souls of men? - Henry Wattersson



True Story of Independence Day

I HAVE read with much interest from day to day the articles in support of the national birthday celebration to be held in Philadelphia on July 4 in each year and to be participated in by national authorities, thus making it of general and not local importance, says Hamilton I. Carson. The movement has my entire sympathy.

At the same time I have been much disturbed over several historical inaccuracies of statement which, if not corrected, will mislead the uninitiated citizen. The most glaring of these is the story of the blue eyed boy calling to his grandfather in the balcony and shouting to him, "Ring, ring!" This is pure fiction, invented by George Lippard, the novelist, in his novel "Blanche of Brandywine." Unfortunately it was copied without examination of its origin by Benson J. Lossing in a footnote to his "Field Book of the Revolution." The most reliable authorities, such as the "Diary of Christopher Marshall," the letters of John Adams to his wife, the "Life of Richard Henry Lee" and Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," make it plain that the resolution for the independence of the colonies was introduced by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia on the second day of June, 1776. The debate ran for a month. The vote was taken on July 2. The draft of the Declaration of Independence, as drawn by Jefferson, slightly modified by Franklin and John Adams, was signed on July 4 by John Hancock, president, and Charles Thomson, secretary, alone. No public announcement was made on July 4, nor was there any ringing of the bell. The delay was due to the absence of instructions to the New York delegates. These were not received until the 11th of July, and then public announcement was made by the reading of the Declaration aloud to the people by the pastor of St. Nicholas, and the bell was rung. The Declaration was not signed by the various members until some time in the following August, an engraved copy being substituted for the draft signed by Hancock and Thomson as officers. The signature of the several members of the Continental Congress who had participated in the debate and the vote had expired, and their places were taken by men whose names appear on the date of the vote.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, the first author of the Declaration and the second, the coauthors of independence, in debate upon the 20th both died July 4, 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Fourth of July, 1776, each one unconscious of the serious illness of the other. John Adams' closing words being "Thomas Jefferson still lives." The last survivor of the signers was Charles Carroll of Calverton, who died in 1832.

The truths of history are more important than picturesque fiction.

AT CONCORD BRIDGE.

By the rude-bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled, Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world. The foe long since in silence slept; Alike the conqueror silent slept; In a long sleep after their days were done, And Time like ruin'd bridges has swept Down the dark stream which sweep'd our creeps. On this green bank, by this soft stream, We set today a votive stone, That memory may their deed redeem, When, like our sire, our sons are gone. Spirit that made those heroes dare To die or leave their children free, Bid Time and Nature's kindly ways, The shaft we raise to them and thee. - Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Fall in Line on the Fourth!

