

Anthem in Which Americans All Join



Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we halted at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight—
O'er the ramparts we watched—were so gallantly streaming:
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof that our country was still there,
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

Washington's Sad Fourth of July

Day Witnessed His Surrender of Fort Mifflin to the French.

It was the 4th day of July, 1754, 22 years before the Declaration of Independence made the day ever-famous. The light of early morning shone upon a strange scene in the wilderness of western Pennsylvania.

A force of 600 Frenchmen and 100 Indians was camped around a rude stockade a little to the southeast and not far from the present city of Pittsburgh. They were commanded by Colonel de Villiers, a young Frenchman, the commandant of Fort Duquesne, who had sworn vengeance against the English for the death of his brother, Jumonville, who had fallen in a skirmish a few days before. Besides, he was pledged to make good the French boast that no English flag should wave west of the Alleghenies.

In the fort a little force numbering less than half the number of the French and Indians had held out for one long day and six hours of the night against the attack of their vengeful and overpowering foe.

Before we relate the story of Fort Necessity, however, it will be well to refer to the causes which led to this Fourth of July episode.

At the commencement of the French and Indian war it was determined by the English, for the better protection of their interests, to build a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, on the present site of Pittsburgh. A body of troops was accordingly dispatched by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia to accomplish this object.

The death of their colonel on the march threw the command into the hands of the second officer, a tall Virginian of 25, with brown hair and gray eyes, whose sharp features and careworn appearance bespoke even then the greatness he was to win. This Virginian youth was George Washington.

Before he reached the goal of his journey, Washington learned from his scouts the futility of his errand. Instead of driving out the French, he and his command stood in a fair way of being themselves driven out, if not altogether annihilated.

The French had been improving the summer weather. They had captured the few English and built a massive strong fortress at the very place where the English expected to build one, and a French and Indian force of more than 1,000 men was thronging the adjacent forest.

When within a day's march of the new fort which the French had named Duquesne, after the governor of Canada, Washington halted at a place called the Great Meadows and constructed a fortification of logs and earth, throwing up with his own hands the first abutment of his. To this rude stockade he gave the name of Fort Necessity. In it were placed the cannons which he had dragged with so great toil through the forest paths from Virginia.

The scouts of the faithful Shawnee chief found the enemy's trail, and in the darkness of a rainy night the English made a successful raid. Jumonville, the French leader, was killed, and several of his men fell prisoners into Washington's hands.

After a few days' rest, Washington went forward with a portion of his force to meet the Shawnee chief, Half King. A council was held and it was determined to make a night attack upon the French.

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He now fell back upon Fort Necessity. His situation was a critical one. His men had but little ammunition, and no bread of any kind, having lived for several days on fresh meat alone, and even this was not plentiful.

Washington spent his single day of respite in strengthening his rampart with logs. On the morning of the 3d July his scouts brought intelligence of the advance of the French. Meanwhile the French and Indians, under the command of Colonel de Villiers, had been holding a grand powwow at Fort Duquesne. The "French father" had supplied his children liberally with firearms and the wherewithal to eat and drink.

The Braves after consuming several pipes and drinking two barrels of wine, had expressed their willingness to march against the English and drive them across the Alleghenies.

De Villiers set out on this expedition. The way through the forest was a difficult one, and before they reached Fort Necessity rain began to fall heavily. But the French pressed on, and before noon of the 3d of July they were firing upon Washington's defenses.

Their position was such, being upon a level ground, on two slight elevations, and well sheltered by trees and bushes, that they could cross their fire upon the fort and enfilade a portion of it, without themselves being exposed to much injury from the English.

At a little after nine o'clock in the evening the French commander called out for a parley. Washington's fear of treachery led him to ignore the proposal at first, but his position was so desperate that he complied the second time.

Capt. Vanbraam, a Dutchman, the only person in his troop who could speak French, was sent to De Villiers' camp.

After a long preliminary talk the Frenchman wrote his terms of surrender in the fading light of a pin-point, the rain drops wetting upon the paper and rendering the writing almost illegible.

The terms permitted Washington and his men to march out with the arms, the state houses at Philadelphia, and to retain their arms, stores and baggage.

Washington signed the paper between midnight and one o'clock, and the rest of the night passed quietly, though the men remained under arms.

At dawn of the Fourth of July the Great Meadows presented an animated scene. The morning was fair, and the sun shone brightly over the damp, green forests and the lofty ridge of Laurel Hill.

The horses and cattle belonging to the garrison had all been killed, and hurried by the sick and wounded, when they carried to their backs, the English were obliged to leave most of their baggage and cannons behind.

Slowly they filed out of the fort and began their slow and wearisome march for Williams Creek, the nearest English station, 53 miles over the Alleghenies.

Sad must have been the heart of Washington as he surveyed the scene. All his hopes of military glory seemed blighted in the bud, but whatever may have been his feelings, no word of complaint or anger escaped his lips.

Without any doubt, however, it was the darkest and most miserable morning in his life.

He could not foresee the future, but on that other day, when the bell on the state house at Philadelphia was proclaiming the Declaration of Independence far and wide, and jubilant crowds were shouting and throwing up their hats at the glad tidings thereof, Washington must have thought of the time when he left the walls of Fort Necessity, a defeated man and a fugitive—Golden Days.

PURE FOOD BILL, O. K.

CONFERS REACH AGREEMENT ON MEASURE.
BASED ON THE HOUSE DRAFT
Provides for Fine and Imprisonment for Violation of the Act, Which Forbids Adulteration or Misbranding of Articles.

Washington.—The pure food bill was agreed upon by the conferees for the senate and house. The house bill was taken as a basis of agreement, and into this were grafted many of the important sections of the senate measure.

Two provisions of the house bill were eliminated. They were the sections which authorized the secretary of agriculture to fix the standards of the various articles of food as to the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the various preservatives, and which would compel the person selling drugs or articles of food to furnish samples of such product for the purposes of analysis.

The bill as agreed upon makes it a misdemeanor for any person to manufacture, sell or offer for sale any article of food, drugs, medicines, or liquors which is adulterated or misbranded, or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance. It prescribes for each offense a fine not to exceed \$500, one year's imprisonment or both, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment.

The terms misbranded applies to food or drugs whose package or label bears any statement, design or device false or misleading, or if falsely braded as to place where manufactured or produced. Any article, however, which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed adulterated or misbranded when under its distinctive name or if compounds, imitations or blends are plainly indicated. The term "blend" is construed to mean a mixture of like substance and does not exclude harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients.

Dealers are protected against prosecution if they hold the guaranty of the concern from which he purchased articles.

HOLD HARRY THAW IS SANE
Alienists Who Examine Him for Prosecution Declare Slayer's Mind Is Not Affected.

New York.—That Harry K. Thaw, the slayer of Stanford White, is perfectly sane was the report made by the alienists retained by the district attorney's office to examine into the prisoner's mental condition. This report was made after the physicians had spent an hour with Thaw, who, in defiance of the advice of his counsel, former Judge Olcott, refused to answer any questions and declared that he had no recollection of actual force would compel him to submit to a physical examination.

It was announced at the office of the district attorney, Dr. Garvin, who is preparing the case against Thaw, had discovered a witness who alleged that he overheard White make derogatory remarks concerning Mrs. Thaw while in the Cafe Mazarin a few hours before he was shot.

Deadlock on Meat Bill.
Washington.—An absolute deadlock was reported by Senator Proctor to the senate late Wednesday. The Vermont senator said that the house conference had decided to consider any compromise on the subject of payment of the cost of inspection by the packers.

J. N. Free Is Dead.
Toledo, O.—J. N. Free, known all over the country as the "Immortal J. N.," died Wednesday at the Toledo state hospital for the insane. For many years he traveled all over the United States, paying neither hotel bills nor railroad fares.

Standard Oil Suits.
Washington.—Charles B. Morrison, United States district attorney at Chicago, had another conference with Attorney General Moody Wednesday, in preparation for the suit against the Standard Oil company, about to be filed in Chicago.

Custer's Sister Is Dead.
Monroe, Mich.—Mrs. David Reed, sister of Gen. George A. and Thomas Custer, who were killed in the Indian battle of the Little Big Horn, in Montana, June 25, 1876, died at her home here Wednesday, at the age of 50.

Governor on Ship Subsidy.
Washington.—Gen. Grosvonts, chairman of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, said the ship subsidy bill will be reported to the house at the next session and he had no doubt of its passage.

Safety Appliance Bill.
Washington.—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroads for violation of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition.

Must Fumigate Warships.
New Orleans.—Warships from suspected yellow fever ports which enter the Mississippi river must be fumigated under the same quarantine regulations as any other vessel, according to decision of the Louisiana board of health.



WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained by an original method, from certain plants known to them to be most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

A "Plain an' Pinter'd" Duty That Was Not to Be Misunderstood.

Deacon Smith and Deacon Jones were pillars of an Alabama colored country church. One day while storing hay in their employer's barn, Deacon Jones came upon a hen's nest, in which reposed a dozen large, white eggs, relates the American Spectator.

"Now, what us grins do bout dis hyah?" he demanded.

"Er, reckon we mout take 'em up ter de big house?" Deacon Smith suggested, then without further discussion, "Now, how we know dat den 'long ter Mars Will?" Bro. Jones objected. "No, sah! Can't take no chance on gibbin' Mars Will some yuther man's eggs!"

"Mout leave dem hyah, den," was the useful reply.

"Now, lookyers, Bro' Smif, Ah's 'pried' at yo' 'Don't do church teach us ter be kind ter all critters!' And yo' 'so' 'yink dat 'chides den? Ef we waster leave dem aigs hyah, dat 'po' 'll be 'wose' 'yink dat warn't 'pre-acted, an' feel had bout hit. No, sah! Ouh plain an' pinter'd duty an' ter take dem aigs out yonder in dat pine thicket whar nobody won't see de smoke, an' roast 'em."

AMATEUR AERONAUTICS.

Do not stick pins into the envelope, even if the balloon is a stationary one.

Never leave the car while in motion—especially when at a considerable altitude. It hurts.

Do not throw out empty bottles when passing over densely populated urban rural districts; they will only get broken.

Should your grappling-iron "grappler" a harmless old gentleman and lift him of his feet, do not be too angry with him; let him down gently.

When passing over a friend's estate try and resist the temptation of dropping a sand-bag through his conservatory; somebody may be there, and besides, your friend may be a retailer and a first-class rifle shot.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CITY OF LOS ANGELES.
FRANK J. CHENEY, Sheriff of said County, do hereby seal and return to the City of Los Angeles, California, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of the GALASSIA that can be used by the GALASSIA COMPANY.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sheriff of said County, do hereby seal and return to the City of Los Angeles, California, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of the GALASSIA that can be used by the GALASSIA COMPANY.

SOLYAR PALGO,
Sole Agent of said County, do hereby seal and return to the City of Los Angeles, California, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of the GALASSIA that can be used by the GALASSIA COMPANY.

Give and Take.
"Gracious, my dear," said the first society belle, apitfully, "I do hope you're not ill. You look so much older to-night."

"It's quite well, thank you, dear," replied the other. "And you—how wonderfully improved you are. You look positively young."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Up to Him.
Regular Boarder—How many more times am I going to see this same piece of pie?

Water—Dunno, sir. The boss told me to keep giving it to you till you get it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Soft Is Hard.
"And don't you ever indulge in any soft drinks?"

"No, never."

"Why not?"

"They're too hard on my stomach."—Chicago Tribune.

Flattery and the Box.
He-it was decided some time ago that the mail should carry soft soap. She—Umph I didn't know the capacity of males for soft soap had ever been questioned.—Baltimore American.

FOREIGN FINANCE.

Great Britain's public revenue in April, the first month of the fiscal year, amounted to £418,895, and expenditures, £211,200,261.

New capital issued in London from January 1 to May 5, amounted to £28,738,915, as against £134,216,505 in the same period in 1906.

Total operations of the Bank of Japan in the year 1905 amounted to \$14,576,157,950, an increase of \$5,744,106,420 compared with 1904.

The annual report of the Banque de Paris for 1905 shows that net profits amounted to only 10,894,883 francs, against 19,411,421 francs in 1904.

A loan of 100,000,000 francs will be shortly put on the Paris market for the French colonies in West Africa. The greater part is intended for Senegal and the Upper Niger, to improve the navigation on the two rivers.

You always get full value in Lewis' Single Binder, or straight, or cigar, or your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The mare is by no means singular. Everything good, where money is the motive.—Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Softening Sorely For children, itching, swollen, red, inflamed, itchy, pain, cure what ails you. See a bottle.

Properly seized it will be some mp's partly punishment.

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