

# WHEN LIBERTY BELL RUNG INDEPENDENCE



THE story of the Declaration of Independence, which gave birth to a new nation among the powers of the world 136 years ago in Philadelphia, is full of the drama of history, from the moment of the inception of the idea to that fateful moment when the resounding clang of old Liberty Bell pronounced the deed accomplished. The story has been told so often that there is scarcely a new angle from which to view it, but to the younger generation of Americans the thrilling ride of Caesar Rodney is not so familiar as it well deserves to be, and will bear re-telling.

The final debate in Congress, in the committee of the whole, upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, began at 9 o'clock on Monday, July 1. On that day Pennsylvania, seven of whose delegates were present, voted against adoption. The vote of Delaware, having two delegates present, was divided. Thereupon McKean, of Delaware, who had voted affirmatively, wrote a frantic letter to the absent Delaware delegate, Caesar Rodney, imploring him to come and cast his vote, and thus turn the scale for Delaware.

Rodney at the time was 80 miles away, at Dover, at one or the other of his farms, Byfield and Poplar Grove. He suffered tortures from the cancer, which, starting on his nose, had spread so that he had to wear a all over one side of his face, green silk shield to hide the disfigurement; it was of this chronic affliction that he died. A contemporary chronicler describes him as "an animated skeleton—indeed, all spirit, without corporeal integument."

McKean's messenger left Philadelphia late in the afternoon of July 1. It was necessary to get Rodney back to Independence Hall by July 4, the day appointed for taking the vote upon the adoption of the Declaration. All night, all day he rode at top speed; and Rodney is supposed to have started on the return journey in the evening of the second.

That ride of Rodney's deserves to go down in history alongside of Paul Revere's and Philip Sheridan's. In default of missing detail the imagination must provide the picture of the tall, gaunt spectre of a man, half-



INDEPENDENCE HALL



DRAFTING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

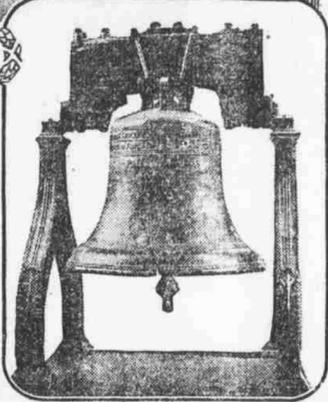
son that his hand drafted the Declaration of Independence. Among his papers he left many letters and documents which throw a flood of light upon the motives and objects of that gathering of American statesmen. He told the following anecdote characteristic of Benjamin Franklin:

"When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it which gave offense to some members. The words 'Scotch and other foreign auxiliaries,' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British king, in negating our repeated appeals of the law which permitted the importation of slaves, were disapproved by some southern gentlemen. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, these gentlemen continued their deprecations on other parts of the instruments. I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to these mutilations.

"I have made it a rule," said he, 'whenever in my power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be received by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having served out his time, was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome signboard, with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: 'John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money.' With a figure of a hat subjunctive. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to thought the word 'hatter' tautologous, because followed by the words, 'makes hats,' which showed he was a hatter.

"It was struck out. The next observed that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats. If good and to their mind, they would buy by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said he thought the words, 'for ready money,' were useless as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit. Everyone who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' 'Sells hats,' says his next friend. 'Why, nobody will expect you to give them away. What, then, is the use of that word?' It was struck out, and 'hats' followed it—the rather as there was one painted on the board. So his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson' with the figure of a hat subjunctive."

In a letter to the editor of the Journal de Paris, Jefferson gives the following account of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. "On the 7th of June 1776, the delegates from Virginia moved, in obedience to instructions from their constituents, that Congress should declare the Thirteen United Colonies to be independent of Great Britain, that a confederation should be formed to bind them together, and measures be taken for procuring the assistance of foreign powers. The house ordered a punctual attendance of all their members the next day at 10 o'clock, and then resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, and entered on the discussion. It appeared in the course of debates that seven states, viz. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, North



LIBERTY BELL

Carolina and Georgia, were decided for a separation; but that six others still hesitated, to wit: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina. Congress, desirous of unanimity and seeing that the public mind was advancing rapidly to it, referred the further discussion to the 1st of July, appointing in the meantime a committee to prepare a Declaration of Independence, a second to form Articles of Confederation of the States, and a third to propose measures for obtaining foreign aid.

"On the 28th of June, the Declaration of Independence was reported to the house, and was laid on the table for the consideration of the members. On the 1st day of July they resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the motion of June 7 (declaring independence). It was debated through the day, and at length was decided in the affirmative by the vote of nine states, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Pennsylvania and South Carolina voted against it. Delaware, two members present, was divided. The delegates from the constituents also; but that the instructions against it which had been given them a twelvemonth before, were still unrepented; that their convention was to meet in a few days, and they asked leave to suspend their vote till they could obtain a repeal of their instructions. Observe that all this was in a committee of the whole Congress, and that according to the mode of their proceedings, the resolution of that committee to declare themselves independent was to be put to the same persons resuming their forms as a Congress.

"It was now evening, the members exhausted by a debate of nine hours, during which all the powers of the soul had been distended with the magnitude of the object, and the delegates of South Carolina desired that the final decision might be put off to the next morning; that they might still weigh in their own minds their ultimate vote. It was put off, and in the morning of the 2d of July, they joined the other nine states in voting for it. The members of the Pennsylvania delegation, too, who had been absent the day before, came in and turned the vote of their state in favor of independence, and a third member of the state of Delaware, who, hearing of the division in the sentiment of his two colleagues, had traveled post to arrive in time, now came in and decided the vote of that state also for the resolution. Thus 12 states voted for it at the time of its passage, and the delegates of New York, the thirteenth state, received instructions within a few days to add theirs to the general vote; so that there was not a dissenting voice.

"Congress proceeded immediately to consider the Declaration of Independence which had been reported by their committee on the 28th of June. The several paragraphs of that were debated for three days, viz: the 2d, 3d and 4th of July. In the evening of the fourth they were finally closed, and the instruments approved by an unanimous vote, and signed by every member, except Mr. Dickinson.

The first celebration of our national birthday took place in Philadelphia four days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 8, 1776, with all the clamor and rejoicing that today heralds its approach. Amid the buzz of the people the king's arms were torn down, the troops paraded, and on the commons the proclamation was read before each of the five battalions. Bonfires blazed in the evening, cannon were fired, bells were rung, and the populace celebrated generally. The next day General Washington arrived in New York and took charge of the demonstrations there.

It seems to take us into the long ago when we read that "they hurried the news forward to Boston, and the messengers made such incredibly fast time that they reached the Hub by July 8." Here the excitement had no static upon which to vent itself, so the enthusiastic loyalists tore down the lion and the unicorn from the east wing of the State house.

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ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.  
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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest, Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.  
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.  
FACSIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK.  
All months old  
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS  
Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.  
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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WASHINGTON AND HIS OFFICERS

masked and riding like a demon, urging his steed onward through the night with whip and spur, along a road abounding in pitfalls, with black miles separating one warm, yellow cabin light from the next. What was he thinking of as he rode onward? Not of the pain of the cancer, slowly eating away his countenance and sapping his vitality; not of the risk he ran, a solitary horseman, of being waylaid and robbed or murdered upon the lonely journey. He heeded not the hunger and the sleeplessness; he was thinking only of the fact that his vote would turn the day for Delaware; Delaware, though a little state, might influence Pennsylvania, and so the vote of the colonies would be unanimous for a declaration that would immortalize the men who made and signed it, and enfranchise the people of the thirteen colonies and their descendants.

Next day, Thursday, July 4, as the members were assembling at the State house door, a rider, hooded and spurred and covered with the dust of night and day travel, dismounted in their midst, and then, a little later, Caesar Rodney rose in his place, still breathing hard, and said, "I vote for independence." The result was that the vote of Delaware was cast in favor of the Declaration, Pennsylvania, by three of her five delegates present, supported Delaware's action, and thus by the vote of Rodney the unanimous vote of the colonies (with the solitary and temporary exception of New York) was that day secured for the Magna Charta of our American liberties.

"It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon," Lossing tells us, "when the final decision was announced by Secretary Thompson. When the secretary sat down a deep silence pervaded that august assembly. Thousands of anxious citizens had gathered in the streets. From the hour when Congress convened in the morning the old bellman had been in the steeple. He placed a boy at the door below to give him notice when the announcement should be made. An hour succeeded hour, the graybeard shook his head, and said, 'They will never do it! They will never do it!' Suddenly a loud shout came up from below, and there stood the blue-eyed boy, clapping his hands and shouting 'Rin! Rin!' Grasping the iron tongue of the old bell, backward and forward he hurled it 100 times, its loud voice proclaiming 'Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.' The excited multitude in the streets responded with loud acclamations, and with cannon peals, bonfires and illuminations.

It is to the everlasting fame of Thomas Jefferson

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It is real learning that tells one how he can get joy out of the beauty and harmony of things about him. Now is a good time to read "Prue and I," but don't attempt it unless you are sure you have a soul. There are so many things that bring on disappointment because one is minus a soul. So, as the superintendent suggests, the producer is not the final object of education; he is no more important as an educational product than the consumer; not as much.—Ohio State Journal.

### MAKING THE MOST OF LIFE

There is good gospel in that distinction. How to make the most out of life is the most important question, and one that education has much to do with. A rightly educated person can get more happiness out of \$1,000 a year than an illiterate can out of \$5,000.

It is culture—the right sort—that has learned that money cannot buy the real joys of life. You remember Tibbottom in Curtis' "Prue and I," how, when his friend wandered through the summer fields, and picked flowers, he

stopped and said, "Thank God, I own this landscape." The friend suggested he thought old Bourne owned it, whereupon Tibbottom exclaimed: "Does Bourne own the sun and the sky? Does Bourne own that sailing shadow yonder? Does Bourne own the golden luster of the grain, or the motion of the wood, or those ghosts of hills that glide pallid along the horizon? Bourne owns the dirt and fences; I own the beauty that makes the landscape." "Therein lies the secret of life, and

It's difficult for the average man to understand why some women are jealous of their husbands.

A postal card to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for sample will repay you.

Some philanthropist should offer a reward for a college that doesn't need the money.

The Paxton Toilet Co. of Boston, Mass., will send a large trial box of Paxtine Antiseptic, a delightful cleansing and germicidal toilet preparation, to any woman, free, upon request.

Long Service. "You say you were in one place for ten years. Why did you leave?" "I was pardoned by the gov'nor, mum."—Judge.

Years ago Garfield Tea was introduced and since its appearance has won hearty approval because it does what is claimed for it.

A Prediction. "Do you think Hiffels will ever reach a green old age?" "He surely will, if he lives long enough to see he doesn't know more then than he does now."

Easy to Cut the Price. A man went into a butcher's shop and asked how much sausages were a pound. "Ah," said the butcher, "der b'ice was gone up. I shall haf to sharge you twenty-five cents."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the customer, "that is outrageous. I can get them at Schmidt's for twenty cents." "Vell, vy didn't you?" "Because he was out of them." "Oh, vell," replied the butcher, "if I was out of 'em, I'd sell 'em for twenty cents, too."

Needed No More Help. An American gentleman got acquainted with a Frenchman who was very anxious to acquire the English language. The American in order to help him said that if he would send his exercises to him he would willingly correct them.

Nothing was heard from the Frenchman for some time, but finally a letter came couched in the following choice English: "In small time I can learn so many English from his text-book and her dictionary as I think I will come to the America and to go on the scaffold to lecture."

DOCTOR'S SHIFT. Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach."

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight."

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach."

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into dextrose or grape-sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood.

The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centers are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers, so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or ten days.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigt.

WENT BACK ON THE SHELVES

Crowning Insult to His Beloved Books Was More Than the Professor Could Stand.

Perhaps the bitterest moment in the life of a lover of books is when he finds that his treasures are valued by no one but himself. The late Prof. Churton Collins once tried to weed out his books, after he had become convinced that either the surplus or their owner would have to move out of the library.

The wedding was a painful process, but at last the second-hand book-dealer was invited to name his price for the uprooted "weeds." "They're no good to me," was the disconcerting reply.

"What, none of them?" "No, not one." Some one suggested that as the books had to go, the dealer had better have them for nothing. It was a bitter moment for Mr. Collins, but finally he assented. The man then remarked: "That'll be half a dollar."

"What do you mean? What for?" exclaimed the victim in a restrained tone of voice.

"To take them away," said the man. That was too much for Mr. Collins. The dealer was driven forth with oburgations, after which, with a sigh of relief, the owner replaced the books upon his shelves.—Youth's Companion.

"A BLUE JAY."



Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures colic, etc. a teething.

Willing to Lie. Ella—Are you afraid to die? Stella—Not if I feel that the color is becoming to me.

Hardly Suitable. Settlement Worker—Since meat is so high why not use vegetables? Mrs. Grogan—They don't do a black eye no good.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

Talk is so cheap that barbers are now giving it free with each shave.

Just one cup of Garfield Tea taken before retiring will next day relieve your system gently and thoroughly of all impurities.

When you are expecting an opportunity it is sure to miss the boat.

His Mistake. Gertie—Angry with him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her. Rose—Yes, but she never read it. She tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. He called it "Lines on Mabel's Face."

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. It allays pain and takes out soreness and inflammation promptly. Healing and soothing—causes a better circulation of the blood through the part, assisting nature in building new, healthy tissue and eliminating the old. Alex. Ahl, Tobinsport, Ind., writes Nov. 15, 1905. "No doubt you remember my getting two bottles of your ABSORBINE, JR., for a bunion on my foot. My foot is well." Also valuable for any swelling or painful affliction, Gout, Enlarged Glands, Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Strains, Sprains, Heals Cuts, Bruises, Lacerations. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 at all druggists or delivered. Book 4 G Free. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Brewster's Household Extract

THE tonic properties of this rootbeer have made it a household word. Delicious as a beverage, good for the blood. The best spring drink.

One package makes 5 gallons. If your grocer has not it, we will mail you a package on receipt of 25c. Please give his name.

THE CHARLES E. HIRSH COMPANY, Writer 255 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price per package.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, whether on a wall or in a room, kills all flies, gnats, mosquitoes, and other annoying insects. Ready to use at all seasons. Made of natural, non-toxic ingredients. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or direct from the manufacturer. 5c. per package for 100 flies.

HAROLD BOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Quickly relieves eye irritation caused by dust, sand, or other foreign matter. Looked free from pain.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, 80 N. 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 26-1912.

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There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot. And besides this,

# Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—and wholesome.

Free One new bottle, telling of Coca-Cola's virtues, at Christmas, for the asking.

Demanded the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an arrow think of Coca-Cola.