YOUTH OF AMERICA PAYS PRICE TO-DAY

Fourth of July Casualties Invariably Heavy.

LOCKJAW IS A COMMON RESULT

More Than 4,000 Persons Either Killed or Injured on National Holiday Last Year, the Deaths Numbering 164—Many Lost Eyes and Limbs—Treatment of Injuries.

Out of the blaze of glory that will illuminate the United States from coast to coast and border to border to-day, in celebration of the nation's independence, will, as in the past, come a long list of fatalities and injuries to the country's sons and daughters.

In years past, July 5 has been recognized as a day of sadness and regret. As each glorious Fourth has passed into history, the nation has sighed and asked: "How long will the price of death and maimed bodies be paid for the privilege of honoring the day when our nation was born?"

In 1907 4,413 persons, most of them children, were either killed or injured to make Independence Day memorable. Of these, 164 were killed. Others suffered from the loss of eyes, legs, arms, and burns that marred the victims for the rest of their lives.

Treatment of Tetanus.

Since tetanus has been more successfully treated, the death roll has been diminished. In 1903 there were 466 deaths, 406 of them victims of tetanus.

Physicians throughout the country feel it their duty to dissuade people from this disastrous method of celebrating. More persons have died in the glorious occupation of exploding firecrackers than were killed by British bullets in the war of the Revolution.

During the twenty-four hours of celebration on the last Fourth, thirty-one persons were burned to death. The majority were young girls and children, whose dresses were in a blaze before they had time to realize their danger. Lockjaw claimed sixty-two victims, most of them from firing of blank cartridges. Of all the deaths last year 71 per cent were due to blank cartridges—an increase of 10 per cent over 1906. Only twelve persons were totally blinded last year, ten less than in 1906. There were seventy-five who lost an eye, fifty-seven who lost an arm or a hand, and 237 who lost one or more fingers.

Many times have the questions been asked:

"How comes it that the Fourth should be peculiarly a day of noise and extravagant escapades?"

How is it that so great an occasion as the celebration of the hard-won independence of a great nation does not call for sober, magnificently simple ceremonies?

It is suggested that a better method of affording an outlet for the pent-up patriotism of American citizens would be parades and displays, so magnificent that the commonplace fire cracker, the tin horn, and the toy pistol would have no place in it. Such was the custom until 1826.

John Adams, one of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, said of Independence Day:

"It ought to be celebrated with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other."

Religious Celebrations.

The religious celebration of Independence Day has never been much in vogue. Yet Mr. Adams suggested the observance of July 4 "as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty."

Jefferson and Adams died on July 4, 1826. Both had lived to see fifty anniversaries of the day they loyally upheld. After their deaths the character of Independence Day celebrations began to change. Noise began to be in the ascendency. On the opening of the trade with China small firecrackers were introduced. Big ones soon followed, and noise has reigned since, with accompanying peril to the lives and bodies of men, women, and children.

Many suggestions have been made concerning the manner of celebrating the Fourth, and lessening the attendant dangers. The only suggestions that have proved of avail have been those made by physicians, who have warned the public of certain kinds of injuries and "giving first aid" remedies.

For the first time in the history of his office, Dr. W. C. Woodward, health officer of the District, has prepared a list of rules and directions to follow in caring for casualties.

Treatment of Injuries.

In brief, they are as follows:

In the treatment of wounds or burns, cleanliness and rest are primarily essential.

Wash wounds with water to remove dirt. Alcohol is an available antiseptic. Afterward irrigate with water, to which table salt has been added. Bandage with sterilized absorbent gauze and cotton.

Hemorrhage should be checked by pressure directly on bleeding part.

Pain in burns is relieved by application of solution of baking soda or of ice bag.

Antitoxin should be given to avoid tetanus.

Advice of a surgeon is always preferable to amateur treatment.

JACKSON GROVE CELEBRATION.

Patriotic Services Will Be Held on the Grounds.

Patriotic services, fireworks, and a basket picnic will be in order at the celebration at Jackson Grove, near Odenton, Md., to-day. Rev. S. A. White, of this city, and S. S. Ford, of Baltimore, will make addresses.

At night there will be a grand display of fireworks and music by the Baltimore Gospel Trio. The assembly at Jackson Grove opens July 5 and continues until August 31.

Relief Corps Gives Picnic.

A basket picnic will be given this afternoon at Glen Echo by the Department of the Potomac Woman's Relief Corps, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Following the games and visit to all the amusements of the resort, Col. John S. Walker, department commander, G. A. R., will be presented with a silk flag by the corps. It is expected a large number of patriotic societies of the District will attend the picnic and join in the presentation exercises, which begin at 4:30 o'clock.

Congressional Library Closed.

All divisions of the Congressional Library, including the copyright office, will be closed to-day. The Library building will also be closed.

TO-KALON WINE CO. PHONE M 998 614 14TH ST.
CLOSED
All day to-day to celebrate the "4th"

NEW HOME OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT AND ITS RULERS.

Site for the building bought from the Capital Traction Company at a cost of $550,000.

Total cost of the building was $2,000,000.

The foundations were built by separate contract.

The District bought the facing stone and furnished it to the contractor.

The time consumed in the construction was a little less than three years.

Contract was let to builder August 9, 1905, and the time limit expires November 1 this year. The building, therefore, is completed about four months ahead of contract time.

Building erected by James L. Parsons.

Foundations laid by A. B. Stannard.

Designed by Cope & Stewartson.

Building commission was composed of the District Commissioners and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Capt. Chester Harding and Capt. William Kelly superintended construction for government.

Photo-DAVID B. EDMONSTON

BOARD ROOM.

COMMISSIONER HENRY L. WEST

Photo-HARRIS-EWING.

COMMISSIONER H. B. F. MACFARLAND, President of Board.

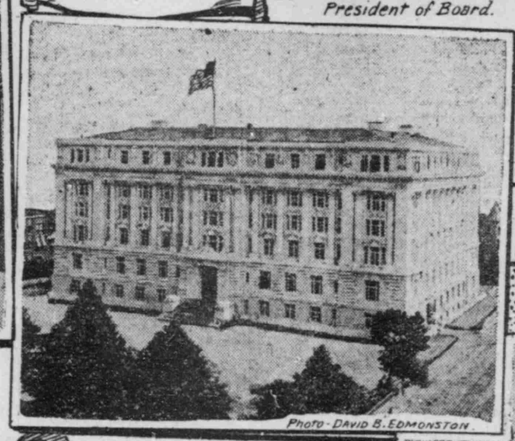

Photo-DAVID B. EDMONSTON

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

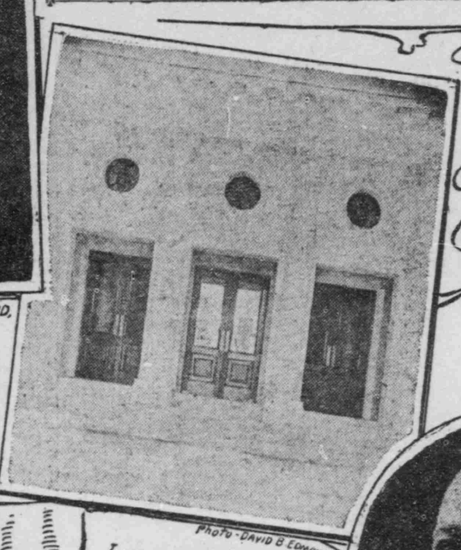

Photo-DAVID B. EDMONSTON

LOBBY ENTRANCE

Photo-HARRIS-EWING.

COMMISSIONER J. J. MORROW, Engineer Comm'r.

Photo-CM. BELL.

Cunningham.

HON. D. H. MERCER, Chm. Com. on Public Buildings & Grounds when Act was passed.

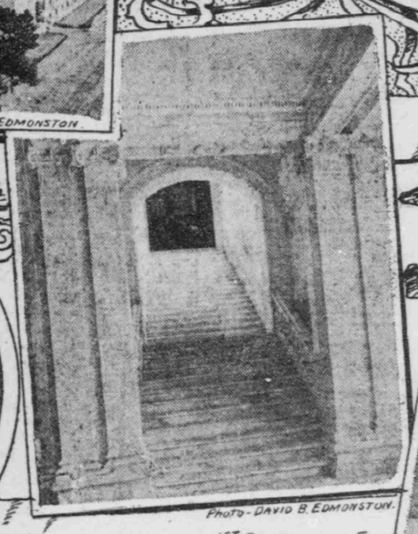

Photo-DAVID B. EDMONSTON.

STAIRWAY, 1ST FLOOR.

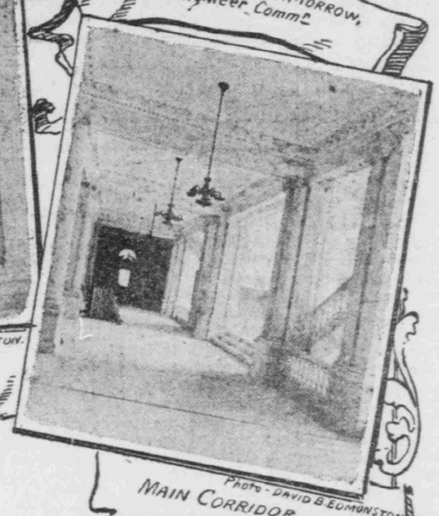

Photo-DAVID B. EDMONSTON

MAIN CORRIDOR

WILL DEDICATE NEW CITY HOME

Continued from Page One.

the authority of Congress in a most admirable manner. The building will stand as a monument to their good judgment. I wish you a most delightful occasion."

Aldis B. Browne, of the Board of Trade, will speak for that body, and Chapin Brown will make the address on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. These two organizations, with similar working aims for the progress and betterment of the Capital City, have been large factors in the ranks of the Commissioners fighting before Congress for the project which to-day is accomplished.

In closing the exercises, "America" will be sung by the entire assemblage, led by the band and a chorus of 100 voices, which will be in the stand.

A number of prominent officials from neighboring cities have accepted the invitation of the local committee to be present at the opening. Among them are Mayor J. Barry Mahool, of Baltimore; Mayor Carlton McCarthy, of Richmond, Va.; Mayor J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster, Pa.; Mayor Paff, of Alexandria, Va., and Mayor Wells, of Annapolis. Owing to local celebrations, which are of importance, others sent their regrets.

To Hold Reception.

District Commissioners Henry B. F. Macfarland, Henry L. West, and Maj. Jay J. Morrow, will hold a reception to the public in the building immediately after the exercises. At that time the public will have its first opportunity to inspect thoroughly the handsome and imposing structure which has been in the course of construction during the last five years.

At 1 o'clock, at the New Willard Hotel, a luncheon will be given by the executive committee to those participating in the exercises and the visitors from other cities. Commissioner West will preside.

One of the features of the decorations of the front of the building are the quantities of evergreen trees, which were brought from the country to aid the picture and set off the clear white of the marble walls. Along the coping in front of the edifice fifty bay trees have been arranged, and abou tthe main entrance are groupings of palms and other tropical growths.

The committee which is responsible for this picturesque effect was composed of W. F. Gude, F. H. Kramer, G. H. Cooke, George Schaffer, Z. D. Blackistone, James Phillips, and Wallace Kimmell.

Beginning at 8 o'clock this evening, there will be a pyrotechnical display on the White Lot, following which takes place the illumination extraordinary of Pennsylvania avenue. Strings of electric lights and poles holding vari-colored lights have been placed at intervals along the Avenue, and the sight will undoubtedly be a memorable one, with the beautiful building as the center of the picture.

So, after five years of actual work and many more or argument and debate before Congress, the District government is this day to be installed in a home worthy of its needs and importance. For about twelve years the District has occupied the old quarters in Louisiana avenue, and before that the offices were in a building still more inadequate in First street.

The Old Power Plant.

When Congress finally decided upon this building, the competition for the plans began, and the successful architects were Cope & Stewartson, of Philadelphia. Tearing down of the old power plant which formerly occupied the site and the laying of the foundations for the new structure began in 1903, and took a year for completion.

James L. Parsons, of this city, was awarded the contract, and by turning the building over to the District to-day he has finished ahead of the time limit by four months.

For the District government, the entire operation of the building was supervised by the engineering department. At first this work fell to Capt. Chester Harding, and he was succeeded by Capt. William Kelly, one of the present assistant engineers to the Engineer Commissioner.

The first stone of the building proper was laid on August 20, 1905. As ordered by Congress, all of the marble and granite facing stone was purchased by the District government. The cost of the digging of the foundations is also charged to the city funds.

In all, the cost to the District and to the United States for the erection and completion of this imposing structure for the government of the Capital of the nation is approximately $2,500,000.

With the close of business yesterday, life in the old quarters practically came to an end. The work was pushed vigorously all day, and by the fall of night only a few departments remained in Louisianna avenue.

The Last of the Work.

On Monday the executive offices, the fire and police headquarters will follow the other departments, and then all will be finally installed in the new home.

For a period of about one week the rule which has been in force for the last week of closing the building to the public at noon, in order that the clerks of the government may get at the work of putting things in readiness, will continue. By that time it is expected everything will be in working order, and officials and clerks may settle down to the duties attending the beginning of the new fiscal year, which dated from July 1.

Fireworks from Theater.

Instead of the regular hour of 8:15, the curtain at the New National Theater will go up to-night at 8:30 in order that the ladies in the audience may take advantage of an opportunity to see the display of fireworks on Pennsylvania avenue, to start at 9:30. There are three acts in the opera "Erminie," the current offering at the National, the first act ending at 9:05, but by the arrangement now completed the curtain will go up at 9:30, bringing the first intermission promptly at 9:25, just five minutes prior to the time for the first display at the new Municipal Building.

Through a special door, which has been opened for the ocasion, the lady members of the audience will be permitted to pass from the auditorium to the office rooms of the Rapley Building, above the auditorium proper, and for fifteen minutes can witness the pyrotechnic display.

WILL OPERATE ON SHERMAN.

Hopes to Be Present at Conference with Taft Wednesday.

Utica, N. Y., July 3.—It was stated tonight by a member of Representative James S. Sherman's family that it is practically settled that when Mr. Sherman recovers his strength a few weeks hence an operation will be performed on him for the cure of his ailment, a disease of the gall bladder.

To-night Dr. W. M. Gibson stated that Mr. Sherman was getting on nicely. According to present plans, Mr. Sherman will leave Utica Monday night for Hot Springs, Va., where Taft, Sherman, and the members of the national committee are to have a conference next Wednesday.

Woman Hurt Looping-the-Loop.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—Mrs. Stella Parker, nineteen years old, known to the public as Mille. Novi, was fatally injured this afternoon at Luna Park while she was looping the looop in an automobile. To-night she lies in St. Francis' Hospital with a concussion of the brain and will probably die before morning.

The Modest Girl.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

"Ah! my love," sighed the ardent lover, "if you only knew how beautiful you are!"

"You mustn't speak of it," protested the modest girl; "I don't want to know."

"Why not?"

"Because," she said, "it would make me too conceited."

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

CUTTING EXPENSES

It's like cutting the grass on your lawn. You cut off all the superfluous grass and leave that which is desirable. Same with your expenses—cut down the unnecessary ones and gather up the dollars which you will save by so doing and bank them with us. As grass grows faster by cutting, so will your savings grow by continually trimming the expensive luxuries.

Citizens Savings Bank
1406 N. Y. Ave.

MIMIC WAR AT RICHMOND.

Light Infantry Blues Will Attempt Assault on City.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Richmond, Va., July 3.—The Richmond Light Infantry Blues battalion left Richmond to-night to participate in two days campaign and encampment in the Wilderness between this city and Petersburg.

One-half of the battalion left Petersburg this evening to make an assault upon Richmond. The other half is encamped on the outskirts of the city as its defenders.

The two sections are marching toward each other, and will participate in a sham battle when they meet. The assaulting party will slip through the lines of the defense without giving battle, if possible. They are, however, confined to a path three-quarters of a mile in width.

Both sections of the battalion are on the heavy marching order. Each man will prepare and cook his own meals.

GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Unusual Precautions Taken by the Naval Academy Officials.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Annapolis, July 3.—Unusual precautions are being taken this year at the Naval Academy to reduce to a minimum the danger of sailing or other launch accidents, and looking to this end Supt. Badger to-day issued an order establishing a set of rules and placing additional restrictions about the use of the pleasure craft at the Academy.

No boat will hereafter be allowed to be taken from its moorings without the permission of the commandant of midshipmen or the officer in charge, and the names of all persons being granted the use of the boats will be made a matter of record. Even when in charge of an officer or instructor at the Academy boats must not go beyond a certain limited territory.

MARINE BAND CONCERT.

Programme for Marine Band concert at the White House this afternoon at 5:55 o'clock, William H. Santelmann, leader:

March, "The Stars and Stripes Forever." ..... Sousa
Overture, "America" ..... Santelmann
Music de ballet, "Coppelia" ..... Delibes
Waltz, "In the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Grand patriotic fantasia, "Remembrances of the Plantation" ..... Chambers
"Grand Military Tattoo" ..... Rogan
Patrol, "Blue and the Gray" ..... Dalbey
"The Star Spangled Banner."

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The body of H. T. Dodge, who died on Thursday in Staunton, Va., was brought to this city for burial yesterday. Mr. Dodge underwent an operation for appendicitis at the King's Daughters' Hospital, and did not rally.

William Smith was held in $1,000 bond for the action of the grand jury by Judge Kimball, in the Police Court, yesterday. In default, Smith was committed to jail. The charge against him is assaulting his wife with a revolver.

Dr. S. N. D. North, director of the Bureau of the Census, was yesterday appointed by Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, to represent that department at the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in this city on September 21 to October 12.

The will of the late Furmann J. Shadd, dated May 8, 1908, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Shadd died on June 21. By the terms of the instrument, all of the property, real and personal, is given to the widow, Alice P. Shadd, after all debts and funeral expenses have been paid. Mrs. Shadd is named as executrix.

The fourth International Fishery Congress will convene in this city on September 22 to deliberate on important questions relating to fishing and fish culture, and to submit propositions for the benefit of the fisheries to governments and to State, provincial, and local authorities. The congress will be in session four days.

Postmaster General Meyer has appointed a committee, consisting of Samuel M. Gaines and Charles Rager, superintendents of railway mail service; H. M. Robinson and H. McC. Wade, assistant superintendents of railway mail service, and B. L. Andrus, superintendent of the mail lock repair shop, to test a number of devices intended for exchanging mails with moving trains.

NATION TAKING STOCK

Secretary Shipp and President Roosevelt Confer.

REPORT READY BY JANUARY 1

National Conservation Commission Will Hold Meeting in Washington December 1 to Discuss Natural Resources of This Country—President Takes Long Horseback Ride.

Oyster Bay, July 3.—Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the National Conservation Commission, visited Sagamore Hill today to report to the President that the commission had settled down to the job of taking stock of the country's natural resources, and that a written report would be made on January 1. The President expressed his pleasure that the work was progressing so rapidly.

He dictated personal letters to all the bureau chiefs interested, urging them to carry on the investigation with all possible speed, and to co-operate with the other branches of the government whenever the chance presented itself.

Agree on Schedule.

Secretary Shipp reported that the commission had agreed on a schedule of inquiries as to the natural resources, which will be given to the bureau chiefs in Washington on Monday. The schedules ask for the present extent of our resources, how they have been used in the past and are now being used, how they have been wasted, if at all, and what steps are being taken to preserve them.

The next full meeting of the National Conservation Commission, it was announced, will be held in Washington on December 1.

President Roosevelt rode on horseback to the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, near Westbury, this afternoon, to see a game of polo. Assistant Secretary of State Bacon met him on the road and accompanied him to the club. The distance from Sagamore Hill to the club is about thirteen miles.

Will Visit the Roosevelt.

It was officially announced that Peary's ship, the Roosevelt, will enter the harbor next Tuesday. Commander Peary and his wife will come down by train and lunch with the President on that day. After the luncheon the President will accompany the commander and his wife on board the Roosevelt and make a brief inspection.

The President to-day approved the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, that Lieut. Commander Robert H. Osborn, now assigned to shore duty, be discharged from the service with one year's pay. Secretary Loeb said that the charges against Lieut. Commander Osborn were general moral unfitness.

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

"Meet Me at Keane's"

It's such a cool, comfortable place to drop in for an hour's chat over a bite and a sup of the best food and drink.

All baseball scores received by innings over special wire.

JUST FOR MEN.

KEANE'S Chop House
DOWNSTAIRS.
Fourteenth and F Sts. N. W.

CONFERENCES ON TRAIN.

Kellogg and Cromwell Talk with Taft En Route.

Charlottesville, Va., July 3.—The special car Brilhart, containing Mr. and Mrs. Taft, their son Charles, and about ten others, passed through here at 7 o'clock to-night on the way to Hot Springs.

Mr. Taft on the three hours' run from Washington spent most of the time conferring with Frank E. Kellogg, national committeeman from Minnesota, who had been present earlier in the day at the meetings held in Mr. Taft's home in Washington. Mr. Kellogg will be with Mr. Taft until the meeting on July 8.

William Nelson Cromwell, the New York lawyer, also had a brief talk with Mr. Taft on the train. Mr. Cromwell left the train at Alexandria. Speaking later of his talk with Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Taft said:

"Mr. Cromwell is an old friend of mine. He has had a talg with Cornelius N. Bliss and came on to Washington at my request, to give us the benefit of Mr. Bliss' advice on some of the campaign matters.

"There is no chance that Mr. Bliss will acept the treasurership of the national committee again. Mr. Bliss has earned a rest. He has served for three campaigns."

When Mr. Taft was asked if the situation was clearing any in regard to the chairman for the national committee, he replied, laughingly:

"I think we will be able to see our way clear all right."

Mr. Taft added, however, that he would not be able to say anything definite on this subject until after the subcommittee had met in Hot Springs on the 8th.

The nominee will spend his first few days at Hot Springs in recreation. After the conference with the subcommittee he will settle down to work on his letter of acceptance. The meeting of the subcommittee on the 8th will go further than the mere election of a chairman. Plans for the campaign will be discussed in detail.

COPPEE'S DAILY LIFE.

Noted Frenchman Accustomed to Go About Absorbed.

Stuart Henry, in The Bookman.

He was accustomed to go along the pavement, absorbed, stoop-shouldered, his hands behind his back, frequently throwing them out and up in earnest Gallic declamation. At home he declaimed—confidingly proclaimed. In this he seemed a sort of pendant to Sardou, who, likewise a man of the theater, is a great declaimer in his everyday life.

I often thought of Sardou as a millionaire, dwelling up toward the high, wealthy incline of Northern Paris, powerful and with a strong fighting hold on existence, amid his costly tapestries and antiques. And then of Coppee, living humbly and unwell, away down on the poor plain of Southern Paris, at the end of the indigent art quarter. Fortunately, however, his prolific pen, in his later years, brought him safety.

He occupied for years, with his sister, a modest one-story house in a lonesome street. You entered a yard where the surroundings gave little intimation of the near presence of one of the best-known litterateurs of France. Like Sardou, Coppee was extremely friendly in his home. He welcomed every one, was interested in everything. He talked and moved restlessly about in a favorite red smoking jacket which recalled the famous red coat of the romantic Gautier. There were cats (he was fond of them), cigarettes, and abundant examples of the latest forceful slang.

In country inns Coppee was sometimes taken to be a commercial traveler. For he idled about, smoked, and told stories with every one. As a sample of his popular kind of fun-making with his account of his laundress, who called upon him one evening, and, finding him absent, left this line: "Monsieur, Je suis Venus avec le linge."

While you think of it, telephone your Want Ad. to The Washington Herald, and bill will be sent you at 1 cent a word.

NO STEAM ROLLER IN BRYAN'S PLANS

Tells Visitor He Wants Fair Deal at Denver.

WOULD HAVE ALL SATISFIED

Day's Visitors to Peerless One Discuss Platform and Vice-Presidency, Anti-Injunction, Merchant Marine, and Good Roads Planks in Representative Sulzer's Programme.

Lincoln, Nebr., July 3.—Thomas D. O'Brien, mutual friend of Gov. John A. Johnson and William J. Bryan, came to Lincoln to-day from Minnesota, following a summons from the Democratic chief.

They had a consultation, but the subject matter of their conversation was not disclosed to any one of the waiting ears.

Mr. Bryan said that Mr. O'Brien was national committeeman for Minnesota when he was the nominee before, and asked if there was anything strange that he should desire to see him. Mr. O'Brien echoed the sentiment, and that was all.

Mr. O'Brien came as a warm supporter of Gov. Johnson, and when he departed for Denver was of the same mind. The interpretation put upon his summons and his coming is that Mr. Bryan desired to convey personal assurances that he was not seeking any disagreement with the Johnson men, but that he desired all Democrats to have a fair show at Denver and to depart therefrom united in support of the ticket and the platform.

No Steam-roller Tactics.

Mr. Bryan said later that the reason why he had asked Mr. O'Brien to come here was that he desired to consult with him over platform matters. Mr. Bryan does not want anybody to go home from Denver feeling as if a steam roller had passed over him.

Col. Wetmore, who has been a close personal friend of Mr. Bryan ever since the Nebraskan was nominated for President the first time, was one of the first visitors at Fairview to-day. The Missourian has been credited with influencing Mr. Bryan to come out for government ownership of railroads in his speech at Madison Square Garden on his return from the world tour in 1906, but Mr. Bryan said that Col. Wetmore did not mention the matter during his call.

Senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; Congressman Ollie James, of Kentucky; former Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; C. R. Porter, of Iowa; John Johnson, of Kansas, and Henry Warrum, of Indiana, were among to-day's callers at Fairview to consult Bryan regarding the platform to be adopted and the candidate for Vice President.

Gore Favors Labor Plank.

Senator Gore expressed himself in favor of a strong anti-injunction plank. On the Vice Presidency he thought the party should play its "big trumps" in New York State, by nominating some man from there, but if the factions in New York could not agree on any one he would favor going elsewhere for the candidate. He declared that the Democratic party could hardly expect to win without New York's electoral vote.

Congressman Sulzer declared before going to Denver that Bryan had given him assurance that when the platform is adopted at Denver it will contain a plank declaring strongly against injunctions in labor disputes and demanding that a representative of labor be in the Cabinet. It will, he said, also contain a sweeping merchant marine c[illegible]e and a good roads plank.

James Caustic About Parker.

"If Parker is so anxious to write somebody's obituary, he had better write his own," was the comment of Congressman Ollie James, referring to the Cleveland resolutions, prepared by the candidate of four years ago, to be presented at Denver.

"He would not embarrass anybody by doing that, and it would be a pastime," the Congressman went on. "The resolutions as drawn are intended to create trouble and stir up a racket."

ORIGIN OF PENNY DESIGN.

Meek and Feminine Looking Indian Not Good American.

Perriton Maxwell, in the Bohemian.

The evolution of our present copper cent is one of the interesting facts of American coin history.

Every one will concede that the very meek and feminine looking Indian on the face of this coin is nothing short of ridiculous; its symbolism is meaningless, its idea weak and un-American. It was out of this coin portrait of the terrified woman whose back hair had broken from its moorings to be immortalized in the penny of 1793—the penny for which Hamilton and Washington were so justly criticised—that the characterless red person on our 1-cent pieces has grown. The streaming hair of the 1793 model was carefully combed back in the 1794 penny, and in 1796 the young woman looms up with positive comeliness, her rebellious locks neatly arranged and on the back of her head a little cluster of saucy ribbons. Then, after passing through a strange and ugly metamorphosis, in which there is an admixture of Greco-Teutonic types, this same reformed female comes into being once more on the $1 and $3 gold pieces of 1854, this time gorgeously bedecked with a high headgear of ostrich plumes.

It was an easy transformation from curled plumes to straight feathers as worn by the American Indian chiefs; that the colonial girl's features were retained and the headdress of savages put atop them did not seem to perturb the stolid designer of our copper currency. And so to-day we have millions of red pennies afloat, and still other millions being constantly issued from the same old designs of 1859, which as works of art are nil, as pieces of practical or commercial symbolism are entirely without meaning, and as money are too low in denomination to command even a miser's respect except in enormous quantities.

It is alleged that the feminine fright on the 1793 penny was copied from the unique "half disme" (dime) struck off experimentally in 1792, and the portrait on which is that of Martha Washington, who is said to have sat to the artist while he was designing it. If this is true, Lady Washington is then the great-grandmother of the Indian freak on our present copper cent.

July Sale

$1.25 and $1.00 Negligees 88c
$1.50 and $1.75 Negligees $1.29
$2.25 Negligees $1.79
$2.00 Negligees $1.50
$2.50 to $3.50 Negligees $2.00

TYSSOWSKI BROS.,
726 15th St.