# LIBERTY'S EMBLEM

EVOLUTION OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

THE flag of the United States, that glorious emblem of red, white and blue which every Fourth of July proudly waves on the tops of hundreds of flagpoles, cupolas, domes and scores of other sightly places in both city and country, is not as old by almost a year as the independence of our land. The United States was not a country in the usual sense of the word when the troubles occasioned by the hateful Stamp Act had broke out with the mother country, and as the difficulties grew so that a war was the only method of settling the dispute, our Colonial legislators first busied themselves in asserting their independence, and it was not until some time later that the flag, as the distinctive emblem of the country's freedom, was chosen.

Every true American surely ought to be as well acquainted with the history of his country's flag as with the main events which called forth that remarkable document, the Declaration of Independence. But until recently the history of our flag has been practically ignored. Within the past few years its birthday, June 14, has been rescued from oblivion, and given the place of distinction it ought to have in the calender of America's memorable days. The 14th of June is now regularly observed as Flag Day in many of our States. Its observance, beyond an increased fluttering of flags in our city, is chiefly confined to the schools where the boys and girls of America's coming generation are instructed in flag lore and what "Old Glory," as it has been fondly called, really stands for.

A RECOMMENDATION FOR NO. 13.

Probably every schoolboy and schoolgirl knows that the thirteen alternate red and white stripes on our flag typify the thirteen original States or colonies, from which our country grew. This number thirteen, coming down from the remote ages of superstitious antiquity, has been stamped as the forerunner of dire misfortune and untold evils, but surely those individuals who are still inclined to fight shy of the number must admit that a glorious exception has been the case in so far as these United States have been affected by having their birth from thirteen colonies.

The white stars in the blue field also are known to represent the number of States in the Union, a new star being added with the entrance of every new



BETSY ROSS.

State, but the star is not added until July 4, following the admission ot the State. Beyond these few facts comparatively little is known regarding the "Stars and Stripes."

It was on June 14, 1777, a very trying year in the Revolution for Americans, that the flag of the United States came into existence. Congress on that day passed the resolution, "That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

BORN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia has the honor of being the scene of the birth of this flag, as a year previous it gave birth to the country's freedom. It is also an interesting fact that the old house in which the first regular United States flag was made is still standing. This house is at 239 Arch street and is now occupied by a Mrs. Munday, who, besides showing patriotic visitors the room in which General Washington gave Betsy Ross the rough design for the flag, dispenses over a small counter in front of the house pipes and tobacco. The house, although about 300 years old, is still in an excellent state of preservation. It is a small two-story brick building, being the second one of its kind erected in Philadelphia, the bricks having been sent over from England. This house, in 1777, was occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, but she is known in history simply as Betsy Ross.

The committee appointed by Congress to provide a suitable design for the flag consisted of George Washington, Hon. George Ross, and Robert Morris, the great Pennsylvania financier, who freely gave all of his great wealth in the cause of his country. Betsy Ross kept a little upholstering store and was also one of the best seamstresses in the city, so it was natural that the committee should select her as the best one to make the flag. The design which she used was a rough one sketched by Washington in pencil, and it is worthy of remark that to Betsy Ross is due the credit for the five pointed stars. In the original design the stars had been made with six points. Betsy Ross plainly told the august committee that five-pointed stars would look much better, and cut one from a piece of paper to show how it looked. The suggestion was adopted, and Betsy made the flag, which was greatly admired. She then received the contract from the Government to make all its flags, for which she was paid £14 12s. 3d. apiece, about $70. The contract was held in this family for several years, but later her daughter, who belonged to the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, objected to making flags for war vessels, although the society's scruples against warfare never seemed to have bothered Betsy Ross in the peaceful occupation of making the flags. The thirteen stars in the original flag were arranged in a circle, emblematic of the perpetuity of the Union.

The Stars and Stripes met with universal favor, and as soon as extra ones could be made the different detachments of the American armies were supplied with them, and from that time to the close of the war they were an inspiration to victory and renewed patriotism.

CHANGES IN THE FLAG.

In 1795 the flag underwent its first change. Two more States, Vermont and Kentucky, had been admitted to the Union, and it was decided to increase both the Stripes and Stars to fifteen. This was done, and for twenty-three years the flag remained in this condition. The first United States ship to unfurl from her masts this fifteen striped banner was the historic old battleship Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," which was built in 1795, and did good service in the war of 1812.

In 1818 the question of a change in the flag came before Congress again. Since 1795 five more States had been admitted to the Union and they wanted to be represented in some manner in their country's flag. The committee in charge of the matter were first in favor of increasing the stars and stripes as had been done before, but this was objected to by many on the ground that twenty stripes make the flag too clumsy. At this point Captain Samuel C. Reid offered the suggestion which won for him the honor of being styled the father of the Stars and Stripes as it exists to-day. His idea was simple and convenient, however great the number of States might be in the future. It was that the stripes be reduced to the former number of thirteen and always remain so, while the stars be made as numerous as the States comprising the Union. On April 4, 1818, this plan was adopted by Congress, and the first flag under the new idea was made by Captain Reid's wife.

GRAVE OF FATHER OF THE FLAG.

A point of interest that may not be generally known is that Captain Reid lies buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His grave is plot 13.108, near Cypress avenue and Zephyr path, but the little mound is unmarked by even the simplest headstone. Congress, however, did, last year, grant an appropriation to place a suitable monument over the grave. Captain Reid was one of America's true naval heroes, and he was famous in his day as the intrepid commander of the privateer General Armstrong, which fought a desperate battle against three English gunboats in Fayal Roads, Azores Islands, September 26, 1814. The naval battle lasted the greater part of two days, but Captain Reid, by the exercise of rare skill and judgment against his powerful adversaries, finally defeated them with great loss.

After the war of 1812 he was Harbor Master and Port Warden of the Port of New York. He died in 1861.

Previous to the adoption of a regular United States flag in 1777, there was a wide variety of banners and devices used by the different detachments of Colonial troops. One of the most famous of these flags and one used largely by the Massachusetts patriots was the rattlesnake flag with its warning words, "Don't Tread on Me." The snake was sometimes represented as cut into thirteen pieces and supplemented with the words "Join or Die." The color of the flag was yellow and the rattlesnake black. The yellow is said to have been suggested by the quarantine flag of Great Britain, indicative of plague, and the yellow color and the venomous rattlesnakes were meant to be suggestive of far greater danger than a plague to whoever attacked it. Massachusetts also had a special flag bearing the emblem of a pine tree on a white field. This sometimes bore the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven." South Carolina used the palmetto tree as its flag emblem, and it was one of these palmetto tree flags that waved so defiantly from Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, when the British made a savage attack upon that place.

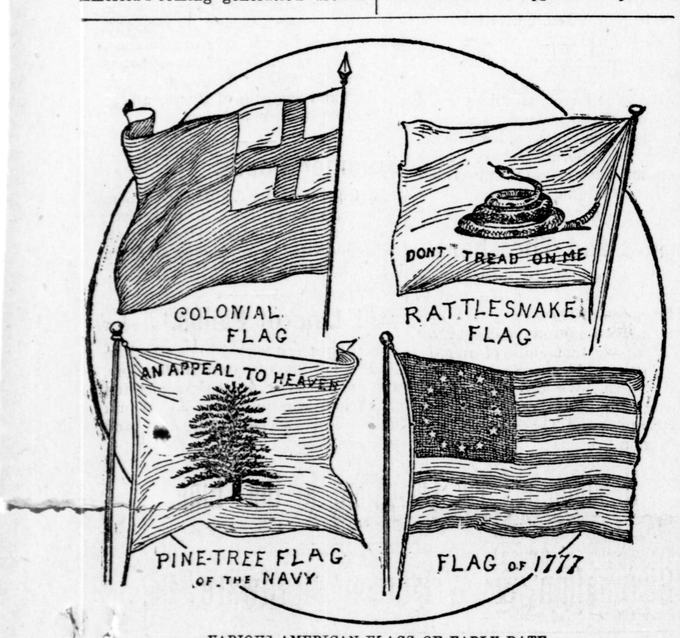
THE GRAND UNION.

The Grand Union Flag was about the first attempt to provide for a National emblem. It was the design of Benjamin Franklin and two others while in the camp of the Continental troops at Cambridge, in the winter of 1775, and it is said to have been first raised over the camp, January 2, 1776. It contained thirteen white and red stripes. The King's colors, the Cross of the Georges, had been retained, testifying that the Colonies were united, but were still ready to acknowledge the rule of Great Britain, if the obnoxious taxation laws would be repealed. But the flag had a very short lease of life for, after the Declaration of Independence on the following Fourth of July, there was no further use for the banner with the King's colors.

## THE BIRD OF FREEDOM.



ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH HE IS MUCH IN EVIDENCE.




VARIOUS AMERICAN FLAGS OF EARLY DATE.



WHERE THE FIRST FLAG WAS MADE.

What was called the New England flag was also used quite extensively. This was a plain blue flag with a white field in the upper left hand corner, divided into four squares by a red cross. The other first square was a sphere, divided, emblematical of American as the new world. The Massachusetts troops had a number of these flags, but instead of the sphere put a green pine tree in the white square.

Our Stars and Stripes was 119 years old on the 14th of last June, and in the celebration of our one hundred and twentieth Independence Day something of its history may well be remembered by all patriotic Americans.

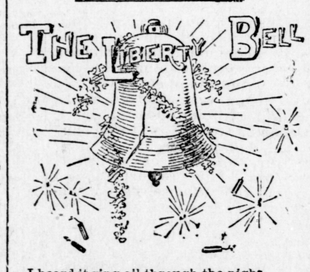
### Jerry Rusk's 4th of July Speech.

"In Iowa, when I was a youngster," said the Hon. James S. Clarkson, "the Fourth of July was celebrated in the cities, country towns and villages and at the cross roads, and the celebrations were sincere demonstrations of popular affection for the flag. Oratory, dancing and driving made up the day, sentiment, love making and dancing the night.

"Just such Fourth of July celebrations are held now in some parts of the country. The late Jerry Rusk attended such a one in West Virginia a year or two before he died. He was scheduled to make an address, but the other speakers had been long winded, and when it came to his turn he saw that the young folks, especially the girls, were anxious to begin the dancing. So his remarks were brief and to the point.

"'My friends,'" he said, 'it seems to me it is about time the pretty girls here had a chance to shake their feet. Besides, I want to dance myself, and so instead of talking, I shall be delighted if I may lead the first set. Who of all you girls will be my partner?'

"That was the most popular speech of the day. In less than a minute the music was heard, and, led by Uncle Jerry, the boys and girls began to dance around the handkerchief. Rusk stayed on the floor a long time before he gave his place to a younger man, after having danced with a dozen of the prettiest girls in the whole crowd."




I heard it ring all through the night
In joyful tones supreme
As though from freedom's far-off height
The melody did stream:
And liberty
O! liberty—
Its only constant theme,
And liberty
O! liberty—
It shouted through my dream.

It seemed to lift, to rise, to float
Me on the joyful strain;
The pulsing accents seemed to gloat
On that one rich refrain;
And liberty
O! liberty—
It echoed through my brain,
And liberty
O! liberty—
It called and called again.

All through the dreamful, happy night
I heard its voice outpour—
The "poor old bell," the people said,
"Would ring, ah! evermore."
But liberty
O! liberty—
I heard it o'er and o'er,
And liberty
Oh! liberty—
As in the days of yore.

And does it ring no more?—ah me!
They spoke who were not wise,
Its voice is rolling round the world—
Such music never dies.
Still liberty
O! liberty
Unceasingly it cries,
And liberty
O! liberty—
A listening world replies.

### A Fourth of July Conversation.

Foreigner—"So eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Native—"That, sir, is the regular price, but without having made especial investigation, sir, I have no hesitation in saying that you will doubtless find our great department stores offering heavy reductions."—Detroit Tribune.

### In the History Class.

Teacher—"What great event occurred on the Fourth of July?"

Scholar—"Columbus discovered America."

Teacher—"Oh, no, he didn't."

Scholar (in surprise)—"He didn't."

Teacher—"Of course not."

Scholar—"Well, who did discover it?"

### A Patriotic Thing.

"The horse thief who broke into my shop last night," said the false-hair merchant, "reminded me very much of a fire-cracker."

"How was that?" asked his friend.

"He went off with a bang," sighed the hair merchant.—Harper's Bazar.

### An Accompaniment.

Mrs. Parke Row—"Now that the Fourth is here, I think I shall have to make some Washington cake."

Parke Rowe—"If it's the same kind that you had last year, you'll want a hatchet to go with it."—Puck.

### The Difference.

What does it mean to one little man?
Popcorn and peanuts and pink lemonade.
What does it mean to two little boys?
Torpedoes and fire-crackers, racket and noise.

### An Up-to-Date Celebration.



## HOW TO CELEBRATE.

### Julia Ward Howe Suggests a Programme for the Fourth.

The question will be, How to make the Fourth of July a true festival, a National solemnity, without forgetting the claims of the young to be amused, as well as to be instructed. In the first place, I should think that the day might fitly be made one of reunion, by different clubs and associations of culture and philanthropy. Those whose thoughts go deep enough to understand the true conditions of human freedom, might meet and compare their studies and experiences. Very fitly, after such a meeting, each individual of them might seek a group, to whose members he might present a popular statement of the philosophy of freedom. Mothers, who should be the true guardians of peace, might well come together to study all that promotes its maintainance. In gatherings of older children, prize essays might be presented and discussed. I can imagine civic banquets, of a serious and stately character, in which men and women might sit together and pledge each other in the exhilaration of friendship and good feeling.

I would have processions, but I would have them less military in character and more pacific in suggestion. Congregations of the various religious confessions might walk in order, headed by their ministers, who should all exchange the right hand of fellowship with each other. I would have no monster concerts, which cannot be fully enjoyed, but divers assemblages, at which music of the highest order should be presented. Letters of greeting should be exchanged between cities and States, and the device of the day should be "In the Name of the Republic." The history of the war which culminated in our National independence should be amply illustrated by graphic lectures, and possibly by living pictures.

How would the following programme answer?

On the evening of the 3d of July quiet gatherings in halls and churches, in which the true love of country should be explained and illustrated. How many a name, half or wholly forgotten, would then be recalled from oblivion, and with it the labor and sacrifice of some noble life, some example precious for the community!

The morning of the Fourth to be ushered in by martial music and a military display sufficient to recall the services of the brave men who gave our fathers liberty. At 10 o'clock orations in various public buildings, the ablest speakers of the Commonwealth doing their best to impart the lesson of the day. From 12 to 4.30 in the afternoon I would have exercises for the children of the public schools, examination of classes in American history, prizes given for essays on historical and patriotic subjects. Later, a gathering in public gardens and a tea, with fruit and flowers, served for the children of the city. In the evening the singing of National anthems, tableaux vivants and fireworks, and in some form a pastoral benediction.

To these exercises I would add the signing of a pledge of good citizenship. The pledge might be either general or particular in its terms, but the act of signing it should imply a disinterested public service of some sort, a participation in some work useful for the health, beauty or order of the city, without other reward than the badge or button which would represent the agreement entered into. I would have the history of other republics brought forward on this day, and especially the historic struggles of our own time. And I would if I could compel the attendance of our men and women of fashion upon lectures in which the true inwardness of European society should be exposed and the danger shown of the follies and luxurious pomp which they delight in imitating and which, however æsthetically adorned and disguised, are for us a lead in the pathway of moral and intellectual deterioration. —Julia Ward Howe.

### His Cup Overflowed.

Gimlet—"Did you have a good time on the Fourth, Johnny?"

Johnny—"Did I? Well, say! Ma ain't got over the hysterics yet."

### The Small Boy's Fourth.



He begins so— And ends so


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 Pass. | 285 Mail. | | | 240 Mail | 294 Pass. |
| P. M. | A. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. |
| ‖ 3 00 | ‖ 6 25 | | ....Baltimore.... | ‖ 11 15 | ‖ 6 55 |
| 3 46 | 7 25 | | ..Philadelphia.. | 10 46 | 6 52 |
| 5 45 | 9 38 | | Lv..Clayton..Ar | 8 45 | 4 53 |
| 5 53 | 9 48 | 4.70 | .....Kenton..... | 8 57 | 5 46 |
| f 6 02 | f 9 57 | 9.58 | .....Hartley .... | f 8 29 | f 3 36 |
| f 6 42 | f 10 00 | 10.22 | ....Slaughters.... | f 8 26 | f 3 32 |
| 6 08 | 10 08 | 13.79 | .....Marydel .... | 8 20 | 3 26 |
| f 6 14 | f 10 16 | 16.76 | ....Henderson.... | f 8 14 | f 3 18 |
| f 6 20 | f 10 24 | 19.54 | ..Goldsborough.. | f 8 08 | f 3 11 |
| 6 29 | 10 34 | 23.88 | Greensborough | 7 59 | 3 00 |
| 6 38 | 10 44 | 28.08 | ..... Ridgely ..... | 7 50 | 2 48 |
| 6 47 | 10 54 | 32.36 | ..Queen Anne.... | 7 41 | 2 37 |
| f 6 54 | f 11 04 | 36.18 | .....Cordova ..... | f 7 34 | f 2 27 |
| f 7 01 | f 11 12 | 39.05 | .....Chapel..... | f 7 28 | f 2 20 |
| 7 12 | 11 24 | 44.16 | .....Easton..... | 7 18 | 2 08 |
| f 7 25 | f 11 42 | 50.49 | .....Trappe..... | f 7 05 | f 1 50 |
| ‖ 7 45 | ‖ 11 58 | 54.19 | Ar..Oxford..Lv | ‖ 6 55 | ‖ 1 40 |
| P. M. | A. M. | | | A. M. | P. M. |

"f" Stops to leave or take passengers on notice to Conductor. ‖ Daily, except Sunday.

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"Pennsylvania Limited." Dining Car..... •12.20 p. m.
Fast Line, Pittsburg (Din'ng Car).•12.25 p. m.
Chicago and St. Louis Express, Dining Car..... •4.30 p. m.
Western Express..... •8.50 p. m.
South Western Express..... •10.27 p. m.
Pacific Express West..... •11.20 p. m.
Harrisburg Express, •4.30 and ‖8.50 a.m., ‖4.40 p. m., and Mail..... •7.00 a. m.
Niagara, Rochester and Kane Ex... ‖8.50 a. m.
Elmira and Renovo Express.....‖12.25 p. m.
Williamsport Express, ‖4.40 p. m.; Sundays..... 4.30 p. m.
Rochester and Buffalo Express..... †8.50 p. m.
Erie, Rochester and Buffalo Ex.....•11.20 p. m.
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| Lyford's | | Oyster Shell Point | |
| Williston | | Cambridge | 6 P. M. |
| Two Johns | | Kirby's | |
| Turkey Creek | | Oxford, 7 p. m. | |
| Kingston | | Bellevue | |
| Dover Bridge, 2 p. m. | | Double Mills | |
| Hog Island | | Easton | 9.30 P. M. |
| Windy Hill | | Oxford | 10.30 " |
| Choptank | | Corner's | |
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