played by the eighth grade Court Jester, played by George Ziegler), the changed scene, rubbed her

played by the junior girls; Lived in A Shoe, played by such sport taking her book, returned to

I :::

by Bill Berger; the Crooked a Tub, played by Fred Welsh, the herald cleared the way for per for m e d a g a in ...

Minuet. As they finished and played by Jack Walsh; and Hey, Diddle Diddle, The Cat Alice still asleep. Again the :

new King and Queen. .••.

Queen of Hearts and

Shirley Timmons. Dick •.':•:'.' W::: Mucklow and George argo :::::

Smith, Arlene Lehrman, and ::::

Bella Brown and F10wer Girls ::••::.'

Attendants. Train bearers ::::

Betty KUtch were Freshman ::::

Marie Stec were Sophomore ~:

Naspinsky was Maid of Honor, ;:::

Ann Snyder; Jack Horner, before the King and Queen. moved off the scene leaving ::::

Attendant, Permelia Bretz and ::::

Naydock and Ruth James, and ::::

Mary Richards was Senior ::::

Naspi

Not cooperate and

The price was :~.

more than 5,000 people wit- :.::.:

wessed this grand May ;;;~

Annual

ASHLAN~MAHANOY CITY—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1976

PAGE FIVE

Assured despite frowning skies and ::::

not cooperate and

the eleven May Poles. A little ~~~~

girl, Alice in Wonderland, ' ..

the May Poles. A little girl, Alice in Wonderland, ' ..

the eleven May Poles. A little ~~~~

MARY

Despite frowning skies and ::::

not cooperate and
John Adams was born on October 31, 1735 in Quincy, Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard in 1755 and then went on to study law. He was married to Abigail Smith and they had five children. He later told his story about himself.

"When I was a boy and John, I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I disliked it. My father was anxious to send me to college, but I was determined to go to Harvard College, and I may try studying perhaps that will. My mother wonder means a thrust, and you may try to be Latin and try that."

This seemed a delightful change and to the reader I went, but I found flouting harder than Latin, and the first sentence was the signed ever 1774 1271, 1776 1308, of independence forever' and thought who actually lived country depend, under God, who had to study the Latin bread of labor and glad was I when night came. Then that night I made some connections between Latin grammar and declivity, but said not a word about it.

I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin in the two days later in that admirable ditch.

While serving as Washington’s Vice-President, he complimented (have met Vice-Presidents that the United States Europe are in a state of war and, going to my his history but have you ever and courage, as knowing .that .:

Therefore John, I had to study the Latin bread of labor and glad was I when night came. Then that night I made some connections between Latin grammar and declivity, but said not a word about it.

The Fourth of July, 1776, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is a great and glorious day in the history of the United States. Carpenters’ Hall or Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where these events were attended to. The Declaration was passed. No one other than the signers were present, but there was a formal act and thousands of citizens wrote their names in the declaration. It was called Independence. The roar of cannon, formed the Union. There was a parade, and the Declaration was read. At night, it was a great and glorious day.

On the morning of the fourth, the ringing of bells and firing of guns, The signers of the Declaration of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, where these events were attended to. The Declaration was passed. No one other than the signers were present, but there was a formal act and thousands of citizens wrote their names in the declaration. It was called Independence. The roar of cannon, formed the Union. There was a parade, and the Declaration was read. At night, it was a great and glorious day.

How they felt 200 years ago

by Lorrain Stanton

Two hundred years ago, on the Fourth of July, 1776, there was born in the eastern world a new nation—the Republic of the United States. The people had been slaves for years, and now they had freedom. The people had been oppressed, and now they had independence. The people had been poor, and now they had wealth. The people had been weak, and now they had strength. The people had been beaten, and now they had victory.

The people of the United States were jubilant, and they celebrated Independence Day with great festivities. They lit bonfires, they fired cannons, they paraded through the streets, and they sang songs of freedom. They were happy, and they were proud.

The Declaration of Independence was read aloud, and it was a moment of triumph for the people of the United States. They were free, and they were independent. They were a nation, and they were a people.

The people of the United States were also grateful. They were grateful for the sacrifices that had been made, and they were grateful for the leaders who had fought for independence. They were grateful for the soldiers who had fought in the Revolutionary War, and they were grateful for the farmers who had supplied food to the army. They were grateful for the poets who had written songs of freedom, and they were grateful for the artists who had painted pictures of the Declaration of Independence.

The people of the United States were also proud. They were proud of their new country, and they were proud of their new way of life. They were proud of their new constitution, and they were proud of their new government. They were proud of their new nation, and they were proud of their new people.

The people of the United States were also hopeful. They were hopeful for the future, and they were hopeful for their children. They were hopeful for the peace and prosperity of their nation, and they were hopeful for the freedom and independence of all people.
The way it was in 76

By LORRAINE STANTON

Have you ever wondered how the citizens of the United States celebrated the 76th birthday of our great country and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia had opened on May 10 of that year and remained open for six months? A remarkable crowd of thousands of people attending this, our country's first exposition.

The main feature of the celebration in Independence Hall was the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, grandson of the mover of the Declaration in Congress. A newspaper clipping dated July 1876 reviews the events of that day:

"Philadelphia, as was her duty and high privilege, rose to her full height, head and shoulders above all American cities—on the first day of the second century of the Republic. It was therefore in full accordance with the "eternal fitness of things" that the great grandson of Robert Henry Lee and the son of the noble boy in the English school should read the original document brought into being on this spot, but now in great profusion, by a full-grown nation founded on the principles enunciated therein. The four thousand people on the stand at the rear of Independence Hall, and the fifty thousand who stood in the square and looked on or listened to the reading on the 4th of July, 1876, appreciated this fitness, and the rounds of applause that greeted Mr. Lee, the third, as he rose, attested that appreciation.

Lee may be thus described: A soldierly-looking Southerner with an earnest face, smallish, of a trim figure, and a good solid head of great depth and breadth. He wore a small, military mustache and a tuft of beard. His complexion was pathetically, aged, revered features. As he arose, young, keen, professional-looking military mustache and a tuft of a trim figure, and a good stance of joy. The whole multitude arose and cheered for many minutes. The mayor held the elegant thing silently, and around him stood Mr. Lee, President Ferry, and the President of the Centennial Commission. The document was turned from side to side and to the rear, so that all could see it, and from every quarter the excitement burst forward. Mr. Lee's elocution was not fine, his voice being weak and his manner not good, but all were disposed to excuse anything in the grandson of such a man as Richard Henry Lee.

As an author, the reader has achieved considerable distinc tion, but upon nothing can his fame more securely rest in this country than in the life and correspondence of his illustrious ancestor and namesake, published in Philadelphia in 1825, and which has become almost a classic. It outlines this parade:

A Military Pageant was held on Chestnut street in front of Independence Hall. A newspaper article from Harper's Illustrated Newspaper of 1876 outlines this parade:

"This pageant was pronounced by many old and well-informed officers to be the grandest of the kind ever held in this country, excepting the review of the victorious Union Army in Washington at the close of the civil war. Its effect did not proceed from numbers but there was less than ten thousand men in line. But its effect was that in the multitude of comment, there was not a single im perfectly-trained or neglected company to destroy the harmony of the march. The day too, was favorable, and arrangements under the direction of the general officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was perfect to the minute details. The reviewing-stand, erected in Independence Hall, the troops were reviewed by General Sherman, the Hon. Donald Cameron, Prince Oscar of Sweden; General Laigle Yorimichi, Vice-President of the Japanese Commission. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn; Governor Connor of Maine, and staff; ex Governor Cox of Maryland and General Hawley President of the Centennial Commission. These gentlemen stood on a reviewing-stand, erected by the side of the statue of Washington. It required almost a half an hour for the parade to pass this point. It must be said that, in a military point of view, there was too much brass band, and in some parts of the line the musicians almost drowned the soldiers. This was not the case however, with the fine solid columns of the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades, and the Seventh Twenty-second and Twenty-third New York Regiments. The New York Seventh and West Point Cadets received the most applause. The entire procession was under the command of Governor Hartranft, who rode at the head dressed in plain clothes followed by his staff. The ex Confederate General Heth, of Richmond, was commander of this magnificent command of special significance.

In the illustration is seen four blocks to the west, a handsome archway draped with flags and bearing on one side "Welcome, Richard Henry Lee" and on the other side, facing Independence Hall: "Welcome, Rochambeau, grandson of Count Rochambeau, of revolution fame."
By LORRAINE STANTON

Have you ever wondered what occurred on the Fiftieth Anniversary and Celebration of the Independence of the United States on July 4, 1826?

It was the half-centennial Jubilee of American Independence, and preparations had been made in every part of the Union to celebrate this magnificent day with extraordinary demonstrations and observances. The people rejoiced, peals of artillery were heard, music was played, and everyone exulted in the enjoyment of freedom, peace and happiness.

But this day was changed to one of profound National Sorrow because two illustrious chief founders of our republic, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died as they simultaneously lived, on this day.

Mr. Daniel Webster was the eloquent eulogist for both gentlemen and he noted their many points of similarity. "They were members of the same profession, both being learned and able lawyers. They were preeminently identified with the formation of our government, and, for some many years, with its history and administration, and became household names to everyone in the nation. They were inhabitants, respectively, of those two colonies, Massachusetts and Virginia, which, at the time of the revolution, were the largest and most powerful, and which had a lead in the political affairs of the time.

When the colonies became in some degree united, by the assembling of a general congress, they were brought, at an early period, to act together in its deliberations. Each had already manifested his attachment to the cause of the country, as well as his ability to maintain it, by printed addresses, public speeches, extensive correspondence, and whatever other mode could be adopted for the purpose of exposing the encroachments of the British parliament, and animating the people to a manly resistance.

Both were not only decided, but early, friends of independence. While others yet doubted, they were resolved; where others hesitated, they pressed forward. They were both members of the committee for preparing the Declaration of Independence, and they constituted the sub-committee appointed by the other members to make the draft. Jefferson was the author of that noblest production of statesmanship; Adams was its chief parliamentary expositor and triumphant advocate in the "assembly of the mighty."

They left their seats in congress, being called to other public employment at periods not remote from each other. Both became public ministers abroad, both vice-presidents, and both presidents. All these remarkable parallels and coincidences were at last most singularly crowned and completed: They died together—and they died on the anniversary of American liberty—in the very midst of the festivities which commemorated the nation's half-centennial jubilee!

Wherever the tidings of their decease could be flashed, on that eventful day, the voices of festivity and mirth were changed to those of wonder and mourning."