

# The Daily Astorian.

Vol. xv.

Astoria, Oregon, Thursday Morning, May 5, 1881.

No. 4.

## OUR FLAG.

### THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.

WHAT THE RECORDS SAY ABOUT THE NATIONAL EMBLEM—SCRAPS OF INTERESTING INFORMATION.

National Republican, April 16th.

Colonel I. S. Tichenor, of this city, calls attention to a slight error in the article on the flag in The Republican of the 13th inst. He says: "In referring to the first time the flag was hoisted on the flagstaff of the house of representatives, April 13, 1818, you say:

"Previous to this time there was no settled form of the flag, which then consisted of thirteen stripes, with no fixed number of stars, and by adding a stripe for every new state admitted into the Union, the flag was becoming disproportionate and unwieldy.

The facts, as they appear from the record, seem to be as follows: The flag was first established by a resolution of congress, June 14, 1777, and provided for thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, white, in a blue field. The resolution was not published officially until the following September, but was made public through the press. This was the legally authorized flag until the passage of the act of congress approved January 13, 1794, entitled "An act making an alteration" in the flag of the United States, and is in the following words:

That from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini 1793, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field.

This act made no provision for subsequent alterations, and none were made until the year 1818, although several states had been added to the Union, and this was the flag under which the war of 1812-14 was carried on, representing by the number of stripes, as well as stars, the number of states of the union at that time. This, then was the legal form of the flag until the passage of the act of congress approved April 4, 1818, which provided—

That from and after the 4th day of July next the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white, in a blue field.

Section 2 of the same act provides—

That on the admission of every new state into the union one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then next succeeding such admission.

This act is still in force, and is the authority for our present emblem of nationality, now recognized by the civilized world as the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our glorious Union.

Thus it will be observed there has been an established flag, duly authorized by acts of congress from June 14, 1777 (less than a year after the declaration of independence) down to the present time, and a legally-authorized United States flag never consisted of thirteen stripes.

The history of the first attempts to establish a flag which should represent the young Republic is a curious and exceedingly interesting one. On the first outbreak which began the memorable struggle for independence, and in the absence of any authorized emblem, a great variety of flags and devices were displayed in the Colonies, generally having some patriotic word or sentiment inscribed upon them, the most usual being the word "Liberty."

A representation of a coiled rattlesnake, with the motto, "Don't tread on me," was one of the most significant, and a flag of this description may now be seen at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, in a good state of preservation.

The first armed vessel carried the "pine-tree flag," and it is recorded that the flag called the "Great Union," raised by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, consisted of thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present flag of the United States, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew emblazoned on the blue canton in place of the stars.

As an incident worthy of note in connection with the unfurling

of the flag over the house of representatives April 13, 1818, it may be stated that the flag then hoisted consisted of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, and was not the legal flag of the United States, and did not become so until the 4th of July following, that being the time provided in the act when it should go into effect, and the act of January 13, 1794, which provides for fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, remained in force until that date, a period of nearly three months after the new flag was hoisted.

A very interesting work, entitled "The flags of the United States of America, etc.," by Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, United States Navy, published by A. Williams & Co., Boston, 1880, gives much valuable information upon this subject, and from this it appears that Hon. Peter Wendover, M.C., of New York, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag of the United States.

This resolution was probably offered in December, 1816, as the committee reported a bill on the 2d of January, 1817, which, however, was not acted upon.

The admission of the states of Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Indiana, made a change in the flag desirable.

The next December, when congress assembled, Mr. Wendover renewed his resolution, and on the 6th of January, 1818 the committee having the bill in charge reported substantially the bill as introduced by Mr. Wendover, who was chairman of the committee.

Captain S. C. Reid, the gallant commander of the brig General Armstrong, and a personal friend of Mr. Wendover, at the request of the latter, and while the committee had the matter in consideration, made a design of the flag which was adopted and is now the flag of the country.

March 21, 1818, the first call on the docket was the "Star Spangled Banner," which, after an animated debate in committee of the whole, was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the next day (March 25).

It appears that on the previous Saturday the wind blew almost a hurricane in Washington, and the old flag of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars was, as Mr. Wendover wrote Captain Reid, "completely ragged bunting," and he feared congress would have to sit a part of the session without the star-spangled banner over their heads. March 25 the bill had its third reading a little before 12 o'clock, and passed with perhaps only two or three nays.

A motion was made to amend the title of the bill, and the word alter which appeared in the original title was stricken out, and the word establish substituted, so that, as before stated, the title was "An act to establish the flag of the United States."

Immediately after the passage of the bill by the house of representatives (March 25, 1818), Mr. Wendover had the old flag measured up and down the staff, and found it fourteen feet four inches, but thought the new flag should be eighteen feet high.

"Now, Jack," writes Mr. Wendover to Captain Reid, who was in New York city, "I ask as a favor that you will be pleased to inform me what a flag of that size will cost in New York, made for the purpose, with thirteen stripes and twenty stars forming one great luminary, as per pasteboard plan you handed me, and if the bill passes the senate soon it is probable I shall request the captain of the late General Armstrong to have a flag made for Congress hall under his direction. Please inquire as to the cost of materials, etc., and write me soon, that congress, for their firm support of the bill, may, before they adjourn, see the banner raised."

Under date of April 8, 1818, 2 p. m., Mr. Wendover wrote Captain Reid as follows: "This morn-

ing a message was received from the president that on the 4th inst., among other bills, he approved and signed the bill 'to establish the flag of the United States.'"

On the 13th of April, 1818, Mr. Wendover wrote Captain Reid as follows: "I have just time to inform you that the new flag for congress arrived here per mail this day and was hoisted to replace the old one at two o'clock, and has given much satisfaction to all who have seen it as far as I have heard."

A bill was forwarded to Mr. Wendover, from New York, and was probably for the material of which it was constructed, as the flag was unquestionably made by Mrs. Reid, with possibly the assistance of other patriotic ladies whom she enlisted in the good cause.

It will be seen that the law does not prescribe the form in which the stars shall be placed in the blue field.

Capt. Reid suggested that for the halls of congress, and for public buildings, and on land, the stars should be arranged to form one large star, and they were so arranged on the flag made by Mrs. Reid. In 1859 congress voted its thanks to Captain Reid, the designer of the flag.

One sad incident connected with the history of the flag is recorded in the work of Admiral Preble: That the son of Captain Reid proved recreant to the flag which his gallant father designed and defended and his patriotic mother made with her own hands. Captain Reid died in 1861, a master in the United States navy, aged seventy-seven years.

## How a Mine is Worked.

Boomerang, April 4th.  
I wish you would tell me all about the way men get gold and silver out of a mine, my dear, said a lady in east Laramie the other evening to her husband, as he peeled off his coat and sat down in three chairs for the evening. I hear you talk with your friends so much about mining, and I am not able to understand it, or converse with people intelligibly about it.

Well what kind of mining do you want to hear about; gold or silver, quartz or placer, deposit or defined lead?

Well all of them briefly. I want to know whether they scrape off the gold from the under side of the ground, and wash the dirt off in the creek, or how is it?

Well, they don't scrape it off the under side of the ground exactly. There you are in error. In placer mining they have to collect the dust and pan it out with a gold pan.

Oh they have to use a gold pan do they? That must be what makes mining so expensive. Does the pan have to be solid gold?  
No. It isn't made of gold. It is simply to pan gold; hence the name. In quartz mining the prospector first finds the float, and tracing it to the lead he begins to dig for the purpose of ascertaining how extensive it is, and what it will assay.

Oh that is it. I thought they first bored into the ground with a pay streak until they found the shaft, and then they drifted for the assessment, and when they found that, they just put a blast in the indications and salted the dump. Now it seems that you don't do that way. You follow up the micaeous slate till you strike the bias fold. Then you see if you can find a color that matches with the copper-stained trilobites, that you prospect and you—

No, I must stop you there. You are getting a little off the vein. You probably have the right idea but you are using terms that are not correct. After they get the wall rock on the dump and pinch out the night shift, they salt the contact and blast the vertical chiblain. Then they drift for the blossom rock, baled hay and poverty till they strike the vericose vein. After that it is a short job to put on the bias folds and sample the stockholders. Where the bituminous duplex bisects the bro-

aded porphyry and scallops the gouge with cross-eyed shirrings and bi-carbonate of bilious colic interlaced with moire antique wads of gray copper and free milling crysipelas. This is not always the case, however, for indirectly or inversely, perhaps more, or sometimes less, as the case may be, and still we might or might not, according to whether we did or not, but also besides, if not always, as already described, perhaps, yet I wouldn't be positive of anything which might be doubtful.

Then he laughed a cold, hard laugh, and went to bed. If husbands would always explain these things to their wives, how much pleasanter our homes would be.

## Notice to Fishermen.

The following law of Oregon will be strictly enforced:  
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon,  
Section 1. That it shall not be lawful to take or fish for salmon in the Columbia river or its tributaries, by any means whatever, in any year hereafter, during the months of March, August and September, nor at the weekly close times in the months of April, May, June and July; that is to say, between the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon of each and every Saturday, until six o'clock of the afternoon of Sunday following, and any person or persons catching salmon in violation of the provisions of this section, or purchasing salmon so unlawfully caught, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, for the first offense, and for each and every subsequent offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, to which may be added, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

## Notice to the Public.

The poor, unfortunate young man that lost his leg last summer in the Fishermen cannery has now, with the help of friends, started a small store, where he keeps tobacco, cigars, pipes, cutlery, etc. He is unable to do hard work, and must make out the best he can. Give him a call, boys, he keeps the best brands of tobacco and cigars. Water street, opposite O. R. & N. Co.'s Dock.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, it will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

## Premature Loss of Hair

Nowadays may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and to arrest its fall, and to give it a healthy and vigorous growth, and it is at the same time unrivaled as a soft and glossy dressing for the hair.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are the best, strongest and most healthful. Sold everywhere.

## Have Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry

always at hand. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, influenza, consumption, and all throat and lung complaints. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CATARRH!

THOSE SUFFERING FROM THIS DISEASE AND WISHING TO BE CURED.

Can obtain immediate relief and be permanently cured by calling on **A. SECORD.**

At the Occident Hotel, where he will be found from 10 to 12 M.

All suffering from Catarrh are respectfully invited to call and see his testimonials of positive cures, and his mode of treatment. Unless patients are treated, there will be no change. Any one wishing to have him call at private residence will please leave address at the Hotel.

### HANSEN BROS

Contractors and Builders,  
CORNER ASTOR AND CASS STREETS.  
Near Congregational Church.

And are now ready to receive orders for all kinds of **WOOD WORK.**

Contracts taken to build and repair **SHIPS, HOUSES, BOATS, ETC.,** AT LOWEST RATES. Doors and Window Frames made to order.

### GERMANIA BEER HALL

—AND—  
BOTTLE BEER DEPOT.

CHEMAMUS STREET, ASTORIA.

The Best of Lager & Cts. a Glass

Orders for the

Celebrated Columbia Brewery

BEER

Left at this place will be promptly attended to.

No cheap San Francisco Beer sold at this place.

W. M. BOCK, Proprietor.

## SAN FRANCISCO CLOTHING STORE.

# THE NEWS!

WELCOME TO ALL!

THE FISHING SEASON HAS OPENED AND SO HAS THE POPULAR

## SAN FRANCISCO

CLOTHING STORE

Opened the largest and best selected stock of

## CLOTHING

—AND—

## Gents Furnishing Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

TRUNKS AND VALISES, HATS AND CAPS,

—AND THE BEST—

## CARTER'S CAPE ANN

## OIL CLOTHING

## RUBBER BOOTS, ETC.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICES.

REMEMBER THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL MY GOODS, MY FACILITIES FOR BUYING ARE SUCH AS TO ENABLE ME TO

Undersell all Others. I Defy Competition.

## Facts and Figures!

GREAT SURPRISE AT THE

## San Francisco Store!

HERE ARE PRICES OF GOODS THAT WILL SURPRISE ALL.

### CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

MENS AND BOYS

CASIMERE SUITS FROM \$ 8 00 TO 15 00

EXTRA BEST SUITS " 12 00 " 20 00

FINE BLACK SUITS " 18 00 " 25 00

DIAGONAL SUITS " 15 00 " 22 00

CASIMERE PANTS " 2 50 " 4 00

EXTRA BEST PANTS " 4 00 " 5 50

BOYS SUITS, ALL SORTS, FROM 6 00 " 12 00

### FURNISHING GOODS.

OVERALLS FROM 60 CTS. TO \$1 00

JUMPERS " 60 " 1 00

ALL WOOL SOCKS " 20 " 25

CHECKER SOCKS, SIX PAIR FOR 1 00

COTTON SOCKS, THREE PAIR FOR 25

WHITE SHIRTS FROM 90 " 1 75

COLORS " 75 " 1 50

CASIMERE " \$ 1 50 " 3 00

FLANNEL " 1 00 " 1 75

BLUE NAVY " 2 00 " 2 50

FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS FROM 1 25 " 2 25

COTTON FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS 60 "

MARINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS 50 "

### OIL CLOTHING.

LONG OIL COATS FROM \$3 50 TO 4 50

OIL JUMPERS " 2 75 " 3 00

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

MENS CALF BOOTS FROM \$3 00 TO 4 50

MENS KIP BOOTS " 2 75 " 4 00

ELASTIC GAITERS " 1 75 " 2 50

BUCKLE SHOES " 2 25 " 3 25

MENS SLIPPERS " 50 " 1 00

BOYS BOOTS " 1 25 " 1 75

I HAVE THIS SPRING STRAINED EVERY NERVE AND USED MY ENTIRE ENERGY AND BEST JUDGMENT IN PLACING IN OUR ASTORIA HOUSE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE LINE OF GOODS.

CALL AND INSPECT FOR YOURSELF. YOU ARE WELCOME. I WILL GLADLY SHOW MY GOODS, NO MATTER WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT. NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

S. DANZIGER.

San Francisco Store, Squemoche street, next door to Page & Allen's store, north of Walls-walla Restaurant, Astoria, Oregon.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

J. Q. A. BOWLEY.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Chemamus Street. - ASTORIA, OREGON.

C. W. FULTON.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ASTORIA - OREGON  
Office over Page & Allen's store, Cass street

E. C. HOLDEN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION AND INSURANCE AGENT.

A. VAN DUSEN.  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Chemamus Street, near Occident Hotel,  
ASTORIA, OREGON.  
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

F. F. RICKS,  
DENTIST,  
ASTORIA, - - - OREGON.  
Rooms in Allen's building up stairs, corner of Cass and Squemoche streets.

DR. H. D. JENNINGS.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Graduate University of Virginia, 1868  
Physician to Bay View hospital, Baltimore City, 1869-70.  
OFFICE—In Page & Allen's building, up stairs, Astoria.

JAY TUTTLE, M. D.  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
OFFICE—Over the White House Store.  
RESIDENCE—Next door to Mrs. Munson's boarding house, Chemamus street, Astoria, Oregon.

J. C. ORCHARD,  
DENTIST,  
Dental Rooms,  
SHUSTER'S  
Photograph Building.

D. A. MCINTOSH,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Occident Hotel Building,  
ASTORIA - - - OREGON

C. H. BAIN & CO.,  
DEALER IN  
Doors, Windows, Blinds, Trunks, Lumber, Etc.  
All kinds of Oak Lumber, Glass, Boat Material, etc.  
Steam Mill near Weston hotel, Cor. Geesville and Astor streets.

J. G. FAIRFOWL & SON,  
STEVEDORES AND RIGGERS  
Portland and Astoria, Oregon.  
Refer by permission to—Egner, Meyers & Co., Allen & Lewis, Corbit & Hanson, Portland, Oregon.

HELENHART & SCHONE,  
Occident Hotel Hair Dressing Saloon  
ASTORIA - OREGON.

Hot, Cold, Shower,  
Steam and Sulphur  
BATHS.  
Special attention given to ladies' and children's hair cutting.  
Private Entrance for Ladies.

WILLIAM FREY,  
PRACTICAL  
BOOT AND SHOE  
MAKER,  
CHEMAMUS STREET, opposite Adler's Book Store, - ASTORIA, OREGON.  
Perfect fits guaranteed. All work warranted. Give me a trial. All orders promptly filled.

W. L. McCABE, J. A. BROWN  
Astoria, - - - Portland.

BROWN & McCABE,  
STEVEDORES AND RIGGERS.  
Astoria office—At E. C. Holden's Auction store. Portland office—24 B street. 13-17

## Music Lessons.

T. F. CULLEN and C. E. BARNES  
TEACHERS OF  
VIOLIN, PIANO, GUITAR, CORNET AND BANJO.

Would like a few pupils on either of the above instruments.  
Terms—Eight lessons for five dollars.  
Orders left at Stevens & Sons book store will be promptly attended to.

To-Night. To-Night.  
GRAND BALL  
AT MUSIC HALL,  
THIS EVENING.

H. A. QUINN,  
dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES,  
MAILS, MILL FEED AND HAY

Cash paid for country produce. Small profits on cash sales. Astoria, Oregon, corner of Main and Squemoche streets.

## I. W. CASE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Corner Chemamus and Cass streets,  
ASTORIA - - - OREGON.

Wm. Houseman of Portland

begs leave to notify his friends and customers that he has opened

## A FISHERMAN'S CLOTHING

AND FURNISHING GOODS STORE  
Next to G. W. Hume's grocery store,  
F. HOUSEMAN, Agent

## THE DEW DROP INN!

Oh, fishermen, all hear the good news!  
A fine saloon is started with best of

Liquors, Wines and Beer,  
AND FINE FREE LUNCH UNGUARDED.

The Grandest Caviar and Cheese,  
IN SANDWICH THICK AND THIN

And will you spend a pleasant hour, drop in at the DEW DROP INN on Geesville street.

J. T. BORCHERS.

for changes & file stick (1)