

The Continental Congress

INDEPENDENCE HALL

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 "ONCE we bent over our childhood histories we have always had an idea that our fathers severed their ties with Great Britain on the Fourth of July, 1776, and we have had the word of no less authority than Thomas Jefferson, the author of that hallowed instrument, that the Declaration was signed on that date, on whose anniversary the great father of democracy died. But William H. Michael, chief clerk and historian of the department of state, says no, and for years he has tolled for his country bearing the same roof which shelters the sacred document; he had the nation's archives at his fingers' ends.

Twenty-four of the signers were lawyers, fourteen agriculturists, four physicians, nine merchants, one a manufacturer, one a clergyman and three had prepared for the calling of clerymen, but had chosen other vocations, according to Mr. Michael. Heaven seems to have rewarded them generally with long life, for three lived to be over 90, ten over 80, eleven over 70, fourteen over 60, eleven over 50, and six over 44, although one, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was accidentally drowned at sea when only 30. Thus the average age of the signers was over 62 years.

What has happened to the famous Declaration since its signing is recounted by Mr. Michael. In 1776, Congress authorized the secretary for the department of foreign affairs to take charge of it, along with other records, books and papers of the Continental Congress. The same year the department of foreign affairs became the department of state, which has, to all intents and purposes, remained the depository of the Declaration since that time. The great document was from 1841 to 1877, however, deposited in the patent office for many years a bureau of the department of state, and was allowed to remain there after the patent office was closed in 1877. The old department of state not being fireproof, while the patent office building was believed to be so. After the present fireproof structure was built, the many building was finished the declaration was returned to its legal depository.

The real act of independence, which Mr. Michael has had reproduced in fac-simile, was, then, the Lee resolution, declaring: "That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

Concerning the actual date of the Declaration's signing, Mr. Michael says: "Mr. Jefferson in his account states that all the members present, except Mr. Dickinson, signed the Declaration in the evening of the Fourth of July. The Journal shows that the signing on the sixth of Congress, John Hancock, President. Attest, Charles Thomson, Secretary." On August 2 the Declaration, as engrossed under the order of Congress, was signed by all of the members of Congress present.

Most of the portraits are signed and sealed by order of Secretary Hay, and it is no longer known to any one, except the members of the Constitution. Here the Declaration still remains, locked in a steel cabinet in the library of the department of state, where all visitors might see it in that year it was honorably sealed in a frame and placed in a drawer of another steel cabinet constructed to protect also the original copy of the Constitution. Here the Declaration still remains, locked in a steel cabinet in the library of the department of state, where all visitors might see it in that year it was honorably sealed in a frame and placed in a drawer of another steel cabinet constructed to protect also the original copy of the Constitution.

Jefferson's disgust at the changes made in his draft is described by Mr. Michael. The Continental Congress struck out the language charging the king with inciting "treasonable insurrections" and "to follow citizens," by promulgating their confiscated property, with casting on the slave trade and refusing to allow American legislatures to suppress it. While these and many other clauses were being stricken out of his draft "Jefferson sat in his seat, his face pale, his voice in defense of his own work, notwithstanding he was written in agony as he saw some of his most cherished paragraphs and sentences obliterated from the document." The historian, John Adams, otherwise a critic of the Declaration complained that some of the draft's best parts, particularly that inciting the king to "incite the slave trade, should not have been stricken out. "Yet it will be well to remember," Mr. Michael says, "that Georgia and South Carolina were both carrying on the slave trade at this time and especially as they were able, and other colonies had profited largely by the traffic. Hence it was ridiculous to arraign the king for doing the same thing."

After very heated discussions of this form of announcing Congress' real stroke of independence, on July 2—discussions which kept Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in a whirl of excitement throughout the next two days—this form of announcement, the Declaration of Independence, was adopted on the night of July 4. At the close of that evening's session, John Hancock, secretary of the Continental Congress, went to the shop of John Dunlap, the official printer, and had the corrected draft set up. Copies of this "Declaration printed" were sent to the assemblies, conventions and councils of safety throughout the colonies and to the commanding officers of the Continental Army. It is probable that it was one of these printed copies, bearing the names of Hancock and Thomson only, that George Washington ordered proclaimed at the head of the Continental army.

At the old gun better than he could have done. The next morning she was taken before General Washington, her own full act was reported and its influence upon the fate of the battle, which was a victory, was made known. She was at once a sergeant in the army as she stands on the rolls in that rank as long as she lived. It seems appropriate now to place among the Immortals and in the Hall of Fame this only woman sergeant of the United States army, who won her title fighting for her country upon the field of battle and who is the brave woman's rights and woman's suffrage champion of the United States. Washington, Joe Mitchell Chapin, in National Geographic.

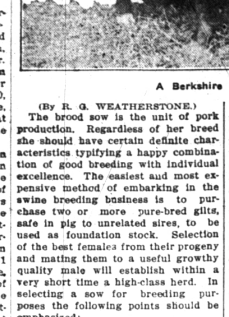
Place for Molly Pitcher
 Movement to Put Bust of Revolutionary Heroine in the National Hall of Fame.
 The movement to place in the Hall of Fame the bust of Molly Pitcher, the only woman sergeant in the United States army, has the enthusiastic support of former Senator Chauncey M. Depew. In fact, the militant senator from New York is already a champion

for the equal rights of the ladies. It was in the important movements of the year 1778 that at the battle of Monmouth Molly Pitcher was carrying water to her husband, who was a gunner of a battery at one piece of artillery. When the British were carrying an assault proposed to remove the piece out of danger, when Molly said: "I can do everything my husband could," she stepped forward and performed her husband's duties

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PROPER SELECTION OF BROOD SOW FOR PRODUCTION OF PORK

Regardless of Breed, Animal Should Possess Certain Definite Characteristics Typifying Combination of Good Breeding With Individual Excellence—Hints for Summer Care.



A Berkshire Champaign.
 (By R. G. WEATHERSTONE)
 The brood sow is the unit of pork production. Regardless of her breed she should have certain definite characteristics typifying a happy combination of good breeding with individual excellence. The easiest and most expensive method of embarking in the swine breeding business is to purchase two or more pure-bred gilts, save in pig to unrelated sires, to be used as foundation stock. Selection of the best females from their progeny and mating them to a useful, grower quality male will establish within a very short time a high-class herd. In selecting a sow for breeding purposes the following points should be emphasized:

1. The gilt should be pure bred; a typical utility representative of her breed.
2. Should trace to a large, even litter, farrowed by a kindly disposed, heavy milking dam that displays vigor, quality and symmetry.
3. She should evidence early maturity; possess a clean, shapely head, large, bright eyes, heavy paws, light feet, stout ears, short neck, long, long, straight, strong back, broad, meaty loin, smooth, compact shoulders, deep, well arched sides; even wings, deep, strongly built, neat trim underline, dotted with many evenly placed rudimentaries; short, straight legs, with clean, dense bones, set upright on strong, well supported patterns, and exhibit style and finish throughout.

GIVE HERD BULL PLENTY EXERCISE
 Important to Keep Animal Strong and Vigorous—Various Ways of Giving Him Needed Work.
 It is very important that the bull at the head of a herd be given plenty of exercise and well fed. A work horse, as in this planer he becomes strong and vigorous, and a sure calf squire.
 On the other hand, if a bull is deprived of exercise and the proper kind of feed and becomes indolent, lacking energy, especially breeding capacity he is returned almost valueless; in fact, he becomes a detriment to a herd, owing to the fact that a bull that is not well fed and exercised is not so fertile as one that is well bred and exercised. The various ways of exercising a bull which consist in paddock to run in, a tread power to work in, or being chained up and staked. At any rate, it is important to conceive some means in which to give the herd plenty of daily exercise, as the results of good feed and plenty of exercise may be plainly noticeable in the springing.

The Sage of Monticello

"The Sage of Monticello" is the nickname that was applied to Thomas Jefferson for the same reason and in much the same manner as Daniel Webster was given the title "The Sage of Marshfield." It is a title which has been given to many glorious truths be uttered, and as Webster loved every inch of the ground of the beautiful Cape Cod village of Marshfield, and his claim to the title of "The Sage of Monticello" is as well founded as that of Webster. Jefferson's Virginia estate, the great statesman found the most delightful retreat from his own life. It was more than an amateur. After the fire the building of a new house upon his "little mount" was pushed rapidly, and in something more than a year a section was made ready for occupancy. In 1772 Jefferson married and brought to his new mansion Martha Skelton, a childless widow of 22. In a letter written from Paris in 1786 to Mrs. MaB. Conway, Jefferson, referring to his home, said: "And our own dear Monticello, where has nature spread so rich a mantle under the eye? Mountains, forests, rocks, rivers. With what majesty do we there ride along, and how sublime to look down into the workshop of nature, to see her clouds, hail, snow, rain, thunder, and lightning, as if it were a glorious sun when rising as if out of a mountain, just gliding the tops of the mountains, and giving life to all nature."

Protecting Sheep From Dogs.
 A Minnesota farmer says that he keeps dogs away from his flock by putting in his pasture the dummy of a man holding a stick for a gun. This dummy is taken down every evening and well up against the fence, the evening at different places from night to night. He says a sheep-killing dog will not go near enough to the dummy to discover that it is a bogus man.

LITTLE SPARROW PEST DESTROYER

English Bird May Be Used Against Alfalfa Weevil in the West—Experiments Are to Be Made.
 The English sparrow, originally imported into this country to destroy insect pests, but known chiefly in recent years as a pest of other birds, may come into its own again, according to the officials of the government biological survey. It has been found that the sparrow is a vigorous enemy of the alfalfa weevil, an evil which threatens to spread throughout the entire alfalfa raising territory of the west as the cotton-bill weevil has spread in the north. So far the weevil has appeared in Michigan and part of Wyoming, but a dozen other states, it is said, will be affected within a few years unless a real enemy of the pest is introduced to fight it. The biological survey is planning to experiment with other birds this summer.

Radishes.
 Radishes originated in China, where they have been cultivated for many centuries, and sometimes grow as big as a man's head. In Germany the old-fashioned country mothers cure hoarseness and cough with radish juice mixed with sugar candy. The radishes of today have no flavor, but character. Formerly their sharp, biting taste made them palatable.

A Good Disinfectant.
 Carbolic acid is one of the best of disinfectants. Mixed with water at the rate of 1 to 20, it makes an excellent spray for the poultry and hog houses and dairy barns. When white wash is added to the water, letting these buildings an ounce of the acid should be added to a gallon of the water.

Post Toasties
 This food is carefully cooked in a factory that is clean and spotless—not a hand touching it at any stage of the making.
 Post Toasties with cream and a sprinkle of sugar are an ideal dish. Serve sometimes with fresh strawberries added.
 "The Memory Lingers"
 Sold by Grocers
 Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

JOHN HANCOCK BELL AGENT

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost constantly suffering from trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."
 HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 621 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider Well This Advice.
 Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medford, (Mass.) (Send 10c for a copy of her book, "The Female Companion.") Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up
 That's Why You're Tired—One of Sores—Live No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They cure your liver, cure your appetite, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.**

Genuine must bear Signature *Warranted*

LANDLORD KNEW THE GAME
 Spared His Tenant the Enumeration of the Time-Honored and Yearly "Bluff."

"I have called to collect the rent," said the landlord.
 "Yes," replied the lady of the house, "come in. Now, before I give you the money this month, I—"
 "Just a minute, madam," said the landlord, "let me give the heretofore kitchen walls are a disgrace, and the back porch is a menace to life and limb. I'm also aware that you won't let me have another month unless the barber-shop wallpaper in the back bedroom is changed to something in a delicate pink, and I'm next to the fact that you'd be ashamed to have people look at such gas fixtures as I have provided. I'm going to paint the front and back porches and let it go at that."

"Thank you very much," said the lady meekly. "You have saved me a lot of trouble. That is what I really expected to have done, but I was afraid that I should have to make the same old bluff to get that much out of you."—Detroit Free Press.

Unwary.
 "Why do you avoid Mrs. Wombolt?"
 "I think she's been talking about me."
 "Nonsense. I'm with her constantly, and I've never heard her say a word."
 "Well, there's no telling when she'll begin. She moved into the house we moved out of."

Ever Notice A Field of Indian Corn
 in the glory of its growing?
 The best part of selected pearly white Indian Corn is used in making

Post Toasties
 This food is carefully cooked in a factory that is clean and spotless—not a hand touching it at any stage of the making.
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