

# What Really Happened on the Fourth of July

FROM much that historians have written about the Fourth of July, 1776, an erroneous idea of the happenings of that great day has become a common heritage among the people of our land. Many an American considers it a part of a patriotic duty to muse upon the imaginative picture entitled "The First Fourth of July" which some historical writers have painted upon his vision.

In fancy he sees Independence Hall in Philadelphia and the "Continental" congress with its stockings and low shoes sitting with dignity, but listening spellbound to a wonderfully strange and entirely new document called "The Declaration of Independence."

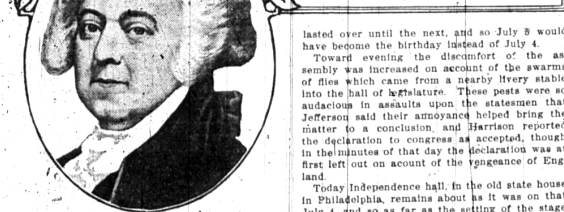
In fancy he even hears the popular acclaim of "That is just what we all say!" and "It is well worded, Mr. Jefferson." Then the mind pictures the various delegates hastening forward, eager for the honor of fixing their signatures to a sheepskin document.

The scene changes to the ringing of the great Liberty bell, to the assembling of the people at Philadelphia who applauded the reading of this bill of rights and to the final closing of the day with every man, woman and child in Philadelphia happy because he is no longer British subject, having become a free American in a single day.

Such a vision pictures a heroic scene; but the true record of events does not affirm that these so-called happenings took place on that memorable day. By blotting out the imperfect day and anchoring by the weight of foreign despatches an authentic account of what transpired at that time changes the meaning of the Fourth of July from one day to about sixty days in which the whole history of our national liberty is told and the heroic heroisms of the sorely tried colonists are keenly felt.

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It was a time of danger when brother, friend and neighbor became estranged by reason of political opinion. Some colonists still loved the mother country with true English pride, while others were embittered by the injustice of the sovereign across the seas that they willingly gave their all to the cause of the people of the new land.

During the latter part of 1774 George Washington himself wrote that no thinking man among the colonists wanted to separate from England, and Franklin ridiculed the idea.

During the early days of the revolution the bluecoats never dreamed of separating from the beloved land of their birth. In fact, such a course would have been condemned by Americans themselves as treason. Jefferson declared that prior to April 19, 1776, he had heard no whisper of the disposition of the British to stand under the governmental power of Great Britain.

The inevitable, however, came with the spring of 1776, when local assemblies began formal discussion regarding the liberty of the colonies. These legislative bodies possessed but little power, but they did a great part in crystallizing the sentiment for independence in many quarters and directed those opposed to the idea to declare their final attitude.

The good work of these small legislative bodies was reflected and magnified as soon as the delegates were sent to the Continental congress. There the spirit of liberty permeated the atmosphere of the national assembly and many an individual received the courage to align himself with the new cause.

On June 7, 1776, there had been an "extra paper" to have informed the public of the latest political news one might have read the famous "Richard Henry Lee of Virginia the Man of the Hour" for it was on that day that started the Fourth of July. It was this southerner who introduced the first declaration of independence in congress declaring the American people free.

Good judgment dictated the caution of omitting John Adams' name from the minutes, as he second to that motion, yet the fact is known today when there is no argument of redcoats waiting to seize patriots as rebels.

Too much praise cannot be given to the introduction of Lee's resolution, yet it was to the credit of the Continental congress that action was not forced upon such an important measure at that time. It could not have succeeded until all objections had been silenced, all fears of England's success allayed, and every patriot conscientiously convinced that the cause of liberty was just. It was imperative that all should look the Goddess of Liberty squarely in the face with resolution to follow where she should lead.

As no agreement could be reached on June 7 the resolution was laid over until the next day, when it was again postponed for consideration until July 1.

In order that the cause of liberty should not be retarded during this wait, congress at that

time appointed a committee of five to prepare a declaration of independence of the same purport as Lee's resolution, in the hope that the new doctrine would be unanimously accepted when the matter should be again taken up in July.

Folkly demanded that a southerner should be chosen to write the declaration in order to increase the probability of its unanimous adoption. Logically, Jefferson was the man to carry this work through, for the mastery style of his pen was well known. With such coworkers, though, it cannot be supposed that he alone was the author of the resolution; for the responsibility had been assigned to all five jointly, and the counsel and advice of all were necessary.

However, the credit of the phraseology is given to Jefferson, while John Adams is said to have given close attention to the revision and the amending of the resolution. The entire committee helped perfect the documents by making it the subject of critical analysis. In allowing the Declaration of Independence to be ready before its assembly on June 23 congress preceded its schedule.

Satisfied that all were acquainted with its contents, the legislature then laid the bill on the table until it should come up for discussion by congress sitting as a committee of the whole.

When the vote July 1 only nine colonies voted as favorable to the resolution.

Final legislative action was therefore deferred until the next day. That July 2, was probably the most memorable of all dates of our national history. During the stormy debate at that time the declaration was both attacked and commended.

When the vote of the day was taken it was found that the declaration had been unanimously endorsed by all of the thirteen colonies.

The vote in favor of the declaration was not sufficient to make the adoption of the new resolution complete, for the next day congress sat as a committee of the whole to consider the bill. At this time slight alterations were made, certain clauses concerning England were omitted, and others regarding slave trade were left out while other amendments were added.

On July 4 congress assembled again and immediately read the declaration into a public session, with the consideration of the Declaration of Independence.

When John Hancock, as president of the congress, resumed the chair, Mr. Harrison, great-grandfather of our former president of the United States, reported that his committee had agreed to the declaration, which they desired him to report.

What followed this announcement is largely a matter of surmise, despite the fact that the debate lasted all through the warm day, when delegates either talked, or listened swathed in heavy, close-fitting stock, or listened swathed in heavy, close-fitting stock, or listened swathed in heavy, close-fitting stock.

If it had not been for a seemingly trivial incident the debates of that day might probably have

lasted over until the next, and so July 3 would have become the birthday instead of July 4.

Toward evening the discomfort of the assembly was increased on account of the swarms of flies which came from a nearby ivery stable into the hall of legislature. These pests were so audacious in assaults upon the statesmen that Jefferson said their annoyance helped bring the matter to a close.

The various breeds have been highly developed, their best profits accentuated and fostered by scientific breeders both in America and abroad.

What is more reasonable to suppose than that these men who have given years of labor and who have spent much money in developing the various breeds, should have arrived at

the most profitable way of raising good horse flesh.

If a farmer visits a reputable breeding establishment in this country or Europe, he will find that every effort is made to breed along pure lines of the breed that is to be first developed and then perpetuated. So in this way to get the best specimens of any kind whatsoever.

Some shoulders and consequently bulky frames are the consequence of hard work during the spring months. If the harness does not fit properly, watch the collar, and unless it is fitted tight, either use an excess pad or a smaller collar. The latter is always preferable.

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## MOST PROFITABLE BREEDS OF HORSES

**Clydesdale Yearling Champion.**

If you want heavy drafts—and they are big sellers these days—stick to a draft breed and never mix the breeds if possible to avoid it.

If you want just harness-horses, breed the trotters. If you want saddle horses or park hacks, breed for the trot and thoroughbred.

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**Cottonseed Meal Good For Horses**

Satisfactory Results Secured by Feeding at Rate of One Pound Per Head Daily.

In answer to the inquiry, "Is cottonseed meal good feed for horses?" Professor Foster of the New Mexico Experiment Station has reported that in small quantities in combination with other concentrates. A number of southern experiment stations and horse owners report satisfactory results from feeding it to mares, colts, and driving horses at the rate of one pound per head daily, mixed with ground corn or other grain, and to work horses at the rate of two pounds per head daily, fed in the same manner.

The Iowa station found that when fed in connection with corn and oats, 1.1 pound of cottonseed meal was equal to 1.4 pound of linseed oil meal in maintaining the weight of the horse and maintaining them in good health and that on account of being less laxative than the oil meal, it is better adapted to the needs of horses at hard work. Because of its high protein content and its peculiar flavor, it gives most satisfactory results and is eaten with greater relish when fed in a mixture with other grains, such as corn, oats, milo or barley.

In localities where alfalfa is the principal roughage, cottonseed meal is not needed to properly balance the ration for farm horses. Any of the grains mentioned are sufficient. Its value is more apparent where farmers must rely mainly on corn or other grain and some of the coarse fodders for roughage.

## COTTONSEED MEAL GOOD FOR HORSES

## FRUIT GROWING AND POULTRY COMBINED

**Trees Offer Great Advantage in Providing Shade and Insect Food for Fowls.**

The most important problem for the grower of his orchard property is to get more money out of their plants. The thing is to use the orchard tract for the running of fowls on one kind or another that will bring in a steady profit. It is to make the best use of the land at the expenditure of but little more time and money in the overhead charges.

It seems easy enough to run 100 hens on each acre without materially interfering with the regular orchard work so that the one essentially is the investment of the necessary capital. One man is carrying an annual flock of 600 birds to the acre where there are no trees and we do not see how the simple addition of trees is anything to do in currying the proposition when as a matter of fact they offer a great advantage through the investment of the necessary capital in the time propagating.

**Orange Custard Pie.**

Six tablespoons of sugar, one small piece, 1/2 lb. in baking dish and sprinkle over them one cupful of sugar. Beat the yolks of three eggs till quite thick. Beat in the whites of two eggs. Dissolve in a little cognac or port wine. Dissolve in a little cold milk. Add into 1/2 pint boiling milk. Put on stove, stirring constantly. Season with a little French mustard. Add a few drops of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, and pour over the cream and butter. Arrange on a salpicon of lettuce and garnish with small quarters of lemon and sliced blanched nuts.

**Crude Petroleum AS MANGE REMEDY**

Hogs Afflicted Should Be Given Thorough Treatment at Intervals of Eight Days.

(By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Treatment of hogs for mange should be continued until the animal is clean, brush, soap and soft water as well as to remove the crust. A variety of coal tar dips are on the market. Most of these are made of kerosene, turpentine, brush, soap and soft water as well as to remove the crust. A variety of coal tar dips are on the market. Most of these are made of kerosene, turpentine, brush, soap and soft water as well as to remove the crust.

## SOME ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP RAISING

**Animal Produces Both Wool and Mutton - Rapid Monetary Returns Are Received.**

A few sheep should be kept on every farm which will return good profits with very little care or expense. Some of the advantages in keeping them are:

First—The sheep is a dual purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton.

Second—The initial expenditure is small. Every farmer can well afford the investment of the necessary capital in a few sheep.

Third—Rapid monetary returns are received, the wool clip and the lamb crop being sold annually.

Fourth—Expensive buildings are not means necessary. A warm lambing pen is required, but for the aged sheep a shelter shed to protect them from the winter winds is alone sufficient.

Fifth—Wool destruction represents another asset. Shearling can be sold at almost every class of wool.

Sixth—Sheep admitted improve soil fertility. Their manure is rich and uniformly distributed.

Seventh—Except at certain seasons of the year, less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than upon that of any other animal without thereby endangering successful results.

**Prevent Trees From Dying.**

Trees that are tied in bundles when moved must be separated before being headed in. If this is not done, the roots will be crushed and the tree will die. The soil around the roots sufficiently well to prevent them from drying to a serious extent.

**Beat Corn Planter.**

The edge-of-corn planter will drop the number of kernels wanted in the soil. It is easy to use. It is a rotary type that can be set for sowing. Dropping is about 80 out of 100.

**Repair the Fences.**

Strip out and saw that all the fences are in good trim. Rails will get pushed off and boards drop off the fence. If you do not see such places, the cattle will, and that will mean trouble.

## HOUSE MAY NOT BE HOME

Wide Difference Between the Two Words is Matter Not Always Recognized.

And what is a home? It is, of course, quite different from a house. It is something which is just inside a house. It is a building not made with wood, but made with the things which are seen. A house is a product of human handiwork, a home is a creation of the heart. A house is constructed out of matter, a home is such stuff as dreams are made of. A house is four walls with a roof, a home is a complex of memories, hopes, and affections. A house is built by gold, a home is built by love. A small and shabby home may be set up inside a spacious and costly home. We have all been guests in places where we felt there was more home than home. On the other hand, a palatial home may be erected in a cottage, and a home can be built in a year. To build a home is the work of many seasons. A man can have numerous homes, he can have but one home—Woman's Companion.

**Toothbrush Day.**

Monday was "toothbrush" day, and the beginning of dental hygiene week" in the public schools, says the New York Times. Several thousand children heard some of the reasons why 2,000,000 of them are in bad condition, and every day of the week they will know of how to preserve their teeth and obtain treatment for those requiring it. Moving pictures, lectures, lantern slides will be employed in making every child understand the importance of the teeth and clean to them. The remarkable campaign was arranged by Dr. C. Ward Crangston, director of physical training in the public schools, who has long been convinced that neglect of the teeth has been an important factor in the physical deterioration and the consequent unsatisfactory attendance at school.