

# When We Celebrated The Fourth



ONE hundred years ago, when the citizens of this land assembled to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence, traces were still visible of that universal sorrow in which the country had been plunged by the death of Washington, in December, 1799. Among the toasts at several banquets was one, repeated from July 4, 1800, and worthily called sublime by the editors of several newspapers: "Washington, our late leader: May we follow him in slow time to the permanent cantonment, and be all found near his headquarters at the final roll call."

In the death of Washington the citizens mourned the loss of one who stood out most prominently as the chief exponent of all that the day meant to them. True, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and many other eminent patriots were never forgotten by the diners who, toward the close of the day invariably sat down to a sumptuous feast, and drank as many toasts as there were States in the Union. All were held in grateful memory, but Washington, their gallant General of the Revolution and the hero of many battles, was truly "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"The memory of George Washington, when we forget to speak of his virtues may our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth," was one of the toasts at Portland, Me., and it was responded to in silence and with bowed heads, all the company rising from their seats.

Following the death of Washington the seat of Government had been moved from Philadelphia to its permanent home, named to perpetuate more clearly the memory of the founder of the Nation's line of Presidents. Just 103 years ago the first inauguration of a President took place in the town and the small population prevented the National holiday from being so joyous or jubilant in character as was the custom in the larger seacoast cities. President Jefferson, however, gave, as the newspapers stated, "a grand levee which for splendor and brilliancy has not been exceeded since the removal of the Government to this place." As the Government had been domiciled there less than two years, it was not difficult to exceed former splendors.

It is interesting to notice, in studying this memorable day, that its importance was recognized at once, and

The first Fourth of July, therefore, while greeted with shouts of joy, was also a very serious one for those who looked beneath the surface. But the party oppressions and clamorings for freedom of ten years had trained the people to a realization of the responsibilities they were taking upon themselves, and they accepted their Declaration of Independence with unflinching approval. The sacrifice was to be great. The enthusiastic patriots of Philadelphia, who rang their church bells so merrily on the 5th of July, 1776, were soon to see their homes occupied and ransacked by the enemy, while in less than two months New York was to be in possession of the British troops.

In that first year of independence, the Declaration was celebrated at various times according to the rapidity with which news could travel. The young men of New York, aided, as we may infer, by many of their enthusiastic elders, made the first Fourth memorable by tearing from its pedestal the equestrian statue of George III., which had been placed in Bowling Green six years before. George Washington was in the city at that time, having lately arrived from the camp at Boston, and the Declaration was read to each brigade of soldiers, being received "with loud huzzas and the utmost demonstration of joy." This was on Wednesday, July 10, and a newspaper account of the demolition says:

"The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1779, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt, the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith the monument was made is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brain of our infuriated adversaries, who, to gain pepper-corn, have lost an empire."

At Princeton the famous Nassau Hall, which then comprised all these was of Princeton University, was brilliantly illuminated, and the Declaration was read to the accompaniment of volleys of musketry and loud acclamations for the prosperity of the newly formed Republic. Throughout the thirteen Colonies the Declaration of Independence was greeted with the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and earnest exhortations to maintain the principles of equal rights at all hazards. One very beneficial effect was in making the people feel that they were banded together more closely in a common cause.

In 1781 the ladies of Princeton decorated their houses with flowers and

conquest, and we trust ourselves confident that under your administration our country will speedily arrive at an enviable state of prosperity and happiness."

George Washington said in reply: "I beg you, gentlemen, to return my most affectionate regard to the Society of the Cincinnati, and assure them that I receive their congratulations on this auspicious day with a mind constantly anxious for the honor and welfare of our country, and can only say that the force of my abilities, aided by an integrity of heart, shall be studiously pointed to the support of its dignity and the promotion of its prosperity and happiness."

Later in the day public exercises were held in St. Paul's Church, where the Declaration of Independence was read and Alexander Hamilton delivered "an elegant eulogium" on Major-General Nathaniel Greig, who died in 1780.

The early newspapers abound in interesting incidents on parades, dinners, church services and other ways of celebrating the Fourth during the years prior to 1800. They reveal very strongly the habits of the people on their joyous occasions, and although we, in this rapidly progressive age, may be forced to smile occasionally both at the description and at the incidents themselves, there was, on the other hand, no lack of the deepest patriotism. The love for their young country rang out clear and true in every oration and after-dinner toast.

A toast given by the merchants of New York City in 1795 at the Tontine Coffee House may be cited as a sample of many which the day always called forth:

"The auspicious day that rescued our country from the hated yoke of foreign tyranny and gave us honorable rank among the nations of the earth. May its glorious events never be effaced from our memories; may the blessings it has conferred be as lasting as the globe we inhabit, and may each revolving year find us more united, more happy and more free."

"The celebration of the glorious Fourth in Boston 103 years ago is thus described in a local paper:

"The morning sun advanced to the music of the artillery of this town, of Fort Independence, and of all the neighboring towns. The bells immediately took up the signal of march; care, dullness and business had forlorn the day, and all classes and all ages shook slumber from their eyes, arrayed themselves in their best attire, and repaired to the festive scenes of Independence. Heaven was pleased to bestow a day as temperate and invigorating as the Government, and laws which a wise people must feel they enjoy."

In New York there were parades and church services during the day and theatrical performances at night. The militia, with members from the Tammany and Mechanics' Societies, formed in line of march at the Battery and paraded through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl and Beekman streets to Broad

# Agricultural.

## Bean and Pea Weevils.

These insects are quite similar in habits and life history. The larvae develop in beans and peas. The mature beetles of the pea weevil may come forth the same season, but the greater number remain till the following spring.

If the seed is gathered as soon as ripe and subjected to a heat of 145 degrees the weevil will be killed. Peas that are planted late are free from the insect.

## Cultivate Orchard Land.

Orchards should be cultivated. When the soil in an orchard becomes hard and packed, soil will lose at least 9000 more pounds of water per day per acre, under the law of capillary attraction, than where the surface is stirred at least every four weeks. Sow a peck of peas to each acre of the orchard, and they will shade the land, loosen the soil and at the same time fertilize the soil. The hogs will eat the pea vines and worry fruit and the land will be getting in better condition.

## Planting Rhubarb.

Just when the crowns are bursting into leaf is a good time to divide and replant rhubarb. It is the younger clumps that usually produce the finest and most succulent stalks, and some replanting should be done every season. Divisions with one to three crowns attached may be detached from old clumps with the aid of a spade. Replant these in deeply dug, heavily manured ground three feet apart each way, and do not pull from them this season. Bare the surface roots of old clumps, manure heavily, and return the soil to the top.

## Sweet Corn and Rape.

In many sections sweet corn is grown in large quantities for canning purposes, as well as for marketing in the usual way.

As a rule, rape in field corn is so shaded that it does not get a good start, but the more open plan of raising sweet corn gives the rape a chance. When properly sown, at the rate of seven to ten pounds per acre broadcast at the last plowing of the corn it will give one a fine crop for pasturing later in the season and not in the least injure the corn crop. It is worth trying on this plan, especially as the seed is not expensive, from twelve to fifteen cents per pound in ten-pound lots of the Dwarf Essex, the only variety worthy raising.

## Bedding Material.

As it is an object to make all of the manure possible, the bedding of all animals will be found to aid very materially in the matter. If there is no straw that can be used for bedding, any waste material available can be substituted. Some farmers use large quantities of sawdust, and shavings from the mills are found available. Anything that will absorb the liquid and keep the animals comfortable and clean will answer a good purpose. The hogs will use up and turn into a good fertilizer a large amount of coarse material, and here may be used what would hardly be suitable for cattle or horses, unless run through a cutting machine. Keep these animals well supplied with material and note if they do not give full value for everything furnished in this line.

## Balky Horses.

A writer gives the following cure for balky horses: Take a small rope and firmly attach it to the horse's tail. Take a turn on the doubletree or cross bar, giving slack enough to tighten the traces. If the horse refuses to pull tighten this rope until the draft comes on the tail. No horse ever refuses to pull by his tail. When the horse starts the tail-hold may be relaxed until the draft comes on the traces again. Many balking horses will refuse to start, and others will start off all right, but if stopped will refuse to pull. The way to treat this form of vice is to pull on the tail rope until the draft comes partially on the tail. Then he will go. The tail draft may be gradually relaxed until all the draft rests on the traces. Persist in this treatment and a permanent reformation is a sure result.

## Late Plowing.

With proper management plowing can be followed until the ground freezes. There are some kinds of soils, particularly of a heavy or cloggy texture, that it is considered better to plow late, thus exposing to the action of the winter frosts. Some farmers like to plant corn on grass land manured in the fall and then plowed as late as possible before planting, in this way turning under a considerable amount of vegetable material along with the manure, thus getting excellent results in the crops grown. This plan makes more spring work, but to a certain extent it may be, and doubtless is, a profitable course to pursue. Farmers should be fully persuaded in their own minds as to these things, and follow the methods that experience proves to be the most satisfactory and profitable for them.

## Supplying Water to Plants.

It is not easily understood by some that plants can be overwatered. But the fact is, they can be literally drowned, and this often happens. The position of water in the life workings of a plant is chiefly that of carrier; it is taken up by the roots, carries food to all parts of the plant, and mostly passes off in the atmosphere through the leaves. This process is necessary; without it growth cannot be made; while a surplus of water brings decay of the parts in touch with the excess.

The times when overwatering is most possible are when a plant is without leaves, dormant or nearly so, and water cannot be used speedily; when the soil is heavy and does not give up the moisture quickly; when a plant has been recently transplanted and new feeding fibers have not been formed to take up the moisture, and when ever-

greens are in question, the leaves of which do not pass the water so readily. House plants may suffer for lack of regular watering if the atmosphere be warm; thorough soaking, but that once is all that is needed, and that the plant can well stand.

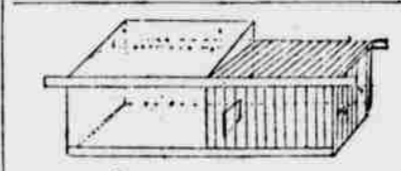
## Getting a Stand of Clover.

Although the principal object of growing clover is to increase the nitrogen of the soil, land should be seeded to clover for this purpose long before it approaches a condition of actual poverty. It is the poorest field manure that clover for this purpose long before it approaches a condition of actual poverty. Although the poorest field manure that clover for this purpose long before it approaches a condition of actual poverty. It is the poorest field manure that clover for this purpose long before it approaches a condition of actual poverty.

Suitable preparation of the seed bed is of almost equal importance with humus. The most common practice is to seed clover after grain in ordinary cultivated fields, but the plan only succeeds well on comparatively new land, rich, mellow and crumbly. Ordinary grain fields are rather unfit for the tiny clover seeds. Unless these are scattered on a smooth, well pulverized surface, many will fail to lodge at a depth permitting germination, and many will be covered too deeply. Also a poorly pulverized soil does not permit the rise of the needed capillary moisture. The field should be planked and dragged to a good seed-bed and uniform covering. Rye makes the best nurse crop, as the clover gets the sun the quickest, and the stock should always be kept off the first year.—Prairie Farmer.

## Chicken Coop.

Here is a sketch and description of a coop and run for setting hen and chicks. They can roost in it till the hen leaves them. Ends one inch thick or more; make ends first 2 ft., 2 1/2 in., long, back edges 2 ft., 3 in., front edge 1 ft., 11 in. Front and back should be 1/2 in., thick. Nail box together and nail two pieces on inside of back and front of coop 3x1, on which put a loose floor. Now take two pieces 2 1/2 x 1 in., 7 ft. long. Nail one on each side of coop at top edge of front, keep the back one same distance from bottom. Let them overhang 6 in. at each end, to form handles. Put two on bottom 6 ft. long; nail cross pieces same size, between the ends to form the run. Now, cut plasterer's lath in half for end of run and leave a space of 5 in.



to slide a thin board in, another space 2 1/2 in. to slide a piece in. Space the remainder and nail on. Cover front, back and top with lath or wire netting. Make an opening in end of coop for lath, and cover with a sliding board, from back to front to keep hen in and skunks out. Now make your roof. Let it project 3 in. both ends and front; put longer lathes all the way about the back and shingle the joints to keep rain out. To make the above give the best results it needs two pieces in between the rails, thus, X. Then nail the laths on 1 1/2 in. apart. When you want to confine the chicks in the run put loose laths in between them. When they are big enough to run around take the loose laths out, so they can go in and out at will. Now put a piece 2x1 on each end 12 in. from the floor to put perches on, and put dirt, water, feed and grit in the coop when you set the hen.—J. Hagley, in The Epitomist.

## Ventilating Stables.

The trouble in ventilating most stables is that the windows are situated directly back of the animals and to open them in the winter means draughts which are likely to be dangerous. The illustration shows a plan for providing ventilation without interfering with the window proper. About two inches over the top of the window three holes are made, each two or more inches in diameter. A frame is built over these holes in which to run a slide, or clips of sheet iron may be placed in position as shown at the lower part of the picture, between which the sliding board may be run. This slide should be wide enough so as to cover the holes thoroughly, and fit snugly, so that when in place no air can come through the holes.

A handle of iron is placed on one end for handling the slide easily. By this method as little air can come in as one



wishes, or one may obtain all that can come in through the three holes by pulling the board out entirely. This ventilating idea is very easy to arrange and the expense is merely nominal. Further, by its use the window may be fastened to remain closed all winter, and any cracks around the casing filled in with paper, for the three holes will provide all the ventilation needed in cool weather. This plan is so simple and works so well that there is no excuse for not putting it in operation in every barn.

# New Ideas in TOILETTES

New York City.—Combinations of muslin and lace always are charming, but never have been more effective than at this present time, when both



YOKE WAIST.

are offered in an unprecedented variety. The dainty waist shown is made of sheer white Persian lawn, with the yoke and frills of Valenciennes lace, applique of embroidery and belt of messaline satin, but the list of equally satisfactory materials is almost limitless. The model is an admirable one and can be made, as is this one, unlined, or over the fitted foundation, when it becomes suited to the many soft silks and wools of the season. The deep, scalloped yoke is eminently becoming, and the fall of lace below makes a most graceful finish at the same time that it adds to the breadth of the shoulders.

The waist consists of the lining, which is smoothly fitted, front, backs and yoke. Both front and backs are

fabrics. It is promised a continuance of its reign on wash dresses. A linen gown shows skirt and short bolero of that material, and under the bolero a blouse of sheerest lawn. The same idea will be carried out in less substantial stuffs. White berthas, epaulets and simulated etons will have their shares of favor through the summer.

Tailor-Made Gowns of Silk. The latest departure in the world of fashion is the silk tailor-made gown. It is extremely "chic." The colors most used are golden brown and the popular green shades. One handsome model was made with a skirt of six flounces, very flat at the hips. The bolero on the bodice, also flounced, fell over a high girle.

Put on Smart Jackets. A good deal of braiding in gold and silver is being put on smart jackets, vests and gowns. It is said that all sorts of silver chains, belts, buckles and ornaments are to be worn with the white summer gowns.

Shirtings. Shirtings are still so much in vogue in Paris, both for skirt and bodice embellishment, that they bid fair to stay in fashion here for some time to come.

Foulard Velvet. Foulard velvet is the velvet of the new soft quality printed in foulard designs and is a picturesque material for the house gown.

Fancy Blouse Waists. Fancy waists made with deep berthas and shallow yokes are conspicuous favorites of the season and are most charming made of the dainty thin materials so much in vogue. This one combines silk mull, all-over lace and inserted tucking, with trimming of nar-

## A LATE DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.



gathered at upper and lower edges and droop over the full belt. The yoke is separate and arranged over the whole and the sleeves are soft and full, with groups of tucks above the wrists which provide additional fullness for the drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and seven-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yards of all-over lace, five and one-half yards of lace, two and one-half yards of applique and one-half yard of silk for belt to make as illustrated.

## Colors For Hats.

Shades of blue, shades of Bordeaux, shades of green, shades of pink, are all favorite ideas for the entirely straw toque. It seems agreed that costume and hat shall make a compact as to color, and on these lines one notices that the new sleeve frills are of chiffon, matching the fabric of the frock or the coat and assist in question. And this will be a very pretty fashion, of which a charming variation may be found in having the chiffon fringed, although the ground-work matches the material of the frock. For instance, with a black frock, frills or rose-patterned black chiffon, with a dark blue, frills of white and pinky-flowered blue chiffon, and then lace and chiffon may be blended.

## The Coin Spot of Green.

The coin spot of green is now in evidence on crash or organdy, and on the useful foulard and also on the newer mohairs. It looks best on a white or a black ground. Fortunately the coin spots are set at proper intervals, not too close together. An ecru grass cloth patterned with coin spots of cool willow green, set at intervals never closer than five inches apart, is one of the successes of the season. A gown of this sort requires but little trimming, usually bands of the plain material, not using the spotted parts, finished with double row of shoemaker's stitching.

row Valenciennes frills and is unlined, but the design suits soft silks and wools equally well and can be made over the fitted foundation whenever preferred. The horizontal tucks in waist and sleeves are among the notable features of the latest designs, and in addition to being effective, serve the practical end of giving needed body to thin fabrics. The belt is one of the new draped ones, and the waist blouses over it most becomingly.

The waist consists of the lining, the full front and backs and the deep scalloped bertha. The shallow yoke is formed by facing the lining to required depth and can be made transparent by cutting the foundation away beneath, whenever such effect is desired. The sleeves are simply full, shirred to form frills at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and three-fourths yards twenty-one inches wide, five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighths yards of all-over lace for bertha, one-half yard of inserted tucking for yoke and twenty-one yards of narrow lace to make as illustrated.

## FANCY BEADING WAIST.

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# THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY



SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. From the famous historical painting by Dumarescu.

the people honored it accordingly, with- out waiting for future results. "The people are now convinced of what we ought long since to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery," was the fearless comment of the New Jersey Gazette as soon as news came that the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

The temper of the country was ably expressed in a letter written from Philadelphia by John Adams on July 5, 1776, and this letter was frequently published in succeeding years by those editors who were warm admirers of the second President. The more patriotic sentiments of the letter are: "Yesterday the greatest question was debated, which was ever debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony. That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States. The day is past. The Fourth of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am led to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, for this time forward and forever. You will think me translated with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toll and blood treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means, and that posterity will triumph."

greens, and the inhabitants held a jubilation meeting in the village tavern, when, to quote the Jersey Gazette: "After a draught of punch they repaired to a tree in front of Mr. Beckman's house, from the top of which a Union flag was displayed." Later in the day there was a banquet, and among the toasts was this one:

"If there are British officers who treat a traitor as he deserves, let their enemies esteem them; but perpetual infamy on the wretches who are not ashamed to consult with or to serve under Benedict Arnold."

The Fourth of July, 1780, was of exceptional importance, not only to the country at large, as it was the first to be celebrated under a stable form of Government, but to New York City in particular, because less than three months before George Washington had been inaugurated President, and was then a resident of the city. The Society of the Cincinnati held its customary meeting in the morning and elected Baron Steuben President and Alexander Hamilton Vice-President. The society appointed a committee to wait upon the President, bearing the best wishes of the day, and Baron Steuben acted as spokesman on this memorable occasion. His remarks were:

"The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York have directed this delegation to present to you, Sir, their sentiment of profound respect. In common with all good citizens of the United States of America they join their ardent wishes for the preservation of your life, health and prosperity. In particular they feel the highest satisfaction in contemplating the illustrious Chief of our armies by a unanimous vote of an independent people elected to the highest station that a dignified and enlightened country can bestow. Under your conduct, Sir, this band of soldiers was led to glory and

way, and then to St. Paul's Church, where a service of oratory commenced, and the day was held. In the two popular gardens, Mt. Vernon and Vauxhall, there were fireworks displays in the evening, combined with exhibits of military scenes. The usual dinners were eaten with toasts equal to the number of States in the Union which brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of American independence to a close.—New York Times.



Said Tommy "I'll try to keep up of July powder, and make a big jar! But when upward it flew, poor Tommy went too, and the neighbors exclaimed, 'What a big shooting start!'"