

When the United States Decided to Be a Republic

Philadelphia 16 May 1787.

Convention.

On the 25th seven states being represented
 viz New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
 Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina
 George Washington was elected (unanimously)
 president of the convention.

The convention appoint a committee
 to prepare and report rules for conducting business
 matters which were reported, debated, and in general
 agreed to on the 28th.

28th. 29.

Governor Randolph opened the business of
 the convention. He observed that the confederation
 fulfilled none of the objects for which it was framed
 2d It does not provide against foreign invasions 2d
 It does not secure harmony to the States. 3d It is in
 capable of producing certain blessings to the States.
 4 It cannot defend itself against encroachments.
 5k. It is not superior to state constitutions.

1d It does not provide against foreign invasion
 2d A state acts against a foreign power contrary to
 the laws of nations or violates a treaty, it cannot punish
 the state, or compel its obedience to the treaty. It can only
 leave the offending state to the operations of the offended
 power. It therefore cannot prevent a war. If the rights.

NEW YORK.—Unexpectedly there has come to light an unpublished diary of the meetings which resulted in the Constitution and in the decision that the United States of America should be a republic and not a monarchy. These conferences were secret—each member of the convention was adjured to destroy his notes—and besides the authorized record of Madison only two, it seems, of the private diaries were known to have been preserved. Lately the Anderson galleries announced without date a forthcoming sale of Washingtoniana. Almost immediately a visitor, representing the McHenry family of Maryland, called upon Mr. Sampson and submitted the diary of James McHenry, secretary on the staff of General Washington and second secretary of war—a manuscript not known outside that family. James McHenry, delegate from Maryland, took an active part in the formation of the Constitution. He labored successfully in his own state to bring about its ratification, notwithstanding the powerful opposition of Luther Martin and Samuel Chase. Mr. Sampson says of the newly revealed "Original Manuscript Diary or Journal" kept by James McHenry during his attendance at the Federal Constitutional convention from May 25, the opening, to September 18, the closing day: "This journal gives a remarkably clear account of the deliberations of the Federal convention. McHenry took his seat on the opening day of the session and, realizing the importance and historic value of the forthcoming proceedings, kept this record from day to day. The first entry is dated Philadelphia, 14 May, 1787. Nothing of importance took place, however, until the 25th when, as stated in the journal, seven states being represented, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. George Washington was unanimously elected pres-

ident of the convention. A committee was then appointed to prepare and report rules for conducting business. This detail being satisfactorily arranged, Gov. Edmund Randolph of Virginia opened the business of the convention. He proceeded to outline the objections to the 'Articles of Confederation,' the inadequacy of which called forth this meeting. Randolph's speech is given in full, in addition to the resolutions he offered as a basis or working plan for the Constitution. These resolutions were 15 in number and bore the distinction of being the first plan to be offered for the closer and firmer welding of a union which had been rapidly drifting towards dissolution. After Mr. Randolph's address and resolutions, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole 'to take into consideration the state of the American Union.' "On May 30 began the true battle between the partisans of state's rights and the group which favored strong centralized power and afterward became known as the 'Federalists.' By this time ten states were represented in the convention, and Randolph's resolutions were taken up in order. "On August 6 the convention adjourned till the following day to give the members an opportunity to consider the report. Mr. McHenry suggested a meeting with Messrs. Carroll, Jenifer, Mercer and Martin of the Maryland delegation to confer on the report and to prepare to act in unison. This stormy conference took place at Mr. Carroll's lodgings, and was marked by strong opinions. "Here occurs an interesting note describing an incident of that meeting: "I saw Mr. Mercer make out a list of members' names who had attended or were attending in convention with 'for' and 'against' marked opposite most of them—asked carelessly what question occasioned his being so particular upon which he told me laughingly that it was no question but that those marked with a 'for' were for a king. I then asked him how he knew

that, to which he said: "No matter, the thing is so," etc. "In order to fix the opinions of his colleagues, McHenry drew up four propositions on the most consequential articles, to lay before them at their meeting on the following evening. The propositions are given here in full. The diary then proceeds with the business of the convention on the 7th. The discussion then centered on the right of suffrage. Governor Morris held that to give that right to all freemen the government would undoubtedly become an aristocracy, as it would put it in the power of men whose business created numerous dependents. Doctor Franklin also spoke on the subject: "He observed that in time of war a country owed much to the lower class of citizens. Our late war was an instance of what they could suffer and perform. If denied the right of suffrage it would debase their spirit and detach them from the interest of the country. One thousand of our seamen were confined in English prisons—had bribes offered to go on board English vessels, which they rejected. "From then on matters progressed rapidly although not without debate of every viewpoint and angle. By September 1 the system was in shape to refer to a grand committee. They worked diligently and made some of the most important revisions that had thus far been thought of. One of the principal of these was the plan for the election of the president. September 8 the report was agreed to, and with some amendments was referred to the committee of detail. On September 13 the second printed report was received. This was read, discussed and a few further changes made, and on the 15th was ordered engrossed and 500 copies struck. On the 17th the final Constitution was delivered and the delegates proceeded to sign it. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Mason and Mr. Gerry being the only members present who withheld their names."—Boston Transcript.

SCRAPS

There are many women sailors among the Finns and Norwegians. Residents in Honolulu have sent \$500 for the widows and orphans of British naval men killed in the war. A Danish government commission reports that Denmark will now be able to live on its own supplies. In a playground league baseball game in New Orleans the pitcher of the team was named Liquor while the opposing twirler was named Claret.

Nonresidents of New Brunswick must pay \$50 for a license to hunt and kill one bull moose and one bull caribou. English scientists are conducting a series of experiments to ascertain how best crop production can be increased with the use of high frequency electric currents. To hold a skein of yarn while it is being wound into a ball is the purpose of a revolving wire frame that can be clamped to a chair or other piece of furniture.

Barley gave much better results than oats as a sheep fattening food in tests conducted by English farmers. Most of the inhabitants of Bagdad live in the cellars during the day and repair to the roofs after sundown, where they dine and sleep. Roberta, Mona, Mary and Leota Keyes, quadruplets, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Flake Keyes of Hollis, Okla., are entering the third year of their lives. At birth Roberta weighed 11 1/4 pounds, Mona and Mary 11 1/2 each, and Leota 11 pounds.

BUSINESS OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A careful survey by the department of agriculture shows that farmers' creameries and cheese factories and farmers' elevators are the leading type of co-operative purchasing and marketing enterprises among farmers in the United States. The number of purchasing and marketing organizations of this kind in the country is placed at about 12,000. Of these, 5,424 gave reports of their activities. The creameries and cheese factories reported numbered 1,708. They do an annual business of \$83,360,648, and have an average membership of 83 farmers. The 1,637 farmers' grain elevators and warehouses reporting were located in 23 states, doing a total annual business of \$234,529,716. They have an average membership of 102 farmers. The 871 fruit and produce organizations do an annual business of \$140,629,018. The annual volume of business of 213 cotton organizations is \$34,302,258; of 275 co-operative stores, \$14,552,725; of 43 tobacco organizations, \$6,740,270; of 96 live stock associations, \$9,482,592. The gross volume of business for all organizations was \$625,940,448.

total number reporting, 18 per cent were located in that state. Iowa stood second, Wisconsin and North Dakota next in order. Farmers' elevators, creameries and cheese factories and live stock shipping associations are the principal types of co-operative effort in these states.

Fruit and produce associations are the chief forms of co-operative activity in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The farmers' grain companies are next in rank. In California 60 per cent of the organizations handle fruit and produce. Cotton associations lead in Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, fruit and produce organizations second. Tobacco associations are found chiefly in Kentucky. Creameries form the larger share of farmers' co-operative enterprises of the New England States.

Valuable Information. The report of the survey made by the department of agriculture, now published in Bulletin 547, contains much valuable information concerning the financing and business practices of various types of co-operative associations. It includes a summary of state laws relating to the formation of co-operative organizations. It discusses the bearing which section 6 of the Clayton amendment to the United States anti-trust laws has on farmers' co-operative associations.



PEACHES GRADED AT CO-OPERATIVE STATION.

MEANS TO PREVENT GIRDLING OF TREES

Professor Lewis of Kansas College Tells of Methods to Safeguard Apple Trees.

Bunny likes the bark of young apple trees, but the average farmer doesn't appreciate Bunny's tastes. "One of the emergency ways of preventing girdling," says D. E. Lewis, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, "is to kill a few rabbits, skin them, and rub the trunks of the trees with the flesh. Other rabbits usually will let the trees alone for some time after this, as they greatly dislike the odor left on the bark." Another method pointed out by Mr. Lewis for saving the trees is to paint them with a concentrated solution of lime and sulphur. When the tree is headed high, it should be painted up as far as the first limb; if headed low, the first limbs should be included. This, except when heavy snow is on the ground, is usually high enough to prevent damage from rabbits. Arsenate of lead and a thick lime mixture such as bordeaux mixture may also be used with good results. Soft soap, creosote, and add soap, and similar solutions are sometimes applied in the same way, but are inferior to lime and sulphur for the purpose. One of the best ways to safeguard the trees, according to Professor Lewis, is to wrap them with screen wire as soon as they are set out. If this is done, a space of one inch should be left between the wire and the tree. To prevent injuries to the tree and also to guard against borers, cotton is often stuffed in at the top between the wire and the tree. "Very frequently," says this expert, "a farmer uses corn stalks, grass, rat paper, veneer board and other materials in wrapping his fruit trees. This method of wrapping, so far as preventing injury from rabbits is concerned, is as good as screen wire. "If a rabbit finally succeeds in girdling a tree, bridge grafting should be performed. Take some twigs of the same variety as the injured tree, wedge them at either end and insert them beneath the bark above and below the wound. In case the graft fails, as a last resort, the tree should be cut off below the region of girdling

and a new shoot allowed to grow. Care should be taken that the sucker does not spring from a point below the original graft."

SAVE MANURE FROM HOGS IS GOOD IDEA

Professor Duley Gives Three Principal Ways by Which Fertilizer May Be Used.

Hog manure is usually left where it is dropped, and in many cases this method of disposal is economical, but in others it may be very wasteful. Where hogs are fed concentrates the manure is one of the richest produced on the farm. Prof. F. L. Duley gives three principal ways by which the manure from hogs may be returned to the land: (1) Pasturing crops, (2) establishing temporary feed yards (3) hauling the manure to the field. When possible the first method is usually most practical and requires least expense. Where crops of any sort are pastured by hogs the manure is returned directly to the land. This is one strong reason for hogging down corn, for it not only saves the labor of harvesting the crop, but requires no hauling of the manure back to the field and entails no waste of fertility in transfer. On many farms it has been found good practice to establish temporary feeding places in the pasture or field so that the manure will be deposited where most needed. This may sometimes cause a little extra labor in feeding, but it saves both the solid and liquid manure and reduces the amount of filth about the barnyard and minimizes the danger of disease. When it is necessary to feed hogs in closed lots the manure should be collected and protected from leaching until it can be hauled to the field. There is probably too great a tendency to place the feeding pen on a steep hillside or near ditches where a large part of the manure is carried directly into the streams by heavy rains or lost through leaching. This may be an easy way to clean the pens occasionally, but it is extremely wasteful of fertility. As a rule, when the hogs are lot fed practically all the manure is lost. There was never a time when manure was worth so much as it is today, and every effort should be made to save it.

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AUTHORS AS LONG WALKERS

Dickens, Wadsworth, Southey, Faucett and Others Were Classed as Pedestrians of Prominence.

It is calculated that Wordsworth, in his many years of sauntering, must have traveled a distance of 150,000 miles. What sights he saw during such prolonged and delightful wanderings only those who have the poet's mind and eyes can even guess, observes London Tit-Bits. Charles Dickens was a confirmed tramp, and no doubt acquired his experience of "life on the road" from actual acquaintance with all sorts of vagabonds and odd characters. One of the most remarkable of professional walkers was Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North" of literature. His fine physique and great endurance prompted him to the performance of wonderful feats, which seemed to him entirely a matter of course. He once walked 40 miles in eight hours, and at another time walked a distance of 80 miles in 24 hours. Henry Fawcett, also, was a tireless walker, and one who, when deprived of sight, did not think of relinquishing this among many forms of exercise. He was a familiar figure on the roads about Cambridge, and there is no exaggeration in saying that few men blessed with all his senses could enjoy nature more thoroughly than he. Southey, worn and preyed upon by mental application and the practical anxieties of everyday life, found his greatest relief in tramping about the country. John Stuart Mill delighted in pedestrian tours, and Charles Lamb, though he loved town better than country, was one who believed in sweeping cobwebs from the brain by brisk and continuous walking.

Looking Ahead.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi remarked at a dinner, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, that some lawyers are compelled to build on the future, and told this story as an example: "Some time ago a handsome young woman entered the office of an attorney in the South. Immediately the legal one rose to greet her. "I am very glad to tell you, Miss Jones," he said in a pleased voice, "that your breach of promise case has been settled. The defendant has expressed a desire to compromise the case by marrying you." "That is good news, indeed," was the smiling response of the fair plaintiff. "It is much better than taking a chance on losing the verdict. You have managed to ease very well. How much do I owe you?" "Let me see," thoughtfully mused the lawyer. "Shall we say one hundred dollars?" "We shall not!" emphatically replied the plaintiff. "It is entirely too much." "Well, then, I will tell you what I will do, Miss Jones," returned the lawyer. "If you will promise to remain as your counsel when you sue for divorce, I will cut that bill right in half."

Gained Fame While Dying.

Antoine Watteau, one of France's foremost artists, painted his celebrated decorative panels while dying of the white man's scourge. He sprang from humble and poverty-stricken surroundings, and was forced to work on the brink of starvation for the greater part of his thirty-seven years. Just as his fame rose to national proportions his tubercular condition became worse and he worked desperately during his last few years to complete as much work as possible before he died.

A Domestic Tragedy.

Janet and grandpa had a disagreement during the morning, and at luncheon she did not take her usual seat beside him. "Grandpa and I are unspeakable," she explained briefly.

Germ Proof.

"We drank from the same canteen," exclaimed the old soldier, ruminating. "But wasn't you afraid of the microbes?" suggested his granddaughter. "Gee! No microbes could live in the stuff we was drinkin', child!"

How Is This One?

A girl applied for a place behind the counter of a department store. "What clerical experience have you?" asked the department manager. "Very little," she said with a blush. "I only joined the church last week."