SCENES IN THE CITY'S SANE AND SAFE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

FIRST ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BUGHER, MRS. WALDO AND COMMISSIONER WALDO ON THE CITY HALL STAND.

THE HIGHLAND PIPERS PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

MAYOR GAYNOR SPEAKING.

THE PARADE IN CITY HALL PARK.

BIG PARADE USHERS IN SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

Brilliant Exercises in City Hall and Outside Follow Review by Mayor.

GAYNOR LIKES CELEBRATION

City's Head Declares Observance of Day Demonstrates Spirit of Patriotism Has Not Abated.

Promptly at the scheduled hour, 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, the military and civic parade, which was the opening feature of the "safe and sane" celebration of Independence Day planned by the Mayor's committee, started away from the corner of 26th street and Fifth avenue on its journey to the Mayor's reviewing stand in front of the City Hall.

Mounted policemen, who lead the way for all of Father Knickerbocker's parades, were the advance guard. Major General Charles F. Roe, in his capacity of grand marshal, led the parade proper, and in his wake trailed the national guard regiments of the city, preceded by only a detachment of United States regulars.

Moderate and comparatively quiet crowds were sprinkled along the line of march down Fifth avenue, across 4th street and down Broadway to the City Hall. In the City Hall Park the reviewing stand and grandstands lined the north side of the plaza, and a good portion of the south side was occupied by the stand for the band and singers of the People's Choral Union.

Policemen guarded all the entrances to these stands, and the public had to be satisfied with standing room in the southwest grass plots of the park. Something less than a thousand people were gathered there, though another and larger crowd took up its position along Park Row toward the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, where they viewed the marchers before they disbanded.

Mayor Gaynor himself encountered some difficulty in getting through the police lines when he walked up to the City Hall shortly after 9 o'clock. A uniformed policeman barred his entrance.

"Where are you going through here?" the guardian of the peace snapped at him.

Policeman's "Bonehead" Play.

Further complications were avoided when the Mayor, after a scathing glance at the man, forged his way in just as another policeman frantically signalled to the offending policeman that he was making a "bonehead" play.

The national guard marched by with a numerical strength of approximately one-tenth less than it turned out on Memorial Day. It averaged about ten companies, with sixteen files, instead of the full complement of twelve companies with twenty files.

Major General Roe, who joined the party of city officials and guests of honor in the reviewing stand, after leading the parade to the City Hall, said after it was over that he was tremendously pleased with the strength of the guard's turnout. It was slightly larger than the turnout on Memorial Day, General Roe said, though an actual count and comparison indicated the reverse.

Following the regiments through City Hall Park came a division of the Fire Department, led by Chief Croker, in his road eating red motor car.

Ten engines, a half dozen hook and ladder trucks, with No. 1 water tower and a high pressure hosecart, made up the Fire Department's display but the centre of interest was in Chief Croker.

The chief was not smoking, did not even have a cigar in his mouth, and his evident embarrassment caused gales of laughter all across the park. The city officials joined in the laughing salute with which Croker was greeted when he first sat at rigid salute as he approached the reviewing stand, then stood at the same rigid attention, then removed his hat, smiled, bowed, apparently laughed, in fact, seemed almost on the point of saying, "Hello, people!" and finally rolled by, having done everything possible except turn on his motor's fierce siren whistle.

On the Park Row side of the park the chief halted his car and conducted a brief review of his own while the Fire Department apparatus rolled by.

Police Let the Crowds In.

Spanish War Veterans, a division of high school boys of the city, a detachment from the Street Cleaning Department and a series of civic marching bodies brought up the rear of the parade, and the police lines were discontinued to allow the crowd to get as close as possible to the reviewing stand, from which the succeeding speakers spoke.

In the stand, besides the city officials and members of the Mayor's Independence Day committee, were the specially invited guests.

Colonel George S. Dewey, with the Rev. Dr. J. Ford Sutton, represented the Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Dewey had nothing but words of praise for the celebration and for the way in which it had been handled.

"I don't remember when such a compliment has been paid to the Grand Army," said Colonel Dewey. "They sent us a blue print of the seating accommodations, with the request to select what seats best suited us."

Dr. C. L. Morehouse represented the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. A. M. Gardiner, of Philadelphia, another of the invited guests, was in the audience which heard Abraham Lincoln deliver his immortal Gettysburg address in 1863.

The Mayor in his address to the assemblage on City Hall Square after the parade had gone by waxed enthusiastic over the significance of the celebration thus ushered in.

"The Mayor of the city and other officials of the city are proud of the city of New York to-day and of the people of the city," he began.

"We are proud of the Mayor," shouted a man in the crowd, and there was an outbreak of cheers, while the Mayor bowed and smiled his acknowledgment.

Praises National Guard.

"There were some people who thought that some of the soldiers might get sunstruck or that some of you might get sunstruck, but we all knew that the people of this city and the national guard were of a more heroic frame of body and spirit," continued the Mayor amid some laughter.

"What we are seeing this day in the city of New York and also have seen in similar celebrations all the way across the continent even to the Pacific Coast"——

"Especially at Reno," remarked one cynic, but the expression did not reach the Mayor.

——"what we see in these celebrations demonstrates beyond a doubt that the spirit of patriotism which found first expression in the Declaration of Independence and then in the Constitution of the United States and afterward in the great address of Lincoln at Gettysburg has not abated one jot or tittle among the real people of this country. It demonstrates that the people of this country are still true to the principles of freedom in which our government was founded."

The interruptions of the Mayor's address thereafter were caused entirely by applause, which was frequent and loud. The Mayor continued:

This government of ours is a government of laws and not a government of men, and that is the keynote of it all. For the first time in the history of the human race that one great principle was vitalized on this continent. A free government is the exact opposite of despotism.

In a despotism the despot or the few who make up the despotism do as they see fit. They take your life; they take your property; they interfere with your liberty at will. That is a government of men, but ours is a government of laws. That is to say, the people themselves make their own laws. If there be so many of them that they cannot meet, then they choose their delegates to legislatures, and these legislatures make the laws of the people, being the voice of the people.

And then, after you make your laws, you elect men from among yourselves, just as you have elected this city government, not to do as they like, not to trample on you, not to club you, not to wrong you, not to put a hand on you, not to touch your property, not to touch your person, except in so far as you have allowed it in these laws which you have made.

There may be a few people in this country prone to laugh at these safeguards of liberty, of personal property, expressed in the Constitution of the United States and of every state of the Union. But, my friends, there is no man in this country with whom we cannot dispense, almost without missing him—not one.

On the other hand, and in contrast, there is not one of these great safeguards of life, liberty, property and freedom written into the fundamental instruments of government in this country that we can dispense with and still retain our liberty and our freedom—that is to say, still preserve our free government—and that again is to say, ours is a government of laws as distinguished from a government of men.

That is the one great thing to be taught all over this continent to-day, that the men put into office are mere instruments in the hands of the law, to carry out the law and not do a thing outside of the law. Men in office are to abide by these safeguards, and not one of them can we dispense with; whereas, we can dispense with any man, and, as I say, haruly miss him.

You do well to come here to celebrate this day. The events of this day demonstrate not only that these principles still survive in the hearts and minds of those who have been born in this free country, but also that they are felt strongly in the hearts of those who have come to us from other countries seeking freedom, seeking government of laws, not men.

And, my friends, never let that die out of this country. A celebration like this, recurring every year, or even every few years, on the Day of our Independence will serve to keep these principles alive and even make them grow larger and larger among us for ever and ever as long as this country shall endure.

When the last of the parade had passed by Dr. George F. Kunz introduced Dr. J. H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, who was head of the celebration committee, as chairman of the occasion. Dr. Finley said:

This celebration represents in its purpose the feeling, widespread, I believe, that there should be a common public observance of this day befitting its significance in our history, that it should not be permitted to become in our calendar merely one more day of rest or a holiday full of menace to life and with no benefit to our civic spirit. The programme arranged for the day is not an adequate expression of that feeling, so short has been the time for its preparation, but it marks the beginning, I hope, of a more rational and purposeful observance of this first of our national holidays.

The Hebrews were commanded long ago to leave their houses and live seven days out in tents or booths, in drenching rains or under scorching suns, that they might be kept mindful of the fact that their forefathers had come out of bondage. Can we do less than to keep as a people one day, at least, here in the city as well as in the country, since there are millions who must stay in the city even on a holiday, when we shall remember for the strengthening of our own courage and faith that our fathers fought their way out of dependence into freedom which has made possible this wonderful city in the greatest republic of all times?

The object of this celebration is not to glorify the past but to keep in us, of varying traditions and ideals, the spirit that was in those who made this day possible in our history. If we remember them it is for our own sakes, not theirs. They are beyond the need of our praise. We are not beyond the need of their glorious example of sacrifice.

It is to help especially those who have not been longer on this continent than our Revolutionary fathers had been in 1776 to love this country as they did. It is to breed in the busy man of to-day the devotion to country that made young Nathan Hale, whose statue stands yonder, regret that he had only one life to lose for his country, which is now our country. It is to give prophecy in the children of to-day, gathered in hundreds of centres all over the city while we are assembled here—to give prophecy in them of a nobler democracy to-morrow.

Colonel W. D. H. Washington, who was introduced as a collateral descendant of George Washington, read the Declaration of Independence in a loud, clear voice, which reached the outskirts of the crowd and cheers greeted its most striking passages.

She Heard Lincoln Speak.

Alderman Samuel Marx read Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. As he returned to his seat on the reviewing stand Mrs. A. M. Gardiner, of Philadelphia, a guest of the committee, leaned forward and congratulated him.

"Since I heard Lincoln himself deliver that speech on the field of Gettysburg," she said, "I have never heard it delivered so clearly and convincingly."

Mrs. Gardiner said after the exercises, as she held a bouquet in one hand and a copy of The Tribune in the other, that for many years she has been a reader of this paper.

"Oh, yes, I remember that day well. It is now over forty-five years ago when the great War President delivered that address. At the time of the war I lived near Gettysburg, and my brother, Alfred Galliner, was a soldier in Hancock's division, and served with credit. So he should, for our grandfather was John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence."

Mrs. Gardiner was introduced to the Mayor at the close of the exercises, after the Mayor had been escorted through the cheering throng to his office and had received the congratulations of Controller Prendergast, John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President George McAneny.

"Why did you compel the national guard to turn out on such a hot day?" she said to him. "Many of the men looked tired, and they were deprived of three days of holiday."

"My dear madam," answered the Mayor, "I did not order them out; General Roe ordered them out. I assure you, however, that I would have liked to have walked with them myself."

Dr. Finley announced that a hundred thousand illuminated copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg address would be distributed throughout the city to children during the day, so that the address would be placed, ready for framing, in as many homes throughout the city.

High Tribute to Mayor.

Dr. George F. Kunz, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, was chairman of the proceedings in the Aldermanic Chamber at 9:30 a. m. In opening the exercises he paid a high tribute to the Mayor.

"Not in the ninety-nine years during which this structure has served as the seat of the city government," he said, "have we ever had a Mayor who has manifested so keen an interest in the welfare of our city and its citizens, irrespective of race or creed."

After referring to the sober and reverent purpose of the occasion, which was to do honor to those who gave their lives and homes for their country's sake, Dr. Kunz added: "History fails to record that any of these gave up months of time to the development of only the brute strength within them, and then only using it to pit against a fellow man who has done the same, for a purse of gold, gate receipts and moving picture royalties, thus desecrating our glorious Fourth."

Mrs. William Cumming Story, president of the New York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke on "The Women of the Revolution." She said that they suffered for their country as much as the men did. She recalled the memories of Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Betsy Ross, Dorothy Quincy, Jane McCrea and Molly Stark, and, as perhaps not so well known, she mentioned Mrs. Robert Murray, of New York; Margaret Corbin, who helped to defend Fort Tryon; Catherine Schuyler, Rebecca Motter, Lucy Knox, Annie Boudenet Stockton and Sarah Wayne McCalla, winding up with Dolly Madison, who preserved the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence when she had to flee from the White House after the battle of Bladensburg.

Dr. Edward H. Hall spoke of the City Hall and its history, and recalled that it was after a meeting on the City Hall common that the first blood was spilled in the Revolution. In 1765, he said, the citizens of New York got into a conflict with the soldiers at Golden Hill, a little to the south of the City Hall Park of to-day. On that common on July 9, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read for the first time in New York by John Winters. A lineal descendant of Winters, Miss Clara Thomas, of No. 1 West 85th street, attended the celebration in the Aldermanic Chamber and afterward occupied a seat on the reviewing stand.

Paper by John Bigelow.

Arthur Guiterman recited an original poem, entitled "City Hall Park," and Dr. William Edward Fitch then read a paper prepared by John Bigelow, in which Mr. Bigelow commended the sane method of celebrating the Fourth. He explained that when John Adams proposed the noisy celebration with combustibles his object was to create military ardor.

"That was wisdom at that time," said Mr. Bigelow, "but times change, and we change with them."

After referring to the difference between the old system of twisting the lion's tail and the action of "our typical nimrod while hunting in the London jungle," and speaking of the mission of Senator Root and Andrew Carnegie to the parliament of nations, which, he said, might result in the lion getting his teeth extracted and his nails clipped, Mr. Bigelow went into the history of the City Hall from the time he knew it, in 1835.

"For many reasons," he said, "the City Hall Park is far more classic than the Roman Coliseum. Here Alexander Hamilton, then a student at Columbia, made his first appearance as a public speaker to denounce what has since been known as the Boston Port Bill. Here, too, while it was still known as the Fields, the Declaration of Independence was read to the people."

In view of these and other like associations Mr. Bigelow pleaded that the city of New York should institute proceedings for the devandalization of the park, removing every existing building, except City Hall, from Chambers street to the toe of the park, including the federal building. Then he would have Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Stover call in Mr. Parsons to make the park the handsomest of its size in the world.

ROOSEVELT'S QUIET DAY

Goes on Picnic with Family and Has Fireworks at Night.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 4.—Mr. Roosevelt observed his usual Independence Day routine to-day, receiving no visitors and passing the day with his family. In the morning he sent a dispatch to Mrs. Jane Fuller Francis, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, at Bar Harbor, Me. The dispatch read:

"Deepest sympathy from both Mrs. Roosevelt and myself. I admired the Chief Justice as a fearless and upright judge, and was exceedingly attached to him personally."

There was a picnic party to Green Bay for luncheon, and in the evening there were fireworks on the lawn in front of the house. Mr. Roosevelt had been expected to go to Sea Cliff in the afternoon to review the Sea Cliff Separate Company, which took part in the Oyster Bay reception when Mr. Roosevelt returned from Europe, but at the last minute he sent word that he was too tired to come and would spend the day at home resting with his family.

Representative Poindexter, of Washington, will be here to-morrow, and Governor Hughes is expected before the end of the week.

There was considerable interest in the Reno fight at Sagamore Hill. Two telephone calls from the hill were received in town, asking about the result of the affair.

HURT IN SANE FOURTH PARADE

Mr. Taft Reviewed Marchers, but Did Not See Barges Collapse.

Everett, Mass., July 4.—Two schoolgirls were seriously injured and twelve others sustained minor hurts by the collapse of two barges at a "safe and sane" Independence Day parade, which was reviewed in part by President Taft here to-day. The President did not see the accident.

CHAMP CLARK DOES IT ALL

Single Handed Rips Up the "Enemy" at Tammany Celebration.

SCATTERS VERBAL ROSES

Local Speakers Withdrawn and No Messages Come from Bryan or Gaynor.

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, who is slated as the next Speaker of the House of Representatives—if the Democrats carry the congressional elections next fall—was the "long talker" at the annual celebration of Independence Day of the Tammany Society in Tammany Hall yesterday morning. Senator Hughes, of Colorado, who was to deliver the other long talk, was confined to his hotel in this city with an attack of rheumatism. But Congressman Clark did his best singlehanded to rip the Republican party to pieces verbally and to draw a rosy vision of the time when the Democrats would get control of the House once more.

After Mr. Clark had talked for an hour and Congressman Adam Byrd, of Mississippi, and Congressman Edward Saunders, of Virginia, had delivered so-called "short talks," it was decided to cut out the eight local speakers on the programme. The Tammany braves then filed down stairs, where an ample luncheon, with champagne for the favored, was served. The rank and file also had tables spread for them, but beer was the only liquid refreshment.

The Congressman from Missouri made no bones of the fact that he expected to be the next Speaker of the House, but at the same time he warned the Democratic party not to be overconfident and to keep fighting every minute. He declared that as leader of the majority he would advocate the same policies that he had stood for as leader of the minority.

Starting out by drawing a sad picture of the way in which the Republicans in the House were divided, he declared that the Democratic minority was "no longer a feeble, wrangling, querulous, dispirited body, but a courageous, vigilant, virile, hopeful, militant band, not only ready but eager for the fray."

The question: "What is a Democrat?" has been superseded by the question: "What is a Republican?" declared Mr. Clark.

Then the would-be Speaker launched forth into a typical Democratic tirade against the tariff. He talked about the woollen schedule and the cost of blankets, while his listeners mopped their brows and wondered if it wouldn't be possible to scale down the schedule on mint juleps.

"If we have the next House, as I believe we will have," said Mr. Clark, in a promising mood, "we will honestly and courageously report a bill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the House and send it over to the Senate. Perhaps by that time the Senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it does not, we will go to the people on that issue in 1912."

From the tariff and the cost of living it was an easy jump to economy in the management of the national government. Mr. Clark quoted Senator Aldrich as saying that a good business man could run the government for $300,000,000 a year less than it now costs. He declared that the Republicans might talk economy, but couldn't bring it about because they were not built that way. And this was his remedy for conditions: "Put them out and put us in."

"I am sick and tired of having Rhode Island run the United States government," he said.

Then Mr. Clark held out his arms and invited everybody to come into the Democratic fold. "We will give the glad hand to everybody," said he, "and we will not inquire too closely into their political antecedents."

Congressman Byrd managed to get a cheer by saying that the South always did love Tammany, and Congressman Saunders attributed to that organization all the virtues of the calendar.

For the first time in many years no message was received from William Jennings Bryan. Letters from Governors Harmon of Ohio and Marshall of Indiana; from State Chairman Dix and others were read by Thomas F. Smith. Mayor Gaynor, who was busy with the "safe and sane" celebration, sent no message, and his name was not mentioned.

Daniel F. Cohalan, dressed in the regalia of the Columbian order, presided as grand sachem. John R. Voorhis, who is eighty-three years old, read the Declaration of Independence without the aid of glasses. There was music by the 69th Regiment Band. The body of the hall was well filled, but there were large empty spaces in the galleries.

NOT AN ACCIDENT IN QUEENS

Even Percentage of Arrests in That Borough Shows Falling Off.

Probably nowhere in greater New York were the results of the "safe and sane" celebration of the Fourth more apparent than in the Borough of Queens, with its influx of more than two hundred thousand holiday visitors to its hundreds of picnic parks and pleasure resorts scattered throughout its territory.

Instead of the hastening of ambulances back and forth from the different hospitals, interspersed with an occasional fire and the frequent calling out of police reserves, as on previous Fourths, almost Sunday quietude prevailed throughout that borough, and at nightfall inquiry at the five different hospitals in Long Island City, Jamaica, Flushing and Far Rockaway showed that during the entire day not one case of accident due to the celebration of the Fourth had been brought to any one of them.

Even the percentage of arrests throughout the borough was below the average, and while the different resorts were jammed with holiday crowds the element of rowdyism was missing.

July is the renewal period for "rusty, dusty" wardrobes.

After the Fourth there is generally "a call for help" from that tired and worn Suit you bought at the season's beginning.

If you realize the need for freshening up, you should also consider the difference between selecting from run-down stocks, odds and ends and left-overs or from complete assortments such as ours.

Behind us is an all-the-year creative organization of our own. No sooner are lots depleted than replenishment comes from our workrooms—fresh, bright, new suits, many of them in models designed since the season was well under way.

Two-garment Suits for Men, $6.50 to $35.00
Three-garment Suits for Men, $15.00 to $45.00

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Broadway at 34th Street.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON

Over Three Thousand American Guests at Dorchester House.

SPEECH OF AMBASSADOR

Dinner of American Society at Hotel Cecil—Day Observed in Other Capitals.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 4.—The number of guests at Dorchester House exceeded three thousand to-day. For two and one-half hours there was a continuous stream of visitors, and both the Ambassador and Mrs. Reid showed signs of weariness when the function was over. It was a really brilliant company of American residents in London, with large reinforcements of travellers and professional business men taking a European holiday.

Bishop Lawrence was prominent among the guests, after preaching a characteristic sermon at St. Margaret's, full of buoyant hopefulness over the conditions of the world's industrialism and missionary enterprise. Bishop Brent was also there from the Philippines, where he has been conducting with sagacity a great missionary work.

There was a large delegation of American surgeons fresh from Dr. Osler's hospitality at Oxford, and among others were the American Consul General from Rio de Janeiro, the American consuls at Southampton and Liverpool, scores of American lawyers and clergymen and a representative gathering of American residents in London.

Dorchester House was so spacious that there was no crush at any point while this host of Americans was enjoying the Ambassador's hospitality.

There were more than three hundred guests at the tables this evening at the Hotel Cecil, where the annual dinner was served. After Viscount Midleton and Sir George Reid had attempted to make themselves heard in the huge hall by roaring with the full force of their lungs, the American Ambassador succeeded where they had failed without raising his voice, and merely by speaking with careful enunciation he was easily heard in the remotest corner.

Mr. Reid's speech opened with a well deserved compliment to Secretary Van Duzer for conducting the charity work of the American Society with scientific thoroughness, and contained an eloquent tribute to Edward VII as an Englishman with all the virtues of the British land, a healthy human liking for his kind, a gentleman to his finger tips and the best of a long line of British kings. A sincere and hearty eulogy of George V was followed with opportune references to the patriotic memories of Independence Day, the prosperity of the nation of ninety millions of freemen, the arbitration proceedings at The Hague and the construction of the Panama Canal.

The speech was delivered in the Ambassador's most graceful and dignified style, and was received with every sign of appreciation by an enthusiastic company.

Other speakers were Lieutenant General Sir Edward Hutton and Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines.

Paris, July 4.—In spite of a steady downpour of rain, the Americans in Paris celebrated the Fourth of July in the usual fashion. Many made the pilgrimage to Picpus Cemetery, where R. Cleveland Coxe, in behalf of the New York Society of Sons of the American Revolution, placed wreaths on Lafayette's grave. The customary reception was held at the American Embassy in the afternoon, the secretary of the embassy, Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, receiving the guests in the absence of Ambassador Bacon.

General Stewart L. Woodford, James B. Reynolds, member of the American Tariff Board; André Tardieu and Consul General Mason were the speakers at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce to-night. General Woodford made a plea for the purchase of homes for the American embassies abroad. Mr. Reynolds said that the "big stick" in the present tariff was too large and the olive branch too small.

Berlin, July 4.—Nearly five hundred Americans joined in the celebration to-day in honor of the Fourth. They chartered a steamer on the Spree and indulged in baseball and other games at Grünau.

Consul General Thackara presided at a dinner in the evening, which was served in a large grove at the riverside. Ambassador Hill made a brief speech, in which he toasted President Taft and the Emperor. Greetings were sent by cable to President Taft.

Brussels, July 4.—The Fourth of July celebration by the American colony at the American Legation here to-day was followed by a concert at which several American singers appeared. Charles Page Bryan, the American Minister, presided at the dinner of the American Chamber of Commerce to-night.

Buenos Ayres, July 4.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July in a fitting manner. Charles H. Sherrill, the American Minister, gave a reception, which was attended by many of the government officials, the members of the diplomatic corps and others, and at a dinner this evening the minister made an address in which he eulogized the Argentine Republic and referred to the excellent relations between this country and the United States. The newspapers devote long articles to the great American republic.

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A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no imitation. Just say "HORLICK'S."

In No Combine or Trust

BLUE AND GRAY IN MARCH

Confederate Veterans Parade with G. A. R. Hosts in Pageant.

Springfield, Mass., July 4.—The Blue and the Gray marched together under the flag of the Union here to-day. Ninety members of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Petersburg, Va., came here on invitation of E. K. Wilcox Post, G. A. R., of Springfield, to participate in the Independence Day celebration and march in the parade. A band playing "Dixie" greeted the Southerners when they arrived, on Saturday night, under command of Commander George S. Bernard. To-day they marched with the Union veterans in the long parade which formed a part of the observance of the day in this city. It is said that this is the first time Confederate and Union veterans have joined in a Fourth of July celebration.

YOUNG WOMAN SHOOTS SELF

Found in Hotel Room, Says She Was Celebrating with Revolver.

After registering at the Grand Union Hotel, in 42d street, yesterday morning as Miss Dora Ehrlich, a young woman who said she was a stenographer of No. 15 State street, St. Louis, attempted suicide. She was found on the floor of her room in the hotel last night bleeding from a bullet wound in the breast, and was conscious when removed to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner. She was visiting the city for the purpose of celebrating the Fourth and had accidentally shot herself while handling her revolver, she told the police.

Patrolman Pryor, of the East 35th street station, who was summoned, said that the revolver was lying near her right hand. Dr. Baker, from Bellevue, found that the bullet had been deflected by striking a rib. The young woman's condition is not precarious.

A MAN FROM RENO

called to see us the other day. He was in New York and came in to tell us that he had never been able to save until he began to pay down on one of our $200 Mortgage Certificates.

Now after a period of two years he was ready to begin on his seventh certificate. This saved money would have been wasted otherwise.

Many other people ought to use this certificate device. It pays 4½ per cent. and is as good as a mortgage.

You can buy it outright or at the rate of $10 per month.

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