

# INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED IN THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY

## GREATEST FOURTH IN DISTRICT ANNALS

### Celebration of the Nation's Birthday Entered Into With Patriotic Ardor—Inspiring Exercises at White House.

### Ovations to Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary Moody, Orators of the Day—Singing By Children and Adult Chorus.

The Fourth of July, 1903, has passed into history, but the record of its events will always be a source of pardonable pride to the citizens of the District of Columbia. It is the brightest of the many gems that form the galaxy of the "days we have celebrated," and the ceremonies observed on the northeast lawn of the White House were perhaps the most impressive that have ever been held within the shadow of that historic mansion. Courtesies were exchanged between the men who have maintained the supremacy of the American nation and the representative of our sister Republic and ally in the Revolution—France.

At 10 o'clock the gates of the White House Grounds were thrown open, and the general public admitted to the northeast lawn, where a stand had been erected for the speakers, and where seats were provided for the civic organizations and other specially invited guests. Many of the seats were occupied by persons not holding tickets, and those who came five or ten minutes late discovered that their little pink card bearing the inscription, "Good for One Reserved Seat," was of no significance whatever.

### An Impressive Spectacle.

The scene was animated, beautiful, impressive. Sheltered on the south and west by two great white arms of the Executive Mansion, an audience of 5,000 enthusiastic citizens gathered beneath the shade of the elms, most of them standing upon a soft green carpet, figured here and there by the morning sun as it stole through the leaves. The green of the trees and grass, the white gowns of the school children, the more sober attire of their fathers and brothers, with the Stars and Stripes floating from every vantage point, completed a contrast and withal a harmony of color that could only be equaled by the sentiment of the occasion.

Immediately in front of the speakers stand was the Marine Band, uniformed in white, with Lieutenant Santelmann at its head. North of the band stood more than a hundred school children, ranging in age from eight to fifteen years, who sang the airs that have inspired American enthusiasm for many generations. To the south of the band, opposing the children's chorus only in position, was the adult chorus, numbering seventy-five or eighty. Their singing of the "Anvil Chorus" was applauded to the echo, and an encore demanded. The patriotic societies of the District were the special guests of the day, and were seated, according to seniority, immediately in front of the band.

Following "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Marine Band, the Rev. D. J. Stafford, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, opened the exercises with an appropriate invocation, giving thanks to the Almighty for the progress of the American people. The Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the Board of District Commissioners and presiding officer of the day, was the first speaker. With his usual pleasing address he welcomed the guests and assembled public, recounting also many of the events and circumstances which led up to the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.

The children then sang "My Own United States," and Commissioner Macfarland arose to introduce Admiral Dewey. "The most famous admiral in all the world," began Mr. Macfarland, but that was as far as he got at that moment. The crowd was anxious to release some of its pent up enthusiasm, and this was the opportunity. For fully five minutes the Admiral stood by the side of the Commissioner, bowing his acknowledgments to the cheering thousands.

Admiral Dewey thanked the audience for its demonstration, and in a few well-chosen words introduced Barry Buckley, secretary of the Business Men's Association, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, who read the Declaration of Independence. This was followed by singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" by the entire audience.

### Monsieur J. J. Jusserand was the next speaker and was introduced by Commissioner Macfarland.

### M. Jusserand's Oration.

M. Jusserand said: "One hundred and twenty-seven years ago, on a Thursday, toward evening, fifty men were gathered in a hall in Philadelphia, which could not yet be called Independence Hall. It was indeed a solemn occasion—one of those great days when the fate of nations is decided. "No deed, no battle, no treaty was to be, in the whole of modern history, of greater consequence than the act for which these men peacefully met in the brick house with a bell tower, still to be seen in Philadelphia. For a long time there had been among them doubts and anxieties, and now they had made up their minds.

"What took place? What words were exchanged? We should like to know them to the minutest particulars. But

one thing we know, and that is enough: the men who came were insurgents; the men who left were free men. "A famous French thinker said, over two centuries ago: 'By liberty the Romans as well as the Greeks understood a state where people were subject to nothing except to law, and where law was more powerful than men.' That America would be such a state, your ancestors decided in 1776, and what they decided has been and shall ever be.

### France Made Response.

"Congress assumed at once the powers, duties, and responsibilities resulting from their decision. They issued letters of marque, in the name of the new State, and, taking their place among free nations, prepared to sign treaties with their peers. One of the first decisions of the first free Congress of the United States of America was that an appeal would be made to foreign nations for an alliance, and a committee of five was appointed to prepare the same. This was a very necessary move; for the task of Washington and his heroic soldiers was a nearly superhuman one and gloomy days were in store. This was another momentous hour in the history of this country.

"Amid the silence of the nations one voice was heard to say: 'Adsum—the voice of France. 'Here I am, willing and ready to risk with you, for better, for worse, all I have; life and treasure, what remains of my colonies, and even that new-built navy of mine, the result of so many efforts, a navy just reconstructed at last, after eighty years of indifference and decay.'

"Great nations have great duties. Both the American and the French republics will perform their tasks, not for their benefit alone, but also, let us hope, for the benefit of mankind and for the progress of civilization."

Scarcely had the ambassador taken his seat when the strains of the "Marseillaise" were heard; at first softly, then with all the power of the assembled band. The crowd, in one accord, rose, and, almost unconsciously, hummed the national air of France.

### Mr. Moody Talks.

"The Anvil Chorus" was then sung by the adult chorus gathered just to the north of the speakers. Secretary Moody was the last speaker of the day.

He extended a hearty welcome to the French ambassador, and referred in glowing terms to the great work done by French soldiers and sailors during the War of the Revolution. In his speech he made a veiled reference to the recent scandals in the Postoffice Department. He said:

"The impartial enforcement of the law is the essence of a pure democracy. However else they may differ, whether in intelligence, in wealth, or race, or color, or ability, all men are equal before the law, and the laws which are enforced equally for and against all should be respected by all; the remedy for any wrong should be sought under the law and in the courts which represent the majesty of the people's will. Any departure from this sound principle in any part of the land is a contempt not only of the courts themselves but of the people who have created the courts.

"Mob violence puts every man's rights to the doubtful determination of men inflamed by passionate resentment and maddened by the thirst for revenge, renders our voice feeble when raised against oppression elsewhere, and displays a barbarity which shames the nation in the face of the world. Let this people whose government has been called a government of laws and not of men fix upon those who hold themselves above the law and wiser than the law the seal of their condemnation.

**Public Honesty.** "In nothing has the growth of our nation been shown more clearly than in the kind and volume of the public business which it transacts. The truth of this appears upon every side. An ever-increasing army of men and women holding positions high and low, from the President of the Republic to the humblest watchman of our public property, is in the service of the people. Let them once as a body, or even in great numbers, become corrupt and the nation will surely decay.

"There is one quality upon which and above and beyond all others—a thousand times above and beyond all others—we must for our life insist, and that is the quality of public honesty. There is no disease of the body politic so subtle, so powerful, so dangerous, so fatal, as the corrupt betrayal of a public trust, whether the trust be great or small.

### Must Be Honest.

"I cannot but believe in the main those who do other people's work are honest and true. If it were otherwise I would despair of our future. But at intervals the malignant ulcer of corruption appears in the cities, in the States, and in the nation. When it betrays itself it is no time for surface treatment. The knife must reach under every poisonous root that each may be cut out and cast away."

### Cheers for the Secretary.

Secretary Moody had been interrupted several times during his address by the applause of the crowd, but as he took his seat it seemed as though the trees trembled, such was the volume of the prolonged cheers. For five minutes the scene was most animated, fans, hats, and dainty colored parasols waving to and fro over the heads of the audience, interspersed with occasional cries of "Moody," "Moody."

To the Secretary of the Navy was accorded the greatest ovation of the day. The audience then joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin pronounced a benediction, and the throng slowly dispersed, filled with all the ardor and sentiment that the day inspires.

## MARCHING TROOPS WIN APPLAUSE OF THE CITY

### Military Parade a Popular Feature of the Fourth.

### LARGEST HERE IN YEARS

### More Regular Soldiers Out at Times, But Not to Celebrate Day. Those in Line.

The military part of the celebration yesterday was apparently the most popular of all the features, judging from the applause of the thousands on the sidewalk.

There were about 7,000 men in line, representing all branches of both services, who were commanded by a major general.

### Start of the Procession.

In line were the cavalrymen from Fort Myer, the Engineer Corps from the Washington Arsenal, the artillery from Forts Hunt, Washington, and Myer, the marines from the Barracks, bluejackets from the cruisers Topeka and Prairie and all of the National Guard of the District, including the Naval Militia.

Music was furnished by the Marine Band, the band from the cruiser Topeka, the Engineers' Band, the Second Cavalry Band and the whole corps of field musicians of the District combined.

It was 9:30 o'clock when the procession formed in the grounds of the Capitol, with the head of the column at the Peace Monument. It was 10 when it moved along Pennsylvania Avenue.

First in line was the mounted police, a whole platoon, commanded by Major Sylvester, to clear the way for the marshal, Maj. Gen. S. H. M. Young, the new chief of staff of the United States army.

With General Young were Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, chief of staff to the grand marshal; Maj. Henry A. Greene, assistant adjutant general, and a major general's staff made up of infantry, artillery, engineer and naval officers.

### Cheered the Engineers.

After the general staff came the first division of the procession, commanded by Col. W. S. Edgerly, of the Second United States Cavalry, as marshal. This division was made up of regulars, soldiers, sailors and marines, and they, while pretty to look at, also made the heart of the officer thrill, so compact, so well set up and business-like did they appear.

In the army the engineers rank all the other branches of the service. So yesterday they took the right of the line at the head of the first division. The whole battalion was in line, headed by the band and commanded by Major Burr.

### Cavalry and Artillery.

Next to the engineers came a battalion of artillery, both field and seacoast, the former with their cannon and the latter parading as infantry.

Capt. W. S. Alexander commanded the artillery, and in line were the Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, and One Hundred and Fourth batteries of seacoast artillery, and the Fourth Field battery, of Fort Myer. Capt. Stephen M. Foote, commanded the latter battery. The marching men made one mass of blue, gold, and scarlet.

Behind followed troops of F, G, H, and E of the Second Cavalry, at the head of which rode Major A. G. Blockson. Dazzling yellow and gold and blue replaced the scarlet, and the cheers were renewed. The 400 horses seemed imbued with the spirit of the occasion, and they pranced and danced the whole length of Pennsylvania Avenue.

### Marines and Sailors.

Then colors in uniforms gave way to white of various shades.

First came the marines in spotless canvas, led by the famous band which bears the name of the corps, directed by Lieutenant Santelmann. Major Harry K. White was in command.

The bluejackets, though yesterday they were such in name only, in the working drab white of the navy, with brown leggings, brown haversacks, and ammunition belts, round white service hats, black lanyards, and shoulder bandollers, wicker looking knife bayonets and glistening rifles, brought up the rear of the division.

### National Guard.

The second division consisted of the National Guard of the District. Brig. Gen. George H. Harries was the grand marshal. With him were Capt. Alfred P. Robbins, acting adjutant general; Capt. Edward F. Riggs, Capt. C. Fred Cook, and Capt. Andrew Parker, aides-camp, and Major Charles H. Ourand, inspector general; Major James E. Bell, inspector general of rifle practice; Major Walter D. Davidge, judge advocate general, and Major Frank L. Averill, chief engineer, all of the general staff of the District militia.

In the rear of the band and field music was the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. M. Emmet Urell.

### Cadets Absent.

The three battalions of the Second Regiment were commanded, respectively, by Major R. D. Simms, Major Anton Stephan, and Major William E. Harvey. The next organization in the column was the First Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Burton R. Ross. The battalion commanders were, respectively, Major Luther H. Reichelderfer and Major S. Porter House.

The First Separate Battalion of colored Guardsmen, under Major Arthur Brooks; the Signal Corps, commanded by First Lieut. William Neumeyer; the Ambulance Corps, under First Lieut. W. D. Fales, and the Naval Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Commander R. B. Brummett, with Lieutenant Clephane and Lieutenant Dempf, each in charge of a division, completed the National Guard turnout.

## DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AN IMMENSE SUCCESS

### Great Crowds Witness the Exhibit at the Monument.

### BOTHERED BY THE SMOKE

### Some of the Beautiful Pieces Spoiled. Seen From Other Parts of the City.

Immense crowds witnessed the fireworks display given on the Monument Grounds last night under the auspices of the committee on fireworks. The public had been requested not to visit the grounds, as the exhibit was expected to appear at greater advantage from other parts of the city. Despite this advice, the lot was thronged. Absolute order was maintained, however, by the police.

Besides those who saw the fireworks from the Monument Grounds, there were many thousands of others who saw them from various points in the city. The south sides of the Treasury and State, War and Navy buildings were crowded, as were the steps and porticos and terraces of the Capitol.

The display was fine and the committee was highly complimented. Because of the dead calm and excessively heavy atmosphere, however, the effectiveness of the pieces was somewhat lost.

### Bombs Fell Short.

The mortar was charged to throw the twelve and sixteen inch shells as high as the Monument, 555 feet, but the density of the air prevented them from rising more than 300 feet. Each shell added to the almost impenetrable cloud of smoke.

To those who saw the pyrotechnics from a distance the smoke was not such a nuisance, and they derived more pleasure from the display than the enthusiasts who were on the spot.

The fireworks committee was represented by William F. Gude, president of the Business Men's Association, chairman; Cuno H. Rudolph, vice chairman, and Frank Sebring, secretary. W. H. Barry, Harry Temple, and Leo Stevens represented the Pain Pyrotechnic Company, which had the contract for the display.

The feature of the evening was the release of a balloon which carried an immense American flag. The ascension was a great success, except to the people around the fireworks, who were unable to get a good view of the flag on account of the smoke.

To spectators elsewhere the flag showed out clear and strong, and was the star attraction of the exhibit. Where the balloon dropped is not known, but the Pain Company offers \$20 reward to anyone who secures it.

The President's salute of forty-seven bombs was the first thing on the program, and it was followed by a constant succession of bombs, magnesium illuminators, repeating shells, and skyrockets. Perhaps the prettiest displays were offered by the comet shells. The heavy air was an aid to their beauty, and much applause was elicited as the brilliant trails of fire slowly descended.

### Paper Balloons.

Nearly a dozen paper balloons were sent up, each carrying a long trailer of balls of fire, which were not ignited until the balloons had gone as high as they could. The balloons moved upward so slowly that they left peculiar and beautiful spiral trails of smoke behind them, which trails were shown to advantage by the fierce light of the shells exploding in their vicinity.

As the flag-balloon was rising 150 magnesium lights strung in a row between the balloon and the monument were ignited. Instead of showing off the monument as a background for the flag, the light ignited a pall of smoke, which persistently refused to rise more than 100 feet, and obscured instead of lighting the tribute to Washington.

Toward the end of the exhibition the weather conditions became more favorable and the fireworks were better enjoyed. A humorous incident of the evening was the experience of one of the committee. He watched the bombs ascending and was particularly interested in the time that elapsed between the highest point of the ascension and the explosion. Several bombs went up at once, and he watched one especially. He watched it until he got a crick in the neck, but the bomb stopped and did not explode. The committee man had been watching a star.

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Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder, and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects the ability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

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## PATRIOTIC WOMEN HOLD CELEBRATION

### Eloquent Address by Rev. Dr. Van Schaick.

### THE DARK AND BRIGHT SIDES

### Lights and Shadows of American Revolution Depicted by Eminent Divine in a Stirring Speech.

Although delayed by the rain, the exercises in honor of the Fourth were carried through with much enthusiasm by the United Societies of Patriotic Women on the lawn opposite Sherman Square. Elaborate preparations had been made by the societies, but the wet weather made a change necessary in some of the plans.

Commander Ivory G. Kimball, of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., who presided, introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. John Van Schaick, Jr., who took as his subject, "The Dark Side and the Bright Side of the American Revolution."

"The bright side of the Revolutionary story is that which relates to the labors of Pitt, Fox and Burke in our behalf abroad; the courage displayed, the sufferings endured, the patience shown by our fathers and mothers at home, and most of all to the tremendous meaning of the victory won as related to the civilization of all the world.

### Inspiration in Treachery.

"And yet in both bright and dark chapters of the history we read much to encourage and help us today. The darkest cloud of treachery has the silver lining of inspiration. In telling the story, the dark side must not be neglected any more than the bright.

"It is well for us to remember these things when petty men seize temporary authority today—when by treachery or stealth they hamper the leaders of the race, ostracize a Darwin, or malign a Spencer. It encourages us to read the dark side of the American Revolution and to remember that the 'mills of the gods grind slowly,' but that they grind exceedingly small."

Dr. Van Schaick was followed by the Hon. W. E. Andrews, Auditor for the Treasury Department, who made an address on "American Solidarity and Womanhood."

After the speeches Mrs. Isabel Worell Ball read the Declaration of Independence, and a musical program was given.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY AS IT WAS IN 1776

### Commissioner West Tells Oldest Inhabitants.

### THE DECLARATION ADOPTED

### Veteran Association Celebrates Nation's Natal Day at Home of J. H. Small and Elects Officers.

In spite of the bad weather, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence with great enthusiasm. Patriotic exercises were held yesterday afternoon at the country home of John H. Small, on the Brentwood Road. Commissioner West delivered an eloquent address, in which he told of the events of July 4, 1776.

After the association attended the exercises on the White Lot yesterday morning the members boarded the cars at Fifteenth and G Streets for the scene of the afternoon's celebration.

A business meeting was held when the party reached Mr. Small's country place, and the following officers were elected: President, S. Thomas Brown; vice presidents, John W. Clark, William Beron, Jacob Veihmeyer, Allison Naylor, Jr., J. D. Cathell, A. H. Ragan, Ben. C. Wright, Frederick L. Moore, Rudolph Elchhorn, Thomas F. Langley, Albert Grube, William W. Birth, Walter C. Johnson; recording secretary, Benjamin H. Reiss; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. F. Howard; treasurer, Rudolph Elchhorn.

Mr. West was introduced by S. Thomas Brown, the president of the association. After giving a vivid description of the events that occurred in the few weeks immediately preceding the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he spoke interestingly on the great event of July 4, 1776.

During the afternoon the following additional numbers on the program were rendered: Vocal solo, Miss Sydney Small; recitation, Miss Grace L. Ross; "Star-Spangled Banner," Duncan C. Hayward; solo, "A Dream of the Olden Time," Mrs. Olin Leech; recitation, parody, "When Berthe First Studied Delsarty," Miss Ethel Tassin; violin solo, Miss Ruth I. Harvey, accompanied, Grace E. Harvey; H. V. Colton was chairman of the committee on program.

The association provided lemonade and ice cream in abundance for the refreshment of its guests, and late in the afternoon a basket picnic was enjoyed by the gathering.

## YOUNG AMERICA SEES A REAL BASEBALL GAME

### 1,500 Little Boys and Girls Help Senators Win.

### LUSTILY DID THEY ROOT

### Inmates of Orphanages, Street Urchins, and Newsboys at American League Park Yesterday Morning.

About 1,500 in all were there. Of these, 200 came from institutions in the care of attendants who for the once waived discipline and gave the little fellows over to the exuberance of their effervescent spirits.

Did they root? Well, there was nothing to it but the kids. They yelled as though their lungs were made of leather, and they rooted long, hard and often. Then, too, some of the harshest and most appropriate slang phrases which were hurled at the Clevelanders emanated from the right field bleachers.

When Napoleon Lajoie was put out of the game in the premier inning one urchin unhesitatingly arose and bawled at the top of his voice: "Put dat swell head Lajoye out'n de lot and play ball!"

### Lemonade Galore.

Now and then the boys got thirsty because of the stifling heat and the constant rooting, but they did not suffer. The attendants passed among the youngsters with huge tubs of lemonade, and the kids all "olled their pipes" for another attack on the visitors.

There were "dead loads" of peanuts and popcorn, and did those boys eat? Does a duck swim?

### Free Score Cards.

Mr. Phillips, who had the score card privilege at the park early this season, but who is now on the outside, met the flocks and droves of urchins at the gate, and gave the majority of them score cards free of cost. Most of them were too much elated and excited to keep the score, although some of them had will power enough to glance once or twice at the pasteboard they held in their grimy fists.

The girls enjoyed themselves equally as much as the boys, and early and often favored the players with vigorous applause.

All in all, the Fourth of July, 1903, will long remain vivid upon the minds of those 1,500 or more children who were so admirably taken care of by sympathetic Washingtonians.

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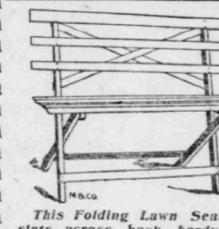
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**This Folding Lawn Seat, 3 slats across back, hardwood. Like cut.**

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**Large and roomy Combination Kitchen Table, consisting of meat board, drawer, and flour bin, like cut.**

**\$3.98**



**Very good 6-foot Extension Table, heavy carved cluster legs; best construction and nicely finished. Exactly like cut.**

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**Solid oak Bedroom Suite like cut; French bevel plate glass, nicely carved; best construction and finish.**

**\$14.75**



**Large Parlor Table with lower shelf, made of solid oak and nicely finished, like cut.**

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**Solid Oak Dresser, shaped French bevel plate mirror, glass trimming, best construction; like cut.**

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