True Meaning of the Celebration of the Glorious Fourth

AGAIN are the Stars and Stripes, the national emblem of American liberty, justice and independence raised on high. Again the lavish and vivid display of the national colors awakens recollections of our country's struggles—of her enforced battle cry of freedom. Again children "rally round the flag" to uplift their childish voices in its praise and honor; to sing songs of triumph and rejoicing over the nation's victory.

Once again, as of yore, loud peal the bells—ringing out the glad news that it is the anniversary of the nation's birth; commemorating the magnificent achievements of those early noble patriots on that first, glorious Fourth day of July. Statesmen and orators are called upon to exercise their highest powers of eloquence in order to reimpress upon the hearts and minds of citizens now enjoying the rights and duties conferred upon them by an independent form of government, to uphold those lofty ideals, and to defend those basic principles of unity and fraternity, of political independence and freedom from arbitrary rule and despotism for which brave men willingly laid down their lives, that the country which they loved, and for which they fought might as a nation live.

The Declaration of Independence was received with every demonstration of public rejoicing. We are told that it was read in public from the platform of an observatory in the rear of the statehouse. On the same day a brilliant fete was given in honor of the nation's birth on board the frigate Washington in the Delaware, the festivities terminating with a ball in the evening. The declaration was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental army stationed at New York, and received with joyful huzzas. Again on the tenth day of July, the declaration was read in the courthouse at White Plains by order of the convention then in session. The king's coat of arms was brought from the hall where his courts were held and burned amid the acclamations of the multitude.

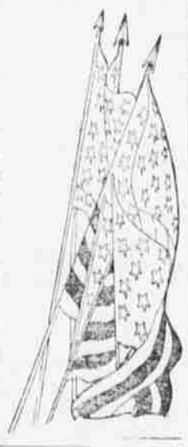
Thus we find that whatever form these public demonstrations of rejoicing over the nation's birth might take, they were always preceded by a careful exposition of the cause for that rejoicing. The celebration of Independence day, in those early times, was the exultant overflow of emotion due to the intelligence, clearly and pointedly conveyed to the popular mind, of the resolute resistance of the country's leaders to tyranny that should make America free.

Given a true conception of the causes, the principles and influences that should be re-examined and contemplated on every recurring July 4, the American people would impart a meaning and dignity to their festivities on the holiday of national holidays such as would preclude an indulgence in mere senseless, nerve-racking, noisy demonstrations; without thought of the "why?" or "wherefore?" of the occasion. Too many of our youth, notwithstanding the lessons of American history learned at school, are apt to forget the real significance of the nation's birthday when they deem it sufficient to vent what they are pleased to call their "patriotism" in deafening horn-blasts and in the free and careless use of reeking explosives and dangerous firearms.

Nor is the great mass of our foreign population which is ultimately to be consolidated into the American nation properly informed respecting the antecedent forces of the country to which they have come for refuge and for freedom; so that at sight of our waving banner, and at sound of our national airs, a true sense of loyalty may be kindled in their hearts and fanned into the sentiment of burning but righteous patriotism for the land of their adoption. For the weal of the American democracy depends upon the integrity, the fidelity, aye the unswerving allegiance of every national unit.

Just as it was unity that gave birth to the nation, so it is unity that must preserve the nation. "In union there is strength," is as true to-day as it was a century or two ago. "Together!" is the call of the age—and it is the call especially to be heeded by us of this glorious American republic.

Hence, while we move in step to martial music, with the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze, while we dine or picnic in honor to the "nation's day;" indeed, whatever may be the form of our rejoicing over our country's liberty, we must have a care lest we forget the real reason of our merrymaking and self-gratulation. Independence day is ours with all the glory of the past and all the splendor of the present; freely we have taken, and continue to take all the advantages, the rights, privileges, progress and advancement that were ushered into being with the nation's birth. Freely, then, let us give. Not a rhetorical prating of patriotic devotion to country, that is no more than a self-interested alliance of party, not munificent contributions for public demonstrations without personal and private dedication to the national cause, not these misnamed expressions of patriotism, but the enfranchised individual's efforts to preserve the vigor and purity of the institutions of his city, state or country, the result of true patriotism which is "the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a good citizen."



Vital Facts of Independence.

The Fourth of July is rated a great day in the nation's hisory, not because the Declaration of Independence was first read to the Continental congress on that day, but because it was adopted on that day. It is true that a resolution declaring the colonies to be free and independent states was adopted July 2, but the declaration, written by Jefferson and afterward amended by the congress, was not adopted until July 4. It was signed the same day by John Hancock, president of the congress, and Charles Thomson, the secretary. August 2 it was signed by all the members of congress present—50 members. Six names were afterward attached. Col. McKean did not sign it until 1781. Thus the mere fact of signing the declaration is of small importance. The adoption was the vital fact.

Elderly persons who want to sleep, although they may pride themselves on their kind hearts, still feel that they would like to touch off a bunch of firecrackers that was tied to the pig-tail of the Chinaman who invented them.

The Easiest Way.

He—Oh, no doubt, if women were in public office they would do great things. But to come down to particulars how, for instance, would you introduce the sweeping reforms you say are needed in the street department?

She—With brooms.

Broken Bow Gets Honors.

(Continued from First page.)

Christ Episcopal church. The vested choir, the graduating class in black gowns, the faculty and four clergymen marched down the side, then up the center aisle to their places in the front of the church. The text was, "He Bowed Himself with all His Might." No flowers of speech were used, neither did the Dr. indulge in flights of fancy. He simply preached a plain, practical sermon, full of wise council, for every day life.

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock Trinity class day program was given beneath the elms in front of the main entrance to the college building which is 700 feet long—parts of it are three, four and five stories high. Thirty-seven Morris chairs formed a semi-circle and were occupied by the class of 1909. As soon as the class was seated a man nicknamed, "Duffy," passed white, long stemmed pipes, tobacco, matches and refreshing drinks, and during the exercises the men smoked their pipe of peace. The immense and gayly clad crowd of relatives and friends, occupied three rows of chairs just back of the class, or stood outside in the hot sun or beneath the shade of the elms, enjoying the festivities. Class statistics, in regard to politics, shows the class to be overwhelmingly Republican, there being only three Democrats, Xanders from Bryan's own state and two from Conn. President Luther presented the athletic honors, of which I. L. Xanders received four. The presentations were made by Harold Chandler. Each member of the class was called to the platform in turn and a few humorous remarks, relative to the peculiar characteristics of the man, accompanied each presentation. Everybody stood while the class sang "'Neath the Elms," accompanied by Cole's orchestra. The 1909 yell closed the interesting exercises.

The programs were odd and attractive with their imitation board cover, bound in green leather, with brass tacks and green cord.

In the evening at nine o'clock the senior reception was held in Alumni hall. Only the wives of the faculty were in the receiving line, with the wife of the president at the head. Students, alumni and the professors of Trinity college with their relatives and friends were guests of the senior class. Dancing began at ten with the grand march, led by I. L. Xanders, of Broken Bow, Nebr., with Miss Mary Black, of York, Pa. Your correspondent was a patroness and chaperone. I will not attempt to describe the almost infinite variety of beautiful gowns.

There were forty numbers on the lovely dancing programs, with their covers, made of ebony wood, the real thing, bound in green leather, with brass tacks and long green cords. It was 1:30 a. m., when the twentieth dance ended. Each number received one, two, three and as high as four encores. During the intermission a substantial supper was served from long tables in the gymnasium, consisting of all kinds of sandwiches, finger rolls and chicken salad, large slices of delicious brick ice cream with fancy cakes and coffee. Fine linen napkins were used for the hundreds of guests. I have not seen a paper napkin since I came east. We lingered a long time after supper, while the students sang song after song, all started at the same place and caught up here and there as it rolled along until the immense building was filled with melodious sound. The sun began to peep above the horizon as the last dance ended and the Senior Prom of the class of '09 was numbered with the events of the past.

James Whitehead, formerly a resident of this city, is in Broken Bow today visiting his old friends.

J. P. Cole was a passenger for St. Louis this morning

Millicent Orr came home Wednesday from Omaha to spend a few days visiting relatives.

MORE CORN-FEWER BEANS.

This is the cry of the New England states, who are taking an interest in the National Corn Exposition and coming out to Iowa and Nebraska in December to learn from farmers who furnish the world's corn, just how it is done.

So much interested are the New Englanders that they have informed the National Corn Association that after seeing the corn show in Omaha this winter, they expect to give a corn show in New England next year. Practically all the New England states will be represented at the coming corn show, as well as many other states which could not arrange exhibits last year. Among them are North Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, Kentucky and Georgia.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Republican voters expressed at the primary Aug. 17, 1909.

Am the present deputy under J. E. Cavanee. Am a practical book keeper and have had years of actual experience in the work of the office.

Believing myself well qualified for the position would respectfully solicit your support.

W. R. Poor.

If you need help of any kind, tell as many people as possible. There are more than 40,000 people who subscribe for the Omaha Bee. You can tell them all for one cent per word per day. Write today.

Drink "Blue Ribbon" coffee Roasted fresh every day. 24-tf

Do you want to sell, or exchange your business? The Omaha Bee will run your advertisement for you at one cent a word per day. There will be many out of their 40,000 readers who will answer your advertisement. Write today.

Have you a farm to sell, or exchange? It costs only a cent a word per day, to run an advertisement in the Omaha Bee. It will reach over 40,000 subscribers and is almost sure to find a buyer. Write today.

Land for Sale.

160 acres of land located ten miles north of the city for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of W. D. Grant. M27-tf

NOTICE OF FINAL REPORT

[illegible]

A. T. [illegible]

County Judge.

SENATOR WM. E. BORAH, of Idaho.

Special Summer Rates

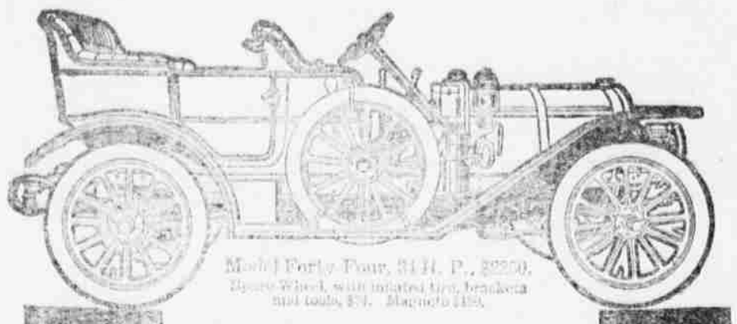
Excursion Rates East:—Daily low round trip rates, with thirty days limit, in effect early in June to New York, Jersey Coast Resorts, Boston, Montreal, Portland, Me., and other prominent eastern resorts. Somewhat higher round trip rates daily, with all summer limits, to New England, St. Lawrence River, Atlantic Coast and New England Resorts. Also desirable round trip rates to Wisconsin, Michigan, etc., including lake passages from Chicago to Buffalo and return. Rates, details, destinations, etc., may be had of your nearest ticket agent.

Excursion Rates West:—Seattle Exposition, California, Pacific Coast tours, Denver and Colorado resorts, Black Hills, Big Horn Mountains, Utah, Yellowstone Park circuit through scenic Colorado and Yellowstone and Gardiner gateways. Homeseekers rates first and third Tuesdays. You can reach all western summer resorts on very desirable rates this summer. Call on nearest ticket agent for special publications covering any western tour.

Burlington Route

H. L. ORMSBY, Ticket Agent, Broken Bow.

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha.



Model Forty-Four, 34 H. P., $2250. Spare Wheel, with inflated tire, brackets and tools, $15. Magneto $150.

Try It on The Hills

Test this car at half speed on a hill or sand road where power and every ounce of it is needed. Notice how steadily and powerfully it pulls when running slowly under load.

The capacity of the Rambler engine for doing this extra work is most noticeable at low engine speeds. This is because of the offset crank shaft.

Rambler

The Car with the Offset Crank Shaft

All that power which in other engines is lost through friction on the bearings and cylinder walls, is added to the driving force in the Rambler offset crank shaft. It reduces friction, minimizes bearing wear, increases power. The engine runs fine—steady—gives the power where and when most needed, and allows the car to do its work easily.

Let us demonstrate these features and the ease and comfort of this car.

Let us call at your home, and take you to your place of business tomorrow in a Rambler.

The Car of Steady Service

W. E. TALBOT,

Broken Bow, Nebr

Bonds! Bonds!

THE 5,000,000 CALIFORNIA GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION 30 YEAR 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS ARE SELLING AT 96 1-4 AND INTEREST.

This is the same price as these bonds are sold for by Lee, Higginson & Co., and the National City Bank, of New York.

At this price they will yield 5.28 per cent interest-better than a savings account-and no investment is safer.

Edwin F. Myers

Broken Bow, - - Nebraska.