

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

### Fourth of July Celebrated at the World's Fair Grounds.

### LARGEST ATTENDANCE SINCE THE EXPOSITION OPENED.

### The Crowd Estimated at a Quarter of a Million People—The Commemorative Exercises are Opened With a Chorus of Two Thousand Voices—Vice-President Stevenson Orator of the Day—Unfurling of the Historic Flag Which Floated at the Mast of the Cruiser Bon Homme Richard—The New Liberty Bell Rang.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, July 4.—It was fitting that the Fourth of July, the natal day of the Nation's independence, should witness the largest attendance of the season at the World's Columbian Exposition. Every railroad running into Chicago gave a special rate to-day, and the closing of commercial houses enabled the working and business people of Chicago to swell the throng, until the aggregate became greater than on any previous day, being roughly estimated at a quarter of a million people. The weather was alternately fair and threatening, but after slight sunshine. The programme commenced at 10 o'clock, and was carried out in front of the terminal station. The surrounding space was packed with humanity before the commencement of the exercises. Every patriotic sentiment of the orators was cheered, and the enthusiasm of the assemblage was an inspiration to the speakers.

Most of the visitors came furnished with lunch baskets, and when the torch hour arrived the green sward was dotted with thousands of people partaking of their midday repast.

The event of the day was the Fourth of July oration by Vice-President Stevenson. Applause, such as can only be given by a hundred and fifty thousand people, followed the Vice-President's address. There was also an inspiring scene when "Old Glory" was saluted and Director-General Davis was presented with a gavel made from the famous Washington elm, under which the Father of his country over a hundred years to-day took command of the Continental army.

Flags and bunting in great profusion were used to decorate the buildings. There were 175 flags displayed around the exterior of the California building alone, beside streamers and bunting inside. California set the pace, and there was active rivalry between the various States in the matter of appropriate decoration. Washington, whose certificate of Statehood was only signed four years ago to-day, took especial pains to demonstrate her patriotic pride in the Nation's anniversary and her own. The tall flag-pole, made from one of Washington's famous cloud-climbing trees, was decorated with bunting from top to bottom.

An immense crowd gathered at the Pennsylvania building, where the old liberty bell is kept. The bell was not to be removed from the building during the day, at the request of its owners, the city of Philadelphia.

AN HISTORIC FLAG UNFURLED. The most dramatic incident took place at noon. Every flag surrounding the grand stand had up to this time been furled. At 12 o'clock the second signal was given, and Mrs. Stafford, the lineal descendant of Lieutenant Stafford of the Bon Homme Richard, hoisted the original flag, borne over 100 years ago at the masthead of Captain Paul Jones' invincible cruiser. Instantly a salute of artillery announced that high noon had arrived, and electric sparks, communicated at the instant by the wires of the American colors, caused all the surrounding flags to be unfurled to the breeze. The same electric agency communicated a signal to cities hundreds of miles away, and it is supposed thousands of American flags throughout the country were unfurled in unison at this noon.

This interesting incident was the source of great interest to the crowd, who loudly applauded the old Rhode Island lady as she hoisted the original colors.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES. The commemorative exercises began at 11 o'clock. They opened with music from a chorus of nearly 2,000 voices, marshaled in the balconies of the various buildings surrounding the grand stand.

Director-General George W. Davis presided, and as he arose to call the assembly to order he was presented with a gavel made from a piece of the famous Washington elm at Cambridge, Mass., by Colonel Clarke of Milwaukee. Director-General Davis, in receiving the gavel, spoke a few appropriate words, and announced that Rev. Dr. Burrows would invoke the blessing.

At the conclusion of the prayer Vice-President Stevenson was introduced as orator of the day. General Stevenson was greeted with great applause as he stepped forward and began his address. He said: "I am confident that at no time, nor place, have human eyes beheld a grander assemblage. This is America's day. Under the auspices of the great exposition other days are set apart to commemorate events in history, but this day comes unheralded by edict or proclamation. Like more illustrious than mine will tell something of the men who gave to the American Colonies this chart of their liberties; something of the heroic struggle, culminated at Yorktown in the independence of the colonies.

"I congratulate you, my countrymen, upon this auspicious Fourth of July, upon the glorious past and upon what yet is no longer an experiment. We have entered upon the second century of our national life. God grant we and those who succeed us may not prove unmindful of the sublime lessons of the past. Then may we rest assured the bright sun which ushers in each succeeding anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will look down upon the people who celebrate the day with hearts grateful to God that those who guarded and strengthened it are counted worthy to be named with those who founded the Government."

Deafening applause greeted General

Stevenson as he closed, and spread like ripples in water from the speaker's stand until it died away with a dull roar in the distance.

The chorus then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago was the next speaker. He was given an enthusiastic greeting, and the crowd listened attentively. He began by referring to the stirring events of a century ago, which made the celebration of Independence Day possible. He eulogized Washington and Jefferson, and as he spoke of Jackson he lifted aloft the sword carried by Jackson, and said no true American would ever hesitate to draw it in defense of the glorious Stars and Stripes. Continuing, he said: "This now within a few moments of 12 o'clock, and when the hour arrives the original Stars and Stripes which floated at the mast of Paul Jones' cruiser Bon Homme Richard over 100 years ago will be hoisted here, and the new Columbian liberty bell in Troy, New York, will be rung. An electric current at the same moment will carry the news throughout the land, and in every city, village and hamlet flags will wave and patriotic shouts will be heard."

As he finished the sentence the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells announced high noon. Mrs. Mary Madge Morris touched the telegraph key which announced to the cities and towns all over the country that the original "Old Glory" was being hoisted, and sounded the first notes of the new Liberty Bell at Troy.

Mrs. H. R. D. Stafford, bowed down with the weight of three-score years and ten, and with trembling hands seized the halcyons and pulled aloft the historic Paul Jones flag. The vast throng, deeply moved, stood silent with uncovered heads for a moment, and then there came a mighty patriotic shout that drowned the noise of the booming cannon, and brought tears to the eyes of many.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia next introduced, and made a thrilling patriotic speech, in the course of which he recited the history of Liberty Bell and the old State House in Philadelphia. Speaking of the bell, he said: "The truths of history were more important than its fictions, and the part played in the great drama by the old bell must now be stated. Its voice was silent on the Fourth of July, 1776, for Congress then sat with closed doors and in secret session. But when it had been ascertained that the sentiments of the people were in accord with what Congress had done, and New York signified her intention to concur, then was the word 'unanimous' inserted, and on the 8th of July the declaration was read for the first time to the people by John Nixon in the State House square, while the old bell rang forth joyous notes."

Carson's oration was in the nature of a greeting from the old bell to the new, and was a sentiment enthusiastically cheered.

Next came a salute of flags, followed by the Star-Spangled Banner from the chorus and band. The enthusiastic throng quickly caught the strain and swelled the grandeur of the soul-stirring song.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by J. C. Norton of Chicago. "My Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung, and the exercises closed with singing the doxology.

Flags and bunting in great profusion were used to decorate the various buildings of the grounds. Open house was kept at all the State buildings during the day. At 3 o'clock this afternoon special exercises were held at the Delaware building in honor of the Columbia bell cast at Troy.

The pyrotechnic display to-night was considered to be the grandest up to date. A salute of fifty fifteen-inch maroons, exploding at an altitude of 1,600 feet, was the opening of the programme, followed by the illumination of the park with pyrotechnic lights changing color five times. Then came the general display.

THE NEW LIBERTY BELL. The following telegram was received by Director-General Davis from Troy, N. Y., and was read to the assembled thousands by Alderman Madden:

"The Columbian liberty bell was sounded at the instant you closed the circuit at the noon of the grand Independence Day, and this ringing was followed by the playing of national and patriotic airs on the grand chimes made by us for St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. Thousands upon thousands of patriotic citizens have called to see this historic bell, many coming long distances. The glorious day, bright and clear, seems to have been granted as a special favor to liberty lovers. You can announce to the 230,000 friends who have gathered here, that the Liberty Bell, which their gifts have crystallized into grand form, and that the new liberty bell has been set ringing to aid peace and good will throughout the world."

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth of July at the National Capitol opened with religious services at Epiphany Church in the presence of the Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution. Thence the societies proceeded to the grounds of the Washington Monument, where, after reading the Declaration of Independence, and speeches were made. The day was generally observed in a formal manner. Business was suspended and all Government Departments closed.

RENO CELEBRATES. RENO (Nev.), July 4.—Since last evening Reno's population has increased from five to over ten thousand, almost the entire population of the surrounding town, together with veteran guards and the Presidio Band of San Francisco, having crowded the principal streets and buildings along the route of the finest procession ever witnessed in Nevada. The weather was exceptionally fine, and everything passed off smoothly, in accordance with a large and well-arranged programme. The first of the three-days' celebration was concluded with a display of fireworks, followed by a ball, for which considering the crowd, which was the largest that ever gathered in one place in the State, it had been deemed necessary to furnish the two largest floors in town.

Twenty-Two Business Houses Burned. PETROLIA (Pa.), July 4.—A fire this morning burned the Kilroy block, and spreading, destroyed twenty-two business houses and several residences. Loss, \$300,000; half insured.

Clan Gordon Picnic. CLAN GORDON, No. 107, Order of Scottish Clans, celebrated the Fourth with their semi-annual gathering and games at East Park. There was quite a large crowd, and the afternoon and evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

## WELFARE OF GERMANY.

### Emperor William Personally Opens the New Reichstag.

### HE PLEADS WITH MEMBERS TO SUPPORT THE ARMY BILL.

### One Hundred and Ten Persons Supposed to Have Been Killed by an Explosion in a Mine in Yorkshire, England—The Boiler of a Steamer on the River Volga, in Russia, Explodes, Killing Twenty-Six Passengers.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BREITENBURG, July 4.—The Reichstag was opened to-day by Emperor William. The Emperor, attended in full military uniform, proceeded directly to the press gallery. Bowing low, Chancellor Von Caprivi handed the manuscript of the imperial speech to the Emperor. Holding himself erect, his majesty, in a firm and clear voice, read as follows:

"Honored gentlemen, you have been called in common to work for the Federal Government. I desire to welcome you upon entering on your deliberations. A bill concerning the peace footing of the army, which was submitted to the former Reichstag, to my regret did not find approval. It was the unanimous conviction, shared by all my high confederates, that the empire no longer could afford to renounce the development of the army system necessary to guarantee the future safety of the empire. In the face of the development of military institutions, the rejection of the army bill was bound to lead to the resolution to dissolve the Reichstag and order new elections.

"Since the first introduction of the army bill the political situation in Europe has experienced no change. The relations of the empire with the other powers are thoroughly friendly and free from all clouds. The proportion of Germany's organized military strength has, however, changed for the worse during the past year, when compared with that of our neighbors. If already Germany's geological position and historical development press upon us the duty to maintain a relatively strong army, then a future increase in the military strength of the empire becomes a forcible necessity to satisfy the duties laid upon me by the Constitution. I consider that all means at our disposal must be utilized in order to establish an effective defense of the fatherland.

"You will receive immediately a new bill regarding the peace footing of the army, in which there will be taken into account, as far as possible, certain desires expressed during the discussion of the late bill, consequently diminished demands are made upon the personal capacities and tax-bearing power of the people as far as possible, without endangering the efficiency of the army. The empire's interest requires, especially in view of the end of the heptennate next spring, that the bill be passed with the utmost dispatch, so that the new recruit calls may be made in the autumn on the new basis. Delay would influence most unfavorably our strength for more than twenty years.

"With a view to enabling you to dedicate undivided attention to the discussion of the bill, the Government will not in the meantime introduce any other measures. I and my high confederates remain convinced that the means for the new organization can be procured without overburdening the country, on the basis of the financial bill introduced in the Reichstag last autumn.

"At the opening of the winter session a bill will be presented directed toward relieving means, according to the capability of the taxpayers. Until then the increased costs will be covered by the federated States, through matriculation payments.

"Gentlemen, with great sacrifice Germany has been united in one empire. The Nation honors most those who staked their blood. The prosperity of this work, which led the fatherland to prosperity, to a safeguard, the glorious achievements of which God has blessed all us in our battle for independence, is our last sacred duty. This duty we can only fulfill if we make ourselves strong enough to remain the surety for Europe's peace. I trust you will not fail to give me and my confederates your patriotic sacrifices and willing support in striving for these aims."

The Emperor's reference to the duty of the members of the Reichstag to preserve and guard that which the Nation has won was greeted with hearty cheers. When the Emperor had concluded his written speech loud and prolonged applause greeted him.

His majesty stood waiting for quiet to be restored, and when he could be heard he added a few improvised remarks, saying: "Now then, go. The old God looks upon you and will lend you his blessing to complete this honest work for the benefit of the fatherland. Amen."

The Bavarian Minister called for three cheers for the Emperor, and they were given with a hearty good-will.

The uniform worn by the Emperor was that of the Garde du Corps.

The members of the Social Democratic and Radical People's parties and some Anti-Semites were not present. Most of the members of the Center or Catholic party were present, and there was a full attendance of Government groups.

bottom of the shaft the rescue party waited for several hours before making another descent. About the middle of the evening they went down again. The gas had cleared off near the shaft, and they were able to examine a part of the workings. The bodies of the miners lay in heaps. Many were sent to the surface. Unremitting efforts are being made to reach the few miners who may still be alive. About 110 are supposed to be killed.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock so much gas had accumulated in the mine that it was necessary to stop the work of rescue. The dead body of the under manager, badly burned, was found in the mine near the shaft.

### GREAT ALARM AT PARIS.

### Riotous Demonstrations by Students Continue.

PARIS, July 4.—Riotous demonstrations were continued by students to-day. The police were unable to disperse the mobs, and eventually a large detachment of cavalry charged and scattered the students in the whole district bounded by the Boulevard St. Germain, the river and Rue de Seine in an uproar. The students, with crowds of roughs filled the open spaces, omnibuses and tram cars were stopped by mobs, passengers turned out and vehicles upset. Traffic was suspended. The district, and Rue St. Paeres barricaded. Pedestrians were stopped and maltreated. The Charity Hospital was surrounded with cuirassiers to keep off the students, who threatened to attack the building. The Ministry of Public Works, Marine Department and Foodleas Bureau were guarded by the military.

Skirmishing was reported intermittently from various sections. The students tried also to repeat the scenes of last night in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice and the Prefecture of Police. They were met and driven back by a body of cavalry. Many students were trampled on and out, and several cavalrymen wounded by flying stones.

At 11:30 the whole district for two blocks east of the Boulevard St. Michel was in full riot. Troops of cavalry and squads of police were stationed in every street. The students upset all vehicles, and scores of carts and carriages were on fire. Many students used revolvers. A mob in front of the Charity Hospital was charged repeatedly by the police, but fought back and would not disperse. Allies in the windows near the hospital pelted the police with crockery and furniture, and cotton and wool saturated with carbolic acid. Many policemen were injured. Although holding the mob at the hospital in check the police were unsuccessful in taking the offensive. The cuirassiers have not as yet interfered.

The critical situation is complicated by demonstrations of workmen. Three thousand of them met this evening and decided to remain in the building all night to prevent the authorities from executing a threat to close it. More than 1,500 workmen marched eight abreast through the disturbed district. The keenest anxiety is everywhere apparent.

At 1 o'clock reports from the Latin quarter said most of the windows were broken, lamp posts were lying across the streets and broken furniture and half-smashed vehicles lay strewn over the pavement. The Police Brigadier is said to have been severely wounded by a revolver. The Paris newspapers say one policeman was killed and thirty or forty policemen and 150 rioters injured.

### FATAL EXPLOSION.

### A Steamer Boiler Bursts, Killing Twenty-Six Passengers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The steamer Aloft, a boat employed in the river trade on the Volga, was to-day approaching Romanov, when the boiler exploded, killing twenty-six of the passengers.

### THE TALENT RECEIVES A DUMP AT WASHINGTON PARK.

Ingomar, a Thirty to One Shot, Easily Wins the Sheridan Stakes—Results of Other Races.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON PARK, July 4.—The Sheridan stake, the most important three-year-old event of the Washington Park meeting next to the Derby, to-day resulted in the first real dump the talent has received. Clifford, on performance, should have been an easy winner, but Ingomar won easily at the long odds of 30 to 1, Troy, at 25 to 1, second and Clifford had pressed by Aldebaran for third place. The race was worth \$10,370 to the winner. The defeat of Ida Pickwick in the second race by Maid Marian was another poster to form players. Pedestrian, with 127 pounds up, won the six furlong race in the first time of 1:13. The attendance was about 15,000.

AT SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Five and a half furlongs, Wangas won, Realization second, Agitator third. Time, 1:04. Seven furlongs, Cone won, Bronco second, Mosby third. Time, 1:28. Four furlongs, Gypsy Girl won, Red light second, Nellie Van third. Time, 0:38. Six and a half furlongs, Raindrop won, Sir Reel second, Inkerman third. Time, 1:24.

One and one-sixteenth miles, Oakland won, Wyanshott second, Garcia third. Time, 1:49. TWO WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN. KIRKWOOD (Del.), July 4.—Two world's records were broken on the Maple Valley Trotting Association's track at Kirkwood to-day. Saladin, owned and driven by James Green of this city, paced a mile in 2:05, beating Mascot. The record for pacing was made by Guy In 2:03. John Holm of Parkersville, L. I., drove the trotter Ayres' Pa. with Telephone as a running mate, making the mile in 2:04, and breaking another world's record, formerly held by Windship, 2:06. The quarters were 0:31, 1:02, 2:04.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

### Call For a Convention of the American Bimetallic League.

### TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

### Friends of the White Metal Gain Renewed Confidence in the Belief that the Sherman Silver Purchase Act Cannot be Repealed Without Giving the Silverites Something Equally Good or Better Demonetization Discussed by Member of the Monetary Conference.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A call for a national convention of the American Bimetallic League was issued from the national headquarters of the league here this afternoon. It says: "The recent culmination of events is of the greatest moment to the people of this country, a call for wise counsel and determined action on the part of all patriotic citizens. A concerted purpose is manifest to seize upon the present opportunity to destroy silver as money and to establish finally and forever a single gold standard, and at one stroke to change all debts to gold and a fall of prices. The financial disturbance is largely artificial, and needlessly created. It is an 'object lesson,' and falsely attributed to the present silver law, in order to out of it create a manifestation of public sentiment, under cover of which the greater crime of overthrowing the money standard of the Constitution and establishing a single gold standard will be consummated, and as a part of this same great conspiracy the mints of India have been closed, and the shock is felt around the world.

"Congress has been called to meet in extra session on August 7th. If at this session the money standard of the Constitution is overthrown, and a single standard of gold finally established, to be extended over the world, an 'economic' revolution will be inaugurated more disastrous to the welfare of mankind, and especially to the producing and laboring classes, than any in the history of the world.

"In view, therefore, of the threatening conditions that have arisen, and in answer to numerous appeals for action of the Executive Committee of the American Bimetallic League, I deem it proper to call a national convention at Chicago on August 1st. All members of the league are urged to attend, and all who favor maintaining the money of the Constitution and are opposed to the establishment of a single gold standard in the United States, without regard to party, are invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention. All economic associations and all industrial organizations are requested to send delegates to the convention. A special invitation is extended to members of Congress and State Legislatures. The Governors of States are requested to appoint as many delegates as they deem proper.

"A. J. WARNER, President.

"WILLIAM BARRINGTON, Secretary." The idea of the silver people is to meet at Chicago and adjourn to Washington. Here the convention will reassemble at about the time when Congress convenes, and will probably be a joint session until after the organization of that body.

General Warner made the following statement this evening: "A thorough pool of the silver forces establishes the fact that the Sherman law cannot be repealed without a substitute which will be satisfactory to the silverites."

This statement reflects the sentiments of the free silver men here, and there can be no doubt that within the past twenty-four hours they have gained renewed confidence in the belief that the Sherman Act cannot be repealed without giving the silverites something equally good or better. The hope is in the Senate, and the reasons for this faith they express as follows:

"In that body are men who represent the very life or death of the white metal, men who are able and earnest, and they boldly announce that they will never give up the Sherman law unless they can be conciliated with a measure more friendly to silver. With the determination of such men it must be plain that to repeal the present law will be a difficult matter. One method might prevail, the adoption of a clause in the upper chamber. The gold men have already thrown out this threat, but the silverites meet it boldly. Over such a proposition there could be nothing less than the most determined struggle. In this connection the former struggle, when an effort was being made to introduce the clause in the Senate at the time the force bill was trying to be forced through by the Republicans, becomes of the greatest importance. Without the clause it would appear that any effort to repeal the Sherman law without an accompanying substitute measure would be a hard task."

DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER. COLORADO SPRINGS (Col.), July 4.—The Colorado Summer School of Science and Philosophy and Languages was formally opened this afternoon in an address by Rev. Richard Montague of Colorado Springs, which was followed by an oration delivered by Professor Andrews, a member of the International Monetary Conference.

Professor Andrews began by describing the effect of the demonetization of silver in 1873, and portrayed the demonetization policy as the hardest, saddest blow to human welfare ever delivered by the action of States.

"I do not say that all the stagnation of industry since 1873 came from the fall in prices following the demonetization of silver, but I firmly believe this had more to do with it than any other single cause.

the fact that gold would be instantly withdrawn from circulation, while silver would be coined to take its place.

"Slowly our country would derive great advantage from siding with the silver States. Besides the United States would take its place as one of the great manufacturing nations of the silver world, and derive from this position an immense gain which England has hitherto reaped, but largely lost by the demonetization of silver.

"But there are shadows, after all, so dark that it is better in my belief not to attempt it now, but wait a little longer in our present unhappy and anomalous condition, till we bring Great Britain to join us in remodeling. But how can we induce Great Britain to act with us by ceasing to purchase silver and refusing to coin more until other nations will, at the same time making a law ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to open our mints to the free coinage of silver at any date when he is informed that England, Germany and the Latin union, or any two of those, will do so? Such a stand would probably make impossible the proposed introduction of a gold standard in India. By dropping silver for the time being, and joining the struggle for gold, we shall necessarily precipitate in Europe another fall of prices so aggravated that the most obdurate banker of Lombard street will have to admit that gold cannot be safely taken as the sole international money."

### NEW YORK TAMMANY SOCIETY.

### Members Celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The New York Tammany Society to-day celebrated the 117th anniversary of independence. Mayor Gilroy, Grand Sachem of the order, opened proceedings with words of welcome. The Declaration of Independence was read, and then came Speaker Crisp.

He began with a burst of patriotism, and said although there were conditions which produced uneasiness, uncertainty and the stagnation of trade, the laws which brought about these conditions were Republican laws enacted against the protests of Democrats. When Congress assembled on August 7th, as far as things could be remedied by legislation, he was confident laws would be enacted which would restore confidence and bring prosperity again to the Nation.

Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee gave an address bristling with patriotic epigrams and references. The speech of Congressman Clark of Missouri was of the post-prandial order, and excited lots of fun.

Hon. Robert E. DeForest of Connecticut, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton and Congressman John R. Fellows of New York followed. The latter was the most eloquent speaker of the day, brimful of glowing sentiment and smooth and easy diction.

### CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

### Prices Realized at Yesterday's Sales in the East.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Porter Brothers Company sold to-day at auction nine cars of California fruit at the following prices: Tragedy plums, \$3 95 to \$4 00; Peach plums, \$1 90; Cherry plums, \$1 35; Clyman plums, \$1 45 to \$2 10; King Claude plums, \$1 to \$1 60; Bartlett pears, \$3 35; Alexander peaches, 70c to \$1 20; Royal apricots, 60c to \$1 25; Royal Ann cherries, 65c to \$1 20; Republican cherries, \$1 10; Tartarian cherries, 65c to 90c.

### Bicycle Record Lowered.

HARTFORD (Conn.), July 4.—The third annual tournament of the Columbia Bicycle Club and midsummer meet of the Connecticut division was attended by over 4,000 people this afternoon at Charter Oak Park. The track was fast, but somewhat dusty. In the mile handicap Sanger won in 2:14, beating the world's record of 2:15-2-5 made by George F. Taylor in Springfield. He rode a quarter mile in 32-2-5 seconds, beating the world's record made by Taylor in this city a year ago by two seconds.

### Lively Fourth at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Aside from the celebration at the fair grounds, this was the liveliest Fourth Chicago has seen in recent years. Forty-one people were injured, and three are supposed to be fatally hurt. The fire department was on the run all day, there having been 115 alarms up to midnight. The aggregate loss will amount to \$300,000. In addition to the casualties there were two murders, Mrs. Findano being stabbed by her son-in-law and Albert Lyon being shot through the head.

### BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

DUNSMOOR, July 4.—The youngest son of M. T. Emert, a prominent farmer living six miles north of Dunsmoor, was instantly killed to-day. He was run over by a grain wagon loaded with twenty-five sacks of wheat. He was playing on the lawn by the residence. The wagon came along and he tried to get on the tongue of the back action, but slipped and fell, both wheels passing over his head. His parents were sitting on the lawn when the accident happened. His age was 4 years.

### AN EX-CONVICT SHOT AND KILLED.

CARSON (Nev.), July 4.—Adam Dixon, an ex-convict, was killed by Fred Gray in Genoa to-day. It is reported that Dixon made insulting remarks about Gray. Gray approached Dixon from behind, shooting him in the left side of the head. Dixon met his death in the same saloon where he shot one Campbell some years ago, and for which he served ten years in the Nevada State Prison.

### FIRE RAGING AT SAUSALITO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—A dispatch from Sausalito at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning announces that a fire is raging in the water front there. The wharf has been destroyed and the railroad depot is expected to go. The flames could be seen from this city. There has been no telegraph communication with the place since midnight.

### COUNTRY RESIDENCE BURNED.

LODI, July 4.—The residence of Noah Coblenz, about three miles from town, was destroyed by fire this evening while the family was away. The loss is about \$1,500. It is supposed to have caught from a firecracker.

### A SAN DIEGO BANK TO REOPEN.

SAN DIEGO, July 4.—The First National Bank will reopen to-morrow on instructions from Comptroller Eckels.

### AN OLD PIONEER DIES AT VALLEJO.

VALLEJO, July 4.—Captain Henry Stoge, an old pioneer, died this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the age of 74 years.

## SANK TO THE BOTTOM.

### Four Men Lose Their Lives While Sailing on Lake Tahoe.

### ROUGH WEATHER CAUSES THEIR BOAT TO CAPSIZE.

### A Ditch-Tender Found Dead in His Cabin in Yuba County, Having Been Shot Through the Body—Robbery Supposed to Have Been the Motive and Killed at Genoa, Nevada.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CARSON (Nev.), July 4.—Alexander Fraser, Patsey Daly, James Morris and J. A. Carlson were sailing on Lake Tahoe a hundred yards from the Glenbrook shore to-day, and were capsized by rough weather and all drowned before aid reached them. Two boys, sons of Ernest Pomim, were eye-witnesses to the accident, and the alarm was quickly spread. Rescuers went out at once, but arrived too late to be of service, Daly dropping of the gunwale of the capsized boat within four feet of Frank Pomim, who dived under the boat, but Daly sank rapidly out of sight. Jellerson says Daly was helpless and unable to answer him when called upon to hang on. Superintendent C. T. Bliss and Ed. Remkin went to the scene in a rowboat and grappled with pike poles until the bodies of Daly and Morris were brought to the surface. The remaining two bodies will be recovered to-morrow when the water is calm, the depth being 30 feet.

Fraser was a native of Nova Scotia and has a sister in Boston. Daly was a native of New Brunswick. Morris' locality is not known and Carlson was a native of Sweden. The craft was entirely unseaworthy, and the waves ran high. The occupants were all perfectly sober and thoroughly acquainted with the treachery of the Tahoe waters.

### A DITCH-TENDER MURDERED.

Robbery Supposed to be the Motive of the Crime. NORTH SAN JUAN, July 4.—Yesterday noon the dead body of a ditch-tender was found in his cabin, across the Yuba River, in Yuba County. He had been shot through the body, the ball entering the left side, and he must have been dead for two days. The supposition is that the murderer knew his victim to have money, and thinking the money was in the cabin, went there, committed the murder and searched the cabin. He got nothing, as the ditch-tender had some time before deposited his money in a bank in Marysville.

### STABBING AFFRAY.

An Early Morning Fight Which May Result Fatally. SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—About 3 o'clock this morning a young man named Edward Carter was walking along Kearny street when he came in contact with a party consisting of Thomas Flynn, Edward Stanton and Joseph Smith, one of whom he jostled. He was challenged to fight, and upon accepting the challenge Flynn drew a knife and stabbed him in the abdomen. Carter was conveyed to the City Receiving Hospital, where his wound was pronounced very serious, if not fatal. Flynn has been arrested. Carter is a mechanic and resides in Oakland.

### LOS ANGELES WHEELMEN.

Sixty Riders Race a Distance of Eighteen Miles. LOS ANGELES, July 4.—The third annual bicycle race of the Los Angeles Wheelmen was run to-day, the course being from this city to Santa Monica, a distance of eighteen miles. There were sixty riders entered for the event, H. E. McCrea of Riverside winning. Time, 58:42. William Jenkins covered the distance in exactly 58 minutes, but he was allowed a handicap of one and one-half minutes. The time is thought to be unusually good, considering the poor condition of the roads, which were rough and dusty.

### BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

DUNSMOOR, July 4.—The youngest son of M. T. Emert, a prominent farmer living six miles north of