



THE TWO TRICOLOR FLAGS.

FRANCE AND AMERICA UNITED IN UNBROKEN FRIENDSHIP.

PRESIDENT CARNOT UNVEILS THE REPLICA OF BARTHOLDI'S STATUE—ADDRESSES BY M. SPULLER AND MR. REID.

Paris, July 4.—President Carnot went to the Isle de Cygne this afternoon to inaugurate the replica of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony. The platform was decorated with various emblems and devices in French and American flags. The President took his place at the center of the platform, while the invited guests were grouped below the platform, which was close to the statue.

M. Spuller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered the first address. He recalled the centenary of 1776 and the Philadelphia Exhibition, at which, he said, France specially saluted the progress in democracy of the mistress herself. He referred to the cordial friendship that had bound together France and the United States for a century, and said that the inauguration of the statue had both a political and a social significance as a further bond. American society owed all to labor, to peace under the reign of liberty, to liberty under the law, and equality by the law. Such were the first terms of the republican policy. The two great Republics were united in the past by services rendered, united at the present by a common principle, and united for the future by the benefits which liberty would procure for humanity. "Vive la République!"

The speech was received with loud cheers, the crowd following the speaker with shouts of "Vive la Liberté!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Amérique!"

After remarks by the President of the Municipal Council, Mr. Whitlaw Reid, the United States Minister, addressed the assembly. He referred to the generous reception accorded to the gift. The tricolor flags of the two Nations, he said, spoke a language understood throughout the world. They told of fields where they shared in happy triumphs. They recalled the historic names of Lafayette and Rochambeau. They told of an unbroken friendship of one hundred years, and of progress, civilization, and freedom of humanity. They promised a continuance of the noble rivalry between the two great republics in their generous efforts to broaden the foundations of liberty, equality and fraternity.

He was proud that the souvenir was inaugurated with such an impressive ceremony and in such an imposing presence. He gladly took the French use of the Fourth of July as an augury that the young Republic would endure as long as Americans believed their Republic would last. The Exposition must always be associated with the Fourth of July, which would be an historic event of the first rank, more important than any battle ever fought, more important than any dynasty ever established. The Fourth of July of a Nation which faithfully sets itself to develop the capacities of a free people.

Mr. Reid closed his address by thanking the Municipal Council, President Carnot and the people of France.

At the conclusion of Mr. Reid's speech, President Carnot unveiled the statue, and immediately afterward returned to the Elysee Palace. The guests proceeded by boat to the American Legion, where refreshments were served, and Mr. Reid held a reception.

A pavilion was erected fronting the statue, on the Grenelle Bridge, for President Carnot to receive the American Legation. On the pedestal of the statue is the following inscription: "The American Colony in Paris, to the City of Paris, 1889. We revive France of the past because her soldiers helped us to become a Nation. We love France of to-day because she joins with us in the cause of free government."

Then follows the inscription proposed by Mr. Morton: "Non exaruit meque thesauri precidua regni sunt verum amici."

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH ABROAD.

AMERICAN COLONIES IN FOREIGN CITIES OBSERVE THE DAY.

Paris, July 4.—The Exhibition grounds were brilliantly illumined to-night in honor of the Fourth of July. During the evening there was a display of fireworks on the Ile de Cygne. General Franklin, the American Commissioner, sent all the American marines to the Exposition to-day, each carrying a bouquet.

Mr. Whitlaw Reid, the United States Minister, with the staff of the Legation, led a party, including many ladies, this morning, to the Cemetery of Picpus, where they decorated the grave of General Lafayette with flowers. Senator Lafayette, who was present in the cemetery, received the party and briefly thanked Mr. Reid for the evidence of the affectionate regard in which Americans hold the memory of his grandfather.

London, July 4.—The Fourth of July reception given by Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, was attended by over 600 persons. The Hungarian band furnished the music.

Vienna, July 4.—Independence Day was appropriately observed by the American colony here.

City of Mexico, July 4.—Via Galveston.—The American Colony celebrated Fourth of July by a picnic.

A reception was given at the American Legation this afternoon. President Diaz congratulated the American Minister on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

MINISTER LINCOLN PRESIDING AT A FETE.

London, July 4.—United States Minister Lincoln presided to-night at a floral fete given in honor of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Christ Church, Lambeth. Referring to the Lincoln Tower attached to the church, he said that it was erected not in honor of the man, but as a reminder of the freedom to which Abraham Lincoln had devoted his best days. The friendship between America and England, said Mr. Lincoln, becomes closer every day.

A FOURTH VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RIFLEMAN DEFEAT THE SUSSEX TEAM.

London, July 4.—The Massachusetts rifle team shot against the Sussex team at Brighton to-day. The light was clear, but a strong wind was blowing. The Americans won, scoring 988 points, against 910 for the Sussex team. The following are the totals made by the Americans at each range:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Points, Total. Lists scores for various shooters like Burgess, Bull, Merrill, etc.

The Mayor of Brighton gave a dinner to the marksmen at the Pavilion this evening.

SPAIN WILLING TO RECEIVE THE POPE.

Madrid, July 4.—The "Imparcial" asserts that the Government having received a telegram from the Vatican authorities inquiring whether the Pope would be allowed a place of refuge in Spain, after he had been obliged to leave Rome, Premier Sagasta, after consultation with the Queen and Ministry, replied in the affirmative, granting the Pope an asylum in Valencia.

THE AMERICAN OARSMAN AGAIN THE WINNER.

London, July 4.—The third heat for the diamond sculls was rowed to-day. Charles G. Post, the amateur champion of America, easily defeated small, winning by three lengths.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DERIVISHES.

Calno, July 4.—The Derivishes who were defeated at Aquin by Colonel Woodhouse's troops have fled to the hills. The gunboats have cut off the Derivishes' water supply.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S PROPOSITION.

Ottawa, July 4.—The proposition made in London, England, by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, to hold there a convention of Imperial

ONE KILLED AND FIFTY-NINE INJURED.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES IN PERIL BY THE FALL OF A GRAND STAND AT OKLAHOMA.

St. Louis, July 4.—A dispatch to "The Republic" from Oklahoma says: The festivities of the Fourth of July were brought to a sad ending at 3 p. m. by the falling of the grand stand. Nearly 1,000 people had secured seats to witness the races, when without warning the structure fell, burying the mass of people beneath it. The cries and groans of the injured soon filled the air, and it was feared that scores of lives had been lost. Almost as soon as the accident occurred the militia under the command of Captain Stiles were ordered to the scene, and rendered valuable service. Incredible as it may seem, it was found when the victims were taken out that none were dead, though several were perhaps fatally, and many badly injured. The only death thus far is that of the eighteen-month-old child of Dr. J. A. Ryan, of Jimtown, Indian Territory, which died a short time after the accident. One of the most seriously injured is Mrs. D. H. Martindale, of Howe, Texas. Mrs. Mollie Campbell, of Pearls Valley, Ind. Ter., also received serious internal injuries, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Herbert Glover, age eighteen, was also probably die. Fifty-five other persons were injured, some of them seriously. Much indignation is expressed against the architect who superintended the building of the grand stand.

TO BUY MINNEAPOLIS FLOUR MILLS.

RUMORED ERRAND OF THREE ALLEGED AGENTS OF AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

Minneapolis, July 4 (Special).—The presence of three Englishmen at the West Hotel has given rise again to the rumor that the flour mills here are to be sold to an English syndicate. These men, it is said, without openly avowing, that their object is to secure control of the mills. The mill men say they have heard nothing of these buyers. Another rumor is that an effort is being made to buy the water-power, but the agent of the West Side Company asserts his entire ignorance of any such move. One of the mill owners having given an option on his mill to a certain syndicate, it is said that the men at the West Hotel are desirous of securing an option on the mills, with a view to disposing of them to a syndicate at a good profit. The names of the English agents are Frank Spencer, Edward Adams and George Clauette, all registered from New York.

Mr. Spencer said to-day: "If I purchase any mills or anything else, it will be under such terms that the present owners and proprietors remain in control of them. What other guarantee could we make to the men who furnish the money?"

C. A. Pillsbury declared himself as follows: "For the last two or three months there have been several parties here asking the price of different mill and elevator properties, and I understand there has been some figuring with water-power companies. I have not yet learned that any of these negotiations have amounted to anything. No doubt nearly all the property in Minneapolis, whether manufacturing or other property, can be bought if persons agree to pay the market price, which the owners will sell it; but I have not heard that any one has received any money, or the slightest promise of any, from any party who has been here."

It is said that the English agents have examined the books of several milling firms, among them those of the Pillsburys.

THE FAILURE OF THE CHARLESTON.

DEFECTS WHICH HAVE TO BE REMEDIED WERE IN THE PLANS ACCEPTED BY SECRETARY WHITNEY.

San Francisco, July 4 (Special).—In about a fortnight the cruiser Charleston will be ready to make her second trial trip. Manager N. Scott, of the Union Iron Works, to-night broke the silence by his main floor in a newspaper. He said that the Navy Department had granted a few days ago four months' extension of time on the contract was a practical admission that the plans were faulty, and he lays the blame for the costly changes that have had to be made directly upon the shoulders of Secretary Whitney. Mr. Scott said that Mr. Whitney learned after he had bought the plans that the Navy could only develop the requisite horsepower after many changes and twenty-two trials. He then tried to get a set of indications, but these had been refused to furnish. Mr. Scott added: "I knew the vessel could not do what was expected of her from the start. Before the bids were asked for by Secretary Whitney, various builders were asked for their opinions of plans. My opinion was that in their then condition they were impracticable. The tenacity of a man from such an obscure and remote corner of the globe as San Francisco in presuming to differ with the designers of plans and the large builders of the East drew upon my head considerable editorial comment. Cramp, of Philadelphia, said that he could build a cruiser from those plans in a year. The Baltimore has not yet been launched, but these had been working on her eighteen months. When I secured the contract and had the vessel well under way, I called on Secretary Whitney and pointed out the defects which we have to remedy and wanted him to consent then to have the plans changed. He, however, was afraid that if she should not prove a success the English people could then throw on us the blame of failure."

Mr. Scott added that the alterations referred to in the machinery were in the air-pumps and slides. The former were found insufficient in size and were made from horizontal into vertical pumps. The slides were removed and new ones cast, the latter being made hollow, so as to allow the circulation of water through them. There is a leak in the boiler, and the cost of these alterations will fall on the Government, as the contractors filed their claims for the construction of the vessel in New York yesterday. He has been told that the superintendent of the construction of the defense vessel, the lines of which have already been laid.

A SMALL CHILD SHOT TO DEATH.

PATIAL RESULT OF CARELESS TARGET PRACTICE ON A HOUSE-TOP.

Annie German, a small child, while playing on the roof of her home at No. 235 Avenue A yesterday afternoon, suddenly uttered a cry of pain and fell upon her face. When she was picked up she was bleeding from a large bullet-wound in the neck, and she died in a few moments. The police of the East Twenty-second street investigated the shooting, and Christian Oertel, of No. 234 Avenue A, and Edward Schaefer, of No. 242 East Tenth-st., two young men who were firing at a target on Oertel's roof nearly all day yesterday, were arrested. They used a rifle at short range, and made no provision for the interception of the balls that missed the target, thinking that they were not to do any harm when they were on the roofs of the adjoining houses. Which one of the young men fired the shot that killed the girl is not known, and the case will be investigated by a coroner.

CLAIMING A LARGE ESTATE IN ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, July 4.—George W. Ewing, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has made a claim through an attorney to one-fifth interest in property in various parts of St. Paul estimated to be worth about \$2,000,000. Notice of this claim have been served on all the owners of the property. On December 31, 1887, George W. Ewing, Jr., conveyed to his father, George W. Ewing, Jr., a considerable real estate in this country, in trust, the income to be devoted to the maintenance of the grantor during his life, and at his death to revert to his legal representatives. Both the trustees and the grantor are dead, and George W. Ewing, Jr., the only son of the grantor, is being sued to recover the property, unless a satisfactory adjustment can be made.

DROWNED AT A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

Pittsburg, July 4.—A sad accident happened at the picnic of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny City, at Forest Grove, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, on Sunday afternoon, July 4. Five young persons were drowned. Their names are: Fannie Barton, age eighteen years; May Royal, age sixteen years; Ida Cassidy, age twenty-two; Fannie McComb, age eighteen, and Bert Freeman, age twenty. The five named, with Edward Shaffer took an old barge and started for a ride on Connaughts Creek. The stream was very turbulent and the barge overturned. The accident was caused by the barge striking a log which was protruding from the shore, but the others went down before assistance could reach them.

READY TO BECOME STATES.

CONVENTIONS IN DAKOTA, WASHINGTON AND MONTANA.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA DELEGATES ELECT JUDGE EDGERTON PRESIDENT—MANY DELEGATES TO BE COMPLETED.

Sioux Falls, Dak., July 4.—The largest crowd ever seen in Dakota assembled here to-day. The meeting of the Constitutional Convention for South Dakota, the gathering of the Provisional State Convention for the South Dakota Trotting Association and the celebration of the Fourth attracted 12,000 strangers. The day has been enthusiastically celebrated, as it marked a new era in the history of Dakota. At noon the delegates assembled and organized by electing ex-Chief Justice A. J. Edgerton president. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Bartlett Tripp. Judge Edgerton was president of the convention of 1885, which prepared the Sioux Falls Constitution. The president was instructed to telegraph to the Provisional State Convention for the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, Montana and Washington. After the transaction of some routine business the convention adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow. This is the third Constitutional Convention for South Dakota, and all of them have been held in Sioux Falls. The convention of 1883 was a spontaneous gathering of representatives of the people without authority from Congress or from the Territorial Legislature. Its Constitution was presented to Congress and admission thereunder was denied. The Legislature of 1884 authorized a Constitutional Convention for South Dakota. The convention met in September, and proposed a document which has been called the equal to the fundamental law of any State. This was ratified and provisional State officers, Legislative, Congressional and Senators, were elected. Congress was urged to accept the work done and give the 300,000 people of South Dakota the right of self-government. Four years of diligent but fruitless efforts followed. It was not until passage of the Omnibus bill last week, made possible by a Republican victory in November, that a ray of light broke through the clouds. Under this bill the people of South Dakota were given the right to elect a Republican Convention to prepare a Constitution, and on May 14 they ratified it with little opposition. It becomes necessary now to change in the name, the boundary of the State and in reorganizing the legislative and judicial districts. The convention will send a committee to Bismarck to confer with a like committee from the Northern Constitutional Convention relative to a division of the assets and liabilities of Dakota Territory. With this report embodied in the constitution the work of the convention will be done. It will be in session about two weeks.

A VICTORY FOR THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

FIRST SESSION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA CONVENTION AT BISMARCK.

Bismarck, Dak., July 4 (Special).—Much to the surprise of nearly every body, C. B. Fancher, of Jamestown, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, was to-day selected for president of the convention of the North Dakota Constitutional Convention of North Dakota. The fight over the organization of the convention has been one of the most hotly contested in the history of the Territory, and although the farmers held the balance of power in the Republican forces, it was hoped by the railroad and commercial representatives that with the aid of the Democrats the Alliance could be defeated. In the Republican caucus, which met at 10 o'clock this morning, Fancher received twenty-nine of the fifty-five Republican votes on the first ballot. This looked upon the Alliance as the victor, and those of the Democrats, who are opposed to radical changes in the Constitution, will join with the conservative Republicans, there is little doubt.

The permanent organization was not effected to-day, the convention adjourning immediately after the temporary organization, to participate in the celebration, which was the most gorgeous and resplendent ever witnessed in Dakota. There has been no test made on the prohibition question, and it is impossible at this time to predict the strength of the days.

The representatives of the third party are gathering and are mapping out their work in the interest of a prohibition clause, which they will attempt to have inserted. The permanent organization will be perfected tomorrow in accordance with the caucus state. President Fancher, of the convention, sent the following telegram of greeting to the Constitutional Convention at Sioux Falls, Dak.: Helena, Mont., and Olympia, W. T., July 4.—The delegates to the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota assembled at the same hour, and extended greetings and bids you goodspeed in your advance movement toward statehood and full American citizenship. May the four new stars about to be added to the National flag bring joy in brilliancy through lack of light in another day. Let us unite in our common interest, to add to the beauty and wealth of our Nation, to feed the people of the world.

A BAND TOO MUCH FOR HELENA DELEGATE.

Helena, Mont., July 4 (Special).—The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, but the proceedings were nothing more than temporary organization. There were few absentees. J. K. Toole (Dem.) and E. C. Waters (Rep.) were nominated for president. The vote was 36 for Toole and 50 for Waters. There was a celebration of the Fourth and ex-delegate Maginnis was advertised to deliver an oration. Naturally a large crowd flocked to hear him. He spoke from the steps of the Court House, in which the Convention was assembled. A delegate made a motion to adjourn in order that they might listen to the eloquent oration. This met with opposition, and an effort was made to settle down to business finally, at the end of Maginnis's peroration the Buntz band of thirty pieces started up on a lively polka. The delegates, who were not in the mood of the delegates who desired to be heard and President Toole adjourned the convention. It is believed that the session can be concluded in three weeks.

THE MAIN QUESTION IN WASHINGTON.

Olympia, W. T., July 4.—The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were called to order in this city to-day at noon. Hotels are crowded, and wire pulling and lobbying, discussing and guessing are the whole occupation of the politicians. The two chief issues before the convention are the disposition to be made of the tide land, and the old fight on the Northern Pacific.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE SANTA FE TO GO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, July 4.—An evening paper says: "It is learned from a trustworthy source that all arrangements for a San Francisco and Pacific route have been made. Cars are to be run from Tiburon station, on the San Francisco and North Pacific road, in Marin County, and passengers and freight ferried across the Bay to this city. Tiburon is north of and across the Bay from this city. All previous rumors have been untrue. The route would reach this city either from the east or south."

CHICAGO SHIPPERS SUE THE D. & W.

Chicago, July 4.—Under the amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act of March 2, 1889, the United States Circuit Court of Chicago has authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel common carriers to transport the traffic of any applicants upon the same terms they accept from other shippers for like service. Under this act, J. C. Clayton, of New York, counsel for Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, filed a petition for a mandamus to compel the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to transport passengers' cars from Buffalo to the seaboard upon the same terms as they charged Schwartzbach & Sulzberger and other shippers. This is probably the first suit under the new amendment. The suit is temporarily stayed until the defendant can show cause on July 11 why the mandamus should not issue.

FROM DAKOTA TO MEXICO.

St. Paul, July 4.—An American and European capitalist has guaranteed to furnish all the money required for the building of a new railroad, which shall begin at Sioux Falls, South Dak., and extend across the western border of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. A large party of capitalists, who are now in the city, on the Gulf of Mexico, have been reaching out for the trade of Central and South American ports. Parts of roads already built will be made use of, so that the expense of building will be decreased.

A HEAVY BLOW FROM A WAGHMAN'S CLUB.

A serious assault, which may have fatal results, occurred in Long Island City, N. Y., on Monday night, July 4. Charles Kern, twenty-two years old, and both employed by the Academy and Gerrard Company, wood-workers, got into a dispute. Snyder was employed yesterday as a special watchman. Kern struck Snyder in the face with his hand and Snyder retaliated by bringing his club down on Kern's head with such force as to fracture his skull. He was taken to the hospital, where Corcoran, who took his ante mortem statements and issued a warrant for Snyder, who lives at No. 47 Crescent-st., Kern lives at No. 122 Seventh-st. It is probable that Kern will die.

DRENCHED AT WOODSTOCK.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH INTERRUPTED BY A STORM.

GOOD NATURE OF THE ASSEMBLED THOUSANDS.—GENERAL HARRISON GREETED WITH HEARTY CORDIALITY—HE WILL GO TO NEWPORT—PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

Woodstock, Conn., July 4.—"We learn by experience," said Henry C. Bowen, this afternoon, as he emptied a pint of rainwater out of his silk hat. "This is the twentieth celebration held in Roseland Park," he added, "and never before has it rained."

But it rained to-day. Of that there was no doubt. The weather was as independent as the occasion. It smiled and wept, and threatened and stormed by turns, seemingly regardless of the fitness of things, and finally brought the exercises to a summary close. After the great crowd, good-natured but wet, many being drenched to the skin, had reached their homes, the day closed with a golden sunset, smiling like a saucy flirt at the discomfort and misery which had been caused. General Harrison is the third President who has honored Woodstock by his presence on the National holiday. General Grant took part in the opening exercises on July 4, 1870. President Hayes also spent one Fourth here. The cordiality which greeted President Harrison to-day was no less hearty than that which he received all day yesterday. On his way to the park this morning he was stopped by some twenty young ladies, who presented to him a beautiful bouquet. Besides the Chief Executive of the Nation, there were present to-day two members of his Cabinet, a member of the United States Supreme Court, two United States Senators, two Congressmen, the Governor of Connecticut, the president of Rutgers College, in addition to a poet of National reputation.

In spite of the forbidding weather this morning, there were in the procession leading to the park scores of carriages, wagons, and carriages; "barks" the last mentioned are called here, and the term did not strike one as queer when he saw them loaded to their full carrying capacity and rolling on through the ever-deepening mud. The party, headed by a band and escorted by three Grand Army Posts, was late in starting from Woodstock Hill, and the additional delay caused by the presentation of the flowers made it an hour later than the advertised time when the speaking was to begin. The programme of the morning, and for the most part brief and to the point. This was the programme carried out:

Address of welcome—The Hon. Charles A. Russell, Killenly, Conn.

Prayer—Rev. E. B. Bingham, Woodstock.

The day we celebrate—Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley, Address—President Harrison.

Address—Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.

Our National birth as compared with other Nations—Justice Miller, United States Supreme Court of the United States—The Hon. H. B. Reed, Portland, Me.

America—"My Country 'tis of Thee," etc.—Music vocal and instrumental.

Litery through allegiance to law—President Merrill K. East, Address—"Rhymes to the Day"—Will Carleton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

American political pessimism—Senator Frank Bissell, Syracuse, N. Y.

Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow"—Music vocal and instrumental.

Benediction—The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, New York.

Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, was expected to discuss "The Future of the Republic," but the illness of his wife prevented him from being here. In the evening the programme of Governor Bulkeley was asked to be the presiding officer and Senator Hawley was invited to introduce President Harrison. The Governor objected to sharing responsibility, and the Senator supported him in this decision by letters and telegrams. A new programme was arranged satisfactory to all. Governor Bulkeley here alone took the honors of the evening. The Governor and Senator Hawley made an enthusiastic address in favor of a general celebration of the Fourth of July throughout the Nation, and the institutions of learning, and the Governor and Senator supported him in this decision by letters and telegrams. A new programme was arranged satisfactory to all. Governor Bulkeley here alone took the honors of the evening. The Governor and Senator Hawley made an enthusiastic address in favor of a general celebration of the Fourth of July throughout the Nation, and the institutions of learning, and the Governor and Senator supported him in this decision by letters and telegrams.

EXERCISES OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

CONGRESSMAN REED ON THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD CONGRESS—SENATOR HILSCOCK'S ADDRESS CUT SHORT BY THE STORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Woodstock, Conn., July 4.—In calling the assembly to order Congressman Russell said that a formal address was unnecessary in welcoming the people of Connecticut to Woodstock. He then referred to the transformation of nature by the philanthropist, who year after year acts as the generous host of the thousands who listen to the glories of the Nation as set forth by the politicians and scholars of the land. A pleasing reference to the various centennial celebrations held in the last fourteen years was followed by an exhortation to the people to extend and preserve their national holidays. His nomination of Governor Bulkeley as president of the day was received with great applause. The Rev. E. B. Bingham, of Woodstock, offered prayer in which he invoked the Divine blessing upon the President of the United States and all joined with him in administering the affairs of the Government, that they might rule with firmness, sagacity, justice and a courage that never falters. Governor Bulkeley, in introducing President Harrison, welcomed him in a hearty manner to the busy hive in which he found himself, saying:

Twenty years ago almost these gatherings were begun and the first assemblage in this park was held on the 4th of July. I am glad to see the President whose name always upon the anniversary of the Nation's Independence will be likened to a bush that flourishes and grows. (Applause.) We recognize the worthy presence here to-day of the ruler of this great Nation, who has left behind his official cares and has come to spend with us in Connecticut to this busy hive of industry, within which we live within the borders of our loved commonwealth, and to share with us the joys of our national day, and of Woodstock, and of the State of Connecticut. I take great pleasure in greeting and welcoming and presenting to you the President of the United States. (Applause, long continued.)

A BRIEF ADDRESS BY GENERAL HARRISON.

Cheer after cheer followed the name of the President. As he advanced to the desk the applause and cheering broke forth anew. He spoke slowly, and his earnest words found a warm and lowly response in the hearts of the thousands before him. His appreciation of the cordial welcome accorded him both to-day and yesterday was heartily applauded. So also were his references to the safety of the country from foreign foes, and his solemn reconsecration to duty, in which he asked all present to unite. The President spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow Citizens, ladies and gentlemen: It is not my purpose to make an address to-day. I did not know until this morning that a programme would contain any mention of my name at all; but I would be altogether ungrateful if I did not take this opportunity having been offered me—express my thanks to those of you who are gathered here this morning, and to him upon whose hospitable invitation you have gathered, for the friendly and cordial greeting which you have given me, not only here to-day, but in my progress hither yesterday. (Cries of "God save the President.")

Your patriotism has been put to the test by weather conditions as unfavorable as are possible in the summer season, but you will not, I am sure, hold me responsible for the fact that the Bureau having these

PROBABLY DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

TWO ARCHITECTS ARE CAPSIZED AND STRIKE OUT FOR THE SHORE—ONE OF THEM MISSING.

Hogert Willis, an architect, living at Yonkers, called at Police Headquarters last evening seeking information about his friend, Huber Westell, who is believed to have been drowned yesterday afternoon. Willis and Westell are members of the Pallisade Boat Club, and after dinner they went on the river in a small boat for a sail. They had been out only a short time when they were struck by a heavy squall, and before they could be brought to a place of safety, capsized and before they were thrown into the water. The boat drifted away from them, but they swam to it and clung to the bottom. There were a number of sailboats on the river at the time, but as the wind was blowing a gale, the occupants had all they could do to attend to themselves, and no one paid any attention to the calls of the two men.

Willis and Westell being good swimmers, and seeing that there were no indications of any coming to their assistance, abandoned the overturned craft, and struck out for the shore. Willis took the lead, and when he was about one hundred feet from the shore he was picked up by two men in a sailboat. Willis expected that Westell was close behind him, but was astonished, on looking around, to find that he was nowhere in sight. The sailboat crew could be found in the neighborhood, but no trace of Westell could be found. It is possible that he may have been picked up by some other boat, but Willis is of the opinion that it was an overcast day, and that he was probably drowned. No report of his arrival had been received last evening from any of the small sailboats along the Hudson.

ALFRED CAREY'S CAREER IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE MISSING BROKER WILL REMEMBERED IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 4 (Special).—The story published this morning about the flight of Alfred Carr, the senior partner of the firm of Alfred Carr & Co., brokers of Pine-st., New York, caused no little excitement throughout Monmouth County, where Carr was well known. In 1883 he purchased from Patterson & Co., private bankers, of Asbury Park, a note for \$60,000, bearing the indorsements of Judge Samuel L. Hendrickson and William W. Conover, both of Rod Bank. Carr always maintained that he took the note to Judge Hendrickson and that the latter said it was all right. Frank Patterson was then running the private banking scheme, a weekly newspaper, an opera house and a hotel. Carr had a stable of fast trotters making the Eastern circuit, had two comic opera troupes on the road, and was financially interested in other shows. When he was arrested upon charges of forgery the \$60,000 note was unpaid. He asserted that Judge Hendrickson and Mr. Conover were his partners in the banking house, and that they had indorsed this note along with others. The Judge and Mr. Conover denied that they were Patterson's partners, and said that their signatures on this note were forgeries. Carr refused suit to recover the amount of the note and interest.

Patterson was tried eight times for forgery, having been indicted on forty-three charges, but he was convicted only twice. Judge Hendrickson and Mr. Conover paid the \$60,000 note in 1886. Carr spent that summer at Long Branch, where he rented the large cottage of John Stokes, the proprietor of the Hotel Brighton. Carr brought down three fine horses and lived like a prince. He paid no rent, and Mr. Stokes took legal action to secure the money. Carr finally leveled up with Mr. Stokes' belongings, and after some delay Mr. Stokes received his money.