New-York Tribune.

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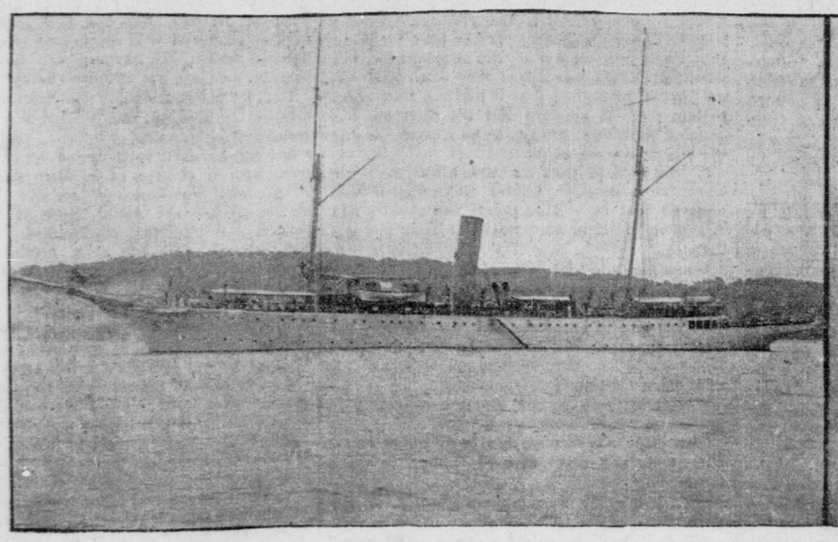
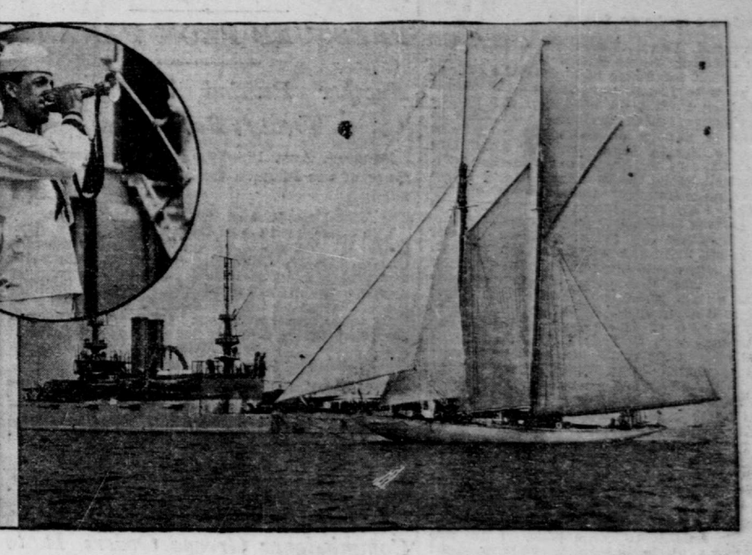
WITH THE FLEET OF WARSHIPS WHICH THE PRESIDENT WILL REVIEW TO-DAY.

Calling to quarters on the Kearsarge.



THE MAYFLOWER

SAILORS OFF DUTY ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP KEARSARGE.



YACHT MURIEL AND BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

TURKEY'S MERCILESS RULE IN MACEDONIA.

BULGARIA GIVES TO POWERS A LIST OF THE LAST THREE MONTHS' OUTRAGES.

Sofia, Aug. 16.—The Bulgarian Government has presented a memorandum to the powers, setting forth at great length the condition of affairs in the last three months in Macedonia since the Turkish Government undertook to begin the promised reforms. Dates, places and names of persons are given in the memorandum, the whole constituting a catalogue of murder, torture, incendiarism, pillage and general oppression by the Ottoman soldiers and officials. These particulars were obtained entirely from official sources, such as reports of the Bulgarian consuls and agents of the Bulgarian Government, and in many instances the reports made by Turkish authorities. The Bulgarian Government guarantees the absolute truth of every statement, and challenges the Porte to disprove a single charge made.

The memorandum has made a strong impression in diplomatic circles. The Austrian diplomatic agent has already called on the Premier to express his anxiety regarding the results that may ensue from its publication. The French and Italian agents also expressed uneasiness, although they took a less gloomy view.

The memorandum begins by stating that in the last three months the Ottoman Government has taken a series of measures with the alleged intention of beginning the era of promised reform and of assuring peace and tranquillity to the Bulgarian population of European Turkey, but which have had the contrary effect of further exasperating this population and reviving the revolutionary movement. Instead of proceeding solely against persons guilty of breaches of the public order, the military and civil authorities have sought every possible pretext to persecute, terrorize and ruin the Bulgarian inhabitants, alike in the cities and in the villages.

MURDER, ARSON AND PILLAGE.

Wholesale massacres, individual murders, the destruction of villages, the pillaging of and setting fire to houses, arrests, ill treatment, tortures, arbitrary imprisonment and banishment, the closing and disorganizing of churches and schools, the ruining of merchants, the collection of taxes for many years in advance, the memorandum continues, are among the acts of the Ottoman administration of the vilayets of Salonica, Monastir, Uskub and Adrianople.

The memorandum next relates in detail a number of such cases in each vilayet. Beginning with the vilayet of Salonica, it states that in the town of Salonica the Bulgarian professors of the university, the students and shopkeepers—in fact, all intelligent Bulgarians in the city—have been cast into prison. One hundred and twenty soldiers entered the village of Gorna-Ribnitza on May 19 and tortured to death five men and two women. In the first three weeks of July twenty-five villages in the district of Tikvesch were subjected to the depredations of the Turkish soldiers and bashibazouks. The villagers were beaten and tortured, the women violated and the houses plundered, while the administrative authorities looked on.

In the vilayet of Monastir, artillery bombarded and razed the flourishing town of Smerdesch, the three hundred houses being left a heap of ruins. At the beginning of July two Greek bands with the connivance of the authorities pillaged Bulgarian villages and murdered many of their inhabitants.

PERSECUTION OF BULGARIANS.

In the vilayet of Uskub the entire Bulgarian population has been systematically persecuted since last May. The director of the normal school at Uskub was imprisoned because his library contained the "revolutionary" works of "Othello" and "Les Misérables." In the districts of Palanka, Koschani, Koumanovo and Gostigar the prisons are filled with Bulgarian priests, schoolmasters and merchants. In June, the soldiers and bashibazouks terrorized the inhabitants of the Schtif District, torturing the people with redhot irons. Similar atrocities perpetrated in the vilayet of Adrianople are cited.

The memorandum gives particulars of no fewer than 131 individual and general cases of excesses and outrages committed by the Turkish authorities. In summarizing the details of these outrages, the memorandum declares that wholesale massacres were perpetrated by regulars and bashibazouks in the town of Salonica and the villages of Baldevo, Banitza, Tchourilovo, Karbinza, Moghila, Smerdesch and Enidje, while the scenes of carnage, pillage and incendiarism were everywhere terrible. At Smerdesch over two hundred Bulgarians were shot, killed with swords or burned to death. Over two hundred and fifty houses and the churches and schools were set on fire with petroleum and pillaged, the property being sold by the soldiers and bashibazouks in neighboring places. Similar scenes occurred at the villages of Gorna-Ribnitza, Igoumenetz, Dobrilaki and Nikoden. The villagers there abandoned their homes and fled to the mountains.

FUGITIVES FROM THE DISTRICTS.

Over three thousand men, women and children fled from the sanjak of Seres, and even more from the sanjak of Kirkklisze.

It is difficult, says the memorandum, to obtain the exact number of Bulgarians who were imprisoned, mostly on pretexts, as when they were released others were immediately arrested. The estimates obtainable give for the vilayet of Salonica 900 prisoners; for Uskub, 500; for Monastir, 850, and for Adrianople, 550, a grand total of 2,800. As information is lacking from many districts in these vilayets, it is thought that, without exaggeration, the number of prisoners may be placed at even three times this total.

Dealing with other acts of oppression, the memorandum states that the Bulgarian merchants and artisans living in Constantinople and Salonica were ordered to return to their native villages, and were not allowed any time or opportunity to dispose of their business or property. Some of these Bulgarians who, with their families, had been established for twenty years or more, were ruined. As the order applied equally to professors and schoolmasters, the Bulgarian schools were closed before the end of the school year.

DRIVEN TO THE GREEK CHURCH.

The authorities rigorously enforced the same order against the Bulgarian priests, making every effort to paralyze the development of religious and educational work, deprive the Bulgarian exarch of all his privileges and force the people to come under the authority of the Greek patriarch. Encouraged by the Ottoman authorities, the Greek bishops and archimandrites forced their way into the Bulgarian churches, burned the prayer books and employed menaces to compel the people to acknowledge the patriarch. The archimandrite of Salonica declared in a recent sermon that the Sultan did not want Bulgarian exarchs in his empire, and that if they remained they would be exterminated.

In addition to the decree banishing the Bulgarian tradesmen from Constantinople and Salonica, the Porte adopted measures to ruin the traders elsewhere. The Governor of Monastir issued an order on April 23 forbidding Bulgarians to go abroad or even to Constantinople. This order was interpreted to prevent Bulgarians going to any large city, and forcing them to deal only with Turkish merchants, who would gradually ruin and supplant them.

LANDOWNERS FORCED TO SELL.

The provincial administration employed every possible means to install Mussulmans in the Bulgarian villages. On the lightest pretext the Bulgarians were forced to sell their lands to the Turks at any price the latter chose to pay. Burdened with taxes, liable to perform labor for the Turkish landowners, the population is reduced to a state of serfdom. This is one of the principal causes of discontent, and when the exactions of the tax gatherers are added, it is not difficult to understand why the wretched people should revolt from such a despotic government and servitude.

In conclusion, the memorandum asserts that the foregoing exposure once more condemns Ottoman administrative government in Europe. It says:

Not long ago the Porte denounced the revolutionary movement as being fomented by Bulgaria, and tried to put the responsibility on this principality. To-day it must acknowledge that it is its bad administration which is the only cause of the trouble. From sad experience the Porte must learn that systematic persecution, cruel injustice and bloody repression do not restore order and peace in a country. The Porte accepted in principle the project of reform which it has not put into effect. It has declared that the project is insufficient. Lastly, the Porte formally promised the Bulgarian Government to cease the arrests of Bulgarian priests and schoolmasters, reopen the churches and schools, release the prisoners and punish the officials guilty of exactions; in short, to adopt a policy of justice and amelioration.

Not only has the Porte failed to observe a single one of these promises, but it has enacted sterner measures of repression. To give only one example:

It is prescribed as a condition of his release that a Bulgarian prisoner must furnish either financial or personal security, but in the latter case the surety must be a Turkish subject of non-Bulgarian origin. It is easy to comprehend that the imprisoned Bulgarians find it impossible to obtain release under such conditions. By this and other similar acts the Ottoman administration can be judged. What must be the result of all this? Tired of awaiting the fulfilment of promises of better conditions and driven to despair, the Bulgarian population have thrown themselves into a revolution, which is now spreading in an Ottoman province, 150 miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

The causes of this revolution are to-day known, the responsibility is fixed, and the Porte can no longer accuse the Bulgarian principality.

THE REVOLT EXTENDING.

Strong Forces to Oppose Advance of Turks Into Monastir.

Rome, Aug. 16.—Reports from Bulgarian sources received here confirm the statements that the insurrection in the Balkan is spreading and daily gaining ground. The headquarters of the revolutionary forces are the high plateau of Baba Pelister, which is considered the key to the vilayet of Monastir, and the insurgents are strongly posted at all the strategical points on the roads leading to Monastir and Salonica.

DETERMINED ON SATISFACTION.

Russia, Unhampered, Expects to Exact All Her Demands.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The Russian press does not lay emphasis on the dispatch of a division of the Russian Black Sea fleet to Turkish waters, merely repeating the official statement without comment. The "Novoe Vremya" in an outspoken editorial says:

Bitter experience has shown the uselessness and disadvantage of all concerted measures. Now, since the murder of M. Rostkovski does not concern Europe, we are proceeding without

Continued on second page.

Those who have travelled on Long Island Sound Steamers will appreciate comfort assured on Yacht Race trips of Fall River Line Steamer Plymouth and New-Haven Line Steamer Richard Peck. See advt.—Advt.

SHOOT BURGLAR ON ROOF

POLICE IN FUSILLADE.

Western Crook Had Two Pistols, Ladder and Lantern.

Twelve or fourteen shots were fired last night in a battle on the roof of No. 41 West Forty-seventh-st., between six Central Office detectives and a man who is declared by the police to be a daring and desperate Western crook. Wounded, he surrendered, casting aside two big revolvers in doing so. He said he was George Robinson, twenty-seven years old, of Chicago. After his capture he was taken to Police Headquarters and then to Bellevue Hospital.

His capture was due to the efforts of the detectives, under the direction of Captain Langan, of the Detective Bureau, to catch one or more men who have been committing many robberies of late on the upper West Side and in the district bounded by Forty-sixth and Fifty-eighth sts. and Madison and Fifth aves. To watch this last named territory Captain Langan specially detailed Detective Sergeants Flay, Dunn, Finley, Rheuame, Barnett and Stransky. They have been going on duty at 9 o'clock each night and quitting at 5:30 o'clock in the morning. The thief or thieves they were looking for operated by means of the "second story" system.

A. H. Harrington, of No. 24 West Forty-eighth-st., saw Robinson on the roof of No. 41 West Forty-seventh-st., and went to the street to search for policemen. Fortunately he met some of the detectives. They marshalled others of their number and an ascent to the roof of the row of houses was planned. The force was divided, half going up through a house in West Forty-seventh-st., and half through a house at Forty-eighth-st. and Sixth-ave. The idea was to surround the supposed burglar and close in on him.

The man was on the roof of the home of Orlando M. Harper, a drygoods merchant, with an establishment at No. 108 Worth-st.

Hardly had Detectives Barnett, Flay and Stransky thrust their heads through the scuttle of the Forty-seventh-st. house before they saw an object on the roof. The detectives expected resistance, and had revolvers in hand. As they looked at the object it darted toward a chimney. Cautiously they moved toward the chimney. First they heard something heavy thrown on the roof and then there were a couple of flashes of flame followed by reports. Once fired on, the detectives did not hesitate, but opened fire themselves, and there was a lively fusillade for a few moments. A groan was heard, and when the smoke cleared away the hunted man cast aside two revolvers, raised his hands and said:

"Don't shoot, boys! I'm wounded."

To satisfy themselves that the man was not feigning, the detectives made a hasty examination, and found that blood was trickling down one of the prisoner's legs. He was carried through a scuttle to the street and taken to headquarters in the patrol wagon of the West Forty-seventh-st. station.

A search of the roof revealed two .44-calibre blue steel revolvers, two chisels and a rope ladder of clever design. It had twelve wooden rungs, and was so made that it could be rolled up into small compass. Robinson was roughly dressed, had a peaked cap and wore rubber soled shoes.

WILD RIOT IN BENWOOD.

One Thousand Shots Fired—Two Men Wounded.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 16.—From 9 last night until 1 o'clock this morning the streets of Benwood were the scene of a wild riot. The striking machinists and the non-union men who replaced them at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Company clashed, and many shots were exchanged. For four hours an indiscriminate battle raged between the two forces. Though more than one thousand shots were fired, only two men were known to be wounded. Clay Hoover, a passerby, was struck in the left knee, and another man was wounded in the leg. He was quickly carried off by the strikers, and his name could not be learned.

The beginning of the hostilities was at about 5 o'clock, when an aged man was set upon and badly beaten by a crowd of strikers. He was cut and bruised about the head and shoulders, and is in a serious condition. This was followed by two other assaults on non-union men on their way home from work, who were terribly beaten. The non-union men then armed themselves and battle lines were drawn.

At 3 o'clock this morning the police succeeded in dispersing the warring factions, and the streets were deserted.

STEAMER BLOWN UP.

The White Star, of Saranac Lake, Is Destroyed at Her Pier.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The little steamer White Star, owned by Captain Torrance, which runs on Saranac Lake, was blown up by dynamite to-day while at her pier.

A dynamite cartridge placed near a gasolene tank on the steamer and fired by a fuse tore the bow out of the boat.

Rivalry among the steamboat men has been strong here all of the season, and it is supposed that enemies deliberately wrecked the steamer.

"One Piece" means that there's no soldered joint to break in a Krementz Collar Button.—Advt.

HURRICANE IN YUCATAN

TWENTY VESSELS ASHORE.

Many Plantations Devastated—Great Damage at Progreso.

Meridia, Yucatan, Aug. 16.—The tropical cyclone here and in Progreso did much damage, and coming in the night created a panic. The wind tore up great trees by the roots, blew roofs away, destroyed houses and devastated plantations. Great damage was done in a short time. Efforts were made to save small vessels, but about twenty of those in the port of Progreso were cast upon the shore.

The cyclone destroyed hundreds of bales of pennequin and cotton at Progreso ready for shipment.

STORM'S PATH IN MEXICO.

Line from Saltillo to Monterey Washed Out—Damage by Winds.

Saltillo, Mexico, Aug. 16.—This section was visited by a severe wind and rainstorm yesterday which played havoc with houses and trees and overflowed several streams. The storm extended along the line of the National Railroad from Saltillo to Monterey, washing out bridges and tracks in many places, so that traffic was entirely suspended for several hours. Telegraph and telephone lines were prostrated all day. The property loss will aggregate many thousands of dollars.

ERIE "FLYER" WRECKED.

Runs Into Open Switch in Cleveland—Many Injured.

Cleveland, Aug. 16.—The New-York "flyer" on the Erie Railroad was wrecked at the Literary-st. crossing, in the eastern part of this city, this afternoon by running into an open switch. Fortunately the train was running slowly at the time, and in consequence no one was killed, though a number were seriously injured.

When the passenger train ran into the open switch it struck a switch engine. The baggage car was thrown from the rails and badly split. None of the other cars left the track. The flyer carried about one hundred passengers, many of whom were cut by flying glass.

The injured were removed to hospitals, and all are reported as doing well. A special train an hour later carried the passengers eastward.

ADMIT SEELEY ASSAULT.

Men Who Robbed Him Captured at Providence—Confess.

The two men who on Friday gave Isaac B. Seeley, the truss manufacturer, a severe beating and robbed him of $60 and his watch at his office, in Twenty-third-st., were brought to Police Headquarters last night from Providence, where they were captured yesterday by Detective Sergeants Hughes and Reap, with the assistance of Captain Cannon and Detective Nickerson, of the Providence police. The men are James H. Farrell and Fred Leclair, and, according to the police, they have admitted their guilt.

These two men were suspected from the first, they having been employed by Seeley to clean his store windows. Detective Mooney traced them to the Joy Line pier, and learned they had taken passage for Providence on the Larchmont on Saturday night. Hughes and Reap boarded the first train for Providence, and on arriving there apprised the police of that city of their mission. They hid themselves on the pier, and when Farrell and Leclair walked down the gangplank the four policemen stepped from their place of concealment and seized them. They resisted arrest, but were overpowered and taken to the Central station.

There, after a short time, Leclair, the youngest of the two, confessed. Farrell later corroborated the statements of Leclair. They admitted that they entered Mr. Seeley's office Friday morning on a pretence of soliciting the work of washing his windows, attacked him, beat him into unconsciousness and robbed him of about $60 in cash and a gold watch.

According to Captain Langan, the prisoners not only admitted to him that it had been their intent to rob Seeley, but that they had robbed others in the same way. Leclair, according to Captain Langan, has served a term of fourteen months in jail at Lowell, Mass.

IS THE CHILD NOW ALIVE?

Canadian Doctor Says That He Induced Life in an Infant Born Dead.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 16.—Dr. James Brien, a practising physician of Essex, Ont., about twenty miles from Detroit, has just made public the result of an experiment conducted by himself and an assistant last Thursday which may lead to a remarkable scientific outburst. By the use of the Faradic and galvanic currents, alternately applied, Dr. Brien says that he induced life in a child born dead. Though a considerable time had elapsed from birth until the electricity could be brought into play, the infant began to show indications of heart action after fifteen minutes' steady application of the currents.

"We increased the current persistently," says Dr. Brien, "and in ten minutes more were rewarded by seeing the child breathing naturally and the heart beating normally."

While physicians here are loath to believe the experiment a practical one, several admit, among them Dr. Carstens, the well known surgeon, that it is not beyond the bound of possibility. Dr. Brien says that he will prove all his statements. He is well known in Essex County, and has been a member of Parliament for some years.

Superb weather for the famous Hudson River Day Line trips. Grand scenery. Music.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TALKS ON MANHOOD

IN SPEECH BEFORE HOLY NAME SOCIETIES HE EMPHASIZES HONESTY AND STRENGTH.

Wildly Applauded by Three Thousand at Oyster Bay—Twenty War Vessels Await To-day's Review There—Prominent Men to See It.

FOUR ADMIRALS ABOARD.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Naval Ceremony.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 16.—Final arrangements for the President's review and inspection of details of the Caribbean coast, battleship and training squadrons of the North Atlantic fleet off Oyster Bay to-morrow were completed to-day. To-night four of the largest battleships in the United States Navy, six of the largest cruisers and ten torpedo boat destroyers lie at anchor off Lloyd's Neck point, about six miles out and midway between Oyster Bay and the Connecticut shore. To-night a population more than double that of Oyster Bay lies floating off the point.

The intermittent red and white flashes of the Ardois signals, and the festoons of lights vaguely outlining the hulls of the larger ships, alone serve to break the intense darkness of the Sound. In the destroyers—low, lean, black, rakish craft—the lights are dim, the squat funnels invisible save at a near distance. Except for the jagged sawlike lines of broadside guns, thrusting long, tapering steel muzzles above the deadlights of the boats, small hint is there of the morrow's thunder of salutes and dense fog of acrid smoke, fluttering pennants and bravely manned yards.

To-morrow, for the first time since the waters of the Atlantic flowed in between the north shore of Long Island and the shores of New-York and Connecticut, a fleet of warships will be reviewed at the west end of the Sound.

To-night, with the Holy Name societies' celebration behind it, and the review in perspective, Oyster Bay, the summer capital, feels it has now at last entered pretty fully into its long deferred heritage.

FLEET IN TWO SQUADRONS.

The fleet is divided into two squadrons of five vessels each, each squadron being sub-divided into two divisions, the first division of the first squadron and the second division of the second squadron each containing three vessels, while the second division of the first squadron and the first division of the second squadron contain only two vessels apiece. Rear Admiral Barker, in addition to his duties as commander in chief, commands the first squadron and first division. Rear Admiral Coghlan commands the second squadron and its first division. Each of the remaining two divisions is commanded by a flag officer.

While there are four rear admirals in the fleet, the absence of the injured battleship Massachusetts, and of the Indiana, which is bearing her company, has reduced the commands of Rear Admirals Coghlan and Sands each by one vessel. The Massachusetts and the Olympia both belonged to the last named rear admiral's division, and their absence left him with only one ship, the battleship Texas. Accordingly, the command of the cruiser Baltimore has been transferred from Rear Admiral Coghlan to Rear Admiral Sands, making both of their commands two vessels. The cruiser Chicago arrived in Oyster Bay late this afternoon from European waters, and may possibly be assigned to Rear Admiral Sands's squadron in the manœuvres.

The revised formation of the fleet when the President, aboard the Mayflower, first passes in review will be as follows:

Destroyers—The Truxton, the Worden, the Whipple, the Lawrence and the Stewart.

North column—The Olympia, the Topeka, the Yankee, the Prairie and the Panther.

South column—The Kearsarge, the Illinois, the Alabama, the Texas and the Baltimore.

Destroyers—The Decatur, the Bainbridge, the Barry, the Dale and the Chauncey.

Five hundred yards will be the distance between all vessels in the same column, and between the ships and the destroyers, and eight hundred yards the distance between the two columns of the larger vessels. The vessels will remain at anchor until nearly 9 a. m. to-morrow. Then, although the present positions of the parallel columns on lines bearing east and west will not be subject to any material alteration, the anchors will be weighed. At 9 a. m. the auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, with the President, as commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States, on board, will steam up from her anchorage in the southeast, and will proceed to the head of the south column, passing between the Kearsarge and the Decatur and along the south side of the column, and, emerging between the Baltimore and the Chauncey, will swerve round the western end of the fleet, entering between the Panther and the Stewart and steaming along the northern side of the north column.

SALUTES TO THE PRESIDENT.

On emerging from between the Olympia and Truxton, the Mayflower will swerve to the south, coming to anchor midway between the central columns. Then, as the Mayflower passes, each vessel along the line will boom out a salute of twenty-one guns. Admirals and commanding officers will then steam in toward the May-

Continued on second page.

MUST HAVE MORAL SENSE.

It Is the Basis of Patriotism, Says Mr. Roosevelt.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Aug. 16.—For the first time in the history of the Holy Name societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island the President delivered an address here this afternoon at the quarterly meeting of the combined societies, in the grounds adjoining St. Dominic's Catholic Church. The President's audience was composed of three thousand persons, including well known clergymen and laymen from every part of Manhattan and Long Island. His speech, which was on "American Manhood," was listened to by a wildly enthusiastic gathering of Catholics and Protestants, being heard with close attention and frequently interrupted by especially hearty applause. The President, accompanied by Father Walter J. Power, of St. Dominic's, under whose direction the celebration was held; Vincent P. Travers and August P. Montant, of Oyster Bay, drove down to the grounds from Sagamore Hill.

All along the route, which ran through the Cove Road and Anstice-st., the President was greeted by great crowds composed of members of the Holy Name societies and a dense throng of visitors who had arrived for the occasion by water, road and rail. Fully ten thousand Holy Name members alone desired to be present at the celebration, but were deterred by the Long Island Railroad's refusal to guarantee the conveyance of more than fifteen hundred persons. Sixty-nine branches of the Holy Name parishes of the diocese of Brooklyn were represented at the gathering, together with several bands belonging to various Catholic institutions throughout Long Island. All yesterday and this morning visitors had been pouring in. The limited accommodations of the hotels and the other houses here were taxed to their utmost capacity, hundreds of would-be guests being turned away. The entire Holy Name societies from several points east of Brooklyn, Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, Roslyn and Westbury were present, as well as delegations from New-Jersey and New-York. Every member wore a colored badge and each society carried a special banner. The gathering also included the Holy Name Society attached to the colored Catholic Church of St. Benedict the Moor in New-York. By 3 o'clock Oyster Bay had trebled its population.

EXCITEMENT GROWS STEADILY.

In the afternoon the excitement grew steadily in the grounds facing St. Dominic's. From the raised flag-draped stand near the church the President was to address the celebration. At 3:30 the excitement reached concert pitch. The ripple of cheering, running wavelike along Anstice-st., grew steadily in volume-telling tones in the grounds as the Presidential party drew near.

At 3:35 a burst of cheering outside St. Dominic's heralded the approach of the President's carriage, which turned swiftly into the private road at the base of the grounds, stopping immediately in the rear of the stand. The President alighted, heartily greeting acquaintances in the village. He was escorted to the grandstand by Father Power. Waiting to receive him on the platform were Dean Herbert Farrell, Edmund St. George and E. S. Kentler, of the Holy Name Society; the Rev. Dr. James Corrigan, of Corona, Long Island; President Laler of the New-York City Diocesan Union, and Frank Traver, of the Oyster Bay Board of Trade.

Not the least interesting figure on the stand was Captain Miles O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, who wore the Holy Name badge of Our Lady of Good Counsel. No sooner had the President stepped forward to the front of the stand than the senior school band of St. John's Orphanage crashed out with "America." The St. John's band was composed of some thirty-five boys in uniform, each wearing a sunflower. They were a few feet from the stand, and indirectly the especial subjects of the President's address.

The President, after greeting the assemblage, was introduced by Father Power, who spoke of the proud position Oyster Bay occupied as the home of the Chief Executive, and the honor accorded to the societies by the Chief Magistrate's presence before the societies to-day. The speaker then, after eulogizing the honesty and sincerity of their "neighbor," introduced the President.

EVERY HEAD UNCOVERED.

When the President rose to begin his speech every head in the assemblage was uncovered, remaining so, despite the light raindrops which fell intermittently throughout the celebration. Speaking amid intense silence, which, save for periodic bursts of cheering, was unbroken throughout, the President then began his address.

The speech was topical and personal to a degree, being inspired successively by the service the President had attended this morning aboard the battleship Kearsarge, the sight of the St

Take the Educational Sightseeing New-York Yacht; 1,000 points of interest explained by expert lecturer; three hours sail. From foot Twenty-second-st., North River, 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.—(Advt.