BENJAMIN HARRISON'S LETTER commerce, of Great Britain the President reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000, and that

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ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION

Of the Republican Party for the Presidency. The Policies of the Two Parties Compared. What Reciprocity. Has Done, Etc.

The following are the most important subjects covered in President Harrison's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the office of President of the United States:

"Hon, William McKinley, Jr., and athers

"How, William McKinley, Jr., and others of the Committee. "Gestinguest -- I now avail mesself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification, which you brought me on June 20 of my nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the Republican National Conven-tion, recently held at Minneapolis. I ac-cept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the Administration. I have of the acts of the Administration. I have endeavored without wavering or weariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the pledges made to the people in 1888. If the folicies of the Administration have not been dia-finetly and progressively American and Re-publican policies the full has not been in the purpose, but in the execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation of Congress and of the work of the Executive Depart-ments—for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in each measure due to others—Senators and Representatives and to the efficient basis of the soveral ex-centive departments that I may for without impropriety. A code of want of confidures is asked by our adversaries and this while lenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and ghally accent. promptly and ghally accent. The great work of the Fifty first Congress

has been subjected to the pevision of a Democratic flourse of Representatives, and Democratic flourse of Representatives, and the acts of the Executive Department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic National administration, and the treshe ness of the screds even unusual facelities for fair comparison and judgment. There has solven been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republicant is the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such screeps pressure to the toucness interestor the com-try. A brief review of what has been decared try. A brief review of which has been done and d what the Democratic party propose to usedo will justify this optimum. The Republican party during the Civil W

The Republican party during the brill Way devised a national currency, consisting of United States noise, issued and redeem-nitie by the Coverannent, and of national bank index based upon the security of United States based. A fax was beyed up on the issue of State banks and he intend-ed result, that all such usues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men-um ne is now who heaves never State head W attentiation in now who never size a Suite hand note. The motes furnished directly or in directly by the United States have been the directly by the United States have been the only safe and a ceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have or aught no fright, delay or less to the fail holders. The note of an involvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all holdons money. I maint almost say international, for these fails are not only equally and indiscriminately ac-cepted at par in all the States, but in some foreign countries. Direign c

eign countries. The Democratic party, if intrusted with the the control of the Government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on State bank is

aguit of Georg

many friends in

A FREE, FAIR BALLOT DEMANDED.

A FREE, FAIR BALLOT DEMANDED. "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consider-ation of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of officers of the Government to the people by a fair apportionment and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic and impartial men, to whon a consideration of last year had decreased \$23,750,000, and that this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startied appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets and has already secured important advan-tages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it precessary impartial men, to who a consideration of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed, with a and methods much be committed, with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or intigating those evils. The Constitution would permit the selec-tion of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court if that method would give Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us import-aut concession in exchange for the continued

Supreme Court if that method best guaranty of impartiality. "The commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject the duty of elections, as related to the ant concession in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet sugar. "A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent. With Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent. With Caba during the first 10 months our exports increased \$5,702,193, or 54.86 per cent, and with Porto Rico \$80,505, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our Consul General at Havana under date of July 29 hast: "During the first half year of 180 Havana received of the law of elections, as related to the choice of officers of the National Government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of th

tor a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limita-tions of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man shound resent or resist. "Our old Republican battle cry 'A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us not only from Alabama, but other States, and from men who differing with us widely in opinions, have come to see that parties and political defate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of box frauds and tally sheet manipulators in the interest of the party or party faction in avana unover date of July 29 fast: ⁶ During the first half year of 980 Havana received to a based floor from Spain, and other ports of leaded about an equal annount, or approximate-28-12 logs. Invine the same period Bavana re-directings, Invine the same period Bavana re-directing of the spain annount, making about directing the same sent to the whise bland and the first main loss that of the year spain sent less than loss base in the whise bland and the bland solution approximately 35, for the related rest. For the first balf of the year spain sent less than loss base in the whise bland and the bland making approximately 35, for the relation of the set of the set of the set of the set hand on the spain amount to other ports of bland making approximately 35, for the relation of the first set. the interest of the party or party faction in power. These new political movements in the States, and the recent decision of some Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade arresement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon the States, and the recent decision of some of the State courts against unfair apportion-ment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be cor-rected by the States, the laws made equal American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased, during the last 10 months ending June 38th last, \$2,02,074, or about 52 per cent. The British Teade Journal, of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the Eng-lish coal exports to Caba says: and nonpartisan, and the elections free and honest

"The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patrotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and homest elections. I shall again urge upon Congress that provision be made for appointment of a non-partison commission to consider the subject of appointments and elections in their relation to the choice of

insh coul exports to C the says: ""It is another case of American competition. The third States now supply Curies with about 15,000 tens of coal attrautily, and there havery prospect of this trade increasing as the breastor the toland be-reme exhausted and the use of steam manders on the sough estates is developed. Alabams coal es-pedalty is southing a spatiation in the Spanish West indices, and river and rail improvements of the finites, and river and rail improvements of the finites. The new incorposite paties by which the United States are unable to import culous summer more effectively than the new inter-of-railway." Federal officers. "The civil service system has been ex-tended and the law enforced with vigor and "Our interest in free public schools open

to all children of suitable age is supreme, and our care for them will be jealous and and our curvior them will be jealous and constant. The public school system, how-ever, was not intended to restrain the nat-ural right of the parent contributing to the public school fund, to choose other educa-tional agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the pub-he schools, with a special view to the ne residv of some of the Southerm States, but it is schill/view to ratice that means of these t is gratifying to notice that many of these states are with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increas-ing their school revenues to the great as-vantage of the children of both races.

IMPORTANT TREATING CONCLUDED.

"The Samoan question and the Behring Sea question which came over from the preceding administration, have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many imthink, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements near concluded and never before. I am sure, have the been r and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres. "The Union coldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parabelis of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable strangle is not remote, increasing infirmity and years give the "That when custom house taxation is levied up on articles of any kind produced in this sountry, the difference between the cost of labor here and here iteraid when such a difference exist, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the normona additional impositions of the existing for in fall with crushing force spon our farmers and workinguen."

CORBETT WHIPS SULLIVAN,

A KNOCK-OUT IN TWENTY ONE ROUNDS.

The Pride of the Pacific Coast Lowers the Boston Boy's Colors and is the Worlds's Champion.

The Pittsburg Dispatch gives the following account of the notable encounter :

James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan in the fight for the neavyweight championship of the world at New Orleans on Wednesday night. The knock-out blow came in the 21st round. Corbett had the hest of it throughout, apparently doing his four rounds. man as easily as Dixon did Skelly,

Both the men were stripped all the way up bett 187.

Prof. Duffy, the referee, ran from corner to corner looking out for bandages and bodices and waists and, finding none, ordered

ais bottle holders. Jim rapidly improved o much in his knowledge of the art that he could thump his tutor with impunity. His irst fight of consequence was with Jack Burte. They fought an eight-round draw. Jim became the pet of the Otympic, the eract athletic club of San Francisco, and he became its boxing teacher. He fought Joe Chorinski four times and defeated him each time. Mike Brennan, the Port Costo giant, who had fought hig Joe McAuliffe 40 rounds, was defeated by Corbett in three. Captrin James Daily, of Chicago, who had met Sullivan, was settled in two rounds. Corbett's first victory, which brought him met Sullivan, was settled in two rounds. Certett's first victory, which brought him before the country as a man of possible championship form, was the six-round'go" with Jake Kilrain in New Orleans, for a purse of \$2,500. Jim outfought and out-pointed Kilrain completely, and was award-ed the victory. After this he paid his first visit to New York, and in an exhibition he bested Dominick McCaffrey with ease in four rounds.

Corbett's greatest fight up to last night was with the renowned; colored champion, Perer Jackson. They fought for a purse of Both the men were stripped all the way up and down, except that they wore trunks and shoes and stockings. Then all hands collected in the middle of the ring and shook hands, handlers and all. It was an-nounced that Suillyan weighed 212 and Cor-bett 187. Was with the renowned; colored champion, was with the renowned; colored champion, file 300 before the California Athletic Club, and several of its directors had money bet on Jackson. Neither contestant was in the best of condi-tion Jackson weighed over 200 rounds and Corbett 178. They fought over four hours and then the bout was declared "No Contest." Contest.

THE VANQUISHED CHAMPION. John I., Sullivan, was born in Boston, October 10, 1858. He began his fistle career





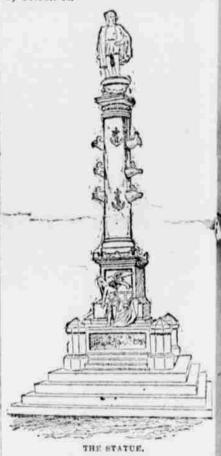
GAETANO RUSSO, THE SCULPION.

The statue of Christopher Columbus, presented to America by the people of Italy, arrived at the Port of New York, a few day, ago, on the war ship Garigliano.

The Garigliano was boarded by a party of Italians from a tug, who returned to town about 7 o'clock. Then the Garigliano came up to the foot of Fulton street, North River, accompanied by a tug, but there were no formal caremonies of welcome. Immediately the work of unloading the

statue from the hold of the Italian naval transport was begun and as the first stone

transport was begun and as the first stone slowly ascended in the powerful grasp of the big derrick Chapman a cheer arose from the throng of patriotic Italians who had gath ered upon the wharf at Fulton street, to witness the discharge of the previous cargo. The reception of the statue was in the hands of Secretary J. N. Malferrari and Captain J. Mardini, of the Executive Com-mittee of the Itale-Americano Society. The sections were placed on trucks and taken to the site to be occupied by the work of art the site to be occupied by the work of ar at Fifty-ninth street and Kighth avenue This will be made the occasion of a denomstration, a procession with numerous flass being a feature. A large force of working will be set to work in order to have th status completed and ready for dedicative by October 12.



gloves were distributed Sullivan had trouble in getting his hands into his. Corbett was ready in an instant. Then the fun began. From the start Sullivan got the worst of it. the lith that boost in the lifth round: He did nearly all the hitting throughout, and all the running. Sullivan could neitherget at him or keep away from him. Finally, in the 21st round, Corbett smashed

blow the Californian retired to his corner,

JOHN & SULLIVAN.

at the age of 19, and gained notoriety by nearly finishing Joe Goss in a sparring ex-hibition. His first professional bout was with Prof. Donaldson, of Cincinnati, whom with Prof. Donaldson, of Cincinnati, whom he knocked out, gaining thereby a national reputation. February 7, 1882 he took the championship from Paddy Ryan, and his in the Riteryal he defended the title against Charles Mitchell, of Eng-land, at Chantilly, France, in 1888, the fight rejulting in a draw, Again he defeated Kilrain for the honor at Richburg, Miss., in hole uses winning in 70 rounds. In Miss., ds. In

JAMES J. CORDETT. things to go on. When the five-ounce

in July, 1889, winning in 76 rounds. In his tours of the conntry Sullivan has tested John L, in the jaw and laid him out. After Corbett gave-Sullivan the knockout a host of lesser lights.

 The transmission of the cover mean being to the cover of c. 100.0 0. have been built or contracted to the state of the linear American varia of four new parenther American varia of four new parenther steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000 and will not be our maval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the near "

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The Reciprocity question is alluded to us follows

follows: "Another related measure, as furnishing an increased occan traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to the farm-ers and manufactures as well, is the recip-rocity policy declared by social 3 of the tariff act of 1880 and now hippadical onera-tion with two of the nations of Control and South America. San Domining, the spanish and British West Indies islands and with Germiny and Austria under special trafe Germany and Austria under special trad arrangements with each. The removal of the duty upon edgar and the continuance of coffice and tea upon the tree dist, while giving great relief to our own people by cheap ening articles used increasingly in every bousehold was also of such enormous ad vantage to the countries exporting these ar ticles, as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets. Great credit is due to Mr. Blaine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such 1 am the results already attained are such, I an sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based on the free importation of such articles as do not in-juriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduc-tion of our products into other countries.

The obvious efficiency of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at ones attracted the alarmed atten-tion of the British Board of Trade, which presented to that Government a memorial is) in t for the appointment of a commission to on for the best means of counteracting what is called "the commerci, ' cruside of the United States." At a meeting held in March last, of the associated chambers of

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On the doctrine of protection Mr. Harri-

The declaration of the platform in favor

"The declaration of the platform in layor of the 'American doctrine of protection' meets my most hearty approval. The con-vention did not adojs a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff sched-ules. There may be difference of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an particular articles measured by to effect an

equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote National cam-paten the issue has been or more correctly

pairs the same has been or more correctly has been made to appear to be, between a high and low proto-tive tarif—both partics expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. "But index a more courageous leadership the Democratic party has now practically declaration of the party has now practically

declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effects upon wages, or upon the capital invested in

ir great industries." The majority report the Committee on Platform to the Na-

fonal Convention at Chicago contained this

OR SUYN:

chame:

one per cent "In ref—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of is "for cent, and of all cervals studyer cent. The minth annual report of the third of the bareau of aggregate productions \$31,315,135 in excess of the preceding year. In view of this showing of an increase in wages of a re-duction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the

rices of agricultural products, it is plain that this far fl law has not imposed b triking, at has conferred benefits upon the farmer of the workingman

Referring to the production of tin plate,

In spite of the doubts taised by the dec tions of 1830 and the machinations of for-eign producers to maintain their monoply, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance be-tween the Welsh producers and the Demo-cratic party for its destruction will not succoed. The official returns to the Treasury Department of the production of tin and Terpartment of the production of the and tin plates in the United States during the last fise d year, shows a total production of 13,240,840 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 82,5022 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid develop-ment of the industry. Over 5,000,030 pounds during the last quarter were finde from during the last quarter were made from American black plate, the remainder from foreign plotes. Mr. Ayer, the Treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of areful inquiry, that the production of the arrent year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per anaom.

Another industry that has been prec "Another industry that has been prec-tically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles, coming to us from abroad, were so distinctly the production of storyation wages. But without underly cut a ling this letter, I can-not follow in data: the influences of the tartiff law of 1850. It has transplanted rev eral important industries and established them here and this revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protoothers. The act gives to the miners proto-tion against forcid silver bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky Mountain States and to the wool growers protection for their flex er and flocks, which ias sa ed them from further and disastrous decline.

isions over \$1,000,000 and of manufactures over \$5,000,000. The merchandise balance f trade in our favor in 1892 was #202.943, 42. No other nation can match this commercial progress which these figures dis-close. Our compassion may well go out to these whose party necessities and habits still compel them to dec are that our people are oppressed, and our trade restricted by a protective tariff

It is not possible for me, to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics pre-sen ed in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been convention. Upon all that have not discussed, I have before publicly expressed

A change in the personnel of a National administration is of comparatively little moment. If these exercising public functions are able hones, diligent, and falthful, others possessing all those qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws, and in administrative policies are of great moment.

If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turn-table into use to bring the commercial turn table into use the business changes involved are not re-adjustments but re-constructions. The Democratic party offers a program of de-molition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is no adjusted—the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished —not gradually, not taken down; but blown up. To this program of destruc-tion it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks of issue. The poley of the Republican of issue. The policy of the Republicar party is, on the other hand, distinctively a olicy of safe progression and development if new factories, new markets, and new hips. It will subject business to no peril-out changes, but offer attractive opportuni hips.

ties for excansion upon familiar lines. "Very respectfully yours. "BENJAMIN HARRISON."

My Lady's Stipper.

The fashionable slipper is made of black moure, the high heel being covered with the same material; a very small rhinestone buckle is the only decoration. These slippers will not increase the size of the foot, as does velvet, and are not so warm, though it must be said that they have not the dressy appearance of satin. -- Mrs. Mallon in September "Ladies' Home Journal."

on the order of the referce, while the man who has so long been known as the chamolon of champions was counted out and servied to his chair. When the ten seconds were at just at an end Frot. Mike Donovan. of the New York Athletic Club, and W. A. Brady, Corbett's manuser, sprung to the stage and flung their arms around the young man, who was now the champion sugilist of the world and the winner of \$35,000 in stake and purse, as well as a reputation that will turn perhaps 10 times that amount into his eachequer.

SULIVAN'S LITTLE SPIECH, Corbett returned the cordial salt ith a hearty embrace, while the salutation with a hearty embrace, while the tears swelled into his eyes. Others jumped up to the c.ever Californian and hugged him. the cover cantornian and hugged ann. While this hugging was going on Sullivan's handlers were pouring water over him and placing ammonia to his nose, and with much trouble brought him around. When he did come to he looked up at any KucAuliffe, who was fanning him with the towel, and, after opening his eyes half way, or as far as he would exist in his more than ordinary "hodould, said in his more than ordinary "bootleg" voice

Say, am I licked? Did that young fellow do it

McAuliffe sorrowfully admitted that that was the case. John did not say any more until Corbett ame over and shook hands with him, John got up, took Corbett's hand

and then spoke to the crowd. "Gentlemen," said the ex-champion, "I

"Gentlemen," said the ex-champion, "I am only giad that the championship has been won by an American." This speech brought down the house as it had not been affected during all the week. There was agreat, wild and wooly West, hot Southern, mad enthusiastic yell when Corbett knocked John L. Sullivan out, but that note was agreat wild mad that noise was not a marker to the wild, mad house demonst ation that the gang is when John L said those manly words.

When Sullivan reached his room he wept ike a child over his defeat and ruin. He is thoroughly heartbroken, and his friends fear that he will take the matter seriously. He refused to drink, and whenever he saw whisky about he denounced it as the cause of all his woes. On eatching sight of Mc Aubife, who was taking a drink from a bottle, he exclaimed: That's what did it. Booze knocket me out. It I had let it alone I would have done better, but it knocked me out. I was getting too old, anythow. I ought to have left the ring years ago. I stayed v too long, and now I am gone-com pletely done for.

pletely done for. JAMES J. CONNETT'S CALEER IN THE RING, James J. Corbett, the heavy-weight champion of the world, was born in San Francisco September 1, 1860. He received a good education in the schools of that city, and was a clerk in an insurance office and afterward in the Nevada Bank, when he was inducted into the mysteries of the manly art of self-defence by Danny Dillon, and as he has never met defeat who was in his corner last night as one of ing it, he regards it as a mascot.

Alcoholiam Instead of Cholera. The following is an official bulletin issued by the New York City Health Board : "No cases of cholera have appeared in this city. The death of Charles McElroy, reported by Dr. Deshon as from Aslatic cholera, proves

A Fatal Explosion. There was a powder explosion at Keeneys creek, Fayette county, W. Va., in which two men were killed and six wounded.

upon autopsy to have been caused by alco-

holism."

CORBETT'S WIFE.

FRE IS PRETTY, ONLY TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD AND TROLIZES HER HANDSOME HUSBAND. No one living took as much interest in the big fight as the 23-year-old wife of the big and brawny Jim Corbett. wife

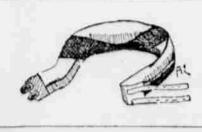


She was frenzied with fear lest her handsome husband and lover might lose the battle. wrs Corbett is an intelligent wom-an and full of ambition. They have been married four years. She was a Miss Ollie Lake, of San Francisco, and was regarded as one of the belies of the "Golden Gate" city. She did not go to New Or eans, but remained in New York to hear the news of the light.

CORBETT'S MASCOT.

THE FELT WORN IN THE BATTLES HE ALWAYS

The accompanying cut represents the helt that encircled Corbett's waist during his battle with Sullivan. It is made of knitted



green silk, and every thread in it was drawn by his wife. He has worn it in every battle and as he has never met defeat while wear-

"Twass Tank to Kodak.

Two men from New York were discovered on the British man-of-war Blake, auchored at Quebec, taking photographs of the vessel's batteries and engines. They were bundled ashore without ceremony. The eketches were seized and their kodak thrown overboard.

A Dwight Graduate.

At St. Louis, C. W. Lewis, a backsliding graduate of Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., shot his wife and sister-in-law, slightly wounding them, and then killed himself.

The statue is in the form of a cylin ir al shaft, measuring seventy-six feet from has to the apex of the herole figure of Columbu at the top. Four steps for a the base, with to the apex of the nerole figure or container at the top. Four steps form the base, will a pedestal of ornamental design in half re-lief sustaining figures of the genius of the covery. The figure of the discoverer at the top of the column represents him in refle-tive mood, attired in the garb of a mariner The states is in parts and provided in 16 The statue is in parts and packed in separate cases, and forms the entire car of the little transport. Some of the sect-

are very small, while others are quits po derous, the largest weighing about twen five tors. It will take about one we discharge the entire cargo fro n the hold the versel. The statue was entered free of duty at t

Custom House under the law providing (the free admission of works of art, an permission to unload awaited the arrival the Gargiliano at her dock.

The transport is commanded by Cheval C. J. Ruggero, and among the officers of the vessel is Manlio Garibaldi, who holds the office of Commander of Marines. It was intended that demonstrations in bonor of the descendant of the Italian hero should made, but the young man modestly i clined the honors offered, his modestly a notions of rank forbidding him.

That he will be banqueted and light informally, however, is evident from the number of visitors who pressed forward is shake the young officer by the hand an afterward followed him up to Broadway when he left the vessel for a tour on shore After her cargo has been un oadel in Italian transport will drop down to s² anchorage below Liberty Island, where if expected that she will remain until after the celebration on October 13

IMPORTANT POSTAL ORDER.

Mail Boxes to Be Placed at the Door Every One Whe Asks for Them Postmaster General Wanamaker ist his expected order deputizing postmaster free delivery citles, towns and rural o munities to put up letter boxes on the quest of citizens for the collection and livery of mail at house doors. The one It is said, affects nearly 3,000,000 residen to which the free delivery service is allo extended, and is regarded by postal expansion as the most important departure in the f delivery of mails since the beginning the system under Postmaster General III. The canvas of models of boxes to be ommended has lasted over two years the recommended boxes have stood the of actual experience.

. The Largest Steamer in the World The Campana, the largest steamer i world, was launched on the Clyde, The day, Lady Burns christen og the ver The steamer was built for the Cunard La and will ply between New York and Lif pcol.