BENJAMIN HARRISON'S LETTER

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 others of the Committee.*

"GENTLEMEN:—I now avail myself 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 Convention, recently held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination, and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention 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 policies of the Administration have not been distinctly and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault 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 Departments—for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others—Senators and Representatives, and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments; that I may do without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries; and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

"The great work of the Fifty-first Congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic House of Representatives, and the acts of the Executive Department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic National administration was succeeded by a Republican administration, and the freshness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democratic party propose to undo will justify this opinion.

"The Republican party during the Civil War, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the Government, and of national bank notes, based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issue of State banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a State bank note. The notes furnished directly or indirectly by the United States have been the only safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent 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 national money. I might almost say international, for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all the States, but in some foreign countries.

"The Democratic party, if intrusted with the control of the Government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on State bank issues, with a view of putting into circulation again, under such adverse legislation as the States may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who, in the years before the war experienced the inconveniences and losses attendent upon the use of such money, can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to-day as to credit of values. Merchants deposited several times during the day, lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the East the issues of the most solvent banks of the West, and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary; but a national system of currency—safe and acceptable throughout the whole country—is the good fruit of bitter experiences; and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

On the subject of the ocean carrying trade Mr. Harrison says: "The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails, or of annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the Government on demand upon specified terms. It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Fifty-first Congress enacted such a law and, under its beneficent influences, 16 American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing $7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American flag, one of the finest steamship lines sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each, costing about $8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the seas."

The Reciprocity question is alluded to as follows:

"Another related measure, as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890, and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West Indies islands and with Germany and Austria under special trade arrangements with each. The removal of the duty upon sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles, 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, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade, based on the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

"The obvious efficiency of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted the alarmed attention of the British Board of Trade, which presented to that Government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called "the commercial crusade of the United States." At a meeting held in March last, of the associated chambers of 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 this was not due to temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle of the markets and has already secured important advantages. 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 necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies, and that Germany and Austria have given us important 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 Cuba during the first 10 months our exports increased $5,702,193, or 54.86 per cent, and with Porto Rico $590,595, 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 26 last:

"'During the first half year of 1891 Havana received 140,966 bags of flour from Spain, and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 281,132 bags. During the same period Havana received 13,976 bags of American flour and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 28,000 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892.'

"Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased, during the last 10 months ending June 30th last, $2,025,074, or about 32 per cent. The British *Trade Journal*, of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba says:

"'It is another case of American competition. The United States now supply Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the Island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and river and rail improvements of the Southern States will undoubtly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy by which the United Sta es are unable to import Cuban Sugar will of course, assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the new lines of railway.'"

On the doctrine of protection Mr. Harrison says:

"The declaration of the platform in favor of the 'American doctrine of protection' meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all tariff schedules. There may be difference of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote National campaign the issue has been, or more correctly has been made to appear to be, between a high and low protective tariff—both parties expressing some solicitous regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries.

"But under a more courageous leadership the Democratic 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 our great industries. The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the National Convention at Chicago contained this clause:

"'That when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen.'

"Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workmen are advantaged by a tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alleged 'additional impositions of the existing tariff laws.'

"And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means, has been made by a Senate committee of leading Senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever before been made. These facts appear from the report.

"First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those earnings less than $1,000 per annum has decreased up to May, 1892, 2 per cent., while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1-9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity, the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now.

"Second—There has been an average advance in the rate of wages of seven-tenths of one per cent.

"Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.57 per cent., and of all cereals 33.59 per cent. The ninth annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the State of New York, a Democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that State, the facts found by the Senate Committee. His extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1890, the aggregate sum paid in wages in that State was $5,377,095 in excess, and aggregate productions $31,315,130 in excess of the preceeding year. In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon the farmer and the workingman."

Referring to the production of tin plate, he says:

"In spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States, and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the Democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the Treasury Department of the production of tin and tin plates in the United States during the last fiscal year, shows a total production of 13,240,840 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 825,922 pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American black plate, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, the Treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of careful inquiry, that the production of the current 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 annum.

"Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles, coming to us from abroad, were so distinctly the production of starvation wages. But without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign 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 fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from further and disastrous decline."

A FREE, FAIR BALLOT DEMANDED.

"I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration 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 whom a consideration of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed, with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the Supreme Court if that method would give best guaranty of impartiality.

"The commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject 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 the suffrage and as near an approach to an equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and only there, is a just demand, and no just man should 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 debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed by ballot-box frauds and tally sheet manipulators in the interest of the party or party faction in power. These new political movements in the States, and the recent decision: of some of the State courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the States, the laws made equal and nonpartisan, and the elections free and honest.

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

"The civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality.

"Our interest in free public schools open to all children of suitable age is supreme, and our care for them will be jealous and constant. The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent contributing to the public school fund, to chose other educational agencies for his children. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessity of some of the Southern States, but it is gratifying to notice that many of these States are with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues to the great advantage of the children of both races.

IMPORTANT TREATIES 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 important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

"The Union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end, for each, of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that does not listen with sympathy, and the heart that does not respond with generosity, are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American.

"Now, once again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenue of the National Capitol, and every tribute of honor and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

"I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate, and the punishment inflicted by them have no repressive or salutary influence on the country, they beget revenges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant when accused of crime are fairly tried before lawful tribunals. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the oppression of these offenses against the law and social order.

GREAT PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

"The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessings of God has rested upon our fields, and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than $4,300,000,000 over the average for the preceding years, and more than $210,000,000 over 1890—the last year unaffected by the tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than $172,000,000 and the annual average for 10 years by $265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than $144,000,000, of provisions over $4,000,000 and of manufactures over $8,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was $202,943,342. No other nation can match this commercial progress which these figures disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to deny 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 presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed, I have before publicly expressed my views.

"A change in the personnel of a National administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent, and faithful, 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 the business changes involved are not readjustments but re-constructions. The Democratic party offers a program of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is so 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 destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of State banks of issue. The policy of the Republican party is, on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development, of new factories, new markets, and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offer attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

"Very respectfully yours,

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

My Lady's Slipper.

The fashionable slipper is made of black moire, 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."

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 heavyweight championship of the world at New Orleans on Wednesday night. The knock-out blow came in the 21st round. Corbett had the best of it throughout, apparently doing his man as easily as Dixon did Skelly.

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 announced that Sullivan weighed 212 and Corbett 187.

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

JAMES J. CORBETT.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

things to go on. When the five-ounce 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. Corbett drew first blood in the fifth round. He did nearly all the hitting throughout, and all the running. Sullivan could neither get at him or keep away from him. Finally, in the 21st round, Corbett smashed John L. in the jaw and laid him out.

After Corbett gave Sullivan the knockout blow the Californian retired to his corner, on the order of the referee, while the man who has so long been known as the champion of champions was counted out and carried to his chair. When the ten seconds were at last at an end Prof. Mike Donovan, of the New York Athletic Club, and W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, sprung to the stage and flung their arms around the young man, who was now the champion pugilist 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 exchequer.

SULLIVAN'S LITTLE SPEECH.

Corbett returned the cordial salutation with a hearty embrace, while the tears swelled into his eyes. Others jumped up to the clever Californian and hugged him. 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 Jack McAuliffe, who was fanning him with the towel, and, after opening his eyes half way, or as far as he could, 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 came 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 am only glad 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 a great, wild and wooly West, hot Southern, mad enthusiastic yell when Corbett knocked John L. Sullivan out, but that noise was not a marker to the wild, mad house demonstration that the gang made when John L. said those manly words.

When Sullivan reached his room he wept like 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 catching sight of McAuliffe, who was taking a drink from a bottle, he exclaimed: "That's what did it. Booze knocked me out. If I had let it alone I would have done better, but it knocked me out. I was getting too old, anyhow. I ought to have left the ring years ago. I stayed in too long, and now I am gone—completely done for.

JAMES J. CORBETT'S CAREER IN THE RING.

James J. Corbett, the heavy-weight champion of the world, was born in San Francisco September 1, 1866. 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 induted into the mysteries of the manly art of self-defence by Danny Dillon, who was in his corner last night as one of his bottle holders. Jim rapidly improved so much in his knowledge of the art that he could thump his tutor with impunity. His first fight of consequence was with Jack Burke. They fought an eight-round draw.

Jim became the pet of the Olympic, the crack athletic club of San Francisco, and he became its boxing teacher. He fought Joe Choyinski four times and defeated him each time. Mike Brennan, the Port Costo giant, who had fought big Joe McAuliffe 40 rounds, was defeated by Corbett in three. Captrin James Daly, of Chicago, who had met Sullivan, was settled in two rounds.

Corbett'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 outpointed Kilrain completely, and was awarded 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, Peter Jackson. They fought for a purse of $10,000 before the California Athletic Club, and several of its directors had money bet on Jackson. Neither contestant was in the best of condition Jackson weighed over 200 pounds and Corbett 178. They fought over four hours and then the bout was declared "No Contest."

THE VANQUISHED CHAMPION.

John L. Sullivan, was born in Boston, October 16, 1858. He began his fistic career at the age of 19, and gained notoriety by nearly finishing Joe Goss in a sparring exhibition. His first professional bout was 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 has held it since. In the interval he defended the title against Charley Mitchell, of England, at Chantilly, France, in 1888, the fight resulting in a draw. Again he defeated Kilrain for the honor at Richburg, Miss., in July, 1889, winning in 76 rounds. In his tours of the country Sullivan has tested a host of lesser lights.

CORBETT'S WIFE.

SHE IS PRETTY, ONLY TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD AND IDOLIZES 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.

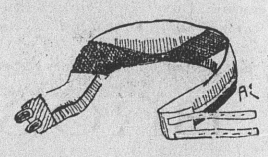
MRS. JAMES J. CORBETT.

She was frenzied with fear lest her handsome husband and lover might lose the battle. Mrs. Corbett is an intelligent woman 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 belles of the "Golden Gate" city. She did not go to New Orleans, but remained in New York to hear the news of the fight.

CORBETT'S MASCOT.

THE BELT WORN IN THE BATTLES HE ALWAYS WON.

The accompanying cut represents the belt 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 wearing it, he regards it as a mascot.

Alcoholism 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 Asiatic cholera, proves upon autopsy to have been caused by alcoholism."

A Fatal Explosion.

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

'Twas a Yankee Kodak.

Two men from New York were discovered on the British man-of-war Blake, anchored at Quebec, taking photographs of the vessel's batteries and engines. They were bundled ashore without ceremony. The sketches 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 COLUMBUS STATUE.

The Gift of Italy Arrives at the Port of New York.

Unloading the Monument and Preparing for the Dedication.

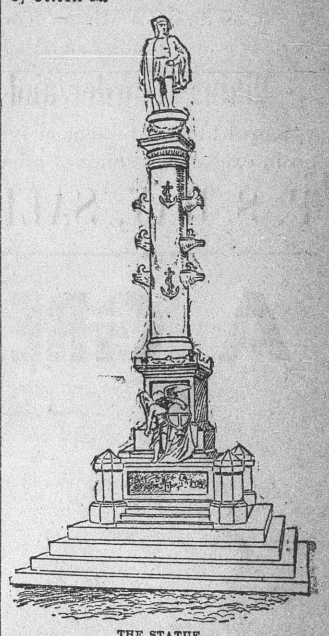
GAETANO RUSSO, THE SCULPTOR.

The statue of Christopher Columbus, presented to America by the people of Italy, arrived at the Port of New York, a few days 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 ceremonies of welcome.

Immediately the work of unloading the statue from the hold of the Italian naval 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 gathered 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 Committee of the Italo-Americano Society. The sections were placed on trucks and taken to the site to be occupied by the work of art at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. This will be made the occasion of a demonstration, a procession with numerous floats being a feature. A large force of workmen will be set to work in order to have the statue completed and ready for dedication by October 12.



THE STATUE.

The statue is in the form of a cylindrical shaft, measuring seventy-six feet from base to the apex of the heroic figure of Columbus at the top. Four steps form the base, with a pedestal of ornamental design in half relief sustaining figures of the genius of discovery. The figure of the discoverer at the top of the column represents him in reflective mood, attired in the garb of a mariner.

The statue is in parts and packed in 105 separate cases, and forms the entire cargo of the little transport. Some of the sections are very small, while others are quite ponderous, the largest weighing about twenty-five tons. It will take about one week to discharge the entire cargo from the hold of the vessel.

The statue was entered free of duty at the Custom House under the law providing for the free admission of works of art, and permission to unload awaited the arrival of the Gargiliano at her dock.

The transport is commanded by Chevalier 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 honor of the descendant of the Italian hero should be made, but the young man modestly declined the honors offered, his modesty and notions of rank forbidding him.

That he will be banqueted and lionized informally, however, is evident from the number of visitors who pressed forward to shake the young officer by the hand and afterward followed him up to Broadway when he left the vessel for a tour on shore.

After her cargo has been unloaded the Italian transport will drop down to an anchorage below Liberty Island, where it is expected that she will remain until after the celebration on October 12.

IMPORTANT POSTAL ORDER.

Mail Boxes to Be Placed at the Door of Every One Who Asks for Them.

Postmaster General Wanamaker issued his expected order deputizing postmaster of free delivery cities, towns and rural communities to put up letter boxes on the request of citizens for the collection and delivery of mail at house doors. The order, it is said, affects nearly 3,000,000 residences to which the free delivery service is already extended, and is regarded by postal exports as the most important departure in the free delivery of mails since the beginning of the system under Postmaster General Blair. The canvas of models of boxes to be recommended has lasted over two years and the recommended boxes have stood the test of actual experience.

The Largest Steamer in the World.

The Campana, the largest steamer in the world, was launched on the Clyde, Thursday, Lady Burns christening the vessel. The steamer was built for the Cunard Lines and will ply between New York and Liverpool.