

HONOR OF THE GENOESE

New York's Magnificent Columbian Celebration Now Fairly Under Way.

THE CITY DECORATED AS NEVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY.

Along Broadway a Mass of Banners and Bunting—College and School Parades To-day—Appropriate Services in the Churches Yesterday—The Metropolitan Rapidly Gelling Up With Visitation—Programme of the Week.

New York, Oct. 10.—It is probable that no city was ever before so beautifully, so gaily, so artistically, and, above all, so generally decorated as is New York to-day. The citizens have responded with remarkable unanimity to Mayor Grant's request to aid in the Columbian celebration by decorating their homes and their office buildings.

It was to be expected that the city buildings, Federal buildings, hotels, houses and prominent business houses would be resplendent in gala attire, but the ready response of private citizens comes as something of a surprise in the history of celebrations, even in this great New York. Some of the residential streets are as gay as Broadway.

Besides being the banner of the United States no flag is as effective for decorating purposes as the Stars and Stripes, and of course, it is the piece de resistance of the decorations. The flag is seen everywhere, in all sizes and arranged in every conceivable form. Huge breadths of cotton, spotted with stars and barred stripes, and, of course, colored red, white and blue, are also used extensively for drapery purposes.

Next to the stars and stripes are most frequently seen the red and yellow colors of Spain and Italy's cross in the center of green, white and red. The three flags blend well and are effectively set together in thousands of cases. The portrait of Columbus occupies a prominent place in all the more elaborate decorations. The great discoverer is shown in many different situations. The heroic picture represents him landing for the first time on the soil of the New World.

Tens of thousands of cheap prints showing Columbus with a sanctified look and earnest expression were hawked about the city by peddlers at a time when every small shop on the east and west sides has a window with an appropriate frame of stars and stripes hanging.

Broadway and Fifth avenue, of course, are the most brilliantly decorated streets. From the Battery to Twenty-first street Broadway runs between two banks of color. Every building shows some effort.

The City Hall, as befitting, is certainly the most elaborately decorated building in New York. On all four sides the walls are literally smothered with flags, banners, shields, and all manner of gay devices. The cosmopolitan idea has been carried out to its fullest extent. No matter from what country comes the stranger who stands in the park and views the historic pile will see his nation's flag entwined around the coat of arms. Surrounding all are gaily fluttering strings of hundreds of small banners.

News-papers Row is resplendent. The most of every journal is more or less attractively decorated. The most elaborate work has been done on the Pulitzer Building. Colored lights make the building a fine sight at night.

The Metropolitan Hotel, the Morton House, the Domestic Building, the Union Square Hotel, the Hoffman House, the Everett House, the Albermarle Hotel, Daly's and Palmer's Theatres, and the Imperial Hotel are all splendidly draped. Some of these buildings lose their distinctiveness as buildings and are pictures in garish colors.

Union and Madison squares, central points of interest always, are bounded by four lines of profuse decorations. Aristocratic Fifth avenue, that Mecca of the country visitor, does not rival Broadway in profusion of decoration, but it is still a wonder of brilliancy from Washington square to Central park.

By all odds the most interesting and most beautiful thing in the way of decoration is the arch spanning Fifth avenue at Fifty-eighth street. It is imitation marble. The design is chaste and tasteful. Two Parian marble columns on each side enclose niches, in each of which is a graceful sculptural representation of a figure.

The pillars are entwined with greenery and garlands hang from the top. Surrounding the arch are five allegorical female figures. The central one stands boldly in the prow of an advancing boat. On either side are two heralds with outstretched arms. On the brow of the arch is the inscription: "The United States of America in Memoriam Glorious to Christopher Columbus."

The second day of the celebration was devoted to religious services. Both in Roman Catholic and Protestant churches the services were of the most impressive character. The more important services were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where Archbishop Corrigan celebrated High Mass; Trinity Church, Grace Church, where the Rev. Dr. Huntington preached, and the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in which the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

At Trinity Church services began at 7:30 o'clock with the Low Celebration of Holy Communion. A plain morning prayer was given at 9:30 and at 10:30 the High Celebration was begun. At the latter service Dr. A. H. Mosier had an excellent musical service. The Rev. J. Novelle-Steele preached a sermon on the discovery of Columbus. The Cathedral's usual rich contrasts of color were heightened by tasty placings of national flags, palms, roses and wreaths from altar to organ loft. The church was crowded. The music was

under the direction of William Plocher. Masses were said each hour, beginning at 6 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock a Pontifical Mass was celebrated. Archbishop Corrigan was celebrant, and was assisted by Fathers Lanelle, Daly and Murphy. To-day is occurring the parade of the schools and colleges. At least 85,000 children and young people will be in the line. There are 25,000 from the schools in this city to take part. There will be at least 6,000 children from Brooklyn schools, and the representatives from schools and colleges in Jersey City, Westchester County, and points on Long Island will number from 4,000 to 6,000.

The 350 Indian boys from the Carlisle Institute arrived in Jersey City this morning at 6 o'clock. They were met there by Gen. O'Beirne, Grand Marshal of the school and college parade, who took them to Ellis Island, where breakfast was served. They were taken by ferryboat to the foot of West Fourth street, whence they marched to their position in the line. The line of march is as follows: From Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, down Fifth avenue to Seventeenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington Square, to Waverly Place, to University Place, to Fourth street.

The programme for the remainder of the day is: 8 P. M.—Musical allegory, "The Triumph of Columbus," Carnegie Music Hall. 8:30 P. M.—Illumination and fireworks at the Brooklyn bridge by the Bridge Trustees.

The treat of the evening will be the musical allegory which Silas G. Pratt has arranged independently of the Committee of One Hundred. Mr. Pratt will conduct the orchestra of eighty pieces. The programme for the next three days is as follows:

TUESDAY, OCT. 11. 11:30 A. M.—Naval parade. Naval vessels starting from Gravesend Bay, the escorting fleets joining in the procession up the North River to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, and returning to the Battery. 3 P. M.—Parade of the Catholic societies, starting from Forty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, to Fifty-seventh street, to Seventh avenue, to Fifty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Square, east to Fourteenth street, to University Place, to Waverly Place, around Washington Square to Broadway and Fourth street.

8 P. M.—Catholic celebration at Carnegie Music Hall. 8 P. M.—Cantata, "Columbus," by the German singing societies, Seventh Regiment Armory. 8:30 P. M.—City illumination and fireworks at the Brooklyn bridge.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12. 10 A. M.—Military and civic parade, starting at the Battery, to Broadway, to Fourth street, west around Washington Square, to Fifth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street.

4 P. M.—Unveiling of Columbus Monument at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. 3 P. M.—Night pageant with floats and illumination, over route of military and civic parade.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13. 7 P. M.—Banquet at the Lenox Lyceum. The design for the decoration of the banquet hall in the Lenox Lyceum on Thursday night has been decided upon. From the centre of the dome broad scarfs will reach to the caps of the pilasters around the wall. From each of these scarfs a silken American banner surmounted by a metal shield a gilt eagle will fly. Between these will be flags and draperies of Italy and Spain. The groups of the balconies will be hung with hand-embroidered silk plush studded suits of ancient armor with the coats-of-arms of the principal nations. Between these will be silk and golden draperies entwined with the National colors. Polished staffs with gilt tops will rise from the balcony, each supporting a satin banner with the name of the State in gold. The boxes over the entrance will be decorated with American flags and silken embroidered banners. The arch of the sounding board will be curtained with American flags, disclosing in the opening formed by drawing back the curtains a bust portrait of Columbus surrounded by the flags of the United States, Spain and Italy. A complete suit of ancient armor will stand on each side of the stage opening. From the main floor to the stage will be a bank of plants and flowers. The banquet tables will be very elaborately decorated with floral pieces of smilax. The entrance on Fifty-ninth street will be turned into a floral bower.

On account of the serious illness of Mrs. Harrison the President will be unable to attend the banquet. Secretary of State Foster will respond to the toast of the United States. Vice-President Morton will then make a few remarks explanatory of President Harrison's inability to be present. It is barely possible that the President may be able to review the military parade on Wednesday, if the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health is such as to allow him to leave her bedside for a few hours. Should he come on he will not remain over night in the city, but will return to Washington by an early evening special train.

The Italians of New York inaugurated their part of the Columbian celebration last night by an orchestral and vocal concert in the Lenox Lyceum. Baron Fava and members of the Italian Legation occupied the central box. There was a good attendance, nearly all the boxes being occupied.

The police arrangements for the week are perfect. The full force will be on duty. Signal telephone boxes have been placed at intervals along the line of march of the several processions, with quick methods of communication between the line of march and the hospitals, so that every means of assistance in cases of accident may be had.

Each of these boxes will have a police surgeon and Board of Health physician on duty. Nothing will be spared in the way of keeping the city free of thieves and suspicious characters during the progress of the celebration.

All persons known or suspected to be thieves will be arrested. Thirty-six men were locked up yesterday and remanded for a week, when the jubilee will be over.

THE ELUSIVE BECKWITH

New York's Crazy Millionaire Not Yet Apprehended.

HIS ESCAPE FROM LITCHFIELD.

Four Weeks Ago He Sprang Through a Window of the Sanitarium and the Detectives Have Not Been Able to Find Him—Seen Several Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 10.—For four weeks past the energies and resources of two of New York's best detectives have been taxed to their utmost in a fruitless search for Geo. A. Beckwith, the millionaire lunatic of New York, who escaped from an insane asylum in Litchfield. There is not the slightest trace as to his present whereabouts, and the detectives are beginning to think he must be dead.

Beckwith was confined in Dr. Buel's private sanitarium at Litchfield, and being quiet and harmless he was allowed many liberties. On the evening of Sep. 10 he was in the billiard room in the asylum in company with an attendant and was apparently all right. Suddenly he jumped headlong through a window near by and disappeared. That was the last time the attendant saw him.

Since then he has been wandering around in the surrounding country and has frightened the inmates of many houses by his queer actions. Beckwith is about 43 years of age and formerly resided in New York. He is worth over \$1,000,000. He is 5 feet 3 inches in height, of slight build, weighs 135 pounds, is dark complexion and has dark brown hair and mustache.

Beckwith is a quick walker, and has a nervous, jerky way of talking. Some years ago while Beckwith was riding in Harlem, he fell to the pavement and received the injuries which unbalanced his mind. Beckwith soon began to act queerly, and he finally became so violent that his family decided to send him to Dr. Buel's sanitarium in Litchfield.

A year ago he succeeded in eluding his attendant and there was a search for him. He was finally found in New York and returned to the sanitarium. Mr. Beckwith was a familiar figure about Litchfield. He has been very noticeable lately, and seemed to be all right on the night of Sep. 10, when he went down to the billiard room with his attendant. He played for awhile and then suddenly sprang for the window and dashed through it into the grounds. Chase was at once given but he eluded his pursuers.

Beckwith has been seen at different times around Thomaston and Reynolds Bridge skulking among the reeds. He was seen by several ladies three days ago and was heard from later in Waterbury, but from that time all traces vanished.

LOCK OUT IN BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 10.—In accordance with a vote taken at the last meeting of the Clothing Contractors Association nearly every member of that body declared a lock-out against their employes. The contractors give as a reason for their action that the Garment Workers' Union of this city have been unjust and arbitrary, and have made it impossible for a man to conduct business with a chance for a fair profit.

They further allege that the action of the unions during the past year has been driving the work out of Boston, and some of them say that they propose leaving the city and taking such work as they may be able to obtain along with them.

The number of people affected by the lock-out is variously estimated as being from 300 to 1,300 men and women, only about 200 of whom are members of the Garment Worker's Union.

THE BRODERICK SHOOTING.

Buffalo's Prosecutor Intimates That the Soldiers are Being Shielded. BEAUFORT, N. Y., Oct. 10.—District Attorney Quinby, in an interview, said he intended to hold the present grand jury for six months if necessary in order to have the shooting of young Broderick by soldiers of the 22nd regiment during the recent railroad strikes here thoroughly investigated.

He says that although Gen. Doyle and Adj. Gen. Porter have both expressed themselves in favor of a thorough inquiry, they not only seem to be not helping the District Attorney but actually putting obstacles in his way by withholding information, etc.

Story told by Assist. Surg. Custody of the police force by their return from New York seems to indicate that the military authorities do not propose to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The Iron Hall's Troubles.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Since the bursting of the Iron Hall bubble, work on the proposed handsome building on Broad street above Arch, to be known as Iron Hall, has been stopped, and Col. H. G. Williams, secretary and treasurer of the company, a prominent member of Iron Hall, and a director of the collapsed Mutual Bank Surety, Trust & Safe Deposit Company, is having a hard time explaining things to the unfortunate shareholders.

Suicide of a Railway Young Lady.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 10.—Miss Mary McCord, aged 31 years, daughter of a carriage manufacturer of Rahway, N. J., who spends her summers with her uncle, Isaac Grubb, of the Delaware Railroad, seven miles south of Wilmington, shot herself in the right temple yesterday and died at once. She had been sick and was much depressed.

AN IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Ernest Renan, the French Philosopher, Laid at Rest.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The funeral of Ernest Renan was of an imposing character. The ceremonies began at the College of France in the presence of a distinguished assembly. The Republican Guard was drawn up in the courtyard and at 10 o'clock a. m. its band played a funeral march.

After eulogistic addresses had been delivered by M. Bourgeois, Minister of Instruction, and other prominent men, the coffin was placed in the hearse. The casket was completely hidden from sight by flowers and wreaths.

At 11:15 a. m. the procession, headed by a detachment of lancers, started for Montmartre. The cortege was a mile in length and included people in all walks of life, prominent among them being numerous Radical Deputies and Senators, journalists and literary and professional celebrities.

M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Le Royer, President of the Senate, were present, also Gen. Gallifet and Admiral Gervais. President Carnot was represented by Gen. Borins.

The route was lined by crowds of people. FIVE KILLED, MANY HURT. A Disastrous Collision Between Two Vessels Near Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—The tug Goliath, which has just arrived here, brings news of a terrible collision between the steam collier Williamet and the Canadian Pacific Navigation company's steamer Premier. Five persons are dead as the result of the accident and almost a score of others are badly hurt.

The accident occurred off Whidby Island, about ten miles south of Port Townsend on Saturday afternoon during a thick fog. The vessels were going in opposite directions when the crash came. The Premier, which is a passenger vessel, was struck nearly amidships by the Williamet, which was heavily coal laden.

Two persons in the Premier's cabin were crushed to death, as was the steward, who was dining in the saloon. A large number of passengers were jammed in the debris and badly hurt. One of these died shortly afterward. The fifth person to die was a woman, who became frantic when the crash came and sprang into the sea. Her name is unknown.

Both vessels were beached. WILL NOT BE TRIED FOR HERESY. Report of the Investigating Committee Favorable to Rev. Dr. Newton.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—Bishop Potter, of New York, states that there is no truth in the rumor that Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls E. Church, of New York, is to be tried for heresy. From this it would appear that the report of the committee appointed to look into the teachings of Dr. Newton was favorable to that minister.

The charges were originally laid against Dr. Newton by Dean Eugene A. Hoffman, of the General Theological Seminary. Bishop Potter was obliged to take up the matter, and a committee, of Rev. Thomas Peter, Rev. Parker Morgan, Rev. J. T. Shipman, E. P. Wheeler and J. A. Beall, as attorney, was appointed to make an investigation, which has been done, and the report committed to Bishop Potter.

The gist of the report can not be obtained, the Bishop giving out merely the above detail. STEAMSHIP DAGO DISABLED. Sighted by the Scythia on Her Way to New York.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The steamship Scythia has arrived from Liverpool, and reports signaling, on Oct. 7, latitude 42 deg. 53 min. north, longitude 61 deg. 49 min. east, the steamer Dago, of Sunderland, for New York. The Dago reported her machinery disabled, but all well otherwise.

As there was no sickness on the Scythia, she was not detained at Quarantine. Camp Low to Be Used Permanently. CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, N. J., Oct. 10.—Camp Low, it is now understood, is to be a permanent Government quarantine station, as Surgeon-Major Sawtelle has received notice that steam disinfecting buildings are to be erected; that bathing facilities will be provided, and that a permanent guard of a sergeant and six men from the regular army will be made for the protection of the property.

Grace Did Not Give \$100,000. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The report that ex-Mayor W. R. Grace had handed in a check to the Democratic National Committee for \$100,000 is denied at headquarters as a silly fabrication. It was stated that Mr. Grace, since the campaign opened, had contributed and caused friends to contribute, but that he did not send in anything yesterday.

Forty Lakes in Mars. NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special from Valparaiso says: Professor Pickering, of the Harvard Branch Observatory at Arequipa, says that he has discovered forty small lakes in Mars. He also confirms Professor Holden's observations on the limits and measured altitudes of the planet.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA

Not Known Whether Our Consul Was Fired On.

CRESPITAS VICTORY CONFIRMED.

Admiral Walker's Despatch to the Navy Department in Regard to the Battle—Crespo has Entered Caracas—United States Vessels Near at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A despatch from Admiral Walker to the Navy Department confirms the reported victory of Gen. Crespo in Venezuela, and announces that the present Government has fallen and that Gen. Crespo will soon be at the head of the new Government.

The despatch of Admiral Walker said in substance: "Revolutionists successful. Crespo victorious. President and Ministry have abandoned Venezuela. Crespo takes possession of Caracas to-day."

From this despatch it will be seen that the next probable step will be the announcement of a new Government for Venezuela with Gen. Crespo at the head of affairs.

It will be noticed that this despatch does not contain any mention of the report that the United States Consul, Mr. Hanna, was fired on by a Venezuelan war ship while in the harbor of Macuta in his naphtha launch, and because of this omission and from the fact that neither Consul Hanna nor Minister Scruggs has sent a statement of such an occurrence to the State Department, it is believed in official circles that the report is not true.

An official of the Navy Department, whose position entitles him to speak authoritatively, said this morning in reference to the matter, that had any assault been made on Mr. Hanna, Admiral Walker would undoubtedly have notified the Navy Department of the fact.

"I can hardly believe the report is true," he said, "for with two United States vessels near-by, the Venezuelans would not have dared to fire on our flag. They could not hope to cope with our vessels, and if an engagement had taken place, the small guns of the Chicago would have been sufficient to quickly silence the Venezuelan craft."

No message of any sort from either Minister Scruggs or Consul Hanna has been received at the State Department. The only official information in the possession of Acting Secretary Adams is contained in the dispatch from Admiral Walker. The dispatch was laid before the cabinet at its meeting, and the report that Consul Hanna had been attacked was also discussed, but in view of the fact that no official information concerning the reported outrage against him and the flag has been received, the subject has been passed over without action.

The United States vessels, the Chicago and Kearsarge, are in the harbor of La Guayra, and another vessel, the Concord, is within a day's sailing distance. The Chicago and the Concord are two of the new vessels and are thoroughly equipped for warfare, so there is no fear felt in official circles that the interests of this country will not be well protected. Germany and Italy are each represented by one war ship, La Guayra.

POSTOFFICE DEFICIT.

Expenditures and Revenues of the Department for the Year. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The annual report of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, who has charge of the accounts of the Postal Service, shows that during the year ended June 30, 1893, the net revenues of the Postoffice Department were \$70,930,476 and the expenditures \$76,323,782, making a deficit for the year of \$5,393,286, as compared with \$5,730,677 for the year ended June 30, 1891.

The amount paid to railroads during the last fiscal year for transporting the mails was \$27,190,814, which is an increase for the year of \$1,283,681.

Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars was paid for steamboat service, \$5,440,336 on account of Star route service and \$730,756 for ocean mail service.

The amount paid out on account of service of previous years was \$657,938. During the year 240 fourth class post offices were raised to the Presidential class and twenty-two third class offices were relegated to the fourth class, making a net increase of 218 during the year.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S CASE.

The Hearing of the Criminal Charges to Take Place Oct. 20. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Another postponement in the Peck case has taken place. The hearing in the matter of criminal charge of burning public documents was to have taken place in Police Court yesterday.

Justice Gutman was ready at that time but counsel for Mr. Peck sent word that he had been called to New York and asked a postponement. Mr. Chase, counsel for the prosecution, did not object, and the case was adjourned until October 20th, two days after the matter is heard in the Court of Sessions.

Horses Burned at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 7.—A fire last night in Eugene Winward's stable on Ford street, burned the building and also thirteen horses owned by Winward, also damaged adjoining buildings owned by Boreen & Remington and American Printing Company. Winward's loss is \$3,500; insurance \$1,800; Boreen & Remington's \$2,500; insurance \$1,000; American Printing Company \$800; fully insured. James Sunderland's loss \$300; not insured.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—No change is reported in Mrs. Harrison's condition to-day. She passed a fairly comfortable night.