

THE BRONZE GODDESS.

With a Torch in Hand, Liberty Now Enlightens the World.

The Gift of the Land of Lafayette to the Land of Washington.

A Million People Witness the Exercises in New York City.

The Demonstration on Land and Water of a Most Magnificent Character.

The great statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," was formally presented to the American people, and dedicated to the work of sending forth radiance which shall symbolize to the world the light of liberty, at Bedloe's Island (hereafter to be known as Liberty Island), in New York harbor, on Thursday, Oct. 28. The statue is a gift to the greatest republic of the



world from the greatest republic in Europe—a tribute of honor and esteem to the oldest popular government from a sister nation, the country younger. The gift and its formal acceptance, with all the sentiments involved therein, may be looked upon as constituting one of the greatest events in the history of the world's progress. Distinguished Frenchmen were sent by the President of the French republic to attend the dedicatory ceremonies as representatives of the French people, among them the venerable De Lesseps; General Grevy, brother of the French President; Senator Lafayette, great-grandson of the Lafayette whose name will live beside that of Washington; a French fleet,



commanded by Admiral de Vigne; and also Admiral Jaurès and MM. Bartholdi and Déschamps. The great statue was accepted on the part of the United States by President Cleveland, who was accompanied by the members of the Cabinet and Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield.

There were three distinct ceremonies—the land parade, the naval parade, and the unveiling of the statue. Over 200 vessels of all kinds participated in the naval parade, and this made a line nearly eight miles long, the last division forming directly up the river. The land parade was reviewed at Madison Square by Presidents Cleveland, and dispersed at the Battery. It was estimated that 30,000 people took part in this branch of the display, which moved in ten divisions in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.
United States Naval Brigade.
United States Army Brigade.

Second Regiment National Guards, State of New Jersey.

A Detachment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.
First Brigade, New York National Guards, escorting the French Column.

The French Column.

United States Judges, and High Officials of the United States, in Carriages.

Governors of States and Territories, and High Officials.

THIRD DIVISION.
Mayors of Cities, and Municipal Officers, in Carriages.

Battalion of Police from Philadelphia.
Battalion of Police from Brooklyn.

Veterans of the War of 1812 in Carriages.

Veterans of the Mexican War in Carriages.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

FOURTH DIVISION.
War Veteran Military Organizations.

SECOND Brigade, National Guard State of New York, Escorting the Grand Army of the Republic.

Grand Army of the Republic.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Veteran Military Organizations, Other than Purely War Veterans.

SEVENTH DIVISION.
Seventh United States Volunteers.

EIGHTH DIVISION.
Independent Military Organizations.

Washington's Carriage, Drawn by Eight Horses escorted by Continental Guards, of Washington, D. C., and by the old Washington Continental Guard, mounted.

Sons of the Revolution in Carriages.

NINTH DIVISION.
Sons of Veterans.
A Detachment of the Brooklyn Fire Department.
Association of old Brooklynites in Carriages.
Representative Citizens of Brooklyn in Carriages.
TENTH DIVISION.
Volunteer Firemen's Associations.
Board of Trade and Transportation in Carriages.
Regiments of Uniformed Knights of Pythias, of New York.
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Charitable Organizations.
Civic Societies.
Citizens.

The naval parade of war-ships and other vessels followed, and then the ceremonies at the unveiling, at which moment 10,000 rounds from a Gatling were fired by the Second Battery.

The crowd which occupied almost every inch of standing place on the island was almost entirely made up of men. But few of them were issued to see the review, and the tickets were not transferable. Tickets admitting one to almost any vantage point for viewing the exercises of the day were at a premium. Even the agents of the more prominent buildings on Broadway were over-run by persons wishing to purchase the privilege of standing on the roofs of their buildings during the passing of the parade. The flagship Tennessee was the ladies' headquarters, and the wives of many army and naval officers, with the ladies of the French party, were on board.

The land procession was to have started at 9 o'clock, but at that hour it had only begun to form. The Fifth United States Artillery, commanded by John H. Smith, and the Engineers Corps took their position in front of Secretary Whitney's house, at Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the President, accompanied by Secretary of State Bayard, descended the steps and entered an open carriage. They were followed by Secretary of the Navy Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary of the Interior Lamarr, private Secretary Lamont, Read Admiral Luce and staff, and Maj. Whipple.

The Old Guard preceded the carriages, and at 10:15 o'clock commenced to march down Fifth avenue. Both sides of the avenue were crowded with people who waved their hats and applauded loudly for the President, cheering him on. On all side streets, from Central Park down to the reviewing stand on Twenty-fourth street, the different military companies and civic organizations were formed. The carriages containing the President and Cabinet were followed by a battalion of 250 police.

The United States Naval Brigade came next, with the Engineers' Corps, which consisted of 250 men. The Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. then fell in line, together with a detachment of Massachusetts volunteer militia. These were followed by the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Eleventh, and First Regiments, and the French section, numbering 2,500 men. The Governor of Massachusetts, Main, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and their staffs, together with the United States Judges, entered carriages at the Windsor Hotel and fell in line behind the French associations. After these followed divisions made up of mayors and official from various cities, visiting policemen and firemen, veterans of 1812, Grand Army posts, civic societies, the Volunteer Firemen's Association, Knights of Pythias of Indiana numbering 250 men, oddfellows, and other organizations.

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The crowd in Madison square when the President reached the reviewing-stand was vast. The side streets were choked with humanity and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and street cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Gov. Hill mounted the platform there were cheers, but when Bartholdi, the sculptor, appeared and was easily recognized by the crowd, who had seen his portrait on programmes and in the illustrated papers, a shout went up from those nearest the stand. The cry of "Bartholdi! Bartholdi!" was then caught up on both the reviewing and grand stands; the crowds on the avenue curving up and down, heard the name and passed it to the people in the park and side streets, until the heavy air was shaken with a roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of the Alsatian, who bowed and bowed his acknowledgments.

Music greeted the officials and guests as they landed on the island and assembled about the statue. Then a signal gun was fired, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs opened the ceremonies with prayer. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps then delivered an address on behalf of the Franco-American Association, and Senator William M. Evarts made the presentation address on behalf of the pedestal committee. The flag, which had until then concealed the face of the statue, was withdrawn, and the features of the Goddess of Liberty were greeted with a salvo of artillery from all the guns in the harbor. Three batteries took part in the salute, steamers in the bay blew their whistles, and the men-of-war returned the salute from their guns.

After music President Cleveland was introduced. He said: "The people of the United States accept with gratitude from their brethren of the French Republic the grand and completed work of art we here inaugurate. This token of the affection and consideration of the people of France demonstrates the kinship of Republics, and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to command mankind the excellence of a government based upon popular will will still live beyond the American Continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike god, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate our own deity keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and greater than all that have been celebrated in ancient Troy. Instead of grasping in her hand thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will not forget that liberty has been made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. We shall all constantly keep alive our sympathies there shall claim upon the shores of our sister republic in the East. Reflected thence and joined with answering rays, a stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's oppression, until liberty enlightens the world."

The Minister to Colombia.

The appointment of Dahney H. Maury to be United States Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia was announced by the President to the Senate during the latter part of the last session. The Senate failed to act upon his confirmation, the matter going over till the next meeting of the body. The country

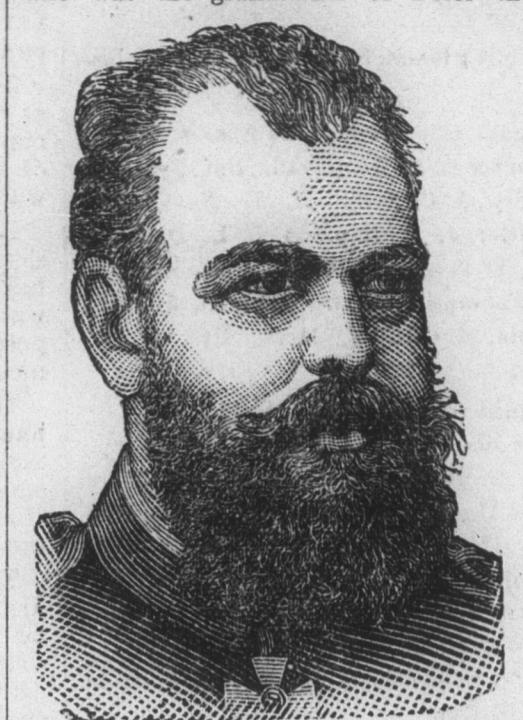
* Peace and its opportunities for material progress and the propagation of liberties sends from here a fruitful mission to the world. It will teach the people of all countries that in curbing the ambitions and dynastic purposes of princes and privileged classes, and in cultivating the brotherhood of man, lie the true road to their enfranchisement. The friendship of individuals, their unselfish devotion to each other, their willingness to die in each other's stead, are the most tender and touching of human records, they are the inspiration of youth and the solace of age; but nothing human is so beautiful and sublime as two great peoples of alien race and language transmitting down the ages a love begotten in gratitude, and strengthening as they increase in power and assimilate in their institutions and liberties."

The speaker reviewed the relations of the colonies with France during the Revolution, and paid a warm tribute to Lafayette, the spirit of whose life, he said, was "the history of the time which made possible this state, and whose spirit was the very soul of the celebration." Continuing, he said: "The flower of the young aristocracy of France, in their brilliant uniforms, and the farmers and frontiersmen of America, in their faded continents, bound by a common baptism of blood became brothers in the knighthood of liberty. With emulous eagerness to be first in at the death, while they shared the glory, they stormed the redoubts at Yorktown and compelled the surrender of Cornwallis and his army. While this practical ended the war, it strengthened the alliance and cemented the friendship between the two greatest peoples." Today, in the gift by one and the acceptance by the other of this colossal statue, the people of the two countries celebrate their unity in republican institutions, in Governments founded upon the American idea, and in their devotion to liberty. Together they rejoice that its spirit has penetrated all lands and is the hopeful future of all peoples."

PEOPLE OF AFFAIRS.

Rulers of the Russian Empire.

The Emperor of Russia is the central figure in the negotiations and intrigues now in progress in Europe, and in which such immense possibilities of war and bloodshed are involved. Alexander III. is a Romanoff, this being the name of the family whose representatives have been the reigning power in Russia since the early part of the seventeenth century, and have indeed been the most conspicuous rulers of Russia since the Tartar invasion. The first of the Romanoff dynasty was Michael Fedorovitch, who was the grandfather of Peter the



Great, one of the most prominent figures in the world's history. The family also numbered among its members Alexander I., who was the first to break the power of Napoleon, and followed the latter to Paris. Upon the monument on the battle-field of Borodino is the following inscription: "Napoleon entered Moscow 1812, Alexander entered Paris 1814." Alexander III., the present Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, succeeded to the throne after the murder of his father by nihilist conspirators, March 13, 1881. Alexander III. was born March 10, 1845, and since his elevation to the throne, has seldom appeared in public, but has lived in the closest retirement at Gatchina. He was crowned at Moscow, May 27, 1883, amid great pomp and splendor, and the coronation exercises were chronicled even to the slightest details by the newspapers at the time. He is noted for his sympathy with the old Russian party who are prejudiced against all foreigners. His younger brother, the Grand Duke Alexis, visited the United States in 1871, and was received with the greatest eclat.

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ONE THIEF'S RICH HAUL.

An Express Messenger Duped and Gagged and His Strong Box Tapped.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Taken—The Deed Accomplished by a Single Man.

[St. Louis telegram.]

A big express robbery is reported as having occurred on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, the Adams Express Company being the sufferer. A train leaving St. Louis was boarded by a stranger, who handed to the route agent of the express company a forged letter from the St. Louis local agent, stating that he (the stranger) had been employed as an extra hand for the run.

While busy at his work, the messenger was seized by his pupil, and at the point of a revolver compelled to submit to a gag. The robber then plundered the open safe, and at Pacific Station made good his escape.

Upon the return to this city Messenger Fotheringham went immediately to the office of Superintendent Damsel of the express company and was closeted with him for some time. Later Mr. Damsel gave the following report of the robbery as obtained from the messenger:

"Mr. Fotheringham says that as he was about to go out on his run a man came to him with a letter purporting to be signed by myself and Mr. Barrett, instructing him to take the bearer, Jim Cummings, on his run as far as Pierce City for instructions. In accordance with the proposed instructions, Fotheringham took the stranger and set him to work checking up. Then he began his own work. Fotheringham was standing with his back to the stranger, his coat off, and the handle of his revolver sticking out of his pistol pocket. About ten or fifteen miles out of the Union depot he was attacked from the rear. The stranger gripped his neck with one hand and grasped his revolver with the other. Before Fotheringham realized what was being done he was thrown to the floor. He struggled and fought, but the stranger overcame him and bound him hand and foot. Then he put a gag in his mouth and tied him to the safe.

"Having secured the messenger, he proceeded to go through the safe and take all there was in it. Several pouches of silver he cut open, but left them when he found what they contained. At Minckle some men working in lime-kiln flagged the train on account of an obstruction on the track. While it was standing still some one tried to get into the express car, but the robber stood over Fotheringham with a revolver and prevented his making any effort to cry out. At or about Pacific Station the robber took his plunder, and opening the front door of the car went out on the platform and closed the door after him. What he did after that Fotheringham does not know. He lay on the floor of the car until the train reached St. Clair, when he was able to get the gag out of his mouth and cry out for assistance. The trainmen, hearing him, endeavored to get in the back door, and finding it locked, went round to the front door, which the robber had left open. They released him.

"Fotheringham says the robber was about six feet high, 24 years of age, and weighed about 200 pounds. He had dark, straight hair, cut close; a thin mustache, a low forehead, wore dark clothes, and a dark-gray overcoat. Fotheringham was gagged with handkerchiefs tied in knots forced into his mouth and bound around his head. His hands were tied together behind his back with a silk handkerchief. His legs were fastened with straps taken from valises in the car and with cords, and with the heavy strap which was around the safe. He was tied to the handle of the safe."

Mr. Damsel added, in reply to questions, that it is customary to send men out on the road with messengers to receive instructions, and that with such orders as Fotheringham says were presented to him by the robber would be issued either by Route Agent Barrett or himself. He also said that Fotheringham telegraphed into the company's depot manager that he had been robbed. Mr. Damsel says he cannot yet name the amount stolen, but as the run was unusually heavy he thinks it will exceed \$40,000.

Not much is known here of Fotheringham. He is twenty-four years old and lives at Ste. Genevieve, Mo. He had only been on the Frisco run since June. He worked for the company prior to that time in Kansas City. He had runs on the Southern Kansas, the Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas roads. He had been working for the company in about four years.

Superintendent Damsel and Private Detective Newcomb had a consultation with the police authorities this afternoon, but at the present writing no formal demand for aid has been made upon them by the express company. Mr. Damsel says that every effort is being made to obtain a clew to the robber and to procure his arrest. It seems that so far Mr. Damsel and his advisers accept Fotheringham's statement as true, and that they are working on that theory, but they will not commit themselves fully on this point.

Another account of the robbery than that of Mr. Damsel says that it was the conductor who tried the door of the express car while the train was standing still near Minckle. Finding it locked, and supposing the messenger to be busy, he did not ask for admittance. At St. Clair he again tried the door, and again found it locked. He listened for a minute, and heard the messenger struggling to free himself, and making all the noise possible by kicking with his feet against the side of the car. The conductor suspected something wrong, and burst the door open, finding Fotheringham as above described. He was quickly released, and told his experience. The robber had got a start of fully two hours, and it was useless to run back to try to find him. The train therefore proceeded on its way. It is a singular coincidence that the robber gave the name of Jim Cummings, the only member of the once celebrated James gang who has never been accounted for.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY has again scandalized the Puritans by publicly insisting that if a show of hands could be compelled the people would discover that two-thirds of the Congregational clergy of New England have not believed for the past ten years in the old-fashioned way.

—Thieves entered the L. E. & W. depot at Elwood, and robbed the money-d