

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Statue of "Liberty enlightening the world" has arrived in New York on board the steamship "Isere." A pilot boat ran close under the bows of the odd-looking, bark-rigged propeller which was making its way into New York harbor with the statue on board. The man on the lookout on the pilot boat took the steamship for a "tramp" and called out to the pilots that he had sighted such a vessel. The captain of the "Isere" said they had had a very rough voyage and that, to make matters worse, the coal gave out. Sail was set and as the weather was favorable good time was made. The voyage which the vessel had last made was in conveying French troops to Tonquin, a less peaceable mission than she is now on.



As the statue is larger than the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the Wonders of the World, it will be well to give some description of it. Now in the "Isere" it is packed away below decks in 212 boxes, some of them 20 feet long. It took 17 days to stow them away so as to prevent shifting when the vessel rolled and tossed in the tremendous billows. The hold of the vessel was a curious sight. Huge crates, each containing many tons of metal, were packed away as neatly and with as much economy of space as possible. The diadem was in an arched frame large enough for a horse and wagon to drive under. Other pieces, hardly recognizable from the careful manner in which they were packed, were pressed close beneath it until it looked as though the iron sides of the vessel would bulge out under the enormous weight. The eyes and nose filled one crate, the forehead another, an ear and part of the crown another, until every foot of space seemed to be utilized. A sheet iron curl looked large enough for the smokestack of a small steam launch. A sailor said that it was 8 feet long.

When set up the statue will be 300 feet above high water, the statue itself being 150 feet in height. The conception and execution of this great work are due to the great French sculptor, M. Bartholdi, who has devoted eight years of his life and most of his fortune to this great work.

As a ceremony, the reception of the statue of Liberty was by no means so impressive as it might have been, and the Frenchmen who had the statue in charge, being accustomed to the splendid displays of France, where such demonstrations are so well managed, might have been disappointed at the

reception of their colossal gift if it had not been for the great interest which was manifested in other ways than public display. The statue will be a piece of visible evidence of the international good-will between Frenchmen and Americans and will do much, no doubt, toward confirming and continuing that good-will.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

The changeableness of the weather seems to increase as the season advances, cold and heat, rain and drought, windy and calm weather succeed each other with great rapidity, but on the whole the growing crops especially the meadows, are doing well, and although the excessive winds are shaking of a good deal of the growing fruit, still there is a large quantity remaining on the trees and bushes. The usual summer cyclones are occurring in the Western and South-western States, and some of them have been very destructive to buildings, fences and crops and in some cases, especially at Le Mars, Iowa, have been accompanied with loss of human life. In the latter storm there were many thousands of acres of growing crops destroyed or greatly damaged by the wind and heavy rains. Regarding the crop prospects on the Pacific coast the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* says: "The weather of late has been exceedingly favorable to the growing cereal crops, so much so that a more cheerful aspect is given to the outlook, and our exchanges inland are exceedingly hopeful regarding the present harvest season. Throughout nearly the whole of the Southern States there are excellent prospects for the farmers, the cotton crop being more than usually promising. Old insect pests are busy as usual and some new varieties are attracting attention."

A NEW CABBAGE PEST.

A new cabbage maggot has appeared in the district of London, Ontario, which threatens the prospect of a large crop this year. The plants are cut down by thousands, and the gardeners in the vicinity of London have lost heavily. The larva is the product of a small bluish fly which much resembles a common house-fly, but of more slender build. The eggs are deposited near the surface of the ground, and according to the temperature assume the larva state in from three to ten days. The maggot then begins to work on the stem from the surface and eats downward to the roots, and here from one to fifty may be found deposited at the bottom of a single plant. In this position it remains in the chrysalis state and then emerges into the fly. All supposed remedies so far have been of no avail, owing to the peculiar workings of the maggot. Not only are the plants attacked after being set out, but the young seedlings in the beds are eaten down. It is recommended that the earth be taken away from the plant at the surface and a strong alkali be applied, such as ashes, lime, etc. The early cabbages are nearly all destroyed, but it is considered that the late ones will be unmolested owing to the maggot having run its course before the plants are set out. This cabbage maggot should not be confounded with the cabbage worm, which only attacks the leaves and heart of plants after fully grown.

THE NEW YORK Board of Trade proposes to form a State union for the improvement of the State canals. At present only one boat can be locked through at a time, but it is proposed to alter the canals so that two boats may be passed through simultaneously. This will cost three million dollars or more.

WHICH WAS THE WINNER?

The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services to the Queen and the country. Mr. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to forego the honor. The *News*, in an editorial on this subject, rejoices at Mr. Gladstone's decision and says that no title could add to his fame or enhance the enthused devotion of his countless admirers; besides, his leadership is required in the coming struggle to secure unity in the liberal cause. A removal to the House of Lords would only have been a degradation to Mr. Gladstone. His polite refusal to accept the supposed honor at the hands of the Queen reminds us of an incident in the life of Victor Hugo. While yet quite young Hugo was left an armorial coat of arms and a title on condition that he would change his name. He refused, saying that he preferred to remain "Victor Hugo," and declaring that he could get knighted whenever the fancy took him. So Mr. Gladstone has preferred to remain without a title, in order that he may still do service in the House of Commons. The new ministry under Lord Salisbury does not bid fair to be a great success. Lord Salisbury has done all he could to get the Liberals to agree not to obstruct the Government. The Liberals have refused to make any concessions. It is rather a curious position for the Tories to be in to have to apply to their opponents for help in forming a ministry. The Queen is not at all anxious for a return of the Gladstone ministry and was therefore anxious that Lord Salisbury should form a new ministry. It was partly through her influence that this was accomplished. Under the circumstances it looks more as if the winning party was the Liberals who were turned out than the Conservatives who are in power and have to ask the help of those whom they ousted.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO devastated portions of Iowa and Nebraska, last week. The house of a farmer, named Reddy, near Mason city, Iowa, was struck by the whirlwind, and was demolished in an instant, while the inmates found themselves hurled through the air, in a cloud of fragments of flying lumber. A brother of Mr. Reddy was the first to regain consciousness. He found himself sitting in a field some rods from the spot where the house had been. Looking around him he saw by a flash of lightning, the lifeless body of his brother, stretched on the ground. He picked him up and carried him into an underground milkhouse, where he laid him down a corpse. He then commenced a search for his wife, and found her in her night clothes some ten rods from the house in a cornfield. She was also carried to the milkhouse. He next looked for his five-year-old boy, by the light of the electric flashes, and at last discovered the infant thirty rods away, almost buried in the mud. Mother and child will hardly live, and the brother had both ears split, his head gashed, and his shoulder cut, and the three were beaten black and blue all over their bodies by the hail. Is it any wonder that new houses, at the West, are now built with "cyclone cellars," roofed with heavy lumber, into which the inmates can flee, at the first threatenings of a storm? The storm of wind, rain and hail lasted for three days and destroyed many fields of crops. Trees as large as a man's body were snapped off ten feet above the ground.

THERE HAS BEEN much serious questioning at Chicago as to whether the maniac who terrorized a whole train from Kansas City to Chicago, and caused two or three police funerals in the latter place, was crazy or only drunk.

REPORTS are renewed of the barbarous treatment of colored convicts at work on the Savannah Valley Railway in South Carolina. Nine of these unfortunates died recently, it is alleged from the effects of treatment by contractors employed by the railway company. A few days ago a squad of eight convicts were returning from work to their camp when one of the number escaped. Next morning the remaining seven were stripped and beaten unmercifully, and in a short time one died from the effects of the whipping. On another occasion a convict who saw a fellow-prisoner attempting to file off his leg shackles and did not inform on him was frightfully whipped, and has been unable to work since. Another convict was bound up with wires and beaten until his back was left raw from his neck down, and he is now lying in camp in a critical condition. It is said the convicts are called up at three o'clock in the morning in order to reach their place of work, which is five or six miles away, that they are worked until after dark, and that they do not get back until about nine at night. Only one hour is allowed for rest in the day.

A MOST FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT happened at the circus grounds, Charlestown, West Virginia, just prior to the opening performance of Richards & Leon's circus. Among other out-door attractions was a balloon ascension, and just as the ropes holding the balloon were cast off the accident occurred by the overturning of a hot-air stove, used in inflating the balloon, causing it to catch fire. The burning balloon shot up into the air at a rapid rate, with Wm. Patterson, an aeronaut, in the basket. When a short distance up the crowd yelled "Jump," but he did not heed the advice, and after going several hundred feet up, the balloon collapsed and Patterson fell to the earth a lifeless mass of humanity. Patterson was 22 years old and resided at Wellsville, Ohio, where he leaves a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally consumed.

IT WILL be remembered how the doctors of the Provincial hospital at Halifax struck because of an unfair appointment. The doctors have held out for a long time now and so has the Board of Charities, which manages the hospital. The doctors bid fair to win in the end, for the Nova Scotia Medical Association condemned the Board of Charities, and approved the action of the doctors in resigning. The local Government was called upon either to dismiss the Board or force them to reverse their action.

ADVOCATES of Women's Rights will be glad to hear that Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of the late John Stewart Mill, has been asked and has consented to run as the Liberal candidate in one of the new parliamentary constituencies in England. Miss Taylor may not succeed in winning a seat in the House of Commons—the probabilities are against it—but each such effort to give woman some power in the Government of the land must result in a decrease of the prejudices which now prevent it. In England it is growing to be a common practice to appoint women to School Boards over which they have a healthy influence.

THE NEWS of the loss of the French boat "Reynard", in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden, has been confirmed. Everyone on board, 127 persons, perished.

AT THE public closing exercises of the Toronto Normal School, students of both sexes took part in the exercises. The old rule of non-intercourse between girls and boys has been virtually abandoned and with great benefit to the discipline of the institution.