

THE GREAT BARTHOLOI STATUE.

It is Unveiled With All the Honor Due a Work of Such Magnificent Character.

The unveiling of Bartholdi's statue to liberty took place on Bedloe's island, New York, on the 28th. One hundred thousand people took part in the festivities.

The formation of the parade part of the parade began in Hudson river, opposite West Forty-fifth street, at an early hour, but owing to the foggy weather it was nearly 1 o'clock before the signal gun was fired.

At that time there were probably one hundred vessels drawn up in two divisions. At 1 o'clock the signal gun to start was fired and the column began its forward movement.

The music that was played while the officials and guests were assembling on Bedloe's island was followed by the signal gun that announced the beginning of the ceremonies.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, and Count Ferdinand de Lesseps then delivered an address on behalf of the Franco-American Union.

Mr. President: The scene upon which this vast assemblage is gathered is a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent nor record in the past, nor in the long future, we feel assured, will it ever confront its counterpart or parallel.

How can we fitly frame in words the sentiments, the motives, the emotions which have filled and moved the hearts and the minds of two great nations in the birth of the noble conception, the grand embodiment, the complete execution of this stupendous monument now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men, and emblazoned in its coronation of the finished work, with the plaudits of the world.

That no human voice, with its costly gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh of our heart's tribute can we bring in the celebration of this consummate triumph, of gems, of skill, of labor, which speaks to-day and will speak forever, the thoughts, the feelings, the friendship of these two peoples, so united in their pride and joy in their own established freedom and in their hope and purpose that the glad light of liberty shall enlighten the world?

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 and unity that in our efforts to command the maintained excellence of a government resting upon the popular will, we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally.

Other speakers followed, among them Count DeLesseps, who said: You are right, American citizens, to be proud of your "Go ahead" in spirit, and you are right, French citizens, to know I express the thought of all my compatriots. There is no painful or sad memory between the two countries, but one solitary rivalry, that of progress. We accept your inventions, as you accept ours, without jealousy. You are men who dare and persevere. I say I like you "Go ahead."

THE MALADY AMONG BOVINES.

Report of Dr. Salmon on the Disease Among Chicago Cattle.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his official report on the outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia at Chicago, describes the manner in which the plague was traced to and discovered in the distilleries stables, and says it was itself a demonstration of its contagious character.

"The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cattle. But when the evidence became too strong to be longer contested, it was admitted that they recognized the appearance of lung disease in 1884. They at first attributed it to chemicals used in mash by the distillers, also to feeding slop too hot, but had finally concluded it was contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and have been practicing inoculation to lessen mortality. It was soon ascertained that the cattle had been removed from the Phoenix distillery stables, driven over the streets of Chicago and allowed to pasture on the common."

The doctor then detailed the quarantine measures, and adds: "It might be safely said that no cattle could be removed from the distilleries without the fact being known by members of the state live stock commission. Inspection of city and suburban herds brought out the fact that the contagion has been very widely disseminated, that the diseased animals have been running upon lots where many cattle grazed and that practically we must consider all unenclosed pastures and vacant lots on the west and south sides of Chicago to be infected and all of the cattle running at large exposed. Most of the cases of the disease found were chronic, and some of the herds presented plain evidence of inoculation having been extensively resorted to in Chicago. While it has lessened losses, it appears to be one of the means by which the disease has been spread. The introduction of the contagion in the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. The milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows bought at the Union stock yards in the fall of 1884. If this version is correct, it is obviously impossible to locate at this late date whether the animals were infected at some of the centers of contagion which existed in Illinois that year, or whether it occurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing through the yards. The state live stock commission has co-operated cordially in the effort to discover and isolate affected and exposed cattle, but neither the state law nor the appropriations made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the distillery stables and every one which has been upon the infected common is a mission should be summarily seized, condemned and slaughtered. The experience of the world with this plague teaches us there is no other course which can be relied upon to secure the extermination of the contagion.

Unfortunately it is only too plain that such a course cannot be carried out, and that it will not be attempted without additional legislation. During the time which must elapse before decisive and vigorous action can be taken, public apathy will have largely succeeded the intense interest which has been manifested in this outbreak and the task of the sanitary authorities will probably have increased in magnitude. These facts should be borne in mind, and should serve to maintain the interest of every one concerned in the fate of the \$1,200,000,000 worth of cattle now owned in the United States; of every one who values the best supply of food which comes from the uninfected herds of every one who realizes the hardships and misery which would be entailed by diminished food supply such as would follow the general dissemination of this disease and, finally, of every one who sees the importance to us, as a nation, of maintaining the purity of the stock raised and in free, salted and canned beef. With contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevalent in the vicinity of Chicago, the great live stock center of the country, from which cattle are constantly moving in all directions, it may be truly said that the cattle industry of the country has reached a crisis. It may be still remedied from this scourge if congress, at its coming session, can be made to realize the necessity of the situation."

Twelve of the quarantined cattle at the Phoenix distillery were slaughtered last week. The state veterinarian held a post mortem and pronounced the carcasses sound. He gave the owners permission to place the meat on the market. To-morrow probably fifty head at the Phoenix will be killed. The doctors found two dead cows in the Chicago distillery. Both cows had died of pleuro-pneumonia.

A MARTYR BISHOP. The Last Terrible Days of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Haunington. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The diary of Bishop Haunington, who was put to death by order of King Mwanga of Uganda, Africa, has been published, giving the details of the last week of his life. He describes the arrival of his party at Subwas, where the chief, at the head of 1,000 troops, demanded ten guns and three barrels of powder. The chief asked Bishop Haunington to remain with him for a day and the latter complied.

While taking a walk the bishop was attacked by about twenty natives. He struggled with his assailants, but became weak and was dragged violently a long distance by his legs. When his persecutors stopped they stripped and robbed him and imposed him in a noisome hut full of vermin and decaying bananas.

While the bishop was lying there ill and helpless the chief and his hundred wives came, out of curiosity, to feast their eyes on him. On the next day he was allowed to return to his own tent, where, though still ill, he felt more comfortable.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS END IN DEATH. The bishop was still guarded, however, by natives. He remained in bed during the following days, parties of the chief's wives out of life curiosity coming daily to see him. He was allowed to send messages to friends, but believed they were intercepted. On the seventh day the bishop wrote that his fever continued; that at night the place swarmed with vermin; that the guards were drunk and noisy; and that he was unable to sleep, and at last became delirious. On the eighth day, October 29, he was conscious. His entries on this day were brief. "No news. A hyena howled all night smelling a sick man. Hope he will not have me yet." This is the final entry.

It is believed that shortly after writing this the bishop was taken out and put to death. Throughout the week there were frequent entries referring to the comfort he derived from reading the Psalms.

THE STEWART ESTATE.

The Probable Distribution of the vast Wealth—Those to Whom it Will Go.

New York dispatch dispatch: Since the death of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, speculation has been rife concerning the disposition she had made of the huge property left her by her husband to which she had added a large amount by her frugality and Judge Hill's economical management. The report that the mansion with its art treasures had been left to the city as a public gallery was denied by near friends of the deceased, who say that such a disposition of the residence and its contents, valued all told at \$5,000,000, would be entirely foreign to the conservative spirit of the Stewarts. Neither Alexander T. Stewart nor his wife believed in public benefactions. The general opinion among those who are in a position to know appears to be that the charitable benefactions all told will amount to scarcely a one-hundredth part of the entire estate. They think that the marble house will go to Hilton.

Charles J. Clinch, the son of Mrs. Stewart's step-sister, the late Judge Hilton of Paris yesterday that he would leave for America on the first steamer. Mr. Clinch and his sister, Mrs. Smith, are Mrs. Stewart's nearest blood relatives. He has always been a favorite of hers and dependent on her bounty for his support. Mr. Clinch has an only daughter and it is generally believed that a greater portion of the estate will go to him. Mrs. Lawrence Smith, wife of Judge Lawrence Smith, of Smithtown, L. I., was Mrs. Stewart's sister-in-law. Her six children will also come in for a fair portion of the estate. The Misses Julia, Anna and Mary Clinch, half sisters of Mrs. Stewart, will probably receive something. Judge Henry Hilton, Col. Henry Hilton, jr., his son, and his daughters, Mrs. John Hughes and Mrs. Horace Russell, will undoubtedly be remembered. Dr. J. C. Minor, who has attended Mrs. Stewart for ten years and daily for the last three years is said to be down for \$100,000. William Smith, Mrs. Mack, the housekeeper, Fanny, the maid, and the other servants are remembered for greater or less amounts.

The will in all probability will not be opened until Mr. Clinch arrives from Paris. Mrs. Stewart's net worth is valued at \$750,000. Some of them are so large and valuable that she never ventured to wear them.

A BLOODY INDIAN MELEE. Peaceful Crosses Attacked and Killed by a War Party of Sioux in Northern Montana. Custer (Mont.) special: An army officer arrived from Fort Custer states that at 3 p. m. Friday a party of Crow Indians rode hurriedly into post and reported that they had been attacked by a war party of the Sioux, now in their camp, about three miles up Little Horn river, and in the melee which followed two of their number had been killed. Col. Durley, post commandant, immediately ordered the garrison: under arms, and in a short time they were at the scene of action, with five troops of the cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and thirteen more wounded, while the Sioux had left some of their warriors dead on the field, having been compelled to abandon them, evidently owing to the rapid advance of the cavalry. The detachments were sent out and a thorough search was made of the hills and ravines in the vicinity. The Sioux had made good their escape, however, and no trace of them could be found. They are evidently the advance of the war party of Sioux which recently left Poplar river agency to raid the Crows. Gen. Heath the special agent at Poplar river, notified the authorities of their departure, but was unable to prevent it, as there are only two companies of troops stationed near the agency. All the Indians left secretly and were far away when the fact became known. The Sioux are said to be in the greatest interest of both herds and the murder of the Assiniboine squaw by the Crows near Poplar river, and are evidently bent on revenge. Five Crow Indians, who were captured by Maj. Carroll's command near the Yellowstone river a week ago, are believed to be engaged in this affair, and are now at a ranch house at Ft. Custer, but it is doubtful if any of them a criminal matter can be found against them.

A KNIGHT PROTESTS. Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch: The action of the Knights of Labor at Richmond in making a plea for mercy in behalf of the convicted anarchists at Chicago has caused considerable comment among the conservative labor leaders of this city. There were other measures adopted and recommended at the Richmond convention which are quietly, but nevertheless severely, criticised by members of the order in Pittsburg. Thomas A. Armstrong says: "The plea in behalf of the anarchists is very much out of place. It is a disgrace to the order and is not in accord with the sentiments of a majority of the members. We have nothing in common with the anarchists; no more than we have murderers, and the anarchists of the country will constitute the action of the Richmond convention to mean that the Knights are inclined to sympathize with them. It demonstrates one thing: the home club element which ruled the convention, and which passed the resolution yesterday, is more or less in sympathy with the anarchistic element, and faction will not be allowed to prostitute the noble purposes of the order. Reports from the Richmond convention showed that there was war in the ranks, and it will continue until some wrongs are righted."

Armstrong voted the sentiments of all the prominent labor leaders here.

NEW DEPARTURE MEN. Boston dispatch: The board of visitors of Andover Theological seminary adjourned this morning after having reached the following decision upon the question of jurisdiction in the case of the Andover professors charged with heresy: After due deliberation and consultation the board of visitors are unanimous in the opinion that they have original jurisdiction in the premises; that no proceeding is pending before the board of trustees on the same alleged offenses, and that complaints are rightly before the board by its permission and authority. But we deem it proper that the charges should be amended so as to proceed against the respondents individually and separately, and that such charges as are indefinite should be made plain. Voted, that complainants comply with the foregoing order on or before the 8th of November next.

SAVAGES AT WAR. CAPE TOWN, Oct. 28.—Ten thousand Pondos have invaded Xesibeland burning the kraals and committing depredations. The government is raising volunteers to resist them. The situation is critical.

The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for libeling Prince Bismarck.

No matter what the water mill may do, the hand organ man will continue to grind the music that is past.—Somerville Journal.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF FORM.

The Case school of allied science, Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$200,000. President Cleveland has issued a proclamation annulling the effect of his recent proclamation in regard to discriminating duties between Cuba and the United States. Floods are causing much damage in the department of Vancluse, France. Three hundred and seven Mormon converts from Europe landed at Philadelphia Wednesday en route for Salt Lake. The Swiss government proposes to purchase all the railways in Switzerland. It is reported from Fort Keogh, M. T., that the crows are putting on their paint and preparing for war with the Sioux Indians. It is reported that cholera has broken out in two villages in south Germany. Frederick M. Kerr, the defaulting teller of Preston, Keane & Co. of Chicago, now in Joliet, has been taken to Chicago to testify as to what became of \$12,000 of United States bonds belonging to the Nevada Valley bank of Missouri and deposited with the firm. The Pondo invasion of South Africa has been repelled and the savages dispersed. All rates in the Chicago and Ohio river pool territory have been restored to the regular tariff.

It is reported in Paris that Minister Boulanger proposes to ask a credit for the army of \$2,000,000 francs. Barhart Stillwell, a farmer near Akron, O., was enticed into a lonely wood and tortured until he surrendered \$1,500 which was concealed on his person. The British government has declined to consent to the absorption of Zululand by the colony of Natal, South Africa. A battalion of infantry, under Maj. Snyder, has been ordered from Fort Keogh to the Rosebud agency, where the Cheyennes have revolted because of the arrest of a chief for stealing sheep from a ranchman. A coroner's jury at Chicago, in the inquest on the body of Terence Begley, held four of Pinkerton's men to the grand jury, without bail. President Cleveland has ordered the suspension of M. E. Benton and W. A. Stone, district attorneys in Missouri and Pennsylvania, for addressing political meetings in their respective states throughout the campaign. The French senate has passed a bill providing for the sale of crown jewels.

MANNING REACHES MEXICO. City of Mexico dispatch: Hon. Thomas C. Manning, the new United States minister, was formally presented to President Diaz this morning, and an exchange of friendly sentiments occurred. Mr. Manning said: "Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to present my letters of credence from the president of the United States to your excellency, accrediting me as envoy to your government. The cordial friendship for your government and people expressed therein is but an echo of the sentiment entertained by the people of the United States for the people of Mexico, and we feel assured it is reciprocated. It will be an agreeable duty to me to foster these sentiments and promote amity and good fellowship. The development of trade and intercourse, now auspiciously begun and destined to expand in the near future beyond even our present expectations, will bind the two closer together, and individual association will soften the asperities, if any exist. Contiguity of territory is always apt to engender local strife, and national susceptibilities are sometimes wounded by casual occurrences. I hope frontier alterations will be discontinued by the prompt action of both governments in redressing wrongs and repressing outrage, and if there be latent cause for frictions in any law or custom which might at any moment produce discord, the conciliatory spirit of both governments I trust will be in the interest of both peoples, and to the mutual satisfaction of both governments. I feel especial pleasure on being accredited to the government of Mexico, while the executive chair is occupied by your excellency, and I beg to assure you of the exalted esteem in which your person and character are held by the people of the United States."

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS. Washington special: Talk is being indulged in of two somewhat remarkable congressional investigations—the Cutting affair and the surrender of Geromino. The former if it takes place will include the Sedgwick matter as well as the facts relating to the arrest of Cutting. This subject would go to the committee on foreign affairs if it comes up in either branch of congress, and would be gobbled in the house if an intention to do so was suspected to linger in the senate. Perry Belmont is the chairman of the house committee, and being a firm friend of Secretary Bayard would not want the senate committee on foreign affairs, whose head is Mr. Sherman, to be in charge of the investigation. Hence he will move if he thinks there is a serious thought of it in the senate. The object of an investigation of the surrender of Geromino is more to get at the bottom of the Texas-Mexico border matter than anything else—to learn its actual status and what is needed at the hands of congress to preserve peace with the Indians, but the Mexicans as well, and to guarantee justice to our citizens when they go over the line. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, is chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, where an investigation of this subject would likely go to, and being a thorough man, for Texas, in these people, he would doubtless like to conduct an inquiry of this character. He is a splendid lawyer and full of enterprise, and would work it up.

SHADOWED BY DETECTIVES. St. Louis dispatch: Fatheringham, the Adams express messenger whose car was robbed last Monday night, is still in this city, though he is accompanied wherever he goes by a detective. He was in close communication with the officers of the company this morning and it was given out that he was assisting them in obtaining a clue to the identity of the robber. It is believed, however, that he is being carefully examined by the detectives and the stories told by him at different times compared, with a view to finding inconsistencies and obtaining evidence that he was an accessory to the robbery. The suspicion is expressed that several employees of the express and of the railroad company carefully planned the robbery with the knowledge of Fatheringham and divided the money between them. It was stated first that the amount stolen was slightly in excess of \$50,000, but claims have already been presented to the company which swell the amount to \$81,000. The majority of these claims have been settled as soon as others are proven they will be paid.

The chief of the bureau of engraving and printing declares that there is no possibility of the existence of the counterfeiters of the new \$10 silver certificate, although rumors had spread that Chicago was flooded with them.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED.

The Agreement Between the United States and Spain Made Binding.

Washington special: Late this afternoon the president issued a proclamation suspending the tonnage and import duties levied on Spanish goods brought to the United States in Spanish vessels from Cuba, Porto Rico, or any other foreign country. This suspension begins to-day, and is to continue "so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued in Cuba and Porto Rico, and no longer." This proclamation was issued the president says, after receiving due notice of an agreement on the part of the Spanish government to suspend all discriminating duties against United States vessels. The agreement referred by the president between the United States and Spain for the reciprocal and complete suspension of all discriminating duties in the United States and in Cuba and in Porto Rico was signed to day by Secretary Bayard and Senor De Moruncu, the Spanish minister. It reads as follows: "First—It is positively understood that from this date an absolute equalization of tonnage and import duties will at once be applied to the products of and articles proceeding from the United States or from any foreign country in vessels owned by citizens of the United States to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that no higher or other import or tonnage duties will be levied upon such vessels and the merchandise carried in them as aforesaid, than are imposed upon Spanish vessels and their cargoes under the same circumstances. Under the above conditions the president of the United States will at once issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imports within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects Spanish vessels and the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in them into the United States from Spain or her possessions aforesaid, or from any foreign country. This memorandum of agreement is offered by the government of Spain and accepted by the government of the United States under the same circumstances. Under the facts above recited. "Second—The United States minister at Madrid will be authorized to negotiate with the minister of foreign affairs, either by an agreement or treaty, so as to place the commercial relations between the United States and Spain on a permanent footing advantageous to both countries."

INTRODUCED TO DE LESSEPS. New York special: At 3 o'clock this afternoon the elegant rooms of the chamber of commerce, which were tastefully decorated with the combined colors of France and the United States, were thronged with the distinguished business men of New York. The rooms were to be the scene of a reception to M. De Lesseps, who with his party were momentarily expected. About 4 p. m. the party arrived. It was composed of M. De Lesseps, Bartholdi, Pellissier, S. V. Contant and others. President Brown asked the members and guests to pass through the room from one door and to the other, after which they passed, he introduced them to M. De Lesseps, who had a friendly greeting for all. Among those introduced were Gen. King, Dr. Talmage, Mr. Colne and Judges Daly and Peabody. When the hand-shaking was over De Lesseps said: "I am glad to have you here by the hand so many of the men who shape the commercial interests of America."

A RICH YOUNG MAN. George Gould, in his own right, is a rich man. When his father bought him a seat in the stock-exchange, five or six years ago, and started him in the stock brokerage business as a member of the firm of Washington E. Connor & Co., George was given an out-and-out present of \$500,000. He is credited with astuteness in speculation. He is out of the brokerage business now, and for his service as confidential clerk to his father he gets an allowance quoted in Wall street at \$20,000 a year. He is no spendthrift, though, so some extent he has patronized the sporting world. He is a member of the New York Athletic club. He has a fine stable of horses, of which he is specially proud. It has been common report among the leaders in Wall street or those, at least, who may plausibly lay claim to some share in the business secrets of J. P. Gould, that a plan was developed by Mr. Gould last winter during the pendency of his southern railway strike, by which he proposed to elevate George to a prominent and independent position in the business of New York—such is the father's favorite designation—is happily wedded, the plan of last winter may hasten to maturity.

George is now, and has a half-dozen since he became a stockbroker, a half-dozen years ago, a director in many of the great corporations controlled by his father and Russell Sage. He is a vice president in some of them. People who know him well and are not overmuch given to theorizing, as a rule, have remarkable business facilities. His father trusts him a good ways; he did a vast deal of the work that was done at this end of the line during the Missouri Pacific strike troubles. His father thought it was a safe investment to put a young man's time and energy to send him through college, but he looked him tight to a tutor who knew all the mysteries of arithmetic, and George is probably one of the best and most thorough accountants in New York. He knows how to run a typewriter fast as his father cares to dictate, and withal is somewhat expert as a stenographer. It is his boast that he could take a stenographer's notes and report if he ever collided with the need of it. Just now he is not expecting to collide.

Wedding presents? The groom bestowed diamonds on his bride. His parents gave their blessing to the union, and the bride more than a sixpence when one's father confesses to owning \$50,000,000.—New York Times.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BLAINE'S BOOK. Talking with a leading publisher who knows the ins and outs of the trade he said to-day: "Some highly-colored and wholly unreliable statements have been currently circulated as to the number issued of Mr. Blaine's great political book and its profits from it. At the outlet 75,000 copies of the first volume were printed to which 25,000 have been added since, and the larger part of the entire 100,000 copies have now been disposed of. Of the second volume only 75,000 have been printed, and no more of the second volume will be printed for the present. Why is there this difference in the sale of the two volumes of the same work? It is no reflection on the character or importance of the book, or on the popularity of the distinguished author. It is a simple matter of fact, well known to the trade, and for various reasons the sale of the second volume of a subscription book never equals that of the first volume. Why not? Because people die, move away, or for other reasons are not enough to make them feel poor, some of them are thrown out of work and can not pay, or dissatisfied—with or without reason—with the first book, and so refuse to take the second volume as agreed. Every one in the business knows this and makes calculations accordingly. Why, even in August I am told, copies of the second volume have been refused. By the terms of Mr. Blaine with his publishers, he is paid 75 cents on each copy sold. That will pay him the total \$56,250,000 as disposed of, \$121,250—noting here the quarter of a million that newspaper report has placed it at, but a tidy little sum that any author, no matter how popular or successful, might be proud of. It will pay for his elegant new cottage at Bar Harbor, and leave a handsome surplus beside. But I have reason to believe that his publisher would have paid him \$1, or even \$1.25 a volume, if Mr. Blaine had held out for it. If he had understood publishers as well as he does politicians he would have been from \$80,000 to \$75,000 the richer for it to-day. Aside from that, there is still money ahead for him in the book. It is a standard work that every well-equipped library must possess. That will give it a steady, if not large, sale for years to come. Then if Mr. Blaine should be nominated in 1888, that would give the book another big boom; only second to its first enormous sale-off.—Boston Cor. New York Mail and Express.

THIRTY INDIANS DROVE INTO MANDAN, DAKOTA, on Saturday, with ox-teams loaded with wheat of their own raising. The Breakers house, at Sherman, Texas, valued at \$100,000 has been destroyed by fire.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST for November, 1886, contains no less than 170 illustrations and engravings of every description, articles on a variety of subjects from fifty well-known writers, scattered through the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western States, and Canada, and two large Supplements, comprising in all over eight hundred pages—being by far the largest and most extensively illustrated issue of its character ever published. The leading feature is James Parton's article on General Jackson as a Farmer, with accompanying engraving, 16x18, drawn expressly to accompany this paper by artists who have visited The Hermitage. It constitutes the second in the series of the engravings entitled the "Homes of Our Farmer Presidents," which the American Agriculturalist presents to its subscribers.

The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's island, New York, was unveiled Thursday. M. De Lesseps and Senator Ervats made the presentation addresses. President Cleveland responded briefly in fitting terms. French and American flags flew from the houseposts and windows in every direction, and a general holiday appearance was presented by the moving bodies of soldiers, militia and civic organizations, and by the collection of on-lookers of the great crowd of people. Business during the day was almost entirely suspended; the public schools were closed and all New York joined in the celebration.

The Spanish corlies has been summoned to meet November 15.