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THE DANBURY REPORTER-POST.

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POETRY

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

The world is agog, and no wonder I ween
Too many are writing of what they have seen;
Each one is ambitious to tell what he knows,
In praising his friends or debasing his foes,
One makes an assertion and quickly replies
Come in from all quarters to prove that he lies!
And the world doesn't know just what to believe,
When all are so willing to write and deceive.
And all this because 'tis the fancy of men
To throw down the sword and take up the pen.
Ah, yes, it is true! It is mightier far
Than the sword ever was to smirch and to mar;
As the sword was to honor and truth is the pen
To what is most vicious, most mean amongst men.

—Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph.*

STATUE OF LIBERTY UNVEILED.

Bartholdi's statue to Liberty, presented by him to the United States was unveiled on Thursday last. The grand Civic and Military parade was very fine, notwithstanding a drizzling rain. The President received the statue in the name of the United States, with a patriotic speech. He was loudly cheered as were the members of his cabinet, and the French guests practicularly the great artist Bartholdi. It is estimated that over a million of people were present at the unveiling. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

HISTORY OF THE STATUE—THE ARTIST.

On a pretty little island of about thirteen acres extent, situated in New York harbor, is an old fort. In the middle of this is the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. This stupendous statue is the largest ever erected, being 305 feet above tide water.

Bedloe's island, on which it is situated, is one of the most accessible as well a one of the most pleasant breathing spots around New York. The solid granite walls of the old fort, which are in good condition, balance well the beight of the statue, and contrast nicely with the beautiful grass and shade-trees with which the island is covered.

This statue, which is now attracting the eyes of the world, is a gift of the French people to America. A party of French gentlemen having made up their minds that it would be a good thing to get up a costly gift to be paid for by small subscriptions of the masses, engaged Auguste Bartholdi, a young and promising sculptor, to carry out their idea; sent him to America to conter with a committee here as to what the most acceptable form of the good will of France to America would be. On his arrival he was struck with the beauty of New York's harbor, and seeing Bedloe's island conceived the idea of an immense statue, which should be much larger than anything yet heard of. As liberty had its birth in this country, it seemed right that the statue should represent "Liberty Enlightening the World. "This would be a lasting acknowledgement of France's good will, and at the same time light up the harbor at night and be a great benefit.

After he arrived at home the plan was put into execution, the money raised and work commenced on the stasue, the weight of which is 440,000 pounds, of which 176,000 are copper and the remaindar wrought iron. The height of the statue is 151 feet and that of the pedestal 150 feet. The cost of making it was $40,000, which does not include making models, &c, but simply the manufacture of the statue. The pedestal, which was built by American subscriptions and an appropriation of Congress for putting up the statue, has cost $250,000.

The pedestal will contain elevators to convey sight-seers up and down, and the lookout on the torch may be reached by stairs through the statue. To give some idea of the size of this enormous undertaking, we state that twelve persons can stand on the torch at one time, from which a magnificent view can be obtained. The width of the eye is 2½ inches, and the length of the nose 3 feet 9 inches, and the fore finger is 7 feet 11 inches long.

The statue will be lighted by electric lights in and around it. The electric lights in the torch will be so arranged that the flames will not be seen, but a strong reflector placed under the lights will throw powerful rays of light skyward that may be seen far out at sea. Another series of similar lights will be placed in the torch with another reflector that will throw the rays of light in the face of the statue. Electric lights will also be arranged at each of the four corners at the top of the pedestal. The effect of the combination of these lights will be to illuminate the statue at night, so that it will loom up grandly in the surrounding darkness. To protect the statue from lightning 4 rods will be bunched at the top of the torch, which after passing down through the interior of the statue, will be separated and one of the rods will pass down at each corner of the pedestal where openings have been left for them, and so down through the ground until water is reached. It is believed that with these rods the statue is perfectly protected from destruction by lightning. In the course of erection it was struck a number of times without damage, thus proving that there need be no apprehension on this score.

A TERRIBLE JUMP.

LAWRENCE DONVAN LEAPS FROM THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

NIAGARA FALLS, Nov. 7.—Lawrence Donovan, of New York, who some time ago jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into East river, jumped from the new suspension bridge, a little past the centre, at five minutes before 7 o'clock this morning. He came from Buffalo last night and stayed at Suspension bridge. His jump was witnessed by four or five persons. He was accompanied by Prof. Haley and Mr. Drew, a reporter, of Buffalo. He made the jump successfully, a distance of 190 feet. He went straight down, feet first. He came up somewhat dazed, but struck out for the boat, in which were Messrs. Dew and Haley, was taken in, and stimulants were given him. He is not seriously injured. One rib is probably broken and his hip is bruised. He said before he got out of the water that he would not jump again for a million. Afterwards he said he would jump next summer for $1,000.

In an interview regarding the feat he says: "They say the bridge is 196 feet high, and after they took me out of the water I found out that the water is lower now than it ever was, and the distance from the bridge must be 215 feet. It was a terrible jump and I would not make it again for the whole United States. We drove on the bridge about quarter to seven o'clock, I guess it was. We had to wake up the man at the gate and get him to unlock it for us, and I was afraid he would be suspicious and stop us When we got to the place that I picked out for Sunday we stopped the horse and got out. It was on the Canada end of the bridge, but pretty near the middle of the river. I took off a rubber coat I had on and then I was all ready. I had on my jumping suit, the same I jumped from the Brooklyn bridge in. My pants were tied tight around my legs with twine to keep the water from getting in; and I had my coat unbuttoned, so that if it bothered me in the water I could get out of it easily. I'm sorry for that now, for if the coat had not spread out in the air as I was going down I would have struck the water square and wouldn't have broken my rib. Prof Haley says it wanted three minutes to 7 o'clock when I jumped. He had his watch in one hand and a pistol in the other when I climbed upon the rail and balanced myself with one hand. I was facing the rapids. All the bridge guy ropes are on the other side, and I didn't want to get tangled up in them. I couldn't see the boat from where I was, and when Mr. Haley asked me if I was all ready, I said, Is the bóte there?' 'She's there, all right,' said he, and I told him to let her go.' He fired the pistol and I stood up straight, and jumped a little forward and down. How did I feel? Well, it's hard to tell. I closed my eyes when I jumped, but I opened them right away again but I didn't seem to see anything. My elbows were close to my sides, and I kept my feet together. When I struck the water it seemed as though I would burst to pieces. The shock was terrible, and I kept right on gofug down till it seemed as if I'd never stop. When I came to the surface I struck out with my arms and legs, but I was dazed and I don't know which way I swam. The current kept carrying me down, but the boat got to me pretty soon As soon as they pulled me in I spit up a lot of blood, and then I fainted dead away."

Doctors Clark and Palmer, who examined Donovan on his arrival in Buffalo, found him suffering from considerable excitement, several bruises and an abrasing on each of his elbows, made when he struck the water. The fourth rib on the left side was found to be separated from the breat bone and was at once bandaged. Both physicians express the opinion that the jumper will be around in a couple of days, and that his escape from more serious injuries is a very lucky one.

THE WORD "TOTE."

The word "tote" is in the dictionary, it is true, but it was driven in with a maul and wedge. It is a relic of slavery and human degradation, coarse and vulgar.—*Sacramento Record-Union.*

The ignoramus who wrote that ought to show his ears above his cap and bells. We have in these columns shown that "tote" is a good old English word, and is used by the "father of English poetry," Chaucer, more than once in "Canbury Tales," and exactly as it is used in the South. Noah Webster was as ignorant of the history of the word as the fellow who wrote the above stupid and malignant paragraph."—Wilmington *Star.*

We must be permitted to differ from the opinion of our most worthy contemporary as above expressed. If wrong we will cheerfully submit.

The word *tote* in the sense of to *carry* or *bear*, does not occur in Chaucer or any English writer known to us. There is, however, an old English word *tote* or *toten* to *look, gaze*, from the Anglo Saxon *totian*, found in Wycliffe's Piers Ploughman's Crede," Gower's Confessio Amantis, and other writers. The family name "Tothill" or "Tuthill," has the word in its prefix, and means a hill of observation, watch hill. In the same way we have the word *share* (Anglo Saxon) *to cut* in the family name Sharswood which means a wood-cutter.

We indline to the opinion that our colloquial word *tote to carry* is of African origin.

BEE CULTURE IN WESTERN CAROLINA.

Nowhere on this Continent is there such a field for bee culture as these mountains of western North Carolina. The woods abound in the chosen food of the bee. In their season come the blossoms of the forest tree in well regulated succession—the poplar, the maple, the linden, the sour wood all providing abundance of food, and each giving a different and characteristic result. To these are added the thousands of wild flowers, or fragrant plants and herbs as rich in their profusion as were ever spread before the searcher after sweets. Then man in the process of his agricultural labors spreads out his carpeted table for his busy workers, his clover and his buckwheat, the blossoms of his grasses and his grains, and the ripening product of his orchards; and from the opening of spring till the closing of autumn the work of gathering and accumulation goes on.—From Christian Reid's *Land of the Sky.*

PERSONALS.

The Wilmington *Star* says, "George W. Childs is mentioned as a probable Labor candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia," We have some personal acquaintance with Mr. Childs, and doubt if he would consent to taking a front seat in such company.

President Cleveland never dines outside the White House excepting with members of his Cabinet. Saturday night, however, he dined with William B. Webb, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Mr. Webb is a Republican.—*N. Y. Warld.*

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of ex-President Jefferson Davis, who was this fall the guest of Gov. Lee's family for several weeks has gone to Syracuse, N. Y., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Emery Mr. Emery is the son of General Emery, of the United States army. Miss Winnie Davis is pronounced by New Yorkers to be "a graceful and gracious, self-possessed, cultured and attractive young lady." We do not understand that Miss Davis is pretty, but as the Baltimore *American's* New York correspondent remarks, "Her carriage and deportment are so refined and perfect any one not knowing her would turn to look at her twice."

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A statement by the Marquis of Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night, that England meant to remain in Egypt until her work in that country was completed, has made a profound impression in French political and financial circles. *The National, France* and other papers say that they consider that the speech settles all question of evacuation and shows that England's determination is to make the occupation of Egypt indefinite and protracted.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 10. The session of the Sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander was held this morning and was not deferred until tomorrow as was expected. M. Radoslvof, prime ministrr, proposed the name of Prince Waldemar. The whole assembly rose in a body and elected Waldemar by acclamation. The public in the gallaries did not participate in the enthusiasm manifested by the deputies, and exhibited no opproval of the election.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 11.—Prince Waldemar has sent a telegram to the regents expressing his grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Sobranje in electing him prince of Bulgaria. He states, however, that the decision as to his acceptance rests with his father, the King of Denmark and adds that other duties may prevent his assuming the rulership of Bulgaria. The Prince's reply is considered a presage of his refusal of the throne.

PESTH, Nov. 11.—After the election of Prince Waldemar to the Bulgarian throne yesterday, the Austrian and German ambassadors at St Petersburg were instructed by their governments to inquire of Russia the name of the candidate she favored as Prince Alexander's successor. If Russia refuses to accept the election of Prince Waldemar or to nominate another candidate, it will be considered that she entertains designs against Bulgaria's independence, and in this event England, Germany, Austria and Italy will arrive at an understanding similar to the one that existed among them at the period of the Berlin congress.

POLITICAL.

Hon. A. M. Waddall is reported as a candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Ransom. There will doubtless be plenty of Senatorial timber in the field, and Col. Waddell is no unsound stick. But Brazil has not been heard from on the subject yet.—New Berne *Journal.*

Even Jingo Jeems has been admitting that the surplus must be reduced and by a revision of the Tariff, but he says it must be done by "the friends of Protection." A town has been robbed for a long time but the friends of good order must not be trusted to suppress it, but it must be left to "the friends of the robbers." Do you see?—Wilmington *Star.*

A dispatch from Chicago to the New York *Star* says:

"It is claimed that Baker's campaign cost $65,000, one-third of which was donated by Pittsburg prosectionists. As a rule the farmers and merchants supported Col. Morrison, but the laboring element not talked into the Baker ranks were purchased outright. Many of the miners at O'Fallon who manifested a desire to remain away from the polls were given their cottages rent free for the winter on condition of supporting Baker."

It is a curious fact that while the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was reduced by the election of last week, the Republican majority in the Senate will also be reduced by the Legislatures then chosen With same doubt as to Indiana and New Jersey, the Senate, after March 3rd, will probably consist of thirty-nine Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats. With the Executive Democratic this is apretty close margin for the manœuvring for position that will take up a good deal of the time of the Senate in the long session of 1887-8.—New York *Times, Rep.*

Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd has been the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo district eight successive times and has been elected but three of that number.—*Phil. Times.*

100 grown colored people, besides a number of children, left South Carolina and Mecklenburg county for Liberia, the other week, in hopes of bettering their condition.

BRIEFS ADRIFT.

The bath room of Mme. De Lesseps, of Paris, cost $8,000. The exposed faucets and pipes are all gold plated.

The chief object in rattlesnake hunting in the Northern States is to extract the oil, which is valued at $4 per ounce.

Only two centuries ago the white race were estimated to be one-tenth of the world's population. Now it is claimed they are fully one-third.

A duel with rifles in Texas between two ranchmen. One was killed. The dead man named Hiram Bennett, was worth a quarter of a million.

Within the limits of the city of Philadelphia are nearly 100 silk mills employing about 8,000 persons. This industry is rapidly growing in this country.

His Holiness Leo XIII has given 10,000 francs to the sufferers by the Grecian earthquakes, and an equal sum for the relief of the victims of the Tonquin massacre.

Europe spends $2,000,000 a day on her armies. Monarchy is an expensive institution. It is almost as expensive as starting a daily newspaper to fill a long felt want.

Lynchburg, Nov, 9.—A special from Roanoke to the *Daily Advance* says: "Judge J. A. I. Lee, President of the Roanoke Zinc and Silver Mining Co., sold the mines near this city, last night to J. H. Bartlett, of London, England, for $600,000 cash."

A remarkable illustration of the enduring quality of human hair may now be seen in the British museum, where has been placed a wig lately found in a temple at Thebes, which is supposed to have been worn by an Egyptian priest at a period not less than 3,400 years ago.

A new use for the tobacco plant has been discovered. Its stems and waste, it is claimed, are equal to linen rags in the manufacture of paper. Tobacco waste costs $10 a ton, linen rags $70 to 90. There is no expense in assorting the former, and very little shrinkage as against the loss of one-third of rags. The yearly tobacco waste is estimated by the census reports at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds.

PICKINGS.

From the Wilmington Star.

There is a tie on joint ballot in the Indiaan Legislature.

France is cooling down. War talk in Paris is less violent.

There is a great demand all over the land for five and ten cent coin.

The Tories are trying to get Mr. Gladstone to denounce Russia, but the great statesman is dumb.

Georgia's finances are in a decidedly healthy condition, and the credit of the State is advancing.

The regiments of armed militia had a very quieting effect upon the packing house strikes in Chicago.

The Bulgarians are said to show no signs of giving way, but a rising en masse against Russia is favored.

The first country newspaper in England appeared in A. D. 1695. It was called the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury.*

The Democrats in Virginia and North Carolina have some extremely hard work before them. We hope it will not prove up hill. Without union there will be defeat.

There are great many stupid sentimentalists in this world. But are they any more stupid in their sentimentalism than the men and women who are writing letters of heartfelt sympathy to the murderer Cluverius?

Twenty-five Senators are to be elected who will take their seats 4th of March 1887. Of these sixteen seats are filled by Republicans. Watch the outlook in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Texas.

Postmaster General Vilas has been explaining. He insists that he did not violate the Presidents order by his course in the campaign. At any rate he did not give as much to the campaign fund as his Chief did.

In Nebraska the Democrats gained one member of the House.