

ow er, be extended in the name of the American committee, and the President will do all he can in co-operation to make no occasion impressive.

During August 33,360 immigrants arrived at United States ports, against 26,141 in August, 1885. For the eight months ending August 31 the arrivals were 254,679, against 240,917 for the same period of 1885. Among the immigrants of this year were 54,164 Scotch, 8,832 Irish, 37,066 English and Welsh, and 34,260 Swedes and Norwegians.

The acting secretary of the treasury on Monday issued the 143d call for the redemption of bonds. It is for \$15,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the United States Treasury in Washington November 1, 1886, and that the interest on the bonds will then cease.

In the St. Louis criminal court Thursday the dates fixed for the execution of Hugh M. Brooks alias Walter H. Lennox-Faxwell, the chloroformer, and Chio Chiagial and Chio Gomm, the Chinese lightbinders, were postponed, the former for sixty and the latter for thirty days, in order to allow a transcript of the cases to be made before the appeals are taken to the supreme court.

The citizens of Washington, Indiana, a town of 4,000 inhabitants who have hitherto purchased all of their supplies at Vincennes, have decided to boycott the latter place and will henceforth entirely ignore its existence. The trouble has arisen over the location of the shops of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad now at Vincennes but which were to be removed to Washington. The boycott has created great excitement in the two places.

The story of a terrible butchery comes from Cuba, Mo., a village 100 miles south-east of St. Louis, where Malcolm Logan and his whole family, consisting of a wife, a six-years-old son, a couple of little girls and a baby of two months were murdered on a recent night on their farm six miles from the village. The house was burned and with it the bodies of all the victims except Mr. Logan, whose mangled remains were found the next day on the railroad a mile and a half from the house. His hat, scalp and skull all show that he was killed by a sharp instrument, probably a hatchet. The light of the burning house was first seen about 5 a. m. by a neighbor. Some charred bodies were discovered during the day. Logan's murdered wife was found near the door. There was a hatchet lying near, and the supposition is that the same weapon was used to murder all the family. Mr. Logan was seen at work in his field late Tuesday evening and the common theory is that he was enticed from home on pretense of needed assistance and was murdered for money supposed to be in the house.

FOREIGN.

Earthquake shocks were felt in Constantinople and Smyrna Sunday.

The inhabitants of Hull are frightened by a threat that Fenians will burn that English seaport.

Mr. Gladstone again denies the persistently repeated report that he is about to join the Catholic church.

Three hundred houses in the town of Kalusz, in Austria Galicia, have been destroyed by fire. The sufferers are in misery and starving.

By an explosion in a limestone quarry in Scotland, on Saturday, seven persons were killed and many others suffered from choke-damp.

China is to have a postal system of her own after January 1 and has notified all foreign nations to withdraw their postal agencies from that country.

A sleeping car was burned between Montreal and Halifax on Saturday night. The passengers saved their lives, but lost most of their effects.

Advices from New Zealand say that the White Island volcano is in a state of eruption, and that a column of flames and smoke 100 feet in diameter issues from the crater.

The Pope has appointed a special commission of cardinals to examine and report upon the divorce laws of different countries, with a view to enable the pontiff to suitably instruct the bishops of the Catholic church throughout the world on the subject of divorce.

Twenty armed men went out from Kanturk, a town in county Cork near Mallow, Ireland, in broad daylight Monday and made open raids in search of arms in farm houses not more than half a mile from town. The raiders were successful in securing a quantity of firearms. Two arrests have been made.

COUNTY GLEANINGS.

Miss Hattie E. Flint has been appointed postmistress at Hancock.

There was a noteworthy wedding at Weybridge on Monday evening last, when Miss Susie, daughter of Capt. Ward B. Hurlburt, was united in marriage to Mr. Ellsworth Martin of Winooski, at the Methodist church, which was handsomely trimmed for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Mott performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Miss Delevan.

The Shoreham auxiliary of the Woman's board of missions has elected these officers: President, Miss Nellie A. Tottingham; vice-president, Miss Lou A. Douglas; secretary and treasurer, Helen A. Jones; collectors, Mrs. A. M. Smith and Miss N. A. Tottingham.

A FAMOUS FRUIT-GROWING REGION IN THE WEST.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 22, 1886. Editor Register.—The reports are correct. Here on the southeast shore of Lake Michigan there is a remarkable strip of land, famous as a fruit-growing region. It extends a hundred miles north from this place and thirty or thirty-five south to New Buffalo at the southern extremity of the lake. This belt is from six to ten miles in width. The soil is a mixture of black muck and sand, soft and yielding to the foot, never muddy even after a hard shower. There are two towns right here—St. Joseph at the mouth of the river of the same name, and Benton Harbor half a mile up the stream on the opposite bank. Each has a population of about five thousand, although the former is much the older and handsomer place, situated on the lake bluff. Benton Harbor is only about twenty years old and is still rapidly gaining on its rival. There are Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic churches in both places, and, as everywhere else, we found warm Christian hearts. Then, too, one would search far and wide before finding a more intelligent and well-educated class of farmers than these fruit-growers.

One of the sights we have seen is the interior of a basket factory, where one man alone makes from a thousand to twelve hundred peach baskets per day. Of course the material is all prepared for him, but he puts it together, driving twelve nails in each basket. Ten thousand peach baskets are turned out every day from this factory, besides grape baskets and boxes for canned tomatoes.

Another wonderful place was the canning factory, where were seventy or seventy-five girls and women peeling tomatoes. They stood in rows each side of long troughs, at the end of which the fruit was crammed into cans, which were at once covered and soldered with the exception of a small vent in the top. Three dozen were then placed together on a frame, shoved into a boiler and steamed for five minutes to drive out the air. Then the vents were stopped with a soldering iron and the frame was slipped into another boiler for cooking. After this the cans were piled in a warehouse to cool and wait for shipment. While here the piles are closely watched to detect any change of level which indicates that some can has swelled from the pressure of green fruit or want of sufficient cooking. The pile in such cases is pulled down till the refractory can is reached and the offending member is put through the cooking process again and kept separate from the perfect cans. These re-processed goods are the cheap ten-cent cans for sale in our stores. One of the managers told us that the day we were there they would put up twenty-six thousand cans, though often not more than seventeen thousand were dispatched in the same length of time. The yard and street were full of teams waiting to unload their fruit. Our host, Mr. E. B. Jewett, told us that the growers make money, though selling the tomatoes for forty cents per hundred weight. This sum seems small when compared with the prices obtained for grapes, berries, apples, pears, melons and peaches raised here.

One great advantage is the good market afforded by the city of Chicago, sixty miles away across the end of the lake. A large steamer, the Lora, loads every evening the product of the day's harvest and reaches the city in time for the fruit to appear in the stalls for the morning trade. Freight rates are low—fifteen cents per barrel, five cents for a crate of berries and five cents per basket for peaches; and yet the boat has many times this season cleared a thousand dollars on one trip. One night she took forty thousand half-bushel crates of strawberries, besides other freight.

I hardly dare tell the stories we have heard regarding the money made by fruit-growers, but we are credibly in that parts have this year given a net profit of from six to eight dollars a barrel, while one man in this neighborhood cleared one hundred and twenty-six dollars from one-tenth of an acre of strawberries.

We have seen acres upon acres of raspberry bushes and grape vines, the principal varieties of the latter being the Concord, the Delaware and a new kind called the Worden, similar to the Concord in appearance, but far sweeter. This is just the height of the season for grapes and the full handsome clusters are very tempting. I asked one of the neighbors how many grapes her husband has this year and her reply was "Only a few, four or five tons."

Sunday afternoon, with Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, we went out on the lake bluff, a few rods from the house and there, a hundred and fifty feet or more above the water, we enjoyed the view. As far as the eye could reach lay the blue lake tossing a little into white caps, while on the other hand lay Benton Harbor two and a half miles away, the St. Joseph and Paw Paw rivers and a wide expanse of fruitful country.

In former times a great deal of money was made here from raising peaches, at the forty-eight acres on which Mr. Jewett lives having been sold at one time for thirty-two thousand dollars and repeatedly eleven thousand dollars a year has been realized from the sale of the peach crop on the same farm. Indeed peach land has sold for five hundred dollars an acre.

About ten years ago the "yellows" attacked the peach trees and the disease spread from one farm to another till the

authorities had to take the matter in hand and provide by law for the removal of every tainted tree as soon as attacked. By the use of stringent measures the evil is now entirely extirpated and fruit-growers are starting young peach-orchards with promise of again gathering rich harvests. E. M. W.

FLEXIBLE BUILDINGS

(From the New York Sun.) One of the most interesting trains of thought suggested by the earthquake is in regard to the possible modifications in architecture and construction that may result from the apprehension of other heavy shocks in the future.

Suppose there was an absolute certainty that Charleston would be shaken at least once a year by an earthquake quite as severe as the last. Would this mean the abandonment of an otherwise advantageous site, and the utter extinction of a city that was making such rapid progress toward a foremost place among commercial ports? Or would the skill and ingenuity of the builder accept the situation and make the best of it? The average American, North and South, is a self-adapting creature, with uncommon genius for fortifying himself against adverse conditions in his environment.

The Sanitary Engineer reprints the essential parts of a paper written by Prof. John Milne of the imperial college of engineering in Tokio. Prof. Milne has made a study of earthquake motion in Japan, with reference to its effect upon buildings. His conclusions are bold and original. In earthquake regions he would support all buildings upon two horizontal cast-iron plates, between which there should be cast-iron shot one-quarter of an inch in diameter. He would build the foundations deep and free from surrounding earth. There are minor suggestions, such as the avoidance of all arches that form angles at the abutments and the substitution of arches curving elliptically into the abutments; care not to place windows and doors vertically over each other, since such an arrangement forms a line of weakness in the wall; the abolition of high buildings and steeply pitched roofs, and a general system of construction which shall make the upper part of the walls and the roof as light as possible. The main feature of Prof. Milne's plan, however, is the insulation of the structure by means of a moveable base, so that the force of the shock may be expended in rolling the whole house about harmlessly, instead of rending its walls and wrenching its joints.

A city built on this plan, of course, would be a very different thing from the cities that we have now. It would consist of light, low buildings, and it would therefore cover a greater extent of territory. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that a population living on the ground floor over round shot, and rolled around several inches or several feet every day in the year, might be as happy and as prosperous in the cultivation of the domestic virtues and pursuit of wealth as the inhabitants of any ten-story town.

After the great earthquake in Granada, in 1884, the recommendations of the Spanish engineers, as officially promulgated, were these:

- "1. All streets should cross each other at right angles, and lie diagonally to the direction of the geological faults.
"2. The widths of streets should never be less than double the maximum height allowed by law for the buildings on them.
"3. No house should have more than one story.
"4. All materials and building should be of unexceptionable quality."

The Italian commissioners who investigated matters at Ischia after the earthquake were of the opinion that no wall should be over thirty-one feet high; that houses should be square, and placed with one diagonal in the direction of the last shock; and that they should be built with wood or iron frames thoroughly united by diagonal ties, both horizontally and vertically.

There is no doubt that as Charleston is rebuilt the prevailing style of architecture and construction will be modified to meet the danger of whose constant presence the people have had so terrible a reminder. There is as little doubt that human ingenuity can, if need be, devise flexible structures which shall be absolutely or nearly earthquake-proof. The old idea that an earthquake was a gaping open of the earth's crust, and a swallowing up of houses and people, is no longer entertained even by the least intelligent. In earthquake regions the problem is to build houses that shall receive and diffuse harmlessly the force of the shock; and this is simply a question of the adaptation of materials and methods to natural circumstances.

A UNIQUE MONUMENT.

The last stone of the Masonic monument on Bird's mountain in Castleton has been finished recently, thus completing the monument just 100 days from the time it was first proposed. The monument stands at an elevation of 2500 feet above the level of the sea and is plainly seen from wherever the top of the mountain is visible. It is 75 feet in height including the base, and 12 feet 8 inches from the base to the cap stone. The shaft is composed of individual blocks contributed by master Masons, 751 in number and representing 52 lodges from 10 States and the Dominion of Canada. The blocks are of various colors and many are gilded and ornamented with various masonic emblems in addition to the name of the donor and the number of his lodge. Surmounting these individual blocks and placed one on each corner are the four blocks presented by four chapters. All are of white marble

and on each is engraved the name of the chapter and its officers. Between these blocks on each side are the four tablets of colored stone presented by four corresponding councils, all suitably engraved with appropriate emblems and inscriptions. Resting on these stones is the capstone of Valido marble, composed of nine different pieces. The south side of the monument bears this inscription: "Mount Calvary Commandery No. 1, K. T., Middlebury, F. M. Manchester, E. C."

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The current issue of the Forum is fully up to the high standard of this periodical, which is rapidly growing in popularity. The contents are as follows: "The Convalescence of Faith," by W. H. Mallock; "Americanism in England," Bishop A. C. Cox; "The Heart of Speculation," John F. Hanna; "College Athletic Sports," Prof. G. A. Young; "Confessions of a Unitarian," "How I was Educated," President C. R. Kendrick; "The Fisheries Dispute," Worthington C. Ford; "The Sunday by the Sea," Prof. Newman Smyth; "The Tramp and the Law," Samuel Leavitt; "Are Women Fairly Paid?," Lillie Devereux Blake and Prof. Van Buren Denlow. The topics discussed, it will be noted, are such as are of almost universal interest, and the writers among the most prominent of the day. The Forum is published at \$3 a year, by the Forum Publishing Co. of 97 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

These are the titles of some of the more noteworthy articles in the current Popular Science Monthly: "The Distribution of Wealth," "Meteors, Meteorites and Shooting Stars," "The Microbes of Animal Diseases," "A Psychological Study of Fear," "Some Peculiar Habits of the Gray-fish," "A Bald and Toothless Future," "Life on a Coral Island," "The Philosophy of Diet," A sketch of the life of Gen. John Newton, the distinguished engineer, and other papers of great interest complete the issue. Published by D. D. Appleton & Co., 1-3 Bond Street, New York.

A CARD.

We wish through these columns to thank our neighbors and friends for their help and many kindnesses to us in our late bereavement, and for the flowers so generously provided.

MR. & MRS. T. HALD AND FAMILY, Weybridge, Vt., Sept. 26, 1886.

Married.

SEVERANCE—BALCOM—In West Hague, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 26, 1886, by Rev. Mr. N. S. Hild, the marriage of Severance of Shoreham, Vt. and Miss Carrie W. Balcom of Hague, N. Y.

The Markets.

VERMONT PRODUCE. At Vergennes, Saturday, butter sold at 18 g 21 c; selections, 22 c; eggs, 18 c; doz, chickens, 12 g 10 c; fowls, 8 g 11 c; potatoes, 30 g 35 c; bush; honey 100 g 10 c; beef, 5 g 6 c; pork, 5 g 6 c; veal and lamb, 4 g 5 c; hay, 8 g 8 c; 10 c ton.

BOSTON WOOL. The demand has been very active, and prices are firmer. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 35, g 34 c for X, and 35 g 36 c for XX and XX above. Michigan fleeces have been selling freely at 32 g 32 c, but many holders refuse to sell for less than 32 c. Counting and decline fleeces are in good demand and firm, with sales of No. 1 combing at 37 g 36 c for Michigan and Ohio, and belating at 34 g 37 c. Unwashed fleeces are active and firm. Pulled wools continue in good demand. Choice Eastern and Maine super sold at 37 g 38 c, and common to good supers at 32 g 35 c. Foreign wool has been in active demand, and large sales have been made at full prices, both for clothing and carpet wools.

WATERTOWN LIVE STOCK. Amount of Live Stock at Market. Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, Swine. This week, 1069 12,121 18,753 Last week, 1234 11,708 18,753 Two weeks ago, 1117 12,079 12,251 Year ago, Sept. 29, 1885 929 10,577

Table with columns for Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, Swine, and various grades of wool and fleeces from different regions like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc.

Prices of Market Beef—Extra \$7.50; first quality \$7.00; second quality \$6.00; third quality \$5.00 and 4.50. Prices of Store Cattle—Working oxen \$ pair, \$100; Farrow Cows \$15; Fat Cows \$50; Milch Cows and Calves from \$25 to \$48; yearlings \$9 to \$18; two years old \$14 to \$28; three years old \$24 to \$30. Swine—Western fat live 5 g 5 1/2 c; Northern dressed hogs 6 c. Prices of Sheep and Lambs—in lots, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each; extra \$4.50 to \$5.00, or from 2 1/2 g 3 c; spring lambs, 4 1/2 g 5 1/2 c per lb. Veal Calves 2 1/2 g 3 c.

THE VERMONT Investment and Guarantee COMPANY OF ORWELL, VT., Offers for sale its debentures, secured by Real Estate First Mortgages deposited with Trustees. Debentures are issued in amounts of even hundreds for the term of five years, with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually at First National Bank, Orwell, Vt., or remitted to the holder by draft, without charge. Capital paid up \$150,000. Additional responsibility of stockholders \$150,000. Total amount of First Mortgages \$300,000. Before investing elsewhere, write for company's circular explaining securities and methods of business. A. E. BUSH, Treasurer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY REAL ESTATE AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Farm of 150 acres, suitably divided into meadow and pasture land. Running water at house and barns; can be bought for \$2500;—\$500 down, balance on time to suit the purchaser.

Desirable Village Residences At Prices Ranging From \$700 To \$5000. ALSO VACANT VILLAGE LOTS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. PAYMENTS MADE EASY. Before you buy call on or address MILTON A. BROOKS, Real Estate and Ins. Agt. Middlebury, Vt. N. B.—Remember we represent the leading Home and Foreign Ins. Co.'s, and adjust our losses promptly.

AT THE BREAD LOAF STOCK FARM, TWO MILES NORTH OF MIDDLEBURY VILLAGE, WILL STAND THE SEASON OF 1886. DANIEL LAMBERT, SIRE OF MORE WINNERS OF PUBLIC RACES; MORE TROTTERS WITH RECORDS; MORE TROTTERS WITH RECORDS OF 2.40 OR BETTER; MORE TROTTERS WITH RECORDS OF 2.30 OR BETTER; MORE TROTTERS OF FIFTY RACES OR MORE EACH; Than any other living Stallion.

MOTION, 2:29, Son of DANIEL LAMBERT. TERMS—DANIEL LAMBERT, Season \$50. Season with privilege of Return, \$75. To insure in foal, \$100. MOTION—Twenty Dollars to Warrant. Address, D. W. BLISS, Supt., Middlebury, Vt.

THE BOYD GRAVE VAULT. Made wholly of Chilled Iron and Bessemer Steel, finished in imitation of Rosewood, Walnut, Birch and Oak. More than 12,000 already used. Costs but little, can be used in any grave, is air and water tight and burglar-proof, protects both casket and body from dampness, mould and decay and from burrowing animals and vermin.

For Sale by BREWSTER & CO., MIDDLEBURY, VT. FARMERS, Don't Fail to Examine THE BRADLEY MOWERS, 4 1-2 and 6 feet cut. For which I have the Agency for the larger portion of Addison County.

ALSO THE BRADLEY Self-Dumping HORSE RAKE. Extras for the above Machines and most of the Mowers sold in this section in stock. F. H. FOSS, Stevens' Block, Main Street, Vergennes, Vt.

Farm For Sale. WE OFFER 7 per cent REAL ESTATE coupon Bonds secured by FIRST MORTGAGE—amounts \$300 and upward. Correspondence invited. Safe as Government Bonds. S. M. DORR'S SONS, Rutland, Vt. WANTED. A good man to carry on a farm with a dairy of 15 to 20 cows. Reference required. Would prefer to have the man come this fall and do plowing. C. D. MEAD, Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 23, 1886.