The Vermont Phœnix.

BRATTLEBORO:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1883.

Advance sheets of the abstract of assessment returns furnished by the secretary of state show that the total valuation of Vermont is $109,022,800, against $107,773,000 last year. The real estate valuation has fallen off about $1,250,000.

A sensational report was telegraphed from Ogden, Utah, Saturday, to the effect that a party of cowboys and Indians is bent on kidnapping President Arthur and holding him for a heavy ransom. The Presidential party is now in the National Park.

The deadlock in the Pennsylvania legislature is a peculiar one. The Senate is Republican and the House is Democratic. They cannot agree on an apportionment bill. The Senate, in view of the disagreement, has voted to adjourn, but the House will not concur. Consequently the legislature is in session at a daily cost of $3000. The Democratic governor influences the action of the House. The legislature's extra session has already extended over eighty days.

Postmaster-General Gresham surprised Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, by removing Postmaster Conley and five assistants. It appears that some time ago a deficiency of several thousand dollars was discovered, when the blame was charged by Conley on the cashier of the office, and the loss was made good. But Gen. Gresham was not satisfied, and a further examination showed that the cashier assumed the responsibility for the deficit because he had been induced to do so. Apparently our new postmaster-general is not a man to be trifled with.

Senator Sherman addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Findlay, O., Saturday, and was received with great cordiality. After the usual references to our national prosperity and the glorious past, he specified the issues of the pending Ohio campaign to be first the Scott law, and second, "Shall we, in framing our tariff laws, stand on the general principle of so taxing foreign goods as to protect, foster and diversify American industry?" He then made an argument in favor of protection. He is reported as being as being entirely satisfied with the Republican position in Ohio and confident of a Republican triumph.

The later developments in the affairs of the suspended Boston houses in the shoe and leather trade call for a reversal of the earlier judgment concerning them. The first impression was that the embarrassed houses had failed in consequence of transactions which, though unfortunate, were legitimate and a part of the hazards incident to large operations in any trade, but it now appears that the great firms who attempted to control transactions in their line of trade had gone heavily into the business of issuing "accommodation paper"—that is to say, to bolster one another up they had issued notes which pretended to represent actual business transactions, but which, in point of fact, had no real value behind them; and finally these methods brought their natural results—failure and a general smash.

The Savannah Weekly Echo, a negro paper, alleges that within the past six months nearly two hundred innocent, law-abiding peaceful colored people, residing in the interior of Georgia, have been murdered, shot, whipped and driven from their homes by vigilance committees and ku-klux; and that the leading journals, instead of denouncing these outrages, keep perfectly quiet. Colored farmers who have been successful with their crops, and colored teachers who have been doing a good work in the schools, have had to leave in haste in order to save their lives. Perhaps these statements are exaggerated, but there is a good deal of ruffianism and violence against negroes in the interior of Georgia, about which the principal journals of the state find it convenient to say little.

News from the seat of the French war in Tonquin is to the effect that the assailants have bombarded and captured the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hue river after a brilliant land attack. The operations occurred on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst. Seven hundred Annamites are said to have been killed in the engagement, while the only casualties suffered by the French were several men slightly wounded. The French admiral has granted a truce, and M. Harmand, the French civil commissioner in Tonquin, has gone to Hue, the capital of Annam, to negotiate with the Annamite court, which is greatly alarmed at the movements of the French. The French pretensions, however, have had the natural effect of exciting Chinese jealousy, and the would-be "protectors" of the country will be likely to find that they have a more formidable power to reckon with than Annam. Upon the whole, France will be very fortunate if she gets out of her Asiatic enterprise with a balance on her side of the account.

There is a renewed demand from many quarters for the passage of a national bankrupt law by the next Congress. The New York Times is of the opinion, however, that the effort will not prove successful. The measure which failed last year was framed with great care, and probably offered as few objectionable features as any that could be framed for the consideration of the next Congress. The Democratic majority in the House is not likely to favor a sound law on the subject, and much opposition will be encountered from what are known as the debtor states. It is true that the interests of honest debtors would be as much served by a proper bankrupt law as those of creditors could be, but the Times fears that the average Democratic representative knows little and cares less for the views or the real interests of honest debtors. As, however, the need of a good law is very great, it will be of advantage to the country to have the matter again brought under discussion, even if no immediate result is attained.

The proposed publication of the government pension list provokes some discussion as to its wisdom. Commissioner Dudley is represented as denying a report that the list will be kept as much as possible from public inspection when printed. On the contrary it will be given the widest circulation, as the best possible correction of the evils incident to publication. These evils, it is easy to see, are many and real. Chief among them perhaps will be the use pension-claim agents will make of the list as the means of getting at pensioners to induce them on various pretexts to seek for increased pension from the government; and another—more annoying to the clerks, if less serious—will be the temptation to the host of busybodies to tell the government how it is being defrauded in individual cases. "Thousands of letters are sure to come in," says Col. Dudley, "denouncing persons on our lists as frauds," many of them malicious letters, and more perhaps sent through ignorance; for few wounds show at once that a man is a sufferer. But on the other hand, it must be said, the publicity of the printed lists will help to unearth the real frauds, and there is a reasonable feeling all over the country that it is entitled to know who the men are to whom it is extending its bounty.

The English parliament was prorogued on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone, though still strangely and stupidly abused by some of the Irish leaders, has enacted some wise legislation for Ireland in face of bitter opposition; he has passed a bill sanctioning an expenditure of $1,250,000 on the needs of Irish fishers; a laborers' homestead bill, and a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for building tramways. The latter bill will give employment to persons now in need of support. In the same statute are provisions for applying £100,000 out of the surplus of the Irish church for the aid of those who wish to change their homes, one-half for emigration (that is, for those who desire to leave the country) and one-half for migration or for those who desire to remove from the most densely populated and suffering districts to those where, with less population, the prospect of success is believed to be better. The queen's speech says that the English occupation of Egypt is only temporary; that the condition of business and trade is good, and that the agricultural prospects are improving; and, in reference to Ireland, that "the provisions of the land act have been brought into wide operation, and the late combination against the fulfilment of contracts, especially for rents, has been in a great degree broken up. There is a marked diminution of agrarian crime, and associations having murder for their object have been checked by the detection and punishment of the offenders."

Three Lies Nailed.

The following correspondence puts an end to one of the worst pieces of defamation which Dorsey and the Democratic papers have tried to fix upon Gen. Garfield's character:

JAMESTOWN, R. I., July 26, 1883.

DEAR SIR: I am an old friend of Stanley Matthews, and took an active part in having him confirmed. I am sorry to see that New York papers charge that you agreed to subscribe a large sum to to the Garfield election fund upon a bargain with Garfield that he would, if elected president, send to the senate the name of Stanley Matthews to fill a vacancy occasioned by any contingency, death, or otherwise, on the supreme bench.

Will you be so kind as to tell me frankly whether there is any truth in this, or whether you made any arrangement at all to have him placed upon the supreme bench? I feel that I have a right to ask this of you, because I worked hard and in good faith for his confirmation, having known him from boyhood, and believed in his great ability and in his integrity. Very truly yours, WASHINGTON MCLEAN.

To Jay Gould, New York City.

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 31, 1883.

WASHINGTON MCLEAN, Jamestown, R. I.—Dear Sir: I have your letter. The story that I ever paid any money to secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one else to the supreme bench is a pure fabrication. I had no bargain or understanding with Gen. Garfield of any sort, directly or indirectly. My acquaintance with Mr. Matthews was not intimate; indeed, as I write I remember it was at your own personal solicitation, after his nomination, that I asked Mr. Plumb by open telegram to aid, if consistent, in his confirmation. Mr. Matthews was never my counsel; indeed, he was the friend, if not also counsel, for the Texas & Pacific, then controlled by Mr. Thomas A. Scott and at the same time a hostile interest to those in which I was interested. Yours truly,

JAY GOULD.

Mr. Washington McLean has for many years been one of the prominent Democrats in Ohio, being the manager of the Cincinnati Enquirer a long time. He is a Democrat now, and has nothing in view except to remove suspicion from Judge Matthews and his friends. He is not a friend of Garfield and does not claim to be. Mr. Gould's reply is explicit. He declares the story to be a pure fabrication, and his letter is conclusive upon three separate points: (1) Mr. Gould never paid money to secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews or any one else to the supreme court, (2) he had no understanding with Garfield directly or indirectly, and (3) Matthews never was his counsel, but on the contrary his sympathy and interest were with Mr. Gould's greatest railroad enemy. It is too much to expect, however, that the ghouls will leave these lies alone, notwithstanding Mr. Gould has killed them past all hope of their being again brought to life.

Completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

On the 23d inst. the last gap in the Northern Pacific railroad was closed, and on the 8d of September, as we have already noted, its completion will be marked by an international celebration. Although the charm of novelty in the opening of Pacific railroads has somewhat worn off, this is an event of so much importance to the world as to fully deserve commemoration. A little less than twenty years ago, on the 23 of July, 1864, the charter for the Northern Pacific railroad was granted by Congress, accompanied by a subsidy of 40,000,000 acres of land. At the time considerable doubt was thrown upon the practicability of a route through such high latitudes. The snows of the Rocky Mountains, it was said, would close the road through three or four months of the year, and much merriment was indulged in in regard to the "isothermal line" which made so prominent a figure in the early Northern Pacific prospectuses. But the road is completed, and the isothermal line is not a mere fiction.

With twenty-five million dollars raised on mortgage bonds Jay Cooke, the original projector of the Northern Pacific route, constructed 450 miles of the eastern end of the road from St. Paul and Duluth through Northern Minnesota to Red River. Then came the great financial crash of 1873, under which operations were suddenly suspended. But the natural advantages of the route were so great that it soon began to recover from this disaster. Under new auspices and skillful financial arrangements the confidence of capitalists in the success of the undertaking was restored. With the continuing tide of immigration money poured into the treasury of the company, for its fertile lands, and the rapidly growing settlements on the line of the road gave it a profitable traffic. The extent of the completed road, from St. Paul and Duluth to the Pacific, is 2168 miles. In its course through Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory it bridges the Mississippi, the Red River, the Missouri and other great rivers, and bores its way through the Rocky Mountain backbone of the continent. The road opens to settlement and enterprise regions of inexhaustible fertility and resources, and vastly extends the area from which the world will draw its future bread supplies.

From the first the projectors and managers of the Northern Pacific railroad company have given their attention to immigration from Europe as the important source of the immediate prosperity of the road, and their efforts have been abundantly repaid. In pursuing this policy of encouraging immigration they have invited distinguished guests from Europe to the formal opening of the road on the 8d of September. Representatives will be present from England, Germany, Sweden and other countries of Europe, and these intelligent witnesses will return with such satisfactory accounts of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad, of its cheap and fertile lands, and of the comfortable homes it offers to industry, as to give a fresh stimulus to immigration.

MINOR NOTES.

Miss Minnie F. Hoyt of Connecticut, who enjoys the distinction of being the first person appointed in the treasury department under the new rules, has been a $1200 clerk in the census office, but chose to compete for a $900 clerkship in the treasury, because the position would be more permanent. She is a graduate of Vassar and is about 24 years old.

One of the incidental workings of the Chinese exclusion act appears in the fact that a lot of Chinese sailors on board a steamer in New York Harbor, who complained of being ill-treated, could not be landed to secure the intervention of the courts.

As the science of legislation progresses the advantages of having two parties in every legislative body become more apparent. The Democrats of the Georgia legislature have been seriously embarrassed because of a lack of Republicans for "pairing" purposes on circus days and other festive occasions.

Over 5000 tons, or 500 ordinary car-loads, of light-weight silver dollars, 146,187,077 in number, are lying idle in the treasury vaults, and $100,000 is to be spent in providing more storage. And yet neither party has the courage to say that the coinage should stop, because the bonanza kings have bullion to sell, and there are demagogues who cry for cheap money.

The area of Dakota territory is 96,500,000 acres or just four times that of the state of Ohio. Her population is a quarter of a million and constantly increasing.

People who affix postage stamps to newspaper wrappers in such a way that part of the stamp laps over and adheres to the paper itself run the risk of having their paper sent to the dead letter office. In that shape the paper becomes a sealed packet, subject to letter rates.

The Baltimore American believes that the Republicans stand a good chance of carrying Maryland at the next election. In the last elections the Republicans carried the state, with the exception of Baltimore, by about 800 majority.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, now on a visit to this country, is the son of a great judge, Sir John Taylor Coleridge, but is himself a greater judge and lawyer than his father; he is also the nephew of the great philosopher and poet, Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Statistics show that the emigration from Ireland in the forty years from 1841 to 1881 was 47.3 per cent. From many counties it has been more than one-half of the inhabitants. Only two counties in the whole island have increased their population within that period—Antrim by 19.1 per cent, and Dublin by 12.1 per cent., but the western counties continue in deep poverty.

Complaint is made that Secretary Lincoln never visits his father's grave at Springfield, Ill. As for that, President Arthur has never returned to the homely house in Fairfield where he was born. It is now doing duty as a lazyshed.

The September Postal Guide will show that there are now 48,049 post-offices in the United States, of which 2176 are presidential offices and 6375 money-order offices. Since the year 1876 the number of post-offices has been increased 40 per cent.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle presents statistics to show that the Republican vote in that state has increased 37,000 in eight years, while the Democratic vote, in the same period, has increased only 17,000. The Chronicle is sanguine that Tennessee will cast her vote for the next Republican nominee for the Presidency, if the Republicans of the state do their duty.

Senator Warner Miller thinks that Blaine is the coming man, but ex-Speaker Keifer lifts his coffin-lid to remark that "Blaine will not not be a factor in the coming struggle."

The Local Option bill, which has been passed by one branch of the Georgia legislature and will probably become a law, provides for the holding of special town and municipal elections upon the liquor question, separate from any other elections. The ballots are to bear the laconic inscription, "For whisky" and "Against whisky," and if the latter ballots are in the majority, the sale or manufacture of liquor within the county, city or village will be absolutely prohibited. The welfare of the colored population was one of the arguments used by the advocates of the measure.

The Philadelphia Times (Ind.) rises to remark that just as the Democratic party came in plain sight of general success it seems to have again justified its old time reputation for committing political hari-kari. Of the "tidal wave" states of last fall the Times does not think that the Democracy stands the ghost of a chance of holding more than New York at the coming fall election, if it does that. Not satisfied with losing the states gained from the enemy last fall, "Democratic majorities are also being frittered away in sure Democratic states by folly and corruption," and "the rosy prospects of a Democratic national victory in 1884 seems to have been sadly clouded by recent Democratic stupidity and selfishness."

In a published card Mr. D. L. Moody denies the story that he and Mr Sankey are no longer able to work in harmony, and declares that if their lives are spared they will continue together in the labor they both love and enjoy. The revamped tale about Mr. Sankey's using his position as an evangelist in the interest of a reed-organ company is also branded as false, Mr. Moody declaring positively that during the ten years of their association Mr. Sankey has not acted as agent for any organ company, nor has he sold any organs on commission. Neither denial was needed, as far as most decent people are concerned.

The Second Lincoln.

In allusion to the suggestion of the name of Secretary Lincoln, "the son of his father," as the Republican candidate for President at the next election, the Springfield Republican says:

"Neither Mr. Lincoln nor his friends will ask any one to 'give way to him.' He is not an aspirant for the presidency. As a Charleston paper truly says, Mr. Lincoln has done admirable work in the war department. As a lawyer he is most ambitious in the line of his profession, and warm personal friends, who wanted the country to see that this man is something more than the son of a great President, found much difficulty in persuading him to accept a place in the cabinet. When Mr. Blaine summoned Garfield's cabinet to march out after him, Secretary Lincoln declined with dignity. He had undertaken an important public work and remained with President Arthur to master it. The episode illustrates the man. He has clear sense, genuine ability and a tremendous power of work. These qualities made Mr. Lincoln respected at home, and they are commending him more and more to the country. But no one need infer because the newspapers have become better acquainted with Robert Lincoln that he is casting envious thoughts toward the White House. Events which have passed into the nation's history made Washington life anything but attractive to the son of Abraham Lincoln, and one who saw the inside life of that lonely man and martyr will not be easily dazzled by the glamour which is supposed to hang about the chief executive office. It may as well be understood that there will be no Lincoln delegates elected to the national convention by consent of the secretary of war, and the opportunity of returning to Chicago and the practice of law will not be unwelcome to him."

—The New England telephone consolidation scheme has proved a failure.

—Louis Philips and Jacob Rosenbrook of Bowling Green, Ill., fought a duel early Tuesday morning, in which both were killed.

—The wheat crop of Ontario shows a falling off equal to over 33 per cent as compared with last year.

—A Janesville (Wis. despatch says a furious hail-storm practically destroyed the entire tobacco crop of Ecbert county Monday night. The damage is estimated at fully $100,000.

—A severe hail-storm passed north of Sterling, Ill., Monday evening, doing $50,000 damage to crops.

—A 15-year-old son of Dr. E. J. Roberts of Augusta, Me., was dangerously shot Tuesday, by his mother, who was carelessly handling a revolver. The ball entered the body just below the heart and has not been found.

—There has been a terrible volcanic eruption on the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda. The rivers of Java were flooded by a tidal wave, which destroyed three towns and caused great loss of life.

—Frank W. Smith of Toledo, O., a Union soldier of the late war, has collected funds for the purchase of about 14,000 United States flags, which he proposes to place on the graves of the Union soldiers who lie buried within the national cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.

—A pearl fishery which is said to be of great promise has been opened up in the gulf of California. One pearl, taken from the shell of an oyster in December last, is believed to be the largest yet found. It weighs 75 carats, and was purchased by a jeweler for $14,000.

—One of the fastest railroad rides on record occurred recently on the Northern Pacific Road, on a track which crosses the main range of the Rocky Mountains. About half way up the track a party in a construction train heard that a runaway train was coming down upon them. The brakes were loosed and the two trains rushed down the mountain at the rate of a mile a minute. Sharp curves and edges of cliffs were passed at terrific speed. The ladies screamed with fright and all passengers were greatly alarmed, but fortunately both trains kept the track and reached the valley below in safety.

—The Yellowstone National Park is larger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined—being 55 miles wide by 65 long and embracing 3575 square miles. It lies mainly in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, but includes a thin strip of Idaho on the west and Montana on the west and north. The body of it is between 110° and 111° west longitude, and 44° and 45° north latitude. The lowest elevation in the park is 6000 feet above sea level, and its highest mountain peak from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. It is an immense table land, with a surface broken into mountain ranges, gorges, cañons and valleys.

—James Z. Knight of Chatham county, N. C., has lost all six of his children. Three of them were taken with diphtheria last week and died in quick succession. Saturday two of the remaining three children were playing in the yard, the mother being inside the house with the youngest. A scream caused her to hasten out, only to find the children in the agonies of death, they having been bitten by a rattlesnake. When the distracted mother returned to the house she saw a large pot of boiling soap had fallen from the fire and burned or scalded the baby beyond recovery.

—Rev. J. B. Bonar of the Congregational church in New Milford, Conn., has resigned. Mr. Bonar has been preaching, it is said, very powerful and scholarly sermons, but it has been ascertained that they were not his own, but selected entirely from printed books of sermons. Mr. Mygatt, son of the bank examiner, discovered the plagiarism, and on Sunday, the 13th, he brought the printed book and followed the preacher word for word. Mr. Bonar offered as an explanation and apology that his wife was in poor health and he was so pressed for time that he could not write. If he had told them in advance that the sermons were not his own, he says, he feared it would create dissatisfaction. His resignation was accepted.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

Great Loss of Life.

The latest intelligence from the east represents the recent volcanic eruptions in Java to have been terribly disastrous. The whole island of Java, which is a Dutch possession, is of volcanic formation. There are but two harbors on the whole southern coast, nearly 700 miles, and those on the northern would not be regarded as safe anchorages in regions where the seas are high and the winds fierce. The island is 660 miles long and all along that length stretches a line of volcanic mountains. Among the numerous peaks 40 or 50 are active volcanoes, from which all the time evidence of their nature is shown, and which have repeatedly in the history of Java wrought great harm and destroyed thousands of lives. These peaks range from 4000 to over 12,000 feet in hight, and the Gunseng Tenger, whose crater, four miles in diameter, is only second in extent to that of Kilauea in the Sandwich islands, is about 8000 feet high. The first disturbances, on the 25 of August, were observed in the island of Krakatoa, in the strait of Sunda, which separates Java from Sumatra, and 15 miles distant from the coast of Java. But the rumblings were felt even at Batavia, the principal city, 45 miles away, and in a few hours showers of rocks and red-hot ashes fell at the farthest eastern parts of the island, at Jokjokerta, Surabaya and Serang. Fifteen or 20 of the volcanoes of the island were speedily in a state of eruption. The Gunseng Tenger, the Gunseng Gunter, Maba Meru and a dozen others were in the throes of destruction, hurling high in air tremendous volumes of cinders and ashes, with enormous fragments of stone and showers of sulphurous white mud. The sea was all the time in fierce turmoil. Waterspouts abounded, there were sometimes seen 15 or 20 at a time. The mountains cracked and smoked, and the villages were cloven open, showers of stones, mud and lava bestrowed the plateaus; the forests on the northern hills were set afire, and immense tidal waves rushed up the shore, meeting the lava flow and checking it on the mountain sides and on the sheltered nooks, obliterating fishing hamlets and rich plantations. The island of Serang was utterly destroyed,—sunken beneath the sea, and not a soul escaped to tell the story. At Anger the European and American quarter was buried beneath rocks, mud and lava from the craters and then the waters rose and engulfed the ruins. There were more than 2000 lives lost there and at Bantam some 1500 more. Batavia, the principal city, was covered with a layer of thin white ashes, which in its descent killed birds by its heat. An extensive low-lying quarter of the city, settled by the Chinese, was completely swept away by the sea, and it is believed that not more than one fifth of the 25,000 Chinese had escaped. The island from end to end was shaken and showered and inundated, so that it is thought that not one crop will be rescued, and that all the coast line has been so changed that nothing can be recognized. A great mountain, that of Krommatan, has been swallowed beneath the sea, and every lighthouse on the Sunda strait (between Java and Sumatra) has disappeared, so that navigation is most hazardous. Such is the result of the most tremendous eruption of volcanic energy known in all time, so far as appears in a hasty consultation of records. For the entire length of the island, two thirds of a thousand miles, this fearful force was felt, and although the strongest effects occurred at the western end, where the Dutch capital Batavia is situated, and the happy isle of Serang has disappeared forever with all its people, yet at the extreme eastern points, Madura and Serrabaya, and other places of consequence have suffered immense damage and lose of life. The "Thousand Temples" of Brambanan were some of them destroyed and others injured; and many of the domes of the terraced temple of Borobodo were crushed by falling rocks. The island of Java is not the largest of the Indian archipelago, but it is the most important and prosperous, and although it has numerous times been visited by volcanic devastation, in which sometimes as many as 20,000 lives have been lost, it has probably never suffered as in the dread destruction and mortality of this latest eruption. The island had at the last census about 17,000,000 people, and the loss of life must reach at least 100,000.

Fearless and Straightgoing.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Senator Edmunds, it is said, will introduce and press a bill for a government telegraph. The country is not likely to approve of this undertaking until it is demonstrated that private competence is impossible. But it is refreshing to see one statesman who doesn't stop to see what effect a given course, which he approves, will have on his presidential prospects, before entering boldly upon it. The people like courage and directness, and the Vermont senator is a fearless and straightgoing man.

—Dried apricots are likely to be a prominent article of export from California.

—Next to Texas, Wyoming is probably the greatest stock-growing region in the United States. It is said that about 1,000,000 cattle are now feeding on the plains, the estimated value of which is about $30,000,000.

—Investigation makes it probable that a little well in a hollow and a big cesspool on the hill above were the causes of at least three deaths at Little Boar's Head, Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

—Texas will soon be a well schooled state. The school fund will reach $1,400,000, and the organization of schools is rapidly progressing. Ninety-four schools have been organized in one county during the past year.

—Colorado is also coming to the front as a wheat-producing state. The Central City Register-Call says: "The San Juan country will produce 50,000 bushels of wheat this season. The northern counties of the state will produce 2,500,000."

—The quality of hops this year is said to be very inferior. The weather in Central New York has been unfavorable to the growing crops and great injury has been done by vermin.

—By the will of the late Edward Clark of New York, whose estate is worth $50,000,000, the sum of $50,000 is bequeathed to Williams College, four grandsons of the deceased are bequeathed $250,000 each, while more distant relatives receive sums ranging from $10,000 to $50,000.

—The second annual state festival of the New Hampshire Patrons of Husbandry was held at Wiers, beginning Tuesday and ending to-day.

—The Floridians are preparing for next winter's visitors. St. Augustine proposes to outrival Jacksonville by building the largest hotel in the state.

—Capt. John Hall, a prominent citizen of New Brunswick, N. J., and a contractor on the Pennsylvania railroad, has absconded owing $30,000.

—Half a million dollars' worth of property was burned at Williamsport, Pa., Monday night.

—A scaffold on the king of Bavaria's new palace, at Lake Chiem, fell last Friday, killing 20 workmen and hurting 17.

—Three of the family of William Ludder have died at Winsted, Minn., of eating cheese prepared in a brass kettle, and the rest are not expected to recover.

—Ore from the Davis mine has been pronounced by English experts to be the purest and best pyrites ever discovered. English consumers are negotiating for this ore, and are desirous of making contracts for delivery, beginning next May.

—Five persons lost their lives by the burning of a tenement house in Boston last Sunday morning. The fire originated in a drunken row, and three men have been arrested.

—Four persons were drowned at Wells Beach, Me., while bathing last Thursday.

—At Charter Oak Park, Hartford, last Friday, Wm. Rockafeller's double team Cleora and Independence trotted a mile in 2.16¼.

—Suit has been begun by Edmund Stephenson against Thomas Murphy, ex-collector of the port of New York, for the recovery of an alleged fraudulent draft upon Hugh Hastings, editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

—The cities of the United States are getting into debt. They owe over $400,000,000 more now than they did ten years ago.

—The mortality returns for England in 1881 record ninety-one persons who died at 100 years old and upward. Of these aged persons sixty-six were women.

—Lieut. Southerland of the 56th regiment is the largest man in the British service. He is eight feet four inches high and weighs about 364 pounds.

—A mob tried to lynch Miller McLean, a negro charged with raping a white girl in Wayne county, Miss., Thursday night, but the sheriff refused to surrender his prisoner. The crowd then opened fire on the two and shot both dead. The negro's body was riddled with bullets.

—Caspar Gross, who was recently killed by a train in Illinois, belonged to a family singularly unfortunate in unnatural deaths. His eldest brother froze to death in Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812, one was drowned in the Rhine, one was gored to death by a bull, one dropped dead in a graveyard while attending the funeral of a neighbor, and a sister was run over by horses and killed.

Local Intelligence.

Announcements.

We notice in Ranger & Thompson's show-case some beautiful pieces of solid silver, suitable for wedding presents, which they have received from the manufacturers this week.

For Books of all kinds call at W. E. Geddie's Book Store, formerly Joseph Steele's.

TYNEMOUTH SO BENT, one of Moss Dalton's, Asylum street. Apply on the premises.

The old reliable Hartford, New York, Pennsylvania and foreign fire insurance companies represented by Cudworth & Childs afford absolute protection. The best in the safest in the end.

PICTURE FRAMES are cheap at Cheney & Clapp's.

EVERY HOUSE-KEEPER should have a bottle of our Enamel Furniture Polish. Sample free.

HENRY C. WILLARD.

ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING at CHENEY & CLAPP'S.

Brattleboro.

—The primary schools will begin Sept. 16.

—Rev. Mr. Martin returned from his vacation yesterday.

—Union gospel temperance meeting in the Universalist church next Sunday at 6 P. M.

—Some 35 or 40 persons from this place joined the Block Island excursion on Tuesday.

—Several of our citizens are in attendance on the races at Springfield, Mass., this week.

—Dennis (Rebekah) Lodge, I. O. O. F., picnicked yesterday at Sylvan Grove, Bernardston.

—There will be preaching at the M. E. church next Sunday, as usual, with sermon by the pastor.

—There was a frost last Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, which in some parts of the county caused much damage to crops.

—Rev. F. E. Tower will begin next Sunday morning a series of sermons on "The Christian Armor," the subject for that day being "The Gospel Girdle."

—Geo. E. Crowell's oldest boy, Carlotte, had one of the bones of his left wrist broken by a fall from one of the exercising rings at the park, last Monday.

—The laying of the Green street main for Crowell's aqueduct in the corner of Elliot and Main streets has been prosecuted with vigor this week with the hope of completing it to-morrow.

—Henry Almon of Marlboro was arrested Wednesday night for drunkenness and next day was fined by Justice Newton $5 and costs. He testified that he obtained his liquor in Keene.

—The steamer on which Col. and Mrs. J. J. Estey took passage for home left Queenstown last week Thursday and is expected to arrive at New York to-day or to-morrow.

—The auxiliary of the Woman's Board of Missions connected with the Congregational church will meet in the church parlors next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

—Messrs. Nash & Jacobs have been getting up some handsome samples of their patent folding furniture for exhibition at the fair of the New England Manufacturers and Mechanics Institute, which opens at Boston Sept. 5.

—A base ball club from Northampton will play with the Brattleboro nine on Frost meadow to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, immediately preceding which there is to be a contest between the Live Oaks and a club from Ashuelot.

—Messrs. Thos. P. Pingree and H. Lamont of Pittsfield, Mass., arrived at the Brooks House last Saturday on an equestrian tour in the direction of Burlington. The former gentleman has traveled in this manner over a large part of the United States.

—The case of Wm. W. Lynde, administrator of Mabel Bowker's estate, vs. Roxana J. Davenport's estate, was on trial Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hoskins & Stoddard's office, before Wm. H. Walker, commissioner. The hearing was continued to Thursday of next week.

—Henry Willard's brother, George M., who had but recently been visiting here, died suddenly at the American House, Greenfield, last Friday evening. He was formerly in business in Greenfield and afterward went to Keene, where he has until recently resided. He was 45 years of age and unmarried.

—A "tally-ho" coach arrived at the Brooks House Saturday evening, the occupants being Gen. H. L. Burnett and Frederick Sherman and their families, of New York city. They came via Greenfield, and on Monday took their departure for Newburyport, Mass., via Spofford lake, Keene, etc. Their turnout attracted much attention.

—Bryant's conservatory of music closed its summer term with an open-air concert Monday night, the programme including piano solos by some of the pupils, interspersed with singing by Mrs. C. F. E. Jenne, L. K. Willis, J. A. Maxham and the Philharmonic quartette. The music was enjoyed by a large assemblage of citizens.

—Rev. Lewis Grout, agent of the American Missionary Association for Vermont and New Hampshire, announces a series of meetings to be held at different points in his territory from Aug. 29 to Sept. 28, the one nearest this point being at Putney, Sept. 3, to be held in connection with the meeting of the county conference, the programme of which is published elsewhere.

—Our recent visitor, "Doctor" Marvin' had trouble with his party of Indians at Bellows Falls, where last Monday two of them swore out a capias writ against him. He was compelled to pay them, and they started on the warpath to Boston, where, it is said, they will leave for Nova Scotia with a party of Boston gentlemen moose hunting. One of the Indian women also went to Boston.

—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England, now on a visit to this country, accompanied by his son and a party of New York gentlemen, passed through this place on Wednesday in a special car attached to the 10.30 A. M. train, en route for the White Mountains. Lord Coleridge is represented as having been quite carried away with the scenery of the Connecticut Valley, Green Mountains and the ride to Fabyan's. He was welcomed at the depot by some of our leading citizens.

—The local military companies and band are making active preparations for attending the coming muster at St. Johnsbury. Details from the Estey Guard and Fuller Battery will start for "the front," to night to prepare camp, and the full companies, with the First Regiment band, will leave by special train Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, the Battery carring their horses an hour previous. The boys desire to have it understood that they will be happy to receive their friends during the encampment, which lasts until Saturday morning.

—Jacob Bangs, the well-known conductor of the Fitchburg and the old Vermont & Massachusetts roads, who has been in feeble health for some time, died at his home in Millers Falls about six o'clock last Sunday evening. He was 60 years old, and at the time of his death was the senior conductor on the road, having been in active service for 31 years. His remains were brought to this town for interment on Wednesday, accompanied by some forty railroad officers, employes and personal friends. His first wife was a daughter of the late Keith White of this town.

—The Miles City (Montana) Journal of Aug. 18th, in a mention of the "cattle kings" of eastern Montana, thus alludes to certain former residents of this section:

"The city has been swarming with cattle men this week, who are here making arrangements for shipping their year's gathering of beef cattle, and by the nearest estimate given us from good authority, no less than 20,000 head will be billed from Miles City to Chicago markets this month. Capt. S. E. Howard, of the Stoddard & Howard live stock company, located on Cedar creek, Wyoming, will be on hand in a few days with 1,000 head, which will be followed shortly afterwards with two more large herds from the same range and belonging to the same company. S. E. Rose, who is driving 8,000 grades from Nebraska, will have them on the range some time next week. He also brings with him 400 head of fine breed mares. The firm he is connected with, heretofore known as Fletcher Brothers & Foss, have now organized a company under the title of the Green Mountain live stock company. The members of the company all hail from the state of Vermont, and have organized with a capital stock of $300,000, with the power to increase it to $1,000,000 by a vote of the company."

—The following is the list of letters remaining in the Brattleboro post office, Aug. 31:

Ladies—Mrs Ellen Chaver, Alice E Field, Mrs S B Gould, Mrs Patrick Glynn, Mrs Ida Goodell, Belle Goodenough, Mrs E C Holmes, Mrs Isaac Hildreth, Mrs Walstedt Hastings, Ella Morse, Ethel Porter, Marion R Rimball, Julia A Rice, Mrs O M Streeter, Harriet Taft, Mamie Winchester.

Gentlemen—Chas E Burns, Edw Barlow, E C Brackett, Thos H Brown, M A Cady, E C Carpenter, A G Church, Hiss A Davis, D L Ellis (2), Charlie Hastings and John Starr, Geo Hurd, Jas Hendlin, Oliver E Herrick, F A Howard, S D Herrick (2), Wm Johnson, Francis Jones, Clark Knowlton, Willie Mitchell, Mr Geo H Murray, Dr O H Manning, E P Phillips, W L Walker.

Held for better direction, Mrs Stephen Mann, Jackson.

HON. PARLEY STARR STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY.

—The community was pained to learn on Wednesday that Hon. Parley Starr, president of the People's national bank, was stricken with apoplexy Tuesday evening, at North Adams, while en route for Saratoga in company with his brother in-law, M. E. Blanchard, of Georgia. From a letter received from his daughter Nettie, who, with Mrs. Starr, went to his assistance Wednesday, we learn that he complained some of headache before arriving at North Adams, but while the train was waiting at that point got off and took some refreshments. Feeling worse, however, he suggested stopping over for the next train, and had got off the train a second time when he fell upon the platform. He was promptly removed to Dr. Brown's office, where he still remains. From Tuesday night until Thursday he was in an unconscious condition.

THE BAND CONCERT.

—The full First Regiment band will give a grand concert at the town hall on Monday evening, Sept. 3d. A nominal admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. A portion of the seats will be reserved for ladies. The programme, given below, embraces some new selections and is of a variety and character to please all:

1. March—"Major Matthews," - - Rollinson
2. Overture—"Rose of Rose," - - Arlon
3. Bolero—Leggero Invincibile, - - Arditi
4. Gems from "Falstaff," - - Salivini
5. Swedish Wedding March, - - Sodermann
6. Galop—"Through the Surf," - - Rollinson
7. Selection—"Belle of Cornevine," - - Pasquale
8. Polka—Baby, - - - -
9. Medley Overture—"Squatter Sovereignty," - - Graham
10. Galop—"Lightning Express Train," - - Distich

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

—We are indebted to Mrs. Edward Clark for subscription to "The Christian at Work."

—Seventeen new members have been received since our rooms were opened. Have you joined? If not, we invite you to do so.—We very often have young men calling upon us, making inquiries for boarding places and for work. If persons keeping boarding houses will please leave us their names, we shall be very grateful; also, those having employment will confer a favor by calling upon us when in need of help, or sending us their names.

SECRETARY.

THE RECORD MATCH AT OAK GROVE RANGE, TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lamb,	11	10	10	6	9	11	10	12	11	11—	101
Cutler,	10	8	7	10	11	11	10	11	12	11—	101
Edwards,	10	5	10	12	12	8	10	11	12	7—	98
Potter,	10	10	7	6	9	8	9	9	11	10—	89

TELEPHONE FIRE ALARM.

—When a fire breaks out in any part of the village, those first discovering it will confer a favor upon the Fire Department by immediately telephoning the head office in Crosby block, where it will be immediately communicated to the Chief Engineer and to the engine-house on Elliot street. Always state what house and on what street located when telephoning.

L. L. DAVIS, Chief Engineer.

Brattle