These have produced irregularities and incongruities in the rates of taxation, so that on some articles the duties have become prohibitory, while on others the rate of taxation is too low. Some duties ad valorem might, with the experience acquired under existing laws, be converted into specific duties. Many articles which do not compete with domestic industry, and yield but a small amount of revenue, might be added to the free list. The changes suggested would tend to simplify the work of appraisement, remove the irritations among business men, which so often arise in an enforcement of the laws imposing duties ad valorem, and reduce the cost of collection. Former reports of the secretary exhibit many facts, showing in detail the necessity of such modifications.

By section 2,501 of the revised statutes, an additional duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on all goods (except on wool, raw cotton and raw silk) the growth or production of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported into the United States from places west of the cape. Coffee produced in the Dutch colonial possessions beyond the cape, and imported from places this side of the cape, has been charged with this additional duty. The fifth article of the treaty with the Netherlands, of February 26, 1853, provides that discriminating duties against tea and coffee, the products of the possessions of the Netherlands, shall be removed by the United States whenever the discriminating export duties imposed by the government of the Netherlands in favor of direct shipments to Holland of the products of its colonial possessions are removed. The discriminating export duties were sometime since removed by the Netherlands government, and it is, therefore, incumbent upon the United States, under the treaty, to remove the discriminating import duties on tea and coffee produced in the possessions of the Netherlands. It is recommended that early action be taken by Congress in the matter.

In this connection it may be questioned whether the discriminating duties imposed by section 2,501 of the revised statutes, should not altogether be repealed. The provision of law now embodied in that section was originally passed to encourage the direct shipment to the United States of goods around the Cape of Good Hope, as against the shipment of such goods to Europe and their trans-shipment thence to the United States.

The Suez canal has, however, so changed the course of trade, that most of the goods which are produced beyond the cape and imported into the United States are sent to European ports and trans-shipped thence for the United States. It therefore often becomes difficult to decide whether such goods, when shipped from the country of production, were destined for the American or European markets, the shipments being rarely made on through bills of lading. The total revenue derived from this source for the past year was only $167,436.31. It is recommended that the provision of law in question be repealed.

Internal Revenue.

From the various sources of taxation under the internal revenue laws, the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were as follows:

From spirits,	$61,185,508.79
From tobacco,	38,870,140.08
From fermented liquors,	12,829,802.84
From banks and bankers,	3,350,985.28
From penalties, &c.,	783,795.08
From adhesive stamps,	7,668,394.22
From arrears of taxes under repealed laws,	228,027.73
Total,	$124,616,614.02

The foregoing statement does not include the tax collected by the treasurer of the United States from national banks, which amounts to $7,014,971.44.

The amount of collections exhibited in the foregoing table includes commissions on sales of stamps, paid in kind, as well as amounts collected in 1879, but not deposited till within the last fiscal year. An apparent variation consequently arises between the amounts of collections given in the tables and those shown by the covering warrants of the treasury.

The increase of the revenue from spirits during the last fiscal year was $8,615,224.10. But there was a decrease in the revenue from tobacco in its various forms of manufacture, for the same period, of $1,264,862.57, which was to be expected on account of the reduction in the rate of taxation upon that commodity. The increase of income from the tax on fermented liquors was $2,100,482.76. The total increase of revenue from spirits and fermented liquors was $11,934,075.99. The increase of revenue from taxes on banks and bankers was but $152,101.69 over the income for 1879. The total increase of internal revenue, after deduction of the decrease of income from tobacco and the decrease from collections on the arrears of taxes, was $10,598,147.15.

The secretary cannot too strongly urge the importance of stability in the rates imposed on spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors. These articles are regarded by all governments as proper objects of taxation. Any reduction in the rates imposes a heavy loss to the owner of the stock on hand, while an increase operates as a bounty to such owner. When the rate is fixed, the trade adapts itself to it. A change disturbs the collection of the tax and the manufacture of the article. As already suggested, the time is opportune for reducing the subjects of internal taxation to the articles named and the taxes on circulating notes of banks. The taxes proposed to be repealed yielded during the last fiscal year as follows:

From banks and bankers other than national,	$3,350,985.28
From national banks other than on circulation	4,438,134.80
From adhesive stamps,	7,668,394.22
In all,	15,457,514.30

In case of such repeal, ample time should be given to exhaust the tax-paid stamps without loss to the manufacturer.

Exports and Imports.

The exports and imports during the last fiscal year have been as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise,	$823,946,353
Exports of foreign merchandise,	11,692,305
Total,	835,538,658
Imports of merchandise,	667,954,746
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise,	$167,683,912
Aggregate of exports and imports,	1,503,593,404

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of $125,199,217 in the value of exports of merchandise, and an increase of $222,176,971 in the value of imports. The annual average of the excess of such imports over exports for ten years previous to June 30, 1873, was $104,706,922, but for the last five years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to $920,955,387—an annual average of $184,191,077. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise increased from $376,616,473 in 1870, to $823,946,353 in 1880,—an increase of $447,329,880, or 119 per cent. The imports of merchandise increased from $435,958,408 in 1870, to $667,954,746 in 1880—an increase of $231,996,338, or 53 per cent.

There was an increase in the value of the exports of wheat, wheat-flour and corn, as compared with similar exports of the preceding year, of $78,253,837, or 39 per cent.; an increase in the value of the exports of cotton of $49,281,655, or 30.3 per cent.; an increase in the value of the exports of provisions of $10,184,592, or 8.7 per cent.; and an increase in the exports of live animals of $4,394,366, or 38.3 per cent.

There has also been a noticeable increase in the value of the exports of tallow, oil-cake, vegetable oils, seeds, clocks and watches, hops, wool, and a few other commodities. During the last fiscal year breadstuffs constituted 35 per cent. of the value of our exports of domestic merchandise, cotton 27 per cent., and provisions 15 per cent.

The imports of merchandise for the past year exceeded such imports during any previous year in the history of the country. The leading articles, showing marked increase in quantity or value imported, are coffee, hides and skins, raw silk and tea, all of which are free of duty, and copper, manufactures of cotton, silk, and wool, fruits, glass, iron, steel, lead, leather and precious stones, leaf tobacco, wool and zinc. The imports of unmanufactured wool increased from 39,000,000 pounds in 1879 to over 128,000,000 pounds in 1880. The value of the imports of railroad-bars of iron and steel increased from $70,071 in 1879 to $4,952,286 in 1880.

During each year from 1862 to 1879, inclusive, the exports of specie exceeded the imports thereof. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864, when it amounted to $92,280,919. But during the year ended June 30, 1880, the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports thereof by $75,891,391. During July, August, September and October of the current fiscal year the imports of specie were $47,940,805 and the exports were $4,721,828, making an excess of imports over exports of $43,218,977.

The large and continued excess of the value of the exports of merchandise over the imports of merchandise appears to render it probable that we shall see a continuation of, and, perhaps, a large increase in, the flow of specie into this country.

Exportation and Importation of Cattle.

In a letter of February 19, 1880, from this department to the speaker of the House of Representatives, the attention of Congress was called to the prevalence of the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, or lung-plague, in neat cattle, and some recommendations were made as to the proper legislation on the subject.

It may be assumed that this disease has never existed in this country west of the Alleghany mountains; and that it has not for a long time existed in Canada, or in this country near the line of Canada. The exportation of live horned cattle from the United States is very large, and is rapidly increasing, the cattle going mostly to Great Britain. For the eight months ended August 31, 1880, the value of such animals exported was $12,462,837, which is nearly double the value of the exportation for the same period in 1879.

By an order of the Privy Council of Great Britain, all American cattle must be slaughtered at the port of arrival within ten days. The effect of this order is to prevent the shipment of any but fat cattle; and it entails great loss as to that class of animals, by compelling the immediate slaughter of such as are injured, or become sick upon the voyage, and therefore of little value for food. It also prevents the owners from driving the cattle from the port of importation to a better market, or from keeping them until the market improves. Furthermore, there is a large demand in England for store or stock-cattle, to be fed and fattened in that country for its own markets, a demand which this country could supply to an unlimited extent. It is believed that this trade, if unrestricted, might far exceed the trade in fat cattle. The losses and embarrassments by reasons of the order for immediate slaughter are, commercially considered, very great. The British government, however, is ready to rescind it when it may be done without danger of sperading pleuro-pneuomonia in their country through importations from the United States.

The question of the rescission of the order has been the subject of official discussion between this Government and the Government of Great Britain, as well as in Parliament. It is believed that whenever Congress makes provision for the extinction or prevention of the disease, or for such security of the great routes of travel from the West to the seaboard as will make it reasonably certain that the cattle shipped from our ports, or any of them, will not carry infection with them, the order of Council requiring immediate slaughter will be rescinded.

The recommendation that a commission be created, whose duty it shall be to investigate reports of the existence of the disease, and to collect information respecting it, reporting the results to some Department for official publication, is renewed. It is further recommended that such commission be authorized to cooperate with State and municipal authorities, and corporations and persons engaged in the transportation of neat-cattle, and establish regulations for the safe conveyance of such cattle from the interior to the seaboard, and the shipment of them, so that they may not be exposed to the disease; and that such commission, also, may establish such quarantine stations and regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease by importations from abroad. It is believed that the legislation thus indicated, properly executed, will induce the Government of Great Britain to rescind its order for immediate slaughter, and thus promote a very large increase in the exportation of neat-cattle from this country. Whether Congress should go further, and undertake the extirpation of the disease in the States where it now exists, is a question of more difficulty, and it is deemed best to leave that part of the subject for independent consideration.

Commerce and Navigation.

The records of the Register of the Treasury show that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was 4,068,034 tons. Of this amount 1,352,810 tons were comprised in 2,378 vessels registered for the foreign trade, and 2,715,224 tons in 22,334 vessels enrolled and licensed for the coasting trade and fisheries. There has been a decrease of 138,723 tons in vessels employed in the foreign trade, and a decrease of 37,157 tons in such as were engaged in the domestic trade.

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JOHN SHERMAN.

To HON. S. J. RANDALL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[This concludes the most important and generally interesting portion of the report, which goes on to refer to the commerce of the country; to the subject of claims against the treasury, which the secretary thinks should be adjudicated; to the printing bureau; the lighthouse establishment; the coast survey; the marine hospitals; the life-saving service; the national board of health; the public buildings; the revenue marine; steamboat inspection; Alaska; the District of Columbia; and the public service. What is said on these subjects being of comparatively little interest, we omit.—EDS. INT.]

The census just taken in the city of Berlin, Prussia, shows the population, including the garrison, to be 1,118,630, this being sixteen per cent. above the population of 1875, having more than doubled since 1860.

Elisha Estes was fatally shot by J. W. Alverson, near Cascade, Pittsylvania county, Va. They were farmers and neighbors. Estes was on horseback, riding on Alverson's premises, and was ordered off, but refused to go, when the shooting took place. Estes is a brother of Jos. Estes, who was murdered by a negro last August. He was taken to another brother's house after being shot and is now probably dead. Alverson has not been apprehended.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1880.

The Treasury Report.

The report of the secretary of the treasury is of such interest and value that we publish it in full, as far as it treats of the more important topics considered, and our readers will find, upon reading it, that they are repaid. The treasury report is always the annual paper of most value to intelligent citizens who are interested in the financial conduct of the government, as all ought to be; and Mr. Sherman treats his topics with such clearness and force as to make it really a pleasure to read his report. He has been a sensible secretary, and consequently a successful one. It requires no great degree of intellect to conduct properly the financial affairs of the country or of an individual. Business men are not necessarily nor generally very intellectual men. It does not need a powerful intellect to understand the simple rules of finance; but it does seem to need a peculiar sort of common sense which is wanting, perhaps, in the majority of people.

A marked illustration of this is afforded by Mr. Sherman's narration of the fate of the silver dollars which Congress would insist upon ordering to be coined at the rate of two millions a month. It ought to be a fact that the majority of the congressional representatives should have sufficient sense to understand the elementary principles of finance; but it is a demonstrated fact that they don't; else surely they could never have ordered the coinage of a silver dollar whose certain fate would take it into the storehouse or the treasury and which could not be kept in circulation to any extent. A child in financial knowledge would have known this; but the most of congressmen know absolutely nothing about what seems so simple, in its treatment by the secretary.

OUR contemporaries are straining themselves to publish Mr. Hayes's message. We have looked it over and find that there is nothing in it. It is weak as dish-water. We could not conscientiously ask any of our readers to wade through it. It would be a waste of types to lend them to it.

PERSONAL.

JOHN C. NEW says he will either be the next senator from Indiana or Ben Harrison. Whichever is left he expects will get a cabinet seat.

The new "Old Probs," HAZEN, is an Ohio man, the son-in-law of Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and was backed by Stanley Matthews. The officers of the army, with whom Hazen is not popular, are not at all pleased with his appointment.

General GRANT was invited to visit Paterson, N. J., by the board of trade of that city, and make a tour of observation of its manufacturing establishments. The general accepted the invitation, and named Saturday next as the day of the visit.

Col. A. K. MCCLURE to-day starts for an extended journey through the capitals of the Southern states. He will go to Richmond, thence to Columbia, thence to Atlanta, thence to Montgomery, thence to New Orleans, thence to Jackson, thence to Nashville, thence to Louisville, and home by Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and he will give his impressions of the political attitude and drift of the South and of the industrial interests of the Southern people in a series of letters.

IN a letter to a friend in this city, Gov. Hoyt notices Dr. Greenwald's Thanksgiving sermon and says, what has been published in the INTELLIGGNCER repeatedly, that no change was made in the phraseology of his Thanksgiving proclamation by reason of, or in consequence of any animadversions of leading Israelites—or of their protest, request or demand. At the time of its final issue no word had been heard from them by him, directly or indirectly, "and it is *unjust* to them to so charge."

MINOR TOPICS.

LONGFELLOW is mentioned as saying that he thinks he was led to write the "Wreck of the Hesperus" because the words "Norman's Woe," associated with the disasters at sea, seemed to him so indescribably sad. It was after receiving a letter full of lofty sentiments from Charles Sumner that he wrote "Excelsior."

IT used to be that senators readily resigned to take cabinet places. Now seats in the Senate are preferred to cabinet offices It is not the mere business of administering a department, but the interminable bother of office-seekers, which makes the life of a cabinet officer slavery of the least agreeable kind.

THE Albany "slate," as regards the United States senatorship, has undergone a material modification within the past 24 hours, the effect of which will be the probable withdrawal of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, and the substitution of some man who will not be so open to the imputation of direct railroad influence. Judge Black's letter, it would thus appear, has impressed upon the political managers as well as the great railway kings, the wisdom of not being quite so bold. Mr. Depew's chief reputation is that of attorney for the New York Central railroad.

STATE ITEMS.

R. A. Ammerman, civil and mining engineer at Shamokin, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while laboring under a temporary aberation of mind.

An old man named Nicewater, and a boy named Frank Hull, walking on the P. R. R. track, near Summerhill station, were fatally mangled.

While the son of Johnson Grant, aged seventeen, was hunting at Byron Centre, in the oil regions, and climbing a fence, the trigger of his gun caught and the weapon was discharged, the contents entering his head, killing him instantly.

Emery Snodgrass, a brakeman of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo railroad, while coupling cars at Brockton had his head caught been the platforms. The injury was examined, and it is wonderful to say the skull was not broken.

The will of the late James E. Brown, of Kittanning, has been made public. The amount of property involved will reach $2,500,000. The will was made 1871, and in it Mr. Brown bequeaths $25 to every widow in Kittanning, $25 to every wife who shall become a widow, this gift to be made to include those Kittanning girls who shall hereafter become wives. Nearly all the remainder of his estate goes to Presbyterian church boards.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

During an altercation twelve miles west of Fort Griffin, Texas, a man named Carson shot and killed a man named Bishop. Carson is himself mortally wounded.

The libel suit of the Delaware State Fire and Marine insurance company against W. T. Croasdale, editor of the Wilmington *Every Evening*, for $20,000, was decided last evening by a verdict for the defendant.

The extensive dry goods establishment of Root & Co., at Fort Wayne, was visited by burglars on Sunday and $2,000 worth of silks, sealskin sacks and other goods were taken. There is no clue to the robbers.

Charles Smith, an operator in the Western Union telegraph office at Stafford, N. Y., came there to visit his folks, and while engaged in cleaning his revolver it was accidentally discharged, the ball hitting his mother in the head. She exclaimed, "My God! Charlie, you have shot me," and instantly expired.

In Alpine Bluff, Ark., James Anderson, a negro, entered the house of Joseph Miller, where Mrs. Miller and two children were asleep. He committed an outrage on the person of Mrs. Miller and stole a small sum of money. He was soon afterwards arrested, and being identified by Mrs. Miller a mob hanged him to the nearest telegraph pole.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR AGRICULTURISTS.

MEETING OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY SOCIETY.

Crop Reports—Essays and Discussions—Forests and Forest Laws, &c., &c.

The Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural society met in their rooms, in city hall, yesterday afternoon.

The following named members and visitors were present:

Joseph F. Witmer, president, Paradise; M. D. Kendig, secretary, Cresswell, Manor township; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; W. W. Griest, city; Dr. C. A. Greene, city; J. H. Landis, Manor; Johnson Miller, Warwick; C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim township; Jacob Bollinger, Warwick; Peter S. Reist, Lititz; Wm. McComsey, city; James Wood, Little Britain; F. R. Diffenderffer, city; Daniel Smeych, city; C. A. Gast, city; Peter Hershey, city; John C. Linville, Salisbury; J. Hoffman Hershey, Rohrerstown; A. F. Hostetter, city; Tobias Hershey, Leacock; Israel L. Landis, Manheim; J. M. Johnston, city.

Crop Reports.

Crop reports being called for, Jacob Bollinger stated that the early-sown wheat in his neighborhood had been badly damaged by the fly—especially the red wheat sown early in October; that which had been sown later looked better. He reported that from one acre of land he had gathered 115 bushels and 22 quarts of corn, one of the stocks being 17 feet in length.

J. H. Landis reported the wheat in his neighborhood as looking very well. Tobacco buyers had been around looking at the new crop, but he had heard of only one lot that had been sold. It was taken at 23, 8, and 3.

President Witmer said the wheat in his neighborhood looked as well as he had ever seen at this season of the year. Farmers are busy stripping their tobacco and preparing it for the buyers. There had been three lots sold in the neighborhood—one at 20, 8 and 3, and the two others at 23, 8 and 3. A week ago he had visited Berks county and heard many complaints of the poor condition of the wheat crop, many fields being nearly eaten up by the fly.

Experiments in Wheat Culture.

John C. Linville read an essay in which he gave the results of his experiments in wheat culture. Although wheat is a staple crop and may be sold every day in the year, it is a very uncertain one, owing to the depredations of insects and the frequent recurrence of unfavorable weather. Besides, the many differing kinds of soil require the application of different kinds and different quantities of fertilizers, and these again are affected by the condition of the weather, for that which may be good for a dry season may not be good for a wet one. Under all conditions a good rich soil is necessary to secure a good crop. Mr. Linville commenced the new system of "cultivating" wheat, by sowing it in broad drills, sufficiently far apart to admit of its being cultivated in 1877, and had followed up that system in 1878 and 1879, but on neither of these occasions could he see that the "cultivated" wheat was any better, or produced more bushels to the acre than that sown or drilled in by the old plan; while the cultivated appeared to suffer more from rust and mildew than the uncultivated. This year he has thrown his cultivator aside, though he is not prepared to say that under more favorable circumstance the new plan might have yielded better results.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Linville for his essay.

Fertilizers.

Dr. Greene read a short essay on fertilizers, wherein he urged the importance of farmers using every possible means of increasing the bulk of their compost heaps. He urged the importance of saving the vast amount of sewage that is constantly running to waste, and also the dirt of the streets—not only the manure but old bones, paper, ashes, vegetables, the contents of privies and everything else that, after having undergone certain chemical changes, furnishes food for plants. He urged the society to take hold of this matter and thus become the pioneer of a system that is sure to be eventually adopted. It has been done in London, Paris and other parts of the old world, and will have to be done in this as the land becomes exhausted and the population increases. He believed there was money in it.

Mr. Linville endorsed Dr. Greene's views as being important and practicable. If we have all the elements of first-rate fertilizers in our midst and going to waste, there is no use paying high prices for manufactured fertilizers if we can make them at less cost.

Dr. Greene reported that he had been in correspondence with several gentlemen with the object of having them lecture before the society.

Tobacco and Butter.

"Can tobacco culture and the dairy be carried on successfully on the same farm at the same time?" was the next matter considered. C. L. Hunsecker said it was a question more easily asked than answered. In this section of the country it is customary to raise all sorts of produce on the same farm, but as both butter-making and tobacco-culture require a great deal of labor and a great deal of care, it might be considered almost impossible for one farmer to attend properly to both. It is quite common, however, for farmers to raise tobacco "on the shares," giving to a practical tobacco-grower a share of the crop for attending to the whole of it. In this way both industries may be well cared for on the same farm.

Dr. Greene thought the two industries could not be successfully run together; the nicotine of the tobacco would affect the milk of the cow, if tobacco were even hung in the same building in which the cattle were sheltered, or the corn handled by the same person handling tobacco. Dr. Greene explained at some length, the chemical and physiological reasons for keeping butter and tobacco far asunder.

A long and discursive discussion followed, participated in by F. R. Diffenderffer, Daniel Smeych, J. H. Landis, James Wood, Jacob Bollinger, J. C. Linville, and others. While there was much difference of opinion expressed on some points, it was pretty well agreed that the spring house should be kept as far as possible from the tobacco shed and pig pen, and that while gilt-edge butter is "just the thing," it generally costs as much to make it as it sells for.

Close Grazing.

"Is close grazing injurious to pasture?" was the next subject attacked. Johnson Miller answered affirmatively and thought farmers often injured their pastures by too close grazing and by having more cattle in the field than they had grass to feed.

M. D. Kendig advised that young grass fields be grazed closely so as to give them a good strong set; after the field was well set he would not graze so closely.

J. H. Landis would not graze closely if the season was dry. Clover, especially, would be liable to die out if eaten down too close to the roots. In a wet season, with rank grass, he would graze closer.

James Wood, Dr. Greene, J. C. Linville and others also spoke upon the question.

Frank Diffenberffer called attention to a rtatement recently made by Prof. Mehan, the distinguished botanist and horticulturist, to the effect than when Pennsylvania was first visited by Europeans, its great valleys were devoid of timber. Mr. Diffenderffer, S. P. Eby, John H. Landis, A. F. Hostetter, J. C. Linville and others, took issue with Prof. Mehan, at least so far as the valleys of Lancaster county are concerned, and quoted history and tradition to prove that the aforesaid valleys were heavily timbered, but none of them could reach back quite to the time of Penn, or find in the valleys trees more than two hundred years old.

The County Appropriation

Calvin Cooper announced that he held a voucher for $18, the county appropriation due the society for the year 1878—the 1879 appropriation having been previously paid.

Complimentary.

Mr. Cooper moved that S. P. Eby, esq., be elected a life member in consideration of his frequent legal services in behalf of the society for which he never charged anything; carried.

The president called attention to the valuable services by J. B. Lichty in connection with the society's late fair. He moved the thanks of the society be tendered him therefore; carried.

Business for Next Meeting.

The following questions were proposed for discussion at next meeting:

"What is the best way to restore worn-out lands?" Referred to Isrrel L. Landis.

"Are wind-brakes as a protection to orchards beneficial?" Referred to Casper Hiller.

"Should fruit be allowed to rot under the trees?" Referred to Calvin Cooper.

"What are the relative values of corn and wheat bran as food for stock?" Referred to J. C. Linville.

"Can fruit trees be grown for their timber as well as for their fruit?" Referred to H. M. Engle.

"Was Pennsylvania covered with forests at the date of its discovery by Europeans?" Referred to A. F. Hostetter.

Japan Persimmons.

Mr. Smeych asked what had become of the Japan persimmon tree that had been introduced in this county a few years ago.

Colvin Cooper answered that the four young trees he had planted all died the first winter after they were set out. It was stated, however, that a few were still living in pots and boxes, and one or more of them had fruited.

Our Forests.

John H. Landis spoke of the importance of protecting and extending our forests, and hoped the next question discussed by the society would be the provisions of the forest bill offered by him at the last session of the Legislature.

It was finally agreed that the following question should take precedence of all others at next meeting:

"What legislation should we have on forest culture?"

The Late Fair.

Dr. S. S. Rathvon, treasurer of the late fair fund, sent in a report showing his receipts from the officers of the fair to have been $162.45; payment of fifteen cash premiums $122.95, Forty-one premiums were never called for and eight special premiums were granted for which no award was made.

On motion it was ordered that the thanks of the society be tendered to Dr. Rathvon; that he be directed to pay the balance in his hands into the society's treasury, and present his bill for services rendered.

Adjourned.

Y. M. C. A.

Election of Officers for Next Year.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Christian association last evening, the following officers were elected for the year 1881:

President—Hon. John B. Warfel.
Vice Presidents—D. C. Haverstick, Prof. J. P. McCaskey, Marriott Brosius, J. W. Byrne, S. L. Levan.
Recording Secretary—D. S. Bursk.
Registering Secretary, P. S. Goodman.
Executive Secretary—D. R. Thompson.
Treasurer—J. F. Mentzer.

Board of Managers.

Presbyterian Church, Hugh R. Fulton.
" Mission, H. C. Moore.
Duke Street M. E., John B. Good.
St. Paul's M. E., John E. Shaum.
First Reformed, Edw. Bookmyer.
St. Paul's " John L. Pearsol.
St. Luke's " Benj. F. Bausman.
St. Stephen's Reformed, Prof. J. S. Stahr.
Moravian, George K. Reed.
St. John's Lutheran, T. Baumgardner.
Grace " A. A. Hubley.
Christ " E. J. Erisman.
St. James Episcopal, J. M. Davidson.
St. John's " W. F. Umble.
First Baptist, J. R. Foster.
Swedenborgian, John H. Metzler.
English Ev. Association, R. K. Schnader.

The officers are *ex-officio* members of the board.

SALES OF TOBACCO.

Good Prices Paid to Lancaster County Farmers.

We hear of a number of sales of 1880 tobacco and a general run of good prices is reported for good crops. Of those returned the following are notable and representative of various sections of the county: Mr. Hebble, of Penque township, to Oppenheimer, at 21, 18, 6; Mr. Lindemuth, of Conoy, to Lederman, at 30; Mr. Kenell, of Gap, at 20; Mr. Snavely, of Leacock, at 27, 5; John Clark, of Conestoga, at 23, 8, 3; John L. Rohrer, of Salisbury, 5 acres, at 23, 10, 4; Joshua Lapp, 4 acres, at 20, 10; Mr. Ulrich, of Leacock, at 27, 5; Benjamin Beiler, at 18, 8; John Reeser to Samuel Henderson, at 21, 5; Geo. Ammons, at 23, 4; John Stormfeltz, of East Hempfield, at 25, 8, 3; Henry Waldeman, of East Hempfield, at 28, 3; Nathaniel Geiman, Mt. Joy, 14 around; Mr. Stack to Lederman, 4 acres, at 23, 9, 3.

Tramps Plenty.

The crop of tramps is quite good just now as it always is in cool weather. Plenty of them can be seen on North Queen street and in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania depot, every evening. They are always on the beg and "just want two more cents to get a bed." They generally spend the money for rum and get the bed at the lock-up.

WINTER EMPLOYMENT.

The Names of Men Who Will try the First Cases of the New Year.

This morning at 8 o'clock, in the county commissioners' office, Judge Livingston, Sheriff Strine, and Jury Commissioners Ringwalt and Hartman drew the names of the following persons from the jury wheel. They are the first who have been drawn since the wheel was filled in November and they will try the first cases of the new year.

Names of 24 grand jurors to serve in a quarter sessions court, commencing Monday, January 17:

Fred'k Bernizer, agent, 9th ward, city.
Washington Bunting, farmer, Colerain.
James MacGonigle, telegraph operator, 3d ward, city.
David M. Mayer, farmer, Manheim twp.
D. B. Harnish, farmer, E. Cocalico.
D. S. Summy, coachmaker, Manheim bor.
Frank M. Trout, farmer, Bart.
Abm. Wolgamuth, machinist, Mt. Joy twp.
Jacob Bachman, gentleman, Strasburg bor.
John Wade, blacksmith, Leacock.
John B. Nell, carpenter, Martic.
Israel H. Johns, farmer, U. Leacock.
Carpenter Bender, cabinetmaker, Earl.
Samuel Snyder, farmer, Paradise.
Moses Spangler, miller, E. Earl.
Samuel Ebersole, farmer, Conoy.
John Harsh, engineer, Columbia.
George G. Worst, farmer, Salisbury.
Amos B. Zell, doctor, Little Britain.
John Dordey, shoemaker, Rapho
D. Brainerd Williamson, editor 1st ward, city.
Levi H. Bair, gentleman, Earl.
John Wolf, coachmaker, Rapho.
S. E. Wisner, merchant, Marietta.

Names of 48 petit jurors to serve in a quarter sessions court, commencing Monday, January 17:

Theo. Wenditz, saloon keeper, 3d ward, city.
Aaron B. Denny, painter, Mt. Joy twp.
Jacob Gamber, farmer, Manheim twp.
J. J. Hartley, brickmaker, 8th ward, city.
Peter Albright, laborer, 8th ward, city.
Sam'l Hambright, farmer, Manheim twp.
John Strohl, blacksmith, Ephrata.
Wm. M. Smith, cigar maker, Earl.
Jno. S. Rohrer, tobacco dealer, 9th ward, city.
Jacob Thuma, contractor, E. Donegal.
Mahlon Ruth, gentleman, Leacock.
Joseph Baker, farmer, Strasburg twp.
Thos J. Eaby, painter, Ephrata.
John P. Frank, justice, Columbia.
Wm. G. Pinkerton, coach-maker, Columbia.
Benj. F. Musselman, miller, Strasburg twp.
Robert Miller, merchant, E. Lampeter.
Sam'l Gantz, farmer, Mt. Joy twp.
Capt. Isaac Roll, saloon keeper, Earl.
Emanuel Keener, farmer, Penn.
W. W. Tripple, merchant, Manor.
Samuel Keath, laborer, Elizabeth twp.
George Jenkins, farmer, Little Britain.
Fred'k L. Baker, justice, Marietta.
John W. Thomas, plasterer, Eden.
Andrew Hanna, farmer, Fulton.
Robert J. Barnes, farmer, Drumore.
Henry Hess, farmer, Little Britain.
Nathan'l Ellmaker, jr., gentleman, Salisbury.
Philip Deichler, shoemaker, 3d ward, city.
Joseph D. Moore, wheelwright, Drumore.
John McBride, farmer, Mt. Joy twp.
Daniel Zell, merchant, Caernarvon.
S. D. Bausman, clerk, Lancaster twp.
Christian Kline, laborer, Manor.
J. H. Hootstetler, merchant, Manor.
Joseph Hess, farmer, Warwick.
Harry Bowers, saddler, Caernarvon.
Henry Gast, sr., potter, 8th ward, city.
Alexander J. Harberger, machinist, 3d ward, city.
George Eaby, gentleman, Rapho.
Wm. H. Bunn, farmer, Salisbury.
Jacob Gable, farmer, Martic.
John Green, assessor, Conoy.
Henry Shreiner, farmer, Manheim twp.
Henry Lintner, farmer, Manor.
Fred'k Gollbach, carpenter, Penn.
John Ruth, carpenter, Warwick.

Names of 50 petit jurors to serve in a common pleas court, commencing January 24:

Geo. Lamborn, farmer, Martic.
Augustus Buck, shoemaker, Earl.
Isaac Evans, butcher, 5th ward, city.
Frank Clark, farmer, Strasburg twp.
Josiah Snavely, shoemaker, Warwick.
Hiram K. Miller, merchant, East Hempfield.
Jacob Roth, cooper, Marietta
John Wissler, farmer, Warwick.
H. D. Lichty, paper hanger, Columbia.
David W. Stoner, tobacco farmer, Mt. Joy bor.
John Creamer, farmer, Martic.
R. K. Schnader, tobacconist, 5th ward, city.
John Menaugh, carpenter, Mt. Joy twp.
Charles Keller, clerk, 1st ward, city.
Jonas Z. Stauffer, farmer, E. Earl.
Frank W. Helm, merchant, Providence.
Henry Gunkle, carpenter, 8th ward city.
John D. Sensenig, farmer, Martic.
Kirk Brown, farmer, Fulton.
Samuel A. Keen, farmer, Eden.
Addison Buch, merchant, Elizabethtown.
Wm. H. Shober, paper manufacturer, Conestoga.
John E. Burkholder, farmer, Warwick.
Thomas Nixon, blacksmith, Salisbury.
A. W. Russel, coal merchant, 6th ward, city.
Wm. Roehm, innkeeper, Eden.
Seth Thomas, farmer, Salisbury.
Israel L. Landis, dealer, 1st ward, city.
John D. Penny, farmer, Drumore.
John Hamilton, teacher, Rapho.
Samuel Schlott, farmer, Ephrata.
Albert Killian, painter, E. Cocalico.
Washington Keene, painter, 6th ward, city.
Andrew Balmer, laborer, 9th ward, city.
Daniel S. Witt, farmer, W. Donegal.
Harrison Kreamer, mason, W. Cocalico.
Levi W. Groff, farmer, 6th ward, city.
John S. Witmer, merchant, Paradise.
G. W. Mehaffey, farmer, Marietta.
James E. Mifflin, gentleman, Columbia.
Samuel Wetzel, farmer, 7th ward, city.
Henry Miller, painter, 6th ward, city.
Wm. K. Brown, carpenter, Fulton.
William T. Mullen, manufacturer, 8th ward, city.
Scott Patton, coal dealer, Columbia.
Geo. Youtz, manager, Elizabeth twp.
Alfred D. Grosh, carpenter, Manheim bor.
Joel Weist, miller, W. Cocalico.
Geo. H. Eberly, wheelwright, 9th ward, city.
Jacob Brubaker, farmer, Conoy.

Names of 50 petit jurors to serve in a common pleas court commencing Monday, January 31:

John Pontz, cigarmaker, 8th ward, city.
Jacob Brock, machinist, 8th ward, city.
Jacob Weidler, blacksmith, Upper Leacock
Henry Kurtz, saw miller, East Earl.
John Pennypacker, shoemaker, W. Hempfield.
E. F. McElroy, carpenter, Marietta borough.
Henry Hartmyer, printer, 3d ward, city.
G. A. Kemper, surveyor, Ephrata.
Tobias H. Hershey, ex-teacher, Rapho.
Michael Morris, blacksmith Mt. Joy bor.
Peter Bailey, shoemaker, Columbia borough.
John K. Shultz, lumber dealer, Manor.
Israel G. Musser, farmer, Brecknock.
W. P. Withers, clerk, Columbia.
A. B. Hollinger, merchant, Ephrata.
Wm. Kreamer, carpenter, Upper Leacock.
F. M. Coever, farmer, Ephrata.
Hiram Bleacher, miner, Providence.
David G. Kready, farmer, Manor.
Henry A. Decker, music teacher, 8th ward, city.
Lawrence Goos, baker, 7th ward, city.
Frederick Smith, ex-sheriff, Conoy.
Henry W. Sherz, plasterer, 4th ward, city.
Samuel Nissley, justice, Clay.
J. Hails Friday, carpenter, W. Hempfield.
Harrison Graham, farmer, Bart.
Hilaire Zaepfel, inn-keeper, 3d ward, city.
Martin Irwin, tailor, Clay.
Hiram Hershey, farmer, E. Hempfield.
Jacob M. Baker, drover, Warwick.
Hiram Kolb, tobacco farmer, 6th ward, city.
Henry W. Hamaker, carpenter, W. Donegal.
N. Milton Woods, farmer, Paradise.
Phares Brubaker, lumber dealer, Warwick.
Jefferson M. Ream, farmer, E. Cocalico.
J. H. Long, dentist, Caernarvon.
J. Hege, jr., clerk, 4th ward, city.
James F. Johnson, farmer, E. Donegal
Elias Hershey, gentleman, Columbia.
Edwin Musser, saddler, Ephrata.
Henry Smith, druggist, Columbia.
Wm. P. Brown, supervisor, Paradise.
Oscar Hobein, tailor, 6th ward, city.
Henry Bowman, merchant, Manor.
Samuel McLaughlin, farmer, Conestoga.
Emanuel Weldman, farmer, Elizabeth.
Cyrus Ream, justice, E. Cocalico.
Hugh B. Kline, physician, E. Cocalico.
David C. Hauck, cigarmaker, Clay.
Jacob N. Newcomer, farmer, Rapho.

Names of 50 petit jurors to serve in a common pleas court, commencing Monday, February 7:

Abraham Dellinger, auctioneer, Manor.
Henry Shenk, blacksmith, Mt. Joy twp.
John A. Alexander, farmer, Martic.
J. B. Urban, cabinetmaker, Conestoga.
Henry N. Kahler, farmer, W. Hempfield.
Albert M. Slade, clerk, Columbia.
James Clark,