Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING DEC. 5, 1882,

The Annual Reports. The president's message and the re ports of his cabinet officers sent to Congress and given to the country at this season appear in full in the morning papers of to day and will be read by few persons at the great length at which they are printed. There is nothing eventful in our relations with foreign countries, the United States being at present as nearly as possible in that delightful state comprehensively described by a former president, "at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind. Mr. Blaine's attempt to embroil us with the South American states, and possibly England, failed and gets a parting kick from the successor to Garfield. By far the most interesting domestic subject that engages public attention is the surplus of our revenues caused by burdens of taxation that oppress the people, obstruct business and threaten the prosperity of the country. We are raising money at a rate far beyond our wants and beyond even the necessities of the redeemable national debt. The president reviews the secretary's report in this matter and accords with his suggestions, which we print and which are elsewhere commented upon. It is notable that with all the campaign tariff agitation of the opposition and the cries of Democratic " free trade " and " attack upon American industry" the Republican federal zdministration makes bold demand for a reduction of duties. The report of the tariff commission is presented simultaneously with the other public documents, and it points the way to a general reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. in existing custom rates. The commission reaches the conclusion now so patent to the best intelligence of the country, that "high duties have a tendency to create prejudice, to encourage unsafe investments of capital, to cause a plethora of certain commodities; that the time has come when a reduction from the high war rates can safely be made, and that the increase in the productions by the older industries is sufficient to admit of a reduction without impairment of ability to compete." Leg-

One of the most important points suggested in the state papers of this year is the reduction of letter postage to two cents per halfounce. Cheap postage is a characteristic of advanced civilization and it is a universal benefaction. Our postal department is gradually becoming selfsupporting and as it approaches that stage there should be reduction of rates where it is most felt and most needed. The present rate of carrying letters is coming as bad as the cigarette fiend and of its creation. too high and has been maintained too long. Besides, a reduction will so largely stimulate the mail service as to soon into an organization and agree not to at. terpretation put by the department upon compensate in part if not altogether for tend the theatre with any young man who has arisen, requires that a call for it for the reduced revenues.

islation in accordance with this view

cannot be long delayed, though in effect-

sion did, that the selfishness of human

nature leads the representatives of every

industry to think that theirs is the one

which still needs protection.

not a careful following of the lines annoyances of the theatre is to have a months off. This somewhat hampers the marked out by the department reports stalwart form rise up before the view department in so making calls as to keep is that which relates to the civil service; during the last scene of a play and begin and while it is prolific of the usual com- to crowd itself into an overcoat. The in hand therefor at the time the call is plaints that it is impossible for the chief executive to give personal directions to own lack of breeding, but obstructs the probable prospective receipts. the 100,000 appointments for which he is view of people sitting behind him. He funds are in fact in hand would be to inresponsible, it is barren of suggested | should be reformed. remedies for the evils which arise and prevail under our present system. The president is unquestionably right in his declaration that "it matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that bureau if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates, whose duties are purely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political principle or the success of any political party or faction." But nobody seems yet to have devised a means to reach this end which is acceptable to our lawmakers and above the suspicion of a jealous people. The president constructs for himself a defense against the charges of the Garfield faction that he has been the creature of the Stalwarts in striking down the friends of his predecessor; to shield himself from this accusation he shows conclusively that the percentage of his removals was far less than Garfield's. But we presume he doesn't expect anybody to concede that any principle of civil ser

Tariff and Taxes.

vice reform characterized an adminis-

thur's affected disapproval of Hubbel-

The suggestions of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the financial affairs of the country seem to be wise. He advocates a reduction of taxation and makes plain the necessity for it in the exhibition of the fact that the revenues are far in excess of the necessary expen diture. There will be no disagreement with him on any hand in this recommendation, though there is not unanimity as to how the reduction of taxation should be effected. The manufacturing interest generally favors the abolition of the will need to be levied on imposts to raise the required revenue; but it is a question whether the manufacturers do not make a mistake here. What they want is a tariff rate high enough to forbid foreign importations of their wares; and if Salvini and a good company, in Baltimore they are given such a duty it will follow last night. The audience was numerous n source. The secretary recommends the retention of the tax on tobacco and spirits; and there can hardly be a question that revenue can be raised from these articles of luxury with far less injury to the country than from other more innocent and necessary things.

JOHN W. Dorsey, aged 25, a son of Judge Dorsey, of Howard country, Md., fatally shot himself vesterday in his boarding house at Baltimore, with suicidal intent. The father of a young lady whom he had been addressing objected to their proposed marriage, and this is better proposed marriage, and this is better proposed to have caused the rash act. He the tax upon them is beneficent, since it tends to limit their use. There are certainly many things objectionable speculation lost it.

Was of prominent and wealthy family connections and was left a large fortune, but ight be made in invitum.

The anticipation of payment of called are certainly many things objectionable

is collected, but it should be quite practicable to collect in a proper way a due rate of tax upon liquor and tobacco, and it would be a matter of regret if these benign subjects of taxation should be permitted to go untaxed from any difficulty experienced in the levy. There are many articles now subject to duty which should be put upon the free list and sugar, which is one of the heaviest tax producers, is one article which should not be taxed severely, if at all. That the tax upon some manufactures can be greatly reduced is shown by the fact that Bessemer steel rails, which are now subject to a duty of twenty-seven dollars a ton, are manufactured and sold here at forty dollars, a price far below that at which they can be imported. The high duty upon them has resulted in a large revenue to the country because of the fact that until lately the facilities million and a quarter. It is plain from of the home mills were not equal to the home demand. There will never again be any national revenue from this source, and probably the surplus of the revenue, which now rises up to trouble the secretary, will not long continue to be as excessive as at present. The reduction of revenue resources should be made cautiously, in The collections by government are taken view of the stimulation which the busi- out of the money market in sums and at view of the stimulation which the business of the country has lately experienced and which now seems to be quieting down. The tariff comission recommends a twenty or twenty five per cent, reduction of duties. What is needed is not a general reduction upon the list, but rather the increase of the free list Articles which are necessary and that are not largely manufactured here should come in free; articles of luxury which are easily smuggled should be admitted under a duty light enough to take away the temptation to smuggle. The collection of revenue by a tariff upon imports is a costly way of raising it, and is only justified by the need that exists of protecting the country's industries. Duties | wealth in single hands, and gathering in abolished.

THERE is a Stalwart grin at the neat way in which the president has met Halfremoval of Garfield men from office.

the Langtry-Labouchere quarrel was only government is an unwilling aider and another of those cute advertising dodges abettor therein. It has come about that the treasury department is looked to as a ing it Congress will find, as the commisof Mr. Abbey's.

> the opera house orchestra of that place for years past has had it brought clearly for playing lively music between the acts of a soul harrowing performance. The been used to remedy the evil. Little cheerful strains of a Strauss waltz, it thereby. says, grated harshly on the ears of the people whose feelings had just been se- of disbursing an existing excess of assets, verely wrenched by witnessing a painful scene enacted upon the stage with realistic principal kinds—that payable at the plant effect. No doubt the Dead March from sure of the government, that payable at a Saul, or something like it, would have fixed date in the future. The former is better suited our solemn contemporary and also of two kinds—that bearing interest at the sympathizing Wilmingtonians.

THE theatre nuisance young man is be should be made to feel the same kind of discipline. Let our girls band themselves uncalled over seventy millions. The inwill not promise to remain in his seat payment must fix for the maturity and for The only part of the message which is until the curtain has fallen. One of the the cessation of interest a date three man who does this not only advertises his made, or there must be a reliance upon the

> PERSONAL GEN. GEORGE C. THOMAS, aged 70 years, a native of Elizabeth, N. J., died at his residence in Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday night.

REV. C. A. PRICE, from Michigan, will hold a series of meetings in the Euglish language at the German Baptist meeting house on Mulberry street, commencing Wednesday evening.

JOSEPH WEBER, for many years editor and publisher of the Northern Advocate, at Claremont, N. H., died suddenly on Sunday evening while attending a prayer neeting in the Methodist church.

HON NELSON II. VANVOORHIS, of Athens, O., died yesterday. He was recently a member of Congress and served several terms in the Legislature as speaker of the House of Representa-

DANIEL W. SELLERS, a leading Democratic lawyer of Philadelphia, has been appointed solicitor by the new Republican sheriff-elect, Keim, of Philadelphia. The office is worth \$2,000 a year, and the incumbent has great influence.

DR. FRANK H. HAMILTON, one of the Garfield physicians is seriously ill in New York. He suffered a hemorrhage of the ury from its excess of assets. Various lungs on Saturday night and has had several since. The latest reports are such tration in which Blaine was the ruling as to excite serious apprehensions on the part of his family and friends. spirit. There is a mild hypocrisy in Ar-

WILLIAM H. BUTLER, aged 21, committed suicide yesterday at Baltimore in a due and payable, and are paid to them at house of ill fame, by shooting himself their face have realized some interest through the heart. He was originally upon the purchase price. At the present from Norfolk, Va., son of Rev. Butler, an | premium on most if not all of them that Episcopal clergyman, graduate of college | will be short of three per cent. Calculaand was melancholy because his father had | tions show that at these premiums a purdiscarded him.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE expects to pass the coming winter on her plantation at Mandarin, Fla. Her orange grove. which was set out when she established herself there not long after the war, numbers something over 100 trees, and from seventy five of them she now reaps an income of \$1,500 a year.

JOHN HUMPHREY NOVES, the founder of the Oneida community in New York, who requirement of law to be answered, and fled the state about a year since to escape no convenience or pressing need of the indictment is now an exile. The last heard of him he was at Clinton, Canada, near internal revenue, expecting thereby Niagara Falls, living with his wife, algreater protection from the tariff that | though three others of the community women went with her when she joined

MISS MARGARET MATHER, the Chicago actress, made her first appearance cast of the Alieghanies in Shakspeare's Juliet, supported by Mr. Milnes Levick, Young that no revenue will be derived from and elite, and the applause generous and general. The young lady made a very favorable impression.

JOHN W. DORSEY, aged 25, a son of In fact, it may even be said that lieved to have caused the rash act. He the requirement of the sinking fund, and

DEPARTMENT REPORTS. in the way in which the internal revenue

SEC. POLGER'S VIEWS AT LENGTH. The Enermous Surplus Threatening Popular Prosperity-Some of the Other

Lieports. The telegraphic summary of the president's message printed in the INTELLI-SENCER yesterday presented its most salient points. It also briefly stated the leading features of the department reports. But the annual budget of the secretary of the treasury, by far the most important of these annual documents, has some points worthy of popular attention, and copious extracts are herewith published from Mr. Folger's annual report : The Secretary of the Treasury's Recom-

There are now in the treasury unused assets to a large amount, and the daily receipts into the treasury from customs and internal revenue taxation are about a this, and the statement with which this report begins of the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year, that the receipts from revenue are, and are likely to be, in excess of the needs of the govern-

From the inequality between daily

large receipts and comparatively small daily disbursements there comes an evil effect upon the business of the country. dates which have little or no agreement with the natural movement of mousy, and are returned to it with the same inadaptation to commercial or figancial requirements. Occasionally the large disbursements of the government have created a plethora of money; more frequently its large and continued withdrawals of money have caused such a scarcity of floating capital as to check the proper movemen of legitimate business. It is not only that the amount in the treasury is so much kept from the use of community : the fact becomes an incentive and an aid to keep from that use other large sums. We have believed that the laws of the states against primogeniture, the entail of estates, and the accumulation of personal property, stood in the way of heaping up great wealth gives. But so it is that today there are men so rich that, by conspiring together, they can at will put and hold hand on near as much money as government can lay hand to, save by the use Breed allegation concerning the sweeping of its credit. The power thus had is used from time to time. It results, that violent and sudden contractions and expansions THERE is a well defined suspicion that afflict the business community, and the great, if not a chief, cause of recurring stringencies, and the treasury is called to THE Wilmington Every Evening berates for relief. Every secretary of the treasury to his mind, and official expedients have of lasting value has been accomplished

There is no advisable and lawful mode three and a half per cent, and that at three per cent. The latter may not be called in for payment while any of the former is outstanding and uncalled. So is the law

Of the former there are outstanding and up a timely succession. For calls at three months off there must either be the funds

To wait before making a call until the crease the evil of which I am speaking. To call in reliance upon receipts to come needs caution, lest by changes in business currents or business prosperity they may be ssened, and thus embarrassments ensue : so that, practically, the department cannot with prudence work in this matter up to what may turn out to be its full ability. Whether the three per cent. bond will require the same length of call time has not yet been determined. Nor is a call always effectual in bringing in the debt for

The monthly statements of the public debt show that of matured obligations on which interest has ceased there are outstanding over eleven millions and a half, some of it from the year 1837. Doubtless some of this has been lost or destroyed, and will never be brought for payment. But bonds which are in late calls come in slowly. Thus, of the calls preceding the a surplus as great as estimated early in the last, all of which have been some days payable at option of holders without reate of interest and which were, in all, for \$55,000,000, there is outstanding \$35, -

000,000 and over. Bonds of the other principal class are of several kinds, all payable at a future date and all are now at a high premium in the market. If it were good policy for the department to buy these at their premium, it could by so doing easily free the treascauses put these premiums at a height almost unexampled.

It is true that capitalists may buy them now, and they will, if the present state of things continues, by the time they fall their face have realized some interest chase will not have yielded at the end of their term three per cent. on the money paid for them.

The government, by the purchase of them, might, in effect, take an equal But it can save to itself three and a-half per cent. by calling bonds of that class. Hence, I do not perceive how a secretary could justify himself to the country at large in paying the government debt at ruling premiums when there is no government to be met, unless there is a great emergency, and general financial disaster is threatened, which only extreme measures of governmental interference can

turn aside. It is true that this department has heretofore, and as late as March 30, 1881, purchased bonds and paid for them the face value and a premium thereon. The purchases on that day were over five million and a quarter dollars, and the fremium paid nearly forty five thousand dollars. But the purchase was for the sinking fund and the law of that fund required a pur-

bonds without a rebate of the interest up is equal to two and a half cents per pound, to the day named in the call rests upon a different basis. A prepayment of interest upon the public debt is sanctioned by express provision of law. (See resolution No. ed at cleven per cent. of the whole quantity of March, 1864, and the U. S. Rev. tity consumed, and it is apparent that Stats., 3699.) A reference to the debates | nearly the whole amount of revenue from in Congress when that resolution was this source is paid by the consumer, the under discussion shows that the motive competition by home production not befor the adoption of it was that the treasury department might at any time break a tightness in the money market by put

ting out money idle in its vaults. The power thus given has of late been used for that purpose. Though this does substantial reduction of the duty upon not give a gain to the holders of the bonds sugar may be made without injustice to it puts no loss upon the government. The treasury uses for the prepayment money that it needs not for use in other ways and yields no interest, and which it must at last use for paying just what it pays in advance, and to no more than the amount that it must at last pay. In paying a high premium, however, it pays what it is bound ever to pay, and it is not a certain on the raw material or coarser manufactevent that it will ever make itself whole ures rather than those upon which a again, and to the extent of some part of greater amount of labor has been bethe premium, it extinguishes no debt.

It is doubtless good policy to extinguish the long bonds of the government rather than those payable at its pleasure, for the time is at hand when, with the present outlet for it save by purchase at large premium of long bonds, or the disburse ment of it through appropriations for purposes beyond the ordinary and economical needs of the government. It is, therefore, for Congress to consider the propriety of empowering this department to buy the long bonds at a high premium. If it shall deem it politie to make general this department express authority so to do subject in some of its bearings, and thus adopt that policy.

The remainder of Scoretary Folger's re-

There have been other suggestions of fact becomes an incentive and an aid to 35 (United States Revised Statutes, section, standard inspection, men who, for their own ends, conspire to tion 5133), provides for the designation of emigration, public buildings, &c. national banks as depositaries of public moneys, security being taken in a corresponding deposit of United States bonds. All moneys received for customs must be paid into the treasury, and no part of them can be placed in national bank deposiwhich do not have this effect should be single hands the power over others that taries. It is seen that if they, or any part of them, were deposited with national bank depositaries, they would soon find their way back into the currents of business in loans and discounts, as do now the receipts from internal revenue taxation.

There are in the treasury over fifty millions of dollars, being the five per cent. fund for the redemption of national bank notes, and the fund for the redemption of notes of national banks that have failed. These funds have not been treated by the department as "public moneys" within the intent of the sections above cited, and have been kept in the treasury. If Congress should give an interpretation to the words "public moneys" which would take in these funds, and they be put on deposit with the public depositaries, the same results would follow as above suggested as to customs receipts..... The figures are given which show an estimated surplus of public moneys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, upon the basis of existing laws, and including the

Unless some disturbing cause comes in, not now forescen, that surplus will increase from year to year as the interest on the public debt decreases. For without such cause the revenues from all sources will not be diminished if the laws productive thereof remain unchanged. As so great an annual surplus is the direct result of the existing revenue laws, what will be the inancial condition of the country if these laws remain unchanged and taxation be ot reduced?

In connection herewith should be borne in mind the increasing expenditure for ponsions, as likely to affect in some degree he increase of surplus.

There are 269,678 claims pending, of which 197,623 are for arrears requiring, if allowed, for the first payment, \$200,000,-000. There are now due and payable at the government's pleasure \$155,356,350 of 31 per cent. bonds and \$259,370,500 of 3 per cents. The amount of funded debt redeemable

at any time before September 1, 1891. which will remain unpaid on the 30th of June, 1883, is about \$300,000,000, and upon the foregoing estimates for the fiscal year coding June 30, 1883, the whole funded debt now redeemable could be paid before June 30, 1886. This would leave as the surplus for more than five years the amount of \$600,000,000, undisposed of in the treasury, unless, yielding to the temptation of seeming wealth, expenditures be largely increased. The amount of the loan redeemable in 1891 is only \$250,000,000, and as has been stated, no other loan becomes redeemable until 1907, so that the surplus under the conditions supposed will rapidly increase until that date. The amount of the loan of 1907, as already appears, is less than \$740. 000,000, so that, were it all redeemable the whole public debt could be paid from fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

This amount of surplus is not contemplated by the secretary with satisfaction; and as relief he recommends a reduction taxation. He believes in retaining the tax on liquors and tobacces, and releasing all other subjects of internal taxation. He also favors a reduction of customs duties and upon this subject says:

In reading the testimony before the tariff commission it is to be observed that with scarcely an exception, the representative of every industry, while conceding that a general reduction of the tariff is proper and necessary, has claimed that its peculiar product can submit to no reduction of the protection now afforded. While the views of the manufacturers are to be weighed, it is manifest that they will never be able to agree upon a reduction of the tariff duties.

All agree that a revision of the tariff is necessary. The action of Congress in creating a commission for that purpose renders discussion on that point unnecessary. The action of that commission in detail is not yet known to this department. Whatever may be its recommendations, they will, no doubt, receive respectful consid

The secretary of the treasury, however, cannot feel that he is relieved of the responsibility because of that commission. He deems it proper, therefore, to make some recommendations upon the sub-

The whole amount of revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has already been stated at something more than \$220,00,000. The classes of merchandise paying the largest amount of duties from customs are the following, in the order named : Sugar and molasses. wool and manufactures from it, iron and steel and the manufacture from them, manufactures of silks, manufactures of cotton, amounting to about one hundred and thirty-seven and a half millions. A substantial reduction upon each of the class of articles named is chase, and there were no government bonds ed. And it is believed that the time has lard was extricated from under the lum

manded and is feasible.

ing sufficient seriously to affect the price.
The progress of industry in the produc tion of sugar from sorghum and the beet is not forgotten. It is entitled to consideration. It is believed, however, that a

the producer of it in this country. Upon wool and iron and steel, and their manufactures, a large reduction must be made to materially lessen the revenues derived from them, as the amount of imports will increase as the duties are lessened. It will probably be found that in general the reduction can chiefly be made stowed. The duties on manufactures of silk, it is believed, may be reduced without

injustice to manufacturers in this country. The cotton tariff is found to be complex and inconsistent, and it is no doubt true rate of receipts and the present rate of that in most of the coarser classes of cotpayment of the public debt, all the bonds ton fabrics our manufacturers can comsubject to optional time of payment will pete with the world without protection. have been called in. Then, if there be a Wines and spirits, which afford the largest surplus in the treasury, there will be no amount of duty next to the five classes enumerated, being articles of luxury, may well bear any rate of duty deemed necessary for the revenue.

Without going further into details, the secretary earnestly recommends a careful revision of the tariff, with a view to substantial reductions. The accomplishment of this is recommended to the present Con gress, which has been fully aware of the purchases of bonds at such premium for approaching financial situation, as it is extinguishment, it should by law give to now presented, and has fully discussed the

port relates to routine affairs of the demodes of freeing the treasury of an excess partment the foreign commerce statistics, of assets. The national bank act, section cattle quarantine, the life-saving service,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ecidents and Incidents From All Parts The chair stock shop of A. & A. G. Waite, at Hubbardston, Mass., was burned on Saturday. Loss, \$2,000. C. H. Linde, a young gambler from Rio Grande City, was shot and killed at Eagle

Mill No. 2, at Harrisville, N. II., owned by Gowing & Grew, of Boston, and operated by Craven & Willard, burned yesterday Loss, \$100,000.
At Buffalo, N. Y., Thomas Maloney and

William Grief, laborers. quarreled about money matters, when Mahoney struck and killed Grief with a hammer. Napoleon Balcom, a French Canadian,

aged 42 years and unmarried, was found dead in his barber shop in North Brookfield, Mass., with his throat cut, having committed suicide. Richard Steers, of Dutch Hills, L. I. made an attempt at self-destruction by

swallowing Paris green, but became dissatisfied with the tardy effect of it and killed himself by putting a bullet in his brain. The National Butter, Cheese and Egg convention and the Union Dairy fair was

formally opened at Milwaukee yesterday. The cash prizes aggregate \$5,000, and there are two gold medals and diplomas for dairy products. Fire at Batesville, Ark., destroyed P.

C. Smith's storehouse and contents, and the Batesville hotel and contents, also be longing to Smith, whose total loss is \$28,-000. Mr. McDowell, the hotelkeeper, lost \$2,000 on furniture. The Crescent hotel, at Pium Creek,

near Brandon, Manitoba, with its contents was destroyed by fire yesterday. Louis Duucan, the manager's brother, while attempting to save his property, perished. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a Morris Zuckerman, aged 22 years, a

Russian Hebrew refugee and locksmith by trade, committed suicide in New York by hanging himself in the hallway of a boarding house in Hester street. Despondency at being unable to fied employment was the cause of the act. Charles E. Taylor, manager of the

Western Union telegraph office at Frank-fort, Ky., and Frank Montgomery, mana ger of the telephone company, had an altereation in which Taylor was shot in much unlike a patch on a lady's face, and flesh wound in the right arm.

A fire in the dry goods store of Alexander Fields & Co., at No. 253 Grand street New York, did \$25,000 worth of damage. The adjoining building was damaged \$2,000 The occupant-Henry Kerr, fancy goods dealer-loses \$2,000. Another fire at No. 119 Fulton street occupied by Messrs. Keep's shirt factory; William Leahy, hatter; Eggerton & Co., printers, and G. Garafalo, jewelry, did \$10,000 damage. Lesses equally divided.

THE DRAMA.

A Familiar Face in a New Role. There was a rather slim audience in Fulton opera house last night to witness tractions which are now crowding upon each other being evidently too much of a good thing, and there not being enough patronage among our play going public to go around. Miss Belle Archer, who was Belle Mackenzie before she married the big handsome fellow who with special regard to the fitness of things played the part of her husband last night, was an altogether witching Hazel, her face having lost none of the charm that set half the young fellows in town wild about her when she sang "Pinafore" here; and if the lady doesn't fully size up to the dramatic possibilities of the part, she did give such a sweet and pleasant impersonation that one couldn't understand how old Kirke could possibly be so cruel and hard-hearted as to drive the poor little thing away from him. Miss Archer's acting, too, is full of promise and with further schooling she may reach distinction in her profession. Wheatleigh's Kirke and Fankau's Pittacus are familiar here by reason of having been seen before. The other members of the cast didn't amount to a great deal, nor was the presentation as a whole nearly so strong as those which the Madison Square people have custom-

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Cars Wracked and Brakeman Killed

An axle under a Philadelphia & Readng R. R., on the Pennsylvania railroad car, broke as the Middletown shifter engine 157, was crossing from south track o the tube works siding at Middletown, at 5:45 yesterday afternoon throwing two cars off the track, blockading both tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad, and fatally injuring a brakeman named Geo. Millard. who was thrown from the cars and found lying under the lumber. With the assistance of the tube work mill employees, amend. and the crew of the shifting engine, Mil resident of Middletown. redeemable at pleasure to the payment of arrived when a reduction of duties on ber and taken to his home opposite to nearly all the articles in our tariff is de | where the accident occurred. legs were terribly crushed above the knee. | campaign on Friday 1st inst. with a large In addition to this, a careful revision of the company physician was summoned attendance. Among the many interesting and did all in his power to relieve the features of the evening's programme was placing upon the free list many articles now paying a duty. It appears that the largest amount derived from any class of products, under the customs tariff, is that from sugar.

In the power to relieve the leatures of the evening's programme was placing upon the free list many articles at 9:12, being rational until the last month of the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American republic."

Occurred. He was a single man and lived with his parents in Middletown. He was for a full share of attention. The lyceum

TOBACCO.

THE MARKET IN THIS COUNTY. the Crop of '80 Still Going Uff-Not Much Doing to the New Crop-Watting the

Action of Congress. The rast week has been rather quiet, have been private; in fact the trademark to outsiders, but we do not see why dealers A. St. Clair Garman, Ex. ; Juo. Krider, in the weed cannot do business privately treasurer ; Sam'i Achbrige, jr., P. C.; A. as well as other dealers.

In '81 we have heard of no transactions; but a packer told us a few days since that he had two buyers for his packing in one week. There is no doubt '81 will move off lively if '80 once gets out of the way, which will not be at a very distant day should it continue even as it has been Er. S. C., Juo. Eckstein, of Philadelphia. going for the last few weeks. We are constrained to think there is

more business being done in '80 than is mallets, made by Cripps & Calley, of generally known, at least we know of one Philadelphia; he was followed by Dr. M. instance in which a local packer sold 550 cases outside of 800 inside of a few weeks, none of which has been made public and at the packer's own solicitation we will not presented a large and elegant Bible to the give names. Buying of the '83 has for some reason

suddenly ceased. Unfavorable weather, it is true, has been to some extent the cause, but last week the weather was no worse than the week previous, when many sales were made. In all probability no extenno objection.

done during the coming session of Congress is eagerly looked for. Upon one thing nearly all agree : that is, the total abolition of taxes; no tinkering with it; if it is to be kept on at all, keep it where it is. Any reductions in the taxes will entail the same officers, and the same government books will have to be kept by dealers and manufacturers; a total repeal will do away with all this.

In some cases we find manufacturers duction of taxes. This we think is a miswill more than repay it, and all will then stand on the same footing. As it now is a dealer, who is not square has the better Pass, Texas, by Clay Drye, in a gaming of the honest man all the time; and what a deal of trouble will be spared by the abolishment of all taxes now in vogue.

> THE TRANSIT OF VENUS. some Interesting Data Concerning the Great

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following elements, computed especially for the INTELLIGENCER from the precepts and tables of the astronomical works of Claudius, Franciscus, Millet, Dechales and Charles Leadbetter. While they may be fallible in some respects, on account of the difficulties in calculating sines and tangents of very small angles of clongstions cause almost inevitable errors, they may nevertheless be of service to amateur astronomers and others who are interested in the transit of Venus, which takes place on Wednesday.

caster, Pa., 1882, December 6, 11 o'clock, 36 minutes, 38 seconds a. m.; equation of time added, 8 min., 41 sec.; mean anomaly of sun, 154 deg., 24 min., 43 sec.; mean anomaly of Venus, 125 deg., 43 min., 58 sec.; heliocentric longitude of Venus, 74 deg., 28 min., 40 sec.; geocentric place of sun and Venus, 254 deg., 28 min., 40 sec.; anomaly of commutation, 180 deg., 0 min.; 0 sec.; horary motion of sun, 2 min., 32 sec.; horary motion of Venus, 4 min., 2 sec., hourly motion of Venus a sur, 1 min., 50 sec.; node of Venus, 75 deg., 32 min., 23 sec. argument of latitude, 338 deg., 56 min., 10 sec.; reduction, 7 sec.; inclination or leaving a balance unpaid of \$957.13. heliocentric lat. s. descending, 3 min. 46 For the latter amount this suit is sec., central ingress or beginning in the brought. morning, 8 o'clock, 52 min., 52 sec.; middle of transit in the afternoon, 12 o'clock, 0 min., 111 sec. ; central egress or end, afternoon, 3 o'clock, 7 min., 31 sec. ; total

duration, 6 hours, 14 min., 89 sec. Venus will enter the sun's dise at a point 42 deg. 49 min. 39 sec., cast of the nadir and emerge at the point 51 deg. 55 min. 48 sec. west from the sun's madir. At the middle time of the transit of Venus she may be seen in the sun not

the left arm and Montgomery received a the sun is then vertical to the south in latitude. The next transit of Venus will occur when the roses will bloom in June, A. D., 2,004; provided the earth and Venus will remain undisturbed in their respec-

COLUMBIA NEWS.

tive orbits moving forth.

From Our Regular Correspondent, An officer took two drunks down this morning. The stores are commencing to have holiday appearance.

Buyers and sellers were scarce at market to day. Butter 35 cents a pound, eggs 35 he had paid her in full. In 1978 Mr. cents per dozen. Vegetables were scarce. the production of the familiar play of yesterday afternoon Thomas Webb had ment; she made affidavit that the entry

> The death of Henry, an 18 year old son of Henry Young, of Washington borough, occurred in that place yesterday. Tywas the cause of his

" Hazel Kirke" will be presented here ty-morrow night by the Madison Square theatre company. The principal artists Otillia Fletterer, according to promise are well and favorably known. Admission On trial. 35, 50 and 75 cents.

Mr. A. M. Reese's dancing school opens next Friday evening at the armory. A large number of members have been secured and there is now no doubt of its

A farmer lost a fine 18-pound turkey at market this morning. The basket in which the fowl was confined fell from the market wagon, the cover burst and the turkey escaped. It has not been heard

Mr. Charles Darly, of Baltimore, is visiting friends on Cherry street. Miss Hattie Miller, on Locust street, is entertaining Miss Johanna Michael.

Mrs. John Miller, who has been visiting Mr. S. H. Miller, returned to her home in Philadelphia this morning.

Mr. Bernard Malone is home on a visit

to his family. He is one of the builders of the new Pine Creek railroad. A Brakeman Fatally Intered While two cars which were loaded with lumber were being shifted at Middletown. last evening at 6:30 o'clock a Pennsylvania

railroad brakeman named George Millard. received injuries which resulted in his death in a few hours. Millard was standing with a foot on each car, when they parted, throwing him across the track. The wheels passed over his legs where they join the body, and also disemboweled him. The unfortunate young man was a

The Lyceum.

The White Rock lyceum opened its fall ight be made in invitum.

Sugar is a necessary of life for all classes

O years old, and had been in the employ adjourned to the 8th inst., when woman in this country. The average duty on it of the railroad company for five years. 0. U. A. M.

Dedication of the New Council Ecom Last evening Conestoga Council, No. 8 dedicated its new and elegantly furnished room in the Inquirer building in a becoming manner The room being opened about 7 o'clock, a large number of citizees took advantage of the occasion and inret the sales of '80 tobacco will foot up spected one of the fluest lodge rooms in something over 400 cases, still showing the state. At So clock, the time of meetthat notwithstanding all the efforts to pull ing, the doors were closed to the public. t down it will still sell. Of course prices The meeting was then taken charge of by the national and state officers, with Dr. of all tobacco now seems to be two letters M. Z. Zenderling, as councillor; Walter P. T." which is not so agreeable perhaps Graham, V. C.; William Feaster, Ind.; F. Raw, Sen. Ex. C., usade Pro. Wie. Baker ; outside Pro. Edw. S. Smeltz. Au interesting feature of the evening was the initiation of John E. son of Edw. E. Snyder, by the above officers. After the business of the evening was transacted, an able and intersting address was made by who then presented to the council a hand some pair of marble gavels, blocks and Z. Zonderling, of Kensington, the present state councillor of Pennsylvania, who likwise made a very able address and who council, a gift of Geo. W. Childs, esq., of

Philadelphia. Next came address s by Ex S. C., Wa. Feaster, of Philadelphia; State C. Sec. Walter Graham, of Philadelphia; ex-National C., John Server, of Philadelphia; P. C., Samuel Ashbridge, of Philadelphia; sive buying will be done until after a good ex S. C. John Eckstein, of Philadelphia damp spell. Buyers prefer seeing the State C. Treas, John Krider, of Philade! goods in a soft condition and growers have phia; P. C. Gilbert Cairns, of Philadel-no objection. phia; P. C. Amos Stack, of Philadelphia; The revenue bill now is a big question ex-S. C. Edw. E. Sander, of this city; agitated in tobacco circles, what will be State C Ex John Michael, of Harrisburg; P. C. Geo. H. Dearie and others of Bryn Mawr : P. C., U A. Huber, of Refton : Rev. J. Hamilton, of Refton ; Dr. J. Oliver Philadelphia; P. C. Jan & Waitz d, of this city; National Rep., Wissam Baker, of Philadelphia; P. C., Isaac Reed, of Phil adelphia, and others from Bryn-Mawr, Strasburg. Manheim, Refton, Quarryville Mount Joy, Harrisburg and Philadel

A portion of the scriptures were read by of cigars are against the repeal or any re- Dr. Zenderling, who then declared the room dedicated to the purpose intended, after take; a reduction in price of course will which the visiting brethren were excerted follow, but the increase in the demand to the parlors of John Copeland, and hand somely entertained.

The different articles were furnished by the following persons: Donglass perforated chairs for members, and walnut officers' chairs by Keystone School and Furniture company, of Philadelphia; (L. C. Eby, agent,) carpets and matting by J. B. Martin & Co., frames for charters by Walter Heinitsh, desk and closet for seeretary and office desks for antercom by Widmyer & Ricksecker, gas fixtures by John L. Arnold, pedestals by Wm. C. Wetzel-which were handsomely ninished in paint and oil by Edw. Bookmyer, carpenter work and closets in antercom by Adam Auxer, juside shutters by Peter Stormfeltz and painting by H. Cordes. Great credit is due the members of the committee who labored hard within the past two or three months to have the room fluished and who succeeded so well. The committee consisted of Edw. E. Snyder. D. H. Hartman, jr., E. S. Smeltz, Jao. Milleysack H. Rudy, A. Auxer and John

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Two Cases Awaiting the Verdist of the Jary. REPORE TUDOR LIVINGSTON Henry Kafroth vs. Michael Uhlman. This is an action brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiff on two due bills, which were given on May 1, 1875, and October, 1875. The first one was for \$1,900 and the latter for \$428 79. On the first it was admitted that \$600 had been paid in March, 1876. Subsequently \$771.66 was paid in fifteen payments, making an aggregate of \$1,371.66 and leaving a balance unpaid of \$957.13.

had been paid in full. Defendant had not received credit for the two payments, one for \$500 and another for \$800, which has made; he owes the plaintiff nothing, but instead he is in his (defendant's) debt. The jury randered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum \$1368.69. BEFORE JUDGE PATTERSON.

Frederick Fletterer, for the use Otillia Fletterer vs. Mary Breiter, sei fa to revive a judgment for \$600 entered to January term, 1874.

From the plaintiff's side of the case it appeared that Henry Breiter, agent of his daughter Mary, in March 1876, induced Mrs. Otillia Flotterer to enter satisfaction upon this judgment, claiming that he could then raise the money to pay off this indebtness of Mary Breiter, which he could not do if satisfaction was not entered first; she did this, but neither Henry nor Mary Breiter paid off the amount of the judgment as promised. Henry, subsequent to the entry of satisfaction, paid Mrs. Fletterer \$150 in several small installments. and refused to pay any more, he claiming Fletterer was granted an a izs rule to strike While cutting wood with a hatchet off the satisfaction and open up the judg-'Hazel Kirke ;" the succession of at- the little finger of his left hand taken of satisfaction was obtained from her by fraud, and in November, 1881, the rate was made absolute, and a seire facias directed to be entered to try what amount was due on the judgment. After much delay the case now comes up for trial. The defense was that the whole amount

or at least the greater part of the judgment had been paid by Henry Brieter to

Cases Continued. The case of James H. Swain vs. Mary Swaip, subpœna for divorce, was continued on account of the pending of a rule for a new trial in a charge of adultery of which the defendant was convicted at the October quarter sessions.

The case of Simon Smith vs. The Fidel ity beneficial society of Lancaster, sum mons in debt, was continued on account of the absence of an important witness for the plaintiff.

MASONIC.

Election of Officers-A. Fine Banquet. On Tuesday evening Lamberton belge No. 476, F. & A. M., of this city, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing Masonic year:

W. M .- J. Willis Westlake. S. W.-John R. Morris. J. W .- David H, Wylie. Treas. - Henry E. Slaymaker. Sec .- Henry R. Fahnestock. Trustee-Dr. Wm. N. Amer. Rep. to G. L .- Wm. A. Morton.

After the election the officers were duly installed by D. D. G. M., B. Frank Brene man The following appointments were made by W. M. Westlake :

Chaplain—Lucius M. Hardy. S. D.—Harvey N. Hurst. J. D. Harry B. Cochran. S. M. C.—Ernest Zahm. J. M. C.—Henry B. Stehman. Pursuivant-Leven R. Rote.

Organist-John B. Kevinski Tyler-George Lutz. At the close of the ceremonies the men. bers and visiting brethren participated in a banquet prepared in Copland's best

. Police Cases.

tyle.

The mayor sent two drunk and disorderly persons to jail for 10 and 15 days respectively, and discharged two others on their payment of costs. One poor traveler was lodged, breakfasted and sent on his way