The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXI—NO. 108. LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1885. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMONG THE TOBACCO MEN.

THE LOCAL MARKET IN A RATHER DULL CONDITION.

Recent Sales Reported—The Obnoxious "White Vein," Deterring the Buyers—Activity in Other Markets—The Markets of New York and Philadelphia.

The home market remains dull. So far as reported only about 100 cases of old tobacco and 200 cases of the 1883 crop were sold during the past week. Very little of the '84 crop has been bought, and buyers declare they will not buy until it has been stripped. Probably not more than one-eighth of the crop has been stripped, but the farmers are now busy at work and within a few weeks will have their plantings stripped and ready for the inspection of buyers. Growers who have stripped portions of their crop, daily bring samples to town and take them to the offices of the dealers. The samples, especially the Havana seed, are almost without exception fine, clear and glossy, but in many instances the obnoxious "white vein" shows itself, and buyers shake their heads and say they will wait awhile before purchasing.

Mr. Brownstein, the California packer has bought a few crops of which the following is reported:

Samuel Stauffer, Gap, 2 acres Havana seed, 28, 7, 3; John Kessler, Gap, crop of Havana seed, 20, 3; Stultzfus & Dederick, 4 acres seed leaf at 9 cents through.

A correspondent writing from Bartville, says:

"This section has not yet been blessed with the sight of a tobacco puller. Neither buyers nor their agents have been spying around, and the holidays are over. Considerable of the crop is stripped and raisers are anxious to know their fate, as all agree that the crop now being handled is decidedly the best and finest yet raised in this section, and it is in fact an exceedingly clean and fine crop. No hail visited us and the worm was too slow in getting to work, leaving a sound lot of fine wrappers.

But while Lancaster and other tobacco-growing counties of Pennsylvania are being for the present neglected, buyers have been active elsewhere. A large portion of the '84 Connecticut has been taken, and the '84 crop of Wisconsin Havana seed has been almost all purchased, much of it being bought from the pole. This does not by any means prove that the Pennsylvania crop is to be given the "go by." Pennsylvania Havana seed is an experiment, while Wisconsin Havana seed has been grown and approved for a good many years. It is natural that buyers should prefer that which they have tested to that which they have had but small opportunity to test. Besides, the small quantity of Havana seed grown in this county in 1883 was bought up at very high prices, and while it looked admirable, it is said to have cured only indifferently well. Farmers have been expecting last year's prices, and buyers are not at all likely to pay them if they can avoid it.

A writer in the *Tobacco Leaf* addresses a long communication to "tobacco growers," in which he takes a rather hopeful view of the situation. He holds that the growers need not be alarmed at the importation of Sumatra or other foreign tobaccos, as these really do not come into hurtful competition with our native tobaccos, with which they are mixed in the manufacture of cigars. The Sumatra is valuable as a wrapper only, and the Havana as fillers, and in both these cases are used only in the manufacture of high-priced cigars. What the tobacco grower needs is the manufacture and consumption of low priced cigars, and these will surely come as soon as the internal revenue tax is removed which cannot be delayed much longer. The writer proceeds:

I would now remind you that the indications are that there are going so be some wonderful changes in the manufacturing branches of the tobacco trade—particularly in the cigar department or manufacturing interests. In this you are interested, because it involves your plant. As I look into matters now pending, the tendencies are toward cheaper goods, to meet the wants of the masses. There is no doubt that the internal revenue law will be repealed. It is only a matter of time when it will be done, and it ought to be. The low earnings and depressed condition of labor demand goods at the same cost as they were prior to 1860. I am sure of this assertion; there can be more smoking done if the goods can be had. All of the fine tobacco suitable for fine goods will be bought up by cigar manufacturers, notwithstanding Sumatra is in the field. Fine Seed leaf is good stock to hold. There is no doubt about it, there going to be a change in the cigar branch. Machinery, which makes rapid production—the labor of females and youths, with an overstocked market everywhere—the limited means of the laboring classes—the new treaty with Spain—all point toward this change only hidden in the womb of time. I am sure that if a consumer can afford to carry a half dozen cigars in his pocket at once, he will consume them in the course of the day. This will cause millions more in the aggregate to go into smoke and ashes. In order that the lower grades of Seed leaf may find an outlet there must be increased consumption, which can only be had in cheaper grades. I see no necessity for growers to give up the ship. The fact is patent, Sumatra will not go into these goods. This will make an outlet for all of the surplus raw material—Let more smoking be done." Prior to 1860 a good cigar could be got for one and two cents. Then a half dozen a day were used by many individuals. The increased army of smokers, each one doing more of it, will send the cigar trade off booming, and this only will help it.

I venture nothing in asserting that cigar smoking would increase one to two hundred per cent. if the means of consumers could afford it.

Instead of fretting over Sumatra, I suggest that all efforts be directed toward the repeal of internal revenue. Let the leaf growers urge its repeal, and the support of the manufacturers and cigar-makers of the country will be a power to help. I urge this view, that the agricultural interests can do more in taking hold of this than any other branch of the tobacco trade; and with the increased consumption which is possible, "What will the harvest be?" is a question for you to ventilate.

What Hammerstein Says.

Pennsylvania is offering a crop of 40,000 cases of Havana seed. Buyers, as yet, are keeping shy of it. The country press is complaining of their behavior. The editors claim that but for the representations of the leaf dealers, Pennsylvania would not have raised so much Havana seed. Farmers expected a rush and high prices for this crop, and now the dealers are prominently absent. This is unjust. Dealers are right to preserve a conservative spirit. The 1884 Pennsylvania Havana seed is an experiment on the part of the growers. Packers cannot afford to take any risks. The shrinkage of bank accounts has been immense; consequently caution is a prime necessity, and the employment of boys and all sorts of people ignorant of the demands of the trade for purchasing leaf from growers will not be resorted to this year; it will be a careful and cautious operation on the part of packers, and prices will be paid according to the the quality of the goods. Some of this '84 Pennsylvania Havana seed looks magnificent and bids fair to rival Sumatra; some of it though, and it is claimed the largest quantity of the crop by far, is narrow leaf without body enough to stand a sweat. Be this as it may, growers in Pennsylvania must not grumble; they will sell their Havana seed. The prices must be moderate. Had they grown native seed tobacco only, they would not have been able to dispose of it at begging prices. The utter failure on the part of packers of '83 New York State tobaccos, Havana seed and other, to realize any profit whatever on their investment, is keeping the '84 crop from being sought after just now. There will be buyers for state Havana seed, but prices will be much lower than those of last year.

The Havana seeds of Connecticut have been mostly all bought up at last year's figures.

Under these circumstances the leaf trade has reasons to look to the future with a great deal of encouragement.

The New York Market.

Western Leaf—The week has been shortened for business by the New Year's holiday and mercantile trade has been light as a matter of course. For Western leaf factors the year wound up fairly, with sales about 5,000 hogsheads more than in the previous year, and generally with better prices, lugs now ranging at 7½ to 8½ cents, against 7½ to 7¾ at the same time a year ago. The incoming crop is a very large one, and indications point to larger transactions in this market in 1885, than in 1884.

Total stock in New York inspections, Jan. 2, 1885, 19,829 hogsheads.

Virginia Leaf—Some trade was done in Virginia leaf the last week in the way of export, bright cutters and scraps, while quite a business was done in Burley fillers. There was not any increase in the sale of Virginia tobacco here the past week, but in Burley the increase nearly doubled. The past six months less was done in Virginia leaf than in the first six months. Prices for new Virginia brights and Burleys were probably 25 per cent. higher at the commencement in 1884 than at this time.

Seed Leaf—but little could have been expected during the last week of a very dull year. Total sales were 635 cases, of which:

284 cases 1883 Pennsylvania .....8½@25
100 cases 1881 Pennsylvania .....5 @11
350 cases Sundries .....5 @28

To manufacturers, 200 cases; to out of town, 200 cases; to city trade, 235 cases. Total, 634.

Spanish—Havana fillers were sold to the extent of 300 bales, at from 80 to 115c.

Sumatra—100 bales, at from 150 to 160c., comprise transactions.

Sumatra wrappers 140 to 168c.

Smoking—Fair demand, with increased orders for holiday use.

Cigars—Steady average weekly trade.

Gans' Weekly Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, for the week ending January 5, 1885: 300 cases, 1883, Pennsylvania, 8½@23c.; 220 cases, 1882 and 1881, Pennsylvania, 5@10c.; 50 cases, 1883, Wisconsin, Havanna, p. t.; 100 cases, 1883, New England, 13@31½c.; 100 cases, sundries, 5@28c. Total, 770 cases.

Philadelphia Leaf Market.

An encouraging outlook has appeared the past week in the cigar leaf trade. Inquiry has been frequent for goods, while in a number of cases sales have been made, deliverable after the 1st inst. Manufacturers' stocks are generally light, while dealers have full lines of desirable material, which they are willing to close out on small margins. So that the indications now point to a restoration of confidence which must bring about the usual demand for goods.

Sumatra—Sales show more life.

Havana has increased in sales, especially of Vuelta '84 crop, which is claimed to be very fine.

The Spanish Treaty.

A correspondent of the *Tobacco Journal* writing from Washington, says:

It cannot be too positively stated that, so far as it depends on the action of the present Congress, the Spanish treaty is "dead as a door nail." Do what the Senate may, the House of Representatives will not touch that treaty this winter. And no other treaty, with the exception of the Mexican, will be considered. Hence, the action of the Senate on the Spanish, the Santo Domingo and the other commercial treaties that may be submitted to it will be important only as it may have bearing and influence on the 49th Congress next winter.

The proposed modifications of the Spanish treaty, whereby only sugar not above No. 13 are to come in free, and whereby leaf tobacco is to be admitted free, will not materially strengthen the treaty in the House, and will have but little effect in the Senate. There is scarcely a doubt that the time in which the ratification may be made will be extended so as to cover at least the first session of the next Congress. If the extension should not be made, the treaty would be buried beyond ressurrection this winter.

Don't Lend Your Cigar.

A man of letters was smoking and chatting with a physician on a Hudson river ferryboat, when a stranger stepped up and asked for a light. "Let me give you a match," replied the man of letters, adding after his petitioner had withdrawn: "I don't know how you feel about it, Doctor, but for my part I very much dislike to put the end of my cigar back into my mouth after it has been fingered by Tom, Dick and Harry. I always carry matches with me and make it a point to offer one of them instead." "And quite right you are," said the doctor. "I believe that some of the worst diseases can be conveyed by one man to another through the contact of his fingers with a borrowed cigar. I personally know of a case where varioloid was transmitted by means of a $2 bill, and I firmly believe that varioloid and things much worse can pass from a man's fingers into a cigar and thence into the smoke of it."

Tobacco and the Pulse.

From the Journal de Medicine de Bruxelles.

Dr. Troitski has made a number of observations upon the effects produced on the temperature and pulse by smoking. He found that in every case, varying according to the condition of the individual, there was an acceleration of the pulse rate, and a slight elevation of temperature. If the average temperature of non-smokers were represented by 1,000 that of moderate smokers would be 1,008, and while the heart in the former case was making 1,000 pulsations, in the latter it would beat 1,180 times. It is in the latter effect that he thinks the danger of tobbacco smoking is manifested.

HAD TO GIVE IT UP.

An Alarm Clock Which Disturbed the Decency of Worship.

The youthful organist at St. Michael's Episcopal church, in Litchfield, Conn., has been compelled to give up her alarm clock this week, much to her regret. It was a nickle plated affair, and was presented to her in return for services rendered a wedding party of New York summerers here. Since then it has been her constant monitor to time her daily practice here. It has hung directly above the heads of the choir in the organ loft. Last Sunday as the rector arose for his closing prayer at the altar, and the choir and cregregation also arose, "whizz-z-z burr-r-r! whang! whang! clicker! clicker! ree!" came from the fatal alarm in the manner peculiar to those machines. The clock could not have selected a more dreadful moment. The rector and congregation were startled and shocked. Then everybody except the rector began to smile. The choir managed to get through the final hymn, though the situation was very trying, particularly as the second stanza began with the words, "No more alarm."

FINISHING UP THE SALARIES.

Consideration of the County Treasurer's Office Postponed—The Orphan's Court.

When the INTELLIGENCER went to press on Monday afternoon, the joint board of county commissioners and county auditors were in session. They considered the following before adjourning:

County treasurer asked for a clerk and that his salary be fixed at $800. He argued that previous county treasurers in addition to the salary of $3,000 received a commission for the scollection of the state tax, which netted them about $1,300 a year. Under the salary law these commissions go into the county treasury. Treasurer Greider also said that the duties of his office were greatly increased, he now being compelled to keep separate accounts with each of the county officers and every clerk in the building. Auditor Schroeder was opposed to a clerk for this office, because one man could attend to all the duties of the office and have plenty of time to spare. He also thought $800 an exorbitant salary. The board finally decided to defer action until the next meeting on the first Monday of February, to give members time to examine whether the new law allows a clerk for this office to be paid out of the county treasury.

Clerk of the Orphans Court Keller asked for one deputy. It was granted him and the salary of the deputy was fixed at $900 per year.

They are all Doubting Thomases.

From the Lebanon Times.

Many are led to think that John Frankford, the one-eyed horse thief, is not dead, as is represented by his friends. If he is, it is argued that it would have been known ere this, as there was no cause for hiding the fact and it is now over two months since it occurred, if the date fixed is correct.

THE LOCAL FARMERS MEET.

TO LISTEN TO TWO VERY TIMELY AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

An Unusually Large Attendance—J. S. Wanzer on Western Creameries—Geo. W. Hensel on Farm Life in Europe—The New Officers of the Association.

A stated meeting of the Lancaster county agricultural and horticultural society was held in their room in city hall, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended, the following, and several others whose names we did not learn, being in attendance:

H. M. Engle, Marietta; Joseph F. Witmer, Paradise; S. P. Eby, esq., city; C. L. Hunsecker, Manheim; John C. Linville, Salisbury; Casper Hiller, Conestoga; J. Hartman Hershey, Roherstown; Dr. J. P. Wickersham, city; Daniel Smeych, city; Johnson Miller, Warwick; J. G. Rush, West Willow; M. D. Kendig, Cresswell; Wash. Wittaker, Fulton; F. R. Diffenderiffer, city; E. B. Engle, Chambersburg; Col. J. Marshall McCue, Augusta, Va.; G. W. Hensel, Quarryville; Peter S. Reist, Lititz; J. B. Hipple, city; J. M. Johnston, city; Wm. McComsey, city; Jacob Kendig, Silver Springs; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; Levi S. Reist, Oregon; W. L. Hershey, Chickies; Henry C. Hess, city; D. W. Graybill, East Hempfield; John H. Landis, Manor; John R. Bricker, Warwick; John G. Reist, Mount Joy; George B. Willson, Wheatland; H. R. Fulton, esq., city; Eph. S. Hoover, Manheim; James Collins, Drumore; Israel L. Landis, city; J. H. Moore, Ephrata; W. H. Greist, city; J. Hoffman Hershey, Salunga; C. L. Nissley, Florin; Horace Engle, Marietta; E. L. Resh, Bird-in-Hand; J. R. Buckwalter, Salisbury; Jacob Bamberger, Warwick; J. Frank Landis, East Lampeter; Jacob Bollinger, Warwick.

In the absence of the president, Vice President Engle was called to the chair.

Dr. J. P. Wickersham from the special committee appointed to make arrangements to receive the state horticultural society, reported that the hall in Eshleman's law building had been rented for that purpose at a cost of $25 for the two days, Wednesday 21st and Thursday 22d inst. during which the society will be in session. The doctor introduced E. B. Engle secretary of the state society, who was present.

Mr. Engle said he approved of what the local committee had done. He would in a few days distribute among the members of the society the programme adopted for the meeting. He had also made arrangements with the several railroad companies to secure reduced fares during the week.

Prof. Meehan, editor of "*The Gardener*" will be present on Thursday the 22d and deliver an address on "Fruits and Flowers in connection with our civilization." Prof. Parsons and other eminent horticulturists will also be present.

On motion the committee was continued to complete the arrangements for the state meeting.

Western Creameries.

J. S. Wanzer, of Wisconsin, being introduced, read an essay on butter-making, in which he contrasted the disadvantages of the old method of churning butter with the advantages of the modern creameries; and especially with the *cream* creameries as they are conducted in the western states. Instead of carting to the creameries the milk as it comes from the cow, as is the custom in the eastern states, the creameries in the west gather from the farmers the cream *only*, leaving the skim milk on the farm where it is made use of for family purposes and for feeding calves and pigs—one hundred pounds of skim-milk being as valuable for feeding purposes as one bushel of corn, and more valuable than it can be made in cheese manufacture. The "cream" furnish their customers with double walled tin cans of a peculiar construction in which the fresh milk is placed, the cans being allowed to stand for twelve hours in water at a temperature of from 52 to 60 degrees, by which time all the cream will have risen to the top of the can, where it is accurately measured by a graduated glass plate in one side of the can. Another advantage that the "cream" creamery has over the "whole milk" creamery is that the cream can be gathered from a much larger extent of territory at the same cost. As a proof of this he had figures to show that while the cream creameries have increased in the west until they now number 2,170, the number of milk creameries, where cheese is made, is rapidly diminishing.

In answer to a question Mr. Wanzer said that a creamery such as he was managing in Wisconsin consisting of a building 28x50 feet, and supplied with all the apparatus necessary to turn out 1,500 pounds of butter per day, could be erected and equipped at a cost of $4,500. He had no doubt that a saving of at least one-third could be made by this process on the cost of butter manufacture, that the butter would be far superior in quality and would command a much higher price.

George W. Hensel, of Quarryville, was next introduced and read an essay on "Farm Life in Europe," the first portion of which appeared in the INTELLIGENCER on Monday and the conclusion of which is given today.

On motion the thanks of the society were tendered Messrs. Wanzer and Hensel for their interesting and valuable papers.

On motion of Calvin Cooper, an invitation was extended to the state board of agriculture to hold one of its summer sessions in this city.

M. D. Kendig, the treasurer, presented his annual report. Calvin Cooper and Jos. F. Witmer were appointed a committee to audit it, which they did, and reported the account to be correct, the balance remaining in the treasury be $58.36.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John H. Landis.

Vice Presidents—J. B. Garber, Henry M. Engle.

Rec. Secretary—John C. Linville, Salisbury.

Corresponding Secretary—Johnson Miller, Warwick.

Treasurer—M. D. Kendig, Creswell.

Board of Managers—W. H. Brosius, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Casper Hiller, Joseph F. Witmer, F. R. Diffenderfer.

On motion a committee was appointed to rent a room in which to hold the meetings of the society for the year commencing April 1st, 1885. The chair appointed Messrs. S. P. Eby, Dr. J. P. Wickersham and Daniel Smeych.

Adjourned.

A Sheriff With Too Many Deputies.

The lawyers of Reading are fighting over a nice point of law before the county salary board. A year ago, when he entered upon his duties, Sheriff Boyer appointed William R. Albright one of his two deputies. Several days ago he gave Albright notice to quit and appointed another man on the score of economy. Albright refused to leave and Boyer now has three deputies. Several of Boyer's bondsmen want Albright retained in their interest to protect themselves against any losses, or ask that their bond be annulled, which many say cannot be done until Boyer's time is up. Albright maintains that he is still a deputy; that he was appointed for three years, and that his salary was fixed for the same period. While Boyer refuses to recognize Albright any longer as a deputy, Albright has access to the office books and carries a key to the safe. There was a wrangle in the matter all the afternoon and argument was finally postponed until to-morrow.

The Hard Times.

From the Chicago Herald.

A passenger on a train up in Wisconsin was complaining of the hard times. "I don't see nothin' hard about 'em," remarked a contented-looking man opposite him. "Well, you're the first man I've seen that wasn't growling," replied the first speaker, "and I should like to know your business. If there is one prosperous man in the country I want to make his acquaintance. What do you do?" "Oh, I'm working for the railroad company, watchin' the wood contractors to see that they don't pile in no poor stuff. Get $2 a day." "Two dollars a day! You don't call that prosperity do you?" "Oh, that ain't all. The contractors pay me $5 a day to spend three-fourths of my time down to Bill Jackson's saloon. Nothin' hard about these times that I can see."

"REV. J. H. MEREDITH OF NEW JERSEY."

Some Very Good Reasons Why He Was Averse To Giving His First Name.

The readers of the INTELLIGENCER will remember that it recently has expressed some doubts as to the genuineness of a "Rev. Mr. Meredith, of New Jersey," who introduced himself to this community as a temperance lecturer and who, in his own announcements and the introduction of him by Rev. G. W. Seilhamer, seemed to be lacking a "front name."

This circumstance was suspicious because, as Rev. J. Max Hark had given warning, it seemed that a man by the name of Meredith, assuming to be a preacher and pretending to lecture on temperance, had brought himself and cause into disrepute by immoral and disgraceful conduct in Philadelphia; and any peregrinating Meredith, traveling over the country without the designation of a first name, was apt to be identified with him.

THE SAME MAN.

Rev. Seilhamer responded to the INTELLIGENCER's challenge with a statement that upon examination of the "Rev. Mr. Meredith's" credentials, he found him to be an ordained minister in good standing, backed by hosts of the most popular clergy of Pennsylvania and other states.

The INTELLIGENCER still believed that Rev. Mr. Seilhamer had been imposed upon. It is now justified in asserting this suspicion to be grounded on well established fact, and it presents herewith the proof.

AS A TEMPERANCE LECTURER.

As to his character and history as a temperance lecturer, Rev. D. C. Babcock, district secretary of the national temperance society, No. 46, North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, writes to Rev. J. Max Hark as follows:

"The Rev. J. H. Meredith was a local preacher of the M. E. church, in the bounds of the Baltimore conference, about six or seven years ago. He was, I am quite sure, expelled from the church for impure conduct. Rev. D. H. Carroll, of the M. E. church room, Baltimore, has the details. This fellow came to this city. His bad conduct came to light after the 'conference minutes' had been issued. The name was given in those minutes as 'L. P.' I thought he was all right and gave him a note to Dr. Grau of the New Jersey *Gazette*. Dr. G. sent him out to get subscribers. He also delivered the lecture of Dr. J. O. Peck, on 'Where the Money Goes.' He took subscription for a year and turned them in for three months. He insulted women in houses where he was entertained. He lied and was arrested in this city for stealing books. He is not now and never was a member of the New Jersey conference by transfer or otherwise. Dr. Grau has repudiated him; the *Christian Advocate* has exposed him and so have others. That is the 'J. H. M.' I know. He is about 45 to 50 years of age; 5 feet, 9 inches high; thick set, weighs about 200 pounds; has dark complexion. His lecture (Dr. Peck's) is a good one, but he is unworthy of any confidence whatever, and I am surprised that he dares to show up so near to Philadelphia."

HIS RECORD AS A PREACHER.

Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Hark, gives the following description of the Meredith whom he detected and exposed in pilfering the sermon of Rev. Dr. Peck: He is a stout, clean shaven fellow of about fifty years of age; got up to look like a minister; his face is heavy, inclined to be flabby, and his eyes have a restless look.

This description fits the person who recently appeared in Lancaster; and the address which he delivered here was on the subject of "Where the Money Goes," the same that the bogus Meredith has been everywhere found to have stolen from Dr. Peck. Rev. Hamilton goes on to narrate the occurrence as it happened in his church and experience. It was on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1884; he had come to Rev. H. pretending to represent the state temperance society and gained access to his pulpit to deliver a temperance sermon. During the progress of it Rev. H. recognized it as one of Dr. Peck's published in the *Homiletic Review*, December 1883. Upon being charged with it he denied it, but Mr. H. afterwards found that he had stolen and preached it verbatim. When Meredith called next evening to get the proceeds of the day's collection it was refused him on the ground of the fraud he had practised, and a long discussion ensued in which he tried to make it appear that he had preached the identical sermon before Dr. Peck had delivered it. Of course, this would not avail, and the upshot of it all was that he was dismissed as an imposter and craved to not be exposed.

It is even alleged that there have been warrants issued for his arrest, and that one of them was once served upon him just after he had made a temperance talk.

PROPERTY CHANGING HANDS.

Sales of Real Estate—Some Recent Transactions in the Lower End.

Allan A. Herr & Co., real estate and insurances agent, sold last week at private sale "The Wheatland Mills" property, in West Lampeter township, to Christian Binkley, for $19,300; also, the mill of Christian Binkley, in Warwick township, to William L. Myers, for $7,000.

Also, the following properties in this city owned by Israel P. Mayer, a 2-story mansard roof brick dwelling, on the east side of Duke street near New street, to Edward F. Fraim, for $4,500.

Two 2-story brick dwellings, Nos. 751 and 753, North Prince street, to Ephraim S. Hoover, of Manheim township, for $900 each; also, a 2-story brick dwelling, No. 755, North Prince street, to Stoner, Shriner & Co., for $900.

Also, a 2-story brick dwelling, in Hamilton street, owned by Joseph S. Zook, to A. Shultz for $900.

Also, a 2-story brick dwelling, No. 135 North Ann street, owned by the People's building and loan association, to Andrew Myers, of Ogle Co., Illinois, for $1,300.

Also, at public sale, the 2-story brick dwelling No. 210 North Prince street, owned by Elizabeth Longenecker, to Charles F. Diller, for $3,800.

Sales in the Lower End.

Ross C. Collins, assignee of Jacob Rintz, has sold to H. M. Collins, 13 acres, with frame house and stable, for $1,300.

John Warden, assignee for Peter Bomberger, has sold six acres, with frame house, to H. M. Collins for $800. Both these properties are in Collinsville, Colerain township.

Henry Bair has sold to Samuel Shimp, jr., a small farm of 39 acres, with improvements, in Eden township, for $3,300.

A. K. Manly has sold to Henry Barr, a house and lot in Quarryville for $1,250.

All the Same.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

A well known railroad lawyer, while accompanying several ladies on a tour of inspection through the penitentiary the other day, stopped in front of a cell where a grim-looking fellow sat, and said: "Ladies, here is an excellent specimen. How are you?" addressing the convict. "Sorter slow at present." "You don't find life in here very enjoyable, I presume?" "Well, it ain't as full o' fun as it might be." "What were you put in for?" "Well, partner, you an' me was in about the same business. I know you." "In the same business? What do you mean?" "Same business, that's what I mean. You are a railroad lawyer, ain't you?" "Yes." "Wall I'm a train robber."

Shoe Men to Close at Eight O'clock.

A number of the shoe men of the city have entered into an agreement to close their stores from Jan. 5 to March 15 at 8 p. m., except on Saturday evenings. The following have signed, and others, who have not signed will also close: Shaub & Burns, Frederick Kinzler, Wm. H. Gast, Deichler & Son, D. F. Buchmiller, Slough & Kauffman.

The Feast of the Epiphany.

The feast of the Epiphany, a holiday of obligation in the Catholic churches, was celebrated by the churches of that creed in this city to-day. It commemorates the appearance of Christ to the wise men, who came to see the new-born Saviour, bringing gold, frankincense and myrrh. The exercises in the churches to-day were appropriate to the occasion.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

LANCASTER COUNTY'S LIBERAL SHARE OF THE SPOILS AT HARRISBURG.

How Dr. Davis Got His Man In and McMellen Got Left—Harve Raymond to Boss the Pasters and Folders—The Machine Easily Managed.

Special Correspondence of the INTELLIGENCER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The caucusses of the Republican senators and members of the House were held last night. There was no friction nor irritation of any note in either. The bosses had kindly arranged all the details and the members were only invited to ratify them. In the Senate caucus George Handy Smith made vain effort to contest with Mylin for the chairmanship pro tem. He had the votes of his Philadelphia colleagues and of a few of the country members who tried thus to make a feeble protest against the slated decrees of The Machine. Cooper and Harlan who had "promised" Smith, ran away from the contest, and Lee cast his vote in the air, for Longenecker. Mylin got 20 votes which were more then he needed; Smith got left and strode over to the Senate chamber to figure out to some sympathetic Democrats what "might have been," and to express his "Native American indignation" because in refitting the Senate chamber, Delaney had put green spots on a pink-posied carpet, green covers on the desks, and a green shawl on the goddess of liberty tearing out the tongue of the British lion, and even swathed in green the loins of the cherubs, in the wonderful frescoes, with which the ceiling of the Senate chamber has been adored. Tom Cochran had no trouble making his calling to the clerkship sure; and as Lancaster county got the two chief places on the slate there is to be nothing allotted to it among the subordinate offices of the Senate. Stehman is a member of the committee to allot them.

The House Caucus.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House was quite as well greased and ran without a creak or strain. Graham, of Allegheny, for speaker and Pearson—one of Chairman Cooper's secretaries—for clerk, went through without a pinch; and the smaller places are to be filled by a "slate" committee of twenty-one, appointed by Chairman Colburn, but really picked out in advance, and whose powers are deputed to a sub-committee of six, with the notorious John McCullough of Philadelphia as chairman and Billy Brosius, of Lancaster, as one of the members of it. Thereby hangs a tale!

It is certain that the subordinate officers abolished by the Democrats in the last House, as useless, will all be restored by the present regime; and in their alottment two places have been expected to fall to the members from Lancaster county—one for each senatorial district.

From the start Harve Raymond has been slated for one of these places, and his friends are sanguine that he will be chief of the pasters and folders.

For the other place Dr. Davis, the member from the city district, arranged sometime ago with his colleagues to have Wm. Snyder, Greenback-Republican put on; and the way fixed to have it done was through Brosius, who was to be put on the slate committee to represent Lancaster county's interests.

McMellen took a notion to get the place for his man Fridy, John Weimer, and as Mac bosses Courtney and Courtney runs Buch, these two members from the upper Lancaster county district started to kick yesterday afternoon, went out of the Lancaster caucus and refused to assent to the Brosius-Davis programme.

Dr. Davis, meanwhile, was slow getting to Harrisburg. He tarried here with his pills and potions, ice pond and carp culture, and when he reached Harrisburg at 7 p. m. he was under a heavy escort of local politicians, and was met at the Harrisburg station by another squad, who pulled and hauled him a good deal.

Sensenig was there to urge him to stick to his man Snyder; McMellen and Weimer met him to bribe, bully or coax him into some sort of an arrangement for Weimer's benefit. Courtney lurked in the shadows to see the outcome.

The upshot of it all was that Weimer and McMellen were left. Brosius got on the slate committee and its sub-committee, and he will take care of Dr. Davis' man, Billy Snyder. Courtney and Buch, if they kick, will kick against the pricks.

There was a bitter and, it seemed, unrelenting fight between ex-Mayor Patterson, of Harrisburg, and the notorious rounder, Charley Voorhis, of Philadelphia, for resident clerk. Each party's friends threatened to "knife Cameron" if they did not have their way in this petty matter. The Philadelphia ring appeared in force to back its man; and the the thing took such a shape that all the wit and wiles of the managers had to be invoked to patch it up. It was successfully accomplished by an arrangement which gives the resident clerkship to Voorhis and makes Patterson sergeant-at-arms. Patterson's friends acquiesced, after they had been diligently engaged in proving that Voorhis was fit only for the penitentiary.

The House Democrats had a quiet little caucus, in which they complimented Speaker Faunce, Clerk Meek, and other officers of their last House with renomination; except O'Flaherty of Erie, keeper of the rotunda. It was shown by the Erie representative that he had supported Blaine and he was stricken from the list. The Democratic senators waited for the arrival of Wallace, Hall, Wolverton, Nelson, Henninger and Sutton before they went into caucus.

DON'S DEFIANCE.

The Younger Cameron Thinks He Has the Affection of the People.

Don Cameron has been disclosing to an interviewer his belief that he is the choice of a large proportion of his party, and he says he has always been willing to submit the question to each and every county in the state, and has never avoided the issue when it has been stated, but has frequently counselled his friends to court it. In every instance where this has been done a majority of the Republicans, he claims, have decided in favor of his cause and of his re-election. He thus states the case as to Lancaster county: "Where it has been claimed that the sentiment against me was large, the issue was distinctly made at the last election, where the nominations were made by a popular vote. The gentlemen who were known to be favorable to me were nominated by a very large majority, receiving probably two-thirds of the votes cast. One of the candidates to the Senate had twice voted for me, and of course I knew him personally. The candidates for the House were not known to me, nor did I know that they were to be candidates, and I did not interfere in any way in their behalf; but they were elected, every one knowing that they would give me their hearty and earnest support."

RATIFYING THE SLATE.

Mylin Made President of the Senate, and Cochran Chief Clerk—The House Organized.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—When the Senate was called to order to-day only two senators-elect were absent. A ballot for president pro tem resulted: Mylin 31, Wolverton 15. Mylin was escorted to the chair by Wolverton and Smith, and spoke of the magnitude of the interests of four and a half million people in Pennsylvania, more than the population of all the colonies at the formation of our government.

Cochran, of Lancaster, was elected chief clerk by 31 votes against 16 for Richel, of Montgomery. E. W. Smith was chosen journal clerk, and Lucius Rogers, reading clerk.

The House Called to Order.

The House was called to order by Chief Clerk Meek, all the representatives-elect being present.

The prescribed "iron clad" oath was administered by Judge McPherson. A large majority swore by the book.

CHEAP OPERA'S REIGN.

A Tremendous Crowd Witness the First Presentation by the Bennett & Moulton Co.

The reign of cheap opera in this city has been established. The overwhelming unanimity with which its coming was inaugurated last evening at Fulton opera house suggested the time when "Ilion rose like a mist into towers." One pushing jostling throng were at the doors almost from their opening and when the curtain arose the singers saw before them a living, moving sea of heads in which the outlines of the building's interior were almost lost to view. They set up a deafening shout, intermingled with cat-calls and waving of hats when the vocalists first made their appearance; and they kept it up, with slight intervals, for rest, until the curtain fell on the last act.

The comic opera was the "Mascot," and burlesque as it is, the company more than burlesqued it. Some of the puns made would have caused the oldest inhabitants to weep, recalling memories of their boyhood. But the audience came to be amused and they recked not how vile the pun, or fish-like the joke, all were greeted with yells of the most deafening character. Mr. E. P. Smith as *Lorenzo, XVII*, and Mr. Ben. Lodge, as *Rocco*, were guilty of the worst offenses of this description, and their lives might have been endangered had any of the audience possessed guns.

To be sure the presentation was a broad farce, but revolutions are not the growth of a day; and it is perhaps as good an entering wedge as could be found at random to reduce the price of amusements to within reach of the everyday public. It is, however, much to be desired that the gallery gods be restrained within the ten-cent limits in their howling. Last night they got far more than their money's worth in their unrestrained privilege to yell as loud and as long as they pleased. A few able-bodied policemen, understanding their duty, would add much to the comfort of the audience. "Olivette" will be given this evening.

THE DEADLY SEALSKIN.

Sanitary Reasons Why Ladies Should Not Wear the Costly Wrap.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Few young ladies with indulgent fathers will be willing to believe, especially at this time of the year, that sealskin coats are dangerous things to wear, but Philadelphia expert medical authority of the highest character declares that this garment, so much coveted of the feminine heart, as used in this climate, is unhealthy and should be abandoned as a wrap of general use.

Dr. J. Solis Cohen, the eminent specialist in throat and chest diseases, said to a reporter that furs upon garments to be worn about the shoulders and neck are all of them to be avoided. The thoughtless manner in which the garments are thrown back from the shoulders and throat, after the body has been unduly heated by them, is the chief objection to the furs. They also prevent proper circulation, and as the body in ordinary weather can be kept sufficiently warm with other and lighter garments the furs should be abandoned. A small fur boa, which is thrown about the throat while the wearer is in the open air, and at once thrown aside upon entering the house, is considered a good thing. "The sealskin coats, however, are specially worthy of notice," said the doctor, "because they have become so common. It is entirely too heavy a wrap for this section. If used discreetly and only in very cold weather, it is unobjectionable; but the trouble is that some of the fair owners of the pretty coats wear them in pretty much all sorts of weather, because they are both fashionable and becoming, and because few ladies can only afford the one garment and must wear it at all times. Thus it is a wrap of everyday use in a climate which does not require so heavy a garment. The result is frequent perspiration suddenly checked. This means cold, consumption, death."

JOHN FRANKFORD.

The Report of His Death Utterly Disproved—No Foundation For It.

A reporter of the *Beacon*, a leading journal of Akron, Ohio, was detailed at the request of the INTELLIGENCER to investigate at that place the story which was alleged to have been sent to this city of the death there on Oct. 22 of John Frankford. The *Beacon* prints the result of the investigation, which had already been communicated to the INTELLIGENCER. According to this reliable authority there is no foundation whatever for the rumor. "The health officer's record, which was first consulted, shows that no person of that name, or of any other name, died of brain fever in Akron on or about October 22. Martin Kline, it was known, once lived in the Sixth ward, and the inquiry was then pursued in that quarter." Mrs. Martin Kline, widow, was found. She said that her husband, Martin Kline, sr., died in the Sixth ward, in March last. He had a half brother named John Frankford, about 50 years old, who lived in Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Kline had never even heard that Frankford was connected with any transactions which could earn for him the appellation "notorious jail breaker." Indeed she seemed surprised that Frankford had ever been in jail. The injury to his eye, she had been informed, was received in tossing a ball, the sphere being thrown with considerable force and rebounding on Frankford's eye. Mrs. Kline remembers Frankford from a visit he made here five years ago on his way to Michigan, where he also had relatives. Martin Kline, a son of Mrs. Kline, lives in Tallmadge, but she was positive Frankford had not stopped with him in the last few months and more positive that he had not died at Tallmadge. In short, Mrs. Kline threw cold water on the whole story."

NEW OFFICERS.

Installation of Officers-Elect of Lancaster Lodge K. of P.

The following officers-elect of Lancaster Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias, were installed in knightly form by D. D. G. Ch. H. H