FIGHTING THE WAR AGAIN.

A HEATED CONTROVERSY IN THE SENATE OFER JEFF DAVIS.

The Introduction of a Resolution to Lay the Sherman Document Before the Senate Regins the Trouble,-Southern Senators Defending the Rebel Leader.

When the United States Senate convened on Monday, there was probably not a senator on the floor or an individual inside or outside who dreamed of the little tempest that would be raised before the session was half an hour old. Senator Hawley introduced his resolution calling upon the executive to transmit to the Senate the historical statement of General Sherman and the letters accompaying it which have lately been put on file at the War department. Only about half senators were in their seats when the resolution was laid before the Senate. Therewere not a dozen speciators in the galleries and only two or three correspondents were present to eateh the opening notes of protest from the decisive lips of Senator Harris, which gave a foretaste of the manner in which the resolution would be treated by the ex-Confederates. The protest of Harris that the matter was a personal one between Gen. Sherman and Jefferson Davis and the mild but firm explanation of Senator Hawley that even if the controversy were a personal one he was with General Sherman, and that whether the matter were a personal one or not there seemed to be in it features of great historical interest which should not be lost, eaused everybody to prick up their ears, and the whisper went around that a hot political discussion was about to take place.

DAVIS' LOXALTY TO THE SOUTHERN CON-PEDERACY.

Vest, George and Morgan followed Harris and Hawley in strong and eloquent protests against bringing a matter into the Senate with which it could properly have nothing Each one defended Jefferson Davis' loyalty to the Southern Confederacy and de clared it to be an impossibility that he should have ever written a letter which squinted toward the establishment of a dietatorship.

Mr. Vest went on to argue that no good could come of this resolution. It would only arouse bitter memories. Jefferson Davis was to-day an old man, broken in fortune and health, but living among a people who honored him. If the resolution were passed it would necessitate on Mr. Vest's part a public avowal-for he was a member of the Contederate Senate-that he opposed such of Mr. Davis' measures as he (Mr. Vest) thought were not for the welfare of the people of the South. But it would also necessitate the avowal that he believed an overwhelming majority of the Southern people believed and will continue to believe that Jefferson Davis wavastrae and loyal to the rause herespoused as ever was wife to husband, as ever was religious devotee to the God he worshipped. Mr. Davis may have made mistakes, as who had not? Who would not have made mistakes in the terrible ordeal through which he passed? But Mr. Vest would hold himself recreant to all the past, as well as to his hopes of the future, as an honorable man, if he did not state here and now that General Sherman was mistaken in the observation that the people of the Confederate States did not sympathize with their leader

in that terrible struggle. Senator George went a step further than his colleagues and caused no little sensation and many "Ohs" and "Ahas" by declaring that Jefferson Davis was "a man of honor and a patriot," a phrase which Ingalls was not slow to adapt to his uscand on which he rang

tion arose in which Jefferson Davis was in-volved the Democratic party would always be found on the side of Jefferson Davis. He had heard the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) repeatedly air the same sentiments

that he had expressed.

Mr. Morgan challenged Mr. Ingaths to specify one such occasion.

Mr. Ingalls sold the occasions had been frequent when the senator from Alabama and associates of the Democratic party had, in debate in the Senate, taken sides with Jefferson Davis. They had always indeposed Jefferson Pavis. They had always indorsest, him, always approved his course and had declared that there was nothing wrong in his record that would convince posterity that he was not a man of honor and a patriot. And the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) and the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had now taken occasion to inform the Senate that there were millions of people in the United States to-day who layed Jefferson Davis and to whom Jefferson Davis and to whom Jefferson Davis and to whom Jefferson oved Jefferson Davis and to whom Jefferson loved Jefferson Davis and to whom Jefferson Davis was endeared by the memory of com-mon hardships, common privations and com-mon calamities. We had just witnessed the spectable of an election of a president of the United States by-the votes of men who de-elared to-day that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot, by the votes of those who loved Jefferson Davis. So long as men who loved Jefferson Davis. So long as men were found to stand on the floor of the Senate and declare that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot, that there were millions of people in this country who loved him, it would be in vain to stand upon the rostrum in the political forum, and declare to the people of the United States that the ani-mentities engentered by the war had been

ies engendered by the war had

Ingalls was not in his happiest vehi and is rather labored speech fell somewhat flat. The anti-Davis forces seemed about to be put at a disadvantage when Senator Sherman got the floor and gave an interesting recital of the history of the statements and papers. of the history of the statements and papers. Some senators, he said, seemed to treat it as a controversy between two citizens. It would be matter of surprise to General Sherman that it was of that character, General Sherman had stated that he did not know Davis personally. General Sherman had by invitation attended a reunion of an army post and in the course of some increaments remarks, as reported by the army post and in the course of some impromptu remarks, as reported by the newspapers, perhaps correctly enough, said he regarded Davis as not only a rebel but a conspirator, and that he had seen certain letters and papers while on his march through Georgia tending to show that Davis, while the war was progressing, had abandoned his state rights convictions and had become practically, a dictator in the South. But there was no personal matter of controversy between Davis and General Sherman. General Sherman had simply insisted on the right to

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sherman had simply insisted on the right to class Davis as a conspirator and traitor. Senator Sherman proceeded to assail in very unmistakable language the theory that Jefferson Davis was a man of honor and a patriot. His declaration that the papers called for would show that Davis was realled for would show that Davis was not only a traitor, but a conspirator also, in company with senators upon the floor, and that while a certain few of the then southern senators were absent plotting the overthrow of the government others remained in the Senate for the purpose of preventing legislation in the interests of the United States government, was the most striking and sensational feature of the discussion, and his emphatic peroration, in which he declared that history would never write down Jefferson Davis and all the leaders of the confederacy as anything but traitors to and conspirators against their country would apparently have silenced the ex-confederates if Gen, Lamar had not come fresh upon the scene.

Lamar had only heard a small portion of sherman's speech and none of the others, but he was evidently mad and kept getting mad-der as he went on. He declared that Senator Sherman had misrepresented the facts and Sherman had misrepresented the facts and the controversy was one for history, not for the Senate. No senator had kinder feelings for General Sherman or more respect for his military sagacity or genius than had Mr. La-mar, but General Sherman had been betrayed by his feelings and by misintormation into an allegation and charge against Mr. Jeffer-son Davis which he could not sustain, which o man could ever sustain and which was not

"We of the Sofith," he said, "have sur-rendered upon all questions which divided the two sections in that controversy. We have given up the right of the people to

second from this Union. We have given up the right of each state to judge for itself of the infraction of the constitution and the mode of redress. We have given up, sir, the right to control our own domestic institu-tions. We fought for them and we lost in that control control our own shall in my tions. We fought for them and we lost in that controversy. But no man shall in my presence call Jefferson Davis a teator with ut my responding with a stern and emphatic

This kind of debate was kept up until two o'clock, when the resolution went over. THE SHOOTING OF PHELAN.

English Editorial Pens Tipped With Satire-Richard Short's Career. The London Duily News in an editorial on the encounter between Phelan and Shorf, says: "To hearest men it matters little whether Short yielded to Phelan or Phelan

to Short. Questions regarding extradition are

always delicate, therefore it is much better that the Americans discover for themselves what sort of miscreants their tolerance is fos-The Duily Telegraph says; "Englishmen will view with a certain gram satisfaction the latest development of Fenianism across the Atlantic, and will not regret it if the uses of revolvers and daggers becomes quite com-mon among the bold Nationalists of New York. If a few American citizens shall be killed, the American government will, per-haps, interfere to check the operations of the

murder colony in their midst. All the newspapers speak in a satirical manner of O'Donovan Rossa's prudence in being absent from his office during the fracas on Friday. The Tracs says: "If there be a grain of truth in Phelan's revelations, they would offer a sufficient cause to England for demanding Koarney's extradition. It has been a great misfortune hitherto that re-spectable Americans have not sufficiently calized what was transpiring in the midst of them. Their eyes are now opened, and American law will make short work of Rossa and his accomplices if their guilt can be proved. The time has certainly arrived to set the law in motion.

About Richard Short. About Richard Short.

Richard Short, who made the attack of Phelan, was suspected by the Irish police authorities to have been connected with the Cork dynamite conspiracy. When Featherstone was arcested in March, 1883, Short's house was searched. Short thereupon went to America. His wife returned to Cork some time ago, and is now in the workhouse there. Phelan assisted Kearmey to leave the stand when the latter was suspected. England when the latter was suspected of being a dynamite conspirator by the Glasgow police. Kerrney used to be a sig-nalman on the Caledonian railway at Glasnalman on the Caledonian railway at Glas-gow. He left the signal box just be-fore the railway company's works and the corporation gas works were made the objects of dynamite outrages. He had attended dynamite meetings and had been associated with Featherstone. Kearney was traced to Edinburg, from there to New Castle-on-Tyne and from there to Hull, From Hull be excaped to America. Kearney, it seems, was not suspected of being connected with the dynamiters, and remained in the service of the Caledonian railway until March 1883,

MR. SHARON OF THITTED.

An Unexpected Development in the Famous Divorce Suit. A great sensation was caused in San Franeisen, on Monday, by unexpected developments in the notorious Sharon divorce suit. The case came up before Judge Sullivan to decide the question of alimony and counsel fees. After some sharpsparring between the lawyers Gen. Barnes, chief counsel for Sharon, read an affidavit of Nellie Brackett, a former boson friend of Mrs. Sharon-Hill, the plaintiff in the case. Mrs. Brackett, in her affidavit, relates all her testimony given on the trial, swears that the whole case against Sharon was a conspiracy, the marriage contract was a

swears that the whole case against Sharon was a conspiracy, the marriage contract was a forgery, the signature being copied from a genuine one in an autograph album. She also described how the letters addressed to "My dear Miss Hill" were altered so as to read "My dear wife."

This statement caused considerable excitement, which was greatly intensified when Gen. Barnes proceeded to read an affidavit of Sonator Sharon criticising the decision of Judge Sullivan in favor of the piaintiff. Then Barnes, in a solemn manner, produced a copy of a contract between Judge Tyler, the piaintiff's leading counsel, and Compel, the expert, who swore that two letters and the famous marriage contract were genuine. This contract was an agreement on the part of Tyler to pay Gumple \$25,000 to testify to the genuineness of the documents which would prove the existence of marital relations between Sharon and Miss Hill. A sensation followed the reading of the paper. All eyes were turned to Judge Tyler, who vising to his full height, exclaimed: separation followed the reading of the paper. All eyes were turned to Judge Tyler, who rising to his full height, exclaimed: "Yes, they have fallen into the trap! I did that to find out who was spending aroney in this case." He then took the witness stand and swore that the alleged contract with formpel was a decoy, so prepared with the censent of the expert, and for which Gen. Barnes had paid John McLaughlin, a clerk in his office, \$5,000, obtained on check of Sharon. This unexpected denouement completely demoralized Barnes, who, being placed on the stand, admitted that he had purchased the document in good faith, believing it genuine on the strength of statements made by Capt. Lees, chief of the city detectives. He did not doubt Tyler's statement, and said the defense had been elevery outwitted. The case then went over until atwitted. The case then went over until

A DINASTROUS EXPLOSION.

An Old Botler in a Williamsport Saw-mill Causes the Loss of Two Lives.

The boiler in the sawmill of Weigel & Bobst, opposite Williamsport, exploded Mon-day afternoon. Peter Hanser and Thomas Purvis were killed and the following per-sons were injured: Daniel Bobst, William Betz, Joseph Brady, Andrew Bowers, Augustus Regelman, Leon Weigel, Mr. Bolst, who is one of the proprietors of the mill, is thought to be fatally injured. The scene of the explosion presented a ter-rible sight. Hauser, one of the victims, had his law split, the toes and heel of his left foot torn completely off, and his legs were mashed to a felly. His body was found at a point on to a jelly. His body was found at a point one hundred feet away from the mill. Purvis was also badly mutilated; one of his arms was torn off and his body was deluged with the scalding steam and water. Joseph Brady is terribly scalded, and his friends could scarcely recognize him after the accident. Leen Weigel, son of one of the proprietors, is badly scalded. Daniel Bobst, one of the is badly sended. Daniel Bobst, one of the proprietors, has a scalp wound, is badly scatded, and one of his legs was so badly injured that it had to be amputated. He is not expected to survive. August Regelman was scalded about the face, and has an arm broken. Godfried Lehman had his knee cut. William Betts had an arm broken, and received some scalds. Andrew Bowers was scalded about the face and head, and will probably lose his eyes.

Portions of the boiler were thrown three hundred feet. One large fragment struck

hundred feet. One large fragment struck the ground in its flight, and then bounded fifty feet over an embankment. The un-fortunate men all lived in Rocktown near the mill, and the affair has created great excite

ment and distress there. Physicians from the city have been earing for the injured. The force of the explosion was terrific and not a timber of the mill is left standing. The boiler was forly horse-power capacity. This morning a visitor to the mill said to the fireman, "Purvis, that boiler isn't safe;" to which Purvis "Oh, l'Hrisk it." It is stated that the boiler was full of leaks, and that two of the flues were plugged up. Bobst Dies From His Injuries

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 13.-Daniel Bobst, one of the men injured by the ex-plosion at the sawmilt yesterday, died today. He never rallied after receiving the injuries. It is feared Augustus Regelmann eannot survive.

A minister forgot to take his sermon with him to church, and his wife discovering the mistake, sent it to him in charge of a small boy, who was to receive 10 cents for the job.

Presently he returned for the money.

"You delivered the sermon, did you?"

THE SAME OLD STORY.

THE TORACCO TRADE IN THE LOCAL MARKET STILL DULL.

A Large Proportion of the '84 Crop Stripped and Baled-The White Vein in the Crop and Its Causes - A Swindler on His Travels Selecting Samples.

We have the same old story to tell-"Trade s dull." Only a few hundred cases of old and 'st leaf have been sold in the local market during the past week, and those in small lots, principally to manufacturers.

Farmers continue to prepare the '84 crop for market and a large proportion of it has been stripped and baled. But very little of it has been sold. A few dealers have been here and have taken short trips into the neighboring townships to look at the tobacco but they have almost invariably come back empty handed. There are several reasons for this, One is that nearly all the leading eaf-dealers have invested largely in Wisconsin Havana seed. They bought the crop of 'Stat low figures, and it turned out well. The small quantity of Lancuster county Havana seed of '83 was bought at highfigures, and, it is said, did not cure so well. This gave the '84 Wisconsin a great advan-tage over the '84 Pennsylvania, and bought up nearly the entire crop, which is estimated at over 60,000 cases, and it was bought at figures ranging from 8 to 15 cents through, the average price being not more than 10 or 12 cents. On the cheap lands of Wisconsin, ranging in price from \$20 to \$50 per acre, with a deep, rich soil that requires but little manure, tobacco can be grown at a profit at the above figures; while the Lancaster county farmer with land worth from \$100 to \$300 per acre, and with a heavy annual out lay for manure would lose money at the

same prices. Another disadvantage the Lancaster farmer babors under with his 'sl-crop is that the late cuttings show unmistal able evidence of white or very light vein. This condition of the leaf is said to be owing to the intensely hot weather of last September, which caused the plants to dry out too rapidly. Add to these drawbacks the competition of Sumatra leat imported at a low rate of duty, the general stagnation of all branches of business, and the uncertainty as to the repeal of the inter-nal revenue laws, and we have a pretty good

buyers for the '84 crop.
Some farmers are inclined to think
they would have done better had they sued their former course of growing s leaf instead of Havana seed. In this they are leaf instead of Havana seed. In this they are mistaken. There is no more sale for the former than for the latter, and when the two varieties are compared the superior quality of the Havana seed is at once seem, and, although 'buyers may be slow in lifting the crop, and owing to the immense crop of Wisconsin already purchased, prices may be lower than our farmers expected, we have no doubt they will dispose of their Havana seed in much better time than their seed-leaf.

Very little new tobacco has yet been sold. when his connection with them was dis-closed during the trial of the ten Glasgow

n, much better time than their seed-loaf.

Very little new tobacco has yet been sold.

Mr. Brownstein bought a few crops and their retired. Mr. Brubaker is reported to have bought a few crops. Daniel Mayer has bought from Amos Funk nine acres of Havana seed, grown on his farm in the northwestern part of this city, the price paid being 25, 6 and 3.

A correspondent of the New York Tobacco Journal writing from Morgantown, Berks

saving their poor fillers and intend to make a saving their poor miners and intend to make a composit out of them. Nearly 2,000 lbs, have been hauled to the sheep-pen for bedding by these growers. We believe this to pay bet-ter, as filters are plenty and cheap. Using them in this manner will throw less trash in the market, and the grower will have a crop which will show a much better appearance to the toyer. We well know a few years back

the buyer. We well know a few years back when growers had as high as 2.400 lbs, of fillers off of five acres. Now they scarcely have 500 lbs. Growers would find it to their advantage to clean them off while in the field. This would save much labor in the assorting room, and the tobacco would cure better and look better.

A correspondent of the INTELLIGENCER, writing from the lower end of this county, says there is a stranger traveling through the county, representing himself as the representative of a firm in Maryland, but who is beslieved to be a "sharp." Farmers are cautioned against dealing with agents they do not know, whose purchases may be bogus and their cheeks worthless.

Mr. Hiscock said let us look for one moment

Mr. Hiscock said let us look for one moment Mr. Hiscock said let us look for one moment at the article of tobacco. There is no tax levied in this country which is more onerous on the poor man, on the laboring men, than the tax on tobacco. It is too late to say we will drive it out of use or that they should not use it. All classes consume tobacco, and the tax comes more largely from the laboring and poorer classes than from any other, and you are therefore directly relieving them, by the e therefore directly relieving them by the

sage of this bill. The bill was defeated by a vote of 78-year

It is believed that the Spanish treaty will also be defeated.

Congressman Hickcock's bill to repeal the taxes on manufactured tobacco, smuft, eigars, cheroots and eighrettes, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, peddlers of tobacco. snulf and eigars, and manufacturers of snulf and of eigars, together with the taxes on fruit brandy, has been defeated in Congress, and it is not likely the matter will be again to stot theely the matter will be again brought up during the present session. The friends of the measure urged its passage on the ground that the tax was oppressive to the growers and consumers of tobacco. Mr. Cabell said he was "especially in favor of the passage of this bill, because it removes entirely the tax from tobacco; the only agricultural product uson which a tax box agricultural product upon which a tax now agricultural product upon which a tax how remains. Gentlemen profess great regard for the agriculturists and the agricultural in-terests of the country. Is it not time to make good those professions by repealing every law which lays a fairden upon the farmer or his products "" Mr. Findlay said: I regard the tobacco tax as a burden, not so much upon the fuxries of the rich as upon the ne-cessities of the rear. The vest built of cessities of the poor. The vast bulk of it is paid by men who literally earn their bread by the sweat of their brows," Mr.Find-lay said: "There is a strong reason and a special one, why this tax on tobacco should be repealed. The law which imposes it singles out this one product of the farmer for taxa-tion, subjects the producer to restrictions upon its free sale, and with the seal of inquis-itorial watchfulness, pursues it from the plant-bed to the hand of the consumer."

THE NEW YORK MARKET. The Tobacco Journal says that while prices remain unchanged, the air of depres-sion seems to be giving away to a feeling of hopefulness and desire for fighting adverhopefulness and desire for lighting airver-sity by energetic action. Honses that for months and months, not to say years, have subsisted on hope, and on persistent waiting for the market to "improve" are coming out boldly by sending out staffs of traveling agents, investing in Sumatra and Havana, or in such stock as their own does not hold, and, furthermore, take an active interest in Statescape During the week a few good and, furthermore, take an active interest in '84 tobaccose. During the week a few good out-of-town buyers made their appearance, which heiped to stimulate still more the feel-ing of hopefulness. Two large Philadelphia houses were represented. One invested to some extent in Havana tobaccos, the other (Bremer's Son's), it is reported, purchased 1,200 cases of the '81 and '81 crops. The fig-1,200 cases of the '81 and '81 crops. The fig-ures paid are said to be 9 cents reweight for '81 and 10 to 12 cents for '81. The correctness of these reports, of course, is not vouched for; nevertheless, more tobacco was sold this week than in any other for months past. There is a perfect flood of samples of old leaf held by growers for country packers in the market. This is especially the case with Pennsylvania tobaccos. These samples are

Pennsylvania tobaccos. These samples are in the hands of nearly every broker and dealer. And as most of the goods are of low description, there is almost no market whatdescription, there is almost no market what-ever for them, except the holder is willing to accept nominal figures. The figures offered generally vary for running lots, from 5 to 8 cents reweight. These country holders stand aghast when such offers are reported and become indignant. They will wait for higher prices; and wait they will.

GANS' WEEKLY REPORT. Sales of seed leaf tobacco, reported for the INTELLIGENCER by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New

York, for the week ending January 12, 1885; 1,000 cases, 1883 Pennsylvania, 86(20c; 200 cases, 1882-81 Pennsylvania, 56(10c; 125 cases, 1883 Wisconsin Havana, 166(12c; 166 cases, 1883 Wisconsin seed, 12c; 100 cases, 1883 Ohio, p. 1; 150 cases, 1883 New England, 136(35c; 100 cases sundries, 56(28c; 10tal, 1,73) cases.

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1885.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW. From the Tobacco Leaf we condense the annual review of the secd-leaf, Havana and

Sumatra tobacco interests:

The year 1834 was not a satisfactory one in any department of trade. It was an off-year, and few business men realized large returns from their investments or labors. With reference to the interests included in the above caption, it may be said that the year was an unfavorable one from the beginning to the close. It might be added that some varieties close. It might be added that some varieties of leaf were not adapted to the wants of tradesmen, that eigar manufacturers did not purchase liberally in the markets, and that sumatra leaf had been freely consumed in competition with domestic leaf; but these points all conceded would not account for the general lessened demand for seed leaf any more than for the diminished inquiry for other varieties of tolers, and other receiver. other varieties of tobacco and other mercan-tile commodities. The year was dull every-where—and for everything almost; and that is the simple fact, without further com-

ment. In 1884 the reported sales of seed leaf in the New York market amounted to 74,707 cases; in 1883 the reported sales were 114,267 cases, showing a decrease the past year of 39,-

Our opinion is that the crop of 1881 netted at least 225,000 cases. The acreage was the largest ever planted in seed leaf, but the prependerance of Havana seed grown materially reduces the bulk of the harvest. The season was propitious, and it is generally believed that the aggregate crop of 1881 will prove a serviceable one

There are at this moment at least 100,000 eases of old leaf in the hands of growers, packers, merchants, jobbers, and manu-facturers, a prominent city firm estimating the quantity at 105,000 eases, divided as

IOHOW#:	
	Cassess
Pennsylvania '80 and '81	
44 782	15,000
Now Workship 183	25,000
New England	22,000
New York	12,000
New York Wisconsin and Ohio	7,000
W 1	100 000
Total	102,000
Gussing at the visible supply on	January
1, 1885, it seems to be-	
Old erops	103,000
Crop of 1881.	225,000
Total	328,000

Though trade has been poor throughout the year, prices have continued steady and tolerably firm. SPANISH TORACCO. Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1884, 56,581 bales; reeived since 103,802 bales; total, 160,300 bales;

sales, etc., 113,606 bales; on hand, 46,781 bales SUMATRA TOBACCO. The importation of Sumatra tobacco during the year amounted to 10,150 bales, and 287 bales were lost at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET,

Trade is beginning to look up among man-ufacturers of hard tobacco, time cut, smoking tobacco, snuffs and eigars.

tobaseo, snuffs and eigars.

For the handlers of eigar leaf an encouraging week of business can be claimed. In addition, more inquiry for the purpose of purchasing is daily becoming more general while eigar manufacturers are closely examining stocks of all kinds. Fine wrappers are receiving the first call. Light leafy seconds are very desirable, Old filters, especially Pennsylvania, are improving in price. The present position of trade is encouraging. present position of trade is encouraging, while the outlook is very hopeful. Prices are steady, but margins small.

are steady, but margins small.
Sumatra—Sells in small quantities.
Havana—Sales have falled off, caused by uncertainty of the action of the United States.
Senate on Spanish reciprocity treaty.

HOW TO SELECT SAMPLES. In stripping, select a plant that will fairly represent your crop—that is let the stalk be neither the largest nor the smallest you have, and if you have fal stems or white veins, and are going to strip such leaves for sale, let the stalk have some white veins, and some fit stems. Make several hands of such plants and lay thom away where they can be kept in ease and quickly got hold of to exhibit to buyers. Every planter can in this way pre-pare guaranteed samples and save fromble and damage of tearing open bulk or boxes.

We hear of dealers circulating about look-ing at the crops and testing growers a little. ing at the crops and testing growers a little, Local packers are busy asserting, and occasionally buy some smallish lots. The Dickinson Brothers, of Hadley, bought the following lots of Southampton recently: J. F. Miller sold his lot for 1b; J. H. Kingsley, 12c; N. H. Lyman, 124;c; Albro Miller, 15c; B. T. Weinerell, reported at 14c; E. R. Van Dusen & Son bought F. K. Shehlon's, like in bundle, and N. A. Gilbert's at 14c assorted. Probably Mr. F. Shehlon's tobacco has a regulation that brings it fully 3c per 3c, above reputation that brings it fully 3- per ft. above others raised near by. At Whately, Irving Allen sold his lot of '83 tolares, 2 tons, at 5c

FUN AT THE LIEDERKRANZ.

Their Third Annual Concert and Sociable a Great Success. Last evening the Liederkranz held their third concert and sociable in their hall, and the crowd was by far the largest seen there this season. Among those present were quite a number of gentlemen from Harrisburg, who enjoyed themselves highly. The programme of the concert was long but faithsatisfaction. A feature of the entertainment was the excellent coronal playing of Prof. W. P. Chambers, This gentleman is a well known musician of Harrisburg. He is a

mounter of the State Capital band and com-poses a great deal of music for the city band. He was secompanied on the piano by Harry J. Scachrist. Messes, Durstmiller and Rausch were very good in their specialities and indeed acquitted themselves in the best style. The programme was as follows:

Overture—" Enchantment: "Hermann), Orchestra.

Bankettlied, (Stantz), Liederkrauz.
Schneucht fincht Tyrol—Dueit, Herren Durstmiller and Ransch.

Herzdame—Polka fuer Zither und Victime, (Fahrbach), Herren Rausch and Durstmiller.

Le Triomphe—Concerto for Cornet, (Chambers), Prof. W. P. Chambers and Harry Sechrist.

Der Hotelhausknecht, heurischer Vortrag, (Langentren), Herr Durstmiller.

"Erst's Geschaeft, dann's Vergnuegen's (Kuntze), Leiderkranz.

"Der Bairische Hömmet, Leut," Herr Rausch. Selections from "Fanst, viola and plano, (Gouned), Herren Durstmiller and Haus.

"The Whirlpool," conserte for rearnet (Chambers), Prof. W. P. Chambers.

"Das tileckenspiet," sole for zither, Herr Rausch.

Schambers.

"Das tileckenspiet," sole for zither, Herr Rausch.

"Der Himmelblage Sec." dagt, Herren Durste.

tusch.

"Der Himmelblaue See," duet, Herren Durst-llier und Rausch.

Overture, "Mastadon" (Beseks), Orchestra. After the concert dancing was begun and kept up until a late hour. The whole affair was one of the most successful ever held by

Col Godfrey on Mormonism, Col. Godfrey, of the Ctah commission, addressed the Des Moines, Town, Ministerial

esociation on Monday, on the subject of Mormonism. Rabbi Davidson was present. Col. Godfrey referred to the falling off and subsequent increase of polygamous marriages that have marked the history of the Edmund law, but claimed that among the younger Marmons the rite is becoming unpopular, and he thought plural connections would again ful off. To the close watchfulness of local politics the Colonel attributed the difficulty in admintering the federal laws. There are now no marriage or dower laws in the territory, to which fact the attention of Congress will be which as the above asked to punish women for polygamy. Aside from this custom and the power of the bishops the Mornons would prove acceptable citizens, and a high compliment was paid by the colonel to the characteristic business honor of the Utah possible.

Union Prisoners of War Association

Taion Prisoners of War Association.
The Union Prisoners of War association met last evening at the residences of Joseph R. Royer and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:
President—Dr. J. A. E. Reed.
Vice President—Jos. R. Royer.
Secretary—George W. Stape.
Treasurer—H. E. Brenoman.
Chaplain—A. C. Leonard.

ELECTING THEIR OFFICERS.

THE CITY AND COUNTY BANKS AND THE MARKET COMPANIES.

The Names of the Officers and Directors Chose by Several Corporations of the County for the Present Year-Few Changes of Note.

The election of directors in many of the canks of the city and county as well as the local market companies, took place on Monday and Tuesday. Following are the officers

Fulton National Bank. The following were elected directors of the Fulton National bank to-day: John R. Bit-

ner, Samuel Groff, L. S. Hartman, John D. Skiles, Eli J. Kendig, Abraham E. Huber, David Brown, John R. Bricker, James Shand, John M. Stehman, Jacob Wolf, J. B. Morshov. Nolt, J. R. Hershey. The Lancaster County Bank.

The stockholders of the Lancaster County bunk elected the following directors; Chris-tian B. Herr, David Huber, J. L. Hartman, David C. Kready, John S. Mann, Henry B. Resh, Jacob Bachman, L. L. Bush, Martin G. Landis, Jacob K. Zook, David Graybill, C. R. Landis, John B. Myers, The First National Bank.

The directors of the First National bank of Laneaster, for the ensuing year, are Clement B. Grubb, N. Milton Woods, Henry Baumgardner, Abraham'S, Bard, John H. Moore, Michael H. Moore, Peter S, Reist, Solomon Sprecher, A. Herr Smith.

First National Bank of Columbia. The First National bank, to-day elected the following board of directors: H. M. North D. H. Detwier, Geo. W. Haldeman, John Fendrich, John Forry, H. N. Kahler, Jacob Seitz, jr., I. H. Kauffman and Dr. Washing-

Seitz, jr., I. H. Kannman.

Seitz, jr., I. H. Kannman.

ton Righter.

The bank has declared a semi-annual

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The bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on January and April. Next Monday, the new board will organize and elect officers.

The Columbia National Bank. This morning the following gentlemen were elected board of directors for the Cowere elected board of directors for the Co-lumbia National bank; Samuel Shoch, Jos. Eckman, Geo, W. Mehaffey, Jas. A. Myers, J. A. Thompson, Charles H. Hinkle, H. F. Bruner, M. S. Shuman, and Daniel W. Wit-Officers will be elected on Tuesday

The Union National Bank of Mount Joy. Union National Bank, of Mount Joy, cleeted the following directors this morning: John B. Hoerner, Joseph H. Ryder, Christian H. Nissley, C. S. Hiestand, John B. Myers, D. M. Greider, Jacob Uhrieh, Levi Rick-secker, Joseph Detweiler, John B. Stehman, T. M. Breneman, John K. Rohrer, Benjamin Hostette.

First National Bank of Strasburg The following are the directors of the First National bank of Strasburg for the ensuing year: Joseph McClure, John Bachman, William Spencer, A. R. Black, Christian Rohrer, C. W. Shultz, George K. Reed.

Christiana National Bank. The following are the directors of the hristiana National bank, elected to-day: James D. Reed, Samuel Slokum, Thomas McGowan, Thomas Phillips, C. D. Houston, S. W. Swisher, J. J. Keylor, Abraham Roop

and Aaron Hartman.
First National Bank of Mt. Joy. This morning the First National bank, Mt. Joy, elected the following directors: Isaac S. Longnecker, Jacob W. Nissley, Mar-tin B. Peiffer, Reuben Garber, Jacob Dyer, Jacob C. Garber, Christian Seitz, John H. Zeller, John G. Stauffer.

New Holland National Bank. The following were elected directors of the New Holland National bank to-day: C. F. Roland, A. W. Snader Dr. I. D. Winters, W. W. Kinzer, Henry Worst, Jason K. Eaby, Benjamin D. Landis, Henry E. Weaver,

The Eastern Market Company. mpany met at the office of Allan A. Herr is morning and elected George W. Eaby airman. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year; James B. Frey, Rolt, J. Houston, Milo B. Herr, Allan A. Herr, Martin Kreider, Tobias R. Kreider, Win. E. Lant, Adun Lefevro, B. J. Metirann, John T. Mactonigle, Geo. K. Reed, J. Fred.

Soner, B. R. Stauffer,
Auditors—William A. Heitsha, D. P.
Rosenmiller, P. D. Baker,
The treasurer's report showed a balance on
hand of \$41.50 and \$11.50 invested in a certificate of deposit. The receipts from stall rents
for the year were \$2.68.65, advertising space
\$60, and rents \$265.66.

The board of directors organized by the election of Martin Kreider, president, and Allan A. Herr, secretary and treasurer. Harry E. Groff was re-elected janitor.

Farmer's Northern Market. The stockholders of the Farmers' Northern Market company met in their office in the market house, Monday at 2 o'clock p. m., and elected directors as follows: John Hess John Buckwalter, Benj. L. Landis, John K. Stoner, David L. Hess, Levi S. Gross, Israel L. Landis, Jonas Brubaker and Benj. Ruth. The directors then organized by electing the following officers.

following officers.

President—Israel L. Landis. Secretary—Benj. Ruth. Treasurer.—Benj. L. Landis. Market Master.—Wm. Richardson.

SHOT BY AN EDITOR.

The Accomplishments that Newspaper Men Most Have in the South. New Orleans has again been thrown into a

state of great excitement by a shooting affray. On Saturday last *The Mascot*, a weekly publication, contained an attack on W. T. Houston, judge of one of the civil courts of this city. Monday about noon, J. D. Houston, state tax collector of the First district, a brother of Judge Houston, accompanied by Robert Brewster, state register of voters, went to *The Mascot* office, and found there George Osmond, the editor, and Adolph Zar-neck, a wood engraver. Houston struck Osmond with a cane. Osmond immediately took from a drawer a revolver, and Houston stepped back and attempted to draw his pis-tol from his hip pocket. Osmond shot Hous-ton in the right hand, the ball breaking a finger and penetrating the fleshy part of the

hand.

Although Houston's arm was almost paralyzed, he succeeded in drawing his pistol, transferred it to his left hand and fired once at Osmond, shooting him in the pistol hand, inflicting a slight wound. He dien attempted to fire again, but the weapon failed to go off, snapping five times. Zarneck, the engraver, in the meantime had gone to the assistance of Osmond, and having no weapon, threw a stove I id at Houston. Brewster, seeing Zarneck join in the fight, opened fire on him, and Osmond them shot Brewster four times, one ball passing through him and coming out on ball passing through him and coming out on the right side. Two more shots took effect in his left arm, and still another penetrated his right hip. Browster and Houston, being disabled, retreated down stairs. Cabs were disabled, retreated nown statis, taken to the charity hospital. It was here found that Houston was painfully but not dangerously hurt and that Brewster was mortally wounded. Osmond was arrested.

FINDING TREASURE TROVE. Three-quarters of a Million in Gold Unearthed at Braddocks.

A report reached Pittsburg late on Monday night that, while digging a cellar at Braddocks, which is located on the site of the bat-tle-field on which Gen. Braddock lost his life, P. J. Hartnett discovered an immense from chest. A wagon was procured and the box taken to the National bank building. After considerable effort the box was opened. It was literally jammed with gold. The bank officials estimate the contents at \$750,000. On top of the gold was the following, some of the letters having faded:

"Att c d Indians. Must h gold. Army not p d. We must all p r sh.

(Signed) Brad k."

Telegraph communication with Braddock's is cut off for the night, and whether the story is true or false cannot be ascertained. P. J. Hartnett discovered an immense iron

is true or false cannot be ascertained.

Musous Going to a Funeral.

This afternoon a large number of members of the Lodge No. 43 of Masons, left this city for Gordenville to attend the funeral of their late brother Samuel Johnson, which took place this afternoon. They will return this

A MONDAY EVENING BLAZE.

Charles Hate's Stock of Window-Shade Good-Inined Other Slight Losses Monday night about half-past 7 o'clock the

second story front room over Charles A. Locher's drug store No. 71/4 East King street, and occupied as a window-shade and upholstering store by Carles Hatz, was discov ered to be on fire, Mr. Locher and his employes, Martin Rudy and Lincoln Wengert, attempted to get into the room, but the door was locked. They then broke open the upstairs front window, the inside shutters of which were fastened, and attempted to put out the fire with buckets of water, but the smoke was so dense they were driven back. The fire alarm was then sprung and the firemen were premptly on the ground, flooded the room with water, soon extinguishing the flames, but not until Mr. Hatz's stock of shades, blinds, trimmings, etc., had been completely ruined, partly by fire and partly by water. He estimates his loss at \$500, which is covered by insurance with Charles B. Kauffman, agent.

The building, which is owned by Mr. Locher, is damaged to the extent of \$200, or more—the floor, doors, window-frames, ceilupstairs front window, the inside shutters of

incre—the floor, doors, window-frames, ceiling and papering being badly damaged. The amount of loss to Mr. Loeher's drugs and chemicals has not yet been ascertained. It will probably be from \$400 to \$800. The building is insured for \$4,000 and the stock for \$4,000 in the North American and Penn-sylvania companies of which H. S. Gara is agent, and the stock for \$750 more in the Orient, of Hartford, of which Shenk & Bansman were the agents. There was also an additional insurance of \$750 on the stock with the latter agents.

with the latter agents.

The second-story room in rear of the one occupied by Hatz is used by Misses Harkins & Corceran as a millinery and cloak room. One fine dress was ruined by water and their furniture slightly damaged.

furniture slightly damaged.

The third-story back room is occupied by Geo. Kopp, tailor. He lost nothing by the fire, but was almost suffocated by smoke in coming down stairs.

The origin of the fire is not positively known. Mr. Hatz attributes it to spentaneous combustion among some clippings of oiled blinds in a box under his counter. One of Mr. Locher's employes says he smelled something like burning cloth as early as noon Monday, and made a search to ascertain the cause of it. The smell lasted only a short time, and nothing more was thought of it until the fire broke out in the evening.

Mr. Hatz was in his room a short time be-

Mr. Hatz was in his room a short time be-fore the fire broke out—he thinks it was twenty minutes or half an hour before. At that time everything was all right, and there was no fire in the store. Mr. Kopp thinks it was not more than ten minutes after Mr. Hatz left that the fire broke out. It is fortunate the fire did not take place later in the night, as in that event a most disastrous conflagration would probably have resulted

A COLD-BLOODED CRIME.

The Confession of a Murderer Who Secured But Twenty-Five Cents

INDIANAPOLIS, January 12 .- John Cofthe man who inurdered James McMullen and wife and then fired their dwelling last Wednesday night, was captured Sunday night near Stringtown, Indiana, 25 miles from where he committed the deed, and was brought to Elmdale, near the scene of the murder. As soon as it became known that he was there people for miles ground flocked to the village, and it was with difficulty that the officers succeeded in bring-ing him here and putting him in jail. Before starting for this city with him he made a confestion, and another one here, which was taken down. He lived a half mile from the McMullens, and had worked for them on the farm, and was on the best terms with his vicn. He says he went to the numeration and the evening and the McMullens and the evening and the conversation. After a tim. He says he went to the house at 7 o'clock the evening and the MeMiliens and he were engaged in conversation. After a while Mrs. McMullen went into another room to prepare the bed to retire, and while she was there he struck McMullen twice on the head with a stick of stove wood, and then started to the room where the woman was. After a strucyle she agreed to give was. After a struggle she agreed to give 25 cents. He then beat her to death with a stick of wood, fired the house and left. When captured be had on McMullen's pantaloons and boots and Mrs. McMullen's stockings. These are strong suspicions that he had an accomplice, and a prominent citizen of that vicinity said to-night that had it not been for the hope of having his suspicion verified or proved groundless, the officers would not have been permitted to bring him to jail. Mes-Mullen and his wife were considered among the best citizens of Coal creek township, and had no enemies. Coffee is perfectly cool and apparently unconcerned. It is believed that he has not made a full confession.

Now Denies His Confession of Murder Chawfordsville, Ind., Jan., 13,-James Coffee, whose confession that he on last Wednesday night murdered James Me-Mullen and wife and afterward burned their home over them, was published yesterday. now denies his contession and will await trial. Coffee is 24 years of age and a laborer, A. strong inclination exists to hang him, and

mob violence is feared. TELEPHONE COMPANIES AT WAR.

A Preliminary Injunction Granted to the Bell Against the Pennsylvania Overland. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—In the United States circuit court Judge Butler rendered a decision to-day granting to the American Bell Telephone company a preliminary injunction against the Peunsylvania Overland Telephone company, of Pennsylvania, re-straining the latter from using a transmitter and receiver in the manufacture of the telephone, claimed to be an infringement of the

The motion was originally made a year ago, but owing to a similar suit pending in the New York court, no decision was reached at that time. Recently the New York case for a preliminary injunction was again called up before Judges Butler and Nixon several weeks ago. A re-argument was had upon the ground of the introduction of new matter. The judge in allowing the motion to-day said that much of the alleged new matter had been heard in the former argument of the because it was decined of less importance than the evidence in the former case.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—For the Middle Atlantic states, fair weather, except in extreme Southern portion, partly cloudy weather and local rains, colder, variable

Pittsburg Wants Francis Murphy A movement has been started here to have Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle, locate permanently in Pittsburg. A large number of manufacturers and business men have subscribed sums ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 toward raising a working fund for that purpose, and a congregation has been formed, to be known as the "Church of Gospel Temperance," and Mr. Murphy will be invited to be the minister of this novel church. Library hall has been secured for the meetings. During the eight weeks of the late revival 18,000 persons signed the pledge.

Coroner Honaman held his first inquest on Monday afternoon, the subject being Mrs. tempting to hang berself. The jury were Henry C. Sturgis, Harry A. Seaber, John Beck, D. W. Bair and A. B. Reidenbach. The facts as testified to were substantially as published in Monday's INTELLIGENCER and the jury rendered a verdet that Mrs. Sturgis came to her death through hanging with suicidal intent.

Appointed Deputy Coroners Coroner Honaman has appointed A. G. Seyfert, of Beartown, deputy coroner of Car-naryon township, in place of Frank Tripple, who is about to remove from the township, and B. F. Weaver, of Goodville, deputy cor-oner of East Earl.

At the Soup House. The number of rations distributed at the soup house to-day was 48%.

HIGH TIMES IN CONGRESS

RANDAGL AND STOCKSLALER AT UDD ON PUBLIC BUILDING GRANTS.

The Breeze That a New York "Sun" torial Created - A mil in the Senate to Aid Grant - Vance Completely Exonorates Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, January 13,-[House,] Stockslager (Ind.) as a question of persons privilege, had read an article from the New York Sun, charging the committee on pub-lic building with log-rolling to pass bills for the erection of public buildings, involving Si5,000,000, and praising Randall for fighting the job. The statements were reckless, he said, but considering that statements almost as reckless had been made on the floor and in interviews, especially by the gentleman from Ohio. (Warner), it was not strange that the newspaper reporter. was not strange that the newspaper reporters should repeat them. The amount involved was not fifteen but six millions. The statement that there was any combination, he said, was utterly false.

Randall said that he knew nothing of the Sun's article until it was shown to him yesterday. The material point of the controversy between the gentlemen from Indiana and himself was (and he proposed taking the bull by the horn) whether there was a combination. He never charged that that gentleman had formed an improper combination, but he did say now that the very effect of the resolution is necessarily a combination. He was willing the country should judge whether there was a combination or not. The matter was then dropped.

A Bill in the Senate to Aid Grant. [Senate]-Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the navat appropriation bill with amendments. He said he would call it up to-morrow.

Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint and place on the retired list one person from among those who had been generals commanding armies of the United States, or generals-in-chief of said army. He hoped unanimous consent would be given for the immediate consideration of this bill. It would authorize Grant's appointment to the retired list and in this form obviate the difficulty observed in the Fitz John Porter bill. Cockrell asked that it should lie over till to-morrow.

began his speech upon it. He asserted on the honor of a gentleman, that no letter, making the threats Gen. Sherman alleges were

Senator Vance Defends Davis.

At five minutes before one, the Senate took

up the Sherman-Davis resolution and Vanco

made, was ever received by the speaker from Jefferson Davis. Hawley and Brown Chime In. On the conclusion of Vance's remarks, Hawley said the purpose of his resolution was simply to make accessible what he regarded as information of historic value. He had no desire to wantonly exult over those who had lost, but whenever this issue is presented he must characterize as conspirators and traitors those who engaged in con-spiracy and treason. He then quoted some

historical facts as justifying Sherman's remark about the opposition in the Confederacy to the Davis administration. Brown (Georgia) said he was willing to stand on his record, He differed with Davis very materially on several questions but never disobeyed the legal orders of Davis. When Sherman invaded Georgia he (Brown) raised a military force of men and boys which Davis required him over to the regular Confederate conmander. This he refused to do because Davis had no right to issue such orders. He had been indirectly invited by Gen. Sherman

cerned, but replied he had no authority to negotiate. ernor Brown's refusal to allow the Georgia reserves to report to the Confederate authorities, in which he (Brown) expresses a purpose to use the Georgia troops in defense of the state against foreign foes or domestic usurpation. Brown in reply said his forces were not the class which the

Confederacy had a right to demand. The Resolution Passed. The resolution was then passed by a vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. Jan., 13.—130 P. M. Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the Union depet at Mankato, Minn., a moment ago. (Hon. Schuyler Colfax, ex-vice president of the United States, after having served several years as a member of the National House of Representatives, and as speaker of that body was nominated for the vice-presidence (with Gen. Grant as president) on the 21st of May, 1868, and elected in the following November. He was charged with being connected with Credit Mobilier and other fra of the Grant administration and the end of his official term he retired to private life, and was not afterwards heard

tractive or popular speaker. - EDS. INTEL-A DISTILLING VESSEL BURSTS. After Flying 75 Feet It Crashes Through the

of in polities. He appeared on the platforn

some years afterwards and delivered lectures

on the life of Lincoln, but was not an at-

Roof and Does \$30,000 Damages.

Syracuse, Jan. 13.—A large distilling vessel, weighing four tons, exploded at the Solway process soda ash works, near hero, this morning, and was blown 75 feet in the air. It landed inside the main building, earrying away the entire roof, wrecking the machinery generally and doing damage to the amount of \$30,000. Fifty men were at work at the time. Twelve were considerably scalded, on e seriously,

Murdered for the Purpose of Robbery. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—On Sunday afterm on the dead body of Capt. Earl, foreman on the pile drivers on the government work in the Arkansas river, was found in a ditch east of Pine Bluff, Ark. An examination showed that the mitrder had been committed for the purpose of robbery. There is

One Hundred Rolling Mill Workmen Strike. workmen in the Ontario rolling mills here have struck for increased wages until a set-tlement can be effected. The mills are closed down. The managers are endeavoring to

WILMINGTON, Del., ¶an. 13.—The governor issued a proclamation to-day, amouncing the prevalence of pleuro-passimonia among the cattle in this state and enjoining a strict quarantine on all diseased cattle.

A Toronto Minister tione Wrong. TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 13.—Rev. W. F. Campbell, mission secretary of the Toronto-diocese of the Anglican church, laving be-come involed in financial difficulties, has ab-

An Ex-County Treasurer Short \$150.0 WILMINGTON, O., Jan. 13.—The exam tion of the accounts of ex-County Te 000. His bondsmen are all good,

New York, Jan. II.—Captain Pholastill improving and will soon be up