THE TREASURY REPORT.

SECRETARY MANNING'S REVIEW OF THE SILVER QUESTION AND TABLEF.

Bis Recommendations to Congress-Reduction of Taxation-Free Clothing and Free Wool-The Sallent Peatures of a Most Vigorous State Paper.

The report of the secretary of the treasury is a novel departure from the routine of his predecessors. Mr. Manning summarizes the latistical portions of his report in a convenient "appendix"—the leading points of which are given in the president's message. He then discusses at great length the silver and tariff questions. The first part of the report reviews the action of foreign govern ments and the laws of the United States in relation to silver, and then the secretary

monetary dislocation satisfies but one of the several indispensable conditions which I have set forth in detail. While it is an in-dispensable condition of permanent restora-tion that the free monetization of silver shall be equally complete as of gold, yet were it now given to silver in this actual moment of dislocation, the practical result would be to withdraw the same from gold. That would be a change without advantage in any respect, and in every respect with disadvantage. In the first place, it would bring us to the Asiatic silver basis. This has been com-Awarde aliver basis. This has been commended in some quarters. There is, however, no such public deatrs. The preponderance of public opinion seems overwhelming in favor of the joint use of both metals. No party and no administration could survive or would deserve to survive the deliberate or the unformen and unprevented change to a silver basis. But proof is simple that the free colonge of sliver now, would at once entail a silver basis. Offered by the open mint to both metals, free coinage of silver for silver-owners, into legal-tender dollars would stop the use of the mint for free coinage of gold by gold-owners. It would stop the simultaneous circulation of gold and silver dollars. The gold dollar would be at a premium, and be exported. Throughout the United States it would make the use of silver in legal-tender payments ex-clusive, apart from the greenbacks, which would first be used if possible to empty the treasury of gold, and then would cause to dgairy by "dollar" anything else than the lebt of a silver coin—not at all the monetary init once embodied in equivalent coins of the two metals.

Avolding repetition of what I had the honor to say last winter in reply to the in-quiries of the House of Representatives, I will add but one suggestion, which should be fatal to the free-allyer-solnage proposal As our limited silver coinage paralyzes, so our free silver coinage at this moment would destroy, the power of the United States to promote the restoration of silver to its old and

equal place in the mometary order.

More conferences, further diplomatic correspondence are proposes. I venture to think, with all due deference to those who are responsible for a decision, that the time for another conference has not arrived, and that the moment for diplomatic interference is

not perfectly felicitous.

To go on as we are 14 the least creditable of all the courses open to our choics. The treasury silver purchase is defended by no-body, approved by nobody; even every vice for the free coinage of silver is a vote that the treasury silver purchase shall cease, an assertion that it ought to cease. It has thrown away the opportunity to let loose abroad the silver we have kept, stamped and stored, and it has discarded the power to reduce by as much the foreign stocks of gold, two ar-guments that would have had an intelligible cogency. It is a policy which, if now prolonged by our hopes, may easily be pro-tracted thereafter by astute delays and dilatory proceedings and by the time taken for negotiation itself as to torce an Asiatic sliver basis for America. It is thus, at least, the remission of all control of the silver question to adverse, if not to hostile, interests. prives the United States of perfect equality of position (non-coinage) in negotiation with foreign powers. It is an expense and a taxation demonstrated by experience to be of no avail for any useful end. To stop the purchase of silver is our only choice, our duty, and our interest. It will stop a wasteful and in-Jurious expense, and the taxation which de-frays 1. It will commence and promote reform in the sum and the methods of Federal form in the sum and the methods of Federal axation. It will recover to the United States an equality of position (non-coinage) with foreign powers, which will give us due influence in negotiation. It will induce negotiation, and negotiation to the end of relief, not for the purpose of delay. Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in door then treat the part of the purpose. can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary dislocation of the world. Its origin was foreign; its remedy is interna-tional. The time is ripe for this powerful commonwealth to enter decisively upon that international transaction. The ripe mo ment must not be let slip. After becoming entangled in negotiation, we should not be free, as now, to act, first from our own ad-vantage, and then for the promoting of our own deliverance and the world's deliverance

CURRENCY REFORM AND TAXATION. Shortly after the term of the presen Congress expires, and long before the Fiftieth Congress in the natural order of events would assemble, organize and determine upon new legislation, it is probable that existing tax laws (at a time when the annual larger commercial gives to their operation the most serious con-sequence) will be withdrawing from circula-tion and pouring into the treasury the pro-ceeds of a surplus taxation, beyond all sums of which the present Congress has hitherto considered or presentibed the employment. During the years of the immediate future, under the operation of existing tax isws, the taxation would be at least as operous and extaxation would be at least as onerous and cessive as now. A world-wide monetary dia location the present Congress can assist to cure. A needless depletion of the people's earnings at the rate of \$125,000,000 a year the

earnings at the rate of \$125,000,000 a year the present Congress can completely cure. Currency reform and taxation reform are both necessary and both unavoidable, if the Forty ninth Congress, during the remaining three months of its life, shall perceive how powerfully we are constrained by our duty, our interest, and our necessities to enter now upon the open path of safety. The financial situation, scanned at large and as a whole, plainly indicates our best policy. We should reduce taxation immediately to an annual revenue sufficing to pay our annual expenditure, including the sinking fund, and excluding the silver purchase; pay our unfunded ding the silver purchase; pay our unfunded debt of \$340.681,016 with the present surplus, and the surplus which will accrue before the whole reduction of taxation can be made or take effect, and while no more funded debt

can be paid except at a premium during the five years from now until 1891. I therefore respectfully recommend: I. Repeal of the clause in the act of February 28, 1878, making compulsory, treasury purchases of silver, for the reasons heretolor

given and in order to reduce surplus and un-necessary taxation \$24,000,000 a year.

2 Further reduction of surplus taxation, beginning in a manner which will be sug-gested below, close down to the necessities

3. Repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, making

compulsory, post-redemption issues and re-issues of United States legal tender notes, thus facilitating—

4. Gradual purchase and payment of \$346,

681,016 outstanding promissory notes of the United States with the present and accruing treasury surplus, issuing silver certificates in their room, and gold certificates if need be without contraction of the present circula ing volume of the currency, these notes (called greenbacks) being now the only debt due and payable before 1891 except the 3 per cent. bonds, which are probably all to be called and paid, early in the ensuing fiscal

THE WAR TARIFF AND ITS EFFECTS. It remains to consider the reduction of taxation to the needs of the government economically administered. What surplus we ex-pend in paying off the greenback debt will diminish by so much the immediate reduc-tion of our tariff taxation; for, while the funded debt stands, certainly it is not wise to discard the taxes on whisky, tobacco, and beer. Indeed, it is my own belief that when-ever we begin taking off the shackles of war-tariff taxes on raw materials, such increased

prosperity will follow to the employers who dread it, and such larger and steady employ-ment to the wage earners who need it, by in-creasing the sales abroad of our own manu-factures, and he whitefacturers, and by whipping our foreign com-petitors in our own markets, that we shall see our income from imported manufactures dwindle so fast as not only to compel retention of these most fit items of revenue—whisky, tobacco and beer—but, perhaps, to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from two cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much from tea. It is the reduction of wartariff taxation that we have to consider. The total value of our domestic exports for

The total value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year was almost exactly \$669, 000,000, of which 86 per cent, were the pro-ducts of our fields, forests, fisheries, and mines, and 16 per cent, only were the sum total of manufactured products in which American labor was in wrought. In the last quarter of a century progress in telegraphs, transportation, labor-saving inventions, and the mechanic arts has reduced the profits of capital and the rate of interest more than capital and the rate of interest more than one-half; has increased the wages of labor throughout the world; has augmented by at least a third the surplus which our manufacturers can produce beyond domestic needs for sale abroad. Prolonging without neces sity our war-tariff taxes on raw materials, we have been undersold and excluded from foreign markets by nations not taxing raw materials. Despite their low-priced inferior labor, and the high per cent-age of labor-cost therefore included in age of labor-cost therefore included in their product, our taxed raw insterials, and their product, our taxed raw insterials, and their free raw materials have protected the se-called "pauper labor" of Europe against American competition. Our increasing capa-city to produce an industrial surplusage has been accompanied by war taxation exactly been accompanied by war taxation exactly suited to prevent the sale of that surplusage in foreign markets. Out of our actual sbund-ance this war taxation has forged the instrument of our industrial and commercial mutilation. Defeating our manufacturers in their endeavor to compete abroad with the manufacturers of untaxed raw materials, it has set them on a feroclous competion at cutthroat prices in our home market, to which they are shut up, and for which their producing powers are increasingly superabundant. Long periods of glut and so-called overproduction have alternated with brief periods of renewed activity and transfer prespects These transient prosperity like the present. These prolonged war-tariff taxes, incompetent and brutal sale scheme of revenue, fatal to the extension of our foreign markets and disorderly to our domestic trade, have, in the last resort, acted and reacted with most ruinous resort, acted and reacted with most ruinous injury upon our wage-carners. As the most numerous part of our population, our wage-carners are of course the first, the last, and most to be affected by injurious laws. Every government by true statesmen will watchfully regard their condition and interests. If these are satisfactory, nothing else can be of very momentous importance; but our so-called professive statesments in the distance. called protective states manship has disfavor-ed them altogether. Encumbering with clumsy help a few thousand employers, it has trodden down the millions of wage-earn-

ers. It has for twenty-one years denied them even the peaceable fruits of liberty. An official analysis of the last census (Ap-pendix E), discloses that of the 17,302,009 persons in the United States then engaged in gainful work (now 20,000,000), about 95 per cent, cannot be subjected to successful can be, or, rather, whose employers can. Last year \$192,905,023 was the increase of

price we paid on commodities imported nither, and here consumed,—from taxes on imports (except oplum, dates, a few chemiers of 1,000,000 persons here employed in pro-ducing the like commodities for general consumption here, by the tax-handicap of foreign competitors, raising their prices. On the other hand, 19,000,000 persons, pay

ing nineteen-twentieths of those tax-incre prices, and paying also nineteen-twentieths of any enhanced prices of the domestic product thus guarded against competition, were themselves engaged in other gainful work by its nature not subject to any for-eign competition, and could therefore obtain no such incidental benefit, but only loss, by

The taxes to be first remitted are those which prevent or hinder the sale of our sur plus products in foreign markets. Their r moval will set capital in motion by the promise of better returns, enlarge the steady employment and increase the annual incomof many thousand wage-earners, whose pros-prity will diffuse prosperity. These taxes are the duties on raw materials, and the most widely in jurious of them is the tax upon earners in the United States can be at once enlarged effectively, certainly, permanently by reducing the cost to them of the gree necessities of life. Our war-tariff taxes in necessities of life. Our war-tariff taxes in-crease needlessly the cost of clothing, shelter, food, to every family. Every wage-earner's expense, every tax-payer's expense, for the clothing of himself and his family is nearly doubled, at least in the Northern, Middle, and Western states, by taxation which can now be remitted, yet leave the treasury a sufficient revenue. sufficient revenue.

FREE CLOTHING.

A petty tax of \$5,126,108 on raw wool assist in nearly doubling the actual cost of their lothing to the American people, with no ciothing to the American people, with no real and no incidental benefit to anybody except the foreign manufacturer. I respectfully recommend to Congress that they confer upon the wage earners of the United States the boon of untaxed clothing, and in order thereto the immediate passage of an act simply and solely placing raw wool upon the free list. Of course a repeal of the duty on raw wool should be followed by, but need not wait for a compensating adjustment of raw wool should be followed by, but need not wait for, a compensating adjustment of the duties on manufactured woollens, whilst our manufacturers are learning the lesson that with the highest paid and most efficient labor in the world, with the most skilled management and the best invertive appliances, they need fear no competition from any rivals in the world, in home or foreign markets as lower than their world. markets, so long as they can buy their wool free of every kind. But the common daily clothing of the American people need not be taxed; therefore, it ought not to be taxed; to free their clothing of taxes will finally reduce. by half, their expense for one of the three great necessities of life and thus enlarge bonestly and justly the income of every wage earner in the United States.

FREE WOOL. But this reduction of unnecessary and in udicious taxation is not enough, and will operate slowly in diminishing revenue. Last year's import tax on raw wool is little more than the mere growth last year of our taxes from whisky, tobacco and beer. To make wool free of tax may finally work a larger loss of revenue by enabling our woollen manufacturers to underseil at a profit the foreign importers who brought in last year \$40,536,509 worth of manufactures of wool from which we got a tax of \$27,278,858. wool from which we got a tax of \$27,278,528.
To say nothing of other taxes upon raw
materials (Appendix F.) there are several
hundred articles among the 4,182 articles that we tax, which ought at once to be swept off the tax-list into the free-list, —petty, vexa-tious, needless taxes, much enlarging the cost of collecting the revenue from imports. shall at an early day prepare and submit to Congress a supplementary report on the col-lection of duties.

DANIEL MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury.

Hiestand Has a Poor Opinion of This Congress.
From the Examiner, Dec. 6.
To-day begins the last session of the 49th Congress. Three hundred and twenty-five men in the House and seventy-eight men in the Senate are supposed to be the wisest and best men to make laws for 60,000,000 people.
It is not likely this tody will do anything the south of the state of the s

Driving Accident.

On Thursday last as Ferree Foster was On Thursday last as Ferree Foster was driving a bread wagon for Mr. Glouner, baker, of Paradis a short distance east of Leaman Place, it cross-shied, and running from the pike in the summer road upset and wrecked the wagon and threw Mr. Foster to the ground, badly bruising him but breaking no bones. Mr. Foster is an old Odd Fellow, and claims to have attended more lodge meetings than any other Odd Fellow in the United States. He is not so badly hurt as to prevent him from attending many more.

The Buchanan - McEvoy-Reynolds relief committee of councils met on Thursday evening and considered the applications on file for coal. The list was partially revised, and the work will be concluded at an ad-journed meeting to be held on Friday even-

LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1886. COUNTY FARMERS MEET.

THRY REPORT THE CONDITION OF WHEAT, CORN AND TUBACCO.

The Chrysapthemum Show Losse \$31,88-The Society Decide to Take no Action on the Proposition to Remonstrate Against Liquor Setting at McGrann's Park.

The December meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural so ciety was held Monday afternoon in Y. M.

The following members were present John H. Landis, president, Millersville; John C. Linville, Gap; Daniel Smeych, city; W. C. Pyfer, city; F. R. Diffenderffers city; J. B. Hipple, city; J. M. Johnston, city; Joseph F. Witmer, Paradise; M. D. Kendig, Cresswell; J. H. E. Budy, city; D. M. Swarr, city : Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand: John Kready, Rapho; J. Aldus Herr, West Lampeter; Daniel D. Herr, Manor: West Lampeter; Daniel D. Herr, Manor: Henry M. Engle, Marietta; Johnson Miller, Warwick; Levi S. Reist, Oregon; Wm. H. Brosius, Drumore; Sylvester Ken-nedy, Saitsbury; Harry Mayer, Rohrers-town; Henry G. Rush, New Danville; Jacob Brubaker, Rohrerstown; John G. Rush, West Willow. Geo, W. Schroyer and Harry A. Schroyer were positively for membership of the se-

were nominated for membership of the so REPORT ON CHEVSANTHEMUM SHOW.

F. R. Diffenderifer, secretary of the comnittee on the chrysanthemum show, made a report on the same, stating that it was the finest exhibition of flowers ever seen in this county; there were over twenty exhibitors and many hundred specimens on exhibition. But the show was not a financial success, owing no doubt to two or three days' bad weather. The expenditures exceeded the receipts by sor see

Joseph F. Witmer, Milo Herr and Aldus Herr were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the chrysanthemum committee. The auditing committee after examination reported the accounts correct, whereupon both committees were dis-

hibitor amounted to \$16, donated that sum to the society, which reduces the shortage of the fair account to \$81.85. The thanks of the society were unani-The thanks of the society were unani-mously tendered Mr. Smeyen for his gener-

ous donation.

Calvin Cooper said that the crops were now all snowed under. Before the snow the winer wheat looked much better than was anticipated a month ago. Tobacco stripping is going on lively; and the crop, so far as reported, is a very good one. Mr. Cooper said he thought tobacco culture was as yet in its infancy. Farmers have yet much to learn in regard to growing and during the weed. They must learn now to avoid white veins They must learn how to avoid white veins which so greatly reduces the selling value of their goods; and they must adopt some means of retarding the too rapid curing of their tobacco in a dry season, such as we have passed through. Some farmers close have passed through. Some farmers close the tobacce sheds during dry weather, and water the floors of the building to produce ar-tificial moisture, but even this plan some-

times falls properly to cure the leaf.

M. D. Kendig said tobacco growers must keep a constant watch over the tobacco from the time it is put on the poles. It should be kept as much as possible in the dark. It should be kept moist by pouring into the cellar enough water to moisten the atmos-phere in the tobacco shed by evaporation; and care must be taken not to give it too and care must be taken not to give it too much moisture, lest the leaf become too tender. As for white vein he believes it re-sults from some imperfection in the plant, and he knows no cure for it. Johnson Miller reported the yield of wheat

larger and the quality better than was antici-pated. The cats crop was unusually large. The corn was perhaps ten per cent below an average crop. The new winter wheat was average crop. The new winter wheat was pretty well rooted and looked well before it was covered by snow. Not much tobacco has yet been stripped in Warwick township. J. Aldus Herr said there was a good deal of tobacco stripped in West Lampeter, but not much of it had been sold. He had hear

of one crop sold at 20 cents for wrappers, and another at 16 or 18 cents through. Henry M. Engle thought it was likely that the corn was in quantity ten per cent below an average crop, but in quality it is certainly ten per cent, better than usual. It will be found that grain and hay and some other crops are always of better quality when harvested in dry seasons, such as that of the present year.

ESSAY ON PARMING Aldus C. Herr, of West Lampeter, read a ong and interesting essay on the best nethods of farming. He held that as a rule farms are too large, and that practical experience has proved that small farms are more profitable than large ones. Practical economy on the farm means that system of farming which produces the greatest possi-ble amount at the least possible cost. It does not follow that the farmer who produces the greatest amount per acre is the most successful farmer, for his great crop may have cost more than it will return him. The farmer should avoid all unnecessary expense, and be content with more moderate crops. Mere theoretical farming will never become suc-cessful until all farmers become scientists. The essayist believed that the most success-The essayist believed that the most successful farmers are those who grow diversified crops. They always have a good average, even if one or more of their crops fall; while the farmer who devotes all his tand to some special crop, and that crop falls for a year or two is apt to place himself at the mercy of the money lender.

The thanks of the society was voted Mr. Herr for his valuable essay. Herr for his valuable essay.

MEETING OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS. Calvin Cooper stated that he had received communication from Secretary Edge which stated that the state board of agriculture will meet in Harrisburg on the fourth Wednesday in January, and that the State Horticul-tural society will meet in Bethlehem on the third Wednesday in January; and that both these societies would be pleased to have dele-gates present from the Lancaster county so-

ciety.

On motion President Landis was authorized to appoint delegates. The president said he would announce the delegates at next

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST A LICENSE. Henry M. Engle said he held a paper in his hand which did not perhaps pertain exactly to the business of the society, but as the matter had been widely talked about he would read it. He then read

about he would read it. He then read a remonstrance against granting a license for the sale of spirituous liquors at McGrann's park. Mr. Engle said he would sign the remonstrance and hoped every gentleman present would do the same.

Calvin Cooper thought this association as an association should take no action in the matter. As individuals they could do as they pleased. He regarded the remonstrance as a direct thrust at Mr. McGrann, who had treated this society with great generas a direct thrust at Mr. McGrann, who had treated this society with great gener-

Wm. H. Brosius held similar views. The licensing of the park was a matter with which the agricultural society had nothing

Sylvester Kennedy said he understood that this society had a pecuniary interest in the licensing of the park and was therefore responsible for the drunken and disorderly conduct that prevailed upon the ground dur-ing the late fair. If this was so, the society

ing the late fair. If this was so, the society should take measures to prevent a recurrence of the disorder.

President Landis explained that the charge that this society had any pecuniary interest in the sale of liquors at the county fair was untrue; neither did any member of the society have any interest in it. He thought the matter should not be noticed by this society, and the introduction of the remonstrance was out of order. At the same time he thought the great county of Lancaster ought to be able to get up a great sgricultural fair without having any connection with rum-sellers.

After some further remarks by Messrs, Kennedy, Kendig, Cooper, Witmer, Engle and others the matter was dropped without further action.

PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES.

PAYMENT OF ANNUAL DUES, There was a lively discussion on the matter of the payment of dues. It seemed from

arrears and show no disposition to pay up.

The secretary and treasurer were directed to
put their heads together and evolve a system
of bookkeeping that will hold the delinquents
to a stricter accountability than heretofore. MATTERS FOR NEXT MEETING.

President Landis reminded the members that at the next meeting there would be an election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. Also that the annual reports of the treasurer, secretary and executive committee would be expected.

Henry M. Engle was named as essayist for any meeting.

next meeting.

The following questions were referred:

What will be the future of tobacco growing in Lancaster county? Referred to M. D.

Kendig.
Is stock raising in Lancaster county profit-able? Referred to H.G. Rush.
How can farmer boys spend their winter evenings most pleasantly? Referred to Milo

Herr.
What is the cause of streaks in butter? Referred to Joseph F. Witmer.
Is there any feasible way of warming water for stock in winter? Referred to W. H. Bro-Daniel Smeych showed a few tine pears and apples which he presented to the reporters as a tasting committee. We report favorably.

THE TUBAUCO MARKETS.

There were not many transactions in our local market during the past week. Skiles H. Brubaker sold a few cases and Kendig & Co, soid 80 cases in small lots. Daniel Mayer wold for Kendig & Co., 112 cases of '85 Havana to Barnett & Co., New York, and sold to jobbers 75 cases on his own account.

The stripping of the '86 crop has been progressing to some extent, but not very vig-Its condition is said to be good, though there are complaints of some white vetn and a good deal of dead leaf.

Very few sales of new leaf have been made, nor is it expected that there will be any sales of consequence until after the holidays. No foreign buyers are here. The heavy snow storm that began Saturday and continued all day Sunday, followed by another storm Monday night and Tuesday morning, have blocked up the country roads so badly as to make some of them almost impassible even

f buyers wished to traverse them.
"Bradstreet" on the Cigar Leaf Yield. The seed leaf yield will be less this year than last, due principally to decreased acreconsin. In New England the acreage and vield will show a decrease, more particularly in Connecticut. In the seed leaf districts outside of Wisconsin the plant conditions were fairly good and the quality is good, especially in Pennsylvania, where reports indicate a crop as good as ever grown in that state. The New Engiand crop is also superior to most recent crops. An increase over last year is shown in Pennsylvania only. In New York the crop has fallon off both in acreage and yield. The total crop of the seven seed leaf states this year will probably aggregate a total of \$4,945,000 pounds on an

acreage of 69,995 acres.

The Pennsylvania crop this year will rank as one of the best ever made, and the production per acre is fully equal to that of the census year, when the largest crop ever made was grown. The revisions made in last year's acreage and yield were, we tellieve, warranted by later intelligence. Lancaster county this year showed a slight increase in acreage; the yield will be about 45,600 case acreage; the yield will be about 45,000 cases against 35,550 cases last year. Of this the seed-leaf yield will be about 25,000 cases, against 7,000 cases last year. The yield of Havana seed will be about 25,000 cases, against 31,500 cases last year. The damage from all causes will not amount to 1 per cept. In this county. The plant is curing very well, with no more white veins than usual. In York no more white veins than usual. county an increase in acreage is shown and the yield is placed at 30,000 cases, of which 20,000 cases are stated to be Havana leaf. In this county also the only damage reported was slight, being due to had. The crop is was sign, being due to half. The crop is curing unusually fine. The above counties may be taken as representative. In Lycom-ing county considerable damage was done by frost. The total production indicates a yield of 400 postpoly pach.

The Tobacco Leaf reports the cigar leaf market as sluggish, few buyers being there. Most of the sales made that are of any conse-quence are billed from January. Manufacturers only buy enough to tide them over to the new year. The reported sales in November amounted to 7,155 mass. Havana—Fillers move off slowly—total

sales 450 bales at from 60 to \$1.22. The market remained stationary throughout the week.
Odd lots of Vuelta Abajo, Remedies and
Partido that were sufficiently cured were
offered and taken for immediate consump-

offered and taken for immediate consump-tion. The number of importers making the pilgrimage to Havana in quest of new stock is greater than ever before. Sumpatra—Buyers of this article seem dis-satisfied both with the class of the offerings and the prices asked, and business has be-come restricted. Sales, 300 bales, at from \$1.20 to \$1.50, and for really choice lots \$1.55 to \$1.60. Some 75c duty goods in recent impor-\$1.20 to \$1.50, and for really choice lots \$1.55 to \$1.60. Some 75c duty goods in recent importations are finding their way back to Amsterdam. Sumatra wrappers \$1.50 to \$1.65. The U.S. Tobacco Journal says: The '85 crop never had a great proportion of fine wrappers, and picking having gone on briskly now for about six menths, manufacturers now almost unanimously declare that there is but very little left that would answer the purpose. The fact is that the business done in this direction for the past six months was larger than the public had been made acquainted with, and the cream of the crop has almost disappeared. Consequently, nothing else can be had but second choice at original figures. Nobody will reduce figures. original figures. Nobody will reduce figures. It is evident that there will be a continuous demand for all the '85 tobaccos in the market, and as the old "long and hig" tobaccos have almost left the trade, the smaller sizes of which there is also but little in existence, will have to come in for consumption. It almost seems as if the unlimited seed leaf sources which our manufacturers have had the good fortune to draw from during the past five years have ebbed away, and supply and demand are gradually taking equal grounds under these circumstances.

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 December 7, 1886; 200 cases 1882 83, Pennsylvania, 11/6/13c.; 180 cases 1885 Pennsylvania 10/6/15c; 225 cases 1883 Pennsylvania Havana, 10/6/17c.; 300 cases 1885 Wisconsin Havana, 7/6/9c.; 150 cases 1883 New York state Havana, 12/4/9/15c.; 180 cases 1884 New York state Havana 8/6/11/4c.; 200 cases 1885 Onto 5/6/9c.; 100 cases New England Havana 18/6/24. Total 1/6/9c cases.

The Philadalphia Market.

Handling of leaf tobacco suitable for cigars

Handling of leaf tobacco suitable for eigarthe past week cannot be called brisk, and yet considerable goods have been daily going into manufacturers' hands for immediate use, while some very nice bills have been charged up, deliverable after the new year. It is true the bulk of sales is confued to binders and low grade wrappers. Why? Because the bulk of the stock in store is of that grade of goods. As soon as the first-class profitable domestic wrappers are shown up, the manu-

domestic wrappers are shown up, facturers are ready and anxious to buy. Prices favor the purchasers. Sumatra, as usual, finds many admirers. Havana—A considerable quantity of stock direct from Hayana found a ready market.

Baltimore Market.

There has been very little doing the past veek in Maryland tobacco. A few hogsheads of new ground leaves have been sold within quotations. The demand for desira-ble grade for exports continues, but there is very little offering. Several lots of sound common and frosted have been taken by local manufacturers this week at low price. Ohio is extremely dull, and sales of about thio is extremely dull, and sales of about 60 hogsheads only have been reported for ex

Southern and Western markets unchanged.

Mayor Morton disposed of six cases this morning. All were lodgers. Of that number one was a professional burn, and he was sent to the workhouse for 30 days. The remaining five were discharged.

statements made that many members are in THE CASE AGAINST SHENCK.

HE GIVES AN EXPLANATION THAT DORS NOT EXPLAIN.

Fintly Contradicted by County Commis Myers and Constable Eleboltz-Two Five Dollar Bills Instead of One Ten Dollar Note-Ingram Cases.

County Solicitor Shenck, in an interview with a representative of the New Era pub-lished in Monday evening's edition, endeavors to explain away the serious charges made against him by the INTELLIGENCER and Examiner on Saturday evening.

The New Era's explanation starts out with the declaration that the aldermen, justices when he was the candidate for county solicitor in 1885. That part of the article is true. They did support him, but the dis-tinet promise made by Shenck, if not by sif, through his friends, was that in consideration of that support he would not delay the approval of their bills. This latter he is now charged with. Neither will be give his reasons for cutting down the blils. the commissioners deny the statement that it was at their suggestion the reduction was made. It is true, that the aggrieved officials have a remedy by suit, but in the present crowded condition of the docket, it would be long before the suit would be reached and in the meantime they are without their money for which they have pressing need.

have pressing need.

Here is a Shenck way of doing business alderman Barr presented his bill for cases disposed of. After the bill had been added up the alderman, in comparing the bill with his docket, saw that there were on it three or four cases for which he had been paid in a former bill. When he handed the bill to Shenck he called the solicitor's attention to the items and desired to ease them from the bill. The solicitor said: "Never mind, I will do it and it will make me solid with the commissioners when I present the bill with the claims stricken out, as if done by me."

SHENCK CONTRADICTED Shenck says in his interview that Commis sioner Myers authorized him to employ Horace Roberts to examine the bills of Rote and Gerlitzki. Myers was seen by an INTEL LIGENCER reporter this morning. His state ment is that he never knew that Roberts had anything to do with the bills until he and Shenck appeared before the commissioners and explained the duplications in the same. That was the first intimation he had that Shenck had employed anybody. Commissioners Hartman and Gingrich also

THE EICHOLTZ CASE. Shenck's explanation of Eucholtz's \$10 is peculiar. According to Shenck's own statement, Eicholtz did give him \$10. Shenck says it was a \$10 bill, was not a bribe and still lies in his office drawer. Elcholtz says the amount was in two \$5 bills, one from him and one from Officer Leman Eicholtz told this to an INTELLIGENCER re-porter this morning. He said he had been in Shenck's office almost daily since and Shenck had never mentioned the money.

THE INGRAM CASES. The solicitor does not undertake to explain away the Ingram matter. It was briefly referred to on Saturday. The facts of the case were as follows: Solicitor Shenck called on Officer Pyle, who was the prosecu called on Officer Pyie, who was the prosecutor in the Ingram cases, and said to him that
he wanted to get Mrs. Logram out of jail on
a writ of habeas corpus, and he would do
so if Pyle did not appear against her, and if
he got her out, there was \$10 in it for him.
As a further inducement to Pyle not to appear, Shenck said to him, "Last month I
cut out of your bill the McCutcheon cases,
and if you don't appear, you can tell McConomy to put them in the next bill he makes
out, and I will approve them."

Mr. Roberts admits having tried to buy
Bushong's bill and says there was not much

Bushong's bill and says there was not much in it for him if he would have bought it for \$80, as the commissioners' clerk had cut it down to some \$99 and the expunging was not yet completed. The fact is that the commissioners' clerk never saw the Bushong bill and consequently would not have cut it, but the bill was in Shenck's hands when

Roberts tried to buy it.
While technically Solicitor Shenk did not become surety for the board bill of Horace Roberts at the Lancaster (county, house, the fact is undisputed that Shenk went to Captain Settley and engaged board for Roberts at the

County house

The business has been done loosely at the county treasurer's office. The practice is to pay all orders if they bear the signature of the party to whom the order is made payable. County Treasurer Greider admits that Roberts was paid some bills within the last lew months, but there is not a bill on file. lew months, but there is not a bill on file showing that Horace Roberts drew a dollar showing that Horace Roberts drew a dollar from the county treasury. If business methods prevailed there, as they do in the banks, money orders paid out would bear the name of the party drawing the money and it would be shown that instead of two bills, which Roberts claims he bought, the number would reach a dozen or more. The best evidence that the county treasurer admits his former methods to be faulty is a new rule which he has just adopted and that is that the drawer of the money must in all cases hereafter put his name to the order to designate who received the money. designate who received the money.

Progressive Literary Society Debates Thi Question-Music, Declamation and Orstory. WHITE HORSE, Dec. 7 .- About four hundred people were uncomfortably packed in White Horse school house at the weekly white Horse school house at the weekly meeting of the literary society held on Friday evening. After the installation of the newly elected officers, an essay on "Our Duties" was read by Miss Emma Skiles. The recitationist, Miss Saltie K. Faulk, recited the humorous poem, "The Frenchman and the Fies," and received unbounded applause by her rendition of the selection. her rendition of the selection.

her rendition of the selection.

The debate was spirited and instructive, the question discussed being: "Resolved, That Ireland Should Have Home Rule." In the regular debate discussion on the question was opened by J. Rutter Worst, who was followed by Lorenzo Hilton and John Skiles. The decision of the judges was given in favor of the arguments presented on the affirmative; the house sustained the decision of judges in general debate.

Judges in general debate.

The "Old and the New" was the title of a play performed by four young ladies and a gentleman, which gave satisfaction to the

This was followed by the answering of a number of referred questions and the read-ing of the Star by the editor. ing of the Star by the editor.

During the evening Geo. P. Henderson, leader of the Parkesburg orchestra, rendered two very fine solos on the violin. The violin playing of Parke L. Mason, a thirteen-year-old son of I. H. Mason, was very creditable and elicted rounds of applause.

The Spring Garden cornet band was present, and discoursed excellent music at intervals throughout the programme. The question for duscussion at the next meeting will be "That an amendment should be made to

be "That an amendment should be made to the constitution of Pennsylvania prohibit ing the manufacture and sale of spirituous

Sait For False Imprisonment. E. K. Martin, attorney for James Henry Cruzen, to-day entered a civil suit for damage against Frank Barnhart. Cruzen was arreste against Frank Barnhart. Cruzen was arrested some days ago on suspicion of having robbed Barnhart's house on Manor street, this city, of \$80. The premises of Cruzen were searched but none of the stolen property was recovered, and he was then discharged from custody. Cruzen is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall college, but is in poor circumstances. His friends have taken hold of this matter and will push this suit for damages.

Thinks He is Not as Bad as Painted. When Joseph Miller was arrested som time ago, on the charge of burning his uncle's barn, near Rawlinsville, this paper said that the character of the accused was not of the best. A correspondent takes ex-ception to this. He says that Miller is well thought of in his neighborhood "and the opinion is fully expressed that he is inno-cent."

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS. Private Watchman Weaver Pleads Guilty-Tt. Jury Out in the Columbia Stabbing Case. The Copelands Being Tried.

Wednesday Asternoon,-Court re-asse bled at 2:30 o'clock and counsel argued the assault and battery case against Samue Miller, preferred by Abraham H. Wirtz Miller, preferred by Abraham H. Wirtz,
The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and
divided the costs equally between the parties.
Henry Hildebrant, jr., was put on trial for
committing an assault and battery on Gottleib
Miller. The parties live in what is known as
Beggar's Row, near the Rockland street toll
gste, and according to Miller's testimony he
was annoyed on the night of November 2 by
a number of young men who knocked at his
door and threw corn at his windows. He door and three corn at his windows. He went outside of his house and tried to induce the young men to stop their annoyances and claimed that Hidebrant caught hold of and choked him. Prosecutor then said he would

sue Hildebrant and the latter followed him and struck him several times on the head.

The accused denied having annoyed Miller on the night in question. He claimed that he was talking to some friends near Miller's house, when Miller came out of his house. very much under the influence of liquor and grabbed bold of him. He admitted having pushed Miller away from him, but denied having struck him. Several witnesses, who saw the whole occurrence, testified that Hilde brant did not assault Miller, and that Miller was so drunk that night that he did not know what did take place. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty and imposed the costs on

the prosecutor.

A verdict of not guilty was taken in the case of commonwealth va. William Godda, indicted for committing an assault and battery on Julia Heida. The commonwealth's officer stated that the case could not be made out, Mrs. Heida having been or dered to leave Godda's house before he for cibly ejected her. WATCHMAN WEAVER PLEADS GUILTY.

Private Watchman Charles Weaver en tered a plea of guilty to robbing the money drawer of the fruit stand of Andrew Kasper, at the corner of North Queen and Orange streets. Weaver, it will be remembered, we a private watchman when he was caught in the act of robbing the money drawer by Special Officer Gill. Sentence was deferred until the January quarter sessions court.

January quarter sessions court.

Barbara Houck and James Caffrey were put on trial for fornication. The parties reside at Lousetown on the Weish mountain and were charged by Martin Buzzard with the offense above named. Martin and his

the offense above named. Martin and his twolve-year-old daughter testified positively that the accused occupied the same bed at the house of James Caffrey.

The defense was a positive denial of the offense charged and it was also shown that Buzzard, who is a defendant in a larceny case, threatened the accused, who are witnesses against him, with a prosecution of this kind, unless that the factor of the same control of the state of the same control of the same co kind unless they testified in his favor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and directed Martin Buzzard to pay the costs. Martin was unable to comply with the order and the sheriff took charge of him.

STABBED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

George Reidinger was put on trial for committing a felonious assault and battery on James W. Lyons. According to the testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses the accused cut Lyons with a knife on the The defendant admitted the stabbing of

The defendant admitted the stabbing of Lyons, but claimed that it was done in self-defense under the following circumstances: On the atternoon in question Reidinger met a man from Marietta named Pressy, who was under the influence of liquor. Pressy wanted a place to go to bed and Reidinger took him to Snyder's place. As Pressy was approaching the clerk's desk to make arrangements for his lodging he was assaulted by Lyons. Reidinger remonstrated with Lyons for striking Pressy and then Lyons struck Reidinger. This attack was followed up by Lyons and a companion, until finally Reid-Reidinger. This attack was followed up by Lyons and a companion, until finally Reid-inger was forced into a corner by these men. He called for help and no one came to his as-sistance, and he then reached in his pocket, pulled out a barlow knife, said he would de-fend himself, and in his efforts to get away from his assailants he cut both of them

It was also shown that Lyons and his com-panion were on a drunk on this day and be-haved in a disorderly and threatening manner, having taken possession of Snyder's saloon for a time and driven the clerks and

saloon for a time and driven the clerk's and employes away from the place. On trial. Tuesday Morning.—Court met at 9 o'clock and the George Reidinger felonicus assault and battery case was resumed. Witnesses were called to substantiate the defense as outlined in the history of the case in Monday afternoon's proceedings. In addition to self defense a large number of witnesses testified that the reputation of Reidinger for peace and quiet was of the very best. Jury out when court adjourned.

The next cases attached were those against Edward Copeland and his wife Emma. They

Edward Copeland and his wife Emma. They are indicted for seiling liquor without license, and keeping a bawdy and disorderly house. The commonwealth wanted to try them on all the charges at one time, and de-lendant's counsel objected. The district at torney then attached the indictments charg-ing a violation of the liquor cases. After a jury had been obtained, and John E. Malone pened the case for the commonwealth opened the case for the common weath, court adjourned to 2:30 o'clock, J. L. Steinmetz and John E. Malone are associated with the district attorney, and the defendants are represented by S. H. Keynolds, B. Frank Eshelman and T. J. Davis.

## REMARKABLE TRIPLE WEDDING. The Groom's Parents and Grandparents Hav

a Big Hand In It. On Monday evening there was a marriag coincidence that perhaps has no parallel in the history of the county. Mr. William C. Brandt, of East Donegal, was married to Miss Bertle Albright, of Maytown, at the residence of the groom's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Creider, residing near Maytown, who at the same time cerebrated their golden wedding (50th marriage anni versary), and the parents of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, celebrated their sliver wed-

ding (25th marriage anniversary).

At precisely five o'clock p.m., when some sixty or seventy of the relatives, nearest of kin, had assembled, the marriage ceremony

sixty or seventy of the relatives, nearest of kin, had assembled, the marriage ceremony was performed by the groom's great uncle, Rev. A. H. Long, of Shirmanstown, Cumberland county. The grandparents entered the parior in advance, followed by the parents, (above referred to); then in their order the ushers—Messes, I. Oliver Fry and Jacob Herchelroth; the groomsman and bridesmald, Mr. Bayard Taylor Brandt and Miss Nellie Fryberger, then the groom and his best man Mr. S. Cameron Albright, followed by the bride, who was presented by her father, Mr. John P. Albright.

The bride and bridesmaid were richly and handsomely attired, the bride in cream color and the bridesmald in pale blue. The gentlemen of the party wore the conventional black and had white kid gloves.

The marriage ceremony and congratulations being over, all were invited to the dining room where a sumptuous repast was spread, to which every one did ample justice. Some of the guests had come over nine hundred miles to be present on this occasion. The presents for each of the couples were numerous and both useful and ornamental. The aged grandparents and parents by their happy countenances and hearty good cheer seemed to enjoy the event as much as their own marriage; and well they might, surrounded as they were by the many happy children, grandehildren and great graudchildren, and the guests will ever gratefully cherish the memory of that

The bridal party left at 8 o'clock for Wash ington city, followed by the best wishes of their host of friends.

On Saturday morning last Joseph Craw ford, a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania ratio d at Leaman place, put on his skates to enjoy himself on Brua's dam. The ice broke under him and down he went into deep water. Coleman Diller and some other young men ran to his assistance, threw a rail to him, and with difficulty rescued him from his perilous situation.

Cigarmakers Ball. The cigarmakers of the city held a ball in Mannerchor hall last evening and it was largely attended. About sixty couples took part in the promenade, and Stoey's jorchestra turnished the music.

CONGRESS DOWN TO WORK.

A NUMBER OF BILLS THAT MAPE REEN INTRODUCED.

The Preliminary Routine Before the Too Houses of the Federal Legislature Goto Into Working Order-Morrill Ready to Stave Off Tariff Discumion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.-[Senate.]-Senator Blair presented the credentials of senator Cheney, of New Hampshire. Senator Hale introduced a bill appropring \$100,000 for the erection of a cust

Senator Butler introduced a bill for the rection of a custom house at Charle Senator Beck, a bill to provide for the re-

tirement of United States legal tender an national bank notes of small denomination and for the issue of coin certificates. Senator Van Wyck, a bill to exempt

ported sugar and molasses from duty as well Senator Morrill offered a resolution to the

effect that the promise of making any revi-sion of the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all domestic interests regardful of the labor and capital involved and without depriving Amer ican labor of ability to compete successfully with foreign labor appears so obviously bopess and impracticable that any attempts at revision by the present Congress are to be regarded as inexpedient and detrimental to the revival of the trades and industry of the country. He gave notice that on Thursday subject. Laid over until to-morrow.

At 2 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to

WASHINGTON, Dec. . 7 .- [House]-After the reading of the journal, under the call of states, the following were introduced and re-

authorizing the committee on rules to designate any measure for consideration of the

House on notice of one day.

By Mr. Adams, of Illinois, to change law relative to amount of government bonds to be kept on deposit by National banks as as-

curity for their notes. KILLED HER HUMBAND.

She Admits Shooting Him, and Gives the Rea-

son for Her Action.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A pistol shot was heard about six o'clock this morning in the apartments of Emil Penysers, in the third story of the building 482 Main street. When an officer tried to obtain admission, the inan officer tried to obtain admission, the in-mate, a woman refused to open the door. The officers broke their way in and on going to an adjoining room found Penysers lying on the bed dead. He had been shot while sleep-ing, the fatal shot being fired at close range and taking effect in the left breast below the shoulder and reaching the heart. The woman, who is generally regarded as Penysers wife, was arrested. She stated to the police that she was 33 years old and bes husband 24. They had been married nearly two years. Mrs. Penysers has had two former husbands and has also led a sporting life. She admitted doing the shooting, but would give no further reason than that "be didn't use me right." She is held for ex-

Testing the Tax Law.

HARRISBURD, Dec. 7.—Argument was made before Judge Simonton to-day in the state tax cases, action against the companies being brought by the attorney general. The list of cases number sixty. The case of the commonwealth against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company was taken up as a test. case. Those taxed for loans from June 80, 1885, to November 1, 1885, were argued collectively. The defendants resist the tax on grounds that the individual holders of the loans had already been assessed for that

Satiors Clinging to a Schooner's Rigging, ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 7.-An un-known schooner is ashore at Somers' Point. The crew is clinging to the rigging. The sea is very heavy, and all attempts thus far to rescue the sallors have been fruitless. About one mile of grape poles are down and telegraphic communication is badly interrupted.

AFFERNOON TELEGRAMS. M. Floquet has undertaken the task of forming a new French cabinet.
Suit was brought to-day in London sgainst the Cunard steamship company because the captain of the Umbria refused to take aboard his vessel on Saturday three bags of mail matter destined to America.

London board of trade reports show the

matter destined to America.

London board of trade reports show the city's imports for November increased to 23,307,187 and the exports £1,105,442.

Thirteen members of the Lutheran church at Fon du Lac, Wis, have been expelled because they refused to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

P. P. Underwood, a mail carrier, has been murdered in Marion county, Texas.

Two hundred cars of wheat are snowbound on the Macitoba railway at Wilmar, Judge Wm. A. Fisher has tendered his resignation from the Maryland supreme court. E. Bohn has been appointed postmaster of

Wheelsville, Pa.

James S. Payton is to be hanged at Jefferson City, Mo., for killing an infant; he son City, Mo., for kining an only 16 years of age.
Governor Lee, of Virginia, has refused to interfere with the sentence of Ciuverius.
Anan Peck, an old colored woman, was burned to death in a Baltimore tenement

burned to death in a Baltimore tenement house this morning.

The London Times says the opposing interests seem at this time to be too strong for a free trade movement in the United States. "Jim Cummings," who says his real name is Isaac McCann, waived preliminary examination at Parsons, Kansas, on the charge of murdering Policeman Keyser. Great crowds lined the streets to see the desperado taken to jail. He cannot be hanged if convicted that state having no statute for capital punishment.

Geo. B. M. Watt, in the Western penitentiary last night assaulted the officials with a shoe knife. Deputy Warden McKean shot him in the groin and this morning he disd. Watt was serving nine years for highway robbery committed at his home in Jenerous county.

robbery committed at his home in Jenses county.

To-day ends the seventh day in selecting McQuade's jury in New York. Eleven soal are filled.

John W. Glass, a retired butcher of prospect, Ohio, has found records to base his claim to 300 acres occupied by the town. He can compel the citizens to move out of town, and it remains to be seen what he will do.

Last evening John F. Cooper shot himself near the residence of Miss Lena Wagner, in Springfield, O., because she rejected his suff. In Covington, Ky., last evening Peter Noian and Jimmy Weish, of Cincinnal tought before 1,200 people. Noian agreed to give Weish 550 if he did not knock him cut in five rounds. He got the \$50.

Dr. A. F. Erich, a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeous, Baltimore, died suddenly to day of apoplexy.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.— Eastern Pennsylvanis, New Jersey Delaware: Snow, followed by weather, northwesterly winds, warmer.

Arrested on Three Ch James Aldridge, a colored man, was a ed on Monday night by Officer Weaver, warrant issued by Alderman Barr, charged on the oath of his wife with exconcealed deadly weapons, pointing and surety of the peace. The source leased from custody this morning but ing been entered for his appearance.