The Lancaster Intelligencer.

VOLUME XXIII—NO. 218. LANCASTER, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAVANA ON THE MOVE.

DEALERS SECURING IT AS QUIETLY AS THEY DID SEED LEAF.

Some of the Prices for Crops Recently Sold. Few Transactions in Old Tobacco—Half of the Leaf Disposed of in New York From Pennsylvania.

The INTELLIGENCER suggested a week ago that buyers were doing with the Lancaster Havana seed what they had done earlier in the season with the seed leaf crop of the county—quietly buying it up. There is no question that for the past few weeks unknown almost to each other they have been quietly picking up the Havana tobacco—and in some sections have pretty well cleaned it up. In some cases fair prices have been paid for it, for instance in Little Britain James McCardle sold his four acres to Gerhel & Bro., for 17, 4, 2; Robert Scott, three acres, 15, 5, 2 and Al. McCardle, four acres, 16, 4, 2.

In Providence there were two crops sold at 17, 4, 2 and 14, 5 2, both to A. Cohn. Of course there has been a good deal sold at lower prices, but it looks now as though it would all be taken in a short time. There is really a comparatively small portion of tobacco still laying in the county.

When there happens to be a crop of seed leaf still unsold there is quite a scramble among buyers to get hold of it, and prices have stiffened up. Chas. Stump, of Little Britain, sold to Gerhel & Bro. his four acres at 12, 5, 2 and Abram Ream sold his crop of three acres, in Colerain, for 8 cents through.

Some little of the packings of seed leaf have been sold by local packers, and it is said to have come out in good style.

J. H. Clarke, of Caine, Lancaster county, has sold his crop of seed leaf to Teller & Bros. for 8 cents through.

The trade in old tobacco is quiet, merely because there is but little old tobacco in which to trade. Skiles & Fry report the purchase of 105 cases and the sale of 75 cases.

The fine weather of the past week has brought on the young tobacco plants rapidly, and some of them are large enough to transplant if the ground was ready for them. In a week or two planting will begin.

New York Market.

From the U. S. Tobacco Journal.

There is absolutely no change; a smooth—one may say—everyday business is being transacted, but nothing startling, nothing neither discouraging nor encouraging has taken place. The old tobacco moves out of sight, gradually but surely, and the new is engrossing the attention of the trade. All of a sudden the market will discover that the old stock has decreased to an astonishingly small heap, and then another scamper for such goods will take place. As long as there are old goods to be had with comparative ease the new will not move with alacrity. The discovery of the scarcity of old stock will bring life into the new. The trade in general has grown so conservative that but few operators look closely into the future. Leaf trade is done in jerks and starts, and then again sleeps so soundly that the uninitiated one imagines it to be dead with no possible chance of resurrection. In no other trade are there so many moments of utter dejection and joyous hopefulness as in the seed leaf trade, especially of New York.

And in this apparent stillness of business it is well to repeat that the outlook for a prosperous business during the year is undimmed by even the smallest cloud. Of course, the extent of prosperity is measured by individual views. Those who were used to "make" money in the "good old days" looks upon that which to-day constitutes a profit with disdain and contempt. The people who paid profit of 10 to 30 cents a pound have apparently all died, and apparently will remain dead till Sumatra is banished from the country—something not likely to occur in the life time of even the most respectable leaf dealer.

From the N. Y. Tobacco Leaf.

Cigar Leaf—The market is not active, as will be seen by the appended figures; but the demand is fair, especially for old seed leaf, which is scarce. It is expected that there will be a lively business when the new goods are ready for sale, in spite of the competition of Sumatra leaf. The 1886 crop was a very short one in respect of desirable grades, as will be found after sampling, and after cigar manufacturers and exporters have made their selections.

Havana—There has been an active inquiry for Havana fillers, and we can report sales of 450 bales at from 60c to $1 05, and 611 bales at from 85c to $1.18; total, 1,061 bales.

Sumatra—The reported sales were 200 bales, at prices ranging from $1 20 to $1 45.

The stock of old Sumatra is very light, and before operations can commence in the new, the old will be pretty much exhausted. A first class, perfect article is hardly to be found, and there is much dissatisfaction among purchasers because of their inability to supply their wants at such figures as they were in the habit of paying during the fall and winter months. The cost of the article may be less per pound, but it is generally admitted that the wrappers can no longer be procured at the price per thousand cigars for which they were furnished earlier in the season.

Cigars—The market is steady, and both manufacturers and importers report a satisfactory trade

Smoking—No new feature in this department, all the popular brands selling readily as usual.

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 May 16, 1887:

228 cases 1881, 1882, 1883, Pennsylvania, 11½@13½c.; 260 cases 1885, Pennsylvania, 12½@16½c; 120 cases 1885 Pennsylvania Havana, 10@22c.; 250 cases 1885 Dutch, 9@11c.; 150 cases 1885 Wisconsin Havana, 4½@8½c.; 200 cases sundries, 7@28. Total, 1,208 cases.

Philadelphia Market.

Seed Leaf—Dealers all appear to be doing a steady increasing business. It is true low grade wrappers with binders and fillers are receiving most attention, and do not count up heavy in dollars and cents in the aggregate; still it must not be forgotten that these grades of goods if sound and of desirable quality are gradually advancing to a position of value and help very considerably to fill up the void in the merchant's sales which is caused by the apparent need of fine wrappers. A steady flow of business is the result of the week's traffic.

Sumatra—Well, out it goes, and the demand is increasing.

Havana—It is examined and tested, and if it fills the bill it is sold at a satisfactory price.

Baltimore Market.

The Maryland market was very active last week, good grades being particularly in demand. Buyers are stimulated in view of the necessity of filling the French contract and the very good demand from other foreign markets for a desirable article. The general impression, also, that production will not be as large this year tends to stiffen prices, and sellers are more than ever hopeful. Inferior and treated are still dull, but for common these is some little demand at inside figures. Ohio tobacco finds no inquiry at present, and the market is nominally easy.

A Dangerous Drunk.

George Williams, a stranger in town, got on a drunk yesterday and turned up in the yard of John Brock, on South Queen street. He refused to go out when told to do so by a boy and Mr. Brock then ordered him off. Instead of going he picked up a beer keg and threw it at Brock. Officer Sheets was sent for and he took the man to the station house. Complaints have been made against him before Alderman Spurrier, charging him with assault and battery and drunken and disorderly conduct.

Fingers Mashed.

George Kircher, a twelve-year-old boy residing in Arch alley, had two fingers of one of his hands badly mashed by having them caught in a hay cutter.

COAL MINES AND GAS.

An Interesting Report That Was Made by Mine Inspector Bancroft, of Ohio.

The report of Thomas H. Bancroft, inspector of mines of the state of Ohio, states that natural gas has been discovered in paying quantities in 19 states and territories and that the revenue from supplying it in Pittsburg amount to over $2,000,000 a year. Continuing he says.

No record is kept of the yield of natural gas in cubic feet, but the chief of the bureau of mineral statistics estimates that the amount of coal displaced by gas in 1885 was 2,180,000 tons, valued at $4,854 200. In 1884 the coal displaced was valued at $1,600,000. The yield has increased tenfold since 1875. In Western Pennsylvania alone, 66 natural gas companies have been organized, and nearly 21,000,000 of capital invested. There are said to be 461 miles of gas mains entering Pittsburg, and it is estimated that 2 500,000 tons of coal have been displaced there the past year. The gas companies and the increase of active work in the iron mills have, however, given employment to over 3,500 men, supposed to have been thrown idle, in mining and other industries, by the introduction of natural gas.

Speaking in the same line he says that notwithstanding the immense displacement of coal in Pittsburg the output of the mines of the Pittsburg district has for the same months, ending January 1, had an actual increase of 140,000 tons of coal over the corresponding period of 1885. This, he says, is caused by the introduction of coal in many places in the Northwest and West where it was never used as a fuel before. The Ohio mines, he says, have also an increased output, the chief difficulty at present being the lack of sufficient transportation facilities. He says:

The area of high-pressure gas territory in Northern and Central Ohio is confined mainly to Hancock and Wood counties; but a high-pressure well has been recently found, also, in Mercer county. Almost every town of any size in the state where the indications are at all favorable, has its gas company, and has experimented, or is experimenting, with its gas well. The largest producing wells, so far found in the state, are in the Findlay district. This field is 26 miles long and about 13 miles wide, and is pierced, at different points, by perhaps 30 wells, which have, with but few exceptions, proved highly successful. The records in the office of the secretary of state show that 118 natural gas companies, with an aggregate capital of $5,000,000, have been incorporated in Ohio up to this time. Of course many of these organizations have been of but ephemeral existence, and the capital mentioned is by no means a paid up one. Nevertheless, the figures serve to show the great interest taken in the new fuel, and extent of the projects already entered into for its development.

The only points in Ohio where natural gas has been introduced to any extent in the coal territory is along the Ohio river, between East Liverpool and Bellaire, and at Youngstown, in the Mahoning valley. As yet no very great number of coal miners have been thrown out of employment in either district from this cause.

S. A. Ford, chemist at the Edgar Thomson steel works, is quoted in regard to the comparative heating properties of natural gas and the best Pittsburg coal. Mr. Ford's calculations show that 54 4 pounds of coal are equal in heating power to 1 000 cubic feet of natural gas, and with coal at $2 50 per ton, gas will be worth 6 8 10 cents per 1 000 feet, and that one ton of coal is equal to 36,704 cubic feet of gas.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

The Big Sluggers From Detroit Win in Philadelphia With Baldwin in the Box.

The League games yesterday resulted as follows: At Philadelphia: Detroit 10, Philadelphia 8; at New York: New York 11, Indianapolis 8; at Washington: Washington 8, Chicago 2; at Boston: Boston 6, Pittsburg 2.

The Association games of yesterday: At St. Louis: St. Louis 7, Athletics 2; at Cleveland: Mets 9, Cleveland 8.

The State Association games of yesterday had these scores: At Allentown: Allentown 27, Wilkesbarre 1; at Bradford: Altoona 5, Bradford 4; at Reading: Reading 19, Scranton 12; at Williamsport: Williamsport 28, Johnstown 10

Harry Rush, the catcher of this city, is wanted by the Williamsport club, with whom he will probably sign. He left this morning at 1:30.

Umpire Deen, of the State Association, spent Sunday in this city, and goes to Bradford for to morrow's game.

Billy Higgins is playing a great second base for Lowell, and last week he had two home runs.

Charley Shay is still holding down third bag for Altoona. Yesterday he had a two base hit in Bradford.

Ferguson was hit harder by Detroit yesterday than since the season opened. Thompson had three singles and two doubles.

Baldwin joined the Detroits in Philadelphia, and pitched his first championship game.

Ramsey, Louisville's great twirler, is as hard to control as ever. He has just been fined $50 and suspended indefinitely for getting drunk.

The St. Louis won its fifteenth successive game yesterday, and they are likely to win several more if the Athletics remain in their town.

Chicago offered Pittsburg $5,000 for Jimmy Galvin yesterday, but Horace Phillips said no. Chicago must have a pitcher soon or they will get no place. Anson is being scored at home and everywhere else.

The *Press* found but 8,000 people at the ball game in Philadelphia yesterday, but the *Times* man was able to run the figures to 13 000.

Casey and McGuire form the Philadelphia battery to-day. They are very anxious to down Detroit. Casey may find out to his sorrow, as Ferguson did, what the sluggers are made of.

In the New York-Indianapolis game yesterday Tiernan, Ewing, Connor and Hackett each had home runs.

Mike Tiernan must have been playing a very queer game in right field for New York yesterday. He had no less than five errors, and the only one by the others was made by Keefe.

The Pittsburg outbatted and fielded better than Boston yesterday but still lost.

Irwin is playing a miserable short for Philadelphia and has several errors in each game.

The Allentown club touched Pat Welzell for twenty-seven hits.

The Athletics will not draw people at free admission upon their return if they do not play better ball.

Manager Mack, of the Johnstown, has established the rule that all the players shall be in their little beds by 11 o'clock at night. He furthermore makes a personal attempt at seeing the rule observed. Last Friday night when he called at the boarding house where Ward, the first baseman, puts up, he found him out. The landlady and other parties in the house tried to shield Ward, but without success. The manager knew that he was "out with the boys," and that settled it. The next morning he was fined $25 and suspended, but the latter part of the sentence was subsequently revoked.

"The Streets of New York."

There was a very small audience in Fulton opera house last evening to see the company headed by George C. Boniface in "The Streets of New York." The occupants of the balcony did not have to shed their coats, neither did the people in any part of the house have occasion to use fans; the ventilation was good, and all were comfortable. This play is rather warm, however, especially in the fifth act, when a whole tenement is in flames. That scene was the best feature of the play. While Mr. Boniface as *Tom Badger*, and Mr. Carl Smith as *Gilden Bloodgood*, were at all times doing fine acting, the remainder of the cast, both male and female, did not amount to much. "The Streets of New York" is interesting enough; it has a deep plot that grows better as it is unravelled. There was considerable applause during the evening.

Young Woman Arrested For Murder.

Jacob Boyer, a conductor on the Beech Creek railroad, was found dead Sunday night near Phillipsburg, Centre county, with a bullet-hole in the back of his head. He had been in company a short time before with Maggie McCann a young woman he was paying attention to. She was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed in a fit of jealousy. She asserts that he shot himself, but the fact that he was shot in the back of the head discredits this theory.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS.

HENRY LEAMAN, OF LEAMAN PLACE, AND DR. I. E. NAGLE, OF MT. JOY.

The First Named Was One of the Best Known and Oldest Citizens of the County, and the Second Had a Literary and Also Military Career.

Henry Leaman, the oldest citizen of Paradise township and one of the best known men in his section, died at his home at Leaman Place Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. Leaman had always enjoyed excellent health which failed him, however, in August, 1884. He had almost recovered and about four months ago he fell, breaking his hip. He was then obliged to take to his bed and he had been sinking since.

Deceased was a son of Christian Leaman and was born November, 1799 just west of the present village of Soudersburg, where his father resided on a farm. In 1802 his father removed to the farm at Leaman Place where the subject of this sketch, who was also a farmer, resided up to the time of his death. Mr. Leaman was a witness of the construction of the road through his neighborhood and watched with interest the progress from the time the cars were drawn by horses to the present time. He had a distinct recollection of the building of the road and the lively time among those who worked upon it. When the road was constructed Mr. Leaman built a hotel at Leaman Place, which was burned in 1853 and afterwards rebuilt by him.

Mr. Leaman was a bitter anti-Mason during that excitement, and afterwards became a Whig. He voted for Buchanan in 1856 and Breckenridge in 1860, but he afterwards was a strong Republican. He never sought nor accepted any office except that of postmaster of Leaman Place, which he held for several years. Mr. Leaman took great interest in educational movements and for ten years was a trustee of Franklin and Marshall college. He assisted in removing Marshall college from Mercersburg to Lancaster when it was united with Franklin college. Although he received but an ordinary education, he caused his four sons to receive college educations. Mr. Leaman was very active in the construction of the railroad between Leaman Place and Strasburg.

Mr. Leaman was married in December, 1835, to Catharine Slaymaker, sister of William M. Slaymaker, of this city, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding. His wife survives him, and besides her he leaves four sons and three daughters as follows: Rev. Charles Leaman, of the Presbyterian church, now a missionary and stationed at Nanking, China; Dr. Henry Leaman, of Philadelphia; William Leaman, the well known lawyer of this city; Dr. Rosh Leaman, of Philadelphia; assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson medical college, and Miss Mary E. Leaman, who made it his home. His brother was Dr. John Leaman, who was professor of anatomy at Lafayette college and died about a year ago. The deceased was a member of the Paradise Presbyterian church. When a young man Mr. Leaman was fond of all kinds of athletic sports. He was a great rider, jumper and runner, and to this was doubtless owing his fine physical development. He was a man of great prominence in his neighborhood and was respected by all who knew him. In his death the county loses one of its best citizens.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Services will be held at the house and interment made at the Paradise Presbyterian church.

Death of Dr. I. E. Nagle.

Dr. I. E. Nagle, a native and former resident of Mount Joy, this county, died of paralysis in Winsted, Conn., Monday. He was in his usual good health in the morning. At noon a telegram was received by his friends in Mount Joy that he had been stricken with paralysis, and at 3 o'clock p. m. a second dispatch was received stating that he was dead.

Dr. Nagle was 56 years of age, and few men have had a more varied and eventful life than he. He received his early education in Mount Joy, read medicine with Dr. Zeigler of that borough, and graduated from the medical university of Woodstock, Vt., in 1852, and soon afterwards began the practice of medicine in Maytown, this county. He moved thence to Ohio, and practised his profession for some time, and then removed to the South. When the war broke out he joined the Confederate service as a surgeon in the Third Army corps, commanded by Gen. Hardee, and was, we believe, connected with the service until the close of the war.

Dr. Nagle was a man of superior talent, and has written many valuable articles on medical and surgical subjects and has been a prolific contributor to the columns of the newspapers and magazines, many of his articles being written specially for the Lancaster *Examiner*. While in the South he was for a time editor of the Planter's *Journal*, and was known throughout the South as "Cousin Norman." One of his most amusing conceits was a dialect sermon, published all over the country, the text of which was: "They shall flee into the mountains of Hepsidam, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for its first born." He also wrote a good deal of poetry, some of which was far above the average in merit.

After the close of the war Dr. Nagle presented his Confederate surgeon's uniform to the national museum at Washington. He also presented the museum with a valuable collection of coins and other relics.

Dr. Nagle was a great traveler. He not only traveled through almost all the states of the Union and Canada, but also through Central America, the West Indies and Bermudas and through Europe.

Dr. Nagle leaves no children, but has a wife living in Winsted. His father is dead, but his mother and two sisters, Mrs. C. M. Hershey and Mrs. Abraham Culp, reside in Mount Joy, as does also his brother Frederick. His brother Washington lives in York.

Mr. Nagle's funeral will take place Thursday afternoon at Mount Joy, and the interment will be made in Mount Joy cemetery.

Died Suddenly.

George Z Bentz, aged 63, of Carlisle, who was visiting his daughter, Mrs. D. B. Saxton, in Philadelphia, dropped dead at her residence on Saturday. Mr. Bentz was one of the most widely known men throughout Cumberland county, was born in Carlisle, and during his life held various positions of trust, the duties of which he discharged faithfully. At one time he held a position of state agent on the old State railroad, and after severing his connection with this company he kept a hotel for several years at Columbia. Subsequently upon his return to Carlisle he acted as treasurer at the store of A. W. Bentz & Co. In 1861 he served as clerk under Adjutant General Edward M. Biddle at Harrisburg during the organization of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Returning to Carlisle he became proprietor of the Bentz house (now the Florence), for four or five years, and was very popular as a landlord. Retiring from the hotel business he was appointed deputy clerk of the court by Clerk Saxton, and was considered by the bar and court house officials as one of the finest clerks ever about the offices. He was a man of fine and powerful physique and was possessed of an indomitable will. The deceased leaves one daughter.

Remanded to Jail.

Reuben Hutton, who was committed to jail a week ago for thirty days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was taken before Judge Livingston on a writ of habeas corpus on Monday. After hearing the evidence the judge remanded Reuben to jail to serve the term for which he had been sentenced.

THE BALTIMORE & WESTERN.

A New Line of Railroad That Seems to Have Very Bright Prospects.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: The certificate of incorporation of the Baltimore & Western railway company was deposited in the state executive department at Annapolis last week, as has been stated. Henry G. Davis, S. B. Elkins and others, of the West Virginia Central railway company, are among the incorporators. One of these gentlemen yesterday gave some important statements concerning this railway, which it is proposed to build from Cumberland to Hagerstown, connecting there with the Western Maryland road to Baltimore. He says: The distance from Cumberland to Baltimore by the new road, via the Western Maryland, will be 168 miles, 4 miles less than by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This line will give Cumberland another outlet to tide water, and, in connection with the extension of the West Virginia Central to Charleston, the capital of West Virginia, will give Baltimore another line to the West. The distance from Baltimore by the projected line and its connections in West Virginia to Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, is only 20 miles longer than the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Parkersburg. The country north of the Potomac is richer than the country south, and can maintain a railroad better from local business alone. There is a large district of country in Pennsylvania, nearly 75 miles long and 50 miles broad, reaching from the Maryland line north, and which has no other railroad communication, that will be tributary to this new line. The local business, considering the iron ore, lumber, and agricultural products, will pay the interest on the investment, not to speak of the through business. By this line Baltimore will reach the virgin coal, iron, and timber districts of West Virginia, which are almost inexhaustible. At Charleston it will connect with the Newport News and Mississippi valley system, which will reach the Southern and South western states This we think an important thing for Baltimore. At Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river, it will connect with several roads, reaching Chicago, St. Louis, Columbus, and Cincinnati. While Boston has twelve prominent railroads centreing there, St. Louis fifteen, and Chicago eighteen or nineteen, Baltimore, with her population of about half a million, her wealth and grand natural facilities, has but two.

An accurate survey of this new line has been made and the maximum grade is found to be but eighty feet to the mile. There will be only two tunnels of 1,100 feet each. From Hancock to Hagerstown the line is easily constructed, running through a rich agricultural country. At Hagerstown the line will connect with the Cumberland valley, which will give Cumberland and the coal and lumber from West Virginia an outlet to Philadelphia and New York over a competing line thirty-five to forty miles nearer than by Huntingdon, Pa., or Baltimore.

ODD FELLOWS AT SCRANTON.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge—Report of Grand Patriarch Witherup and Scribe Nicholson.

Scranton is crowded with delegates to the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, which has convened in the Academy of Music, and large additions are being made to the gathering on the arrival of each train. It is estimated that there will be nine hundred delegates in the lodge. A parade took place this afternoon in which there were between four and five thousand Odd Fellows from Lackawanna and the neighboring counties.

The annual session of the grand encampment was held Monday, 150 delegates being present. Grand Patriarch Witherup presided. He reported that the condition of the encampment branch of the order is gratifying. Wherever cantons of the patriarch militant have been organized, he said, they serve to counteract the tendency of the younger members of the order to forsake Odd Fellowship for the semi-military organizations. The report of Grand Scribe James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, said that the encampments show an encouraging increase of membership. The present membership is 12,674, a gain during the year of 324.

The number of past grand chief patriarchs is 3,855, and the number of working encampments, 204. The amount paid out for relief was $60 329 49, an increase during the year of $262 397; total assets reported by the encampments, $100,434 85; increase, $9,309 74. In speaking of the patriarchal branch of the order, Mr. Nicholson said so long as there is a taste in the community for publicity, it is well to present the branch in the most attractive form to young men in order that they may be induced to seek admission and practice its high behests. The committee on finance reported that there is a balance of $512 46 in the hands of the grand treasurer, and recommended that the principal tax for the year be fixed at eight cents per term.

The report of the trustees of the Odd Fellows' Home showed that the disbursements during the year were $9,770 98; balance, $523.34. The assets of the home are $57,736.75. Number of inmates, 49; admitted during year, 4. The new grand officers were initiated at the close of the encampment. They are: Patriarch, John Levergood, of Lancaster. High Priest, Reuben Stedman, Philadelphia. Senior Warden, M. D. Wiley, Allegheny. Scribe, J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia. Treasurer, John S. Heisz, Philadelphia. Junior Warden, Amos H. Hall, Philadelphia. Representative to Grand Lodge, M. Richards Muckle, Philadelphia.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND.

How the Indian Government Borrowed $25,000,000.

The financial secretary of India has advised England of the discovery of an immense amount of treasure, estimated at over $25,000,000, which had been secreted in the palace of Gwalotr by the late Maharajah. The treasure had been sunk in pits under the vaults beneath the Zenana, and the secret was intrusted to a few confidential servants. The secretary was present when the treasure was unearthed. After removing the earth to a depth of six feet the workmen uncovered great flagstones. Beneath these stones were several pits filled to the brim with silver, chiefly freshly coined rupees. In each pit was a plate recording the amount of the treasure and the names of the officials who had assisted in securing it.

The Indian government has taken the hoard as a loan from the young Maharajah. The native papers protest against this action of the government. They say that had the Maharajah been an adult, instead of being under a regency controlled by the government, he would never have invested his whole wealth in Indian securities. A question will be raised in Parliament as to whether the "investment" be not another name for seizure.

Notes From Drumore.

Six babies were baptized at Chestnut Level Presbyterian church last Sunday, the pastor's wife furnishing a pair of bonnie twins.

Mr. Cooper Peters, the Fairfield carpenter, who has contracted to build a school house in Chestnut Level district, will commence operations.

P. B. Shank is building a house for Dr. S. C. Finley in Fairfield.

The Peters' Creek Creamery company, limited, finds its supply of milk increased to such an extent that another separator with extra capacity and another churn have been added to its machinery.

Taken all in all, our public roads in this township are in perhaps the worst condition they have been for some time, the recent heavy rains having washed them.

Our Republicans seem much more interested in planting corn than in politics as likely to pay them better. We see a political bummer occasionally, however.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The arrangements for the parade on Wednesday, May 25, at Brooklyn, in honor of the annual session of the supreme castle have been perfected. The indications are that it will be one of the most brilliant displays ever witnessed. It is expected that there will be at least five thousand uniformed Sir Knights in line. It is estimated that at least twenty-five hundred members of the 177 Castles, and fifty-four commanderies in Pennsylvania will participate. Blue Cross, of Lancaster, and county commanderies are expected to participate.

TONGA AND SOMOA.

THE KING OF HAWAII ANXIOUS TO TRADE WITH THESE ISLANDS.

Excitement Caused by the Report That They Are About to Be Annexed to Kalakua's Possessions—The Ruler and His Advisers to Go to Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Some stir has been caused in certain quarters here by the news from the South Pacific that King Kalakua is about to annex Samoa and Tonga. Claus Spreckels, who is striving to establish large sugar plantations in Samoa to make up for the trade he has lost in Hawaii, is believed to be the author of the story of Kalakua's vaulting ambition. Some time ago King Malietoa, of Samoa, who has been terrorized by his subjects and various foreign consuls, applied to the king of the Sandwich islands to annex his unhappy kingdom to the Hawaiian group and let the Samoans become the vassals of mighty Kalakua, the most powerful sovereign of the race. Recently Kalakua sent a commission to the islands, not to effect annexation, it is said, but to cultivate friendly relations and frame a treaty of commerce. The royal yacht will soon sail with the king and his favorite advisers for Australia, by way of Tonga and Samoa.

Little Girl Outraged by a Man.

MARION, Ind., May 17.—A fiendish crime was committed here Sunday afternoon, the victim being Louisa, the nine-year-old daughter of Israel Gabriel. While the girl was playing on the river bank William Adams, 28 years old, and a worthless character, pulled up to the shore in a skiff, sprang ashore and captured the girl, and then pulled down the river. A half mile down he again pulled ashore, dragged the girl into the bushes and assaulted her. The child's injuries are serious. Adams was captured last evening but gave the officers the slip and is still at large. He will undoubtedly be lynched if again captured.

A General Appeal for Ireland

LONDON, May 17.—The visit of Mr. O'Brien to Canada for the purpose of agitation is the beginning of a general appeal to the colonies on behalf of Ireland. The Parnellites have taken steps to organize a wholesale descent upon the British colonies for the purpose of appealing to the people to hold meetings, pass resolutions and in other ways signify their abhorrence of the government's policy of coercion, and as soon as possible well known orators will be sent to the more populous of the English dependencies to begin the work.

THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF.

A Correspondent Gives Expression to Some Interesting Views on the Subject.

EDS. INTELLIGENCER.—In your weekly issue of May 11, you in your editorial take the Philadelphia *Record* to account for certain recent utterances on the tariff. For many months past, in fact for years, I have been astonished at the neutral position of your paper (our paper, as we are accustomed to call it,) on this very important question. While you have been quite careful about committing yourselves, I supposed, of course, you were in sympathy with the vast host of the party you represent, and for prudential reasons alone did not assert your position decidedly. This editorial in question, however, leaves no doubt as to the position of your paper, or at least the position of the writer, who I presume speaks with authority and therefore commits the paper to the doctrine of protection. I am a daily reader of the *Record*. No paper reaches me whose position on the tariff is more to my liking than it, and judging from its circulation (ever increasing) and the circulation of other papers standing side by side with it on this question, I am inclined to believe that it is not so "solitary" as you would have us suppose. We are becoming accustomed to the dodge of the protectionists to class, for effect, *all* who do not approve of tariff robbery as free traders. Hence we are not surprised to see the *Record* quoted by you as free trade, although we have not been able to find it. It advocates the kind of free trade that was indorsed by the election of Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 by over 200,000 popular majority and the election of Grover Cleveland in 1884 by a vote so decisive as to preclude the necessity of an electoral commission. Not so "solitary" after all. It advocates the theory that a protective tariff is nothing more or less than legalized robbery, an idea that meets a responsive echo in the minds of millions of the voters of the nation; an idea or theory that is so certainly and surely gaining strength that it is no longer hazardous to predict that protection to our "infant industries" *must go*.

We heartily agree with you that the tariff is a good question to "talk about." To the vast army of producers, as well as consumers, in the nation it is a theme that affords material for meditation and as a result of such thought will be talked about. Especially is it a prolific subject for thought at the present time among the agricultural producers, and all directly or indirectly interested with them, in view of the fact that while they are obliged to compete with the world in their pursuit and in the sale of their products, and are obliged to accept even starvation prices for the same, they on the other hand are obliged to pay a tax of 46 per cent. on an average on what they buy, to *support* our "infant industries." It is indeed a field for thought, in view of the fact that while in the aggregate millions and tens of millions are annually taken from the consumers on account of these odious protection laws; as a consequence monopolies on every hand are being established which threaten our very existence as a government. It is a notorious fact that the growth of these monopolies under this "the highest tariff in the world" is unprecedented in the history of the world. It is indeed a fruitful theme for thought and talk in view of the fact that as a consequence of our protective system the governments of Europe are one after another passing retaliatory measures, which in their results bid fair to confine us to our own bounds before long for the sale of our products. Look at the subject from any reasonable standpoint you may, it presents a rosy picture indeed (ironically speaking) for all except the comparatively few who are amassing fortunes at the expense of the many. Those few would gladly satisfy the inquiring mind with the idea that the tariff "will settle itself." They are apprehensive that the mighty stupendous business interests which, in the nation represent a capital of $2,790,000,000 as against $14,000,000,000 in agriculture alone, may become unsettled when left to stand upon merit and confined to legitimate profit and therefore they would much prefer that the people would allow it to "settle" itself. Unfortunately the profits "settle" in certain channels and the people are *left* every time. How long it will be before the great mass of our people will realize that a protective tariff is a curse to the nation and a positive injustice to at least 90 per cent. of our population, Heaven only knows, but it is an encouraging fact that public sentiment is being educated, and it is but a matter of time until "tariff for revenue only" will prevail, and those industries that cannot survive can succumb.

JAMES G. MCSPARRAN.

The Penn Iron Works' Water Tax.

EDS. INTELLIGENCER: The water committee of councils a few days ago, in resolutions which they adopted, called in question the accuracy of a statement incidentally made by me in a Board of Trade meeting, that my experience of the water tax at the Penn Iron company's mill was that "in a few years it is doubled and in a few more years it is doubled again."

I think it due to myself that I should give the figures which show that I did not speak unadvisedly. The Penn Iron company's water tax in 1882 and previously was $200. In 1883 it was raised to $400. In 1886 it was raised to $800, but upon our appearing before the committee an investigation was made which finally resulted in an exoneration of $400 of the tax. This year $800 was again demanded, and again upon our protest, $400 was exonerated.

It seems to me that these facts show that I made no misrepresentation to the Board of Trade.

WM. B. MIDDLETON.

CORRIGAN AND M'GLYNN.

The Archbishop Explains Some of the Priest's Shunken Doctrines.

Archbishop Corrigan made his canonical visitation to the church of the Sacred Heart, New York, on Monday. The archbishop spoke on the popular errors which he said were widely prevalent at the present time. The first of these was the idea that the private ownership of land was unjust. This idea the archbishop characterised as a fallacy against both philosophy and common sense, and as against the teachings of the Catholic church.

Those who claimed that land, like sunshine and air, was the gift of God, equally the property of all, overlooked the great difference that sun and air cannot become private property as can land. He declared that every man had a right to acquire, by honest means, as much property as he could, and cited the Indians as an example of the disastrous results of the free land policy. He also said that the idea was in direct opposition to a decree of the pope, and that those who favored it knew that they were infringing on the ordinances of God.

The second error which the archbishop wished to combat was that the pope had the right to command and to be obeyed only in matters of faith and morals, and when speaking as infallible. This idea had been decreed false by the Vatican council, who had ordered that "if any one should say that the pope had a right to command in matters of faith and morals but not in discipline, let him be anathematised."

The pope, however, does not interfere in matters of politics unless the government interferes in matters of conscience, and he has warned all bishops and archbishops that they must be obedient to the government under which they are.

Sir George O. Trevelyan's Sensational Speech.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, speaking at the banquet of the Eighty club, in London Monday night, strongly condemned the coercion bill as unjust and exasperating to the Irish people. He said that what divided the Liberals was not the question of granting home rule to the Irish, but of granting them liberty. Although the text of Mr. Gladstone's bills was dead, their spirit of generosity and confidence toward Ireland still existed. If Lord Hartington and his followers desired to return to the Liberal party they would be welcomed, and a treaty of peace might be formed based upon the four conditions set forth in Lord Hartington's electoral address. The speaker blamed the Unionists for adopting an attitude of hostility before they knew whether or not the Gladstonians would accept their conditions. He believed there were not more than twenty Liberal Commoners who desired to exclude Irish members from Westminster, and that there was not one of those twenty who was not willing to give up the point in order to secure the return of Hartington to the Liberal ranks. He taunted Lord Salisbury with having taken office with the help of the Parnellite vote in the face of Forster's accusation against Parnell of complicity in crime, an accusation of equal gravity with the charges of the *Times*. He concluded by declaring that the Liberals wanted the Unionists to rejoin their old party, and would pay any honorable price to get them back. The speech created a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament. The Home Rulers regard it as a triumph for their cause.

NOTES FROM NEAR PLACES.

District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, has lost his fifteen-year-old son from scarlet fever.

Rev. P. Y. Schelly has been vindicated by the Schuylkill classis of the Reformed church from the charge of collecting missionary moneys which never reached the church treasury.

John Breisford, a Bristol, Bucks county, undertaker, after burying 2,000 people, now needs the undertaking art for himself.

Kate Claxton, the actress, is suing the Continental hotel, Philadelphia, for the recovery of $1,500 of jewels lost there in 1883.

Thomas Hough has mysteriously disappeared from Allentown. It is said that he has collected funds not belonging to him and fled with a woman. He is a married man and a fine architect.

Dr. H. B. Brustar, of Birdsboro, wants to be Lazaretto physician at Philadelphia.

The new Lutheran church at Reherburg, Berks county, was dedicated Monday. The services attracted several thousand people.

At Sunbury, John Gingrich, on trial for the murder of James Haley, was sentenced to pay a fine of $25, and to undergo an imprisonment of five years, with labor, in the Sunbury jail.

Levi Gehris, while unloading coke this morning at the Norway Furnace at Bechtelsville, Berks county, fell head foremost from the top of the stack, a distance of nearly forty feet, and was fatally injured.

Sued For Slander in Reading.

The announcement of the arrest of Albert E. Loomis, for several years manager of Bradstreet's Mercantile agency in Reading, caused considerable comment. The prosecutor is Aaron Wilhelm, president of the Keystone National bank and owner of the large paint works on Poplar street. Loomis was arrested by Sheriff Schaeffer upon a capias issued by the court, wherein he is charged with slander. Mr. Wilhelm alleges that he suffered loss and credit by the low rating given him by Loomis to the extent of $120,000. Mr. Wilhelm used all his influence, backed by friends, went to Philadelphia and had Mr. Loomis removed from the management of Bradstreet's agency in Reading. Later on Mr. Loomis was approached for information, which could not be honorably given to Wilhelm, and this so incensed the latter that he threatened to bring Loomis to disgrace, the result of which was a suit for slander. Both gentlemen are prominent members of the Fourth street Methodist Episcopal church, and the quarrel is alleged to have originated in an election for trustees. Mr. Loomis states that he aroused Mr. Wilhelm's antagonism because he would not permit himself either to be "soft soaped" or "bulldozed." Both parties have engaged counsel, and Mr. Wilhelm may expect a cross suit for damages.

A Boy Drowned at Easton.

Horace M. Downs, the fourteen-year-old son of James S. Downs, an Easton lawyer, was drowned in the Delaware at Wilson's Dam, at the mouth of the Bushkill, on Saturday afternoon, by a batteau, in which he and four other boys were riding, being overturned in a whirlpool at the overflow. The boy was not missed until nearly two hours after the accident occurred. Search was made for the body. Henry Gerhart, of Columbia, who is employed in the Delaware rolling mill in Phillipsburg, tied a rope around his body, gave the other end to a companion, and entered the whirlpool, hoping to secure the body. Gerhart displayed great pluck in his work, and after searching the difficult as well as the easy spots for over an hour he was obliged to give up the task. Several hundred people were on the banks of the river while the plucky diver was in the strong whirlpools, and all eyes were upon him. The body was recovered on Monday.

An Iron Worker's Wages.

Justice Green, in the supreme court yesterday, reversed the decision of the common pleas of Schuylkill county in the suit of Good vs. the Pottstown Iron and Steel company,