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TOBACCO IN DUTCH INDIA. CULTURE OF THE WHED.

The report just issued of Vice Commit Wood, of Batavia, Java, on the tobacco culture of Datch India, is of interest to

in fall :

In view of the growing importance of tobscee culture in this colony, and too, in consideration of the prominent place which this article occupies among the imports into the United States of produce from Retherlands, India, now amounting to an annual value of between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000, I have procured information, tending to indicate the encouragement given for great outlays to establish and promote this interest, as well as to show the source of the large profits attending these investments. Regarding the industry itself, it may be said that tobacco is planted very generally throughout the Island of Java. In fact, wherever a native householder has a paten of land auttable to the growth a small quantity of seed is sown to supply the wants of his issuity, and to make an honest penny by disposing of the surplus of the crope to the Uniness traders. The plant is interior, however, and produces a leaf which finds favor in the native markets, but is, generally, of too rank a flavor to suit the testes of mest Europeans. A superior quality is, nevertheless, raised at Gourabaya and Madleen, where the cultivation is in the hands of Europeans, who possess lands ceded by the Javanese. But it is in the other provinces of Pasaranan, Probalingo, Banjoumas, Kediri and Recouke, that the largest quantities are grown by native planters, who sell the crope to dealers in the beaurs. From data furniened by the latter it may be stated that the harvest for 1886 amounted in round numbers to 16,905 000 pounds, while the exports for these periods were, respectively, 1,110,000 and 1,967,700 pounds.

As regards the European market, however, the Java product bears little compari-

periods were, respectively, 1,110,000 and 1,997,700 pounds.

As regards the European market, however, the Jave product bears little comparison, either in quality or in quantity exported, with the sumatra product from the eastern districts of Dali, Langkat, and Siak, especially, where the importance of the onliture is increasing from month to month, and is rapidly becoming one of the chief sources of revenue for the government, by which, therefore, every inducement is held out to espitalists and planters towards expending money and effort in these fertile regions. At present the sole bindrances to a most remunerative business seems to be due to the difficulty of procuring efficient laborand to the unsettled condition of the country.

and not wider than 20 miles. Back from sea, towards the interior, there is another to of perple, called the Battaks, who are tive to Sumatra, and have not yet been night into subjection by the Dutch thorities, and whose presence is a source much anxiety and loss to the planter, ce, though by nature gentie and peaces—enough, they are prompt to avenge wrong by pilieging and burning perty, in which destruction the innois often suffer alike with the guisty, air, carelessly guarded livestock and open lidings prove an irresistible temptation to ft, especially in view of the refuge from One cause of grievance which deserves attention lies in the fact that many plantations sold to Europeans by the Maiaye we. I wrongly claimed by them from the Battaka, while the latter, naturally, too resent the daily encroachment by the Europeans upon their domains which deprives them of their

Concessions are now to se obtained from the native rulers themselves, subject, of course, to the approval of the government of Ne heriands, India, for a period of seventy-five years, with the right of the lesses to aubiet, in whole or part, one-third of his grant. Formerly the year best localities were bought for a small present of watches, knives, musical instruments, weapons, and the like. Nowadays, howavar, the Battak gultans and empirors, awake to the signs of the times, and having learned by costly eqitans and emprors, awake to the signs of the times, and having learned by costly experience the cash value of their estates, demand payment in money. The amounts required vary with the nature of the soil and the climatic advantages adapted to obsecce growing. For example, at Delt 1 bonn (9,487.72 square yards) brings \$50, Mexican standard; at Sirdang, \$5; white at Assit-Tanah a yearly rent of 50 cents is charged per bonn.

COST OF CONCESSION.

To estimate the cost of concessions allowance must be made for differences due to the site of the plantation, whether upon the plain or upon the mountain side. Now that the lowlands have been claimed, newcomers are obliged to resort to the high plateaus, at an elevation of from 1,500 to 3,000 test above the sea, thereby increasing the expense of the see, thereby increasing the expense of transport and road making, though this out-lay is, in a great measure, balanced by the expenditure upon the valley territory for ditches and suitable dikes along the river benks. The preliminary expense for a concession of, say 1,000 bonnes, situated 5 miles from the see, with a force of two hun-

miles at, say \$0,00 meters, at 5 cents par meter.

2 Clearing land for drainage.

Highway for approach to planta iten and for base of system of roass, \$000 meters, at \$0 cents per meter.

4 House for planter.

House for two assistants.

Boose for Chinese overseers.

six houses for coolies and six foremen.

Six houses for swanes, or natives.

Hospital, two shops, and store-house.

Twenty drying-sheds for tobacco, dimensions 5 by 8 meters, to accommodate twenty coolies, a. 6 per 1 m. 20 c...

One shed of heavy plants to shelter leaves while farmening.

Bafers for roots or above buildings, \$10, 0.0 at 65 per 1.00.

Also, 140,000 cross-beams, at \$10 per 1.00.

and see worth of rattans.

So des and thermometers for ferment-

Three horses, harnesse, saddies, and

Three horses, narnesse, saddes, and one e fringe.

Cost of hiring sixly laborers for makdrains, traveling expenses, fees to soumissioners at he avia, samarang, or rings pore, at \$ 5 p-r man.

Engelic g two hundred and fifty planters, the expense including fifty persons more then are no essary, as the working force soon decreases in number by detections, sickness, etc.

Though the aile of the area under cuitivation is changed from year to year the thed are, however, left standing for three

The dwellings intended to be permanent are solidly built, and are grouped as closely together as possible. In building them the woods in the violnity are employed, or those kinds of more durable nature may be obtained from the Chinese and Malsy lumber merchants along the ceast, Poles for drying the obserce cost from \$5 to \$12 per thousand; the supports are valued at from \$40 to \$60 per thousand; braces, from \$25 to \$100 per hundred. Sometimes the boards are assed upon the plantation. from \$25 to \$100 per hundred. Sometimes the boards are sawed upon the plantation, but more frequently they are brought from Penang or Singapore at an expense of from \$25 to \$70 per hundred, the dimensions being 15 test by 1 foot and of varying thick near. The price of rafters is about \$12 per thousand. Of materials for roofing sine has been found to make the buildings too warm, and only boards and fluted tiles have proved estimatory. Before the opening of the railway, in 1884, wood was almost exclusively used in building. Since that date, however, planters have erected commodious and aubstantial bungalows of brick and atons.

PROPLE EMPLOYED IN RAISING TOBACCO. The character and Eumber of the people ngaged in raising tobaccomey be briefly set own as follows: in the Dell, Sisk and angles residences these are from an

COOLIN, CHINASH, JAVANHAR LABORERS.

The coolie breaks and works the soil, sows the seed, cares for the plant, gathers the leaves, and hangs the crop in the drying sheds on his own account. He has, besides, to obey rules regarding working hours, giving not less than ten daily. The employer pays him \$5 per thousand plants, according to their quality, and also 1 milliper bundle for tying together the leaves and 3 mills to accord them according to color and length; and for many other duties, such as repairing roads, making draics and the like, 20 cents per day; so that an industrious fellow makes a contract for a year only, at the expiration of which he is free, unless there are advances to his debit. In this case he is retained during the following year, and if still uncancelled, for another year additions, but for no longer period.

The Javances are engaged at Batavia or Samarang at the rate of 6 guilders a month of twenty-eight days of ten hours each, with an advance of the interest of the process.

planter. This sum, small as it may seem, is, however, an advance for them of from 25 to 50 per cent. over the wages procurable in Java, a third of which are required for daily living expenses. They are, nevertheless, rarely employed in cuttivating the tobacco, though several endeavors have been made to encourage them to plant in the Javanese manner. But as they require constant direction and oversight, for they have not as yet acquired habits of industry or independence, though emancipated from slavery some thirty years since, this project has been abandoned for the present, at least, and it has been necessary to leturn to the Chinese, who are excellent farmers, interested in their work, intelligent and sotive, but rective under control. The same experience has resulted from the trials of the natives of Madras, Pondicherry and Ceylon, who, also, proved interior

same experience has resulted from the trials of the natives of Madras, Pondicherry and Ceylon, who, also, proved inferior workmen to the Chinese. The Hindox, or Klings, as they are called by Maisya, excel, however, in making chains, dizes, roads and water ways; and, too, in the care of live stock. The Bengalese are good watchmen and measengers. For the smaller buildings, such as sheds and stables, natives from Borneo and Siam are engaged at a salary of \$8 per month each, the contract made at Bingapore with the latter people being for eight months usually. Battacks and Maisys make clearings in the forest in consideration of \$30 per opening of 200 meters equare, or \$7.50 for 2½ acres, though a smaller sum is accepted if the jungle growth is young.

though a smaller sum is accepted if the jungle growth is young.

Of the districts in Sumatra best adapted to this industry that of Deli deserves first mention, since it yields the best results, which are due in a great measure to the richness of the soil, and, also, to a most favorable climate, enjoying as the country does, frequent light rains, and possessing besides, advantages shared in a less degree by other residencies, and not at all by Java. The Deli lands lie upon tracus of country aloping from the mountains to the sea, and extend from 6 to 40 miles from the shore inland, with an average width of territory of eight miles. East of Deli lie the Girdang plantations, and those of Bidoquet and Padang, tions, and those of Bidoquet and Padang, atretching along the easiern slopes of the mountains. They are under the away of stretching along the easiern slopes of the mountains. They are under the away of native princes, however, though within the limits of the Deli residency. All soils found in this region are not equally favorable to the culture of tobacco, for, while at Deli and Kunghast the land is of volcanic origin and is rich and easily worked, that towards the east is sandy, lacks fartility, and produces inferior tobacco. Bix days' drought in this locality is serious, as the depths of the soil is far less than that at Deli, where an absence of rain for thirty days even would not cause much damage to the crops. The district does not, however, experience any lack in this respect.

The average product for a plantation of 500 coolies is about 500 pounds per coolie and for an area of 2½ scree; but with a painetaking workman, supployed upon good soil enriched by guano, a yield of over 2 000 pounds of leaf is essily obtained, the price varying from 1 51 guilders at Shanghai to 0 635 guilders at Shanghai to 0 635 guilders at Shanghai to 0 635 guilders at Biac.

As the coolie is the cultivator he must, accordingly, defray the outlays expended in improving his lands by means of drains, clearing forest growth, and the like. He must, besides, provide himself with the following toous: A hoe, valued at 0 40 to 0 50 guilder; a rake 0 30 to 0 40 guilder; an axe, 0 50 to 1 20 guilder; two large utensils for carrying water, 0 40 to 0 50 guilder; two

axe, 0.50 to 1 20 guilders; two large utensits for carrying water, 0 40 to 0 50 guilder; two amail palis for betteing, 0 15 to 0.20 guilder; two extra hoe handles, 0.15 to 0.20 guilder.

PROCESS OF CULTIVATION.

During the summer months of February, March and April, the fields are prepared and the seed is planted. In May and June, light rains neurish the young plant, but occur only at rare intervals during July and August. The plant then matures, and the crop is gathered before the heavy rains begin in November. After the forest has been cleared away, in December and January by the natives, with axe and fire, a nursery bed is sown every eight days. If the farm work is enough advanced and rain falls in abundance, the coolie begins to plant the shoots forty days after the first sowing; but, if circumstances are unfavorable, he destroys the nursery. In April, May and June he thins out the rows. In planting he makes use of a string upon which are knowned to strong the destroys the nursery. PROCESS OF CULTIVATION.

preferred to the other brends. Third, heaves much mildewed but not torn, marked "S"; this is classed usually as dark and light. Fourth, leaves heavy, thick, and not torn, classed light and colored, marked "G." Fifth, leaves damaged by fermentation or other cause, classed proportionship to their quality, marked "L." Sixth, leaves form and damaged by mildew and other causes.

Deli tobecox differs essentially from the plant cultivated by the Battaka, as the latter has large leaves clasping the stalk, while the former has from \$ to 4 inches of the stam uncovered. The Deli variety presents two well defined kinds, one with leaves clongated and very pointed, and the other having the leaf rounded, heart-shape and much larger. The latter is smally preferred, because the leaves grow straight and do not tear so easily when handled, whilst the former has drooping leaves with thicker edges. As this is a difference due to selection, traders have not as yet made any great distinction between the two kinds. The best tobecox is grown on argilaceous soils and those with an abundance of silex, the plants being well developed with fine, silky, supple, oily leaves, coloring by fermentation to a rich brown, similar to the noted 'Cuba product, which recommends this brand especially to the American market. Garman purchassers, on the contrary, prefer the light colored numbers from the plant, grown on sandy soils usually, which has foliage crisp, dry, and rough to the touch. It seems that the demand for the darker enades is falling off, however, though confessedly much better, and word has been sent to planters this season to prepare only the light colors for the Holland markets.

PACKING AND TRANSPORTATION.

The pecking and transportation of the

PACKING AND TRANSPORTATION.

The packing and transportation of the tobacco takes place from January to June. Bash bale of 175 pounds bears, in addition to the plantation mark, the letter indicating the color. The mats used in baling come from Borneo, and cost from \$6 to \$20, according to size. Cordage is imported from China at an expense of from \$6 to \$10 per 100 kilograms. The press for baling is sent from Bourstays or by manufacturers in Holland, Belgium and France, the price ranging from \$600 to \$600. The type is either screw or hydraulic, though each has its disadvantages. The former is simple in construction, speedily repaired, not easily disarranged, and requires from thirty to forty coolies only to work it. The latter, it is true, requires fewer men; but, when out PACEING AND TRANSPORTATION. is true, requires fewer men; but, when out of order, repairs can be effected only by machinists at Singapore, or by railway employes, whose services in this respect are due to the courtesy of the director of

For transporting the crop for shipment upon the small steamers plying between the shallow Sumatra harbore and the ports upon the small steamers plying between the shallow Sugnetra harbors and the ports of Penang and Singapore, where the cargoes are transferred to large vessels bound for Europe, wegoes are in general use at an hourly expense of 50 cents, though ox teams may be obtained for \$1 for a trip of about 4 miles with a load of from 400 to 500 kilograms. Other means of transport are furnished by the rivers, when navigable, and also by narrow-gauge railways, which are now in daily service over a distance of 35 miles and is being extended for an additional distance of 18 miles. There is, also, upon level and invorable ground, a short line of portable railway connecting the several plantations in the vicinity of it.

The annual expenses of such a crop upon the plantation before mentioned of 1,000 bonnes would be as follows:

Annual expenses:

Accountants
workmen to k-p houses and grounds
in order, at 80.

Bental to sultan, say
eovernment tax of 2 per cent. on the
above w-g-s, land tex and patentright paid to authorities, say.

Total 7,956 00 Expenses proportional to the crop
Coolies receive advances semi-monthly on account; if there is a good
crop, there will be a basnee in their
favor, but if on the contrary, it is
bad, many of them fail into debt.
Suppose each coolie has planted on
an average about 1,109 tlants, and,
with the second growth has cut in
all about 1,800 buaches of tobacco;
suppose, also, that he has received
for the whole a. 5 0 per 1,000 bunches,
the total expenses would be for 100
coolies, asy.
Preparation of tobacco for process of
fermentation proportional to the
numous of pictus of 131 pounds each,
1 am picula of 2 (00 bunches each (in
alevated districts as many as 3 000
bunches).

Bemoval of bundles of leaves from
drying sheds in bassets at 81 per
1 000 or 80 cents per picul
Assortment by colors at 18 per 1,000
bundles.
Assortment of bundles by colors and
lengths at above rates.
Large mats for covering tobacco and
amalier itses for bases, 5,000 at 10
cents.
Preigh to steamer.

cents
Freigh to steamer
Export duty, I sullder per bale
Bervice of agents who receive the

commission to chinese overseers of \$1 per bale, say..... Total 25,700 00 The total expenses, then, of purchasing and cetablishing a plantation with ontificand labor, and of raising and preparing a crop of tobacco for the market, upon a concession of 1,000 bonnes, may be briefly stated as follows:

This amount may be reduced at the end of the year by marriagges. The concession for seventy-five years may be mortgaged for ten years, sey \$400; drainage works for same pariod, say \$450; roadway, on value of \$500, sev \$300; pianier's dwelling, on value of \$500 for three years, \$200; fermentation sheds, on value of \$600, for three years, say \$400; other buildings, at aggregate value of \$9 170, for two years, say \$4.555; presses for bailing, on value of \$600 for ten years, say \$420; sales, wagons, cattle, horses, harness, at aggregate value of \$100 for four years on an average, say \$70; tile frames for suspending tobacon, on a value \$1400, for three years, say \$633; This amount may be reduced at the end

an onliny of \$100,000; but all estates are, of course, not equally as prosperous as this, in 1887 the harvest was about 140,000 bales, though a portion of the crop was not shipped until the following year. In 1886 the price per pound of topacco was 1 54 guilders, and the crop of 188,255 bales brought \$3,250,000 guilders. The present condition of the industry, therefore, may be seen from the following table:

	Mumber of plants	Number of bales of	Price per pound.	Value,
Deli	67 85 85 8 8 8 1	84 024 29,97- 15,818 8,400 1,704 82; 1,910 520- 14	Guttders. 1.878 1.878 1.938 1.938 1.47 1.18 .80 .99 .048 1.0	Guilders 50,910,00 7,800,10 8,901,00 POB,00 60,00 994,00 93,00

In Driet, then, it may be stated, as regards this culture in Netherlands India, that some twelve or fifteen years ago the cultivation had grown to be of considerable importance in cestern Java, but, as the quantity proved undestrable and the prices were unremunerative, only a few of the district planters surmounted these difficulties, which threatened at one time the extinction of the industry so far as Europeans were concerned.

At the present moment, indeed, no tobacco is grown in the Sourabaya residency; but in that of Becount the product has according to all accounts, increased of late, the business being conducted by the planters chiefly on their own account. This is the only spot in Java, too, where the leaf is grown with a view to shipment to Europe, though the quantity thus presents at many the agest from the expert

tables, is very small.

As regards the plant itself, it may be added that, whereas formerly the seed from the Manila varieties was exclusively used in the Besouki district for this trade, now that from Deli lands has taken its place. The seed for planting in the latter district is obtained from the native plant, and coreign kinds have never been imported for trial.

At the time when the industry in Java was passing through the criefs attention

was directed to the Deli district, and a stock company was formed in A materdam in 1870 to make an easay with the plant in Sumarra, as the quality of the tobacco then produced there in small quantities was excellent, and other ofroumstances also augured well for the new enterprise.

The crop of 1878 of 40 000 baler, and that of 00,000 in the year following, proved the wisdom of this course, though a definite impulse was not observable until 1882, Since that time, however, tobacco quivivation has spread with surprising replifity over the eastern coast lands of Sumater, and has even invaded South Barneo recently.

TOBACCO EXPORTS. The results of this industry for 1887 are thus stated officially:				
Whence exported	1895	1686	1007	
Tobacco unpre- pured. Holland	R110- grams 10 464,092 3,841	Rito- grams 9,40°,291 19.9	Kilo- grams. 10,65 898 15,875	
Total	10.471 931	9 610 201	10,091,978	
Fobasco prepared for native markets Holisand	1.817 967,969 851	8,507 497,408 87.	10.997 895,6:9	
Total	270,115	£01,987	946 951	

THE LANCASTER BALL CLUB.

A Manager Wicoled Last Night and Gives Authority to sign a Team.
At a meeting of the base ball club of this city, held last evening at the hotel of John A. Snyder, Terrence Connell, of Philadelphis, was present. The directors of the club were given power to choose a manager and without any difficulty they selected Mr. Connell. The new manager was given authority to sign a full team of players who will report in Lancaster by Wednesday, April 23. Several local men may belo to the team ; and it is certain that Ree catcher, will be given a trial

A meeting of the directors of the club will be held on Fridey night, when a

will be held on Fridey night, when a uniform will be decided upon. The question of season tickets will also be settled.

The Brooklyn and Philadelphis club played a great game in the Quaker city yesterday, and Byrnee' men won by 7 to 5 in eleven innings.

The Athletics were defeated in Boston by 9 to 8 yesterday after they had outplayed the League team. Fennelly's error at abort atop in the night inning was the cause.

The exhibition games of yesterday besides those mentioned above were: At Brooklyn: All Americs 6, Chicago 9; at Raltimore: Baltimore 26, Pennsylvania University 2; at Cincinnati: Cleveland 4, Cincinnati 2; at 8t Louis: St. Louis 11, Pittsburg 6; at New York: New York 18, Meus 5; at Washington: Washington 7, Newark 2.

Gitte of the Cleveland club, and Tony

Gilks, of the Cleveland club, and Tony Muliane, of the Cincinnett, bad a quarrel yesterday after the gaine, in which the latter kicked the former in the face. Phisadelphia papers think Collins, of Brooklyn, did not show much sgility at second base yesterday, yet his record shows that he had six putouts, six assists and no

His Wife Burned selere His Eres. Ris Wife Burned selere His Eyes.

Robert Schideler and wife were driving to Manaun, Is, on Monday when a spark from Schideler's pipe ignited the clothing of his wife, and as the wind was blowing a stiff gale she was enveloped in flames in an instant. She jumped from the buggy and her husband did all in his power to quench the flames. The grass took fire around them and Mrs Schideler was completely enveloped in a flary shrond, and died before her husband's eyes. Schideler's hands were lumed to the bone and will have to be ampulated.

CHARLES F. EBERMAN DIES.

ING PROM TTPROTO PRVER.

Merenne Collector For a Few Years.

Charles F. Eberman, one of Lancester's best known citissus, died at his residence, No. 217 North Prince street, on Tuesday night shortly after 10 o'clook, after an illness of less than two weeks, from typhoid fever. He had been complaining of feeling unwell aloos last fall, after his return from a fishing trip. On Thursday a week ago he was too ill to go to work and shom that time was confined to bed. His death was not unexpected to his physician, but to his large circle of friends it was a severe shock.

Mr. Eberman was born in Lancester city, April 5, 1830. He received his early education in the public schools, and completed his education in Frankiin college, corner of Lime and Orange streets, his preceptore being Profs. James Regan

his preceptors being Profs. James Regan and F. A. Mublenberg.
On quitting college he learned the trade of watchmaking with his father, Joseph Eberman, and on matching his trade

he was appointed amistant assessor of internal revenue under Capt. John P. Rea. collector and sessesor were consolidated, May 15, 1873, when he was appointed deputy collector by the late Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, collector of internal revenue. He was reappointed by the next succeeding collector, Thos. A. Wiley, and was continued by A. J. Kanffman.

J. Kauffman.

When Mr. MacGonigle was appointed collector, Mr. Eberman tendered his resignation as deputy, which was accepted. He took a vacation of a few months. On January 1, 1888, he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of Benjamin Longnecker, recorder of deeds. He served three years under that official, and was respectated a clerk by E. L. Reinhold, the present recorder.

publican and always took an active part in coal, state and national political affairs. the Republican county committee, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican

been a member of the Moravian church all his life, as were his ancestors for several generations. He was an active member of the Moravian church board of trustees for many years, but declined a re-section a

Mr. Eberman was an active memoer of the Washington fire company in the days of the old volunteer fire department, and was secretary of the company for twenty years. He remained a member until the company was disbanded.

He was elected, a member of the Lancaster school board on October 10, 1871, assumed the dutie of that effect to November 2, of

the duties of that office on November 2, of that year, and has been a member contin-uously from that date to the present time. On secretary of the board and was re-elected annually until November 2, 1882, when he was superesided by George W. Zacher. He served for one year, when the division of the officers in the board gave the secretary-

ship to the Democrats and he retired. He was a useful, active member of the beard and when he was not secretary served on important committees. He took a great interest in the public schools and could always be relied upon to advocate the introduction of improved methods in the schools of the city. In February he was rejected for a full term of three years, to begin next November. During his membegin next November. During his mem-

begin next November. During his mem-bership of nearly eighteen years he only missed half a doseu meetings.

In 1855 Mr. Eberman married Miss Christina Erisman, daughter of the late Daniel hrisman. There was born to them six children, of whom only two survive—a son Dr. Heary F. Eberman, and a daughter, Miss Nearly.

Mise Naomi.
Mr. Eberman was a member of Lano Lodge No. 67, I. U.O. F. and of Weshington Encampment for many years. The school board will meet specially on

Thursday evening, when setion will be taken and arrangements made to attend the funeral, which will take place on Friday afternoon.

QUAY TO REWARD MARTIN, How the Lancestrian Aided Him in the Sinte Treesurership Fight, From the Fittsburg Dispatch.

From the Fittsburg Dispatch.

A candidate for lieutenant governor has come prominently forward in the person of E. K. Martin, a well known Lancaster lawyer. He is an intense Quay man, and figured in the recent fight. As a result all but one of the Lancaster delegation were for Quay. Otherwise he would have had but two of the six votes. The story of his friendship for Quay is interesting:

Martin is a fighter in the political arena, and Quay had often feit his blows. When Quay was a candidate for state treasurer he found one day that Magee was undermining him all over the state by means of his own candidate, James McDeritt, of Lancaster, a former Pittsburger. In Allegheny the work was already done, and in Lancaster hardly a shred of Quay's influence was left. Even those on whom Quay had for years showered favors deserted him openly. It was then Quay saked for a conference with Martin, and Martin took off his cost for Quay. From that time the fur flew, and at last McDevitt led a broken minority from his own county to the state convention at Harrisburg. fiew, and at last McDevitt led a broken minority from his own county to the state convention at Harrisburg, and was easily turned dcwn. It took one of the hardest fought battles that Lancaster ever witnessed, though, at Magee had everything thoroughly organized before Quay announced himself. That battle tought at McDevitt's doorway settled the state treasurer's fight, which was the stepping stone of Quay to the unbroken line of success which he has since epjoyed.

Martin's Friends Scoming Elim.

From the Fhiladelphis Inquirer.

E. K. Martin, of Lancaster, has some friend who are talking of making him the next Republican caudidate for lieutenant governor. They might succeed, and if they did it would be one of the best things that could happen.

street, who had a runswey yesterday after-noon, were not seriously hurt. The ladice were driving along Broad street, which is

at a gulley. He jumped saids and upost the cart in which they were riding. The ladies were thrown out and Miss Annie had her ankle slightly sprained, while her slater was somewhat bruised. Both were able to walk home and to-day they are he had damaged the cart.

The jury in the murder trial in New York of the boy Willie Krulisch, for the murder of Drug Clerk Wechsang on March 7, found a verdict of not guility.

To Walk to California. John Nissley and John Metsler, two young men of Sporting Hill, on Monday started to welk all the way to California.

Westminister Processory,
The precessory of Westminter is in sension in Stewartstown, York county. The retizing moderator, Rev. E. A. Lowe, opened the meeting with a cermon on Monday evening. Rev. J. D. Smith, paster of Siste Ridge church, was elected moderator, and Rev. W. W. McNair, of Westminster church, York, and Elder King, of Columbia, were elected clerks.

Rev. Mr. Holliday, of presbytery of Alleghany, was invited to sit se corresponding member, and Mr. F. C. Wheeler, a licentiate under the care of this prechytery, was disminsted to the prechytery of

Intelligencer

delegates to the general assembly, which meets in New York, were elected. Prof. Martin, of Lincoln university Mertin, of Lincoln university, principal, and Rev. Geo. L. Smith, of York, as alternate, and Henry Small, of York, principal, with Mr. Clark, of Mt. Nebo, alter-

Rev. C. B. Cross, paster of the Chanceford church, saked for a dissolution of the pesteral relation existing between himself and that church. The request was granted. Rev. Dr. McDougall was appointed to declare the pulpit vecent next Sunday, and Rev. R. L. Clark appointed moderator of

street church, Lebanon, requested the dis-solution of the pastoral relationship be-tween himself and that church. Mr. Lowe desires to take a further course at Princeton seminary. His request was granted, to take effect the last of this month, and it was lirected that Mr. Lowe declare the pulpit nession as long as he remains there, and then Rev. Mr. Evans be moderator.

Rev. Mr. Ross, paster of Peques church, requested the dissolution of the pastersi relation existing between himself and that church. The preceptory directed that the congregation be cited to speed before a meeting of preceptory to be held at Slateville, June 12, 1869.

A petition from the churches of Leban A petition from the churches of Lebanon, desiring that the presbytery oc operate in the presbytery of Carlinia was received and referred to the home mission committee.

Arrangements were made for the installation of Rev. E. W. Gaylord over the church at Wrightsville, on May 7th. Rev.

people, with Nev. Dr. s. L. Millsbeth, N. J., charge the pastor Rev. Dr. Timlow, with Rev. Geo. L. Smith alternate.

missions, and Dr. Niles on foreign

the counter stood a bowl in which was one hundred and twenty-five cysters. The man saked Mr. Eckert what he wanted for them and a price was fixed. The cyster dealer supposed that the man wanted to take them away, but was astonished when he said he wanted to eat them there. his order and then poured the stew into a bowl of tremendous size. The man ale the whole of it together with twelve sweet cakes that he had in his pockets. He said he often sie that many cysters before, but he did not think it right for a man to est more than he felt good on.

Both Were Druss

Mary O'Hare, who was picked up while very drunk yesterday, was discharged this morning on the payment of costs. John Cooney, whose face is as familiar in the police courts as that of an alderman, Testerday he got drunk and called at the hospital. He behaved badly and Dr. Landis ordered him from his office. He refused to go, and Constable Sam Shaub took him into oustody. He was taken before Alderman Deen, who gave him 20 days in jail. He tried to beg off by telling the magistrate that he had never been before him, but that would not work, as the

record showed differently.

John Good, who was ball for his brother Jacob, who failed to appear for a hearing a Alderman McConomy's yesterday after-noon, came to town to inquire into the matter. When he went to Alderman Mo. Conomy's he found that the justice had turned the matter over to the county solicitor for him to bring a suit against the bail. Mr. Good could not account for his brother's absence, but it is said that Jacob thinks an alderman has no right to hear him. The suit against the bail is likely to

fued For \$5,000 Damages A. H. Fritchey, attorney for Jacob G. Kitne, to-day entered suit in the court of common pleas against the Pennsylvania railroad company for \$5,000 damages. Mr. Kline was connected with the National Hedge company, and in the early part of January was about getting on a moving passenger train at the station in this city, when he was thrown off by the motion of ligaments of one knee cap were torn and he will be a cripple for life. He claims that the socident happened through the carelesaness of the railroad company em-

Yesterday was the birthday of John D. Eichier, of 105 Middle street, and a number of friends conciuded to surprise him. They gathered at the house in the evening, but Mr. Eichier had heard of their coming and he treated them to a genuine surprise by having a full orchestra present. The evening was very pleasantly spent by all present, and an elegant supper was one of the good features.

Tuesday's by-elections in Ruode Island reseasy's by-elections in knode hisho settled the Republicans in control of the next Legislatura. The Senate now stands: Republicans, 25; Democrats, 10; to be chosen, 1. House: Republicans, 36; Democrats, 38. The Republican candidates for state offices (except lieutenant gover-nor) will be elected by the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Is., April 10 - Peter Leher, a farmer living one mile west of Herndon, has struck a tremendous flow of natural gas at a depth of 180 feet. The well is 26 inches in diameter. The force of the gas was so great that the tools and rods were thrown entirely out and large rocks buried into the air. A stream of send was thrown soo feet high. This is the strongest flow of gas yet struck in this section, and there is rest excitement

PITTEBURG, Pe , April 10.-11 A. M. score. -Hegieman, 235 miles; Noremac, 234; Conners, 231; Day, 224; Messier, 224; Horan, 223; Cartwright, 218; Adams, 2 2 Golden, 209; Nolan, 203; Siebert, Williams, 192; Yookum, 182; Taylor, 174; Tilly, 172; Mackle, 170; Turuer, 162; Dillon, 146; Brown, 133. Off, Largen,

Engledrum and Cox. WEATHER INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—For Esstern Pennsylvania: Fair; stati S. ary temperature, northerly winds.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

BARTA PE & GALLFORNIA ROAD.

Wrest-The Injered List Fearteen.

CHICAGO, April 10 — Four persons are reported hilled and five badly injured by an accident that occurred on the Chicago, Santa Fe & California road about four

o'clock this morning.

The regular day express, No. 2 which left Kannes City at 8:30 yesterday morning was composed of one haggage car and the purior cars and the directors' car of the read The train reached Coal City, 63 miles free Chicago, promptly on time. Three miles cast, near a village called Lorenzy, 45 we run into from the rear by a special freight which according to all accounts was running wild. No warning was given to the unfortunate occupants of the private or and the collision occurred so suddenly and with such force that it was completed wreaked, the locomotive telescoping meanly to the centre. The second car, how ever, escaped with a wreaked plattern and steps.

were conveyed; the three former to Merry and the latter to St. Luke's hospital. All were placed upon stretchers and covered with blankets before being removed from the car, and Conductor Kreis, when mined regarding their injuries, replied that they "were only badly scalded."

A Joliet dispatch claims that seven were killed and fourteen injured, and that several of the directors were in the party. This is denied at the depot. The remains of the killed were left at Lorenso.

Another account of the accident says. He. 2 was running on time, and the extra regist was following them. At Lorenso the grade is very steep, and the engineer of the extra saw that his train was unmanageable just as he perceived the lamps on the rear of the passenger train. He whistled for brakes, and front brakesman, P. L. Palsner, sprang for the brakes. It was too lets, and the freight engine crashed into the private car, driving it up on the steps of the Paliman our Santa Anna. The farement of the freight engine jumped and excepted, but the engineer was crushed into a mass of paling against the boilerhead. In the private car, L. Hardt, a director of the California religious and inclination and many. He lives at Repoblics. against the bollerhead. In the privile was J. L. Hardt, a director of the Califor Central railway. He lives at Recould Mass. Both his legs were broken and was badly soulded. His som a daughter, who accompanied him, whilled instantly. Henry W. Lamb, was in the private car, was hirt about face and body. Palmer, the freight brail man, was thrown over the freight cannot be seen into the mass of debria, ecoped with a bad sould on his hand both hands were terribly barm. The tourist car 405, just ahead of the sic Santa Anna, was not injured and the ce Santa Anna, was not injured and i

Santa Anna, was not injured and the other conches and baggage car were damaged only about the draft irons. Engineer John Bynder was severely bruised by the fers of the concucsion. The wreak of the private car was left at Lorenzo and the remainds of the train came into Chicago.

The fireman of the wreaked passenger was seen and finally induced to talk.

"My engine is D, \$31, and you can be we are not to be blamed for the secident. I was pitch dark when the crush came, and we stopped our engine as quick as we could. We were running on time, but the freight was an axira. When she struck us every coupling on outrain was broken. Even the coupling of the tender to our engine was broken in two rises of the dying and injured were simply awful. The boiling water had been throw over them, and their fiesh terribly maided The brakeman and firemen of the train must have jumped, because they were no fatally injured."

TOOK THE WILL WITH MIN.

How the Anoka Bank Cashier above the Confidence of a Woman.

ANOKA, Minn., April 10.—Mrs. Well called at the bank yesterday to get her will, which she had placed there for safe keeping, and found that Cashier Pratt had taken it with him in his flight. It is said that Pratt was her principal her, and would receive \$500,000. After learning that Pratt had stolen her will, Mrs. Well wired her attorney at St. Paul and he executed a new

one.

The Union National bank of Chicago has informed the local bank that a note for \$5,000, indored by Mrs. Nell, is deposited with them. President Tickmor also discovered another no:e for \$5,000 at Minneapolia. This makes a total of \$45,000 which Mrs. Nell will be obliged to mourn as a result of her over-confidence in human nature. Pratt as administrator of Mrs. Nell's cetate had a power of attorney, which gave him absolute control of her affairs. The supposition is that he induced her to sign the notes without being thoroughly awars of their amount, as she says she often signed papers which he presented to her without reading them. The condition of the bank cannot be secretained, as the directors cannot be secertained, as the director refuse to talk. President Ticknor as yesterday: "These are all time notes an we may not hear of all for some time Mrs. Nell has not lost confidence in Proyet. It is impossible to find how much money Pratt secured, as the wheat operate the state of th and Mr. Sparks only know how much was invested in speculation and neither will divulge; the books are faistfied."

Desin of Dr. Pynenen. SPRINGFIELD, Mass, April 10.—Dr. Joseph Charles Pynchon dies and night of heart disease, aged 74 years. He was a direct decondant of the founder of Springfield, and nearly a lifelong resident of the

VIENNA, April 10.—Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to pay his promised whit to Berlin, on the 10th of next Aug as. LONDON, April 10.—The queen will the Prince and Princes of Wales at

HAURISHURO, Pa, April 10.—The bit of jardons is considering the Johnson Eder case. A commutation is entired to be Lieutenant Governor Davies is said to be agreed to vote for executive clemen two other members of the board.

OMAHA, Nob., April 10.—The jusy in the Miss, Becchier murder trial retired at 1000 O'clock this morning, and at 11 o'clock to turned a verdict of not guilty.