

BLOCKED WITH ICE.

The Present Deplorable Condition of Safe Harbor.

WHAT AN "INTELLIGENCER" REPORTER SAW.

REMARKS THAT WERE CARRIED AWAY AT THE BREAKING QUOSER.

See Piles Mountains High Along the Lower Susquehanna—Buildings From Which Ice is Made in Snow—The Danger to Individual and Also to Railroad Property.

When ice gorges are being gotten up the Susquehanna river is not left, and that fine old stream never fails to have her share. Nearly every spring when the ice moves there is considerable damage to the people who live on the banks of the river, and this season the trouble has been much greater than for many years. The ice was unusually heavy, and it seems to be very difficult for the river to rid itself of it, although the weather has been very warm as many times.

SAFELY HARBOR'S BAD FLIGHT. Several weeks ago when the ice first began to move the town was pretty well shaken up and it was then believed that the worst had passed. This was not the case, however, for on Thursday night the place was again almost swamped.

A great many reports were in circulation in regard to the gorge at that point, and to satisfy himself and secure a full report of the condition of the river, the Intelligencer reporter visited the place on Friday. It was impossible to reach the place by rail and it was necessary to drive over the worst kind of roads. The result of the trip, however, was worth the trouble. It was impossible to proceed to any point farther into the village than the railroad mill. Beyond that point the road is filled with ice that even pedestrians are unable to move without the greatest difficulty. The Conestoga is choked full of ice from the mouth up almost to the county bridge, and even above that there are large quantities of ice. In some places the ice looks like mountains and towards the mouth they were packed solidly together on Friday. On either side of the creek banks are covered with ice. There is ice on every hand and it is not unusual to see a pile as large as a mountain in front of a house or in a yard. Indeed the place is so full of the frozen commodity that it resembles a big ice house.

A SEA OF ICE. In the river the same state of affairs exists. At the mouth of the creek and extending into the Susquehanna for one hundred and fifty yards and miles up the river, the ice is not only thick, but in some places the piles are forty feet high. Although there is a strong current in the stream there is a great deal of ice, and the view from the railroad station is grand in appearance. At some points no ice can be seen, and the river in the neighborhood of Weiser's island looks as though it is covered entirely from shore to shore. At other places there are tremendous piles which stand out of the water to a great height and are gradually being melted away.

PREVIOUS TO THIS GORGE there was no ice whatever in the Conestoga. The trouble began on Thursday afternoon. Before that time there had been a gorge near Crosswell station, which is some miles above Safe Harbor. This gorge broke on Thursday night and the ice came rushing down the stream. It then drifted at a point opposite Boatman's Tank, about a mile below Safe Harbor, and this caused the latest trouble. The water and ice began to back rapidly about 5 o'clock, and in a short time the Conestoga filled with ice and the water was at a great height. The main was so sudden that the people were surprised as well as alarmed.

A BRIDGE TORN AWAY. Shortly before six o'clock the large bridge of the railroad across the Conestoga was torn from its piers and thrown upon the ice in the stream. By half-past six o'clock it was found impossible to get any word from the village by telegraph as the poles and wires had been wrecked by the ice at many points. The water in the creek rose and fell during the evening, and its height was greatest about 7:30 when it was just twenty-eight inches lower than in the great gorge of ice when the water was more or less known before at this point. The water began to recede about nine o'clock, and the river and creek again fell, leaving the ice behind in the village. The creek was very high in the neighborhood of the big wooden bridge, and it was feared that that structure was not affected. It would undoubtedly have been taken had it not been for the railroad bridge. The creek was very high for some distance up the stream, and at Rock Hill the water was running all over the road, but did a little damage to the bridges on streams emptying into the Conestoga were lifted out of place, causing some delay to road travel, but they were soon put in order again.

PROPERTY DAMAGED. Quite a number of persons who own property in the village were greatly damaged by the sudden back-up of the water. There were three feet of water in the parlor, but the Exchange hotel, which is owned by Harry Myers, of this city, and occupied by H. G. Templeton. A large quantity of provisions, etc., in the cellar was ruined and the building somewhat damaged. Mr. Templeton's family were about to all down to supper when they found that the water was rising and after the meal had been placed upon the table they were obliged to leave it there without eating.

The Groff house, which is kept by Mr. Ramsey, also suffered. There was over three feet of water in it and at present it is almost surrounded by tremendous masses of ice. The store of W. W. Triplett also had a large quantity of water, but no goods were damaged. On account of the rise Mr. Triplett was obliged to leave the building. His dwelling house also suffered from the effects of the water.

The company store, which is kept by George A. Triplett & Co., had the cellar filled with water and some goods injured. Recently the Phoenix Iron company, who have been making preparations to open their rolling mill at this place, repaired their siding which leads from the mill to the main track. The trestle work was badly damaged and the track for some distance is lying full of ice.

On the Manor side of the stream the damage was very great, and some of the buildings were almost completely ruined. A new shed recently erected by John Smith, proprietor of the Harz house, was broken to pieces. Mr. Smith's stable was raised eighteen inches from the foundation and moved about six inches out of place.

Frank Davener's place and shed were broken up, and Kate Campbell's stable was wrecked, while her house, occupied by G. A. Hebel, was full of water. Theodore Elton's stable was torn to pieces and that of Clinton

WARREN, the telegraph operator, was turned upside down.

Annie Campbell's stable was shaken from its foundation and her house was filled with water to the fifth step leading upstairs. The porch of Thomas Bower's house was moved away and the floor damaged. Abraham Taylor's large weighing scales were destroyed and he also lost 1,300 pounds of tobacco. Charles H. Rhoads estimates the loss to his property at about \$100.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE RAILROAD COMPANY. The railroad company will lose very heavily by this gorge, not only at Safe Harbor, but for many miles on either side. The bridge which was torn down was a fine wooden structure about 100 feet in length. It was not badly broken, but the three sections were dropped upon the ice right side up. They remained in that way for some time, but during yesterday afternoon when the ice moved slightly, two sections were thrown over on their sides and considerably damaged. The three parts of the bridge are securely fastened with long cables. This bridge was only finished entirely last fall and it will be some time before the necessary repairs can be made to the Intelligencer can repair for a long walk on the railroad track, and at many different points found where great damage was done which will have to be repaired before the road can be used.

Between Safe Harbor and Sowers, about three miles above, there is the greatest quantity of ice on the track, the depth being 2 to 40 feet. The track at several places between these points is torn up and lying along the side of the hill. North of Safe Harbor, within about three quarters of a mile, ten telegraph poles were on the ground yesterday, and the wires were torn. The same state of affairs existed towards Washington, and down in the direction of McCall's Ferry. A force of men were put to work on the telegraph line Friday, and they expected to have it repaired by this morning.

TRACKS PUSHED OUT OF PLACE. Just a short distance below Safe Harbor the track for some distance has been pushed entirely out of place. From Boatman's Tank to Pequea station there is much ice on the track. Dr. J. W. Frisbie, who commutes daily and continues to Tucuman, between Shenk's Ferry and Hessian about a mile of track, has been thrown into the bottom. The railroad bridge across the Pequea creek at Pequea station was taken away. The further up the stream a bridge owned by the county crosses the river and is on the ground. The ice and lodged upon the breast of Harbison's dam. In this neighborhood the ice is very plentiful.

The railroad company will at once do all in their power to make the necessary repairs, and it is expected that by the middle of the week the road will be open to some extent. Superintendent Brown was on the ground all day Friday making preparations. Freight engines No. 511 and 223 are lying on the siding at Safe Harbor. They came up the road on Wednesday and were not allowed to proceed any further. When they will be able to get away it is now difficult to tell. Half of their crews went home yesterday and the others remain in charge to be ready for any emergency. The passenger train, when last heard of, was at McCall's Ferry, unable to proceed any further.

ISLANDS. Captain Weiser's island seems to be entirely surrounded by ice. At this point the ice is very thick, and the pieces of timber which stick from it look like stake fences in the distance. There are large quantities of lumber piled up on the island. Nearly opposite Safe Harbor there is an island with a farm on it, a house and barn. John Elise lives upon it, but he and family came ashore when things began to look dangerous. The cattle and other farm stock are on the island. When the ice moved before this season Elise was on shore. In a few days he went to the island when he found that six of his cattle had fallen through a hay hole and two of them had been killed. Yesterday Elise assisted by two other men pulled one steer out from Safe Harbor and across the mountains of ice to the stream. There was a very swift current and pieces of ice as large as hay wagons were floating thick and fast. The men were not afraid, however, and after launching their boat they pulled the steer out. When the water moved they watched them from the shore, and thinking they would surely be killed, but they were not. The men made the dangerous trip for the purpose of looking after the stock on the island, and they had not returned when our reporter left for home.

CROWDS AT SAFE HARBOR. Despite the disagreeable weather and the miserable road, Friday there was a great crowd of people at Safe Harbor. They all came to look at the ice and the damage that it had done, and went away satisfied. Many of these were from Lancaster. How long the ice will remain in its present condition it is difficult to say. It will depend upon the water. At present the point is well worth a visit, and if the ice remains, Sunday will see thousands of people there.

Many persons amused themselves walking across from one part of the town to the other, but this was attended with more or less danger, as no railroad man can testify to. He was walking over with a companion when he fell head foremost between two large cakes of ice. He was taken out with some difficulty and was injured. The people on different sides of the river are united in sympathy from each other at present, and will be until the ice moves, as they cannot boat across the creek.

QUARRYVILLE CEMETERY COMPANY. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Quarryville Cemetery company was held on Friday. The following directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Geo. W. Housel, E. K. Herr, D. M. Hoffenmyer, A. S. Harkness, L. T. Hensel, H. H. Aument and G. J. P. Raub. After adjournment of the stockholders, the directors met and elected Geo. W. Housel, president; D. M. Hoffenmyer, secretary; A. S. Harkness, treasurer, and L. T. Hensel, superintendent.

The King Street Theatre. Last evening there was a large audience at the King street theatre where the Annie Berber Dramatic company is still the attraction. In the play of "Leah, the Forsaken," Miss Berber acted splendidly, especially in the fifth act, and she was twice called before the curtain. At the matinee performance of "Kathleen Mavourneen," in which the company will play this evening, she hit her mark, was given "Fashionable Sin" will be played this evening.

A specialty company from New York, which includes the Gilmore Sisters, Wenzel and Morris, Bitty and Charlie Chase, Frank Forrester, William Howard, others, will appear at this house next week.

"Napoleon" Weighed 203 Pounds. Ex-Navigator Billingfield's big "Napoleon" was slaughtered at Reamer's saloon in Reading on Friday. When dressed, it weighed 203 pounds. It measured 74 inches in length and 60 inches around the girth. The fat on the animal was 7 inches in thickness. A guinea pig containing \$7.34 was opened, when it was found that six persons had gnawed the exact weight of the hog, 203 pounds, each receiving \$7.50.

Notes and Announcements. From the Little Express. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a tramp wearing H. E. Miller's store, and selling about 100 worth of shins, left. He was seen and followed by Mr. Miller who overtook the thief and recovered the goods.

A SON OF YORK COUNTY.



DR. JOHN LEVERGOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD SINCE 1883.

Chosen a Director Twenty-Eight Years Ago. His Services to the Army and City Council—A Prominent Old-Fashioned Churchman and Public Spirit Citizen.

Dr. John Levergood, the present president of the school board, was elected to that position November 23, 1882, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term. He was first elected a director August 14, 1854, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander H. Hood, Esq. He was re-elected May 7th, 1861, and his name was carried on the roll until December, 1862, when his seat was declared vacant by reason of absence from the city in the service of the United States. Dr. Levergood had been commissioned Sept. 14, 1861, surgeon in Col. J. F. Harran's 1st Regt. Pa. Vols, then at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. His connection with the regiment was of brief continuance, he being transferred to the 10th Regiment, November 20, 1861, and shortly after he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He was subsequently appointed assistant surgeon and did duty for two years in various military hospitals, including Fortress Monroe, Camp Steuerman, Camp Briggs and Fort Reno.

On his return from the army in the fall of 1863, he was again elected a member of the board and served continuously until October 1873, when his term expired. At the next succeeding municipal election, (February 17, 1874), he was again elected to serve for three years, commencing November 3rd, 1874, and has been a hard working member of the board from that time to the present. During this long term he held at one time or other positions on all the principal committees, and saved the city from many serious evils. He was chairman of the committee on text books for three years, chairman of the finance and superintending committee for several years.

THE IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. In a quarter of a century's almost constant service to the public schools of this city, he has seen the public schools of this city make immense progress, and in no other of that time, more rapidly than in his five years' presidency.

Early in 1883 the new street brick four-room school building was erected, furnished and put into operation, at a cost of over \$12,000. In the autumn of the same year the Ann street school house, of equal size, was built and opened. In the summer of 1884 the South Prince street school house, of similar general plan, was built at a total cost of \$12,000, and opened for school purposes. In the summer of 1885 the new school house on East Second street, making it a twelve-room building, thus greatly improving its architectural appearance, and adding 250 additional seats for pupils.

Mainline in 1883; the old North Mulberry street one-story school house, having outlived their usefulness, were torn down and the ground on which they stood was added to the grounds of the high school. The Sherman street property, having become unfit for school purposes by reason of the widening of that street, was sold for \$1,500 (including land damages). In October 1886, the school in the northwestern part of the city being crowded, to relieve them the Charlotte street M. E. chapel was rented for school purposes.

Besides these improvements in the school buildings, many important changes were made in school organization. The "single room" plan of teaching was adopted for all except the high schools. Prof. Matz's German and English school on South Mulberry street was changed from a mixed to a secondary school, and the members of the board, and improved readers were adopted for use in the schools; the salaries of the high school teachers were advanced; "Arbor Day" having been established was celebrated with appropriate exercises, and the names of trees were planted in the school grounds.

AS A PRESIDING OFFICER. Levergood is a very able and courteous presiding officer. He is well up in parliamentary law, decides questions of order promptly, and his decisions, rarely appealed from, are never reversed. He pushes through the business of the board rapidly and satisfactorily, and the members are so well pleased with him that for four years past they have elected him president by acclamation.

To Dr. Levergood belongs the credit of compiling the twenty-six rules of order now in force for the transaction of the business of the board, and he has on more than one occasion been called upon to assist in amending and trying to harmonize the conflicting rules adopted for the government of the schools.

During Dr. Levergood's presidency, some of the oldest and most distinguished members of the board died. Of these may be mentioned Capt. John K. Findley and Col. John W. Forney, both of whom were secretaries forty or fifty years ago; Christian Zoehrer, who died in December, 1881; John W. Jackson, in May, 1882; Dr. John L. Hensel, one of the original directors, ex-officio; John Zimmerman, for many years secretary; and Luther Richards, an old and faithful director. To these may be added the name of Miss Maria E. Gill, one of the first teachers in the employ of the board in 1838, and who died in its employ in 1880.

SKETCH OF DR. LEVERGOOD'S LIFE. Dr. John Levergood was born in Lower Windsor, York county, on the 15th of February 1804. His father, Jacob Levergood, was a farmer in his early days, and after having been engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years moved to Wrightsville, where he died. His widow, who was born in Reading, Pa., and whose name was Elizabeth, was the wife of an old homestead in Wrightsville which has been owned and occupied by the Levergood family for nearly sixty years.

Dr. Levergood's father was a staunch Presbyterian, and when John had turned three years, he was sent to attend school at the York county academy, the principal of which was Rev. Stephen S. Boyer, a prominent old-school Presbyterian preacher of those days. After attending the academy for three years, he was sent to Lancaster county to attend the Shrewsbury academy which institution had for its principal Rev.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE OVER.

OLD EMPLOYEES SCRAMBLING TO GET THEIR FORMER PLACES.

The Men Take Back as Non-Union and the Italians Leaving—Superintendents of the Fire Say One is Equal to Five Foreigners—Labor at Other Points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There was a general scramble of longshoremen and freight handlers to get back to work along the whole river front this morning. In front of the pier, guard the strikers congregated as early as six o'clock waiting the chance to get the ear of the foreman as he passed in the gate, or an opportunity to slide on the dock over bulwark or through the side entrance. In no case are they being taken back as union men, but it is such a man for himself. It is noticeable that the Italians are rapidly disappearing. Agent Hill, of the Maine line steamship company, said he had all his own men back at work and after that there were 25 outsiders left. About getting plenty of men there was no trouble at all. An extra number of men were required to discharge and reload the steamer Yonahoe for to-day's sailing and many strikers crept in among the men put to work on the vessel. Many of the strikers got back on the quai yesterday as soon as it became known that the engineers and firemen had returned to work. The Mallory liner Comal will be ready to sail to-day. Now that the strike is over and the men acknowledge themselves beaten, the superintendents admit that one regular longshoreman is worth five Italians. This is probably why the Italians are so rapidly disappearing from the docks.

THE BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE STRIKES. BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It was understood last night the South Boston railroad car strikers are preparing a plan, claiming that they have always been in favor of arbitration, but that the company has never proposed it. The Cambridge railroad directors decided last night to start their cars at 9 o'clock this morning. While the directors were in session last night a committee of strikers appeared and proposed a plan of arbitration, claiming that unless the members came to a plan for their work he could not treat with them, as they had forfeited all claims upon the company by striking.

TWO THOUSAND FROM WORK DEFEATED. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Two thousand employees of Hooker, Yaug & Co., ironmasters and steel manufacturers, at Middleburgh, who struck for an advance in wages, have, with the exception of the boiler-makers, returned to their work to-day at the old scale of wages. The mills were shut down on account of the strike and reopened to-day in all the departments excepting the boiler works.

BUT TWO NEW MARRIAGES. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Va., Feb. 12.—The body of Herbert A. Thayer was fully identified by his father and mother late last night. Two more of the 92 on the train have been accounted for. Mr. Vesey, who escaped from the wreck, was driven to Hanover, and the train from that point, and the Wessex, of Springfield, whose body was the first identified and was removed from the morgue on Saturday and therefore was not included in the surgeon's report of Sunday.

THE CITY DEBT INCREASE. Some Reasons Why It Should Be Voted for Given by the Council Committee and the Board of Trade. At a conference of the municipal committee of the Board of Trade with the sewerage committee of city council held last evening in the City Hall, the following address was submitted to the following address to the citizens: To the Citizens of Lancaster: At the next election which will be held on Tuesday, February 15, 1887, the question will be presented to you whether you will vote for an increase of the city debt. The object of this increase is to improve our sewerage so as to give us a better and more healthy city. It is a plan which has been approved by the Board of Health and the Board of Sewerage and Drainage, and estimates have had a number of surveys and estimates made to sewer the impure water that now enters the Conestoga above the water works.

This drainage is from that part of the city situated at East King and Pine streets, then running in a westerly direction through the corner of Elm and Chestnut and beyond the college to the city limits, comprising a square of 100 acres, and the sewerage to be carried off. The estimated cost of this sewer is \$25,000. This sewer will be extended to the corner of Elm and Chestnut, a distance of 1,125 feet, and there deliver the sewerage into a main sewer which runs through the city, and carries it off to the Conestoga above the water works.

The first is to continue the sewer from Reservoir street to a point below the water works, a distance of 1,125 feet in length, at an estimated cost of \$77,211. The second plan is to continue the sewer from Reservoir street in a southerly direction and tunnel under the Pine street lecture hall, on the complaint of C. E. Mosely, of Jansenville, who claims damages in the sum of \$300 by Mr. McCarthy not lecturing in Jansenville, under the auspices of a bureau there, as agreed upon. Mr. McCarthy's excuse is that he was unable to get a license to lecture, as specified, on account of a railroad blockade. There will be a lively contest in the matter.

The Girl in Dispute Witnesses the Fight. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—An amateur prize fight took place here last night in a business block. Sam Stevenson and Jimmy Lindsay, two local fighters, quarreled over a girl and decided to fight it out. Skin gloves were used, and well-known pugilists seconded the men. Charles Mott, the wrestler, acted as referee. The men fought stubbornly for twelve rounds, when both were so completely exhausted that they could not move from their corners, and the match was declared a draw. The girl in question was an interested spectator.

A Gain For Home Rule. DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The election in North Antrim, Ireland, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. MacNaughton, Conservative, receiving a crown appointment, has resulted in the election of Mr. C. E. Lewis, Conservative, who received 3,858 votes against 2,029 votes for McElroy, Home Ruler, and 424 for Mr. Traill, Liberal. The vote shows a gain of 710 votes for Home Rule, while the Conservative has fallen off over 500.

Arrested as an Accomplice. MORRIS, Ill., Feb. 12.—Newton Watts, who acted as bagman on the night of the murder and robbery of (Killing) Nichols, the United States express messenger on the Rock Island road, was to-day taken into custody here for complicity with Harry Schwartz in the murder. His examination has been continued one week.

A Meeting to Denounce Landlords. DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—A meeting of Nationalists, which was to be held at Longhairs to-night, was postponed, and the meeting was held at the public house, where the landlords and endorsing the plan of campaign, has been proclaimed by the government.

NEWS nuggets. Inness Sheriff Rowan, of Philadelphia, has been pronounced incurable. Kate Anderson, the pretty Mt. Holly (N. J.) girl, says her cousin Ben. Peak shot her. Sir Charles Dilke has been left a legacy of £25,000 and a small landed estate by a cousin named John Brooks, of Belmont Castle. The announcement which comes from England that the Princess Louise is seeking to divorce Lord Lothian caused very little surprise to those in Ottawa, who were in any way familiar with their domestic relations. Mrs. Miller has been elected to the United States circuit court of six cents and damages in his suit against the Pennsylvania railroad for \$300,000 claimed for infringement of patent in respect to a new car brake.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

One of the Earliest Advocates of Woman's Suffrage in the Country.

One of the most celebrated exponents of woman's rights' doctrine is Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She was born in Johnstown, N. Y., November 12, 1815, and was the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston. Elizabeth Stanton had her attention early turned toward the disabilities of her sex; she married in the year 1840 Henry B. Stanton, and accompanied him to the World's anti-slavery convention, at London. Here she first met and made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott, signing with her the call for the first Women's Rights convention, which met in July, 1848, and was the first formal claim of suffrage for woman was made. After her return to America she addressed the New York legislature in 1854 on the rights of married women, and in 1860 in advocacy of divorce for drunkenness, and again in 1867 both the legislature and the constitution at a convention maintaining that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all the citizens had therefore a right to vote for members of that convention. Since 1862 she has frequently addressed Congressional committees and state constitutional conventions. She canvassed the state of Kansas in the year 1857 and Michigan in 1847, when the question of woman's suffrage was submitted in those states. She was one of the editors of an edition entitled "The Revolution." Mrs. Stanton was also president of the national committee from the year 1855 until that of 1863 in which position and duration of time she displayed extraordinary knowledge of the management of public affairs. She was also president of the National Association until 1873. Mrs. Stanton is a worthy and polished writer and is indefatigable in her efforts, for securing for her sex, the right of the franchise and the revisions of many laws.

THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL. It is Proposed Ahead of the Labor Bill and New Being Considered—The House Committee on Naval Affairs Holds the Naval Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—(House)—Immediately after the reading of the House bill for the retirement of the trade dollar, begun by Mr. Root, of Pennsylvania, demanding the regular order, which was the Senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, raised the point of order that the committee on labor was entitled to the floor under a special order made in May last, by a two-thirds vote of the House upon a resolution from the committee on rules. The speaker overruled the point of order, and the House decided by a vote of 112 to 101 to consider the trade dollar bill.

The Senate Mr. Cameron, from the committee on naval affairs, has reported back the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar, begun by Mr. Root, of Pennsylvania, demanding the regular order, which was the Senate bill for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, raised the point of order that the committee on labor was entitled to the floor under a special order made in May last, by a two-thirds vote of the House upon a resolution from the committee on rules. The speaker overruled the point of order, and the House decided by a vote of 112 to 101 to consider the trade dollar bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—All of the information desired has been received by the conference committee on fortifications, and it was agreed at the meeting to-day that on the formulation of a bill and report would be required. It is thought the initiatory appropriation will be for a sum less than \$10,000,000, and that the report will be made in such form as to meet the approval of both Houses and elicit but a few dissenting voices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House committee on shipping has determined to make a favorable report on Mr. Dingley's bill to protect the fisheries of the United States. The bill makes liable to seizure and forfeiture any foreign vessel found taking fish of any kind within three marine miles of the shore of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Manning sent to the House to-day a letter from the commission on the internal revenue relative to the bill passed by the Senate for the repayment of direct war taxes. The commissioners ask that in the event the bill is finally passed by both branches of Congress that it be made so specific as to leave no doubt as to the regard to "collections" within its purpose and intent.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO. Although the bill passed the House by More Than Two-Thirds Majority There Will Be No Veto. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The result of interviews with the leaders of the various wings of the House indicates that the executive veto message of the president ends the dependent on the bill. Although the measure passed both Houses by more than two-thirds majority, it is generally believed that the majority reasoning against it on the part of the president will prevent anything more than an attempt to pass the measure over the executive veto. In the event the bill is passed by the House and the president vetoes it, they say they can make political capital out of it. Some Democrats are fearful of the effect of the president's veto on the soldier element.

Mr. Malson, the chairman of the invalid pension committee to which the bill is referred, believes that the bill will be reported back to the House for passage over the veto. Mr. Springer said that in his opinion no man who had ever filled the office of president before Cleveland would have had the boldness to veto such a bill. They say they can make political capital out of it. Some Democrats are fearful of the effect of the president's veto on the soldier element.

"My admiration for the man," said Mr. Springer, "is so great as now. Against a sentiment before which all men have bowed, against the overwhelming majority of Congress, and at the risk of ruining his prospects politically, he has the strength and courage to act according to the convictions of his heart and his mind. If the president is not sustained by Congress, it will be bad for him; if he is sustained, then this incident may be the turning point of a popular reaction against the abuse of that whole pension business."

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUES MEET THE RIGHTS OF LEVENWORTH HEARINGS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 12.—Capt. Mueller and F. M. Anthony, two representatives of the Law and Order League, who were arrested in Leavenworth on the night of the riot, were to-day taken into custody here for complicity with Harry Schwartz in the murder. His examination has been continued one week.

Two Sharpshooters Arrested. Friday afternoon two sharpshooters visited the grocer store of Wm. C. Metzger, at Vine and Water streets. After purchasing a seven-cent cake of soap they presented a \$2 note of a dollar, by working the old joke of mixing him up in the change. They then left the store and Mr. Metzger sought for them, but had been cheated. He followed the men and came upon them in the northern part of the city. He informed Special Officer Patrick Burns, who with Special Officer Gill and Constable Wittick, of Columbia, went in pursuit of the men. They captured them in the neighborhood of Dillerville. They were brought to town and by Alderman McCoombe committed to prison for a hearing. The men gave their names as James Leonard and John Heenan, and they are believed to be the same men who worked the game in Little Rock and other places. If so, other suits will likely be brought against them.

Died on His 81st Birthday. Jacob Beschert, of New Holland, died on Thursday on the 81st anniversary of his birth. He resided in Mannheim township fourteen years ago, and was a well-known citizen of Lancaster, Pa. He was born in New Holland. Two sons and four daughters survive him. Both the sons and two daughters reside in Ohio and the other two daughters, Mrs. Weller and Mrs. Heister, widow, reside in New Holland. The funeral occurs on Monday.

Married in Wilmington. Miss Fanny Rudolph, daughter of C. F. Rudolph, of Wilmington, Delaware, and a guest at a dinner given by the well-known society circles here, was married on Thursday evening to Dr. Leonard Kittinger, a thriving young physician of that city. The ceremony was performed in Grace M. E. church, by Revs. Drs. Stevenson and Todd; and was followed by a brilliant reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Folan, of this city, who was bridesmaid.

A General Over the Irish Bill. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The cabinet council was held this afternoon for the consideration of the different clauses of the Irish bill which the government proposed to introduce.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE OVER.

OLD EMPLOYEES SCRAMBLING TO GET THEIR FORMER PLACES.

The Men Take Back as Non-Union and the Italians Leaving—Superintendents of the Fire Say One is Equal to Five Foreigners—Labor at Other Points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—There was a general scramble of longshoremen and freight handlers to get back to work along the whole river front this morning. In front of the pier, guard the strikers congregated as early as six o'clock waiting the chance to get the ear of the foreman as he passed in the gate, or an opportunity to slide on the dock over bulwark or through the side entrance. In no case are they being taken back as union men, but it is such a man for himself. It is noticeable that the Italians are rapidly disappearing. Agent Hill, of the Maine line steamship company, said he had all his own men back at work and after that there were 25 outsiders left. About getting plenty of men there was no trouble at all. An extra number of men were required to discharge and reload the steamer Yonahoe for to-day's sailing and many strikers crept in among the men put to work on the vessel. Many of the strikers got back on the quai yesterday as soon as it became known that the engineers and firemen had returned to work. The Mallory liner Comal will be ready to sail to-day. Now that the strike is over and the men acknowledge themselves beaten, the superintendents admit that one regular longshoreman is worth five Italians. This is probably why the Italians are so rapidly disappearing from the docks.

THE BOSTON AND CAMBRIDGE STRIKES. BOSTON, Feb. 12.—It was understood last night the South Boston railroad car strikers are preparing a plan, claiming that they have always been in favor of arbitration, but that the company has never proposed it. The Cambridge railroad directors decided last night to start their cars at 9 o'clock this morning. While the directors were in session last night a committee of strikers appeared and proposed a plan of arbitration, claiming that unless the members came to a plan for their work he could not treat with them, as they had forfeited all claims upon the company by striking.

TWO THOUSAND FROM WORK DEFEATED. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Two thousand employees of Hooker, Yaug & Co., ironmasters and steel manufacturers, at Middleburgh, who struck for an advance in wages, have, with the exception of the boiler-makers, returned to their work to-day at the old scale of wages. The mills were shut down on account of the strike and reopened to-day in all the departments excepting the boiler works.

BUT TWO NEW MARRIAGES. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Va., Feb. 12.—The body of Herbert A. Thayer was fully identified by his father and mother late last night. Two more of the 92 on the train have been accounted for. Mr. Vesey, who escaped from the wreck, was driven to Hanover, and the train from that point, and the Wessex, of Springfield, whose body was the first identified and was removed from the morgue on Saturday and therefore was not included in the surgeon's report of Sunday.

THE CITY DEBT INCREASE. Some Reasons Why It Should Be Voted for Given by the Council Committee and the Board of Trade. At a conference of the municipal committee of the Board of Trade with the sewerage committee of city council held last evening in the City Hall, the following address was submitted to the following address to the citizens: To the Citizens of Lancaster: At the next election which will be held on Tuesday, February 15, 1887, the question will be presented to you whether you will vote for an increase of the city debt. The object of this increase is to improve our sewerage so as to give us a better and more healthy city. It is a plan which has been approved by the Board of Health and the Board of Sewerage and Drainage, and estimates have had a number of surveys and estimates made to sewer the impure water that now enters the Conestoga above the water works.

This drainage is from that part of the city situated at East King and Pine streets, then running in a westerly direction through the corner of Elm and Chestnut and beyond the college to the city limits, comprising a square of 100 acres, and the sewerage to be carried off. The estimated cost of this sewer is \$25,000. This sewer will be extended to the corner of Elm and Chestnut, a distance of 1,125 feet, and there deliver the sewerage into a main sewer which runs through the city, and carries it off to the Conestoga above the water works.

The first is to continue the sewer from Reservoir street to a point below the water works, a distance of 1,125 feet in length, at an estimated cost of \$77,211. The second plan is to continue the sewer from Reservoir street in a southerly direction and tunnel under the Pine street lecture hall, on the complaint of C. E. Mosely, of Jansenville, who claims damages in the sum of \$300 by Mr. McCarthy not lecturing in Jansenville, under the auspices of a bureau there, as agreed upon. Mr. McCarthy's excuse is that he was unable to get a license to lecture, as specified, on account of a railroad blockade. There will be a lively contest in the matter.

The Girl in Dispute Witnesses the Fight. OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—An amateur prize fight took place here last night in a business block. Sam Stevenson and Jimmy Lindsay, two local fighters, quarreled over a girl and decided to fight it out. Skin gloves