

A THREE-YEARS CONTRACT.

COUNCILS ADOPT THE PROPOSALS OF THREE LIGHTING COMPANIES.

The Annual Reports of the Various Departments of the City Government Presented. Proposal for a New Fire Engine to be Purchased—State of Finance.

A meeting of select and common councils was held in their respective chambers on Wednesday evening, the 7th following.

In select council the following named members were present: Messrs. Holstein, Berger, Davis, Long, Remley, White, Wise and Evans, president.

Mr. Berger presented a petition from citizens of Low street asking that the name of that street be changed to Chester. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the city regulator was ordered to change the name on the city map.

The ordinance regulating the lighting of the city came up for final action. It was adopted by a vote of 7 to 1.

The ordinance relating to the lighting of the city came up for final action. It was adopted by a vote of 7 to 1.

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Interest on loans, including sinking fund	\$64,518.33
Principal on loans	9,052.00
Street damages	5,000.00
Salaries of officers and employees	5,000.00
Supplies and maintenance	11,297.50
Repairs on street works	2,125.00
Steam street rollers and crushers	6,900.00
Water works general	11,199.16
Electric light plant	5,251.95
Balances	12,856.91
Fire department general	5,329.50
Police and fire department	270.00
Lighting city	5,771.73
Abatement on water rent	1,800.00
Collection on city tax arrears	58.25
Macadamizing	81.25
Sewer and water works improvement	49,437.25

The annual report of the chief engineer of the fire department for the year ending February 29, was presented by Mr. Eberman. It is a lengthy document and gives in detail the workings of this branch of the city government.

The expenses of the department for the year were \$12,500, \$3,500 and \$5,000, making a total of \$21,000. The amount of insurance paid was \$4,558. The fire department numbers 34 men.

Mr. Fralley presented the report of the water committee for the month. It contained nothing of interest that has not been published.

Mr. Noll presented the report of the fire committee for the month. It contains a recommendation for a fire engine for the southern section of the city.

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The desired permission was given. Mr. Noll introduced an ordinance increasing the salary of the chief engineer of the fire department from \$300 to \$400 per annum. The ordinance was referred to the fire committee, reported affirmatively and will be acted upon at an adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening, March 21.

The annual report of City Solicitor Carpenter was presented. In that report 14 civil suits were entered; several issues framed to determine the amount of damages sustained by reason of the opening of streets; four civil suits were tried; a bond prepared and \$2,086 collected and paid over to the treasurer.

Adjourned.

LICENSE APPLICATIONS ARGUED.

Only Those Heard Against Which Remonstrances Were Filed.

The court on Wednesday afternoon began hearing argument of license applications against which remonstrances had been filed.

Grabill H. Withers petitioned for a license to keep a hotel in the village of Bowmanville, Brockport township. The remonstrance against the granting of the license was signed by twenty-two property owners residing in the village, on the ground that he was not a fit man to keep a hotel.

One of the acts charged against him is that he had mock religious services in his barroom.

In his behalf it was stated that he emphatically denied that he had ever held mock religious services. Five of the remonstrants refused to sign the petition stating that they had been induced to sign the same by false representations.

Counsel for remonstrants said if he was given time he could prove that Withers was not a fit man to keep a public house and the court continued the further hearing of the application until Saturday of next week.

Levi D. Welmer, of Bowmanville, Brockport township, petitioned for a license to keep a liquor store. The remonstrance against the granting of the license was signed by 56 citizens of that village on the ground that it was not a necessity and that there was already one liquor store in the township.

Counsel for petitioner argued that the other liquor store was five miles from Bowmanville; that it was a necessity and that the remonstrance was spurious work because Withers' hotel application in the same village had been remonstrated against. Held under advisement.

J. Milton Rupp is the petitioner for a hotel license at the Green Tree, Hart township. One hundred and thirty-six residents of the township petitioned for the license and one hundred and two signed the remonstrance, seven of whom were thirty-four men and sixty-two women, and they take the position that while hotel accommodations may be necessary at this point for the traveling public, a liquor license is not necessary for the successful keeping of a hotel. Held under advisement.

All of this morning was occupied in the argument of the application of David K. Lines for a hotel license at Safe Harbor. Lines is an applicant for the Exchange hotel license which was forfeited last June because H. O. Templeton, the landlord, was guilty of violating the liquor law. A remonstrance was filed against the granting of a license to Lines because there are in addition two other hotels licensed in the same village and the property is in bad condition. Decision reserved.

Knights of Labor. A special meeting of Assembly No. 9, 362, Knights of Labor, of Mahanoy Plains, Pa., was held Wednesday afternoon to consider the expediency of withdrawing in a body from the Knights of Labor and surrendering the charter to the Grand Order of Workmen, 190 members, and nearly all were present.

After discussion resolutions were unanimously adopted deprecating the recent strike of railroads and miners as a "heavy and impudently imposed burden on the executive committee for refusing to declare the railroad strike ended; determining to surrender their charter to the assembly, and, to pursue the course in the future by which way may avoid a recurrence of past mistakes, which have been so detrimental to our own interests and welfare. The assembly was composed chiefly of railroad employes.

A Drop in the Price of Anthracite Coal. The six great coal companies have decided to reduce the price of anthracite coal in coal, and the new schedules have been made up on that scale.

The following are the new prices for the spring schedules: Broken, \$3.75; egg, \$4; stove, \$4.25; and chestnut \$4.25. This reduction is regularly made every spring.

The spring schedules are ready about two weeks in order to wait for a general resumption of production in the coal field before setting the prices. The spring prices as given above are ten cents higher than the spring schedules of 1887.

One of the most prominent coal presidents says that although the spring schedules have already been set, he has been waiting for the schedule, he has been waiting in so fast that it was impossible to handle them.

A Handsome Set-Off. After city council adjourned, Mr. Adolph Streck, representing the United States Electric Lighting company, Mr. C. K. Robinson, representing the Globe Gasoline company, and Mr. John H. Baugartner, representing the Lancaster Electric and Light company, invited the city officers, members of council and a few other guests to partake of a lunch at John A. Snyder's saloon, North Queen street.

The lunch included oysters in every style, beer, ale, porter, cigars, &c., all of which were served in Mr. Snyder's style. The party did not break up until near midnight.

Twenty Cigar-makers Secured. About twenty cigar-makers, accompanied by the agent who was sent here, left for Boston this morning to take the place of the strikers.

As they took the train cars of "Seaboard" were heard. One of the men who went said to an intelligence reporter yesterday: "I have no notion of taking the place of a strike in Boston. I merely wish to get up into the country, and what agent pays me here, it is a good way to go for nothing. It cannot make me work when I get there." It is said that others of the party think the same way.

A Colored Men's Tenth Birthday Club. The colored people of Washington, Pa., organized a Cleveland and Tenth Club, and look steps to wage an aggressive campaign. About fifty names have been already enrolled; and the list is expected to reach 250. Many of them are men of means and influence. They say the time has come for their emancipation from political bondage to the Republicans.

Nights of Office-Holders. Postmaster General Dickinson says in answer to a Michigan postmaster who asked for information as to how office-holders are to govern themselves in the coming campaign: "All the rights of American citizenship are yours, and whatever you do in that capacity will be approved by the department."

Eighty-Nine Years Old. General Simon Cameron will celebrate the 89th anniversary of his birth today in Florida.

HE IS NO MORE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM RECAPS DEATH'S DOOM-YEAR RAPIDLY.

The Kaiser's Condition Reported to Prince Frederick and the Fallout at San Remo Arranging to Return to Berlin. Substitutes From the Palace.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William is slightly better this morning. He was able to come to his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince Bismarck is present.

From 9 o'clock this morning, until about 2 1/2 this afternoon, the emperor's condition slightly improved. He appeared to suffer less pain, and made a feeble attempt to walk with the assistance of his attendants. He is attended by all of his physicians who are anxiously watching for the slightest change in the royal patient's condition.

The Prince and Princess William, Prince Bismarck, Count von Moltke and Minister von Puttkamer are present at the palace. A large crowd blocks the street outside and although a deathlike stillness is preserved, the greatest eagerness is manifested for all information from the royal invalid's chamber.

The following bulletin was issued at 10:40 this morning: "The emperor had a very restless night and is very weak this morning."

(Signed) "VON LAUREN." At 12:35 p. m. all the family of the dying emperor except the crown prince were in a room adjoining that of the invalid. At that hour Chaplain Kegel administered the last sacrament to the emperor. Before noon the Kaiser had occasional periods of delirium and recognized no one. Prince Bismarck left the place at 2:30 p. m. and visited the Hochstadt.

The emperor now sinking very fast and does not recognize those about his bedside, even the empress, who is closely watching him. A silent multitude waits outside the palace. A cavalry band is playing a march and a detachment of cavalry stands at attention in the gates. The business of the entire city is virtually suspended and none of the theatres will open to-night.

BERLIN, March 8.—Emperor William died at 6:45 p. m.

William I., emperor of Germany and king of Prussia, was born March 27, 1797, being the second son of King Frederick William III. He took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France, though only 16 years of age.

He was the father of his childless brother, Frederick William IV. He became known as the "Iron Chancellor" and was invested with high office and sat in the first United Diet in 1847. Subsequently he was stationed at Coblenz as military governor on the Rhine and in Westphalia, and also became governor of the fortresses of Metz and Metz, and master of the Free Masons. On important occasions he was called to Berlin to confer on state affairs, and his loyal nature was soon generally recognized.

In the Prussian Diet he vigorously supported absolute monarchy and became so unpopular that the Diet was dissolved in 1848. He was obliged to flee to England. In 1857 he was appointed regent, his brother having become incapacitated for business. He soon became very popular because of his opposition to certain obnoxious measures of the government.

He was a firm ally of France in the war of alliance with France and England in the Crimean war. On January 2, 1861, he ascended the throne, and on the 18th of October he solemnly placed the crown on his head at Kolnberg, declaring "I rule by the favor of God and of no one else."

In 1862 he opened the chamber of Deputies to the plan of a general election and never permitted the progressive development of political life to question or endanger the rights of the crown and the power of Prussia.

He dissolved the first chamber because dissatisfied with its Liberal and moderate members, and he increased the Liberal majority. The new chamber stubbornly opposed the raising of money by loan to be applied to military reforms, till its constitutional powers were acknowledged.

In 1862 the ambassador at Paris, Herr Bismarck, was made prime minister, and he strongly supported the king's chamber was again dissolved. It had rejected the ministerial budget, and resolved that the expenditure of funds without the sanction of the chamber was a breach of the constitution.

He would do his duty to his people without regard to these proceedings called constitutions. Next year the chamber was more Liberal than ever, and so the struggle went on between the stubborn, but honest king and the progressive people until 1863.

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HALF A DOZEN LIVES LOST.

A Newspaper Office in Springfield, Mass., Ruined—Men and Women Jump and Fall from Windows.

The office of the Evening Union, in Springfield, Mass., was burned out about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and the glass was attended with the most sickening horror ever witnessed in that city, six of the employes meeting a terrible death, most of them jumping from the fifth story and being crushed into a shapeless mass below. Six others were badly injured.

The fire was first discovered in the mail-house of a number of rooms were piled up out of the lower story windows were the fifty souls on the upper floor were aware of their danger. The flames shot up an old elevator in the rear, cutting off escape by the stairway, and most of the employes who escaped found their way to the ground by way of the roof in the rear.

The unfortunate women who crowded into the editorial room met a horrible fate. Some were cut off in the combustion, and some fell into the flames, several fell back into the flames. The employes who rushed into the editorial room were cut off from the escape in the rear, and had to face the horrible alternative of burning to death, or a jump to the sidewalk below and frightful mutilation.

The department responded promptly, but because of the narrowness of the streets and the height of the building, the fire department was unable to do much.

The dead are as follows: Henry J. Goulding, compositor; Mrs. C. Thompson, proof reader; Miss G. Thompson, proof reader; Mrs. Frederick E. Parsons, editorial department; Nell from the window, and Miss G. Thompson, compositor, compound fracture of the leg; Thomas Donahue, compositor, broken thigh; fatally injured.

AN EXAMINATION OF TRUSTS. The Sugar Combustion is First to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The House committee on manufactures to-day began the investigation of the sugar trust. The one selected to be first investigated.

Chairman Bacon read the list of those who had been subpoenaed. Answers of "present" were made by Messrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Henry O. Havemeyer, George W. Miller, U. N. Campbell, John E. Parsons. The names of the sugar trust were called, but he was not present and the chairman asked that the reporters note the fact.

John E. Parsons was the first witness. He said he was a lawyer of New York city and had drawn up the deed of trust forming the sugar trust. The trust was a company. He had a true copy of the instrument and that was omitted from the copy of the amounts of the total capitalization held by the various members of the trust, as it was held by the private information and was not necessary for the purpose of legislation.

The instrument having been read by the committee clerk, Mr. Parsons stated that the instrument was practically executed October 1, 1887, although certain of the signatures were not affixed until some months later. The witness said he was a member of the board of trustees.

Three Men Slain. CHICAGO, March 8.—A special to the Herald from Wichita, Kan., says: A most atrocious murder was committed last Sunday night in the Indian territory. Geo. H. Delaney, a ranch owner had a large number of cattle in the western part of the territory. Last fall John Quinn, Pedro Lopez and John George went to the vicinity where he was holding his cattle and built a log cabin in which they have been living. Delaney manifested a most hostile spirit towards the newcomers, and on Sunday night last his cowboys surrounded the cabin in which the men were sleeping and set it on fire.

The men were all killed. Delaney and gave the alarm but soon afterward died. Delaney has disappeared and is supposed to have gone West into New Mexico or Arizona.

A Young Woman Brutally Murdered. CINCINNATI, Ky., March 8.—An atrocious and cowardly murder of a young woman named Nellie O'Brien, at the home of her father, Zach O'Brien, near Youngstown, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon. The details of the affair are very meagre. The girl's body had six-three bullet holes in it, and she died pleading with her murderers for God's sake not to shoot her any more.

Four men, by the name of David Joseph, Geo. Andrew Aired, Lawrence and James, were charged with the deed and other unknown parties are known to have had a hand in it. There is much excitement over the matter in the community, especially as no one knows of any cause for the foul deed.

Going to the Fighting Grounds. LONDON, March 8.—This morning at 11 o'clock Charles Mitchell, "Pop," Moore, John Barnett, Ed. Howe and his fourteen other sporting men left London for France. Just before starting Mitchell said he did not know surely if he would win the fight with Sullivan, but he was sure of one thing and that was that he would show Mr. John L. Sullivan that he was not the pugilist wonder that Americans thought he was. Jim Smith will be the referee. It is somewhat significant that two detectives are watching his movements. Sullivan left Boulogne last night for the rendezvous.

Coke-Warriors Accept. PITTSBURGH, March 8.—The cokers in the Connelsville region have decided to accept a reduction of six and a half per cent in wages, under protest, but will resist a reduction of ten per cent as proposed by the operators. The cokers also demand an equal division of all classes of labor at all works where the shut-down is in force. The operators claim that there is no market at present for coke, and that a further shut-down will probably be made.

Contesting a Will. NEW LONDON, Ohio, March 8.—William H. Berdoles secured a favorable verdict yesterday in his suit to annul his father's will. He claimed that his father's second wife, acting as a spiritualistic medium, exercised undue influence over the old man, inducing him to leave everything to her and her minor daughter. The case involved some \$200,000. The defendants have made a motion for a new trial.

And Loose His Reputation. From the New York Times. Senator Ingalls Kansas, but he loses dignity when he does it.

SAVED BY A LANCASTRIAN.

DR. EVANS PREVENTS THE GROWN PRINCE FROM BLEEDING TO DEATH.

The Great Death Makes a Silver Tube, which Easily Passed into the Throat and Did Not Touch the Inner Lining of the Windpipe of Frederick.

San Remo calls to the New York World. The sudden change for the better in the crown prince's condition still continues. Some explanation of this change is needed, and I have it from absolutely correct sources. The crown prince for three weeks after the operation performed on his throat suffered from continued bleeding. The wound in the throat refused to heal. There was a constant increasing irritation in the throat itself, and towards the last there was profuse bleeding from the gums. This continued condition gave rise to the greatest alarm. The bleeding was checked last Friday, and if it had not been the crown prince would certainly have died. Within a week after the operation was performed a silver tube of German manufacture was placed in the crown prince's throat. This was too curved, and when placed in the throat the back part of the instrument pressed against the windpipe, and the end of the tube in its further carrying, rubbed against the opposite side of the windpipe. This kept up a constant irritation. Then an English tube was tried. This was found to be equally defective and equally a source of irritation.

Dr. Thomas Evans, of Paris, who has been here for several days, attended upon the crown prince's family, and who had been applied to to relieve the bleeding of the gums, saw at once that the silver tube that was being used was not correctly made. He is very skillful in mechanics, and he set about making himself a better tube. He spent that night in his sister's shop in this town with his sleeves rolled up, hard at work making a new tube. He had as material an old Spanish metal and some of the simplest possible tools. Yes, in spite of these disadvantages, he succeeded in his further carrying, rubbed against the opposite side of the windpipe. This kept up a constant irritation. Then an English tube was tried. This was found to be equally defective and equally a source of irritation.

The silver tube which was made by Dr. Evans, and which he had brought with him to the hospital, was placed in the throat and it was found to be perfectly adapted to the case. The bleeding stopped and the wound began to heal. For the first time the patient, who had not been able to sleep for more than the briefest periods since the operation, was now able to get four or five hours rest. It is to the work of Dr. Evans alone that the prince's recovery is due. He has been proved since last Friday. He sleeps and eats better, and is much more cheerful in his mind.

As the connection it should be noted that the prince has never despaired of his recovery. He has never placed any foolish faith in the improvement being made. He has believed in the hands of God and that if he is to perform great work in future he will be spared. Every little change for the better in the crown