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SEWERS FOR BOROUGHS.

A BILL FOR THEIR BUILDING BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Cost Proposed to Be Assessed Against Adjoining Property Owners—A Lien to Issue Against Those Refusing to Pay the Amount Directed by Council.

The following bill entitled "an act to enable boroughs to adopt and construct sewage systems and to assess and collect the cost thereof," has been reported favorably by a committee of the lower branch of the Legislature:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the burgess and town council of any borough within this commonwealth now or hereafter to be incorporated shall have full power and authority by ordinance or ordinances duly passed to adopt and construct such system or systems of public sewerage as in the judgment of the said council may be necessary from time to time for the disposal of the waste water and other sewage matter from the said borough; and for this purpose the said burgess and council shall have full power to fix the place or places in and along the streets, lanes, alleys, courts or highways in said borough where sewer mains or drains and branches thereof shall be laid down, and to prescribe the manner in which they shall be constructed.

Sec. 2. Whenever any borough shall determine to construct any public sewer it shall have power by ordinance or ordinances duly passed to assess the cost thereof as a sewage tax upon the property adjoining or adjacent to the same either by the foot front or in such other manner and in such proportions and amounts as to the burgess and town council may seem just and equitable, which assessment of sewage tax duly certified under the seal of the said borough attested by the burgess or the president of common council and clerk thereof, shall be collectible from the owner of such property as debts of like amount are now by law collectible, and such certificate of assessment shall be prima facie evidence in any suit for recovering the same of the correctness and validity thereof.

Section 3 If the owners or owner of any property against which an assessment for sewage tax has been laid as provided for in the preceding section shall fail or refuse to pay such assessment within sixty days after having notice of the same it shall be lawful for the said borough in its corporate name to immediately file a claim therefor in the court of the common pleas of the proper county against the property upon which said assessment is laid which claim shall set forth the name of the then owner or reputed owner of the property and a sufficient description of the property to identify it with the amount of the assessment and shall be indexed as mechanics' or municipal claims are in the said court. And from the time of filing such claim it shall be and remain a lien upon the property described therein prior to all others thereafter attaching thereto for the period of ten years without being liable to divestiture by any judicial sale of the property (not founded upon the said lein) unless a fund sufficient to pay and applicable to the payment thereof shall be produced by such sale and said lien shall be collectible with interest from the date of filing and costs in the same manner as mechanics' liens are collectible in this commonwealth.

Sec. 4. The burgess and town council of any borough upon adopting and proceeding to construct a system or public sewage shall have full power and authority by ordinance or ordinances duly passed to provide for and regulate the manner in which and the form upon which connections therewith by property owners may be made and whenever the said borough shall deem it necessary and proper for the preservation of the public health or for other cause either upon the report of any health committee or otherwise that any property owner should connect his or her premises with the public sewer for the purpose of having the fecal matter and other wastes therefrom discharged into such sewer the burgess and town council thereof shall have power to compel such connection to be made whenever such property abuts upon or is within fifty feet of a sewer main or branch thereof in the same manner and under the same regulations as other connections with said sewer are made. And if any property owner after sixty days' notice so to do by resolution of the said council shall refuse to have his premises so connected it shall be lawful for the said burgess and council to enter upon said premises and have the same done and to collect the cost thereof as a sewage tax from such property owner either by personal action or by lien against the premises in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for the collection of other sewerage tax. The said council shall also have power to enforce by appropriate penalties such regulations as it may ordain with reference to the proper use, connection with and maintenance of such sewage system.

Sec. 5. To effectually carry out the foregoing provisions of this act the burgess and town council of any borough shall have full power to do and ordain whatever may be necessary in order to secure a proper and safe disposal of the sewage from any borough and for this purpose it shall be lawful for said burgess and town council to extend the necessary sewer mains or outlets beyond the limits of such borough to the point or points where such sewage is to be deposited and the said borough by its agents, engineers and workmen shall have full power to enter upon and construct such mains or outlets in and along any public highway or in and across any private lands at such place or places and in such manner as shall by ordinance be directed, and likewise to enter upon, condemn and take such lands, property or materials for the construction of all such sewer mains or outlets and works as may be necessary for the disposal of such sewage. Provided, however, that no borough ordinance for the construction of any sewer beyond borough limits or works connected therewith shall be adopted until notice thereof has been given by the publication of the proposed ordinance at length for at least four weeks in not less than one newspaper published in said borough or in the county in which said borough is situated, and also by having copies of such proposed ordinance served upon all the land owners through whose land such sewer is to pass at least ten days before final action thereon.

Sec. 6 Before any entry shall be made upon private property, without the owner's consent for the purpose of laying down any sewer or outlet therefrom or constructing works connected therewith as provided for in the preceding section, security for all damages which may be done thereby shall first be given to such owner in such form and in such amount as a court of common pleas of the proper county may direct, and all damages caused by the construction of any such sewer or sewer works or by the taking of lands and materials therefor, shall be ascertained in the same manner as damages for the taking of lands for railroad purposes are now ascertained in this commonwealth, and shall be paid out of the borough treasury.

A Nuisance on Water Street.

The people residing in the lower end of the city still complain of the railroad crossing at Conestoga and Water streets. The Reading railroad company keeps passenger cars at this point nearly all day, and most of the time the crossing is blocked so that persons are compelled to walk around the cars. Complaint has been made to the mayor before, and the officers of the company were informed of their nuisance. Some action will likely be taken now if it is not abated.

Pennsylvania's Finances.

State Treasurer Hart has issued his report for the year. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1887, was $2,380,641.-47. The total receipts from all sources for the year ending November 30th, 1888, were $[illegible], the total payments during the year were $7,387,866 84, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of December, 1888, of $[illegible].

WILSON IN WAR.

Telegraph Boys and Abe Lincoln Remembered by Mr. Wm. R. Wilson.

Mr. Wm. R. Wilson, well known in this city and for several years superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad freight in this city, was a military telegraph'r in the war, and lately by request read a short essay before the United Service club, of Philadelphia. This has been published in pamphlet form, with the title "A glimpse of the United States military telegraphic corps and of Abraham Lincoln." He may well speak with confidence, for he was manager of the military telegraph office in the war departments at Washington and watched the force grow rapidly from four to twelve hundred men. "Their ages ranged from sixteen to twenty-two and a better natured more intelligent looking or harder working band of young men did not exist in the army. Provisioned with a haversack of hard bread, a canteen of water, pipe, tobacco pouch and matches, they would open and work an office at the picket line, in order to keep the commanding general in instantaneous communication with his most advanced forces, or to herald the first approach of the enemy. When retreat became necessary it was their place to remain behind and to announce that the rear guard had passed the danger line between it and the pursuing foe. All the movements of the army, all the confidences of the commanders were entrusted to these boys, and yet not one was ever known to betray that knowledge and confidence in the most remote degree. They constructed and operated during the war, within the lines of the army, 15,389 miles of telegraph, and transmitted over six millions of telegrams. Of the latter, a large proportion were in the secret cipher of the government, the keys of which were solely in the possession of the operators.

"The boys didn't plan campaigns or fight battles, but amidst the fiercest roar of conflict they were to be found advising the commanding general of the battle's progress. * * * Almost every field, almost every march numbered one of the telegraph boys among the fallen * * * of the 1,200 boys composing that corps not 300 are left.

"Secretary of war Stanton said, in one of his reports to Congress: 'The military telegraph has been of inestimable value to the service, and no corps has surpassed it.'

"And of the survivors: Not a door swings upon its hinges to welcome them into any of the various organizations of the loyal men who fought the battles of the Union, and to-night, in this presence, I stand alone, the one exception, where one of the corps has been invited to participate in any of the ceremonies or entertainments of a society formed of persons who served in the army or navy of the United States during the great rebellion.

"A few of the officers were commissioned, and, in consequence, are borne upon the rolls of honor, but the rank and file, who performed the principal duties, although obliged to take an oath of allegiance and of secrecy, not being technically sworn into the service, were disbanded without a word of thanks or a scrap of paper showing that they had honorably discharged their trying duties.

Mr. Wilson gives a series of pleasant glimpses of Lincoln. For example, the following: "September 26, 1861, was appointed day for humiliation, fasting and prayer, and was generally observed throughout the North. We operators on the military telegraph were extra vigilant at our posts; our boy George was engaged in preparing a 'Daniels' battery' when, shortly after noon, Mr. Lincoln entered the war department office. Spying George, he accosted him with 'well, sonny, mixing the juices, eh?' Then taking a seat in a large arm chair, and adjusting his spectacles, he became aware that we were very busy. A smile broke over his face as he saluted us with 'gentleman, this is fast day, and I am pleased to observe that you are working as fast as you can; the proclamation was mine, and that is my interpretation of its bearing upon you.' Then, changing the subject, he said, 'now, we will have a little talk with Governor Morton, at Indianapolis. I want to give him a lesson in geography. Bowling Green affair I set him all right upon; now I will tell him something about Muldraugh Hill. Morton is a good fellow, but at times he is the skeweredest man I know of.'" And here is something for blind partisans to think of: "A few days prior to the Pennsylvania election, in October, 1861, I went to the White House and reported to the president that I was going over to Pennsylvania for a few days, and that I would leave the war telegraph office in charge of Mr. Homer Bates, who would keep him as thoroughly advised of passing events as I had been doing. With his peculiarly humorous smile breaking over his face, he said, 'all righ', my young friend, but before you go tell me if you ain't going over to Pennsylvania to vote?' I replied affirmatively, adding that it would be my first vote in my native state. Upon his questioning me still further, I told him I was a Democrat in politics, and expected to vote for the ticket of that party. Then, with the remark 'oh that's all right! Only be sure you vote for the right kind of Democrats,' he bade me good-bye."

PEOPLE CRY FOR IT.

Therefore a Republican Caucus Offers Prohibition—Senator Green's Opinion.

When the joint resolution to submit to the people the proposed prohibitory amendment was called up in the Senate on Wednesday for final consideration, Mr. Ross, of Bucks, began the discussion by noting that the measure had its birth in the Republican party in 1886. When smarting under defeat it took this step in order to hold an element that had shown a desire to secede. It came from a political caucus, is introduced without discussion and its passage is as certain as the roll call. The authors of it expect its defeat at the polls, but they will find that they have aroused a spirit that they will be unable to control. The astute gentleman now said to be in the state of Florida, the crook of whose little finger is as omnipotent as the word of Job, may, like Frankenstein, stand dismayed at his own creation.

Mr. Ross presented a formal protest signed by fourteen members against this caucus legislation "which deprives individual members of this body of independence of thought and action and compels them to vote for measures framed and determined by an irresponsible body outside of the halls of legislation. We therefore decline to participate in the passage of this resolution when participation is useless, and we leave the responsibility of its passage to the caucus that framed and owned it.

Mr. Cooper replied that by numerous petitions the people had asked for this legislation, and as for the little finger of the man in Florida, he was simply the first to realize the demand.

Mr. Hemsinger said that he had heard of the high license amendments of the senator from Delaware, (Mr. Cooper) but that they had not been presented and he would like to know whether the senator was for high license or prohibition.

Mr. Delamater replied that his party always listened to the cries of the people.

Mr. McAlear observed that the Republican members had said not a word as to what course they would pursue when the matter came to a vote. They had not the courage. He disliked, above all things, bad faith, and the Republican party could not act in bad faith to the liquor element, which for years had supplied them with funds. King Caucus had entered its decree. The Republicans had raised the wind and would reap the whirlwind.

Mr. Macfarlane said that in his section the feeling was strong against liquor in all its forms.

Mr. Green thought the Legislature was overstepping its powers when it declared that a man should not make liquor for himself. When it did this it was endeavoring to interfere with the laws of nature, for the simple juice of the grape or apple would generate itself into intoxicating liquor. He also objected to the confiscation of private property without remuneration to the parties injured. He thought the temperance people even were satisfied with a stringent liquor law.

Mr. Hines was against amendment. There were several provisions of the constitution now which no attempt was ever made to enforce. The Legislature had better carry out these measures before adding new ones.

The Brute Pleads Guilty.

James Mills, colored, who assaulted Bertie Howard, age 12, near Paoli, last September, pleaded guilty in the Chester county court on Wednesday. Sentence was deferred.

A MATTER OF $100,000.

THE CITY MAY HAVE TO PAY BECAUSE OF A CLERICAL ERROR.

The Supreme Court to Pass Upon the Question Raised by the County That the City Is Largely in Its Debt—City Taxpayers Anxiously Awaiting the Decision.

A matter of great importance and involving a large sum of money will be argued before the supreme court in May. It is the disputed question of land damages assessed for opening streets in the city. The amount involved is in the neighborhood of $100,000 and if the city is liable for this sum an extra tax will have to be imposed to raise it. Streets in the city of Lancaster since 1854 have been opened in accordance with an act of assembly passed on the 13th of April of that year. Section 3 of that act, as published in the pamphlet laws, reads: "That the commissioners of Lancaster county shall open an account with the city of Lancaster, showing the amount contributed by the said city within the past two years towards opening roads and erecting and repairing bridges in said county, and the amount drawn from the county treasury within the same period for opening streets or alleys in said city, to which account shall be charged or credited from time to time hereafter the sums contributed or received by said city for said purpose, and any damages that may be incurred by the opening and extending of the streets and alleys, shall be payable out of the treasury of said county and be reimbursible out of the county treasury, only when the balance shall be in favor of said city and to the extent of such balance."

The account between the city and county has not been settled for many years and some time ago A. F. Hostetter and W. F. Boyer, esqs., were appointed as special counsel by the county to examine the accounts and get the disputed matter into such shape that it could be passed upon by the supreme court of the state.

It required a great deal of labor to get the amounts paid by the county for land damages and after these figures were obtained the question of the county's liabilities was raised and in two cases argued before Judges Livingston and Patterson. In these cases the court's decision was against the county and from these decisions appeals have been taken to the supreme court.

In reading the third section, as printed above, counsel contended that the word county (noted above in italics) should read city, because it does not make sense as printed. Believing that it was a clerical error, Messrs. Hostetter and Boyer went to Harrisburg, examined the act of assembly passed and found it as they expected. The word city was written in the original bill, passed both houses that way, and in transcribing the bill, the word county was substituted for city.

In corroboration of the records at Harrisburg, are the files of the INTELLIGENCER and *Examiner*, each of which published the act as it passed the Legislature with the word city where county is inserted as above noted. While this clerical error is not fatal to the position taken by the special counsel for the commonwealth, it is raised for the purpose of having the supreme court construe the act as it was originally intended—that there should be an account kept between the city, as to damages for street openings.

The county commissioners opened an account with the city in pursuance of the provisions of the above act in 1854 and from that year until 1873 the city regularly drew from the county treasury each year the balance to its credit from the fund, and between the years above mentioned the city drew from the county treasury the sum of $13,782.95.

The manner in which this account was kept was that the total amount of tax for county purposes was ascertained and what percentage the city paid. The amount expended for roads and bridges was also ascertained and the city was charged with its percentage of it. The amount paid for land damages was also ascertained. The city was credited with the amount it contributed towards roads and bridges and charged with the amount paid for street damages and it is this difference that is now in dispute.

Between the years 1873 and 1887 inclusive there was assessed against the county for land damages for streets opened in the city $256,463.83, of which amount the county paid $124,511.25. The city's credit towards roads and bridges in those years is $26,015.-83, leaving $96,492 38 that the county claims the city owes. There is yet a large amount of damages not yet paid and this amount is not included in above statement.

Between the years above noted, the city paid into the county treasury $330,608 for county taxes, and the amount of damages which was assessed in those years was $235,-765. The total county tax in those years was $2,369,643 86 and the amount the city paid above land damage assessments was $96,992, for the maintenance of the county institutions.

In the proposed municipal bill the act of 1854 is repealed and all damages for street openings in the future, if the bill becomes a law, will have to be paid from the city treasury or by assessment upon property owners benefited by the opening of streets.

ANOTHER LARGE WEDDING.

Mr. Harry L. Zook and Miss Minnie O. Blickenderfer at Hymen's Altar.

Lancaster had another fashionable wedding last evening, when the marriage of Harry L. Zook and Miss Minnie O. Blickenderfer took place. The groom is a son of Morris Zook, the leather dealer, and the bride a daughter of Richard Blickenderfer, foundryman. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, No. 126 North Water street, and was performed by Dr. J. Max Hark. The best man was Byron Kauffman, of Reading. Miss Jennie Logue was the maid of honor. S. Kurtz Zook, brother of the groom, was groomsman with Miss Bertha Blickenderfer, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. After the ceremony a reception was held. There was a large number of guests present and the bride received very handsome gifts. A supper, with Charles W. Eckert as the caterer, was a feature of the splendid entertainment. The happy couple left at 2:20 this morning on an eastern trip and many friends saw them off at the Pennsylvania station.

A Presbyterian Supper.

The Girls and Boys Missionary band of the First Presbyterian church will hold a sociable and supper in the basement of the church to-night and to-morrow night. A large number of tickets have been sold, and the sociable will no doubt be a success.

The Sons of Veterans.

Last evening the charter members of Camp No. 19, Sons of Veterans, held a meeting in the room of Post 84, Grand Army of the Republic, to effect an organization, which was made by the election of the following officers: Captain, Edwin D. Sprecher; first lieutenant, Charles W. Heitshu; second lieutenant, William Affleback; camp council, William L. Marshall, Rev. J. W. Meminger and L. W. Long. The camp will be mustered in by a department officer to-night.

THE ELECTION OF 1873.

Vote of the Districts in the County For and Against Local Option.

The question that is uppermost in the minds of the public at present is whether or not prohibition will carry in this state when the matter is submitted to the people in June. We publish to-day the vote of March 21st, 1873, when the question of local option was submitted. These figures will prove very interesting at this present time. It will be seen that every ward in this city went "wet" by a large majority, and the total majority here was 1,708. Nearly all the townships in the lower end of the county went for prohibition, while some of those in the upper end went for liquor with a rush. Of the boroughs in the county, Adamstown, Columbia, Mount Joy, Strasburg and Washington voted against local option. Outside of the city the majority for liquor was 644. The figures are as follows—the city being one district and the county another:

DISTRICTS.	For Local Option.	Against Local Option.	For License.	Maj. for License.	Maj. Against License.
Lancaster City—					
1st ward	264	98	271		38
2d ward	272	143	181		....
3d ward	318	137	163		....
4th ward	272	131	141		....
5th ward	147	102	45		....
6th ward	236	156	69		....
7th ward	320	49	390		....
8th ward	478	58	410		....
9th ward	248	124	161		....
Total	2099	984	1708		
Adamstown	28	64	....		36
Bart	51	160	....		107
Brecknock	180	31	168		....
Carnarvon	140	106	34		....
Clay	161	43	119		....
Cocalico East	171	86	18		....
Cocalico West	218	20	207		....
Colerain	94	151	....		57
Columbia, 1st Ward	143	148	....		5
Columbia, 2d Ward	149	271	....		122
Columbia, 3d Ward	207	135	72		....
Conestoga	166	176	....		10
Conoy	228	89	139		....
Donegal E—Consolidated	139	142	....		24
Donegal, West	152	86	66		....
Drumore	178	294	....		116
Earl	230	169	61		....
Earl East	137	134	3		....
Earl West	171	94	77		....
Eden	83	107	....		24
Elizabeth	109	27	82		....
Elizabethtown	89	55	34		....
Ephrata	376	19	357		....
Fulton	154	202	....		48
Hempfield, East	194	142	52		....
Hempfield, West	365	221	144		....
Lampeter, East	217	7	157		....
Lampeter, West	170	88	82		....
Lancaster twp	94	27	67		....
Leacock	86	163	....		77
Leacock Upper	136	48	178		....
Little Britain	87	246	....		159
Manheim twp	245	79	166		....
Manheim Bor	171	57	114		....
Manor—Consolidated	275	359	....		84
Martic	150	157	....		7
Marietta	397	208	189		....
Mt. Joy Bor	78	207	....		129
Mt. Joy twp—Consolidated	158	116	42		....
Paradise	170	141	29		....
Penn	258	37	216		....
Pequea	195	89	87		....
Providence	179	129	17		....
Rapho—Consolidated	214	64	150		....
Sadsbury	61	187	....		126
Salisbury	200	315	....		115
Strasburg Bor	74	169	....		95
Strasburg twp	143	102	41		....
Warwick	309	116	193		....
Washington	60	86	....		26
Total	6314	6470	3165		1321

NORTH QUEEN STREET PROPERTY SOLD.

John A. Snyder's Saloon to Be Converted Into a Large Store for Astrich Bros.

A large sale of North Queen street real estate was made on Wednesday afternoon, when John A. Snyder sold his saloon and residence at No. 115 to Edward Eberman, the lumber dealer. The price paid was $28,000, and all the papers, etc., have been signed. Mr. Snyder is to leave the property by March 15th, when Mr. Eberman takes possession. After that time there will be no saloon at this place. It is the intention of Mr. Eberman to convert the building into a store which will be the largest and probably the finest on that street. It has already been leased by Astrich Brothers, the well known merchants of East King street who, for some time past have been looking around for a larger store. The Snyder building is now 103 feet in length, but the idea is to extend it back to Christian street, a distance of 240 feet from North Queen. The second story will be run back 150 feet. The store will have a fine glass front with widows running back for 24 feet. This store and the one that John A. Arnold will erect on the property recently purchased by that gentleman from Major C. M. Howell will improve that square of the street greatly.

There are many persons in this city who will be sorry to see "Johnny" Snyder go out of the business, in which he has been engaged for 21 years. He first started in the saloon which is now the Eastern market hotel, on East King street, where he remained for eight years. He then moved to North Queen street, and for three years occupied the saloon now called Hotel Veteran. In 1878 he purchased the property that he has just sold. On it was a one story saloon, which in former years was kept by Shultz Reese and others. Mr. Snyder erected the fine large three story building, which he occupied the same year. Here he has built up a trade that he has good reason to be proud of, and "Snyder's" is known to nearly everybody. He has been quite successful in business and the reason of this is that he knows exactly how to conduct it. His class of trade has always been of the best in the city, and no man in the same kind of business has more warm friends than Johnny Snyder. He is a genial, whole-souled man, respected by all who know him and the best wishes of everybody follows him to private life.

A GRIND-STONE BURSTS.

A Serious Accident at Brady's Edge Tool Works—Nobody Seriously Hurt.

A rather serious accident occurred at Brady's edge tool works, on Cherry alley above Walnut street, on Wednesday afternoon at a late hour. There was a grindstone about three feet in diameter in the shop, which was used for grinding down tools. When in motion the stone runs at the rate of about 350 revolutions per minute. The man who works at the stone sits on a "horse" almost over it. Frank Zecher was working at the stone, when it suddenly burst with great force. It was broken into eight pieces which were scattered around the western end of the shop in different directions. Zecher was knocked from his seat and he fell it to the pit underneath the stone. He was badly bruised, but not seriously hurt. One of the pieces of the stone struck the partition of the office, shaking it up considerably. It was very fortunate that persons were not badly injured, as accidents of this kind are dangerous. This morning a new stone, measuring six feet across, was put in the place of the broken one, the pieces of which are lying in the alley.

Concert By the Orchestral School.

On Tuesday evening next, at the Trinity chapel, the orchestra school in charge of Prof. Carl Thorbahn will give its first public entertainment under the direction of the Junior Missionary society of Trinity church. It will be a surprise to many that such good work can be done by the young people upon their different instruments. The programme is to be an excellent one; and, when it is known that nearly every member of this large orchestra of some thirty boys and girls began music upon an instrument under Prof. Thorbahn, their proficiency will be recognized as the best endorsement possible of the ability and fidelity of their instructor.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SIX PEN APPLIED TO THE PROPOSED PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

The House Passes the Municipal Bill to Third Reading and Is Ready For Its Final Disposition—The Salisbury Road Law Repealed by the Assembly.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 31.—In the Senate the House bill to repeal the road law in Salisbury township and put it under the general road law was passed finally. It will be messaged to the governor to-day.

The governor to-day signed the prohibitory amendment, although he is not required to approve it by the constitution.

The following is the amendment to the constitution as proposed in Republican caucus, January 25, 1887, and passed at that and the present session of the Legislature. It has received the signature of the governor and will be voted upon by the people at a special election to be held in June next:

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, that the following amendment is proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth in accordance with the 18th article thereof:

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article nineteen, as follows:

Article nineteen. The manufacture, the sale, or keeping for sale, of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law. The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as shall be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

In the Senate to-day bills were passed finally as follows: Authorizing motions for judgment to be made before the prothonotary; increasing the limit of real and personal estate, held for corporate, religious and charitable uses; to establish a nautical school for education and training of people in science of navigation.

Packer, of Tioga, introduced the firemen's bill requiring fire insurance companies of other states to pay a tax on premiums to city and borough treasuries for the benefit of fire companies.

In the House bills were report favorably to increase the efficiency of fisheries; to prevent discrimination by life insurance companies; providing for employment of court librarians.

The bill to prevent adulteration of milk was negatively reported.

The last hour of the House session to-day was devoted to second reading of the bill for government of cities of the third class, and a session will be held to-night to complete it.

Comptroller Trenholm's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The president to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Jesse D. Abrams, of Virginia, to be comptroller of the currency; Sidney L. Wilson, of Kentucky, to be pension agent at Washington; D. S. Wade, of Montana, to be chief justice of the supreme court territory of Montana; Col. J. C. Breckenridge, to be inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general.

WILL OF ALFRED F. EBERMAN.

He Makes Charitable Bequests to the Moravian Church and Seminary.

The will of the late Alfred F. Eberman was admitted to probate to-day. He bequeaths $1,000 to the Woodward Hill cemetery, the interest to be expended in keeping his grave in order. The Moravian church of this city gets $20,000 the interest of which is to be applied to the payment of the pastor's salary. He gives $25,000 to the endowment fund of the Moravian theological seminary at Bethlehem. The executors of the will are John B. Gest, vice president of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit company, of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Virginia Hawthorn and J. L. Steinmetz, esq.

A Fire This Morning.

A fire alarm was sounded from box 43, at West Lemon and Mary streets, between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. It was caused by a fire in a house at No. 538 West Lemon street, which belongs to the Griel estate and is occupied by Frank Barr, an employe at Wohlsen's planing mill. The little children were up stairs and it is believed that they were playing with matches and set fire to the bed. Mrs. Barr hearing a noise ran up stairs only to find the room full of smoke and the bed ablaze. She took the children out and tried to extinguish the flames. In doing this she had her face considerably burned and her hair singed. After the alarm had been struck the firemen responded. The attaches of engine company No. 4 succeeded in putting out the flames with buckets of water. The bedding was entirely consumed and the furniture, carpets and floor were badly damaged. The wood work of the house was badly charred and the damage altogether will be over $100.

For the Benefit of St. Anthony's Church.

The members of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary of St. Anthony's church gave an entertainment last evening for the benefit of the church. The attendance was so large that all who had tickets could not be accommodated even with standing room, and the entertainment will be repeated this evening. The programme was made up of musical selections and the rendition of plays, "Aggravating Sam" and "Knauser Habrich." All the participants acquitted themselves with credit. The entertainment was under the direction of the following committee of arrangements: John A. Kray, John Tourner, Joseph L. Bresch and Joseph Bentz.

Appointed Viewers.

Michael F. Huver and Henry F. Hartman have been appointed viewers to assess damages caused by the extension of the city water main to the new works. They take the place of Emanuel F. Keller and Samuel Bausman, who are too ill to serve.

Stole a Razor.

John Pease, arrested yesterday for being a tramp, will be required to answer a charge of larceny. The allegation is that he stole a razor belonging to Joseph Gardner.

Blaine Accepts.

The New York *Times* has a dispatch from Indianapolis announcing that Gen. Harrison has received from Mr. Blaine his acceptance of the secretaryship of state and that the document will be given to the public in a few days.

Will Look After B & O. Interests.

An appearance has been entered by Lewis C. Cassidy, as counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, in the case wherein the state proposes to escheat the lines, stock, bonds, etc., of the company for consolidating with the Western Union company.

Another Main Talked Of.

The late cock fight has caused much talk and bad feeling. Nearly all the Lancaster men now pronounce it a fake, and another main, which will be square, is talked of if the Marietta people can be induced to make it. The Lancaster people are ready.

HON. CHAUNCEY F. BLACK'S LETTER.

Replying to an Invitation to Address the "American Tariff League," Chicago—Objects of the Organization of Which He Is President.

YORK, Jan. 31.—Hon. Chauncey F. Black writes to J. Z. White, secretary of the "American Tariff Reform League," Chicago, who has invited him as the president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, to address the league at its meeting in February, declining the invitation. He says:

On the 4th of July last there assembled in Baltimore, Md., the largest and the most earnest tariff reform convention that had ever been held in America. There were twenty-five hundred delegates present, and many thousands of spectators from all parts of the Union. It formed as the final result of its deliberations, the National Association of Democratic Clubs, with a full list of officers, a vice president for every state in the Union, and a general committee composed of members from every state and territory. The Democratic societies and Democratic clubs, forming the primary constituencies of this association are now numbered far up into the thousands. It is a tariff reform association of colossal proportions, and truly national in its character as well as in its extent. But, it is Democratic—purely and wholly Democratic. Indeed it could not be for genuine tariff reform without being Democratic. It is expressly founded upon the teachings of the immortal Jefferson, the father of the Democratic party, and the greatest of all American anti-monopolists. The purposes, for which it was brought into life and action, are expressed in the following comprehensive declaration:

"To foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States, and to insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government. To preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the states, local self-government, and freedom of elections. To resist revolutionary changes and the centralization of power. To oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered. To promote economy in all branches of the public service. To oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions; for the benefit of the few at the cost of the many. To oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly. To maintain inviolate the fundamental principle of Democracy, 'equality before the law'; and, to co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party in support of Democratic men and Democratic measures."

This great organization, with these objects thus clearly defined, has gone about the grave business before it with the approbation of every authority known to the Democratic party—from the tariff reform Democratic president of the United States down through the national and state committees to local committees in almost every election district in the country. It is the possible for a national party to be committed to a state policy; and if it be possible for such a party to make final and exclusive choice of an agency for the propagation and defence of that policy, then is the Democratic party committed to tariff reform and to the National Association of Democratic clubs as its chosen agency for that purpose.

Is it to be expected that tariff reform in the interest of the people as against the monopolists, can ever be carried by any but one of the two great political parties? Is it possible to organize a third party with that purpose in view? Would it be justifiable, even were it possible to do so, while one of those great parties stands, itself unanimously ready for, and eagerly intent upon, the very object you propose? Nothing can be plainer than that for those who desire a speedy accomplishment of the reform in question, the Democratic party is the most available and powerful instrument to be used. Instead of establishing a multitude of new and strange agencies for the dissemination of the doctrines of Jefferson and of Cleveland, to which we all alike subscribe, would it not be vastly better to concentrate our efforts and consolidate our forces under the auspices of that great party of the people whose principles, traditions, and present leadership all alike tend in the direction of industrial freedom for the masses, and against undue privileges for the classes? Do you think it likely that the people, who are really anxious for tariff reform, are going to turn away from the party of Jefferson, of Gallatin, of Jackson, of Tilden and of Cleveland, the party which gave them the very issue upon which they contend—to make their struggle under leaders untried, and in behalf of principles which, in so far as they are at all defined, are borrowed from the very horn books of Democracy? Or, will they, being honest and earnest in their contention, use every proper means to promote the success, in the congressional election of 1890, and in the presidential election of 1892, of the Democratic party which, having polled a majority of all the votes in the United states upon this very issue, stands solemnly pledged to wage the contest until the victory is fully won, and its fruits are garnered in appropriate legislation?

THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

The Old Grape No More—Extensive Improvements That Have Been Made.

The old Grape hotel, which has been closed for some months past, is about being reopened under the name of the American hotel and with a new manager. The hotel, which is one of the oldest in the city, was recently sold by Mrs. Elizabeth Michael, who owned it for many years. Philip Lebzelter purchased it and at once set about to make many needed improvements. The contract for making the repairs in the house was awarded to John Adam Burger, who finished his work some days ago. The large brick pillars in the front were torn away and replaced by heavy iron posts, which are much more attractive. The front windows of the office, the doors, ventilators, &c., are now of heavy plate glass. The office is almost twice as large as before, a partition having been torn out. In the rear of this is a pretty little wash room with marble wash stands. The dining rooms, barroom and other parts of the house have also been greatly improved. These rooms together with the office and hallway have been covered with paper of the latest style by J. S. Martin & Co., and look much brighter than ever before. Guthrie & Son painted the house inside and out and did good work. One of the greatest improvement is the steam heating apparatus, which was put in by Lem Baehler. It is of the most improved kind and does its work well. The large plate glass and other hardware such as were needed was furnished by Reilly Brothers & Raub.

For a week past men and women have been engaged scrubbing and cleaning the hotel, and it now looks as bright as a new pin. The gentleman who will manage the house is John A. Britton, who comes from Reading, where for a number of years he managed the Merchants' hotel. He is said to be a good man for the business, and he seems determined to make the American a success. He has done one very sensible thing, and that was to furnish the house from top to bottom with new furniture, which adds greatly to the attractiveness of the interior. The house has already opened for guests, and there have been quite a number of arrivals.

Action by Knights of Labor.

At Wednesday's session of the Knights of Labor in Harrisburg, resolutions were adopted endorsing the Australian system of voting; in favor of making election day a legal holiday; requesting the state department to include in its annual report a complete list of all corporations, their capital stock and location.

Why He Assigned.

Matthew Tyler, a prominent business man of York, made an assignment on Wednesday. His estate is estimated to be worth over $100,000, while his liabilities may reach $70,000. The assignment was not made through any embarrassment, but because of the great age and feebleness of Mr. Tyler.

MATAAFA'S FORCES GROW

MANY SAMOANS RALLYING UNDER THE DEPOSED KING'S BANNER.

He Is Ready to Battle With the Germans—The Town of Apia in Control of Germany—All Vessels in Samoan Waters to Be Searched—Theodore's Action.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches from Auckland regarding affairs at the Samoan islands state that the German naval officers have been notified to search all vessels in Samoan waters for contraband articles. The *Times*, a paper published in the English language, at Apia, has been suppressed.

A British subject who visited Mataafa was arrested, but was released in compliance with the demand of the British consul.

The police of Apia have been placed under Germany's control, and the town is at the mercy of the latter.

Six thousand of Mataafa's followers have intrenched themselves and are ready to give battle to the Germans.

The Samoans are rapidly joining the force of Mataafa.

When the steamer Richmond arrived at Apia she was boarded and searched by the Germans.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

$600,000 Appropriated to Protect the Interests of America in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Samoan question was again discussed in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Reagan continued his speech of yesterday, and said that in his opinion it was time the United States asserted its rights in Samoa or in its representative home. The article in dispatches from London stating that German naval officers had been ordered to search all vessels in Samoan waters, were read to senators by the two press associations and read to the Senate, creating quite a sensation.

The Senate has adopted without division the amendment to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill reported by the committee on foreign relations appropriating $600,000 to protect the interests of the United States in Samoa and $100,000 to construct and maintain a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago, the money to be immediately available.