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NAVY KEEPS LINE OPEN. HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

DETAILS FROM THE IOWA GUARD TRAINS—COLON SAFE TILL FRIDAY.

Colon, Nov. 25.—An armed guard of marines from the United States battleship Iowa has re-established the transit across the isthmus and details from the Iowa's marines are now protecting each passenger train. There has been fierce fighting at Empire Station, on the railroad line between Panama and Colon, between the insurgents and the troops of the Colombian Government, with very heavy losses on both sides. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the schooner Claret and a railroad barge returned to Panama, bringing 350 men from Chorrera, being the remainder of General Alban's expedition. Great crowds gathered at the wharf to witness the landing of the soldiers. They were received with bands of music, but the music sounded mournful and more like a funeral march than the joyful strains of welcome to a victorious army. General Alban looked his usual and calm self, and acted more like a man on whose hands time hangs heavily for want of something to do than one coping with grave responsibilities under trying circumstances. At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, at the head of seven hundred men, General Alban left Panama by train for Empire Station, where the Liberals were reported to be in fairly strong numbers. His purpose was to surprise and rout them. The train bearing these troops was held up just before it arrived at Culebra Station, owing to the Liberals opening fire on Alban's advanced guard. Alban disembarked his men from the train, which returned to Panama. The fighting at Culebra lasted from 4:40 until 9 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Leveridge and the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Baptist and Wesleyan ministers, respectively, narrowly escaped being shot. Their house in Culebra was riddled with bullets. The government troops continued to advance, and the fighting was stubborn all along the railroad line and continued until Empire Station, a mile and a half distant, was reached. The Liberals continued slowly to retreat, Alban's men following them until the latter eventually reached Matachin Station. Here he met and conferred with Captain Perry of the Iowa, who was returning from Colon on an armored train. It is understood that Captain Perry will not allow the railroad to transport troops, consequently General Alban and his men were forced to push ahead on foot. It is said here that they thus reached San Pablo, where the Liberals are in force, and that fighting is taking place there. The Liberals are under the command of General Lago. Between the stations of Culebra and Empire over one hundred and fifty killed and wounded men could be seen along the track. The sight was gruesome. There is no proper Red Cross organization and the wounded lack care. The Liberals at Colon declare the majority of the men killed on the line to be Conservative troops, and that the rebels are still in force along the railroad. Three hundred of the Iowa's marines were landed at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Panama, to protect the property of the railroad and to insure the continuance of transit across the isthmus. In government circles in Panama there is still entire confidence in General Alban, and it is believed there that this Conservative general is able to cope with the present situation and successfully to overcome the apparently insurmountable difficulties before him. It is estimated the Conservative government has four hundred men in Panama. The breakfasts on the railroad bridge that leads into Panama, as well as those erected inside the city, have been demolished by the government. THE SITUATION IN COLON. The government gunboat General Pinzon left her anchorage, close to the other warships, last night. There was much commotion in the streets early to-day. People sought refuge on board the United States gunboats Marietta and Matanzas, along the railroad and on the piers. The commotion in the streets later ended, and calm reigns. There is no jubilation, which is evidence that the Liberal army is not advancing toward Panama. It is reported to have been defeated at Matachin by General Alban's command. The latter is said to be pushing on Colon. At a conference held at 1 o'clock this morning on board the British cruiser Tribune, at which General Ignacio Foliaco, Señor de la Rosa, secretary of General Diaz, and the commanders of the foreign warships were present, the General agreed, at the request of the naval commanders, and on the ground of humanity, having in view the large foreign population of Colon, not to land troops here or open fire on the town before 6 o'clock Friday evening. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is badly off for provisions, and the commanders of all the warships agreed to supply her with the necessary stores. The gunboat has not yet returned to Colon and her whereabouts is unknown. FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN. WASHINGTON FULLY INFORMED CONCERNING THE INTENTIONS OF GERMANY. Berlin, Nov. 25.—The Foreign Office to-day sent for the representative here of The Associated Press and declared the announcement to the effect that the countries party to the Triple Alliance were making a concentrated demonstration in South American waters to be false. The informant of the correspondent said there had been no discussion between Germany, Austria and Italy regarding common action in this direction. He admitted that each country was sending warships to South American waters, but said they were acting entirely independently of each other, and were merely protecting the property, rights and lives of their subjects. It was further explained that the Washington was fully informed concerning the movements of German vessels in South American

NO BOMBARDMENT OF COLON. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN CHARGE OF ISTHMIAN TRANSIT.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 25.—It is pretty well understood here that there is to be no bombardment of Colon by either side. While wide discretionary power was given to Commander McCrea, and nothing was said to him about stopping the bombardment directly, nevertheless the State Department established a precedent in these matters last year, when it instructed Mr. Gudger to warn some insurgents at Panama that they would not be allowed to bombard that port. If the government troops on the Pinzon should persist in their purpose, it is said that the commanders of the warships at Colon would require that ample time be allowed for the withdrawal from the town of all foreigners, and the attacking forces, to escape restraint, would be obliged to direct their bombardment with such rare precision as to destroy the insurgent defences without harming the railroad property, and even without endangering the passage of trains, conditions probably not to be met. Secretary Long to-day ordered Captain Perry of the Iowa to assume command of all the United States naval forces on both sides of the isthmus, in order to insure harmonious operations. Consul General Gudger's last dispatch, which came after 1 o'clock, was about as follows: Our troops have arrived at Matachin, one-half of the way across the isthmus. No obstruction, and Colombian Government seemed to be victorious over the insurgents. Commander McCrea of the Matanzas, at Colon, has informed the Navy Department of the threatened bombardment of that town, and asked for instructions. He has been ordered to take such steps as he deems necessary for the protection of American interests at Colon. The State Department has received confirmation of the reported defeat of the Liberal troops by the Colombian Government forces. This came in a dispatch from Consul General Gudger, at Panama, this afternoon. Mr. Herran, chargé d'affaires of the Colombian Legation, received the following dispatch: Panama, November 25. Colombian Minister, Washington: Rebel army completely defeated at Culebra, and Emperor's Governor marched last night upon Colon. Traffic interrupted yesterday, but will be re-established to-day. ARJONA, Acting Governor. Mr. Herran earlier in the day received a dispatch from the acting Governor of Panama, saying that the Governor, General Alban, had started with a considerable government force to operate against Colon and Lina. It is the expectation of the Colombian authorities to combine this land movement with that of the force on board the gunboat Pinzon, and thus be able to recapture Colon. The action taken by the United States in landing marines and protecting the line across the isthmus is in conformity with the wishes of the Colombian Government, and follows a specific request recently made by Mr. Herran. The Colombian authorities are fully aware that, if they retake Colon, it must be by their own efforts and with the aid of any assistance from the United States forces on the ground, as this government is scrupulously holding aloof from the political contest between the government and the Liberals. OLD MOORE ESTATE DIVIDED. IT BELONGED TO THE AUTHOR OF "T'WAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

Among the real estate transfers recorded yesterday were those of pieces of property in Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth sts. in the neighborhood of Eighth, Ninth and Tenth aves. The transfers were all from Casimir De R. Moore, of No. 109 East Thirty-eighth-st., and others as executors, trustees, etc., to Margaret Van Cortlandt MacNutt, Katharine T. Moore, Casimir De R. Moore, Clement C. Moore, Francis L. Ogden and Mary M. Sherman. These transfers were the division of the estate of Dr. Clement Clarke Moore, the author of "T'was the Night Before Christmas," and a professor in the General Theological Seminary, which he endowed, who died on July 10, 1863. This estate, now divided among his grandchildren and grandnieces, has been in the family over a hundred years. The father of Dr. Moore was Benjamin Moore, the second bishop of the Episcopal Church in New-York. His mother was a daughter of Captain Thomas Clarke, of the British army, from whom the estate descended. On Moore Hill, at Ninth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., was built Chelsea House, a well known landmark, which remained standing until 1853. In the Revolutionary period, the Rev. Benjamin Moore supported the royalist cause, and entertained British officers until they were driven out by the American army. On July 1, 1776, Clement Clarke Moore was born in Chelsea House. He was educated in Columbia College. He helped to set the General Theological Seminary on its feet. In 1819, two years after the birth of the school, he gave from his large real estate holdings sixty lots, comprising what is now known as Chelsea Square, bounded by Ninth and Tenth aves. and Twentieth and Twenty-first sts., on the condition that the buildings of the school be erected thereon. When the school became a seminary in 1821, Mr. Moore was made one of the professors, his chair being that of theology. In 1840, Dr. Moore published a book of poems, one of which was "T'was the Night Before Christmas." The husband of one of the heirs mentioned, Mrs. Margaret Van Cortlandt MacNutt, a daughter of John D. Ogden and granddaughter of Dr. Moore, is Frank MacNutt, of Richmond, Ind. O a wealthy family he was noted for his lively experiences in the diplomatic service of the United States in Spain and other countries.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—Advices received here this morning by the Maritime Exchange say that five men were drowned yesterday at Long Branch at the height of the storm which swept the Atlantic coast Saturday night and Sunday. The men are supposed to have been members of the crews of the barges Wilmore and Grant, which were lost by the tug Eureka, which arrived in New-York yesterday and reported that she had lost her tow and had no tidings of either crew. The barges went ashore at Chadwick, N. J., about one and a half miles south of Long Branch. There were seven men on them when they went ashore. The entire crew of one was washed overboard and lost, while the life savers, with the aid of a breeches buoy, saved two of the men on the other barge. The third man was washed overboard before he could be rescued. Tom's River, N. J., Nov. 25.—There are the wrecks of four barges along the coast near the Barnegat light. They came ashore in the storm and are rapidly pounding to pieces in the surf. The barges were the Grant, the Wilmore, the Fall River and the Whitman. They were bound for New-York from Philadelphia, in tow. They broke loose from the tugs and drifted ashore. Each barge had one man on board. Two of the men were saved through their barges being driven far enough inshore for the life savers to send them a line. The other two barges stranded further out, and the men were washed overboard before the barges worked far enough in to be reached. This afternoon the bodies of the two men were washed ashore. They were buried at once. The tug which had the barges in tow was not heard from along the coast, and it is supposed that it made harbor in safety.

HAVOC ON CITY'S OUTSKIRTS. RAILROAD AND TROLLEY TRAFFIC IMPEDED—SHIPS KEPT AT SEA BY THE GALE.

Reports from various quarters yesterday showed that the damage by Sunday's storm was comparatively slight in the built up portions of this city, while it caused considerable havoc in the city's outskirts and in many places within a few miles of the city's limits. Examinations of the subway along its entire line showed that far less damage had been done in the excavations than had been feared. A great deal of water poured into the trenches, but it ran out or was pumped out yesterday, and the contractors reported that no serious loss or delay would be caused by the storm. Along the river fronts, where the high tides had filled many cellars, pumps were busy yesterday, and many individual losses were reported, but none of large proportions. The sewers of the city did not suffer harm by the tides. Ferry traffic was delayed somewhat yesterday morning, but was resumed according to the usual schedules later in the day. A few barges were sunk at North River docks on Sunday, and the work of raising them was in progress yesterday. About a thousand feet of lumber was congratulating the successful combatant on her courage and skill.

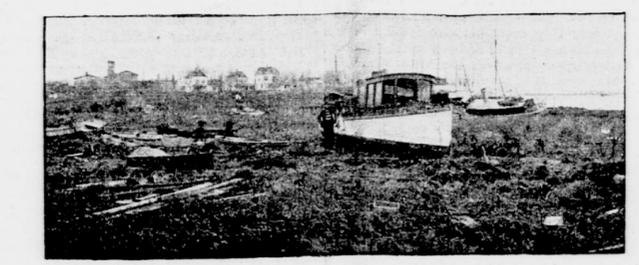
SHARP ACTION BY THE KAISER. THE COLONEL OF BLASKOWITZ'S REGIMENT DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

Berlin, Nov. 25.—German newspapers assert that Baron von Reisswitz has been summarily dismissed from the army by order of Emperor William. Baron von Reisswitz was colonel of the regiment in which Lieutenant Blaskowitz, who was recently killed in a duel with a brother officer, had served. The action was taken because Baron von Reisswitz did nothing to prevent the duel in which Blaskowitz was killed.

WOMAN VANQUISHES A HAWK. EASTPORT, LONG ISLAND, NOV. 25.—Mrs. I. L. Osborne, of Terryville, is to-day the admiration of the neighborhood through her heroic and successful combat with a mammoth hawk. The bird, which had a spread of wings of nearly three feet, flew into her dooryard and immediately attacked her. Though armed only with a stout stick, the woman wielded the weapon with such skill and force that the bird, despite its repeated and frantic efforts to strike her with its talons, was vanquished. The whole neighborhood has been examining the bird and congratulating the successful combatant on her courage and skill.



THE PIONEER. Owned by Inspector Byrnes, of the city Sewer Department. The boat was swept from the ways in Robertson's yard, City Island, and carried fully three hundred feet along the shore, and is badly broken up.



VIEW OF THE BEACH AT CITY ISLAND. Between Byles' and Hanson's yards. The steam launches, the 1,400 (in foreground) and the Ola, were taken from their ways by the storm of yesterday in Hanson's yard, fully 500 feet away. The line of wreckage is 150 feet from the water.

STORM'S RAVAGES GROW. SEVEN DEATHS REPORTED ON JERSEY COAST.

VESSELS ON THE LONG ISLAND SOUND SHORE BLOWN INLAND—RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS WASHED OUT. Reports of damage from the storm of Saturday night and Sunday continued to come in yesterday. Besides the man lost from the iron pier at Long Branch on Sunday seven more men were drowned on the Jersey coast, five at Long Branch and two at Tom's River. All but twenty feet of the iron pier at Long Branch was washed away, and the German ship Floret was left high and dry on the beach. The shore of Long Island Sound was strewn with wreckage, and several vessels were blown far inland, one yacht being left in the centre of the highway. Railroads and wagon roads were washed away, some places being left without communication with the rest of the world. Stores were flooded and many houses greatly damaged, one on Long Island being entirely destroyed.

FIVE LOST AT LONG BRANCH. TWO BARGES DRIVEN ASHORE—PART OF CREW RESCUED BY BREECHES BUOY.

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FINANCING NEW CLUBHOUSE. REPUBLICAN CLUB COMMITTEE MEETING WITH SUCCESS IN GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The financing of the project by the Republican Club for a handsome new clubhouse to cost, with lot, about \$450,000, is so well in hand now that it is expected that architects' plans will be asked for soon after January 1. The new house is to front in Fortieth-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves., about 250 feet east of Sixth-ave., and will occupy the present site of St. Ignatius's Church, as has been told in The Tribune. The church site has a frontage of 50 feet in Fortieth-st., and 22 feet in Thirty-ninth-st., running through the block. The plot cost the club \$200,000. The finance committee has met with gratifying success in soliciting subscriptions for the bonds. The Library Square Realty Company was organized by the club members to finance the project. A mortgage for \$100,000 on the real estate was placed with this company as a part of the plan, and the subscriptions toward the building fund are in effect second mortgage bonds, and are largely taken by the members. Real estate experts estimate that since the purchase of the plot, less than a year ago, the property has advanced in value from \$200,000 to about \$230,000. A subscription for \$5,000 which gave the finance committee great pleasure came from General Horace Porter, United States Minister to France. General Porter, in forwarding his check, expressed the most cordial sympathy with the plan to build a new clubhouse. The new house will be eight stories high, with plain fronts both in Fortieth and in Thirty-ninth-st. The building committee has decided that anything ornate in architecture submitted will not be seriously considered. Three floors will be used as apartments, and the others for general club purposes, including an assembly room and a large dining room for club dinners. While there will be a few committee rooms, it is not planned to have any routine political campaign headquarters in the clubhouse. The sentiment conducted at the clubhouse, the sentiment is general that all the structural features shall be severely dignified and in harmony with the simple Republican tastes. The color of the granite for the fronts has not as yet been decided on. It is expected that the non-resident membership of the club will be largely increased. In fact, the officers of the club hope to make it almost national in its character. Members of State committees from all over the Union will probably be induced to become non-resident members, and it is hoped to make the club such a popular rendezvous that prominent Republicans having business of a political character will make it their headquarters during their stay in the city. The dues for non-resident members of the club, which rents the premises of the club, church, which rents the premises of the club, pays a sum that makes it cost nothing for the club to carry the church property. The present clubhouse was constructed as a temporary place to meet, it is no longer adequate to the actual needs of the club. Notwithstanding certain inconveniences, it furnishes one of the best dining rooms in the city to its members and guests. The club can remain only until January 1 under its present lease, but the club officials have received an intimation that the church society may want to retain a few weeks longer. It is likely that they will be allowed to remain until March or April if they so desire.

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY, IF TRUE. RESIDENT OF INDIANA TOWN SAID TO HAVE INVENTED METHOD OF STOPPING HEAT FROM SUN FOR USE.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 25.—It is given out here that a local resident has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times. It is a method of storing the heat rays of the sun. The process is similar to the making of ice, only the theory is reversed. The inventor, who is a practical and scientific man, has discovered a substance which is abundant and cheaply produced, which will absorb heat rays and hold them until driven off again. The process by which the heat will be driven out and the composition of the blocks are still secret. There has been one meeting of capitalists at which a practical demonstration of the process is said to have been made, and all present were fully satisfied that the process is practical and that it will revolutionize the present methods of heating.

METHODIST MINISTERS IN ARMS. ACTION AGAINST THE OPENING OF SALOONS ON SUNDAY TAKEN AT THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Another suggestion, however, was put forward yesterday by the Assemblyman from the Borough of Manhattan, which will, in all likelihood, take the form of a bill later in the winter. It is that liquor may be publicly sold on Sunday, but not for consumption on the premises of the saloon dealer. This will permit a man to buy a pair of beer and take it home. It will also prevent, so its sponsors say, the congregating around the saloons of loafers, who under the influence of liquor may become boisterous and thus disturb the quiet of their neighbors.

EXCISE BILLS TAKING FORM. OUTLINES OF MEASURES LIKELY TO BE INTRODUCED—SPEAKER NIXON SEES MR. PLATT.

S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, who arrived in this city yesterday, had a talk with Senator Platt in the afternoon, and the two men canvassed a good many matters of State interest. Among other things which were said to have been dismissed was the makeup of the committees of the lower house and the advisability of any Sunday opening legislation. Mr. Nixon informed the Senator, it is said, that the prevailing sentiment of the up-State people at the present time was averse to any loosening of the present law, and that it might be inadvisable to attempt such legislation on the eve of a State election. Mr. Nixon declined to give his own opinion on the subject when seen by the newspaper men at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All he would say was: "If any legislation of this character is introduced it will be likely to provide for two things: First, the issuing of a special license for the opening of a saloon on Sunday, and second, the abolition of the penalty now imposed for the selling of liquor on that day. At all events, it would be a referendum bill." Speaker Nixon is staying at the Cadillac Hotel. He expects to leave town to-day. Other legislators were invited to be reticent on the subject of excise yesterday. Local Republican leaders are likewise apparently waiting for some one to take the initiative and formulate some definite kind of legislation. According to the drift of opinion at present this will not be done until the legislature convenes. Another suggestion, however, was put forward yesterday by the Assemblyman from the Borough of Manhattan, which will, in all likelihood, take the form of a bill later in the winter. It is that liquor may be publicly sold on Sunday, but not for consumption on the premises of the saloon dealer. This will permit a man to buy a pair of beer and take it home. It will also prevent, so its sponsors say, the congregating around the saloons of loafers, who under the influence of liquor may become boisterous and thus disturb the quiet of their neighbors.

REACHING INTO THE STATE. CHOSEN BY MR. CANTOR. GREATER NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY TO SEND A DELEGATION TO CONVENTION.

The leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy have decided to extend their organization to all the boroughs and to send a contesting delegation from this city to the next Democratic State Convention. The plans for the year's work will be discussed at a meeting of the executive committee on Friday night at the headquarters of the organization, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-st. Under the present primary law the Greater New-York Democracy, in sending delegates to the State convention, would have no standing there because of the fact that in all of the districts, with the possible exception of the IXth, they are in a minority as compared with the Tammany organization. In a contest at the primaries there is little doubt that Tammany would outvote the younger organization in nearly all of the Assembly districts. In order to get around this apparently insuperable obstacle, the leaders have practically decided to appeal to the Republican legislature, which they believe, for obvious reasons, will be magnanimous for an amendment to the primary law which will make it possible for the Greater New-York Democracy to have proportionate representation for their delegates in the next State convention. Meanwhile, the leaders have planned ambitiously. In Richmond Borough the Greater New-York Democracy already has a good working organization, with recruits coming in every day. They polled about thirteen hundred votes in the majority contest in Richmond, and since the overthrow of Tammany they have received advances from disaffected Tammany men in Queens and The Bronx. Borough President Haffen, who was supported by large numbers of the Greater New-York Democracy men, was elected by a small plurality. He is not on good terms with Richard Croker, and did not attend the meeting of the Tammany executive committee. It is believed that he is ready to unite his following with the Greater New-York Democracy. It is understood that the Brooklyn Democracy, whose leader is ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, looks with favor on the general plan for the proposed organization, and is to take in all the boroughs. This Tammany does not do, and the fact that Tammany is a semi-secret organization, and is confined entirely to Manhattan, will be used as an argument for the proposed amendment to the primary laws and for a proportionate representation in the next State convention. The leaders of the Greater New-York Democracy figure that if they can hold their organization together in this borough and extend it on the lines contemplated, they will, with the prestige that they obtained in securing the election of Borough President Haffen, Register John H. J. Ross and Sheriff William J. O'Brien, be able to make inroads upon the enrolled voters in the Tammany organization. If their plans carry, they will have an enrolment at the opening of the next year's campaign in every assembly district in the city, the membership of which will be made up of former Tammany men. They figure that while Tammany may remain in a fairly compact condition for the next two years, another defeat in 1903 will completely shatter that organization. The executive committee meeting on Friday night is regarded by the leaders of the organization as one of the most important ever held in the city of New-York.

WARRIOR ON CROKER IN THE STATE. GREATER NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY TO SEND CONTESTING DELEGATIONS TO THE CONVENTION. STEWART FOR BUILDINGS HEAD—TALK ON EXCISE.

Yesterday was a day not without political incident, although the great municipal campaign has long ago passed into history. The Greater New-York Democracy is extending its organization to all the boroughs, and will send contesting delegations to the State convention. It will first seek amendment to the primary laws, to give it a stronger position as a political organization. It was learned that Jacob A. Cantor, Borough President-elect of Manhattan, would offer to ex-Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart the place of Superintendent of Buildings for this borough. Speaker Nixon, Senator Krum and other up-State Republican leaders talked on the prospect of excise legislation.

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EXCISE BILLS TAKING FORM. OUTLINES OF MEASURES LIKELY TO BE INTRODUCED—SPEAKER NIXON SEES MR. PLATT.

S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, who arrived in this city yesterday, had a talk with Senator Platt in the afternoon, and the two men canvassed a good many matters of State interest. Among other things which were said to have been dismissed was the makeup of the committees of the lower house and the advisability of any Sunday opening legislation. Mr. Nixon informed the Senator, it is said, that the prevailing sentiment of the up-State people at the present time was averse to any loosening of the present law, and that it might be inadvisable to attempt such legislation on the eve of a State election. Mr. Nixon declined to give his own opinion on the subject when seen by the newspaper men at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. All he would say was: "If any legislation of this character is introduced it will be likely to provide for two things: First, the issuing of a special license for the opening of a saloon on Sunday, and second, the abolition of the penalty now imposed for the selling of liquor on that day. At all events, it would be a referendum bill." Speaker Nixon is staying at the Cadillac Hotel. He expects to leave town to-day. Other legislators were invited to be reticent on the subject of excise yesterday. Local Republican leaders are likewise apparently waiting for some one to take the initiative and formulate some definite kind of legislation. According to the drift of opinion at present this will not be done until the legislature convenes. Another suggestion, however, was put forward yesterday by the Assemblyman from the Borough of Manhattan, which will, in all likelihood, take the form of a bill later in the winter. It is that liquor may be publicly sold on Sunday, but not for consumption on the premises of the saloon dealer. This will permit a man to buy a pair of beer and take it home. It will also prevent, so its sponsors say, the congregating around the saloons of loafers, who under the influence of liquor may become boisterous and thus disturb the quiet of their neighbors.

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