

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1881.

Remarkable Accord.

There is a remarkable unanimity of sentiment in this city in the matter of a new fire department, among the firemen as well as the citizens, and the path seems to be very clear for councils to abolish the present system. We are surprised to find how much we are in accord with the deliverance of the Firemen's Union, as made the other day. We do not find ourselves disposed to challenge any of their statements or conclusions. They claim for their fire service no more than it is probably justly entitled to, and they admit the defects which are apparent to us in it. That it has been fairly efficient, we think is true. That the companies have not received from the city a sufficient appropriation to pay their proper expenses is also undeniable. We agree again that the begging from the citizens, to which the firemen have had to resort to pay the cost of their service, is a necessity that should not be put upon them. Nothing can be clearer than that it is the duty of the city to provide a sufficient sum to defray the cost of an efficient fire organization out of the moneys raised by taxation. We all agree that this has not been done; and that the efficiency of the fire department is much greater than the city councils have any reason to expect it to be upon the money they provide to sustain it. It is absolutely insufficient for the purpose; and the firemen should have declared long ago, what they declare now, that they will go out of service unless the city provides the money to pay the cost of their voluntary labors. That brings the city authorities right up to the rack. It is a manly and sensible resolution to take. The firemen say to the city that they are willing to continue to give their services without charge, if the cost of the maintenance of their apparatus is furnished them; and if the city authorities consider that they can provide a better service for the money in any other way the firemen are ready to surrender to them the field. That is just the way to talk; and now it is for the city to act. If the volunteer firemen are to be retained, we join in their demand that every dollar of their necessary expenses shall be paid out of the city treasury and that they shall not be required to pay or beg a cent themselves. But before this is done the city councils will consider whether four engines, served by three fire companies—one engine being a reserve—will not supply the need of the city. And next, whether the cost of running these engines with paid labor will be any greater than that of maintaining seven volunteer fire companies. In considering this question, the fact must be recognized that whether the service is paid or voluntary, proper efficiency requires that horses shall be provided to draw the engines and that the houses shall be electrically connected with the central police station. We do not consider it doubtful that the paid system will be found the cheapest. Our neighboring city of Reading has an excellent volunteer system, with horse and electric service, and of admirable efficiency; but it costs certainly all that a paid system would. But quite independently of the question of cost the political evils of the volunteer system condemn it for our further use. It is true, as the Firemen's Union declares, that the demoralization of the firemen largely comes from politicians of every degree, even those who hold their heads high in the community and assume to be very pious and good. They admit that they have in their membership the unworthy citizens whose votes these politicians successfully seek to buy. They admit, too, that their efforts to cast such men out have been unsuccessful. They give a plausible reason for it in their inability to do without the service of these characters, as long as they require men to draw their engines. If the companies were enabled to have a smaller membership, by the use of horses, it is apparent that their officers would be more independent and more able to preserve discipline, and if they were men of the proper stamp there would probably be little cause of complaint against the firemen. The smaller the force the less of a political influence will it be; and that is one great advantage in a paid department, which must always be smaller than with volunteers, who cannot give all their time to the public service. The Firemen's Union says another thing with which we agree when it declares that all the incendiary fires in Lancaster cannot be reasonably charged upon disreputable firemen, in view of the great temptation given by the insurance companies themselves to the owners of merchandise to fire their stock to sell it. They charge, in their premium, for the "moral hazard," and if they are not sufficiently careful in their management to make the moral premium cover the hazard they should mend their own ways before charging their losses too confidently upon the firemen of Lancaster. The union's statement has one reference which we do not altogether understand. In admitting that the hangersons of fire companies have in some cases been shown by the investigation of members of the companies to have been guilty of incendiarism, they declare that "the culprits would have been brought to a speedy justice had it not been for the indifference and neglect of officials and others who feared to have the light shine on their conduct, fearing an indirect implication in the matter." Who were the officials and others who thus feared implication in incendiarism? Let us know.

We take pleasure in publishing in full Representative Landis's address before the Lancaster County Agricultural society yesterday, on the pipe line project and the objections made to giving it the right of way. The occasion of its delivery was timely because the representative met his constituents face to face, and because they were of that class to whose prejudices special appeals have been made against the pipe lines. Mr. Landis meets and answers many of these objections and puts the ob-

jectors to their proofs. We have long had a suspicion that there was a good deal of humbug in the excitement over this subject and that it was manifested to aid the private interests of the Standard monopoly and the railroad company rather than to serve any public interest. A few fussy but well-meaning people have most likely been made the dupes of some such influences, and as there was nobody to gainsay them their fears were left to run themselves out in public protests over a scarecrow. At least a great many people who suspected this will be strengthened in it by Mr. Landis's address and will not change their minds until the opponents of the pipe lines produce more substantial arguments to support their allegations.

THE extracts from "Worlds Within Worlds," furnished us by Dr. Fabnestock for publication in Friday's issue furnish a great deal of food for thought. The electrical condition of Sun and Earth, to which the motion of earth, comets, suns and planets in their orbits is attributed, is certainly sufficiently plausible to arrest attention. What little we know of electricity invites us to credit it with the supremest influence in the universe.

How we do long for Garfield's recovery and the loss of Bliss!

MINOR TOPICS.

Of the 780 patients at the Norris town insane hospital twenty work at brush making; others take to scroll sawing, wood carving, cobblering and cooking.

THERE seems to be a universal suspicion throughout the state that the reorganization of the National Guard is a military gerrymander and that Senator A. Wilson Norris is the "nigger in the wood pile."

TWENTY years ago a girl baby was deserted by its mother, who left it in a Connecticut depot. Several young men clubbed together to support it, but soon tired of the expense, and the child was sent to an industrial school. Two weeks ago she graduated with high honors at a well-known seminary—a beautiful and accomplished young lady.

HARRISBURG must be a happy place to live in. Copperheads and rattle snakes ring the front door bells on Front street; lightning crawls through the stores and printing offices without knocking, and the carcass of "a cow which had cancer on its jaw" is sold for porter-house steak on the public markets. So the Telegraph tells its readers, anyhow, and it wouldn't lie about such trifles.

OUR esteemed contemporaries, the Scranton Republican and the Pittston Gazette, are engaged just now in an able controversy as to whether the grammatical expression—"sympathy with" or "sympathy for." The powerful and perspicacious arguments advanced upon both sides of the discussion make mighty interesting reading with the mercury dancing up among the nineties.

ONE of the refreshing signs of the times is to see so staunch a Republican organ as the Gazette and Bulletin, of Williamsport, energetically urging that the forthcoming Democratic state convention be held in that city. In the active interest which it manifests in the matter its Democratic contemporaries are quite outstripped, and the Gazette and Bulletin is entitled to no small measure of approval for the disposition it manifests to bring itself within range of influences calculated to have a purifying and beneficial effect upon its political and moral welfare.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS has begun five weeks of summer nights concerts in Cincinnati. Among the field officers of the Eleventh regiment, who will be mustered out, by the reorganization of the state militia are Sergeant OLIVER ROLAND, Lancaster, and Chaplain JOHN MCCOY, Columbia.

FRANK F. WOOD, an accomplished stenographer, who for years reported the state Senate sessions, has accepted an offer from the new Mexican railroad company, and is now attending to his duties as private secretary to Gen. Grant.

Mrs. PAGET, nee Stevens, presided at the American bar at a recent fancy fair in London. She wore a flowered cotton dress, bib apron, embroidered with yellow Marguerites, and a Gainsborough hat, with yellow daisies under the chin.

The new girl baby of Sir EVELYN WOOD is lucky enough to possess two illustrious godmothers, one of these being the queen of England, and the other Eugenie, once the empress of France. The child is appropriately named Victoria Eugenie.

King KALAKAUU intends to visit the chief cities of Europe during his present tour. He was cordially received in Naples, where he arrived from Alexandria a short time ago. The king's son and nephew have been at school in Naples, one in the military college, the other in the naval college.

Alluding to the report that the Count HERBERT DIMARCK will shortly be attached to the German legation at Washington, the Boston Post says: "Stay at home, Herbert. Americans don't think much of a man who elopes with another man's wife, and when he afterwards abandons her to die alone and friendless, they despise him and won't be apt to make you very pleasant for him. Stay at home; you're not wanted in America."

"MABEL WILKERFORCE'S" libel suit against Philip in the London court has abruptly terminated by the withdrawal of her counsel upon news from America that she was an impostor. She claimed to be an heiress and was trying to inveigle a man of 80 into marrying her. His relatives had tried to detach him. Hence this libel suit and the discovery that her whole account of her past life and history is a fabrication, and that she had formerly been a domestic servant.

The holographic will of the late JOHN BURNSIDE, the Louisiana millionaire, who died recently at the Virginia Springs, was written in 1857. This is now believed to be the only document of the kind left by the deceased. The form of a will, prepared by a notary a few years ago, was among his papers, but there is nothing to indicate that it was ever used. By the will of 1857, after making bequests

amounting to \$150,000, Olivero Bierge, of Virginia, is made universal legatee. The estate is now valued at \$5,500,000 or \$6,000,000.

A Correspondent Thinks so, too.

EDITHS INTELLIGENCER: Your recent articles on "Garfield Literature, &c., &c.," have shown so much good common sense, a rare thing these days, that I cannot help penning these few lines to say that when Prince Albert died the people of England did not pass around a subscription paper for the benefit of the queen, the first lady of that land, nor did I ever hear of such a thing being done in any other country! Why should it be done in America? The first ladies of our land ought to blush with indignation at the idea of subscriptions of from \$1 to \$5,000 being made and published broadcast to console them for the loss of a husband. If charity is necessary, to be genuine it should be done without publicity.

"Those doctors' bulletins" are more than royal in their minute mention. Here let me say that it is not generally known, or learned either by American travelers in Europe, that the old palaces have no water closets and that the evacuations of the nobles of the olden time were carried out and buried by the servants; showing a knowledge of sanitary laws superior to the pipe, water and trap systems of our times.

Mrs. McGuire, who lived in the Short Hills, near Plainfield, N. J., while picking cherries, fell from the tree and broke her neck. She died in half an hour.

Just as they were getting the stranded steambark Britania, of the White Star line, ready to float, she sunk into the sand, leaving only her masts visible.

Demis Harrington, aged 28 years, while at work in a building in Park Place, New York, was killed by falling into the sub-cellar from the third floor.

A fire in Joliet, Quebec, destroyed thirty-five buildings, causing a loss of \$70,000. David Sternberg's dry goods store, in Louisville, Kentucky, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$30,000.

Two firemen were caught by a falling wall at a fire in Montreal, and one of them named James Towers, was killed. The other, John Smith, is believed to be fatally injured.

John Stephenson, a fireman, and John Moriarty, a boy of twelve years, were killed by the "ditching" of a locomotive near East St. Louis. John Higgins, the engineer, was scalded and bruised.

A violent hurricane from the east swept along the Newfoundland coast on the 1st inst., destroying nearly all the small craft in a harbor. No lives were lost. A schooner and two brigantines were totally wrecked.

The bark Princess Louise, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, with a cargo of wheat, arrived at Halifax, on Sunday, having been disabled in a squall on the 24th ult., during which she lost three of her men overboard.

James Johnson, colored, while loading a truck with iron rails, in Wilmington, fell into the water where it was barely over his head, and was drowned. Three fellow workmen, all colored, were unable, like himself, to swim, and could not rescue him.

While landing trawls, a dory containing two men, William Reynolds of Canso, and James Baker of Guysboro, capsized and both were drowned before assistance could reach them. Reynolds leave a wife and several small children. Baxter was unmarried.

Fourteen cars of a freight train on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha railroad, and several of Hudson, Wisconsin, crashed down a steep grade into another freight train, causing damage estimated at \$10,000, and killing George Fridor, an engineer.

"While the daughters of the Prince of Wales were taking a drive in the neighborhood of Hlyon Park, on the 10th inst., a wheel of the vehicle came in collision with a lamp-post. The carriage was stopped by a policeman and the princesses alighted, terribly scared, but uninjured.

A four-year-old son of James Conley, Hamilton township, Van Buren county, Mich., was playing in a wheat field unattended by his father, who was holding a reaper, when he was struck by the machine, which severed his right leg twice below the knee and cut the left leg in a fearful manner.

On the recent tour of the Marquis of Lorne to the maritime provinces, extraordinary and thirty-five men, were taken in a territorial railway authorities to guard against accident. Not only were the switches locked as usual, but all switch rails were spiked down so that they could not be opened. A detective in the employ of the government, and the same train with him throughout the trip.

At the Little Beaver crossings on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, several families of farmers were returning from church at the latter place when a horse belonging to one of the number, a wealthy farmer named Robert McCleshey, bolted at the crossing, and the engine and train with him throughout the trip.

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The Method by which Barber is Said to be His Own Inventor. Correspondence Chicago Inter Ocean. I used to be at Albany, and know Barber well. He is well known there as a lobbyist, and there is no concealment of his business. At the beginning of every session the members of the Legislature who wish to do business with him come to him and say: "Put me on your list." He did not have to run after any one. Enough would come to him to give him force sufficient to carry almost any measure he desired, up through, or defeat anything to which he was host.

By the time he got to work his list was carefully made out and an account duly opened with each of his men. When a measure was proposed that some corporation wished defeated, his representatives saw Barber and entered into a contract with him for the defeat of the bill for so much in gross. The next move was to secure a test vote upon some parliamentary question to show what the strength of the lobby was without the interference of the lobbyist. It was then clear sailing. Barber looked over his list and drew out the number of votes he needed, taking those only who could vote as he desired without embarrassing themselves with their constituents. He called upon his men, and without a word as to pay for the vote or no, told them how he wanted them to vote. When the time came for the call of the roll on the passage of the measure it went as he desired. At the close of the session he had a record of what each man had done for him, and he scrupulously paid every one his money in a bulk without reference to what the service was for which the money was given. In this way members of the Legislature were spared the risk of being called before an investigating committee to testify as to what they had received for their vote for or against any bill, for they did not know and no money passed until after adjournment.

How it is Proposed to Water Three.

A New York capitalist who visited the Scranton region a few days ago proposed the construction of a vast reservoir on the summit of Campbell's Ridge, at the head of the Wyoming valley. It is about 200 feet above the Susquehanna river, which curves gracefully by its base into the historic plains where the massacre is said to have taken place 103 years ago, and where the poet Campbell laid the scene of his poem "Gertrude of Wyoming." The object of locating this reservoir at such a height is to give it sufficient elevation to supply Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and adjacent towns with pure water taken from the river at a point above the coal measures. Scranton and Wilkesbarre are about ten miles distant, but Pittston is close by. The sulphur water discharged from the mines into the rivers of the mining region is liquid poison. It has destroyed all the trout in the streams, and will in time poison the peo-

ple if they continue drinking it. The Susquehanna, which was formerly known as the best trout stream in the state, is now called "the fishless river," because no fish can live in its sulphureted waters, not even the hardy bullhead. If the New York capitalist should succeed in carrying out his design he will be considered a benefactor.

BY LAND AND SEA.

The Perils of Trade and Travel. Twenty-five persons were injured by a railroad disaster near San Antonio, Texas.

Seven bricklayers were seriously injured by the fall of a scaffold at the New Ocean oil works at Constable Hook, near Jersey City.

News is received at Sarnia, Ontario, of the sinking of the steamer Asia, in Lake George, near Sault Ste. Marie by collision with a lumber schooner. No lives were lost.

In Ulica, William Bayne, a colored waiter, aged twenty-two, who recently came from Washington, was drowned while bathing.

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Let Him Speak.

The following has been extensively published on the authority of the Hon. Lewis Lawrence, of Utica. It was about the time of the decision in favor of the Louisiana fraud by the electoral commission:

"One night I was with him in his room sitting up smoking, while Conkling walked up and down like a raging lion. At last he broke out: 'Lawrence, I can't keep company with this riff raff any longer. They are rotten with corruption, and, after having taken everything else, they are bound to steal the presidency. Sherman rooks with plunder. Wheeler is a virtuous log roller. Stanley Matthews would sell his soul for office. As for Hayes, he is simply a pious snake, ready to give money to be president, and to drop on his knees in tears if caught at it. I have a great mind to get up in the Senate and denounce the whole thing to-morrow, and call on honest Republicans to give the election to Tilden, to whom you, as well as I, know it belongs.' I told him it would drive him into the Democratic party, and he said, 'Let it drive; there are more gentlemen and fewer fools than with us.' These were just the words."

If these were Mr. Conkling's sentiments, and there can be no doubt of it, whether this particular incident occurred or not, he did not cast himself loose from the evil and corrupt fellowship. Why did he falter and go back when his feet were fairly over the party line, and his best friends were advised and he was ready to rise in this place, denounce the electoral fraud and lay bare the villainy opposing the declaration of Samuel J. Tilden's election? Mr. Lawrence attributes his failure to an influence which we shall not mention, because we do not think Mr. Conkling's intellect was ever controlled by it. But that "pious snake Hayes" has very recently declared that the late Seneca being alarmed by Senator Lawrence's threat to review the infamous judgment, and knowing well that it could stand no such test, found out a way to drive Conkling from his purpose and force him to smother his convictions.

What was that? Morton was one of the courses of course leaders in that monstrous fraud, whom Mr. Conkling spoke of to Lawrence as a drove of ravenous "hogs," who had stolen every thing else they could reach, and were then about to steal the presidency. What honor or glory could such a man have had over the proud and elegant senator from New York?

Mr. Conkling owes it to his fame to reopen that mysterious chapter in our history and let the country know why, when he had both the power and the inclination, he did not say more of the shame of a fraudulent president. He has no longer any decent excuse for silence. He has been read out of the "Republican party" at present constituted. In the nation and in the state it is waging a relentless warfare upon him, and it is no less his duty to do more than to let the nation to do in February, 1877, namely, to "denounce the whole thing" and "call on honest Republicans" to sustain him against the course of course leaders in that monstrous fraud, whom Mr. Conkling spoke of to Lawrence as a drove of ravenous "hogs," who had stolen every thing else they could reach, and were then about to steal the presidency. What honor or glory could such a man have had over the proud and elegant senator from New York?

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NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Near and Across the County Line. West Chester's new reservoir is not finished but the little boys are tumbling into it all the same.