

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19, 1884.

The Herr Lasker resolution, which Bismarck is reported to have sent back to us, it seems was forwarded by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Minister Sargent with instructions to have it delivered through the German foreign office to the president of the legislative body. It was not therefore addressed to Bismarck, and if he sent it back, he has simply declined to be the communication through which the communication may reach the Legislature. Mr. Frelinghuysen need only direct Minister Sargent to forward the resolutions directly to the president of the Legislature to secure their delivery.

It is remarkable that Minister Sargent does not know anything of the return of the resolution, although he believes it has been returned. Bismarck apparently has chosen to return it through the German minister here, and he has seen no occasion to cable him in advance that it is coming; for the minister declares he does not know anything about it, and he has been quite incredulous as to the fact of its return. This seems to be pretty well established, however; and when the communication reaches Congress there will no doubt be the liveliest sort of a debate. On the eve of a presidential campaign, such an elegant opportunity to make Democratic capital will not be resisted.

The resolution of Congress in the matter of Herr Lasker's death is said to have been passed without much consideration, and its phrasing may be open to criticism, but there can hardly be a question that it was a legitimate occasion for the expression of a material sympathy. Herr Lasker was a distinguished tribune of his people, who died while visiting our country. The fact that his views were not in accord with those of the ruling powers at home afforded no more reason for an occasion to repress sympathy with his country and his family for his loss, than would be afforded the German Legislature in contemplating such an expression on the death in Germany of a distinguished member of the government opposition here. Probably in the rebellion years when our officials felt their oats so much as to treat with little consideration their Democratic enemies, a resolution of the German parliament relative to the death of a prominent "Copperhead" in Germany might have been sent back. But it would have been an exhibition of small feeling that would have been very unprofitable; just as that of Bismarck's will be. Germany is no match for the United States any way she is contemplated, and she need not be airy.

The committee on military appointments of the House is looking into the appointments to the army from civil life made by Mr. R. B. Hayes during the last year of his term. In 1875 it was provided by law that no civilian should be appointed to the army in any year unless there were vacancies remaining after providing for the graduating class of that year and for the meritorious non-commissioned officers of the army, who were by the same act directed to be selected for commissions.

It appears that Hayes, on September 7, 1879, appointed twenty three second lieutenants from civil life, and subsequently during the year, five more, making twenty-eight in all. These vacancies belonged to the class graduating in 1880, and should have been reserved for them. There were, however, enough vacancies left when that class graduated to provide for them and for fifteen non-commissioned officers. They had, however, to take rank below the civilian appointees, who could only lawfully have been appointed after the graduates had been commissioned.

During the next year from July, 1880, to March, 1881, when Hayes got out, thirteen civilian second lieutenants were appointed. These appointments prevented the commissioning of thirteen of the West Point graduates, who were consequently assigned as "additional" second lieutenants, in express violation of the law.

The question now with the House is as to what it shall do about those unlawful appointees of Hayes and the Senate which confirmed their appointment. It will be a very good thing if they can be got rid of, as they were all political appointments and they have generally shown themselves unfit for their places.

If the New Era had investigated the subject for itself it would not have copied without correction the Examiner's account of the manipulation of the sinking fund. In saying that the law during Stauffer's administration did not require any addition to be made to the principal of the sinking fund, the Examiner made a gross misstatement, as we have shown that the law, as it now stands, was enacted during the administration of Stauffer's administration. During the subsequent years when Congressman Evans was chairman and controlling spirit of the sinking fund commission there was not even an increase of that fund by the amount of its own interest. The Examiner and New Era can neither disprove nor justify this. But consistency is not to be expected from a journal which a year ago recommended the people to make the mayor and council of opposing political faith and this year eats its leek like a little man.

It is well for the taxpaying citizen to reflect that he has the largest stake in all municipal contests. It is well for society, the purchaser of the dregs of never fall to go to the polls on election day. To offset as far as in his power the baleful influence of this latter class his bounden duty. If as a result of his negligence in this important matter the city is given faithless and incompetent officials, the citizen has none but himself to blame. The selection of a clerk for his own business calls for his personal attention, while the care of the interests of a city that spends \$200,000 annually is

TOKAR ATTACKED.

ITS DEFENSE SAID TO BE MANEUVERED.

The Rebels Assaulting the Garrison Under Cover of Night—Mustering in Great Force Near Suakim.

Unconfirmed rumors have reached Suakim through scouts from Trinkitat to the effect that the rebels carried Tokar by assault on Sunday night and massacred the garrison. Previous to these rumors spies had brought a letter from the commander at Tokar saying that the rebels killed some of the southern daily. He asked that two men-of-war be sent to Trinkitat to make a demonstration in his support until troops arrive. The rebels had summoned the Tokar garrison to surrender, promising that if they did so their lives would be spared. The commander at Tokar wrote that he had supplies sufficient to last till the end of the month. He asked, however, for arms and ammunition. The enemy are mustering near Suakim for an attack. Three thousand of the Fasha's troops are ready to march, but nobody trusts them. Steady blacks man the redoubts. A leader of friendly tribes reports that when Osman Digma receives the guns recently captured from Baker the Fasha will attack Suakim. The friendly tribes harbor a great hatred for a night attack. The harbor at Suakim is too small to contain all the vessels ordered there. Admiral Hewitt has directed the transports to seek anchorage at Ras Magda, forty-five miles from Suakim.

The Standard's Cairo correspondent says there is the best reason to believe that the disbandment of the Egyptian army, although not absolutely decided upon as an urgent measure, is very likely to be decided by the Cairo council. The report that the military council had decided to disband the Egyptian army. The council decided to reconstruct the brigade offered by Egyptians by dismissing the officers and recruiting the brigade from Turks, Circassians and Albanians.

A story of domestic trouble was told at the school police court yesterday. A woman, who had been married for some time, desired to have her husband bound over to keep the peace. But how had the peace been disturbed? The husband had a simple explanation to offer. His wife never liked him, and she was in the habit of beating him. He was also in the habit of beating her. The judge, who was not a lawyer, said that he was not sure that there must necessarily have been neglect. For the wife went on Wednesday and on Thursday and on Friday. "Three times in three days," he reasonably said, "if you are so devoted to your husband, you should have been able to add. Emotional religion seems curiously apt to unite people for the plain duties of life. Only the other day a soldier—perhaps a sincere soldier of the Salvation Army—was convicted of having paid his wife's prison out of stolen funds. And instances of the same kind are too common. "Are you sure you are converted?" said Mr. Spurgeon to a devout housemaid. "Please, sir, I think I am, for I sweep under the bed." Her test was a sound one.

The Longest Three Jumps seen in this country. The contest was between George Hamilton, the champion of the country, and Dick Smith, the amateur of our city, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Smith. The prize was \$100 a side, having been deposited, time was called, and the conditions were read as follows: Three standing jumps, Hamilton to allow Smith three feet, and each man to have five trials. The record was as follows: Hamilton's best jump, 40 feet and 6 inches. Smith's best jump, 37 feet and 6 inches. There being a tie the tie was declared off.

After this Hamilton gave an exhibition of his powers, taking a flat footed standing leap over a horse's back, 154 hands high.

An only daughter drowned. On Monday afternoon Miss Nora Flanagan and Miss Annie Donovan, of New London, Conn., were crossing the river on Portland and Miami Flanagan across through the ice. Her companion went to her assistance, but also fell in and both girls were struggling in the icy water and after a hard battle succeeded in saving the only daughter. She was rescued before she could be rescued. Her body has not been recovered. She was sixteen years old and was bright and pretty. She was the only support of a widowed mother.

A Haverhill killed with an axe. On Saturday night William Kent, colored, entered the house of Howard Jordan, at Digby, N. S., and attempted to kill Jordan on the premises of her husband. In the room which followed Kent was killed with an axe.

Representative Willis of Kentucky, whose bill providing federal aid to education is under consideration in the education committee, has prepared a statement showing that "illiterates hold the balance of power in fourteen of the Northern and Southern States." The statement says, among other things: "The statement of the presidential contest, 30 of the states in the union, with 299 electoral votes, were again within the domination of illiterates who could not read the very charters of their liberties. The more illiterate the voters could have been overthrown by a coalition of their illiterate votes, even if those majorities had been five times as great as they were. In 1870 Mr. Tilden's majority of the popular vote was 177,394; in 1880 Mr. Grant's majority was only 3,033. In 1876 thirty of our 36 states, and in 1880 thirty-fifths of the whole, and 259 of the 292 representatives were in the grasp of illiteracy. In 1880, 59 of our 70 senators and 292 of our 435 representatives, were in states where illiterates held the balance of the power."

OUR FIRE LADDIES.

A DETAILED COMPANY WELL EQUIPPED—NOTES AND COMMENTS—SOME DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT POINTS OUT.

"Truck A," of the Lancaster fire department, occupies the premises of Empire hook and ladder company, of the old roller system. The house is a substantial brick structure on North Duke street above Chestnut.

It is of sufficient length to accommodate the five Haystack and extensive ladders recently purchased from the manufacturers in Elmira, N. Y. The truck, as has heretofore been explained in the INTELLIGENCER, is a pattern ever built. It is remarkably strong and the extension ladders can be elevated in any direction and at any angle to a height of 65 feet, sufficient to reach the upper windows or even the roofs of the highest buildings in this city. From successful experiments have been made with it at the Stevens house, the INTELLIGENCER building, Loeber's banking house and other lofty structures, lines of hose being carried to the top of the ladder, heavy streams of water being poured over the roof, and the positions of the ladders, with the men on top of them, easily changed while in active service.

Besides the elevating extension ladders the truck carries a full complement of water-carrying apparatus, including buckets, axes, hooks, ropes, buckets, etc. The weight of the truck, ladder, and men when being run to a fire is about 7,500. The axles are twenty-two feet apart, which makes it very easy to pull, especially after the front wheels have gone over and the hind wheels remain behind the brow of a hill, but the company horses "Jack" and "Kate" have never failed to take the truck at full speed wherever it was needed. They are well matched dark iron greys and the boys are very fond of them and take good care of them.

A well lighted and well ventilated stable occupies the rear of the truck house, with convenient water and feeding arrangements. They are supplied with hanging harness, and the hangers, which are very conveniently arranged, were made by the men of the company without expense to the city. The hinged collars in use and the harness were also made by the men, and to the usual snap has been added an ingenious safety snap, which makes it absolutely impossible for the collar to open, even if the ordinary snap should break or become loose.

As is well known to most residents of Lancaster, the truck house is the lint from which all alarms of fire are struck by the electric apparatus. The power is supplied by a 43 cell battery in the second story of the police station house on Grant street. Electric wires run from this battery to the alarm boxes in the city. These boxes are all numbered, and when any one of them is opened to give an alarm of fire, the bell in the tower of the truck house strikes the number of the box.

This bell weighs 1,800 pounds and is soiled with the electric hammer, weighing 35 pounds, having a four-foot stroke, and striking a blow of 1,000 pounds. The power of the stroke is furnished by a weight of 1,000 pounds of iron, suspended on an iron chain from the top of the tower, and connected with the electric apparatus in the tower. When the electric armature opens, this great weight falls about half an inch bringing down the hammer on the bell so that it can be heard in all sections of the city.

In addition to the conveniences mentioned above the company have hydrant water both in the front and rear of the hall, permanent washstands, water closets, and a pump on the wall and a few chairs. They have not yet received the beds promised by council, but are permitted to bunk in the large well furnished second story hall of the Empire company.

The truckmen are active, intelligent, faithful and efficient men, and as we have thus far failed to mention their names we may as well give them here. They are: Foreman—J. Brown. Truck Driver—D. Reese. Tilerman—B. Biehl. Ladderman—George W. Lutz, Jacob Givier, George W. Rote.

Lancaster may well be proud of its present fire department. The improvement on the old volunteer department is incalculable. There are now no loungers about the engine houses, no quarrels, no debauchery. The few men now connected with each company keep their apparatus and premises in better order than they were ever kept before, and the men have a right to be proud within a year to facilitate their getting to a fire and putting it out when they get there than were made in fifty years preceding. There are now no street fights and no water fights among the firemen. Many defects inherent in the old system have been removed with the adoption of a better system. Much of the improvement is due to the improved system, but much also due to the efficient supervision given it by Chief Harry Howell, who has been indefatigable in his efforts in perfecting the department, of which he is the first chief and in which he takes much pride. His efforts have been ably seconded by the men under his command, and the fire committees of council have not been backward in giving aid and encouragement.

WHEN BLANCHE DOUGLASS IS.

First Daughter Who Attestating Her in Different Places.

Walter Malley says that Blanche Douglas is in a Catholic religious institution out West. He says he was in a New York saloon recently and was attended by a woman. He asked her to drink with him, and she quickly acquiesced. After a few remarks of a general character he asked her name. To his surprise she said it was Blanche Douglas. He asked her if she remembered the incident of the famous trial in New Haven, and she said she did.

Proceeding, she related everything of importance connected with the trial. "Every little incident," said Malley, "the mind of a person in any way interested in the proceedings, the details of the trial, a complete description of my house and of prominent places in New Haven, a full story of Blanche's life in jail, with incidents of the trial, and the scenes and incidents of the trial. I was somewhat amazed at the assurance of the girl and the connected manner in which she told the story. For a short time I did not reply to her request to accompany her to the saloon, but finally she said that Walter Malley himself, those pictures would probably not interest me in the least." The girl left that table with surprising suddenness, not waiting to bid me good night. I became a little curious after leaving this early evening party, hearing this story, and I was somewhat surprised to find that the Standard's Cairo correspondent says there is the best reason to believe that the disbandment of the Egyptian army, although not absolutely decided upon as an urgent measure, is very likely to be decided by the Cairo council.

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THE ELECTION.

MATTERS PROGRESSING QUIETLY.

The elections progressed quietly during the day, the interest felt calling out a large vote, and the weather not being very unfavorable. At the polls, generally, good order was observed, and there is little drunkenness manifest. In the Third ward it is alleged that some of the Republicans began cutting Barr. When this was reported Barr became very angry and at once ordered Captain McMullen and a band of men to take their places on the Democratic side of the window which they refused to do. It looked at one time as though there would be a row, but quiet was restored in a short time. In other wards the contests are being quietly conducted and are progressing.

All over the town the Republicans have plenty of money, which is being spent very recklessly in the purchase of votes. This is the case more particularly in the First, Second and Seventh wards, where some are ranging from \$5 to \$15 as freely given for single votes.

Charley Eberman, revenue clerk, and one of the bosses at the First ward, bragged this morning that the Republicans had one man \$10.50 in order to make his vote solid for the ticket. In the Third ward Myers was constantly on hand and made frequent visits to a private room, where the purchasable voters were "fixed" and came up smiling to the polls.

How low will be found the total vote of the several wards polling up to 3 o'clock this morning. By a non-partisan canvass after noon compared with the vote polled at the same hour for mayor, in February 1882 and auditor general, November, 1883.

Table with 3 columns: Ward, 1882, 1883, 1884. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Total.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. Cases Decided and on Trial—interesting testimony in a Will Contest.

C. J. Frey vs. John M. Froelich. This is a suit to recover \$40.00 for flour alleged to have been taken by a non-servant of defendant. Plaintiff is the proprietor of the Abbeville mills, and on October 16, 1877, received an order from defendant, who is a carpenter residing in Mountville, Pa., for flour for John Dewey, one of his laborers. The flour was delivered to Dewey, but was not paid for. The flour was valued at \$40.00 and a settlement was afterwards made between plaintiff and defendant. Dewey was arrested in April, 1878, and in 1880, as plaintiff had recovered a judgment on the note, Dewey was still in defendant's employ. When the bill was presented defendant refused to pay it on the ground that Frey did not have orders to furnish flour in 1880. After the plaintiff's suit had been heard the defendant asked for a non-servant, but the defendant could not be held liable under the evidence. The non-suit was refused.

The defense then opened; and they claimed that plaintiff only received orders from defendant for flour for a non-servant, but that the flour was for a non-servant, and was paid for by the plaintiff. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for \$45.10.

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