The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 79. LANCASTER PA., THURSDAY. DECEMBER 2, 1880 Price Two Cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.

THE HOLIDAYS AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

CHESTNUT, THIRTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND CITY HALL SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA.

THE HOLIDAYS.
There is nowhere in Philadelphia so varied a collection of rich goods as here—such as fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, lovers, look for a little later.
There is an end even of Gifts. Our collection is large enough and rich enough, one would suppose, even for a less frugal city than Philadelphia. These goods are are now at the height of their glory. The choicest of them are here; others will come of course; but the choicest are going.
What is equality to the purpose, buyers are now about as many as can be comfortably served, and the throng will be denser every fair day till Christmas.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

TOILET FURNISHING.
Sachets, tidies, lamp-shades, pin-cushions, boxes, in satin and plush, embroidered and painted.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
First circle, southwest from the centre.

LACES.
Duchesse vest with Point medallions, $50; the same may be seen elsewhere at $70.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Nine counters, southwest from the centre.

CLOCKS.
$1.35 to $150.00, all guaranteed.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
City-hall square entrance.

TOYS.
New room, new toys.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, west of the Chestnut street entrance.

BOOKS.
A catalogue of books may be had at the book counter. We want every reader to have it. The list of children's holiday books is especially complete.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second counter, northeast from the centre.

LADIES' ULSTERS.
There are two general styles, one closed at the back, the other open; the latter is known as coachman's style. In detail of trimming there is great variety though there is also marked simplicity. Great variety in cloths too. $6.50 to $25.
Cloaks, foreign and home-made. Our collection is unprecedented, whether you regard variety, quantity or value. A lady who buys a cloak of any sort in Philadelphia without looking these over misses the best assortment, perhaps, in the whole country. $6.50 to $250.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southeast corner of the building.

MISSES' COATS.
Misses' coats in more than 70 cloths, shapes and decoration beyond counting. Sizes 2 to 16 years.
Ulsterettes in 5 cloths, ulsters in 8 cloths and havelocks in cloths. Sizes 6 to 16.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southwest corner of the building.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.
We have the best goods the world affords, and the next best, and the next, and so on. There is no place anywhere, where you can see so large a collection of the different grades of goods, all passing for what they are, and nothing for what it is not, cotton for cotton, mixed for mixed, wool for wool, silk for silk.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, Chestnut street, entrance to Thirteenth street entrance.

EMBROIDERIES.
New Embroideries are already in. Our stock is now in the condition you expect to find it in at New Year's, *i. e.* the spring novelties are here.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle, southwest from the centre.

CARPETS.
The choicest luxurious carpets; the most substantial carpets; the lowest prices; punctual service.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Market street front, up stairs.

SILKS.
Evening silks in the Arcade, east side. The same and many other patterns are within.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, southeast from the centre.

EMBROIDERIES.
Our next spring's novelties in embroideries are just now received; they usually come at New Year's.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, southwest from the centre.

LACES.
Laces change daily. Our sales are large, our variety always large, and but little of any one sort. Compare prices. A quarter below the market is not uncommon.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Nine counters, southwest from the centre.

WRAPS, &c.
Such a stock of foreign cloaks as Philadelphia has not before seen, $10 to $250; shawls near by; dresses up stairs.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southeast corner of the building.

FURS.
Furs of all sorts are going fast. They went fast last year and advanced in price as the season advanced. They are going up again. We shall not raise prices till we have to buy. Expect to find here whatever you want, from a bit of trimming up.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Thirteenth street entrance.

COATS AND ULSTERS FOR CHILDREN.
Not so great variety as for ladies; but much larger than anywhere else here.
Coats, 2 to 6 years: in thirty different materials, drab, blue and brown cords with fleecy black; collar and cuffs of plush; also in ten camel's hair cloth, trimmed with seal-cloth.
Coats, 4 to 16 years: in thirty cloths, trimmed with plain stitching, plush, seal cloth, chinchilla fur and velvet, $2 to $16.
Ulsterettes, 6 to 16 years; in five cloths, with seal cloth collar and cuffs.
Ulsters, 6 to 16 years; in eight cloths, trimmed with plush stitching, hood and plush.
Havelocks, 4 to 16 years; two styles.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Our trade is just what it ought to be for the facilities and advantages we enjoy.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
East of central aisle, near Market street.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
Tankloong preclain, plates only, for dinner or dessert, five patterns, $25 to $30 per dozen.
Haviland dinner sets; Camille pattern, $140; elsewhere, $200. Tressed, $140; elsewhere, $200. Tressed with Moresque border and decoration of grasses and butterflies, $225; elsewhere, $275. The latter is in the Arcade, Chestnut street entrance, to-day.
Table glassware, English, Strawberry-diamond cut; every article required for the table useful or ornamental.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Northwest corner of the building.

PLUSH HAND-BAGS.
And a great variety of other kinds. Also pocket books, embroidered leather card cases, cigar cases, and everything in leather goods.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Third circle northwest from centre.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.

GIFTS.
To buy Holiday Gifts early is good advice: The best trade is early; and the best trade carries off the best things.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S PERFUMES.
HIS Mary Stuart is probably the most lasting of all the agreeable perfumes; none of the foreign ones approach it. It is very rich, strong and full of life; it is agreeable to more persons, probably, than any other perfume.
Wild Olive is next in popularity; this also is singularly powerful and lasting. White Rose is delicate and lasting.
We keep the preferred odors of all the first-class perfumers, such as Lubin, Bailey, Atkinson and Coudray; but of ALFRED WRIGHT'S we keep all.
Bring an unperfumed handkerchief; and you shall have a sample of any odor you wish.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
First circle, northwest from the center.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.
The following, just received, are away down in prices: French Camel's hair, 47 inch, $0.75 and .85; French cheviot suiting, silk and wool, 45 inch, $0.75; French foule, all wool, 28 inch, $0.28.
By looking out for such opportunities a lady may often save half.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Nine counters, Thirteenth street entrance.

BLACK GOODS.
A lady wanting any of the following will be obliged for the mention of them; Silk and wool: Satin de Lyon, 85 cents; silk faced velours, $1; momie cloth, 75 cents; damasse drap d'ete, $1.50; damasse cashmere, $1.25.
All the prices except the first are probably below the cost of manufacture, and even the first may be.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, southwest from the center.

TRIMMING FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS.
Our trade requires the largest and freshest stock of these goods, fringes, passementerie ornaments, girdles, tassels, spikes, rings, bails, buttons. We have novelties not to be found anywhere else.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Next outer circle, northwest from the center.

SHAWLS, &c.
A few shawls are shown in the Arcade; gentlemen's dressing gowns and smoking jackets in the same case. More are within.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
East of the Chestnut street entrance.

FURS.
Our work-room is full of preparation, so full that we cannot crowd it faster. We have ready, also, a large stock of finished garments, fur and fur lined.
We have sacques and dolmans in sealskin dyed in London—we have none but London-dyed seal. We have them in great numbers, and, of course, in all sizes including extremes. Prices, from $125 to $250.
London controls the seal market of the world There have been two advances in price since our furs were bought. We shall not advance till we have to buy again; we have not advanced at all, as yet.
We have, at $165, seal sacques such as you will look in vain for elsewhere at the price.
Fur lined circulars and dolmans in very great variety. We use mostly Satin de Lyon, gros-grain, armure and brocade silk and Sicilienne: for mourning, Henrietta and Drap d'Ete. The latter are made to order only.
We have everything worth having in sets, trimmings, robes, gloves, caps and the thousand-and-one little things that are kept in the completest lists.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Thirteenth street entrance.

SKIRTS.
Felt, all colors and variety of styles, 59c to $4.25; flannel, black, blue, gray, brown and scarlet, $2.50 to $5.75; satin, black, $4.75 to $10.50; satin, blue, scarlet, brown and black, $12.50 to $20; Italian cloth, black, $1.25 to $5. The variety is very great.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southwest corner of the building.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.
Notice these two samples:
Blue chinchilla sack, velvet collar and detachable cape, lined with Farmer's satin, horn buttons, $6.50. Is there another such coat for $6.50? We have sold hundreds of them.
Brown-red-and-old-gold diagonal misterette soft wool lining, sleeves lined with a durable, silk-straped fabric, horn buttons, $8.50.
These are but but specimens of many. If they seem inviting, others may be more so. See them.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Central aisle, next to the outer circle, Market street side.

RIBBONS AND MILLINERY.
Ribbons and Millinery, you know, we have much more of than any other house.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
North of Thirteenth street entrance.

LINENS.
A very great variety of the finest linens, a very great variety of staple linens, and the lowest prices in Philadelphia.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, City Hall Square entrance.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
New goods just received from abroad. We have, without doubt, the richest and fullest stock on this side of the Atlantic. We buy from makers, direct, know the quality of our linen beyond question, and keep below the market besides.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second circle, southwest from the centre.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
The very finest English and French handkerchiefs and Mufflers; handkerchiefs $1.25 to $2.50; mufflers, $1.50 to $4.50. Elsewhere they are sold for a quarter more, at least.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Second circle, southwest from the centre.

UNDERWEAR.
Every individual article of Merino or Silk Underwear that we buy we examine to see whether the buttons are sewed on securely and whether the seams are right and properly fastened. If anything is wrong, back the garment goes to the maker, or we right it at his expense.
Such has been our practice for a year and a half. Is there another merchant in Philadelphia who does the same, or who watches the interests of his customers in any similar way?
Defects may escape us, nevertheless. You do us a favor, if you bring back the least imperfection to be made good.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Outer circle, Thirteenth street entrance.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Our assortment of all muslin undergarments is as full as at any time of the year; and when the demand for such is not generally strong we are often able to buy at unusual advantage. We have very nearly the same goods the year round; but prices vary more or less. Now, for example, probably, there is not to be found in this city or in New York muslin undergarments equal to our regular stock except at higher prices. We know of no exception whatever.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Southwest corner of the building.

RUBBER OVERGARMENTS.
Do you know, many are not of Rubber, at all, and are not waterproof? We sell as many as all Philadelphia besides: real articles only; and guarantee them.
JOHN WANAMAKER.
Central aisle, near Market street entrance.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market Streets,

And City Hall Square, Philadelphia.

MARBLE WORKS.

WM. P. FRAILEY'S

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

758 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, GARDEN STATUARY, CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.

All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular.

N. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end of North Queen street. m30

TINWARE, &C.

STOVES. STOVES.

Brick-Set and Portable

HEATERS and RANGES

—AT—

Shertzer, Humphreville & Kieffer's

40 EAST KING STREET.

CLOTHING.

FALL OPENING

—AT—

H. GERHART'S

Tailoring Establishment,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1880.

A Complete Stock of

Cloths, Suitings

—AND—

OVERCOATINGS,

which for elegance cannot be surpassed. The Largest Assortment of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH SUITINGS

in this city. Prices as low as the lowest at

H. GERHART'S

No. 51 North Queen Street.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

We have now ready for sale an Immense Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

—FOR—

Fall and Winter,

which are Cut and Trimmed in the Latest Style. We can give you a

GOOD STYLISH SUIT

AS LOW AS $10.00.

PIECE GOODS

In great variety, made to order at short notice at the lowest prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

6-1yd LANCASTER, PA.

COAL.

B. B. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.

Yard: No. 429 North Water and Prince streets above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-1yd

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL

Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.

TRY A SAMPLE TON.

YARD—150 SOUTH WATER ST.

ne29-1yd PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO.

COHO & WILEY,

350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LUMBER AND COAL.

Connection With the Telephonic Exchange.

Branch Office: No. 3 NORTH DUKE ST. feb22-1yd

COAL! COAL!

For good, clean Family and all other kind of COAL go to

RUSSEL & SHULMYER'S.

Quality and Weight guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.

OFFICE: 22 East King Street. YARD: 618 North Prince Street.

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GO TO

REILLY & KELLER

—FOR—

GOOD, CLEAN FAMILY COAL,

Farmers and others in want of Superior Manure will find it to their advantage to call.

Yard, Harrisburg Pike. Office, 20½ East Chestnut street. ag17-ltd

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

WE HAVE A LOT OF

LIGHT COLOR

WINDOW SHADES,

Good Patterns, that will be closed out at the low price of fifty cents. These are a decided bargain, as some have been reduced from one dollar to fifty cents apiece.

PLAIN WINDOW SHADING by the yard, Blue, Garnet, Brown, Old Gold, Lavender, Stone, &c.

Cardinal, Brown, Ecru, Green and White

SCOTCH HOLLANDS.

PAPER CURTAINS,

Spring Fixtures, Fringes, Loops, Tassels, &c. Opening almost daily New Designs of

WALL PAPER.

Our stock is Large and Attractive, of the Newest Fashions.

Extension Window Cornice,

The Best, Simplest and Cheapest made.

PHARES W. FRY,

No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.

PAINTING.
All kinds of House Painting and Graining done at the shortest notice and in the best possible style. We have reduced our prices to $1.75 per day. Shop on Charlotte street.
oct12-3md ALLEN GUTHRIE & SONS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, 1880.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

WHAT MAYOR MacGONIGLE THINKS OF IT.

The City's Large Consumption of Water, and How it May be Reduced—The Steam Pump Overworked and the Water Pumps Useless—The Meter System Recommended—A Subject That Must be Met at Once.

The Mayor's Message to Councils.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Lancaster:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully present for your consideration the very important question of water supply for our city. All other questions upon which you are called upon to deliberate in your legislative capacity are subordinate in character to this, for the reason that they relate almost entirely to the conveniences of our people, while that of water supply is an indispensable necessity. During the late summer the newspapers told of cities in different parts of our country that were suffering from an inadequate supply of water, in some of which manufacturing to an injurious extent was suspended and the water necessary for daily use in cooking and other domestic purposes reduced to the smallest possible quantity. Necessary sanitary precautions could not be taken; filth accumulated in sewers, vaults and closets, and the diseases attendant upon uncleanliness made their appearance and threatened to become epidemic. Our neighboring city of Reading suffered particularly on account of the insufficiency of water. Acting upon the always dangerous plan of deferring the inevitable to the latest possible moment, Reading postponed making provision for increased supply until the consumption exceeded the supply, and very serious and dangerous consequences were the result. Philadelphia for the last few years, after making abortive attempts to remedy its system, still sends up her annual complaint against her inadequate supply. New York, with a daily consumption of over 100,000,000 gallons, finds it very difficult to keep up with the constantly increasing demand, and, as a guard against waste, has resorted to supplying her consumers by meter measurement. Brooklyn finds herself unable to supply within 6,000,000 gallons daily the number necessary. In Paterson, N. J., the paper mills, flax mills, locomotive shops, print works, &c., &c., were stopped for want of water, and 12,000 people thrown out of employment. So the reports come from all parts of the country. With these and many more instances which might be given the question arises, shall we defer commencing operations and the near future find us in the very unpleasant condition that neighboring cities are in?

In 1875 steps were taken to improve the water supply of our city. Drawings and estimates were obtained from competent engineers by authority of councils. A large supply reservoir located near the Franklin and Marshall college of 20,000,000 gallons capacity was in contemplation at an elevation of twenty-five feet higher than the reservoirs now in use. There were also estimates and drawings made for the location of a reservoir of like capacity where the present reservoirs are at an elevation of fifteen feet greater than those now in use. The estimated cost of the one at the west end was $155,000, that at the east end $191,000. I suppose the natural advantages of the west end made the large difference in cost in favor of that locality. It was not intended to take up the small distributing mains throughout the city and lay larger ones in their stead, nor was the present site of the water works on the Conestoga to have been abandoned for one above the drainage of the northeast section of the city, but a thorough remodeling of our water system, it seems to me, should take into consideration these details.

In August last complaints became very general from the residents on the higher grounds of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards that they could obtain water only before business began in the morning, during the recess at noon, and after business ceased in the evening. These complaints have their source in the small water mains and the rapidly increasing number of consumers. We have in the city about twenty-eight miles of distributing mains, about fifteen miles of which are four-inch pipes and six miles of six-inch. In the last three years there have been four hundred and thirty-eight ferrules inserted; this official year, commencing April 5, last, one hundred and thirty-three. These ferrules supply thousands of spigots. Besides the ordinary ferrule which is used, factories, &c., use connections of larger size. The cotton factory on Nevin street has a four-inch connection; the watch factory a three-inch, and other large consumers, such as the locomotive works, furnace, factories, &c., from two to four-inch connections, so that the water is drawn away from the smaller consumers on the higher ground by the immense draught of the large and many consumers on the lower ground. That you may understand more certainly that many of our troubles lie in our small mains, and have not shown themselves suddenly this last summer, the following is taken from the report of ex-Superintendent Halbach for 1878: "Complaints are frequently made by persons living on the high or elevated points of the city that a good supply of water can not be had. This is caused in a great measure by the small distributing mains. This could be remedied to a great extent by continuing the twenty-inch main from its present terminus, at the corner of Lime and Orange streets, to the extreme end of Orange street, making all cross connections. It is most assuredly false ecomomy to put down anything less than eight or twelve-inch mains, and the time is not far distant when all four and six-inch mains will have to be replaced with larger ones."

I have repeatedly presented similar views on this subject. In June last the same views were presented with others called for by a resolution introduced by the late lamented R. W. Shenk. I believe that we have now reached that point in this question when to delay or postpone action will be but little short of criminal neglect.

Since the first day of June last up to the close of the warm weather the Worthington steam pump has been almost constantly in operation, day and night, and to show the immense consumption of water in our city for the number of inhabitants I will mention that in July and August, while the repairs of the eastern reservoir were going on, the pump, doing its very best, could not supply water to the western reservoir from 7 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 5 p. m. as fast as consumed. In other words the water fell about one inch per hour for four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon, although the pump threw all the time at the rate of fully 3,000,000 of gallons in twenty-four hours. I would have you fix your attention on this significant fact: Our boilers and pumps are doing all they can, and it is for you to say whether it is wise or prudent to have no reserved power to fall back on in case of accident. Boilers and pumps, no matter how well and carefully constructed, will give out in time, and that time may be very short, when they are used almost constantly to their utmost capacity. As for our water pumps they have ceased to be reliable as a means of supply. In favorable stages of water (of which there were none for the five consecutive months commencing with June 1 last) the three pumps may be used to furnish 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 gallons daily. During the late summer they were entirely useless. The pumps are all in good order and are put to work whenever the stage of water is sufficient.

That there is criminal waste of water in our city will not admit of a doubt to persons acquainted with the quantity of our supply and consumption. The superintendent of water works reports that in September last the Worthington pump was in operation seven hundred hours—all but twenty hours of the whole month. Now, estimating our pump to deliver 3,000,000 of gallons every twenty-four hours and our population at 26,000, we have a per capita consumption for September of 110 gallons daily, and this too in a city where not more than four-fifths of our people are water renters. It is thus plain that great waste is taking place somewhere. This per capita consumption is greater than in any city of the United States but one—Pittsburgh, 157 gallons. In twenty-one of the principal American cities, including Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Lowell, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Providence, &c., the average daily consumption is 65 gallons per capita. In twenty-one foreign cities—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Dublin, Paris, &c., the average consumption per capita daily is 25 gallons. Providence, R. I., and Lowell, Mass., with very large manufacturing interests, have a daily average consumption of 30 and 44 gallons respectively. A statement appeared in the New York *Graphic* in 1878 which said that the daily average consumption of Providence at that time was but 20 gallons per capita. Providence had in 1878 an estimated population of 100,000; the census of 1880 makes the population 104,000, so that with four times the number of inhabitants that Lancaster contains we find Providence using but little more than the same number of gallons of water that Lancaster did in September last. The small per capita consumption in Providence is accounted for by the meter system of charges. Under this system, wherever put in practice, all waste is carefully guarded against and consumers do not allow their spigots to be open day and night in sheer neglect.

In considering the water question as it concerns ourselves, the introduction of meters should largely enter into our deliberations. Mr. Halbach said in 1878: "Experience and observation have taught us that a large proportion of the amount [of water] is wasted; and this waste can only be remedied by the use of meters, which are now available." Superintendent Kitch takes the same view of the matter. Under meter measurement I believe that water can be delivered to five-sixths of our consumers cheaper than they now receive it, and that the machinery now in use to pump the water and the reservoirs to store it will answer our purpose for some years to come. There is no reason why under proper care our per capita consumption should reach above the average of American cities. We are not nearly so largely engaged in manufacturing; our city has excellent natural drainage, our sewers and gutters seldom requiring flushing, and our percentage of consumers cannot be nearly as great as in cities very much larger. How far the argument holds good that a liberal, nay, an almost unlimited use of water, should be allowed our citizens without a strictly scaled schedule of charges as under the meter system, is for you to consider. I present the introduction of the meter to you suggestively as an alternative for the immediate necessity of providing another large steam pump at the water works and of laying miles of larger mains through our streets at a cost of not less than $100,000. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars invested in meters will, it is believed, obviate the necessity of the otherwise large expenditure we shall have to make.

Under our present system of supplying water the city is a great loser by persons who steal water with the connivance of the renter. The meter measurement would prevent all this, for the renter would no more exercise a liberality towards his neighbor with his water than with his gas, flour or coal. That generous disposition to give away or allow to be taken that which belongs to others would be immediately suppressed. Meters would also enable us to detect leaks. Serious leaks in mains may exist now in the neighborhood of sewers which it is impossible to detect. If the water main should break and the water escape into a sewer the meters would to some extent show there is water lost that is not passing through the meters and the superintendent would be put upon the watch. Under meter measurement the city could afford to supply consumers at one cent per hundred gallons, and with a consumption of thirty-three per cent. less water in the aggregate than we now use would receive a much increased revenue from this source. The people who waste water would have to pay the difference, and those whose consumption is out of all proportion to the quantity paid for would justly have to bear the increased burden.

Lancaster furnishes her consumers with water cheaper than any city in the United States that I have any knowledge of. The following are the charges of cities in different parts of the country for one thousand gallons or less daily consumption. Morristown, N. J., 40 cents per thousand gallons; Lynn, 25 cents; Schenectady, 50 cents; Hartford, 30 cents; Chicago, 10 cents; Cincinnati, 15 cents; St. Paul, 50 cents; New Albany, 15 cents; Milwaukee, 20 cents; Worcester, 25 cents; Boston, 30 cents; Springfield and Fall River, 30 cents; Albany, 30 cents; Syracuse, 40 cents; Burlington, Iowa, 40 cents; Grand Rapids, 30 cents; Kalamazoo, 35 cents. In the cities named where the consumption is more than one thousand gallons daily the price is reduced in proportion to the quantity used. In Lancaster, estimating our daily average consumption at 2,500,000 gallons or 902,000,000 per annum and our total receipts from water rents at $35,000, it will be seen that our people are furnished with water at a cost of less than four cents per thousand gallons on an average.

For the information of councils I would state that the price lists of several meter manufacturers are before me. The cost per meter depends upon the size. For a ⅝-inch meter from $17 to $24, ¾-inch from $18 to $26, 1-inch from $25 to $35, 2-inch from $48 to $55, 3-inch from $95 to $110, and for 4-inch, the largest size we have any use for, from $200 to $300 each. The ¾-inch meter is the kind which would be required by us more than any other if we make up our minds to adopt the meter system. Some manufacturers contend that a ⅝-inch size will answer for a ¾-inch ferrule. Others say that the meter and ferrule openings should be the same size. In some cities where meters have been introduced the minimum size is furnished at the expense of the city, and where parties require a larger one the price of the minimum size is deducted and the balance of cost of the larger size is paid by the consumer.

Whether it is advisable to put meters in at every house or put them in only at such places where waste is suspected, very large quantities of water used, and at such other houses as would serve as a basis for equitable estimates for houses of like character, would be for you to consider. In the beginning it is believed that the latter plan would answer. In the city of Lancaster there are about six hundred one-story, two thousand two hundred two-story and five hundred three-story houses using city water. In each of these classes meters could be placed at different localities so that a very fair average estimate could be made for each class.

I have in the forgoing endeavored to present to you some of the principal difficulties under which our water system is now laboring. A few facts are indisputable:

1st. Our mains generally are too small. Six or eight miles of four-inch mains ought to be taken up at once and ten or twelve inch mains laid in their places. The twenty-inch main should be extended from the corner of Lime and Orange streets to Marietta avenue; cross connections made at all the principal streets, stops put in so that a break or leak would not require a large section of the city to be deprived of the use of water while the repair is going on, as has been frequently the case.

2d. The power at the water works is insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing consumption of water. Another steam pump of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gallons capacity and boilers should be at all times ready to assist in giving us plenty of water or to furnish all we require in case of accident. The little Worthington pump now on hand is not sufficient. The water power pumps are unavailable except in favorable stages of water.

It will be for you to consider whether the application of meters would not be the first and most economical step in this matter; cutting down, as it is believed they will, thirty-three per cent. of our consumption. In this way only can immediate and radical alterations and improvements be postponed. The outlay necessary to do only a portion of the work for the improvement of our water system will be considerable, but I believe that economy in its best sense requires that it should be made.

Very respectfully yours,
JNO. T. MACGONIGLE, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1880.

Sara Bernhardt.

True Story of the French Actress—"Don't Shoot; I'm in the Gun."

The San Francisco *Post* says: Of course we all read the nonsense printed by the Eastern papers on the subject of Sara Bernhardt's physical insufficiency, but very few people realize how preternaturally thin she is, for all that. The following perfectly true incident will convey an approximate idea, however, especially to country readers: In the winter of '78 the irrepressible and omnivorous Sara became enamored of an attache of the American legation in Paris named McGugger. We don't mean that McG. ever actually became one of the great star's list of alleged husbands, but suffice it that success finally crowned her efforts to arrest the coy representative of the bird o' freedom.

The wonderful actress worshiped her art more than her lover, however—which is generally the case with wonderful actresses; so it happened that she was not sorry to suddenly discover that she possessed a dread rival in a pretty grisette, as just at that moment she was rehearsing the part of a jealous wife, and was professionally glad to obtain all the points on jealousy, so to speak, she possibly could. To utilize the circumstance to the best advantage, the Bernhardt proceeded to gain secret admission to the rooms of McGugger, in the hopes of witnessing an interview betweeen her rival and her faithless admirer, and drawing valuable experience from the laceration of her own feeling while so engaged.

Shere was a shot-gun standing in the corner (as is the case in most American bed-rooms), into one of the barrels of which the star easily crawled after removing a few superfluous articles of apparel, which she slipped into the other barrel. Nobody entered, however, and finally getting tired of waiting, Sara tucked the top wad of the charge under her head and went fast asleep. That night there was an alarm of burglars raised, and McGugger was just in the act of discharging his gun at a man getting over the fence, when Sara, who had been awakened by the click of the gun-lock, shrieked:

"Don't shoot; I'm in the gun!"

"Which barrel—quick?" said McG——.

"The left, but my things are——"

The attache, however, instantly touched the other trigger, and simultaneously Sara's historical high-heeled slippers crashed through the house-breaker's pope's nose, so to speak.

"Will you come out?" said our representative, shaking the gun, "or shall I get the ramrod and extract you?"

"You have fired away all my duds," said the Bernhardt, though, of course, in excellent French. "I'm afraid I shall have to borrow your gun to wear home."

"I guess you'd better," said McGugger, "as it looks like rain."

So he turned the gun muzzle downwards, so she could get her feet on the floor, and steered her down stairs. The passers in front of Sara's house were much astonished a few minutes later at beholding a shotgun descend from a coupe and walk up-stairs propelled by a shadowy pair of unmistakable Hebraic feet.

And no what is the tender and beautiful lesson taught by this incident? Does it not, gentle reader—does it not, we say—assure the earnest and thoughtful student of clementive philology that independent of, and correlatively apart from, the ornithological influence of contemporaneous animalculæ, the infinitude of interchangeable otherness, contaminated though it be sepulchral translucence, can seldom, or hardly always, impregnate with allusive cynoephelian insistance the gynæcological asseveration of protoplasms asimuth, or either in case of fire or sickness in the family?

Query: Can curing a cough with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup be called, bullying a cough?

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