

The Lancaster Daily Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII—No. 238

LANCASTER, PA. THURSDAY, JUNE 8 1882.

Price Two Cents

Wanamaker & Brown.

OUR UPSET PRICES

Are taking strong hold on the retail clothing trade. Among the attractions are:
The fourteen styles of Men's Suits at the upset price of \$9.25, reduced from \$12.00, \$11.00 and \$10.00.
The Sawyer Standard Men's Suits at the upset price of \$12.50, reduced from \$15.00.
The Pique and Diagonal Men's Suits at the upset prices of \$19.30, reduced from \$23.00; \$17.80, reduced from \$21.00, and \$17.40 reduced from \$20.00.
We might make a long price list of these reduced rates, which would only be dull reading. We give specimen prices only and rely upon the statement that we have long lines of Clothing for Men and Boys, upon which prices are sharply cut. Look at the goods, consider the prices, and we know you will endorse our statement.

Wanamaker & Brown,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

VERY LOW PRICES FOR ALL

SUMMER CLOTHS.

The Spring has been a long, cold one and we have a very large stock of Summer Fabrics still on hand. As Summer clothes will not sell in Winter we have made a very **CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICES** to make quick sales of our

Bannockburn Cheviots,
Fine Spring Trowersings,
Black Diagonal Worsteds,
Black Basket Worsteds,
Handsome English Cassimeres,
English Black, Blue and Green Serges,
Black and Blue Clay Serges,
Black and Blue Crepe Cloths,
Simoni Batiste Cloths,
Schoeller's Check Suitings,
Empire Misch Suitings,
Auburn Mixt Suitings,
Black Habit Cloths,
Thin Black Doeskins,

Ladies' Dress Cloths,
Children's Sackings,
Children's Cloakings,
Boys' Cassimeres,
Boys' Fige Suitings,
Boys' Kilt Suitings,
English Serges and Colored Cloths for Ladies' Riding Habits,
Corduroys for Riding Pants,
Meltons and Cassimeres for Ladies' Riding Suits,
English Checks and Serges for Ladies' Suits,
Infants' Cloakings.

BILLIARD CLOTHS (Simoni's), all grades. Lowest Prices.

VELVETS, all colors (23 inches wide) for draperies and embroideries, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

BLUE FLANNELS, for Bathing Suits, and a very handsome assortment of Green, Blue, Olive, Bronze and Mixt Cloths of fine quality, for

SEASIDE, MOUNTAIN AND STEAMER SUITS.

SNODGRASS, MURRAY & CO.,

RETAILERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHS,
MARKET AND NINTH STS., Philadelphia.

HAGER & BROTHER.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,
FRENCH SUITINGS,
AMERICAN SUITINGS,
WHITE SUITINGS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
GAUZE UNDERWEAR AND FEATHERWEIGHT DRAWERS,
WE have a large line of LADIES' LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, WHITE AND UNLINED SHIRTS,
SHIRTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

HAGER & BROTHER.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

SLACKS AND BLENDED WAISTS,
LIGHTWEIGHT BLACK GOODS,
ALBATROSS CLOTHS,
SUN'S VELVET AND SATINES,
STRIPED AND PLAIN SEAMERS,
MAVIE LAWS,
PERSIAN LAWS,
INDIA LAWS,
ALSO, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GAUZE and MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS.

HAGER & BROTHER,

No. 25 West King street.

NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.

FAHNESTOCK.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CANTON MATTINGS.

PLAIN WHITE, RED CHECKERED, GREEN CHECKERED AND FANCIES.

Large Lot Just Opened at 12 1/2, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40 and 50 Cents.

R. E. FAHNESTOCK'S,

NEXT DOOR TO COURT HOUSE, LANCASTER, PA.

MEDICAL.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Invigorates without intoxicating, cures disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, and is the greatest strength restorer and blood purifier, and the BEST AND SUREST CURE FOR ALL DEBILITY. If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease, use the TONIC to-day. 100 DOLLARS paid for a Letter to help cure, or for anything injurious found in it. Send for circular.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. Price, 25c. and 50c. sizes. HISCOX & CO., New York.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

ANNUAL DELIVERANCE TO COUNCILS.

An Exhaustive Review of the City's Affairs—The Executive's Report on the Departmentments, Their Operations and Wants.

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

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the provisions of the city charter, have the honor of laying before your honorable bodies the general condition of the city in relation to its government, finances and improvements, and of recommending the adoption of such measures as the business and interests of the city seem to require.

FINANCES.

The funded debt of the city bearing 6 per cent. interest is \$1,000,000.00.

The funded debt of the city bearing 4 per cent. interest is \$9,500.00.

The funded debt of the city bearing 3 per cent. interest is \$9,000.00.

Total amount of funded debt outstanding \$1,008,500.00.

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the same time for Belgian blocking the half square from North Queen to Christian streets on Chestnut street.

This work could have been done last year at a trifling cost to the city, and it is possible that equally liberal terms may be secured now.

The railroad company during the past year has appointed watchmen at the crossings at Walnut and Prince and Water and Lemon streets. These watchmen and the withdrawal of the great bulk of the freight business from the tracks running through the city, after the completion of the new line to the city of the city, will travel very much safer and more convenient.

I have in nearly all my annual messages urged upon councils the utility of having a map made of our sewers. We have on hand now some skeleton maps, partly completed by Messrs. Burrows and Rohrer, before the office of city engineer was abolished, one of which could be used for this purpose. Or, if it would be thought better, tracings could be made over these maps and they would be necessary every day, and much of the necessary information required in its performance has no other record than the memory of former street commissioners, contractors and others who have since been removed. These maps may be consulted now, and may not be after awhile, the importance of promptness in the matter becomes apparent.

I would call the attention of councils to the fact that our book, made at considerable expense and trouble, containing the outlines of streets and the numbers of houses and lots, was burnt up in the fire at the Inquirer building last winter. The book was kept there by Mr. Joseph Pyott, who had the numbering to do, and who was engaged in the performance of work on the book at the time it was unfortunately lost. The book should be replaced at once.

Water.

The question of water supply has been fully discussed by the city water supply committee and by myself within the last few years. But the paramount importance of the subject to our 28,000 inhabitants justifies the frequent iteration of the more important points hitherto presented to public consideration. I at this time desire to refer to the subject, can avoid the conviction that our people are making a very serious mistake in not providing for extensive improvements in our water supply. I would have preferred, as indicated in my annual messages, to submit the matter to the voters at the last municipal election, to commence those improvements by laying down larger mains and putting in larger pumps, and then to have shown our people the necessity for larger and more extensive improvements.

The first asking manufacturers to establish themselves in our midst to present the fact that at best we have but two days water supply in our reservoirs, and that we are nearly wholly dependent upon a high water table for our water supply.

A shrewd individual or company would not, I fear, consider this a favorable outlook; would probably believe it safer policy to establish somewhere else, a water supply of less cost to the city.

The intelligent and comprehensive report submitted to councils last March by Superintendent of Water Works Davis Kitch, jr., will afford matter for serious study for councilmen and citizens who are desirous of understanding the question. I commend it to your attention.

A plan which will afford temporary relief to those portions of the city deprived of a full supply of water by reason of the elevation will be presented to councils at the next meeting. If the superintendent, Mr. Halbach, recommends the erection of a stand pipe in the western reservoir at an elevation above the present water line of 35 feet. The high portions of the city will be supplied from this stand pipe by a system of stopps. A fuller description of the plan will be found in the superintendent's report, together with a drawing of the stand pipe, its size, elevation and an estimate of the cost.

It will be necessary for councils to provide for the cost of the pipe should they think proper to order its erection out of some other means than those appropriated for water works general or pipe laying.

These latter appropriations will scarcely reach to pay ordinary expenses in the departments for which they are designed.

Lighting City.

A detailed report of the operations in the department for lighting the city is on file in my office. From it it appears that the number of lamps lit by the city was 308, an increase of 9 during the year. Under the terms of the existing contract the public lamps are lit by gasoline; the committee and council failing to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the gas company.

I have on file with the report of the late lamp committee some correspondence entered into by the committee in regard to the establishment of the electric light in our city. An approximate estimate was furnished the committee by the Maxim Electric Light and Power company for the generating machine, forty lamps and three miles of No. 4 wire at \$6,792. The figures are based upon using the engine in the Geyelin room at the water works. The attention of councils is respectfully directed to the consideration of the correspondence, estimate, &c.

The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, \$1,100, to make up deficiencies in the "Lighting City" will not reach by \$1,100.80. The amount due the Maxim Electric Light and Power company June 1st was \$2,921.01. To pay this there was an unexpended balance in the appropriation of the last fiscal year of \$690.21, and amount of appropriation for deficiencies \$1,100, making in all \$1,790.21, which, deducted from P. G. E. Co.'s bill of \$2,921.01, leaves \$1,100.80 to yet provided.

Police.

There have been some changes in the membership of the police force in the last year. Messrs. Weitzel, Holman, Kuntz, Adams and Tice, of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 9th wards, respectively, have resigned; A. J. Flick, of the 9th ward, was not re-elected. The vacancies have been filled by A. G. Pyle in the 1st, Bankson Smith in the 2d, Samuel Lentz in the 5th, Atlee Mercer in the 6th, John Herr in place of

A. J. Flick and M. Burns in place of Wm. Tice in 1881, No. 47.

In the ordinance reported to councils in regard to the appointment of a mayor's clerk there is a section imposing police duty on said clerk, thereby relieving one of the regular force as now detailed from mayor's office duty. The wards from which these details are made lose the services of the officer thus placed on duty. The clothing of this clerk with police authority will strengthen the force one man.

If the finances of the city would warrant the step, it should be strongly urged upon councils by the property owners and police force seven additional officers. The outlying wards are entirely too large for one officer to patrol efficiently. If in the larger cities like Philadelphia, with the population compact, the ratio of officers is 700 people efficiency would seem to require, in cities like Lancaster much less compactly built, at least 1 to 1000 people. We have now 18 patrolmen for say 27,000 inhabitants, or 1 to 1,500, a ratio altogether inadequate. The experience is daily demonstrating. For a detailed statement of the working of the police department for the year you are respectfully referred to the report of the chief of police now on file.

There have been no steps taken by councils by which the mayor's fees (which all go into the treasury) shall be placed on the same footing with other magistrates. There is not a shadow of good reason for depriving the mayor of the same fees which aldermen are allowed. The present city solicitor and I made an effort to remedy this matter nearly two years ago, but failed. I would recommend placing the matter in the hands of a special committee, whose duty it shall be to present to the Legislature a bill early in the session and to urge its passage by all possible fair means. The city by the present law loses from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Fire.

A very radical change has taken place in the organization of the fire department during the last year. The old, or volunteer system, has passed away and in its place a new one has sprung up, born of the necessities of the times. The old system had fallen into disrepute by reason of its inconstancy and the lawlessness of some of the members composing it. Whether this insubordination and lawlessness were the consequence of the system, or spring from causes outside of it, it is useless now to inquire. The general adoption of the present fire system in nearly all of the large cities, and its partial adoption in many of the smaller cities of our country, seem to sustain the opinion that large volunteer fire organizations, such as that we in common with other cities have in Lancaster, cannot be kept under such control as the well-being of society requires. Those of our citizens who at first doubted the propriety of the change from the volunteer to the call or partially paid fire department, are now beginning to see the wisdom of the change. The fire department has become enthusiastic in their praise of the new system. The benefits of the new system are varied and far reaching. Fires are more quickly extinguished and neighboring property less damaged by the reckless burning of the firemen. There are order and method where there were insubordination and confusion. We no longer have the whole city thrown into excitement by the general cry of fire, the alarm bells tolling its sound, and the cars of the firemen alone. People now a hundred or two hundred yards away scarcely know their neighbor's property is burning, so noiselessly the firemen do their work. Gathered thousands are no longer treated as a mob, but as a body of men, and the consequences of a fire, and beyond all else the precious influence of engine house life, blasting the lives of our young men, is removed from the unwary. Too much credit cannot be given to the late chief of council for his foresight in his heartiness with which he entered upon the work of the reorganization of the fire department. They were confronted by threats and intimidations, and the ballot box resorted to to punish men who were completely unprepared for the emergency and good order in society. The short space of time they had in which to accomplish the radical changes necessary was so well employed that when the 1st of April last came the day upon which the old organization was to be dissolved, the new one was to come in, there was nothing essential left undone. Leases were made, horses and harness bought, stables and horse tracks built, employees selected, and the organization was ready to start on the 1st of April. The thorough change of systems rendered necessary. The late councils, too, are to be congratulated for their fortunate selection of Harry N. Howell, Esq., as chief of the fire department. Mr. Howell carries enthusiasm, along with his great experience, into his office. He knows and values the importance of thorough discipline in the department of which he is the head, and he labors day and night, to my own certain knowledge, to make the great change there has been made most effective and acceptable. The new order of things is yet young, but by the time the year report of the chief shall be made—February, 1883—there will probably be many improvements which further experience will suggest and which will be brought to your official notice.

The employees of the different engine companies and of the hook and ladder company have been industrious and efficient in their positions. The police, too, in this connection, are doing their best to make the new order of things acceptable to our citizens. They will always necessarily be a very important aid to the department in night fires, as was recently the case at the fire of Mr. Henry Doerr's property, where they appeared in force early on the scene, played the active part, and were instrumental in saving the property of the department gathered in force, then guarded Mr. Doerr's property so that not an ounce of valuables was carried away and not a pane of glass unnecessarily broken. Mr. Doerr has loudly attested his acknowledgments to firemen and policemen.

Law.

The report of J. L. Steinmetz, Esq., formerly city solicitor, is in my hands, and he has the pleasure of presenting to councils of January, 1879, along with the other department reports of city government in the usual annual report of the finance committee. The case of Mary Kissinger vs. the city of Lancaster, which at the date of my last annual message was before the supreme court, was eventually decided in favor of the city, reversing the verdict of the court below. But by one of those mysterious dispensations known to courts of law, suit has again been brought (February term, 1882, No. 21) to recover damages in the same case. The original verdict against the city for damages by the jury was \$1,600. This city has escaped by reason of the decision of the supreme court, but the large attorney fees of \$600 for arguing the case at Harrisburg and other fees and costs in the lower court, amounting to nearly \$200 more, make this a very expensive suit under the most favorable circumstances.

Mr. Steinmetz's report says: Appeals have been taken from the reports of

viewers, assessing damages sustained by owners of buildings by reason of opening of streets. Under the act of 1873 the following issues have been framed to ascertain by jury trials the amount of damages sustained:

Adam Smith vs. Lancaster city, September term 1881, No. 47.

Silvius estate vs. Lancaster city, October term 1881, No. 40.

Henry Haverstick vs. Lancaster city, November term 1881, No. 19.

Wm. Wolston vs. Lancaster city, November term 1881, No. 41.

Thirty-six municipal suits have been filed during the year, of which five have been satisfied. Those standing open amount to \$733.34.

Two suits for damages in opening streets were decided against the city in favor of Henry Frank for \$730, and in favor of Frank Reiker for \$1,500.

The case against Edward Welchans, formerly city treasurer, and his sureties, to recover the amount of an alleged default of about \$3,000, is still undecided. By an understanding between the city and the bondsmen of Mr. Welchans, deceased, Wm. A. Wilson, Esq., has been chosen referee. It is to be hoped that this suit will be speedily closed up.

All city property is in good repair and will cost but little during the year to keep up. Last year a resolution passed councils empowering the property committee to sell the old factory and some six or seven acres of ground attached thereto, and a city lot 20x30 on East Occidental street near the reservoir. These properties are unproductive and are a charge upon the city for taxes. In disposing of the old factory it would be well to reserve all water rights which might be considered advantageous in connection with the wheels run by water power at the water works.

Buchanan, McEvoy and Reynolds Relief.

The committee appointed by councils for the management of the Buchanan, McEvoy and Reynolds relief funds report that for the fiscal year they had for the purchase of fuel for the poor of the city of Lancaster:

Under the bequest of Hon. James Buchanan interest on \$5,000 city bonds \$250.00

Under the bequest of P. McEvoy, Esq. 100.00

Interest on \$5,000 city 6 per cent. bonds 300.00

Total \$650.00

Disbursed:

Paul H. Baumgartner & Co. for coal \$20.38

Paul H. Baumgartner & Co. for fuel 2.25

Paul J. A. E. Carpenter printing 5.50

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For committee \$10.00

Total \$38.13

Balance on hand \$611.87

The bequest of the Hon. James L. Reynolds came to hand too late to make the interest available for last year's relief. The original bequest was \$4,000, from which the collateral inheritance tax of 5 per cent. was deducted, leaving \$3,800. Of this sum \$3,200 has been invested in city 6 per cent. bonds, three hundred dollars remaining in the city treasury uninvested, the cause being difficulty in finding an odd lot of \$300 city bonds redeemable.

The coal issued for poor relief was distributed as follows: