

The Lancaster Intelligencer

Volume XIX—No. 238.

LANCASTER, PA. THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

Price Two Cents.

WATER COOLERS, &c.

FLINN & BRENNEMAN.

GO TO
FLINN & BRENNEMAN'S
FOR
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, LAWN MOWERS,
AND
BABY CARRIAGES.

No. 152 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

CLOTHING.

YATES RING.

SOME OF OUR REDUCTIONS!

MEN'S SUITS	No. 5428, \$13.00, now \$ 8.00
	" 5414, 13.00, " 9.00
	" 6846, 12.00, " 8.00
	" 6024, 17.00, " 14.00
	" 6699, 20.00, " 16.00
	" 6871, 22.00, " 17.00
	" 6874, 25.00, " 18.00
YOUTHS' SUITS	No. 5430, \$ 9.00, now \$ 6.00
	" 6847, 11.00, " 8.00
	" 5427, 12.00, " 8.00
	" 5404, 14.00, " 10.00
	" 5444, 15.00, " 10.00
BOYS' SUITS	No. 1532, \$ 7.00, now \$ 4.00
	" 2089, 8.50, " 6.00
	" 2075, 12.00, " 8.00
	" 2067, 17.00, " 14.00

RETURN what does not suit, and get your money.
Our Stock is one of the largest in the Country.
Our Clothing stands superior to all other makes.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
SIXTH & CHESTNUT STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE YATES RING.

A "RING" for the BENEFIT of the PEOPLE.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

SHULTZ BROS.

(OLD STAND.)

Nos. 31 and 33 North Queen street.

The OLDEST Hat Store in Lancaster City, being established FORTY YEARS AGO. The only place where Hats are manufactured in Lancaster City.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Prices Ever Offered to the Public.

The entire stock bought for cash at a liberal discount, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other store.

JOHN SIDES,
Successor to SHULTZ BROS.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FAHNESTOCK.

14 EAST KING STREET,

(BAIR'S OLD STORE.)

Opening To-day New Goods in Every Department.

SILKS, SHAWLS,

DRESS GOODS,

TABLE LINENS,

TOWELS, NAPKINS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE FAHNESTOCK,

NO 14 EAST KING STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

DON'T FORGET YOUR

Winter Clothing Until the Moth Destroys Them.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH SUPPLY

CARBOLIZED PAPER.

JOHN L. ARNOLD,

No. 11, 13, 15 EAST ORANGE STREET,

LANCASTER, PA.

LIVERY STABLE.

HOUGHTON'S.

HOUGHTON'S

New Livery and Sale Stables.

FIRST-CLASS HORSES AND BUGGIES TO HIRE; ALSO, OMNIBUSES FOR PARTIES AND PICNICS. HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT ALL TIMES.

Stables—No. 44 Market Street,

Rear of Old Black Horse Hotel.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Nearly \$200,000 in the Sinking Fund—Streets, Water and Lighting—The Fire and Police Departments—City Property.

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

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the requirements of the city charter, I submit my annual message in relation to the government of the city of Lancaster:

FINANCES.
The funded debt bearing 4 per cent. interest is \$468,512 02
The funded debt of the city bearing 6 per cent. interest is 49,000 00
The funded debt of the city bearing 4 per cent. interest is 20,000 00
Total \$537,512 02
Of which the committee on Finance and accounts as commissioners of the sinking fund had bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest \$20,000 00
Total amount of debt outstanding \$517,512 02
Total amount of debt outstanding June 1, 1882, \$517,512 02
Total amount of debt outstanding June 1, 1883, \$517,512 02

Decrease in city debt for the fiscal year 1882-1883, \$18,000 00

The sinking fund June 1, 1878, was \$99,258.00; June 1, 1883, it was \$199,000.00, an increase of \$99,742.00. At the date of my installation in October, 1877, there was no money in the treasury to buy up bonds for the sinking fund as required by law. The loan of \$30,000 made later on in the fiscal year to pay up deficiencies in this way by the disappearance of the sinking fund, was not enough to pay for bonds for this purpose.

The financial condition of the city continues in a very satisfactory condition. Notwithstanding the extraordinary heavy outlay occasioned by the transition from the volunteer to the paid system in the fire department, and the very large expense incurred in opening streets, the finance committee find it practicable to continue the tax rate of last year. The list of our proposed expenditures for the fiscal year commencing June, 1883, presents items of deficiencies which legislation may be necessary to prevent appearing there. For instance, where the expense in any department of the city government is increased by ordinance or resolution it should, where it is possible, be made to begin with the next fiscal year. There was one or two measures which passed councils last year which I approved because I thought them imprudent, but which I felt strong temptation to veto, because they made deficiencies in the appropriation to which they were chargeable for the current fiscal year. It is not possible to be excused in any year except for some unavoidable reason.

The great wrong done some of the citizens by the favoritism shown to others in the assessment of property continues. I would suggest that councilmen take up the assessors' books and see whether a remedy for this great wrong may not be applied. The property owner himself, who is receiving his consideration in the shape of a low assessment for the vote in the election, is not likely to move in this matter. This would be a traffic on the usefulness of human nature not often honored.

With the large drafts likely to be made upon the treasury of the city for the purchase of steam fire engines, engine and truck houses, street lighting, electric light, additional water works' improvements, to say nothing of Belgian blocks and other costly projects for the city's improvement, it becomes evident at a glance that the tax rate will soon have to be raised, or the assessment upon these items, or both, will have to be increased. It is believed that a uniform assessment of eighty per cent. of the value of the real estate within the corporate limits of the city will furnish ample revenue for all ordinary wants. I have reminded councils before that our valuation in 1875 was \$13,000,000. You all know the vast improvements since. To-day, by some crabs like process known to the assessors, the valuation in round numbers is \$12,000,000.

Councils last November passed a resolution directing me to enter into correspondence with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the view of securing the old wooden bridge on West James street over the railroad taken away and a new iron bridge, something of the kind built by the company over their road on Duke, Lime and Shippert streets (which are of iron, the latter with a deck of steel), to be placed in its place. I wrote the company as directed, but up to this time have no official reply. I have been informed unofficially that the company's agents have been looking the matter up, making measurements, &c., and will proceed at once to rebuild the bridge.

I have so often called the attention of councils to the consideration of our water supply that I feel some misgivings in again presenting the question to you. In all my annual messages, and in special messages, I have called attention to the importance of this subject, and through them the citizens of Lancaster. Eighteen months ago the water committee brought the matter before your honorable bodies asking for authority from you to present to the people of the city a proposition to borrow money sufficient to put in an additional large steam pump and to lay about 7,300 feet of 20 inch main in the place of small ones which fall to give to our people in certain portions of the city the necessary supply. It is believed that the water works committee will be required at no distant day. The present steam pump is now working to its maximum, and should anything occur that this pump could not be operated it would be impossible to keep up the supply of water, as the water power is not to be relied on, and the high pressure steam power is not of sufficient capacity to supply the demand. The present steam pump has now been in operation nearly five years with but slight repairs, but after a careful examination I find that many of the working parts are worn and will have to be renewed, which will necessitate the stopping of the pump several days.

The repairs have since been made. With this indispensable condition of affairs, continuing as it remains, it is certainly reproducible. Money, of course, must be spent and a good deal of it to do all our water system requires. Our predecessors did not undertake largely enough. It remains for us to correct the errors of the past.

Connected closely with the demand for more water is the equally important requirement of pure water. It is well known that the northeastern portion of our city is being rapidly built up. The possible removal at some not very distant day of the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its warehouses and stations outside the city has given an impetus to building that will soon cover our corporate limits in that direction. The owners of residences and business places already constructed are positioning for the future. The fifth which will be carried by these sewers from the stock yards, manure piles, workshops, factories, warehouses and residences will find its outlet in the Conestoga near Harry's dam, about two miles above where our drinking water is lifted into our reservoirs. This aggrega-

tion of filth will vitiate our water in time as fast as the well which is represented to be by its many corrupting sources. It is proper then that we should look ahead at once for some remedy or prevention. Two plans suggest themselves. One is to build an intercepting sewer from near the point at which the two thirds of one square between Mary and Charlotte streets, on North Charlotte street one-half square between Orange and Chestnut streets, and along Locust and Rockland streets to North street, a distance of 845 feet, covers nearly all the work which is done in this section of the city. The recommendation of having a map made of all the city sewers, their dimensions, depth, &c. The principal reason for urging the making of this map besides that of its practical usefulness is that the information necessary to its proper completion can be obtained only from former street commissioners, contractors and city regulators. In the natural course of events many of these may in a short time be called away and such information as might be obtained from them will be unavailable.

There are outlines of city maps at the engineer's room in the station house which might be used for this purpose. Another matter in connection with the building of sewers should be carefully attended to: All papers containing the names of subscribers to sewers should be deposited in this office and retained by the mayor in the minute book of the street committee. There ought in addition to be a copy of such list spread upon the minutes of the committee. There has been considerable money lost by the city in this way by the disappearance of the subscribers' lists, and some disputes about the claims of subscribers because of the absence of proof of payment of such subscriptions.

The maps of the southern sections of the city should be completed at once. I hope that councils will enter into an engagement to this end. The street committee at the May meeting of councils last year were ordered to employ some suitable person to have these maps completed, but for some unexplained reason the work has not been done. I have frequent calls by the citizens of the 3d, 4th, 7th and 8th wards asking for information in regard to the lines of streets, grades, &c., which can only be given correctly by having a map to refer to.

I renew the recommendation of last year of having the book burned in the "Inquiry" being replaced containing the names of streets and the number of the lots on each. As the city enlarges there are very frequent inquiries for the proper numbers for houses. Confusion can only be avoided in this matter by having some official, standard authority for the city. The book was familiar to many members of the street committee who are well qualified to direct the making of a new one.

I would recommend an ordinance compelling telegraph and telephone companies to bury their wires underground, or if this should be found impracticable in view of the unsatisfactory results of experiments in this direction then to impose some stringent restrictions upon companies in the location of poles, &c. The duty of assailing the localities for poles and applying such other restrictions as councils in their wisdom may impose could be safely put into the hands of the street committee.

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referred to the report of Harry N. Howell, chief of the fire department.

The police force of the city I believe to be in as efficient a state as it is practicable to make it with the number of men we have. Daily experience has convinced me more and more that to increase the efficiency of the force there should be at least seven more officers, which would be in the ratio of one officer to 1,100 of our population. Surely this cannot be too many when there is taken into consideration the large extent of territory embraced within the limits of the whole city. To illustrate take the Second ward as an example. There are three miles of main streets from east to west—East King, Orange and Chestnut streets—to say nothing of Grant street and Marion alley. There are also seven cross streets and alleys that an officer is expected to visit, and which he should visit to do his work well. This may be physically possible, but I fear that it is not practicable. Now in such wards as the 2d it would be much better if there were one officer to act as patrolman in the blocks bounded by Lime, Chestnut, North Queen and East King streets, and another for the part of the ward east of Lime street. So, too, of the 4th ward. There the dividing line might be made at Conestoga street. In the 7th ward one officer should be assigned to that portion of the ward northeastward of Rockland street, another to southwestward. The 6th, 8th and 9th wards should be also divided in two equal police divisions. These would require six of the seven officers which should be added to the force. The 1st, 3d and 5th wards might get along for the present with one officer as now. The seventh man, which it is believed should be added to the force, should be assigned to all day duty at the station house occupying the same duty at night. Of course all these things require additional money. Efficiency sometimes requires a good supply of this necessary article in the police department as elsewhere. Where is it to come from? I would commend the solution of this inquiry to our assessors.

It has become evident to the most casual observer that additional polling places should be provided in nearly all of the wards of the city. One of the strongest arguments used for making nine wards in the city out of the old four divisions was that there were too many voters cast at one polling place. The smallest ward in the city now, on a full poll, has nearly 500 votes, the largest nearly 900. In any case the number is too great. The framers of the new constitution wisely provided, Article VIII, Section 11, that districts in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants shall be divided by the courts of quarter sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the number of voters shall be so divided by the courts of quarter sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the number of voters shall be so divided by the courts of quarter sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the number of voters shall be so divided by the courts of quarter sessions, having jurisdiction therein, whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; 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