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THE INTELLIGENCER, LABOASTER, PA

The Cancaster Intelligencer.

LANCASTER, JUNE 3, 1886

The Mayor's Message.

The first annual message of Mayor Morton is of such conciseness and substance that the general reader, tax-payer and voter, can very well afford to give it attention. It goes directly to matters of municipal concern, which are invested with no partisan color, and about which all who have an interest in good administration can profitably consider if they cannot come to a common conclusion.

Following the precedents the mayor gives first place to the financial condition of the city. This is satisfactory so far as it appears that the proper additions to the sinking fund, as required by law, have been made during the past twelve-month. The permanent indebtedness of the municipality has been decreased by the addition to the sinking fund of \$12,300. This is, however, balanced by certain deficiencies arising from an overdrawing of the current yearly appropriations. These, the mayor already has bills to show, will amount to nearly \$10,000 and may far exceed that amount. Instead of living within its income and keeping the bills contracted and obligations incurred below the limits of the current appropriations, the city, through councils and their committees, overdraw the balances. The street committee, for instance, exhausts its balance on March I and has to run three monthsin violation of a sound system and indeed of the express restriction of the law, -on the anticipation of the next year's appropriation. By some miscalculation, the pay of the police department exceeds the appropriation for it by nearly a thousand dollars; the water department is in considerable arrears, and so is the lighting of the city, and a large amount has to be paid for street damages out of the new appropriation. Thus the city starts every fiscal year heavily handicapped. It is neither good housekeeping nor good bookkeeping. The councils propose in the appropriation ordinance passed to provide for some deficiency in the water and lighting departments; but make no provision for the other deficiencies; certainly, as the mayor suggests, they should all be provided for and the city ought to start its new fiscal year with the appropriations for

it intact. Neither is it a wise system which trade upon the future so far as to expend in each year the water rents for the coming year. The individual who would follow that policy would always be a year behind; and so is the city to this considerable extent. The error has been so long pursued that the prospect of a change is well nigh hopeless. But the mayor does well to point out the disadvantages of a practice which must strike every good financier as a reprehensi ble one.

The executive message recurs to the allimportant water and sewerage question as having a strong claim on public attention. We agree with his idea that an intercepting sewer along the creek is better system than a conduit tap the creek at a higher point for fresh water or the removal of the works. The latter is too costly to be practicable at the present time; the intercepting sewer will not in itself cost more than the conduit : while the latter would in volve the city in damages for destruction of water rights and rob our supply of the advantages of several good springs that pour into the creek between the City mill and the Conestoga bridge. An early survey ought to afford some idea of the respective cost of these different plans; and also of the outlay required for additional storage facilities. When a plan for these needed improvements has been formulated, and it is figured out that the resulting increase of water rents would far more than pay the interest on the necessary cost of the work to be done, we believe our citizens will cheerfully authorize it by popular vote.

The vast increase in the duties of the police force since it was fixed at its present number certainly justifies the request for a house sergeant, to take the place of the regular member withdrawn at every hour of the day from one ward or another. Indeed it may be well questioned whether the present distribution of the force by wards is a fair and practicable one. Certainly wards like the Sixth and Eighth, and even to the Seventh and Ninth, require far more supervision than inside wards so restricted in extent as the First and Third.

The mayor has some very sensible suggestions about the fire department, precineting the city, the expense of lighting the streets, and especially the necessity of having the macadamizing of the highways done in better form; the four squares to which he refers do not exhibit good jobs of turnpiking, and single tracks are already cut through them, because their surface was not properly finished, and the stone

not well broken. The administration of the law department of the city government, under Solicitor J. W. Johnson, comes in for well deserved rebuke for a failure to make quarterly settlements of moneys collected for the city as the law directs, and for neglect, even up to this time, long after the expiration of his term, to turn the same into the

active. The term is for a single year, and our experience is that few cases are begun and ended within that time; the consequence is that if a case is begun by one solicitor his successor seldom feels called upon to take charge of it; and the original solicitor identified with it continues in direction and charges an extra fee. Notwithstanding the salary of \$300 per annum is supposed to cover all compensation of the city's law officer and to be in " lieu of all fees," the extras generally amount to as much as the salary not to speak of "attorney fees" made by solicitors by the unnecessarily frequent issue of sci. fas. to the oppression of delinquent tax-payers without accompanying benefits to the city. It would be cheaper to elect a good lawyer city solicitor, pay him a fair fee and make him do all the legal services required by the city.

And So They Were Married. The president is married, and it is a ques-

tion who is more to be congratulated, he and his bride, or the newspaper reporters, who have had so very hard and unfruitful work in supplying what they supposed to be the demand of the public for news about the wedding. They have suffered signal discomfiture in their efforts to get it, to the great delight of the public, which has been much better pleased to find that the reporters could not find out what was none of their business than they could have been to get the information the newspapers thought it their business to get for them. They did not understand their business. The public wants to know a great deal: but knows very well what it has a right to know and what it has not. It will hear anything that the most impudent man can find out and tell it; but at the same time it understands the fellow's impudence and laughs at him when he comes to grief in his undertaking to provide it with illegitimate news. The metropolitan editor must find it harder to retain his self respect than the rich man is supposed to find the entrance into heaven; for when he instructs his assistants to report matters of private interest, with which the public have no legitimate concern, he commits an offense against propriety which the law may not punish but which is none the less a wrong that a self-respecting editor could not perpetrate. The reporter of to-day needs to be reformed; and the president is getting in good work as the reformer.

NOTHING so rare as a day in June except presidential wedding.

The president did another good thing sesides getting married on Wedgesday Three pension jobs received his veto. The character of them may be inferred from the fact that in one of the cases the report of the Senate committee shows that the man's inilitary record bears no evidence of the disabilities for which pension is asked, but that two years after the alleged incurrence of disabilities he was convicted of desertion.

WHAT fitter place to take a bride than to Deer Park !

By a vote of 90 to 9-just ten to one-the Americus ciub, of Philadelphia, voted indefipite postponement of resolutions declaring thatany Democratic congressman who did not support the Morrison tariff bill was recreant to principle. This was even more significant than the 70 to 19 vote of the Young Men's Democratic association. Manifestly the members of these clubs know the voice of Jacob, despite the hand of Esau.

All other goods by Fortune's hand are given; A wife is the peculiar gift of heaven.

THE first number of W. Haves Grier's new or revived weekly Columbia Democrat appears to-day. It is a four page paper, a little smaller than the DATLY INTELLIGEN CER, with patent outside and neatly printed on pink tinted paper. It announces that h aims to be a representative of the Columbia Democracy and has come to stay. In addition to other local and general news and comment it devotes considerable space to arguing that the wrong man got the Columbia postoffice. An admirable departure of its publisher is his announced purpose to have no deadheads on his subscription list and to require payment of the yearly rate of \$1 invariably in advance.

THE County Medical society, of Philadelphia, has refused to admit a woman doctor to its membership. The medical faculty has less gallantry than the courts,

SOME of the newspapers carelessly say the Cleveland-Folsom nuptials were the first wedding ever solemnized in the White House. Far from it. Dolly Madison's niece Miss Todd, was married at the executive mansion away back in 1811, and the bridegroom was Stonewall Jackson's great uncle. Monroe's daughter was there married to her cousin Samuel L. Gouveneur; and John Quincy Adams' son John also married his mother' neice in the White House. Jackson gave away a triend's daughter and his own nelse in White House weddings. When John Tv ler's daughter was married there, "Lizzie looked surpassingly lovely in her wedding dress and long blonde lace veil, her face literally covered with blushes and dimples"; but when President Tyler himself, in his term. married he was joined to his young bride in Ascension church, New York. Next came the Grant-Sartoris wedding in the White House in 1874; Hayes' niece was married there in 1878.

PERSONAL.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER Says: "For ten years to come no man should dream of studyng the law unless he sees directly before him a certain opening as partner, helper or successor to an established and lucrative

JUDGE JOHN T. I. SNEED, of Memphi-Tenn., will be a condidate for the United itates Senate to succeed Senator Whitthorns Judge Sneed has served in both branches of the legislature and on the supreme bench of the state, and is recognized as a man of high character and commanding ability.

EMELIE VICTORING PIOLIET PACKER, daughter of Col. Victor E. Piollet, and widow of the late Robert Asa Packer, will be married on the evening of Tuesday, June 8th, at her home in New York, to Richard Henry Eggleston, a relative of the well-known author, Mr. Edward Eggleston and himself connected with one of the New Yor

Hon, WM. S. Holman, of Indiana, known as the "Watch-Dog of the Treasury," will as the "Watch-Dog of the Treasury," will not have serious opposition for renomination. He has already served eleven terms in Congress. The district is Democratic by majorities ranging from 2,500 to 4,000 and a nomin ation is equivalent to an election. Judge Holman has not been away from his post of duty at Washington since Congress con-

THE TICHBORNE claimant, who has landed in New York, trankly admits that he is here with the intention of making money by lecturing upon his celebrated case. He hopes in the course of time to have the bill of Parliament which closed his case repealed and will then, he is confident, be able to have the case reopened. He treated with centempt the suggestion that he should travel with Barnum.

city treasury. We understand the finance committee has assurance of a settlement by July 1; there is no manner of excuse for such delay. It might fitly have been suggested in this same connection that there ought to be a better understanding as to the duties of city solicitors, ex. and SENATOR BECK'S bill to prohibit members

MAYOR MORTON'S MESSAGE.

HIS FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS OF LANCASTER.

Reduction of the City Debt-Too Much Float ing Indebtedness and Overdrawn Appropriations-Demands of the Water Works. The Police and Fire Departments

Following is the full text of the first annual nessage of Mayor Morton sent to city councils at the June meeting :

To the Honorable the Select and Com-ails of the City of Lancaster : GENTLEMEN.-In compliance with the requirements of the city charter, 1 submit my annual message in relation to the govern-ment of the city of Lancaster:

PINANCES bearing 6 per cent. int. is \$604.502 02
The funded debt of the city
bearing 5 per cent. int. is \$41,700 00
The funded debt of the city
bearing 4 per cent. int. is \$20,000 00

Of which the committee of d nance and accounts as com-missioners of the sinking fund holds bonds, viz. Bonds bearing 6 per cent.

nterest inds bearing 5 per cent. in-Total amount of debt outstanding \$180,03 !

Decrease of the city debt for Decrease of the city dealt for the fiscal year 1880-1881 S Total amount of bonds in sinking fund Jane 1, 1884 \$20,008 on Total amount of bonds in sinking fund Jane 1, 1885 237,008 on

Increase in the sinking fund for the fiscal year 180-1886 by bonds purchased for and transferred to it.

There will be no more 6 per cent, bonds re leemable until 1890. It was thought year ago, when our loans were made, that the rate of interest, no matter how substantial the security, would not tail below 6 per cent. But money has cheapened rapidly, the natonal government being able to borrow now at 3 per cent., while states and cities with good credit can negotiate all they want at 4 per cent., and frequently realize a handsome premium on that rate. Our city, as a rule, has been economically governed in the past, and the facility with which our loans are re-tunded at lower rates of interest bears the best evidence of its good credit. The bonds redeemable for the sinking fund will be of the 4 per cent loan until 1850, when the re-demption of the 6 per cent loans may be re-

The financial condition of the city with reference to the floating indebtedness and the state of the current appropriations is, however, not so satisfactory. This results from a system that has too long prevailed, and the bad effects of which seem to be in-creasing, rather than from immediate and special maladministration. I repeat the recommendations of my inaugural address that no permanent indebtedness should be contracted for temporary purposes; and that no expenditures should be made in excessof the appropriations. To these I may add that the city, like the successful individual, should always live within its income. The most notable transgression of these plain, fundamental principles of a sound municipal economy is to be seen in the system of applyand the bad effects of which seem to be inconomy is to be seen in the system of apply ing the water rents of the coming year to the expenses of the past twelve months. The long continuance of this practice makes

long continuance of this practice mass-nothing for its propriety; it is unbusiness-like and improvident.

Even more reprehensible is the system of drawing on the appropriations of the coming fiscal year for the unpaid bills of the past year. According to the best information which I have been able to procure, there are now remaining in the several appropriations balances as per appended statement, with un-paid bills to the amount herein set forth, the deficiencies of which, according to the cus-tom of the past, would have to be paid out of

the appropriations for the present	
BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION	4.
Unpaid bil	is Bal App
Interest on loans	\$
Street damages	710
Waterworks general 1.781 00	9.1
Laying water pipe 20 20 Salaries	31
Lighting city 3.292 67	12) 6
Fire department 758 to Real estate of fire departm 1.	29 4
Salaries of fire department Percentage col. city tax	40.0
Contingencies	713.5

It is to be remembered, however, that the foregoing balances are mostly absorbed by obligations already contracted by the city and overdue. I have no means of satisfying myself that this statement is complete; if not, all the worse for the city. Enough is here exhibit-ted to show that while several of last year's

appropriations have an inconsiderable balance maining to their credit, others are heavily verdrawn. Provision must be made for a deficit of at least \$1,250 in the item of street damages: of \$1.800 in repairs of streets: \$116 in grading and guttering; nearly \$1,500 in water works general; \$200 in laying water pipe; over \$3,500 in lighting the city; \$000 olice and turnkey, and \$150 in fire de partment general; a grand total of nearly \$10,000 deficiency with which the city starts upon the next fiscal year. My own judgment of a proper fiscal system is that all remaining appropriations should be covered back into the treasury, and that all dedelen-cies should be paid out of the deficiency appropriations. I am unable to comprehend despite the custom, upon what proper prin-ciple bills contracted and expenditures made in the several departments during the fiscal year ending June 1st, 1886, should be paid out of appropriations made for the year beginning at that date. Our municipality will never have a proper system until this distinction is clearly made, and I ask the co

operations of councils in enforcing it.

The ordinance appropriating moneys for the coming fiscal year, now pending it. councils, makes provision only for \$2,500 deficiency in lighting and \$3,000 deficiencies in water department. I see no good reason why all deficiencies should not be specifically provided for ; if councils will start the fiscal year with a clear balance sheet, I will co-operate in the effort to keep expenditures within the yearly appropriations.

Complaint continues to exist of unequal assessments of property and resulting un-fairness in the levy of taxes. The fault mainly lies with the assessors, and the easy remedy is with the people who elect them, in holding them to stricter accountability. I believe the county assessments should be received with close scrutny, and revised with great care by the finance committee of

The last annual report of the street commissioner shows virtually the entire appropriation for the year ending June 1st, expended by March I. This seems to me on its face very imprudent; and for reasons I have already stated, I disapprove and earnestly protest against the expenditure of money and contracting of debts in any year to be carried over against the appropriations of the next year. This report exhibits 2,023 feet of new crossings laid at an expense of 44, cents per foot; 12,534°, feet of gutter laid at 15 cents per foot; and new streets laid out during the year as follows: Sherman from Drange to Chestnut: Low from Freiberg to John; Chester from Low and John to South Ann; Clay from Duke to 200 feet east of Lone, and Fremont from Love Lane to the city limits. So lar as can be gathered from this report, the same not being set forth dis-tinctly, the other new work done during the year was the macadamizing of one square of West Chestnut street, between Mulberry and Charlotte; one square of North Lime street, Charlotte; one square of North Lime street, between Wainut and Lemon; one square of South Duke street, between Vine and German; one square of West James street, between Mulberry and Charlotte. A personal examination of this macadamizing satisfies me that it has not been done with the completeness, supervised with the care nor accepted with the scrutiny that should attach to provements of this character. Small cations for work of this character. Specifications for work of this kind should require the stone to be broken fine, and the whole work finished with a top dressing, so as to make a smooth and durable road bed. This make a smooth and duratic road locd. This has not been done in any one of these cases, and each one of these four squares is in bad condition, considering the expense devoted so recently to them. Councils should insist that these specifications cover a passable and

that these specifications cover a passable and well finished highway.

The policy of laying out the new street, towards the city limits as rapidly as the financial condition of the city will warrants is a good one; the earlier treese extensions are made the less they will cost. As soon as possible, and as fronting property owners will make the necessary subscriptions, another square of Belgian block

pavement ought to be laid in the central part of the city; and if, as seems probable. West King street will claim the next section to be put down, it is highly desirable that the improvement extend as far as Water

In some of the cities and boroughs of the state, with the sanction of councils, a moderate tax has been laid upon the telegraph, and telephone poles which occupy the streets and claim the protection of the police power there is no reason why the corporations using them and enjoying these privileges should not con-tribute their share to the expense of the mu-

nicipal government.

The passenger railways occupying our streets should be held to strict accountability for the condition of that part of the thorough-fare which they are bound to keep in order, and thus prevent accidents from occurring from their remissness.

WATER. This question has been so often and so intelligently discussed in the last half dozen years that I approach it with some diffidence Its paramount importance, however, em boldens me to the repetition of that which has so frequently been said before by my predecessors and by the superintendents of the water works. The condition precedent—the drainage of the north and northeastern sections of the city-should perhaps claim at-

tention first.
All will admit that without the proper disposition of the sewage in this section that our drinking water must become less and less pure as the city continues to grow north-ward. The superintendent in his last au-nual report has discussed this matter, and points out three ways to overcome the diffi-culty—by an intercepting sower, a conduit to a point above where the city sewage enters the Conestoga, and the removal of the works. I believe the first of these plans is the most easity accomplished and the least costly. Nothing can be gained by the latter mode if the sewage can be got rid of by the former: and there are grave objections to the conduit over that of the intercepting sewer, some of which are loss of water from springs, large damages and greater cost if the proper-size conduit be laid. The preparations are now in hand for making the proper preliminary surveys, and we shall be enabled thereby to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in regard to this very important step in our water

upply and in the maintenance of its purity.
A very necessary work is now progressing
on extending the twenty-inch main along
brange street: I thought the work would have been better done by laving the pipe along one of the streets north of Orange, on the higher ground, but as it is, it will be of vast benefit to the occupants of houses in the western part of the city.

The one other very important and neces-sary improvement in our water supply is more ample storage capacity. This will robably be a costly undertaking; the superatendent says we are daily consuming about our million gallous, and the storage capacity should therefore be ten days supply or about city million gallous; the elevation should ilso be impressed from twenty to twenty-five

y suggestions in regard to waste.

That a generous outlay for water works improvement is a good municipal investment. may easily be shown by comparison of the increase in expenses with the increased reve-nues from water rents. While the increase of water supply and consumption from 1880 to 1880 has increased nearly two-fold, and the receipts about 45 per cent, the expenses of operation show no such relative increase. I believe that all well-considered and economically made water improvements needed will more than pay the interest on their cost.

THE PUBLIC BEAUTIL. There is now organized by appointment o he court a board of health with authority to enforce the ordinances of the city in this im portant regard. It has already done good work and should have liberal support from councils in the further prosecution of it. Prompt action in this department is often secessary and the means to sustain it mus not be lacking. Complaint is made that cer-tain slaughter houses without sewers do not promptly clean up and dispose of their re-luse. For such violation of the ordinances a remedy is provided, and until that has been tested and found inefficient I must withhold the recommendation pressed upon me of an ordinance to remove all butchering operations to an abattoir beyond the city limits. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

With a single exception, for which the exeutive is not responsible, the police force is well organized and efficient. Its disciplinwill be maintained. I will make no depart ure from the rules laid down at the outset of my term for its government. The recom-mendation of the chief transmitted herewith for an additional member of the force to act as house sergeant, is supported by conclusive reasons and has my hearty approval. THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the chief engineer and the mmon experience of our citizens and tax payers contirm the wisdom of the adoptio of the present system of fire department or ganization. There can be no doubt of it conomy in the long run and far greater protection and security to property than the vol-unteer department. I renew the suggestion made upon taking office that councils give doser attention to the more nearly comp equipment of the department. Ineffective machinery, insufficient working force or dis-abled horses involve the city in too great risk to be neglected. Four effective engine should at all times be in service, and cils should bring to a prompt conclusion the negotiations with the Ciapp & Jones company over the new machine recently for pany over the new machine recently fur-nished; if it is not to be accepted and paid for speedy arrangement should be made to procure another. The property and lives of the taxpayers ought not to be subjected to the peril ensuing from a dispute as to whether the necessary fire apparatus is or is not the property of the city. ensuing from a dispute

The city property is now in good condition. The station house has recently undergone re-Some years ago a resolution was passed by councils authorizing the property committee to sell the "Old Factory," on the Conestoga, and the seven acres of ground con nected with it, a property that yields no inome and is of no prospective advantage to th come and is one prospective advantage to the city. It was offered, and an insufficient sum being bid, it was withdrawn. At the May meeting of councils this resolution was renewed, and it will be promptly carried into effect. I am of the opinion that the rents derived from the city property let to private tenants might be increased somewhat without becoming burdensome or ex tortionale.

LIGHTING THE CITY. The present system of lighting the city is n the main satisfactory in the quantity of it lumination furnished; the cost is heavy. It is to be hoped that with increasing cheapness in the manufacture of gas and the erection of a local plant for electric light, the competition of the different systems will enable the city to procure a sufficient and well-distribu-ted light at less than the present cost. In my judgment adequate street light is a good police protection, and the outer wards and ess traveled thoroughfares ought all to have fair benefits of the public lighting.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT. The report of the last city solicitor to March 3, 1866-he having been shortly after succeeded by the present incumbent-shows one hundred and twenty-four suits brought by the city during the year ended February 28, 1886, sci. fas. on municipal liens or to re-vive expiring judgments; seventy-six muni-cipal liens entered, aggregating \$1,563.92; the suit of Isaac Reinhart against the city is pending in the supreme court, and judgments

pending in the supreme court, and judgments obtained for street damages by Adam Gudaker for \$634, and by John G. Meyer for \$1,620, are to be paid when the court orders the opening of the streets.

I find in this report, however, no mention whatever of the moneys collected by the last city solicitor during his term of office; there has been, I am advised, no quarterly settlements made by him with the finance committee as is expressly required by the east mittee, as is expressly required by the ordi-nance of May 4, 1872; he drew his quarterly salary three times with unfailing regularity though he has made no return of moneys collected by him for his client. The limita-tions by ordinance of the security to \$1,000 was made because of this requirement of set-dements every three months. His failure to make these during four successive quarters demands the immediate attention of coun-

PRECINCTING THE CITY.

The rapid increase in the voting population of the city, since its last division into wards, calls for precincting these into smaller election districts. Experience proves that from 250 to 350 is an ample number of voters to be accommodated at one poli; and yet in this city as many as 900 votes are cast at one window in some of the larger wards, and in none of them less than 450. I am strongly of the opinion that a system of precincts which would increase the number of voting places two or three-fold would conduce to more satisfactory results. isfactory results. If it were possible to ap-portion the common councilmen of the city among single districts corresponding with

these precincts it would be a desirable re-form. Certainly nothing can justify the present mequitable distribution, by which one of the wards of the city, the First, secures four members, when in voting population is is the least; and the Fifth ward, with many more voters and taxables, has a repre-sentation of but two members in common ancil. These are questions to be consider ed in a spirit of that freedom from partisal interest which I have heretofore indicated should inspire the administration of munic

pal affairs. THE BELIEF STAD The report of the Buchanan-McEvoy-Reyolds relief funds for the year 1885 shows that the amount of money in their hands trom the above funds for the purchase of coal for the poor of the city was as follows: Interest on 16,000 Buchanan fund scoon McEvoy " pi, sas Reynolds " ...\$300.0

The expenses were as follows:

The coal was distributed as follows, by First Ward

Second Ward Third Ward Fourth Ward Fifth Ward Sixth Ward Ward Ward th Ward. Eighth Ward

Each family found worthy was given three-fourths of a ton of coal.

These beneficent charities should prove an example for the emulation of our publicspirited and philanthropic citizens of means. The expressed desire of the late Philip C. Ranninger to increase this available fund has been trustrated by the operation of a law, too long tolerated on the statute books, making invalid charitable bequests within thirty days of the death of the testator. W. A. Monros,

LANCASTER, Pa., June 2, 1886. REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

He Recommends a Station House Sergeant b

Appointed-Necessity for Such Officer. The report of the police department for the year shows that the number of arrests made during the year was 2,409 males and 4 females. Of that number 250 were heard of charges of drunkenness and disorderly con charges of drunkenness and disorderly con-duct, 43 for disorderly conduct and 2.174 for vagraccy: 134 were committed to prison, 36 to the workhouse, 82 paid costs and 2.294 were discharged. They ranged in age from 5 to 90 years: 1.294 were born in the United States, 511 in Germany, 124 in England, 28 in Ire-land: 1,300 had no trades. Chief Smith recommends to council the addition of one man to the police force to be designated the se sergeant, whose duty it shall be to remain at the station house during the day. If such an officer is appointed then the policemen can be in their wards during the entire day. Under the present system six of the wards of the city are without their officers two hours each day, on account of the duty required of them at the station house.

libeumatism yields to the magic power of St Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain.

Teething Babies are happy if their guins are bathed with Ds. Hands Teething Lotion.
Summer-Mothers be careful of your babies with diarrhost. Ds. Hands Diarrhos Mixture cures when everything else fails. Price 2 cts. For sale by H. B. Cochrab, Nos. 13 and 128 North these price Levels. lucen street, Lancaster, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Can Be Cured, Let's Not Endure If we can cure an ache, or a sprain, or a pain or a lameness, or a lorn, or a brutse, or a bite by using Thomas' Eclerric Oil, ict's do it. Thom as' Eclectric Oil is known to be good. Let's try it. For sale by H B. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster. From Syracuse, N. Y.

I left weak and languid; had palpitation of the heart and numbriess of the limbs. Burdeck Blood Ritters have certainly relieved me. They are most excellent." Mr. J. M. Wright. For sale by H. Is. Cochran, druggist, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

Sowing Wild Oats.

How many waste their time and resources in joolish experiments, with masty worthless medicines that can never do them a whit of good if you are sick and want help get a reputable remedy of established merit. The curative virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters have never been questioned. For an enfeobled circulation or a weak stomach they are splendid. For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggist, 157 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster.

treet, Lancaster. For several months I endured a dull pain rough my lungs and shoulders; lost my ints, appetite and color, and could with diffi-ity remain from my bed. My present health-condition is due to Burdock Blood Bitters."

res E. A. Hall, Binghampton, N. Y. For sale H. B. Cochrau, druggist, 137 and 139 North teen street, Lancastor. Mr. George Dodge Speaks. This gentleman lives in Emportum, Pa., and ays, "time of my men, Sam. Lewis, while work

mys. "One of my men, sam. Lewis, while working in the woods sprained his ankle so bad he could hardly hobble to the house. Used Thomsel Eclectic Oil and was ready for work the next morning. I have never yet seen so goed a medicine." For sale by H. B. Cochran, druggest, 137 and 122 North Queen street, Lancaster.

KIDNEY TROUBLES,

Case of Many Years Standing Cured With Six Bottles, in a Man 90 Years of Age. ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 8, 1885. DANDRLION BUTTERS Co.-Gents: I had been roubled with my kidneys for a number of years, sed almost everything without much benefit until I tried Dandelten Bitters. I used six bot-Des and am pleased to say I am entirely rid of the kidney trouble, besides my system being toned up so that I feel like a different person. I cheerfully recommend the same to all afflicted JACOB MUSCHLITZ. n this way. lebesmdTu,Th,S

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