PURE WATER

The city of New York has incurred an expense of at least twelve millions of dollars for the sake of procuring an adequate supply of water. The water is obtained from the Catskill and Croton Rivers, and the right of disposing of the water has been legally secured. The City Council and the Board of Water Commissioners have therefore been allured into the belief that the improvement of the water supply is an affair of everyday occurrence.

But any wise commerce too highly estimate the advantages of having the constant and sufficient supply of water and cleanliness. Philadelphia is peculiarly fortunate in having this want supplied at a cost not much greater than that of most of its neighbors. The water of the Delaware is fresh, clear, and abundant, and the city is supplied, at a trifling expense, with water from the Juniata River.

We have become so accustomed to the privileges of good water that any diminution in the quality or diminishing the quantity is scarcely noticed, and the unwieldiness of the power of the city to prevent evil, and lift the privilege of water, is a commentary on the neglect of the prosperity of the city.

The city is an object too important to be neglected on account of a question of water.

THE CITY WATER WORKS.

Gentlemen: The preservation of the purity of the water supply is of the utmost importance to the citizens of Philadelphia.

We have long been complaining of the bad water, and we have reason to believe that the water has been contaminated by various impurities discharged into the river. The city has been without water for several days, and we must be content with a water supply which is not safe for drinking.

The comforts and convenience arising from a pure water supply are well known. We have willingly met every cost to ensure a good water supply.

But, from the fact that the community is without water, it appears that the water supply of the city is not sufficient to meet the demands of the population. The city has been constructed so that the water supply is not adequate for the demands of the inhabitants.

Suppose this water to be supplied by a waterworks, and it is well known that the city has been supplied with water by various impurities, and that the water supply is not sufficient to meet the demands of the inhabitants.

The city waterworks should be a public utility, and the citizens of Philadelphia should have the right to demand a pure water supply.

Can anyone suppose that under such circumstances the city waterworks are in a fair condition? It must become evident; we have been told that the city waterworks are not sufficient for the demands of the population. The city has been supplied with water by various impurities, and the water supply is not sufficient to meet the demands of the inhabitants.

Can anyone suppose that a city waterworks is a public utility, and the citizens of Philadelphia should have the right to demand a pure water supply?

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