FACTS AND FIGURES.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Comes Back at Norvin Green.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RATES

Have Been Entirely Too High Considering the Circumstances.

BUYING OUT COMPETING COMPANIES

One of the Biggest Items in the Western Union Expense Account.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has written a very positive letter to Dr. Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He radically differs from the stand taken by that gentleman in a recent communication. A mass of evidence and figures is quoted in support of the department's position.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The following letter from Postmaster General Wanamaker to President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was made public to-day:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1889.

Mr. Norvin Green, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York:

DEAR SIR—Referring to your letters of July 11, 16 and 27, which have been given to the public press through channels other than this department, and in which you protest against any new rates for Government telegrams and offer various arguments to prove that the old rate of 1 cent a word is as low as your company can accept without loss, I beg leave to say:

First—Your unqualified statement that "the privileges and benefits derived by your company through the acts of Congress are purely imaginary," and the companion assertion that your company has never "taken a stone or stick of timber, or appropriated a foot of land belonging to the Government" under such acts, are not sustained by the facts.

A POSITIVE STATEMENT.

It is an undeniable fact that the telegraph companies, in accepting the act of 1866, and afterward the supplementary acts, considered they were gaining special and actual benefits which fully compensated them for the low rates intended to be granted to the Government, and the representatives of the Government likewise supposed that they were securing some benefits for the valuable concessions being made to the telegraph companies. The telegraph companies not only accepted the acts, expecting substantial benefits would ensue, but, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company notably, great and conspicuous benefits have already accrued.

Under those grants the company has claimed the right to use, without compensation of any kind as to right of way, all the highways of the country, on the ground of their being post roads. It has broadened this claim to the extent that the streets of cities and towns are also post roads, and, therefore, open and free to its occupancy and use. The courts have sustained it in this claim. You are necessarily familiar with the Pensacola case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Western Union Telegraph Company had rights which even the sovereign State of Florida could not annul.

Thus, under the benefits of this act, instead of not occupying a foot of public land, as you assert, you are, in fact, occupying many thousands of miles of post roads, and are privileged to occupy all the highways in the United States. You have thus been able to occupy and use the streets in the large cities of Philadelphia and New York, regardless of the views of the local authorities and almost regardless of public opinion.

EVERYTHING CLAIMED.

Even the elevated railroads in New York City have been claimed as postroads, and the claim sustained. The State of New York may regulate you in the use, but is not able to deprive you of these great privileges secured to telegraph companies, and maintained to them alone, by the Congressional act of 1866. Beyond this, the streets of all other cities and towns of the United States have been kept open to your use. I am sure that, on reflection, you will hardly claim that such great benefits are "purely imaginary."

In other respects your company and other telegraph companies have secured substantial benefits from the Government and from the public under acts of Congress, but these I have mentioned are enough, I think, to sustain my former reference to the privileges and benefits given to you by the Government, the value of which, in my judgment, is beyond calculation. Conferring such great privileges and benefits upon you, the Government, in my belief, expected and is entitled to receive not simply your exceptionally low rates to others, but even a lower special rate.

Second—As to your question of the legal power of the Postmaster General to fix the rate for Government message, I would only remark that such a right appears to have been understood by the previous Postmasters General as an official duty, and their exercise of the right or perform ance of the duty has been generally and constantly

ACCEPTED AND RESPECTED

by the telegraph companies. In any event, I should say we may agree that the act of Congress at least imposes on the Postmaster General the duty to name the rate and maintain it until in a court of inquiry the rate has been shown to be unjust.

After discussing the rate given to the press associations and newspapers, Mr. Wanamaker continues:

Your own testimony before committees of Congress at various times has been steadily to the effect that every time your company has reduced prices it has gained increased income. This accords with my own view that a constantly decreasing rate, where there are large numbers of customers, will both better serve the public and better profit any business. I believe that the new rate proposed for the Government would not materially alter the amount of cash received by you, while the Government would be enabled to greatly quicken and vitalize the transaction of its business in all departments.

It is quite true, as you say, that the Government is able to pay proper rates, and I may add that so far as I knew is willing to

PAY JUST RATE S,

and that it is farthest from my thought that "the people should suffer by reason of the losses you claim that you are now making and would still further make on Government business. I am satisfied the people could and should have much lower rates than now exist, and that neither the people nor the Government should suffer because specially low rates are given to favored customers.

While claiming that the Government but has received the lowest address rate, you not only admit a lower rate to the press, but also plainly say that certain railroads or transportation companies are given "half or numerical rates." When it is considered that in Government messages all the words are counted, the address and signature as well as the message, and in all other telegrams the message only is counted, is it not true that this half rate to such companies is at least as low as the Government rate and in some instances lower?

More than that, I am informed your company, in many cases, actually pays large sums of money to railroads for rights of way, and it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that it would not be out of place for the telegraph companies to be expected to make compensation of some kind to the Government for its much larger concessions, which, in effect, I have secured to you the enjoyment, particularly in cities and towns, of much more valuable rights of way.

ONE POINT SCORED.

Fourth—As to your statement that no message can be carried and delivered by a telegraph company for less than 20 cents without the service being done at a loss: The cost of telegraphic service appears to be a very difficult thing to ascertain definitely. Perhaps in establishing the proper rate for the Government to pay, this subject may best be referred to a commission to ascertain the facts. In one of your letters you put the average cost of a message to the company in receiving, carrying and delivering, at 23 2-10 cents.

In this cost do you not include large sums paid for rental of leased lines, some of which are not now in use, but only valuable to you in removing competition rights of way on railroads, and on other accounts, which are obviously chargeable to capital account, and not to operating expenses? Is it not true that within a few years and for several years in succession large volumes of business have been handled by your company and other companies at a minimum rate of 10 cents a message, and did not this rate continue until the Western Union absorbed the competing lines?

Within the past five years the public rate has fallen 18 per cent, and the cost of transmission about 8 per cent; but within that period there has been no reduction whatever in the Government rates. Taking all these facts into account, I believe that the Government has been paying for its telegraphic service more than any other customer, giving you a like approximate amount of business, and within the first named there has not been so great a reduction in the Government rates as to the general public and the press. Waving entirely the question of benefits accruing to the telegraphic companies, under the act of 1866, the Government ought to be put upon as favorable a basis as to telegraphic rates as your most favored customers.

PURELY AN ACCIDENT.

The first telegraph line in this country was built with Government aid, and that the Government did not continue to exercise its undoubted prerogatives by extending and operating the telegraph as a more speedy means of communication than the post, as is well known, was purely an accident. I have given full and respectful consideration to your protest, weighed your arguments and investigated the subject for myself, through such channels as are open to me, desiring only to protect the interests of the Government.

In conclusion I beg to remind you that in my letter of July 13, in answer to yours protesting against the reduction, I consented to your request for conference on the subject before any official order to the departments fixing the rate should be issued. I am yet quite willing to entertain any reasonable proposition based upon the known facts. I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster General.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—There were no bond offers received at the Treasury Department yesterday.

—Isaac Twitchell, a farmer at Anoka, Minn., was killed by a bull yesterday. The bull became ungovernable and gored Twitchell in a frightful manner, literally tearing his insides out. It took several balls from a Winchester rifle to kill the brute.

—It is given out at St. Louis on the authority of a postoffice inspector that the famous bandit and train robber, Black Bart, was in St. Louis for 10 days prior to last Friday, and it is suspected that he had something to do with, if he did not direct in person, the train robbery near Kansas City.

—The President will leave Washington tomorrow morning at 9:40 o'clock for New York, on his trip to Bar Harbor, Maine, to visit Secretary Blaine. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Windom and Proctor, Private Secretary Halford and possibly Secretary Tracy. The President expects to return to Washington by the 17th inst. for a few days stay prior to his departure for Indianapolis.

—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning six masked men stopped the Ft. Worth and Denver mail and express, south-bound, between Cheyenne Water Tank and Tascosa. Three men got on the locomotive and compelled the engineer to pull away from the passenger coaches, which had been detached by the robbers and left under guard of the other three. The robbers then went through the express cars and held up the passengers, securing about $2,000.

—A violent wind and rain storm from a southwesterly direction passed over Newburg, Ind., Sunday morning, doing great damage to property in that place. The Newburg Furniture Factory was completely demolished. The dwelling house of Mr. J. Folse was unroofed and turned completely around. The large dry-goods house of C. F. Hopkins was also unroofed and flooded. A number of smaller dwellings between Newburg and Benneville were demolished and a number of people killed. The losses cannot now be estimated.

—Arcie and Joseph Cockburn and Chris Sylvester, all young men, were drowned yesterday about 10 miles south of the Cliff House, San Francisco. The boys were fishing on the rock a short distance from the shore when an immense wave came in and washed them off, carrying them away so far that they were unable to get back, and all drowned before assistance arrived. The father of the Cockburn boys was on the rock and saw the wave coming a short distance away. He shouted to the others to cling to the rock, but before they could realize the situation they were washed out to sea. Late last night the bodies had not been recovered.

—The Indian Bureau has received from the commission appointed by the President to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for a relinquishment to the Government of a part of their reservation lands, information that more than two-thirds of the Indians on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations have signed the articles of cession. The consent of the Leech Lake Indians yet remains to be obtained before the rights of the Government attach. These reservations contain in the aggregate about 4,000,000 acres of which it is estimated 3,000,000 acres will be surrendered to the United States, the remaining 1,000,000 acres to be allotted to the Indians in severalty.

—The President has made the following appointments: Edward P. Hobart, of New Mexico, to be Surveyor General of New Mexico; Joseph A. Clark, of Maine, to be Pension Agent at Augusta; Calvin G. Townsend, of Michigan, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the general land office; Isaac R. Cowell, of Indiana, to be principal clerk on private land claims in the general land office. To be registers of land office: Wm. H. McCann, of Nebraska, at Chadron, Neb.; Julian N. Bingham, of Alabama, at Montgomery, Ala.; Wm. A. F. May, of Arkansas, at Dardelle, Ark. To be receivers of public moneys: T. Frank Powers, of Nebraska, at Chadron, Neb.; American M. Neely, of Arkansas, at Little Rock; Nathan H. Alexander, of Alabama, at Montgomery.

TOWARD THE HEADWATERS.

Young Pete Scanlon Revives the Allegheny Rafting Industry.

Yesterday Peter Scanlon, aged 13, started on a very hazardous voyage up the Allegheny river. He secured two frail planks, partially decayed, and, having bound them together in the form of a raft, embarked upon the broad bosom of the river, kneeling on his odd craft. With a long pole flattened at both ends he guided the raft and propelled her up stream.

Quite a number of people gathered on the Sixth street bridge to see the daring youngster scull his apology for a raft.

A POLICEMAN SUED

By Councilman Renziehausen for Alleged False Arrest.

James Renziehausen, the councilman, yesterday, entered a suit for damages against Police Officer Joseph Ketter for false arrest. Renziehausen alleges that on August 2, he was arrested by Ketter and lodged in Central station. After three hours, imprisonment he was discharged without a hearing.

He claims that the arrest was without warrant or excuse and was malicious. A capias was issued for Ketter's arrest. The facts in this case have already been published in THE DISPATCH.

Against That Dam.

There was a hearing before Magistrate Gripp yesterday in the suit of Samuel P. Andrews, of the City Street Department, against J. W. Friend and Theodore Woods, trustees of the Woods estate, for maintaining a nuisance—the Saw Mill run dam. Prof. Andrews and Street Commissioner Fording testified of the nuisance clogging up the sewers, etc. The defendants were held.

Charged to the Traction Company.

An answer was filed in court yesterday by G. A. Mingemeier to the lien filed against his property on Fifth avenue by the city for paving and curbing. He claims that the work was necessitated by the Pittsburg Traction Company lowering the grade of the avenue 18 inches below that fixed by the city several years ago. This, he holds, was illegal and he asks for a jury trial.

Battery "B" Encampment.

Robert B. Browne, clerk of Battery "B," Second Brigade, N. G. P., sends THE DISPATCH a correction of the item which stated that Battery "B" would leave Saturday, August 10, for Camp Sheridan. They will leave Thursday, August 8, at 7 P. M., and will remain in camp until the 17th.

TWO LARGE ESTATES.

The Courts Winding Up Matters Connected with Valuable Property.

Judge Over, of the Orphans' Court, yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of the objections raised by the heirs of the late George W. Smith to the commissions charged by the late Dr. Hostetter and Mr. Cooper, who were Smith's executors. Mr. Smith had been a partner in the firm of Hostetter & Smith and Cooper was their manager. It was shown that the amount of money handled by the executors was $639,000, upon which they charged a commission of 5 per cent., making $31,000. There had been some dispute about the amount of Mr. Smith's interest in the firm, which was proven to have been $200,000, also his interest in the trade mark on the "Hostetter Bitters." Judge Over, in his decision, allowed different commissions on different items, allotting Mr. Coopers total of $9,500. Dr. Hostetter he allotted $5,400, but found that, on the various accounts presented, the doctor was indebted to the Smith estate, over and above the amount of his commission, $171.

Isaac Craig, Jr., the committee in charge of the late Mrs. Isabella C. Domingo, yesterday filed an inventory of her estate. Her personal property is valued at $34,731. A memorandum of her real estate puts the value at $66,100.

THOSE CROSS SUITS.

Mrs. Dr. Crossley and Mrs. Dr. Dewey Both Released.

Alderman Gripp yesterday afternoon gave a hearing to Mrs. Thomas Crossley, who is charged by Mrs. Dr. M. M. Dewey, with criminal intimacy with Dr. Dewey. The evidence was sufficient to justify His Honor in holding the woman for court.

Mrs. Dewey, who had been confined in the county jail since Saturday on charge of surety of the peace by Mrs. Dr. Crossley, was released on $300 bail at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. H. Herman, an Allegheny policeman, went on the bond. At Alderman McKenna's office it was stated that Mr. Herman was a boarder at the house No. 156 Webster street, Allegheny, where Mrs. Dewey boarded. The hearing, which was set for 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Alderman McKenna, was postponed until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday.

Arouse to Action

A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side, will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters.

A Grand Floor Gallery,

No. 70 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. Bring the children; they are our friends. Cabinets $1 per dozen. Standard Photo Art Co. Don't mistake the number, 70.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the great universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. my5-82-TTSSOSU

A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

The number of people who annually die from Bright's disease is simply astonishing. Beginning by a weakness in the back, accompanied by pain, which at first may be slight, still, as the disease progresses, there is an increased pain in the small of the back and in the region of the groins, high colored urine with brick dust sediment, scanty or copious flow, with pain in voiding it. Not only do the kidneys themselves become organically diseased, terminating in gravel or stone in the bladder, diabetes or Bright's disease, but is one of the most potent causes of rheumatism and dropsy.

Dr. Shafer, one of the physicians of the Polypathic Medical Institute, at 420 Penn ave. The Polypathic Medical Institute is permanently located in Pittsburg for the treatment of rheumatism, kidney and urinary diseases. Its physicians are not confined to any school of practice, but embrace any and all remedies that close study and long experience have found to be the most effectual in curing disease. Dr. Shafer, one of the physicians associated with this medical institution, and a skilled specialist, gives especial attention to the treatment of all kidney and urinary diseases. Analysis of specimens of urine free. Consultation also free.

Office hours, 10 to 11:30 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M. Consultation free. au2-D

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The farmer, and all exposed to the dangers of summer heat, should have at call a bottle of SANFORD'S GINGER, and thus provide a sure preventive and speedy cure of ills arising from exposure to excessive heat, drinking of ice water, eating of unripe fruit and change of food, water and climate.

This unrivaled summer medicine and traveling companion is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels, instantly relieve cramps and pains, prevent indigestion, destroy disease germs in water drunk, promote perspiration, restore the circulation when suspended by a chill—a cause of cholera morbus—break up colds and fevers and ward off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences.

As a health drink with water, milk, iced water, lemonade, effervescent draughts and mineral waters, it is superior to all others. Ask for

SANFORD'S GINGER
Is the Best of all known Gingers.

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Presents in the most elegant form
THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE
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FIGS OF CALIFORNIA,
Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It is the most excellent remedy known to
CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY
When one is Bilious or Constipated
—SO THAT—
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Every one is using it and all are delighted with it.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR
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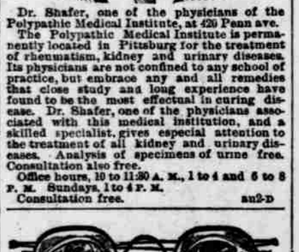
Still a few lots left in Maplewood Park, Wilkinsburg. Come quick, before they are all gone. George S. Martin & Co., 503 Liberty street. Branch office, Wilkinsburg, opposite station.

CAUTION W. L. Douglas' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers you shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the Factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. Douglas' Shoes. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe, or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you wear. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I guarantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of the shoes in good condition.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Goodyear Welt Soles and Oak Leather Soles. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace, on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe, and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for shoes of this quality do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are not warranted by the manufacturer.

Our claims for this shoe over all other $3 shoes advertised are:
1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U. S.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It cannot be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised. $5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The following lines will be found to be of the Same Quality of Excellence:

$5.00 SHOE GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom-made shoes that cost from $7 to $9.
$4.00 SHOE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT $4 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.
$3.50 SHOE FOR POLICEMEN. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. No Tacks or Wax Thread to hurt the feet.
$2.50 SHOE IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best Calf Shoe for the price.
$2.25 SHOE WORKINGMEN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.
$2.00 SHOE IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM $3 TO $3.50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price.
$2.00 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.
$1.75 SHOE YOUTHS' SCHOOL, gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

ALL MADE IN CONGRESS, BUTTON AND LACE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.

STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.

"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common-Sense," "The Medium Common-Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also, French Opera in Front Lace, on $3 Shoe only.

Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world, supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middle men's profits to the wearer. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY
H. J. & G. M. Lang, Forty-fifth and Butler streets. J. N. Frohring, 609 Fifth avenue. D. Carter, 75 Fifth avenue. E. O. Sperber, 1528 Carson street. In Allegheny City, by Hamp Rosner, 106 Federal street, and E. G. Hollman, 75 Robeson street. jy25-35-TTS

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

[No. 40.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Woolslayer alley from Thirty-seventh street to Thirty-ninth street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Woolslayer alley, from Thirty-seventh street to Thirty-ninth street, at a width of 20 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works, approved by Councils December 21, 1874. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's office, July 26, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 111, 1st day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 38.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Government alley, from Main street to Fisk street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Government alley, from Main street to Fisk street, at a width of 20 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works, recorded in Plan Book vol. 6, page 182, known as Dr. J. G. Brown's plan. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into an law in Councils this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 109, 1st day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 43.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE widening and opening of Diamond street (or alley), from Smithfield street to the western side of Diamond Market Square.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that Diamond street (or alley), from Smithfield street to Diamond Market square, be and the same shall be widened on the present northern side thereof to the extent required to make said street 50 feet in width.

Section 2—That an arcade or opening shall be constructed through Old City Hall and the market house, so as to afford a passage way from the eastern side of Old City Hall to the western side of the market house of 50 feet in width, same as the street.

Section 3—That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and widened and opened within sixty days from date of the passage of this ordinance said Diamond street (or alley), between Smithfield street and the western side of Diamond Market square to the width of 50 feet, as herein provided in the foregoing section, and, also, to cause to have surveyed and constructed through Old City Hall and the market house the arcade, as provided in section 2 above. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 4—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 24th day of June, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing bill, which has been disapproved by the Mayor, and returned, with his objections, to the Common Council, in which it originated, was passed by the Select Council by a three-fifths vote of said Council, this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing bill, which has been disapproved by the Mayor, and returned with his objections, to the Common Council, in which it originated, was passed by the Common Council by a three-fifths vote of said Council, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1889.

GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 113, 2d day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 31.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on South Twenty-fifth street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and his hereby authorized and directed to advertise in accordance with the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the said city of Pittsburg relating thereto and regulating the same, for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer 24 inches in diameter on South Twenty-fifth street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 104, 27th day of July, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 42.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Moore street, from Bedford avenue to Ridge street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and opened within 60 days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Moore street, from Bedford avenue to Ridge street, at a width of 50 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works known as "Plan of partition of the Moore estate" recorded in original plan book, vol. 8 page 6. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 109, 1st day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 43.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE widening and opening of Diamond street (or alley), from Smithfield street to the western side of Diamond Market Square.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that Diamond street (or alley), from Smithfield street to Diamond Market square, be and the same shall be widened on the present northern side thereof to the extent required to make said street 50 feet in width.

Section 2—That an arcade or opening shall be constructed through Old City Hall and the market house, so as to afford a passage way from the eastern side of Old City Hall to the western side of the market house of 50 feet in width, same as the street.

Section 3—That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed and widened and opened within sixty days from date of the passage of this ordinance said Diamond street (or alley), between Smithfield street and the western side of Diamond Market square to the width of 50 feet, as herein provided in the foregoing section, and, also, to cause to have surveyed and constructed through Old City Hall and the market house the arcade, as provided in section 2 above. The damages caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 4—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 24th day of June, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing bill, which has been disapproved by the Mayor, and returned with his objections, to the Common Council, in which it originated, was passed by the Common Council by a three-fifths vote of said Council, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1889.

GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 113, 2d day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 31.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on South Twenty-fifth street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works be and his hereby authorized and directed to advertise in accordance with the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the ordinances of the said city of Pittsburg relating thereto and regulating the same, for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer 24 inches in diameter on South Twenty-fifth street, from Josephine street to the Monongahela river, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act relating to streets and sewers in cities of the second class," approved the 16th day of May, A. D. 1889.

Section 2—That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 22d day of July, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council. Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. GEO. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's Office, July 26, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 112, 2d day of August, A. D. 1889. au3-66

[No. 39.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Clement alley, from Thirty-eighth street to Fortieth street.

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Chief of the Department of Public Works