MODERN MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

-BY-

ANNIE ALEXANDER,

AUTHOR OF "THE WOOING O'T," "FORGING THE FETTERS, ETC.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

Positive and negative are to be found in all things, mental and material—in politics, in social life, convictions, pursuits; and perhaps in nothing are they more opposite than in the view of their respective positions, rights, and duties taken by mothers and daughters. This difference, it must be admitted, is rather hard on both sides.

It is exceedingly difficult—after reaching a certain degree of maturity—to accept inevitable changes, or to look on what is unaccustomed as anything but evil, more or less mixed. Now among these changes, the ever enlarging circle of freedom accorded to girlhood, compared to their status 30 years ago, is one of the most marked characteristics of the period. We mothers, who remember our own "green salad days" can recall the "innocent simplicity" time, when sisters dressed alike, and young women of 25 or 26 would not accept an invitation to tea without asking mamma's permission; when a railway journey of 20 or 30 miles, unaccompanied, was a daring feat; when it would have been quite too wild a breach of the proprieties for two young ladies, at almost any age, to go to a ball together unchaperoned, and to walk about the streets without father or mother a very doubtful act.

There has rarely been a more thorough or rapid change of front than in these matters. The most dutiful of modern daughters thinks it quite enough to say: "If you don't want me, mother, I am going to dine with Mary Jones, or to lunch with Lottie Thompson to-day," or "The Browns have a box at the Lyceum on Saturday, I have promised to go with them."

Appointments—plans of study or amusement—are arranged in as complete independence of maternal and paternal control as is consistent with the fact that the long-suffering parents hold the purse-strings.

The love of power inherent in the elderly—that sense of rightful authority arising from this consciousness of having "stood the storm when the waves were rough," naturally resents the self-assertion of young people, and feels shocked at the unhesitating manner in which young girls attempt to take their lives in their own hands and, in such matters as taste, dress, choice of friends, insist on being a law unto themselves.

In short youth and merit have ceased to be associated, in any reflective mind, with modesty. Rather has meritorious youth put its hat on one side with a defiant cock, buttoned a rough overcoat across its manly chest (or womanly, as the case may be—there is small difference in costume), thrust a parcel of philosophic and scientific books under its arm, shouldered a trusty umbrella, and gone forth conquering and to conquer, ready to demolish such windmills of tradition as the old belief that the tender weakness of one sex draws out the noble generosity of the other, and that silence and submissiveness are woman's shield and spear, while obedience, patience, reverence the Christian virtues generally, have gone out of fashion.

Let us see how this condition of mind affects the relations of mothers and daughters.

There is, we acknowledge, in this new development of ambition and self-assertion much to irritate the former, although there is little or nothing positively wrong, and a great deal that is inevitable. The circumstances of modern life have changed so radically, the facts of our enormously increased population, facilities of movement, of mental intercourse, render it impossible that one-half the human race, even granting it to be the weaker, can stand still while the other half presses forward. Moreover, if (as statistics seem to prove) there be not enough men in the world (the English world) to marry all the women, the latter have undoubtedly a right to such instruction and training as will enable them to earn their bread—this on the lowest platform of consideration. The time has come when a girl can no longer sit at her sewing, waiting for a highly probable husband, serving in her father's house, as she will in the future abode of which she is to be the deputy head. She must probably share the toils and troubles of life's warfare, in a measure formerly unknown; her existence will be no longer a tranquil round of simple duties, within the safe-sheltered schoolroom of wider dimensions which she calls home: she must be capable of going forth into the world, and taking her part in the management, perhaps in the providing for family necessities, and this increase of care is a species of ennobling capitation tax, paid for her new privilege of independence and individuality.

Yet it is not without a profound sigh of affectionate regret we see the sweet old picture of gentle, loving, home-staying girlhood, and many of the excellencies connected with it, fading from the National Portrait Gallery, like those double transparencies of former days, whereon the first picture melts into another more strongly colored when held before the light.

The unavoidable outcome of a fuller, more rapid existence, wider knowledge and clearer perceptions of reality is a degree of self-assertive individuality.

Girls cannot now feel that, so long as they do as they are bid, they have a right to vegetate untroubled, at the expense of parents or guardians. The right to emancipation must, like the manumission of the slave, be purchased either by service or by money, and no one who lives at the cost of another can really feel free.

An eagerness for useful training, for work, chiefly remunerative work, has sprung up gradually—inevitably.

Our girls have developed the idea of a "career" as well-nigh a necessity, and hence the change that mothers often find painful. Their daughters begin by losing reverence; they question the wisdom of the past—its fashions, beauties and habits; their very affection is irreverently expressed. The school-girl, when "mother," glancing at her exercise books as she joyfully unpacks her child's box at the beginning of the holidays, exclaims in dismay, "My dear, what dreadful writing! They will destroy your hand with all this scribbling," replies, "You dear thing! Do you think we have time to put our fingers into the correct position and form our letters? We just clutch our pens and drive away as best we can!"

"But, my love, a nice ladylike hand is—"

"Like your own, mother?—yes, it is pretty, but it is all old-fashioned stuff," and mamma "shuts up."

Then her suggestions as to dress are at best received with an indulgent, "Do you think so? Well, you see that sort of thing is rather gone by now. We want a certain harmony of style and color. These things were not thought of in your day! Maud and I had better go to Whiteley's and choose the material and lace ourselves. I will tell them to send the bill to you! After which "mother" feels rather "small."

However, in general, it must be admitted that the "girl of the period" has a conscience as regards keeping within her allowance, so far as we have observed, and this conscience is the natural result of independence. In a thoughtful, womanly girl's mind there is no place for that irresponsible childishness some find so fascinating.

The species of running fight that frequently ripples between representatives of the quiet past and of the swift moving present, as exemplified by mothers and daughters, is not always so slight and kindly as the above examples.

Every girl has a right to be armed for the battle which probably awaits her. The difficulties are bad enough, but do not let us send our young amazons forth to battle, as we do our soldiers, with swords that snap, and bayonets that will not pierce! Moreover, when a girl has overcome paternal and maternal objections, and is toiling might and main to forge her weapons for the warfare, it is no small trial to meet with opposition and black looks and stinging speeches at home.

"I wanted to go into town, but I really cannot go about always by myself! Of course, shopping is beneath the notice of such very learned young ladies as you are;" or, "Of course, it is hopeless to expect punctuality when classes are in question," are not cheering observations after a long day at South Kensington, or any other hotbed of learning.

Sometimes "mother" is a more resolute, decided person, who puts down her foot on certain expenditures. "A chemistry class? Certainly not? I shall ask your father for no such thing! What good will it do? Are you going to set up a druggist's shop? You wish you could? Nonsense! Your brother Jim wants all the money we can spare, for his teaching. What! you work twice as hard as he does, and get no help? I am astonished at you, Helen! I have no patience with such fads. It would become you more to think of your dress. There, you left your pretty pink silk hanging up, and came in in your old washed muslin, when Jim brought young Dabbs home to dinner. I don't wonder that he never looked at you!"

Women who have brought forth these astounding young ducklings, who will swim off into an element where their puzzled maternal parent cannot follow, are unhappy enough, and naturally look upon such daughters as hopeless breakers of the law, both human and divine, wondering more and more "what the world is coming to!"

Incapable from training and prejudice to perceive or comprehend the change so rapidly working in the position and prospects of women, they do not see that the sooner their daughters develop their own individuality and sense of responsibility, the sooner they will become valuable citizens.

But the annoyance and distress of the mother at the transformation of her children into active, independent young women of the world, is as nothing compared to the contemptuous condemnation of the old maiden aunt. In her heart no transmuting glow of affection tempers the judgment of taste. She "cannot imagine what young women are coming to," or "what is to become of society when all the girls succeed in turning themselves into bad imitations of men." For her part she does not see that girls are any better or happier for all this rushing about, this blinding of their eyes and ruining their complexions with hard study! It is no wonder the men are frightened away or grow too familiar! When she, the speaker, was young, no gentleman would smoke in the presence of a lady; now——blank silence alone can express the terrible reverse. All chivalry had vanished; killed out by those who profited most by it.

Marriage would soon be almost unknown, and women, having renounced their real power and privilege—the charm of helplessness, innocence and grace—are obliged to give in, shamefully and shamelessly, to the coarser and lower tastes and fancies of the stronger sex. When the maiden aunt was a girl, women ruled in their drawing rooms, and men sought for her hand (in dances!) with eagerness and impunity. Now they scarcely took the trouble to write her nieces' names on those ridiculous programmes which introduce the vulgar rigidity of business into the ballroom. Oh, the girls might smile, but she was on the side of right and decency. Moreover, none of them, no mere modern girl, would be capable of the refined devotion which kept her forever constant to the memory of one dear departed adorer, even to the injury of her material interests—but delicacy forbade her dwelling on the theme! How could any man, she would ask her nieces, elevate into an ideal a masculine creature with opinions as strong as her boots, and on the most unladylike topics into the bargain! No, she really does not know how things will arrange themselves hereafter between men and women.

And though the girls do laugh heartily at Aunt Dorothy—hardly waiting till her back is turned—the question she propounds involves perhaps the greatest problem of the future—how, with the inevitable development of women—their new needs and aspirations, will a modus vibendi be found, by which the sexes can get on comfortably together? Nature, inexhaustible and infinitely adaptable, will no doubt solve this, as she has done many other enigmas.

That the experience of parents may be of valuable assistance to children we do not for a moment deny, but the value is doubled when a mother tries to put herself in her daughter's place, and apply the dear-bought knowledge of bygone years to the new conditions of an ever developing society. The duty children to parents is a profound and binding obligation, but on the other hand the debt due from parent to child is still more obligatory.

On the helpless unconscious creature you have called into existence you have bestowed the awful gift of life. To be, to do, and to suffer will be its unavoidable lot; perhaps to be a burden—a curse to itself and all connected with it; perhaps to be a stay and a blessing to its comrades on the toilsome march from the cradle to the grave. To these involuntary recruits in the army of martyrs which life enrolls, what thought and care do not parents owe? How abundantly they should be supplied with materials of war. How vigilantly trained in the use of their weapons. How well instructed in the science of the warfare which they cannot avoid. How strengthened that they may stand alone!

There is, however, another side to the medal. The daughters, too, must look to themselves and keep guard against sundry tendencies—the unavoidable outcome of the increasing knowledge and freedom which modern education bestows. The first and most offensive of these is a certain contempt for their elders, which generates doubt as to their ever being right on any point. "It is only one of my mother's fads." "Oh! mother forgets the world is changed since her day.

True, my young wrangler, or successful competitor in local exams., but the world has not been re-created. Certain old veins still streak the social amalgam, old quicksands still make certain passages unsafe, and for these unscientific experience affords the best guide. Your mother has seen more "sorts and conditions of men" than can possibly have passed in review before your youthful eyes. She will perceive indications of truth, reliability, selfishness, treachery or weakness, which no amount of mathematical or classical training can teach you. Do not turn from her counsels, or believe that all knowledge can be gathered from books and blackboards; and more, do not mistake hardness for strength. It will not weaken your powers of self-assertion or resistance to imposition, if you remember that the mother you think so narrow and old-fashioned has borne the burden and heat of the day; for a few years you were all her own; she was all the arbiter of your opinions, tastes, aspirations; she never dreamt the day would come when you would leave her ideas and convictions far behind, and sail with a flowing sheet into a new ocean of thought.

Do not press the thorn of indifference too rudely and sharply into her loving heart, for loving it generally is in spite of little sharp outbursts, the effervescence of wounded affection and innocent vanity. Look kindly at whatever is best and wisest in her; credit her nature with these, and put her narrowness, her rigidity, to the account of the training and influence under which she has been reared.

To youth belongs the kingdom of this world and the glory of it; we, elders, must abdicate as years roll on. Strive as we may to keep in touch with the bright young creatures on whom we have lavished our love and care and life, they will break away from us; they will only give their full confidence to their fellows; we cannot learn their shibboleth, nor keep step with them on the upward march. Nor perhaps can they give us all we want. What do they know of the joys and griefs—the triumphs—the heart-breaks we have endured? The friends who seem so charming to you are tiresome old frumps to them! They do not know the magic of mutual memories, albeit they are busy accumulating such stores themselves. Let them go free, and when they feel there is no attempt to clip their wings they will from time to time throw us such crumbs of sympathy, of confidence, of esteem, as may serve to brighten the gathering shadows of our way as we descend into the valley.

Nor need we wait with outstretched hands as though begging alms, nor whining for compassion.

We, too, have done our work. We have borne the noontide heat, nor shrunk from the wounds and roughness of the conflict, so with heads erect and hearts bravely resigned we salute the colors of the young troops who, starting from the vantage ground we have won for them, carry on their standards to new conquests in the great dim future, which our failing sight cannot pierce.

CAPT. M'CLELLAND TALKED OF.

A Rumor That the Soldier Element Want Him for City Treasurer.

It is currently reported that the old soldier element of Pittsburg desires to have something to say in regard to the choice of a candidate for City Treasurer at the municipal election.

The man decided upon as a nominee for that office is Captain McClelland, a renomination of the present incumbent, Major Denniston, being unconsidered in the matter. This with the rumor that Controller E. S. Morrow is being urged by a certain contingent as another candidate for Mayor, makes political gossip very lively around City Hall.

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☞BESSIE BRAMBLE, in to-morrow's DISPATCH, describes the trials of the wife of a poor preacher.

ENOCH ARDEN GREATLY REVISED.

The First Husband of a Rochester Widow Returns as From the Grave.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., November 22.—There was brought to light here to-day, through the return of a man who has been absent for 13 years, an Enoch Arden case with several variations. In July, 1883, Thomas N. Wilcox, a capitalist, reputed to be worth $100,000, and a supposed widower, died, leaving the most of his property to his son, Frederick P. Wilcox. In August, 1884, a suit was begun against Wilcox by Mrs. Nellie Blackford, a widow of 35 years, for her dower right in the estate. Mrs. Blackford asserted that she was the wife of Wilcox, and that she had been secretly married to him in 1881, in Montreal, on board a steamer lying at the dock. Subsequent testimony went to show that the only witnesses to the ceremony were the engineer and steward of the steamer. Young Wilcox fought the claim, and a legal battle was carried on in several courts, in which seven of the leading lawyers of the city were employed on both sides. The suit was begun in the special term of the Supreme Court, and finally ended in a compromise, by which Mrs. Blackford, or Wilcox, received $20,000. In the course of the trial evidence was given to show that Blackford, her first husband, had gone West in 1876 and had died there.

This morning a thin-faced man, with black eyes, black hair and black mustache, appeared at Mrs. Wilcox's house. It was the husband, who has neither been seen nor heard of since 1876, and who was supposed to have committed suicide. His wife nearly went into hysterics, but afterward received him affectionately.

BRITISH IRON.

Speculation in Warrants Continues Brisk and Values on the Advance.

LONDON, November 21.

Scotch Pig—Warrant speculation has continued active, and prices, after going down to 61s. 10d., reacted to 63s. 8d. In makers' brands there has been a good trade and prices continue strong.

No. 1 Coltness	79s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Summerlee	79s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Gartsherrie	78s. 6d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Langloan	78s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Carnbroe	67s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Shotts	78s. 0d. f. o. b. Glasgow
No. 1 Glengarnock	78s. 0d. at Ardrossan.
No. 1 Dalmellington	68s. 0d. at Ardrossan.
No. 1 Eglinton	65s. 6d. at Ardrossan.

Bessemer Pig—Speculative buying has been brisk. Purchases for consumption restricted by the advance, but still quite large. West Coast brands quoted to-day at 77s. 6d. for Nos. 1, 2, 3, f. o. b. shipping point.

Middlesbrough Pig—There has been a further sharp rise, due principally to speculative buying, and the market is still active. Good merchant brands quoted to-day at 68s. for No. 3, f. o. b.

Spiegeleisen—There has been a brisk demand and prices are strong at 6d. advance. English 20 per cent quoted at 93s. 0d. f. o. b. at works.

Steel Wire Rods—Prices are quoted higher and the market is strong, with demand good. Mild steel, No. 6, quoted at £7 5s. 0d. f. o. b. shipping port.

Steel Rails—Makers are asking 7s. 6d. advance and the market is strong with demand active. Standard sections quoted at £6 17s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Blooms—There has been a further rise in prices on good demand and reserved offerings. Bessemer 7x7 quoted £6 10s. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Billets—The demand has continued brisk. Prices are 12s. 6d up, and the market strong at the advance. Bessemer (size 2¼x2¼) quoted at £6 10s. f. o. b. shipping point.

Steel Slabs—There has been a fairly active trade, and the market is strong. Ordinary sizes quoted at £6 2s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Crop Ends—Sellers ask much higher prices, but there is only a moderate demand. Run of the mill quoted at £3 12s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping point.

Old Rails—The market very firm and demand fairly active. Tees quoted at £3 10s. @ £3 12s. 6d., and double heads at £3 12s. 6d. @ £3 15s. f. o. b.

Scrap Iron—Liberal purchases made and the market very firm. Heavy wrought quoted at £3 @ £3 2s. 6d. f. o. b. shipping points.

Manufactured Iron—The market strong and fairly active, but no further quoted change in prices.

Stafford ord. marked bars.

(f. o. b. L'pool)	£9 10s 0d @	0 0s 0d
" common bars	8 0s 0d @	8 5s 0d
" black sheet singles	9 10s 0d @	9 15s 0d
Welsh bars, f. o. b. Wales	7 12s 6d @	7 15s 0d

Steamer Freights—Glasgow to New York, 2s. 6d. Liverpool to New York, 10s. 0d.

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☞MRS. ALEXANDER, the famous novelist, discusses, in tomorrow's DISPATCH, broken promises of marriage.

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AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. F. C. Shaffer Willingly Appears as a Witness.

SOME POSITIVE EVIDENCE.

The machine shops of the Panhandle Railroad Company, located at No. 19 Washington street, are one of the points of interest to strangers visiting this city. Here the iron road horses are brought in to undergo a training and put in condition.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Mr. F. C. Schaffer, an employe of the shops, and from him obtained some very interesting information.

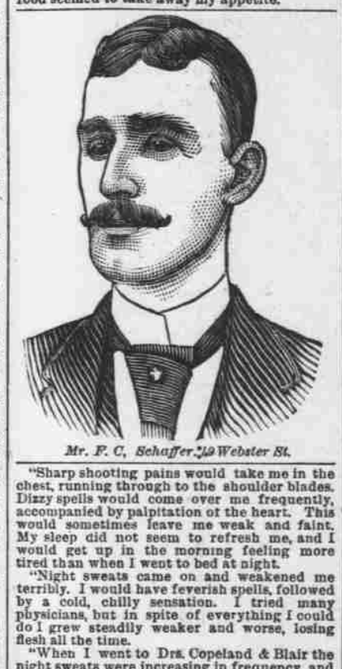
"My trouble," said Mr. Schaffer, "began, I think, about two years ago. At least that is when I first knew exactly what it was. How long I had had it before that I do not know. It was chiefly in my head at first. I had a dull, heavy pain over my eyes. My nostrils would clog up, first on one side and then on the other.

"My sight became dim. My eyes would fill with water and become so weak and inflamed that I could hardly see to read. If I would overtax them in the least by reading they would ache and pain me so that I could hardly bear it. Sounds like ringing and buzzing would come in my ears and I could see that my hearing was being affected.

"As the trouble extended my throat became very seriously involved. I would catch cold on the slightest provocation. My throat would feel raw and inflamed and sometimes would get so sore that it would be hard for me to swallow. In spite of everything I could do the trouble kept getting a stronger hold upon me.

"I had to be continually hawking and raising to clear my throat. Something would seem to stick there I could not get up or down. I could feel the mucus dropping back, and sometimes I would have choking and coughing spells that would leave me feeling miserable.

"My stomach became very much deranged. There would be a feeling of discomfort and nausea after eating; and what I did eat seemed to lie there like a load or weight. Frequently I would sit down to the table feeling very hungry. Then I could only eat a few mouthfuls. The sight or smell of food seemed to take away my appetite.



Mr. F. C. Schaffer, 19 Webster St.

"Sharp shooting pains would take me in the chest, running through to the shoulder blades. Dizzy spells would come over me frequently, accompanied by palpitation of the heart. This would sometimes leave me weak and faint. My sleep did not seem to refresh me, and I would get up in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed at night.

"Night sweats came on and weakened me terribly. I would have feverish spells, followed by a cold, chilly sensation. I tried many physicians, but in spite of everything I could do I grew steadily weaker and worse, losing flesh all the time.

"When I went to Drs. Copeland & Blair the night sweats were increasing in frequency, and I was growing weaker rapidly. Although they did not make any marvelous promises, I felt that they would cure me. I improved steadily from the start under their treatment. My throat became well. The night sweats disappeared. I gained back my lost weight and strength. The pains in the chest, passed away. I slept well, ate well and felt, well. I am strong and well now, quite like another person from what I was when I first went to Drs. Copeland & Blair."

UPON THE HEARING.

Showing the Connection and the Signs of Progress.

A large proportion of the troubles of the ear may be traced to catarrhal affections. Many sufferers from catarrh will testify to the peculiar effect that the disease seems to have even in its early stages upon the hearing. The roaring and buzzing in the ears is one of the most familiar symptoms to catarrhal sufferers.

Sometimes the sound which they hear in their ears is described by them as "steam going out of a pipe," "the sound of a great waterfall," "sounds of water overflowing," or "steam from a locomotive," as buzzing, singing, ringing and crackling; sometimes like the sounds in a shell held at the ear, or the bursting of bubbles.

Sometimes the sounds are of a beating, pulsating, throbbing character, in cases keeping time with the regular beating of the heart. Sometimes there are several different sounds, such as pulsating and buzzing together, in some cases the sounds are so intense as to render life a burden, and there are instances on record where the distracted sufferers have resorted to suicide to rid themselves of them.

There can be no more important predisposing or exciting cause in producing ear diseases than catarrh in the nose and throat. The symptoms of catarrh itself can hardly be mistaken. In many cases the patients have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach, sometimes a faint, "all-gone" sensation at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and clammy.

After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish-colored expectoration. The patient feels tired, all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the kidney secretions become scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of food, sometimes with a sour taste and sometimes with a sweetish taste, this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart and asthmatic symptoms.

Results of Home Treatment.

Last May Miss Lottie J. Forker, of 299 Arch street, Meadville, Pa., placed herself under treatment by mail with Drs. Copeland & Blair for her catarrhal trouble.

On June 9 she wrote: "Your medicine is doing me good. I do not feel so tired, and my headaches have ceased."

August 26 her letter stated: "I feel quite like a different woman from the one I was when I commenced your treatment."

Mr. M. C. Wilson, who commenced using the home treatment early in July, wrote on the 25th of the same month: "I am improving steadily; feel much better than I have for years past."

August 16 he wrote: "I am feeling like a different being from the one I was when I commenced your treatment, and am glad to be able to make this statement."

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66 Sixth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE report of Viewers on the paving and curbing of Corday alley, from Pearl street to Cedar street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Common Pleas within ten (10) days from date.
E. M. BIGELOW,
Chief of Department of Public Works.
PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 14, 1889. no14-46

[No. 153.]

AN ORDINANCE—ESTABLISHING THE grade of Wandless street, from Wylie avenue to Center avenue.

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 grade of the center line of Wandless street, from Wylie avenue to Center avenue, be and the same shall be established as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south building line of Wylie avenue at an elevation of 385.47 feet: thence falling at the rate of 9' per 100 feet for a distance of 270.92 feet at an elevation of 361.08 feet; thence falling at the rate of 12' per 100 feet for a distance of 371.54 feet to the north curb line of Center avenue at an elevation of 316.50 feet.

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 28th day of October, 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, October 31, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 198, 19th day of November, A. D. 1889. no21-13

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of City Controller until WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1889, at 2 P. M., for the following, viz.:

SEWERS.

Reed street, from Overhill street to Dinwiddie street; 15 inch pipe.

Wallingford street, from Bidwell street to Neville street; 15-inch pipe.

Kirkwood street, from Collins street to the west line of Hiland avenue; 15-inch pipe.

Cypress street, from Osceola street to Center avenue; 15-inch pipe.

Grazier street, from Novelty street to Murtland street; 15-inch pipe.

Cornet street, from line of Jones' property to Maurice street sewer; 15-inch pipe.

Lowry street, from Second avenue to the Monongahela river; 15-inch pipe.

Maurice street, from north line of property of Wm. Ward to connection with sewer about 270 feet south of Forbes street; 15 and 18-inch pipe.

BOARDWALKS.

Cohasset street, from Granview avenue to Pawnee street.

Industry street, from Arlington avenue to Amanda street.

Craig street, from Center avenue to Ridge street.

GRADING.

Bayard street, from Neville street to Amberson avenue.

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Grandview avenue, from Wyoming street to Oneida street, with irregular block stone.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be obtained at this office.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond probated before the Mayor or City Clerk.

The Department of Awards reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. M. BIGELOW,
Chief of Department of Public Works.
no16-84

[No. 150.]

AN ORDINANCE—ESTABLISHING THE grade of Omega street from St. Andrews street to Everett 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 grade of the east curb of Omega street, from St. Andrews street to Everett street, shall be established as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the south curb of St. Andrews street, at an elevation of 205.48 feet; thence rising at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for a distance of 195.04 feet to a point at an elevation of 207.43 feet; thence falling at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for a distance of 211.04 feet to a P. C. at an elevation of 205.32 feet; thence by a parabola, for a distance of 100 feet to a P. T. at an elevation of 200.32 feet; thence falling at the rate of 9 feet per 100 feet at a distance of 128 feet to the north curb of Everett street at an elevation of 188.80 feet.

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 28th day of October, A. D. 1889.

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

Mayor's office, October 31, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 196, 18th day of November, A. D., 1889. no21-13

[No. 156.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Copeland street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street, in the Twentieth ward of Pittsburg.

Whereas, It appears by the petition and affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of Councils, that one-third in interest of the owners of property fronting and abutting upon the said street, have petitioned the Councils of said city to enact an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of the same; therefore,

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 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 grading, paving and curbing of Copeland street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly. 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 28th day of October, 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, October 31, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 200, 19th day of November, A. D. 1889. no21-13

[No. 154.]

AN ORDINANCE—ESTABLISHING THE grade of Clement alley, from Thirty-eighth street to Main 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 grade of the center line of Clement alley, from Thirty-eighth street to Main street, be and the same shall be established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the east curb line of Thirty-eighth street, at an elevation of 176.28 feet; thence rising at the rate of 5 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 104 feet to a P. C., at an elevation of 181.48 feet thence by a parabolic curve for a distance of 100 feet to a P. T. at an elevation of 184.48 feet; thence rising at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for a distance of 185 feet to the west curb line of Thirty-ninth street, at an elevation of 186.33 feet; thence rising at the rate of 2.97 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 30 feet to the east curb line of Thirty-ninth street at an elevation of 187.22 feet; thence rising at the rate of 7.848 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 141 feet to a P. C. at an elevation of 198.285 feet; thence by a parabolic curve for a distance of 100 feet to a P. T. at an elevation of 203.71 feet; thence rising at the rate of 3 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 305 feet to the west building line of Fortieth street at an elevation of 212.86 feet; thence falling at the rate of 4.2 feet per 100 feet, for the distance of 10 feet to the west curb line of Fortieth street, at an elevation of 212.44 feet; thence rising at the rate of 1.87 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 30 feet to the east curb line of Fortieth street, at an elevation of 213 feet; thence rising at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for the distance of 381.5 feet to a point at an elevation of 216.81 feet; thence falling at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for the distance of 215.5 feet to the west building line of Canoe alley, at an elevation of 214.66 feet; thence level for a distance of 24 feet to the east building line of Canoe alley, at an elevation of 214.66 feet; thence by straight grade to the west curb line of Main street.

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 28th day of October, A. D. 1889.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council, Attest: GEO. SHEPPARD, Clerk of Select Council. W. A. MAGEE, President of Common Council pro tem. Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's office, October 31, 1889. Approved: WM. McCALLIN, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 198, 19th day of November, A. D. 1889. no21-13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE reports of Viewers on the grading, paving and curbing of Webster avenue, from Thirty-third street to Orion street, has been approved

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Common Pleas within ten (10) days from date.
E. M. BIGELOW,
Chief of Department of Public Works.
PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 14, 1889. no14-46

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE reports of Viewers on the opening of Maple street, from McLain street to Lillian street, and Grazier street, from Homewood avenue to the City line, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Common Pleas, within ten (10) days from date.
E. M. BIGELOW,
Chief of Department of Public Works.
PITTSBURG, PA., November 14, 1889. no14-46

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE report of Viewers on the construction of a sewer on Euclid street, from the north curb line of Penn avenue to Baum's northern line, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Common Pleas within ten (10) days from date.
E. M. BIGELOW,
Chief of Dept. of Public Works.
PITTSBURG, PA., November 14, 1889. no14-46

[No. 155.]

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