A HANDSOME HOUSE

Which Can be Built and Furnished for Seven Thousand Dollars.

LARGE AND AIRY APARTMENTS

Convenient for the Housekeeper and Tastefully Finished.

HOW TO EXPEND THE MONEY WISELY

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

You have, by careful economy, accumulated a few thousand dollars, and in all seriousness are anxious to make a home which you may call your own, from which your children may go forth into the world, and in time look back with love and reverence, not only for your careful forethought and thrift, but for the beauties and comforts which their old home possesses. Every shingle will be blessed, every detail will be remembered. How important it is then that you, the head of the house, should study economy, coupled, of course, with the important fact that whatever you do the arrangement of your new home should be in conformity with a housekeeper's ideas, and that a handsome show of the artistic, both in exterior and interior design, as well as in furnishing, should be accomplished.

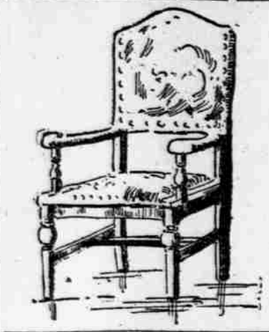
First you should consult your every requirement as regards the number of rooms needed, their accessibility, and how they can best be encompassed by the least outlay consistent with good architectural lines, for it is just as easy to have a beautiful house as an ugly one, and an artistically laid out affair is always of more collateral value than mere stupid blocks of wood. Why it is so is simply this: A carpenter knows only his trade; he can build, but not construct; he has no ideality beyond the driving of nails or the selection of material; he does not pretend to be anything more than he is, and thus shows his good sense. He will tell you every man to his trade, and that he will follow the architect's plans always. Each to his province, and the result is harmonious.

How simple everything becomes then, when you make up your mind to build a house of your own. You have, we will say, $7,000 or equivalent, with this amount you must become an inhabitor of the house furnished, ready to live in, elegant in every particular alike for yourself and friends. You must not exceed the amount appropriated, as thousands do, and absolutely wreck their good resolves and intentions, and you need not if you consult the plans here presented. You will notice that the engraving represents a rather pretentious exterior, and it would seem at first sight that such a house would of itself absorb the amount mentioned, but the architect has carefully considered his materials, and by uniting several styles of architecture, has brought out a really beautiful series of lines and forms. Briefly described, the all-round views take in several handsome balconies and overhangings, projections and flush balconies, stained glass windows, piazzas and a beautiful supply of light. There are scarcely any repetitions of window forms, and the lines are so broken that each detail shows up its own distinctive value. There are places where one may stand in warm or wet weather and be under cover, places where a view can be had of the surroundings, or witness the balcony on the facade. Every access is evident on three sides, and nothing, even trees, can exclude the view or light of day. As for material and color the limit has no end, but in the latter phase the style and tone should be quiet, on account of the fact that the lines show off a beauty of their own, and are so full of movement that if the house were painted a very subdued hue, it would be distinguished enough. Then, too, there is a fine opportunity to show off simple draperies, and these alone would carry color enough even if the architectural scheme were deficient.

Let us go inside and note the admirable manner in which the architect has taken advantage of this space. This cut of the interior gives you an idea of your first view, and the impression is quite favorable. The principal features are the grand staircase, the open fireplace and the airyness of the locality. The soft, mellow light from the stained glass, the comfortable show of furniture, blending as they do with the graceful, low relief, mural tracery and the oriental effects of rugs and carpets forms a background which only needs the domestic family figures to compose a really lovely picture. The practicable side of the lower floor, one which must not be overlooked, displays several unique ideas. Here on the left is a fair-sized room with three windows; this can be panelled up with a dado of white wood stained any color and the walls hung with etchings or water colors, or even prints. The space can be used for a library, waiting, sewing or reception room.

The dining room is placed on the farthest left corner, and is hidden from view by a drapery or screen. This room receives the light from three windows, and if one chooses a view of the entire floor, it can be had while being seated at the table.

The kitchen is located at the rear of the central line, convenient to the dining room, the glass and crockery closets, and is connected with the main hall by a double entry, part of which can be used for cloaks, hats and other clothing. The dining room mantel differs materially from the one in the grand hall; while it is no less elegant, still it is more appropriate in form and decoration. The wood may be left natural, either ash, oak or possibly cypress, just as one fancies, as indeed all of the standing finish, wainscots, doors, frames, etc., it is a matter of taste, and does not affect the value or price as originally estimated. The hall fireplace is, of course, more receptive and open in its nature, and, like the one mentioned, is capable of receiving any objects of an ornamental character. We can reach the second floor by the kitchen or by the hall stairs, and from either way we arrive at the same landing. On this floor are two large front chambers, a bathroom on the farther side, two good-sized rooms on the right and left, and in the center, which would be over the kitchen, there is a pretty room which can be used as a conservatory or a reading room or even a chamber. Here, again, occurs an opportunity to use taste in the selection of mural colors, paper, etc. The most inexpensive and durable, as well as handsome, paper is the cartridge, any color desirable can be obtained, and whatever of furniture there is in the room will show off well where this paper is used.



The upper floor shows two furnished rooms, while there is opportunity to add two more with ample storage capacity; if desired, a billiard room could be placed on this floor, and the daylight could be obtained from the open balcony.

One of the most important features of this house, and one which is rarely considered, is the splendid circulation of air which is obtainable, it being so open in every part; your chamber is no longer a single room, for at night you breathe the atmosphere of the whole house. The temperature may be kept even in every room, and if you have several children there can be no danger of croup or colds of any kind. Then, too, the demand on your furnace is reduced, on account of the fact that there is an even space to warm, and that the pressure of air is outward and not inward.

Much might be said of the furniture, but as everything is to be up to the styles shown in cuts 2 and 4, and must be in keeping with the other fixtures, it is self evident that there can be no falling off in this particular. The same may be said of the draperies and ornaments, of course taste in the selection must be exercised, and this specialty is really a part of the scheme to make the result show more than the money's worth.

For $7,000 one can absolutely own land, house and furniture, and there will not be shown one neglected spot from the walks to the last detail of utility or adornment. For this amount the supervision, selection of material, "fitting up," indeed, the whole business can be transacted, so that at a given time the owner and family may step into the house and commence living the day they enter in, and they will be saved the wear and tear of their vitality, which will really more than balance the commission of the artist architect.

A WIDOW WEDDED A TRAMP,

Who Speedily Killed Her and Is Now Sentenced for Manslaughter.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 6.—In the higher Criminal Court the grand jury has found a true bill for murder in the second degree against Thomas Dunn, charged with the killing of his wife in the town of Stamford on the night of March 19. Mrs. Dunn was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman in Ireland, who married a plumber by the name of Kelly, and came to this country. They established a small store at Stamford, and when Kelly died his wife continued the business. One day a shiftless and disreputable object came along attired in the garb of a tramp and asked for food, saying he was willing to saw and split a pile of wood for a warm dinner. This was done.

He got the meal, and instead of cutting the wood, fell in love with the widow, and strange as it may seem, she returned his awkward smiles, and they were married. On the fatal night the occupants of the house adjoining the domicile of the Dunn family heard piercing screams, and rushing in they found the tramp husband beating his wife with an earthenware vessel, which he had broken over head. The woman was injured internally and died two days later. Dunn pleaded guilty of manslaughter, which plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to prison for seven years.

BY using Piatt's Chlorides freely much sickness and trouble may be prevented.

B. & B.

For hot weather:
Embroidery, Lace, Mull, Crepe Lisse. } Chemisettes. 75c to $2 each.

BOGGS & BUHL.

SILK mitts and gloves, 25c, 38c, 44c, 50c, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

AMONG THE GIPSIES.

Something of the Habits and Customs of This Peculiar People.

MORALITY ENJOINED UPON ALL.

A Disposition to Treat Strangers With a Degree of Suspicion,

BUT HOSPITABLE AND KIND TO FRIENDS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

CAMP, NEAR NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—For over a quarter of a century I have passed some portion of nearly every year in a Gipsy camp as guest and friend. In that time hundreds of Gipsies have grown to the estate of men and women from Gipsy childhood and youth. From the first, I think, my best friends among these pilgriming people were the little folks; and, at first, I recall many an instance where the confidence and trust I so earnestly sought from their elders was largely, if not wholly, the result of the confidence and liking I was enabled to awaken in the little waifs of the camps. Indeed, I can well date my secure place in the hearts of the Romany folk to their interesting logic about that very matter, and also the fact that I got along famously with their horses and dogs, as well as with their children; for it is a universal Gipsy notion that the instinct of children and animals is unfailing and true.

In 1868 I was loitering about a large Gipsy camp located in the woods on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan, about a mile north of the Northwestern University grounds, at Evanston, Ill. My object was a literary one, wholly I felt drawn to these people; endeavored to give that feeling acceptable expression; but, while they were civil enough in a general way, there seemed to exist an insurmountable wall of distrust between us. I talked plainly with one or two of the leading men, and a few of the old spae-wives about it. Their responses were inexpressibly sodden and disappointing. Then I began on the young men and children. I assisted the former in all manner of menial tasks. The principal of these was cleaning the animals, and occasionally giving them a swim in the lake. A passing, snorting tug so frightened the horses that despite all the efforts of the Gipsies the animals would neither drink from nor permit themselves to be led into the water.

HAD SWUM HORSES HIMSELF.

I thought my chance was here; for as a boy on the farm, and as an artillery postillion in the army, I had swum horses in lakes and rivers as often as any Gipsy of my age; and I succeeded at the Evanston camp by simply inducing one of the horses, after dusk, to take to the water like a duck, and the next day it seemed to have forgotten its fright, while all its companions followed us into the lake as nicely as a flock of sheep will crowd over a fence opening after a bellwether. That evening I was honored by an invitation to stay all night and occupy a wagon with the band's tinker. The next day I had a small cartload of toys in the hands of the delighted children, and a genuine rope swing for them underneath the great elm trees. My reward for this was a tent with the son of the chief.

The next day the chief himself invited me to supper with his family, and genuine silverware, dug out of the dingy recesses of shadowy wagon-beds, assisted in the resplendence of the occasion. After the meal the chief took me out for a saunter along the rippling shore, and, finally after much apparent embarrassment, and with protuse though halting apologies, explained with many fine Gipsy prevarications why as a race they must put no trust in the white blood, but, that in my case, "w'erehever an' owsomdever hus comes up wi'ye, any time an' oft, hus'll allus gie ye a odd fagot an' a hextra sup for welcome." He added as if to clear himself from error and fortify himself against accusation of disloyalty to his own, "Hus 'as no learnin' wi' books; but Gipsies as hus is, if the chauvies (children) an' the dugals (dogs) an' gryes (horses) takes kindly to the Gorgio (non-Gipsy) hus minds no longer 'owsomdever as he comes an' goes!"

This little lesson was never forgotten; and though many, many years ago my standing was so well assured in Gipsy camps that effort on this line was unnecessary, I have never ceased to go literally loaded for little Gipsies. And what a brave welcome do I ever get from these little foxes. "Gorgio chal!"—"Gorgio chal!" (The Gipsies friend!) is the merry sound that rings in my ears as they scamper from tent, wagon, covert and copse, with vociferous greetings and expectant shouts; for, bless them! they all know that every swarthy mite of a thing is to be somehow remembered.

APPRECIATE A FRIEND.

The endearing term is mine by hill and in dale; by the meadow path where we gather the buttercups and daisies; by shaded nooks where we fish in the clear waters of melodious streams; in deep-wood covert where we find the lace-like fern; in sunny hillside openings where together we part the long grass and find, where their real owners never found, red, ripe strawberries in myriads to take back to camp in rush-woven baskets of our own making; by hazel copses, when the first frost-fires flame across the land, and the dainty nuts as brown as my little friends' faces are dropping from their wrinkled sheaths; in the odorous woods where we gather the fir and the tasseled spruce for renewing the beds of the camp; and then, at morning, noon and night, in our orgies with the dogs, at all manner of games, in the swings of vine branches or patched leather straps and ropes, indeed at all sorts of innocent mischief, of which I am more than once the willing victim, until oftentimes the olk folks hustle us all from sight; and again, and quainter and sweeter than all, when the shadows fall softly upon the camp side and the cressets or tent fires flare, in the songs they have taught me and the songs I have taught them; or, tiring of these, when the "stories" must be told, and I rack my brain for tales of sea and land that will make their dark eyes glisten and open, until the night and sleep shut them close from the best that "Gorgio chal" can do.

But that term of endearment follows out into the other world of labor, struggle, endeavor; it pursues into the haunts of men where life rages and activities roar; it calls from striving and winning, from race and place, as the sweetest of home-sounds to me. It comes across the hills and meadows when the pen is tired and the brain weary. "Gorgio chal!"—"Gorgio chal!" Ah, it is as the sound of summer melodies, of singing birds, of falling waters, to him who all but faints in the withering city ways. It calls to me even in dreams.

PUREST CODE OF MORALS.

There is surely the Gipsy taint in my blood, or I am become Gipsy altogether; and I would not resist it if I could. So, like some Kris Kringle of summer time, away I go, if all else fail, while

All my heart seeks nature's ways,
All my soul goes gipsying
Through the radiant tents of spring!

and scores of little brown Gipsy boys race for the meeting, and "Gorgio chal!" "Gorgio chal!" rings from a score of birdlike throats, until the thrill of it all dims my eyes in my triumphant way over which these little ones lead me to the ever-welcoming Gipsy camp.

When one has earnestly studied Gipsy children, he has gained a deep knowledge of the home ways and practices of the entire Gipsy race. Beginning the subject behind the little ones, the extraordinary physical temperance and virtue of the Gipsy must be considered. A certain kind of literature is full of romantic incidents based upon the irregularities of Gipsy female character. One and all they are conscienceless libels upon the purest race that exists. While Gipsies are without law, as we know it, no people live who more rigorously follow, in fact and to the ultimate of spirit, the highest and purest code of physical and moral observance. They universally revere the marriage relation. I say universally, and that word unqualifiedly. There is not an exception. The religious faculty as we develop it, and distort it, being wholly lacking in these nomads, another seems to have taken its place. That is virtue-worship.

Because the Gipsy father and mother are themselves types of good health and spirits, healthy and spirited children are born to them. Because every Gipsy woman on earth is loyal to her mate, many children are born to them. Because the instinct of fatherhood, motherhood and partnerhood is inviolable with husband and wife, Gipsies love this to be so; and the care of and affection for, children are extraordinary indeed.

FOND OF CHRISTENING.

From the moment the child is born until it is upon its own legs for good, it is constantly rubbed, stretched and kneaded, that every muscle may have proper action and development. The same wise practice, I have found by long observation, exists among the sensible Pennsylvania Dutch. It began with the ancestors of the latter behind the Swiss mountains centuries ago; and it would be an interesting research for the student of men to ascertain if this precisely identical Gipsy and Pennsylvania Dutch custom had not, at some remote time, a common oriental origin behind the Himalayas. Gipsy women attend each other in child birth; and that one who should venture to suggest the presence of a physician would be mercilessly ridiculed out of Romany life and society. There are no marvelous layettes, miracles in filmy laces and stuffs awaiting the arrival of the Gipsy. A clean, warm rag of any handy texture is quite sufficient.

Indeed cleanliness, warmth and plenty of sleep in the pure open air, are all the Gipsy mother wish; but she will have these at any sacrifice. There are no cradles, cribs, lace parachutes, nurse girls with frills and fellows. Gipsy mothers believe cradles are what Citizen Train regards fat to be—death. "They teeter and wobble the chauvies'" brains, they say; and "everybody as is rocked, zigzags about what they allus does." Considerable roystering occurs over the Gipsy baby by the time it can hold up its head. Gipsies of English and Scotch descent with us are fond of "christenings," although they attach no ethical or spiritual value to the office whatever. But they like the significance and importance attaching to the ceremony. The higher the dignitary, the more interesting the occasion. Rt. Rev. Bishop Coleman, of Wilmington, Del., was last June called from his carriage by some Gipsy friends of mine, as he was passing their camp between Wilmington and Stanton, to baptize a 2-days-old Gipsy baby. The Gipsies overwhelmed the good Bishop with blessings for his kindness, but had much fun at his expense after his departure.

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE.

All other Gipsies do their own christening in any sort of fashion which provides the most frolic and merriment. Occasionally this is carried to such excess, as with Gipsy marriage festivities, especially if the babe happens to be the first born and a male child, that the proud father and mother are literally impoverished before the merry-making is at an end.

But the festivities, to which the subject is an unconscious participant, may be regarded as the one occasion in the Gipsy child's life, where it attracts general or even special attention. There are no "tootsy-wootsies" among Gipsy children. The babe is nursed and laid upon the bed of blankets and leaves within the tent. It seldom ails, and there is always an herb tea for any particular ailment. If it is spunky and cries, it cries until it tires of an occupation which yields a no more gratifying return than a thorough spanking. It is not permitted in any particular to occupy the entire attention of the universe, and gradually grows into a consciousness that there are other affairs in the world besides its own. When it begins to crawl, it has already precautionary proclivities. It is allowed to crawl into the fire and burn its fingers, if it wishes. Nobody has hysterics over this, and it seldom does any of these things the second time. Indeed the entire practice of child-training among Gipsies, if any may be said to exist, is that the child shall itself learn by its own experience. And one of its most rugged experiences of learning is that it is about worth its life to disobey an elder, a superior or parent. The vigor and directness with which a Gipsy punishes a disobedient child is as startling as that child's humble submission to the same is ever dumb and resentless, and often, to a most ridiculous degree, a matter for apparent relish and gratitude on the part of the suffering subject. Singularly enough this applies to a child of 60 as well as of 6; for many a time I have seen weazened old Gipsy men and women of 80 or 90, deliberately, though feebly, flog a son or daughter of 50 or 60, who thanked the parent for such affectionate attention in the most respectful and grateful terms.

CAMP BESIDE LIVING WATERS.

The moment Gipsy children have got beyond infancy, dogs, horses and the water have their almost undivided attention. The grave, wise, voiceless Gipsy dogs wallow them about bravely, but with marvelous caution and tenderness of fellowship. The first real view of life is taken from the back of a horse, and the hereditary instinct of horse love and care is so wonderful and acute in both boys and girls, that I will defy you to find on earth a drom rajah chauvie, that is a genuine road-lord (Gipsy) child of 10 who is not a more competent veterinarian, having surgery, than any non-Gipsy veterinarian. Gipsy camps are universally beside living waters, always beside running streams, if possible, and the young Gipsies are more in the water than so many young ducks. A striking peculiarity about these little waifs is their wonderful power of sustaining arduous exertion, and yet their utter collapse under genuine ailment. A child of 5 to 8 will trudge beside a cart or wagon from 20 to 30 miles a day, and cover as many more miles in juvenile freaks upon the way. But let one become really ill, and it seldom survives. All Gipsies immediately lose heart under sickness.

More civilized and less hardy races possess an ethical courage under bodily illness which these wanderers never know. The compensation comes in their almost unexceptional healthfulness. But in the universal joy, elation and self-sufficiency of childhood, Gipsy children are precisely like your children. Mud pies, poplar whistles, marbles, counting out rhymes, pumpkin vine pipes, reed blowguns, rag dolls, thumb nail faces, crooked pins, men and women playing visiting, snap-the-whip, and every other magic device, pretense, hallucination, real and glorious unreality, of your youthtide is theirs. Knowing them as I do gives a deep and solemn emphasis to the reflection that at least twice in the lifetime all humanity is quite the same—in those sunny hours before it is set rolling along in fixed grooves of race, motive and environment, and at last in those shadowy hours when it steps alone with God into the infinite mystery.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

MARRIAGE OF MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

The Parnellite Members of the House of Commons Will be Guests.

LONDON, June 6.—The marriage of Mr. William O'Brien and Mlle. Raffalovitch will take place at the Brompton Oratory in London on Wednesday next. The Archbishop of Cashel will officiate at the ceremony. Most of the Parnellite members of the House of Commons will attend the wedding.

ROGERS' ROYAL NERVINE

Is a Strictly Vegetable Brain Restorative

ROGERS' ROYAL HERBS

Positively Cures Constipation.

HERE IT IS AGAIN.

Each Week Marks Another Victory Attained by Drs. Copeland & Blair.

A CASE FROM OAKLAND

In continuing the series of weekly statements, place is given to the following from Mr. Fernando F. McDermitt, a carpenter, who lives at No. 245 Meyran avenue, Oakland:

"I had been troubled about eight years," Mr. McDermitt said. "It came on from continued colds, I think. I would catch cold so easily, one after another. My head and nostrils would stop up so that I could not breathe through my nose at all. This troubled me most at night. I would have to sleep with my mouth open.

"I had headaches almost constantly—not a sharp pain at first, but a dull, heavy ache over both eyes and through the temples. There were buzzing and roaring noises in my ears nearly all the time. After a short time I found myself growing worse very rapidly.

Mr. F. F. McDermitt, 245 Meyran Avenue, Oakland, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

"A dry, hacking cough set in which worried me. I could not get rid of it. There was a constant dropping of matter back into my throat. My throat became sore and inflamed. Sharp shooting pains would pass through my chest into my back. There was a tightness in my chest so bad at times I could hardly get my breath. Night sweats came on and weakened me terribly. I lost 12 pounds in less than three weeks.

"My appetite failed me. What little I did eat seemed to lay like a heavy load on my stomach and would be followed by a miserable feeling of distress and nausea. My nights became restless. I would get up in the morning feeling more tired and worn out than when I went to bed.

"As my trouble grew worse my heart became affected. It would beat very rapidly. The pulsation would be followed by slow, irregular beating and a feeling of faintness.

"It was while in this condition that I read of cases similar to mine which had been treated and cured by Drs. Copeland and Blair. I called on them, and finding their charges so very reasonable, placed myself under their care. I improved rapidly from the first. My head and throat no longer fill up. Night sweats ceased. The pains in my head and chest passed away. In fact all the symptoms mentioned have left me. I am a well man and owe my recovery to Drs. Copeland and Blair."

Mr. McDermitt lives, as stated, at No. 245 Meyran avenue, Oakland, East End, Pittsburg, Pa., where this statement can be easily verified.

DOCTORS

COPELAND & BLAIR

Are located permanently at

66 SIXTH AVENUE,

Where they treat with success all curable cases.
Office hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included).
Specialties—CATARRH, and ALL DISEASES of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS.
Consultation $1. Address all mail to
DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR,
my28 66 Sixth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

It's a Railroad Man This Time.

MR. D. E. SPRINGER, THE GENTLEMANLY BRAKEMAN ON THE LEETSDALE ACCOMMODATION, TELLS WHAT DR. BYERS' TREATMENT DID FOR HIM.

Mr. D. E. Springer, Leetsdale, Pa.

Mr. Springer, the courteous and gentlemanly brakeman of the Leetsdale Accommodation of the Fort Wayne road, is well and favorably known to all the patrons of that train. In conversation with a newspaper man recently about his improved appearance, he said: "Yes, I feel 100 per cent better than I did several months ago, and now my work is a pleasure to me, where it used to be otherwise. My life as a brakeman brought with it that bane to all railroaders, catarrh. I had it for several years before I really knew what was the matter with me. My nostrils would clog up, I had a dull aching pain over my eyes, roaring in the ears, and was continually hawking up mucus which dropped down into the throat. My stomach also became affected, making life miserable and my daily work a task. I was glad when the last run was over. Now all is changed. I never felt better in my life and haven't an ache or pain about me. Dr. Byers did it all. I had heard a great deal of the good work he was doing, and determined to consult him. As soon as he took hold of me I saw he understood his business, and told him to go ahead. I have to thank him for the good health I now enjoy, and also for the courtesy of giving me prompt attention each week, as railroad trains are like time, they wait for no one."

N. B.—WASHINGTON, GREENSBURG, BUTLER, NEW CASTLE.

My associate, Dr. Schock, late of Philadelphia, can be consulted at the Auld House, Washington, every Monday; Fisher House, Greensburg, Tuesday; Lowry House, Butler, Wednesday; Leslie House, New Castle, Thursday.

TREATMENT $5 A MONTH, MEDICINE INCLUDED.

Office of Dr. Byers, No. 421 Penn avenue. Established 1885. Specialties, catarrh, all nervous, skin and blood diseases; all chronic diseases. je7-88u

McMUNN'S

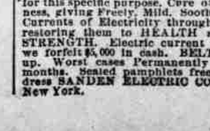
ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Is a preparation of the Drug by which its injurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne, and antispasmodic powers of Opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.
ap5-90-s

DR. SANDEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT



FOR WEAKNESS

in MEN debilitated through disease or otherwise. WE GUARANTEE to CURE by this New IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELT or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose. Cure of Physical Weakness, giving Freely, Mild, Soothing, Continuous Currents of Electricity through all weak parts, restoring them to HEALTH and VIGOROUS STRENGTH. Electric current felt instantly, or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. BELT Complete $5 and up. Worst cases Permanently Cured in three months. Sealed pamphlets free. Call on or address SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 Broadway, New York. my22-42-TTSSU

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

[No. 13.]

AN ORDINANCE—PROVIDING FOR the acceptance from Andrew Carnegie of free libraries.

WHEREAS, Andrew Carnegie has generously offered to the city of Pittsburg a gift of free libraries, as set forth in the following communications:

PITTSBURG, PA., February 6, 1890.

To the Mayor and Councils of Pittsburg:

GENTLEMEN—Some years ago I had the pleasure of offering to expend upon a free library for the city of Pittsburg the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The finances of the city were not then in condition to permit of its acceptance. Having expended more than that sum in our sister city of Allegheny, I subsequently intimated that I was prepared to expend not less than half a million for Pittsburg; such, however, has been the recent growth of the city, such are its prospects for the future, that careful consideration has led me to the conclusion that, in order to provide such libraries as Pittsburg should have, will require even a larger sum.

I think that Pittsburg requires a central building containing a reference and circulating library; also suitable accommodations for works of art, which I believe its citizens would soon provide; that there should also be added rooms for the meeting of the various learned societies of the city. The experience of New York, Baltimore and other large cities has proved that a central library should be supplemented by branch libraries. The Free Circulating Library, of New York, has now four of these; the city of Baltimore has five. They are not extensive structures, but each contains a small supply of the books most in demand and a reading room, and is operated in connection with the central library. Such branches, I think, should be established in the various districts of the city, probably one in Birmingham, another in Temperanceville, another in East Liberty, a fourth in Lawrenceville, perhaps a fifth in the older part of the city. All of these should be thoroughly fire proof, monumental in character and creditable to the city.

To provide these buildings with suitable books, etc., I offer to expend not less than one million of dollars. I propose that their location, erection and management shall be entrusted to a board of trustees, composed ex-officio of the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, the President of the Central Board of Education, and a library committee of five appointed by the councils, such as you have done me the honor to appoint to confer with me. To these I would add the names of 12 well-known citizens of Allegheny county, who should have the power as a body to provide for the re-election of its members at stated times, and also to fill vacancies in their number.

The libraries to be formally handed over to the city upon their completion, free from lien, in trust for the purposes specified. The city to agree to receive and support same at its own proper cost, under the management of the trustees, as above provided.

The city of Baltimore pays $50,000 per annum for the support of its public libraries, established by Mr. Enoch Pratt, who gave $1,000,000 for the purpose, but I believe that $40,000 per annum would be sufficient to maintain those of Pittsburg; and no less than this sum per annum I require the city of Pittsburg to agree to place at the disposal of the Library Trustees to be expended upon them.

I am clearly of the opinion that it is only by the city maintaining its public libraries, as it maintains its public schools, that every citizen can be made to feel that he is a joint proprietor of them, and that the public library is for the public as a whole and not for any portion thereof, and I am equally clear that unless a community is willing to maintain public libraries at the public cost, the very little good can be obtained from them. Not to save me further expenditure therefor, but for the best interests of the city, I make it a condition that they shall be properly maintained by the city.

Very respectfully,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

[Letter No. 2.]

PITTSBURG, May 6, 1890.

John S. Lamble, Esq., Chairman, Pittsburg, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Three citizen members of the Library Commission having resigned, nine only remain. As the city has nine official representatives upon the commission, equality of representation will be secured by leaving unfilled the places of the three resigning members, and this will be done.

As the successors of the official representatives of city are created without participation upon the part of the citizen members, equality will be obtained in this matter also by providing that the citizen members should themselves elect their successors.

Hoping the Councils will approve this view and pass an amended ordinance in accordance therewith, and thanking yourself and colleagues for the courtesy shown me during today's conference, I am always

Very sincerely yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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 generous gift of the free libraries offered by Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburg is hereby accepted, in accordance with the foregoing letters of said Andrew Carnegie, dated Pittsburg, Feb. 6, 1890, and Pittsburg, May 6, 1890, respectively, which letters form part of the preamble to this ordinance, and the officers of the city named in said letters are hereby authorized and empowered to act as members of a Board of Trustees, composing the commission therein named, in conjunction with the nine persons heretofore appointed by the said Andrew Carnegie and the Library Committee appointed under the second section of this ordinance.

Section 2—That immediately upon the passage of this ordinance and at the organization of each Council hereafter the Presidents of Councils shall appoint a standing committee of five persons, two of whom shall be members of Select Council and three of whom shall be members of Common Council, who shall be known as the Library Committee, authorized and empowered to act as members of a Board of Trustees in conjunction with the other officials and with the persons named by the said Andrew Carnegie and their successors, and any vacancies occurring in said Board of Trustees other than those caused by changes of public officials shall be filled by the majority of such remaining members of the Board who are not public officials.

Section 3—That the libraries, as herein provided for shall be known and designated as the Carnegie Free Libraries of the city of Pittsburg.

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

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of May, A. D. 1890.

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

Mayor's office, May 31, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 422, 3d day of June, A. D. 1890.

[No. 13.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING AND directing the purchase of real estate in the city of Pittsburg adjoining No. 1 Engine House.

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 Safety is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to forthwith purchase from John B. Jackson for the use of the Fire Bureau of the city of Pittsburg, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the First ward of the city of Pittsburg and adjoining No. 1 Engine House, running parallel with Fourth avenue 11 feet and at right angle 12 feet 6 inches to line of old building; thence 16 feet 6 inches to point of beginning.

Section 2—That the price or sum to be paid therefor shall not exceed $500.

Section 3—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 26th day of May, A. D. 1890.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council. G. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's office, May 31, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 427, 5th day of June, A. D. 1890.

[No. 17.]

AN ORDINANCE—RE-LOCATING THE northern side line of Forbes street from a point 33.85 feet east of the east side line of Maurice street to a point 285.30 feet easterly from said point and increasing the width thereof between the points mentioned.

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 northern side line of Forbes street from a point 33.85 feet east of the east side line of Maurice street to a point 285.30 feet easterly from said point shall be and is hereby re-located as follows: Commencing at a point on the northern side of Forbes street at a point 33.85 feet east of the east side line of Maurice street; thence north 83 degrees, 46½ seconds, east 136.61 feet to a point; thence north 56 degrees 16 minutes, east 136.61 feet to its intersection with the present line of Forbes street and Forbes street between said points shall be of a width as shown upon plan hereto attached.

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 26th day of May, A. D. 1890.

H. P. FORD, President of Select Council.
Attest: GEO. BOOTH, Clerk of Select Council. G. L. HOLLIDAY, President of Common Council. Attest: E. J. MARTIN, Clerk of Common Council.

Mayor's office, May 31, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 430, 5th day of June, A. D. 1890.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

[No. 18.]

AN ORDINANCE—ESTABLISHING THE grade of Rural street, from Highland avenue to Negley 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 south curb of Rural street, from Highland avenue to Negley avenue, be and the same is hereby established as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of Highland and Rural street at an elevation of 212.63 feet; rising at the rate of 2.5 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 10 feet to a P. C., at an elevation of 212.86 feet; thence by a convex curve for a distance of 25 feet to a P. T., at an elevation of 212.95 feet; thence failing at the rate of 1.67 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 452.12 feet to the east curb line of Beatty street, at an elevation of 205.40 feet; thence level for a distance of 22 feet to the west curb line of Beatty street; thence rising at the rate of 0.61 one-hundredths of a foot per 100 feet for a distance of 200.36 feet to the east curb line of Euclid street, at an elevation of 207.23 feet; thence level for a distance of 30 feet to the west curb line; thence rising at the rate of 1.25 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 265.86 feet to the east curb of St. Clair street, at an elevation of 210.55 feet; thence level for a distance of 22 feet to the west curb; thence rising at the rate of 1,844 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 184.55 feet to a P. C. at an elevation of 213.96 feet; thence rising by a concave parabolic curve for a distance of 150 feet to a P. T. at an elevation of 220.21 feet; thence rising at the rate of 6.50 feet per 100 feet for a distance of 200 feet to the east building line of Negley avenue at an elevation of 233.21 feet; thence falling at the rate of 1 foot per 100 feet for a distance of 10 feet to the east curb line of Negley avenue at an elevation of 232.11 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 26th day of May, A. D. 1890.

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

Mayor's office, May 26, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 432, 5th day of June, A. D. 1890.

[No. 14.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Aiken avenue, from Ellsworth avenue to Center avenue.

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 Aiken avenue, from Ellsworth avenue to Center avenue, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The c