TRAVELERS CHARMED

With the Simplicity, Realism and Fine Acting of the

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYERS

Dr. T. L. White, of McKeesport, Graphically Describes a Performance.

HOW NATURE AIDS THE PRODUCTION

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

PARIS, August 7.—The visitor to Europe this summer who fails to see the Passion Play at Oberammergau will be guilty of an omission which only ignorance of the treat in store for him, if he makes the pilgrimage, can excuse. Judging, however, from the large number of travelers who have already found their way to the quaint Bavarian village and who have so spread the fame of this year's production of the sacred drama as to make two performances a week—Wednesday as well as Sunday — necessary, the majority of the American and English tourists will have seen this wonderful play ere their return home. Were there no Passion Play at Oberammergau the journey thither from Munich would be well worth the time and money expended. But, when to a delightful journey is added a sojourn of a few days among the simple minded, honest and hospitable residents of the Bavarian highlands, and the opportunity of witnessing the most indescribable and wonderfully realistic production of the "Passionspiel," the whole forming such interesting and instructive entertainment as no tourist can afford to miss.

The journey from Munich occupies about five and a half miles and owing to the extension of the railway to Porter Kirchen, in the valley of the Loisach, at the base of the Zugspitz, the highest peak in Bavaria, the trip can now be made with much more ease than in former years. Every mile of the journey to Oberan possesses interest to the tourist either from its wealth of legendary lore, or from the rare beauty of its natural scenery. From Oberan to Oberammergau is about six miles. In a comfortable carriage we reach the summit of a series of long, easy, zigzag grades; up the mountain side, some 600 feet, over a splendid road recently constructed by the Bavarian government; thence to our destination we have a level road through the valley of the river Ammer.

WHERE NATURE IS BEAUTIFUL.

This level ground reached, the pilgrim stands in full view of a scene of surpassing beauty. To the right towers Mt. Ettal, with the ancient Benedictine Monastery of Ettal nestling beneath it. This is the monastery founded by the German Emperor, "Ludwig, the Bavarian," in 1330. But the monastery as such is no more, and the monks who once inhabited it have long since departed to their eternal rest. Only the chapel with the miraculous Madonna remains sacred to the uses of old. The balance of the structure is devoted to the degenerate purpose of brewing beer. To the left is the towering peak of the Kofel with the cross. This mountain is considered the presiding genius of the place. Long before the sun sends his rays down into the valley the high cross is radiant with golden light, and when the orb of day sinks to rest it reflects the last faint glow of his vanishing light. When a proposal was made to the Oberammergauers to take their "Passion Play" to England they are reported to have said: "We are willing to do so, but we must take the whole village and its guardian spirit, the Kofel."

After a half hour's ride we reach Oberammergau, a village of cottages of Swiss pattern, entirely surrounded by mountain heights. On Saturday about noon the inhabitants of the country around about commenced to arrive. They came on foot, Alpine staff in hand, on horseback and by the wagon load. Dressed in their picturesque Tyrolean costume, 'midst much laughter and singing of their melodious carols, they came to swell the crowd and lend additional interest to the scene, so that by Saturday night the streets of the village were overcrowded with the sudden increase of some 4,000 or more to its population. Where they all slept is a mystery.

CARED FOR BY A BARBER.

Every cottager during the season of the play becomes a hotel keeper to the extent of his accommodations. All the available sleeping room is given up to the visitors, the family for the time being retiring to the quarters in the peaked roofs of their cottages. In this way about 3,000 can be taken care of. I found myself with 11 others the guest of Herr Spiegel, the village barber. My host was one of the participants in the play, acting as one of the money changers in the temple, while his youngest daughter, who served me at the table, appeared as an angel in one of the tableaux, and was more intent in knowing on Sunday at noon whether I had seen her than in serving the excellent dinner Frau Spiegel had prepared for us. A little son, who exchanged some Alpine roses with me for a few pfennigen on Saturday evening, showed up next day as a cherub. So it is that nearly the whole population of the village takes part in the production of the play; some 668 of them being in the cast in some capacity or other. A very few hours' stay in the place enables the visitor to pick out the male participants. They are distinguishable by their very long hair, which they refrain from cutting for months beforehand.

A perfect deluge of rain fell all day Saturday and all night, and everybody, players and visitors had reluctantly settled to the conviction there could not be any performance next day, for it must be remembered that the theater is only an enclosure of wood, with the sky for a roof and the mountains for a back-ground. But we were saved the disappointment. Though it was still raining at daybreak, it cleared up in time for the performance to begin at 8 o'clock. Precisely at 7 o'clock of the evening preceding the day of performance, the village band, in Tyrolese uniform preceded by the local fire brigade, paraded the streets of the village. The music announces the approaching festival day. Nor is the visitor of the Passion Play permitted to slumber softly on play-day mornings. He is awakened at the early hour of 5 o'clock by the firing of the village cannon planted on the meadows at the foot of the Kofel. This early call is intended to admonish and enable players and visitors to attend mass before repairing to the theater.

THE AUTHOR HONORED.

The church is an interesting old structure in the center of the town, and in the churchyard a neat monument marks the last resting place of the Geistlicher Rath Daisenberger, the author of the present text of the play. At 7 o'clock the band and firemen once more parade the streets, and at 8 o'clock the belching of cannon announces the time for the commencement of the performance. The vast audience, occupying every one of the 4,000 seats, with a large number standing, are promptly in place. The production of the play consists in the enactment of 18 scenes, covering every event in the life of Christ, from His triumphal entry into Jerusalem to His crucifixion, and the presentation of 27 tableaux representing events chronicled in the Old Testament. The performance lasts from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5:30 in the afternoon, with an hour and a half's intermission at noon for lunch. During all this long time the interest of the audience never lagged; they were insensible to the passing hours, so wrapt and spell-bound were they in the strange scenes being enacted before them. There was no applause at any time, for from the very first notes of the chorus of Schutzgeister a reverential feeling seemed to have settled over the audience, and to the close they seemed imbued with the same feelings as the performers. The close attention given the performance was the best evidence of their appreciation.

Never before has the "Passion Play" been presented on such a scale of magnificence as this year. The theater has been practically rebuilt. On the stage the spectator sees in all five distinct places of action for the players. First, the proscenium for the chorus, for processions and the like; second, the central stage for the tableaux and the dramatic scenes; third, the palace of Pilot; fourth, the palace of Ananias; fifth, the streets of Jerusalem. From the right a well wooded mountain, and from the left the cross crowned Kofel gaze down upon the visitors. The grandeur, the freedom and the sweetness of the landscape impart

AN AIR OF ENCHANTMENT

to the theater, enhancing the beauty of the acting and delightfully filling out all the intervals. The costumes this year are all new and very elaborate, while the direction of the whole is in the skillful hands of the manager of the Munich Opera House. To draw an adequate pen picture of the "Passion Play" would be a difficult if not an impossible feat. The groupings in the various tableaux in which hundreds take part are surprisingly correct, both as to positions and coloring. In the dramatic scenes such attention is paid to detail that the spectator is prone to forget that he is witnessing a representation and not a reality. I must confess that for my own part, having come direct from the Holy Land, the impression made was such that I seemed in reality to be witnessing the scenes I had mused over in Palestine, and often during the day did I look up at Mt. Ettal and the Kofel to assure myself that I was not under the shadow of Scopus or the Mount of Olives. The dialogue of the drama is in German and the chorus of Schutzgeister mentioned is to sing in each instance an explanation of the coming act or tableaux.

Where there is such general excellence in everything it is difficult to particularize, but to my mind the most strikingly effective scenes were the entry of Christ into Jerusalem; the parting from His mother, Mary Magdalene and Martha at Bethany; the Last Supper and the crucifixion. And of the tableaux those which were the most impressive were Adam and Eve expelled from Paradise; the Israelites fed by manna; Moses pointing to the brazen serpent, and the Israelites passing through the Red Sea. To speak of the individual performers the same difficulty presents itself. Each and every part is sustained in such a manner as to leave but little room for criticism.

GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

I cannot go into detail of all the wonderful scenes of the Passion Play, of which a whole volume might easily be written, but will refer only to a couple. From a scenic standpoint the crucifixion is the greatest. Christ tottering under the weight of the cross on the way to Calvary, surrounded by soldiery and followed by the hooting mob, is strikingly and painfully realistic. To a much greater degree though is the scene of the crucifixion. None, I think, who have seen it will ever forget it. When the curtain rises the scene disclosed is of the two thieves already elevated upon their crosses, to which they are bound by cords round their ankles, their waists and to their arms, which are thrown over the cross-piece of the cross so that they have at least some support. On the stage are the Roman soldiers, the high priests of the Jews, the Virgins, Mary Magdalene, Martha, the Apostle John, Joseph of Arimathea and the venerable Nicodemus. The cross of the Christus lies flat upon the ground with His body fastened upon it. Directly it is lifted and the scene of the "three crosses in the noonday night uplifted" is one producing the most incomprehensible feelings in the heart of the spectator. He gazes upon the sight in deep amazement, doubting for the moment whether it is the reality or acting he is witnessing. His arms are stretched at full length and His hands and feet, for which there is no support, are apparently pierced with nails. A powerful glass fails to discover any other means of support. The fastening to the cross is of Maier's own invention. For full 20 minutes he hangs there suspended, till finally a soldier pierces His side with a spear, from which wound blood apparently flows, and the end soon comes, followed by very realistic thunder and darkening of the earth.

INTENSE REALISM.

The ascension is also a well-arranged scene. Christ surrounded by angels apparently ascends to heaven. The effect is produced by fastening the bodies of the players to a cloud scene, and they ascend as the scene is elevated. And so with every scene, realism seems to be the object sought after. I talked with many persons after the performance as to how it impressed them, and what they thought of it in a general way. The reply from each and every one was the same, and about to this effect: It was a wonderful production; they were glad they had seen it; it was far beyond their expectations: no people could produce it so well as the Oberammergauers. Yet still they had a kind of a feeling all the time that it was too sacred a subject for stage representation, and produced by any one else, with the detail shown here, it would be sheer blasphemy—a verdict in which the writer fully concurs. It certainly cannot be charged against the performers that they were actuated by mercenary motives, since Maier, the leading actor, only receives $250 for his four months' services, and that only every ten years! I am personally satisfied that with these simple villagers it is a religious ceremony, and perhaps as they view it there is no harm in the production.

THOMAS L. WHITE, M. D.

A FEAST OF MUSIC

Prepared for the Fourteenth Free Organ Recital, To-Day.

Some very excellent vocal music will be heard at the fourteenth free organ recital in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Misses Belle Hamilton and Allie Emerson, of Beaver Falls, are to be the vocalists of the occasion. They are pupils of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and are rated as the most promising voices in that institution. A cornet solo with organ accompaniment will be played by Mr. F. L. Todd, of Washington, Pa. These attractions, together with the popular and brilliant selections to be played by City Organist Wales, furnish a veritable feast of music. The programme is as follows:

1. March in C and E..............Niels W. Gade
2. { Minuet, "Don Juan"..............Mozart
   { Amaryllis..............Louis XIII.
   { Serenade..............C. Chaminade
3. Potpourri, "Iolanthe" (by request)..Sullivan
4. Duo, "Oh That We Two Were Maying"..............Smith
   Misses Emerson and Hamilton.
5. Operatic Pearls—chorus, "Chimes of Normandy," aria "Martha," waltz "Little Tycoon," trio "Attila," Titwillow song, "The Mikado," aria "Don Pasquale," sextet "Lucia," air "William Tell," waltz and finale "Doctor of Alcantara."
6. Songs { a. "The Winter Lullaby"..De Koven
   { b. "The Lord is Mindful of His Own"..............Mendelssohn
   Miss Belle Hamilton.
7. Overture to "Zampa"..............Herold
8. Cornet solo—"Facilita"..............Hartman
   Mr. F. L. Todd.
9. Song—"Spring"..............Gounod
   Miss Allie Emerson.
10. { Tambourine Dance..............John Gernert
    { Bolero—"La Belle Espagnole"..Josef Low
11. Overture—"Die Stumme von Portici"..............Auber

KICKED INSTEAD OF KISSED.

A Fresh Young Man, an Angry Father and the Police Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 15.—John Marks, employed in the McCormick reaper works as a machinist, emulated the actions of "Jack the Kisser" last night. He did not get any kisses, though, and was kicked all over the block by the angry father, who witnessed the affair. To-day he was brought up before Justice Kersten who, in addition to a rigid lecture, fined him $25 and costs. Marks, while out walking Wednesday night, noticed two pretty girls talking in the yard of Christopher Ehres, on Cleveland avenue.

He tried to kiss one the girls but was repulsed. He swore that he would have a kiss if he had to sit up all night for it. Then he sat down on the steps and waited for the young ladies to enter the house. Mr. Ehres came along about that time. He cuffed Marks soundly, chased him into the street and kicked him until he got tired.

AS TO VACCINATION.

An English Anti Tries to Rob Jenner of His Laurels.

HE IS OPPOSED TO INOCULATION,

But His Arguments are Controverted by Facts Which Prove That

VACCINATION DOES PREVENT SMALLPOX

The question whether vaccination is really protective against smallpox has once more come to the front, says a writer in the London *Saturday Review*. Until quite recently the members of the medical profession were unanimous in their belief in its efficacy, but recently two physiologists of undoubted ability (Drs. Creighton and Crookshank) have ranged themselves on the side of the anti-vaccinationists. On this account the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the matter is fully justified. Of the enormous decrease of the number of persons attacked by smallpox in proportion to the population during the last 50 years there is no doubt; indeed, it is now quite exceptional to see any one badly pitted by this disease. Whether this improved state of things be due to the protective influence of vaccination or to other causes is the main point to be investigated by the commission. The book we are about to consider is by Dr. Crookshank, and he tells us in his preface that a copy of it has been sent to each member of the commission.

As the information upon which Dr. Crookshank has formed his opinions with regard to vaccination is mainly contained in the second volume of his work, we will refer to it first. We there find reprints of Jenner's celebrated "Inquiry," and of many other papers on the practice of inoculation with vaccine lymph and on cowpox. We also find reports on three spontaneous outbreaks of cowpox, two in dairies at Eysines in 1881 and 1983, and one at Cricklade in 1887, reported on by the author. We cannot speak too highly of the judicious care with which these papers have been selected.

SMALLPOX INOCULATION

was rendered illegal in England in 1840, and will not be again revived. In the fourth chapter is described the system by which Dr. Haygarth proposed to limit the spread of smallpox. He must have been a man of great acuteness, having fully recognized, as early as 1777, that this disease was always spread by infection or contagion, and never originated de novo. He advocated isolation, cleanliness and fresh air—indeed, very much the means in use at the present day; but we have, of course, in addition numberless disinfectants, and are cognizant of the destructive effect of a high temperature upon the materies morbi. In the chapter headed "The Tradition of the Dairymaids" evidence is produced which appears to us to show that, not only was an attack of cowpox believed to be protective against the more deadly disease, but that it really was so, the majority of smallpox inoculations failing in those who had suffered from the milder disease. The main object of this chapter is to show that the inoculation of cowpox was known and practiced before Jenner's advocacy of it. The proof seems complete that Benjamin Jesty, a Dorsetshire farmer inoculated his wife and children with cowpox as early as 1774, he himself having suffered from the disease by accident. Not only so, but also the faith of Mr. Jesty in the protective influence of this proceeding was so great that he allowed himself and his sons to be inoculated with the virus of smallpox—the result of such inoculations being negative. Many pages are then devoted to the consideration of the life and letters of Edward Jenner. Throughout the whole of this portion of the book, a desire on the part of the author is evident to destroy Jenner's character as a scientific, and even as an honest, man. He wishes to persuade us that vaccination is of no use, and that, even if it were, the credit of its introduction should not be accorded to Jenner.

NOT A PROPHET.

A specimen of the cotemporary criticism of the new practice and its reputed author is quoted in the shape of a long paper by Mr. Birch, one of the ablest opponents of vaccination and a most ardent supporter of smallpox inoculation. Mr. Birch was not happy as a prophet, for, writing in 1806, he says: "I entertain no doubt, therefore, but that we shall soon see what yet remains of popular opinion favorable to the cause of vaccination vanish into thin air." Eighty-four years after this utterance popular opinion is more favorable to this cause than ever before. His dictum, "Never to sacrifice experience to experiment" would scarcely commend itself to the mind of a modern physiologist. Mr. Birch makes much of the fact that smallpox does occur in those who have been vaccinated, and sometimes severely, but does not appear acquainted with the equally indubitable fact that smallpox sometimes attacks the same person twice. This should not surprise us when we remember that second and even third seizures of analogous diseases, such as measles and scarlet fever, are not uncommon. We believe that no instance of one who had been efficiently vaccinated a second time, and subsequently suffered from smallpox, has been known to occur. Mr. Birch accuses the Jennerian Society of having placed posters on the chapels and Sunday schools contrasting the mild symptoms resulting from vaccination with the severe ones following smallpox inoculation. If this were really done, it was certainly an unworthy and undignified proceeding. Further on in his paper he insinuates that Jenner left London to escape from unpleasant questions about the new form of inoculation; whereas Jenner himself tells us that he did so because he was unable to obtain sufficient practice to permit him to keep up the expensive house which he had injudiciously taken. Though we admit Jenner's error in thinking that cowpox originated from the grease of horses' heels, we are hardly prepared to agree with Mr. Birch in attributing it to itch on the hands of the milkers. The following appeal to sentiment seems to us entirely out of place in a paper which is intended to be a model of logical argument, "And do not let us so inhumanly submit our babes, while smiling in the mother's face, to we know not what."

JENNER UPHELD.

In his dealings with the National Vaccine Establishment Jenner wished to be too autocratic, and his resignation of the post of Director was a mistake; but his assurance that he would, nevertheless, be always ready to afford it any assistance in his power was large-minded and dignified. Jenner appears to have disbelieved in Jesty's anticipation of him in the inoculation of cowpox, and was, perhaps, not so careful as he might have been to inquire into the matter. However, it was he, and not Jesty, who, whether for good or evil, fought the battle in favor of vaccination, and caused the practice to be taken up almost throughout the world. His paper on the natural history of cowpox (rightly rejected by the Royal Society) was an ill-considered and hastily-written one, and does not redound to his credit or promote the cause which he had so much at heart. In chaper viii. Dr. Crookshank, on quite insufficient evidence, makes the following serious charge against Jenner—that, having inoculated a boy named John Baker with matter from an ulcer on the hand of a horsekeeper, which had been caused by the grease from a horse's heel, and the boy having died as the result of this inoculation, he told a deliberate lie in stating that the boy died from a contagious fever caught in the workhouse. On p. 280 the author sneers at the statement that after the vaccine vesicle had passed a certain stage the fluid it contains is incapable of propagating true vaccinia, a fact perfectly familiar to those who have any amount of experience in vaccinating. Indeed, throughout the whole of this chapter Dr. Crookshank entirely drops the character of an impartial judge and adops the role of counsel for the prosecution.

In the course of the next four chapters much conflicting evidence is given as to whether human smallpox and bovine cowpox are modifications of the same disease; in the opinion of the author they are not so. In the very interesting chapter on cowpox descriptions are given of the case of milkers accidentally inoculated

DIRECT FROM THE COW

in epidemics occurring in certain dairies in 1840-41 and 1887, the report of the former being by Ceeley and of the latter by the author. In all these the course of the vesicles was very similar to that run by those produced by inoculation with humanized lymph, except that the local and constitutional symptoms were more severe. With regard to the latter group of eight cases the striking circumstance is recorded that the patients were all vaccinated, with the lymph ordinarily used, four months after the casual attack of cowpox, and were all found to be completely protected. This of course goes far to prove the identity of the natural and artificially-produced diseases. In attempting to explain the rapidity with which the new form of inoculation was accepted, both at home and abroad, without admitting any intrinsic merit in the practice, Dr. Crookshank would have us believe that Jenner had only to name the disease variolæ vaccinæ to induce medical men all over the world to believe and act upon his doctrines without inquiry or examination.

We may summarize the objects which Dr. Crookshank has endeavored to attain in writing this book under the following three heads: First—To place in the hands of the medical profession a history of the origin, rise and progress of vaccination and the pathology of the disease resulting from it; second—To rob Jenner of his laurels by depriving him of any credit which, by the world at large, has been thought due to the discoverer of the practice; third—To endeavor to show that inoculation with vaccine lymph does not afford any protection from smallpox. The first of these objects has been carried out successfully, and this book is a valuable addition to the literature of medical history. We cannot, however, credit the author with any approach to that somewhat rare character—the impartial historian. The second point has been gained to the limited extent of showing that Jenner was not, strictly speaking, the discoverer of the benefits to be derived from cowpox inoculation; nevertheless, it was he who caused the practice to be adopted by almost all civilized people. It is difficult to understand why the author should have shown so much animus against Jenner, and made such desperate efforts to deprive him of his posthumous fame by throwing doubts on his character as a scientific, and even as an honest man. Possibly, with the enthusiasm of a recent "vert," he thought that the severest blow he could deal the old faith would be to discredit its author.

VACCINATION DEFENDED.

As for the third contention, Dr. Crookshank has scarcely made out a prima facie case against the protective influence of vaccination; indeed, all that he has attempted to prove is that attacks of smallpox, and even severe and fatal ones, have occurred in those who have been vaccinated, and this no one acquainted with the subject would attempt to deny. There is, however, an enormous mass of modern clinical evidence, collected by competent observers, demonstrating that the efficiently vaccinated person is in a position of almost perfect security against smallpox, as compared with one who is not thus protected. With this evidence the author does not deal at all. If clinical facts cannot be made to square with the theories of certain physiologists, so much the worse for the theories. We may enumerate a few of these facts, for which it seems to us impossible to account on any other ground than that of the protective influence of vaccine lymph.

The Registrar General bears us out in asserting that the mortality rate among medical men from every infectious disease except smallpox is greatly in excess of that of the general population; whereas in this disease it is much lower. We think the inference obvious. It is within our knowledge that during two of the years for which the smallpox hospital at Hampstead was open none of the staff, though living constantly in a poison-laden atmosphere, contracted the disease, except an assistant gardener who had escaped the re-vaccination to which all the other members of the staff had been subjected before being allowed to enter upon the performance of their duties. We are told that similar experiences are common in smallpox hospitals generally.

SMALLPOX DECREASING.

We have already referred to the circumstances that the diminution in the number of cases of smallpox is out of all proportion to that of other infectious diseases, and therefore cannot be entirely explained by isolation of the affected and improved sanitary conditions. It has also been found in the examination of patients brought into the various hospitals that in the severe cases there were no cicatrices at all, or only very faint ones, showing that no efficient vaccination had been performed. By careful isolation Leicester has so far escaped an epidemic of smallpox, but the curious circumstance was recently mentioned in the *Lancet* that those who carry out the isolation of the cases which occasionally occur have all been revaccinated. So general and complete is the belief of medical men in the utility of vaccination that we venture to assert that, were the compulsory acts done away with to-morrow, 999 out of 1,000 of them would continue to perform the operation on their own children; and the greatest enemies of the profession will scarcely maintain that its members, in the present day, are characterized by undue credulity. It may not be out of place to mention here that only one blood disease has ever been proved to have been conveyed in vaccine lymph, and greater care on the part of the operator would have prevented these sad accidents. Now it is always possible to obtain calf-lymph, which makes any such occurrence impossible.

We think the prediction contained in Dr. Crookshank's peroration (which we quote) as little likely to be realized as has been the case with that of his prototype, Mr. Birch, mentioned in the early part of this article: "It is more probable that when, by means of notification and isolation, smallpox is kept under control, vaccination will disappear from practice, and will retain only an historical interest."

BACK TO THE OLD WAY.

Three Assistants Appointed for United States District Attorney Lyon.

The appointments were received yesterday of the three assistants to the United States District Attorney of the Western District of Pennsylvania. Those appointed to assist United States Attorney Lyon are: Nathan S. Williams, Esq., of Pittsburg; David Cameron, of Wellsboro, Tioga County, and William J. McDonald, of Allegheny. Mr. Williams is a well-known attorney, and is a son of the late Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Cameron is a brother-in-law of ex-United States Senator Mitchell, now a judge of the Tioga County Court. He was formerly United States Assistant District Attorney, but was removed under the Democratic administration. Mr. McDonald is a member of Allegheny Common Council, and has been connected with the prothonotary's office for over ten years. He is a well-known and popular young attorney.

The appointments take effect September 1, 1890. Mr. T. B. Alcorn, the present assistant to Mr. Lyon, who was appointed under the Democratic administration, has handed in his resignation, to take effect September 1. Mr. Alcorn has been the only assistant for several years, though there were formerly three assistants, and the office will now have its old quota of attorneys. The Western district comprises 46 of the 67 counties of the State, and Mr. Cameron, living in the eastern end of the district, will look after the business there. Messrs. Williams and McDonald will attend to the work in the western end of the State, all under the supervision of Mr. Lyon.

AMERICAN ginghams at 8c and 12½c a yard; were 12½c and 18c earlier.
TTSSU HUGUS & HACKE.

WORKING TOGETHER.

Protestant Denominations Join in Holding Revival Meetings.

GREAT GOOD BEING ACCOMPLISHED

A Beautiful Hymn Written by the Late Cardinal Newman.

GLEANINGS FROM CHURCH FIELDS

The evidences of a fraternal spirit between the denominations of christendom were never so manifest as they are at this time. Churches are more and more making less of their differences and giving prominence to the great essentials of religion on which all agree. A generation ago it was the style to make much of the points of disagreement. Of late years churches and ministers are more disposed to look at the points of agreement, and the spirit of the age favors union of Protestant Christians. Confessedly, division has thus far been the weakness of Protestant denominations.

The drift is now toward union, and more wonderful things have transpired than the union of all Protestant denominations in the next 25 years.

There is little doubt that in that time the Presbyterian family will be together. There is no good reason why Methodists may not be one in the same period. How the multitude of sects will come together no man can tell, any more than a generation ago we could tell how our nation could be preserved and slavery blotted out.

UNION REVIVAL MEETINGS.

As an evidence of the drift toward Christian union is the following communication from one of the leading ministers of the city: "The ministers of Mt. Pleasant are spending their summer vacation in a novel way. For over two weeks union revival services have been held each evening. Rev. W. S. Wood is the leader in the movement, but all of the ministers have given him their hearty support. During the day the ministers visit from house to house, and then in the evening union services are held in one of the churches. Never before in the history of Mt. Pleasant has there been such a perfect union of Christian people in a religious movement as there is at present. The ministers of the Baptist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, United Brethren, German Reformed and Methodist have all given their time and labors to this blessed work. Much good has been done, and much more will be done. The meetings this week have been very large. Such a work in the hot summer months should cause rejoicing among God's people."

RELIGIOUS INTEREST AWAKENED.

The following clipping is from the Mt. Pleasant *Journal:*

"Probably never before in Mt. Pleasant's history has a deeper interest in religious affairs been manifested than is now being incited through the revival work of Rev. Mr. Wood, of this place. The meetings began two weeks ago and have continued nightly since, the attendance increasing until last Sabbath evening the big Presbyterian church and its lecture room together were scarcely able to hold the vast congregation. It was then decided to continue the work, in which all the pastors of the town will share.

[Mr. Wood is really a wonderful man in the pulpit. He is of commanding appearance, with a perfectly easy manner and the deep, ringing voice and graceful gestures of the orator. With such a delivery it is no wonder that his sermons draw the closest attention of his every hearer; for, they are all made of clearly thought out and nicely rounded sentences that roll from the speaker's lips in musical cadence and reach the heart by first appealing to the reason. Those who have heard both Mr. Moody and Mr. Wood say that the latter loses nothing when compared with even that great evangelist.]

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

One of the great religious lights of this century, Cardinal Newman, entered into rest a few days ago. Cardinal Newman was everywhere acknowledged to be at the front for well on to a half a century. As a defender of the Catholic faith he was easily foremost man of his time. His reply to Charles Kingsley in response to charges against Romanism, was one of the keenest specimens of logic in English literature. But Cardinal Newman will be longest remembered for his hymn which has become classic and is now found in all collections of hymns, both Protestant and Catholic.

Here is the hymn:

Lead, Kindly Light! amid the encircling gloom,
  Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
  Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
  Should'st lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
  Lead Thou me on;
I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will. Remember not past years.

So long Thy power me, sure it still
  Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er craig and torrent, till
  The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile!

NEW CHURCH AT SCOTTDALE.

The magnificent new United Brethren Church at Scottdale, will be dedicated to-morrow (Sunday). The church edifice is an immense structure and it is estimated that the cost of erection will be considerably over $25,000. The idea of constructing a church was conceived a year or so ago, by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. Funk, and a few other leaders in the congregation. It finally became a matter of necessity as the old building, which is only a shell in comparison with the new one, was by far too small. The church is the design of J. P. Bailey, the well-known Pittsburg architect. At the south front corner of the church is an immense tower. In the belfry of this tower are bells, three in number, the weight of which aggregates 4,500 pounds. The bells were presented to the church by James Cochran, the Dawson coke operator. A pipe organ, to cost $1,700, has been ordered, and will be here in a few days. Andrew Carnegie presented the church with a Sunday school organ costing $375.

The walls of the church are nicely decorated in the latest and most beautiful styles of the frescoing art. The ceiling is of red oak and reaches a height of 45 feet. The whole inside of the church is finished in red oak. The main auditorium has a seating capacity of 450 to 500 people. The main auditorium with the Sabbath School and infant room can be thrown together on special occasions, and will easily seat 1,000, the largest auditorium in the county. Electricity illuminates the whole building, which will be heated with natural gas. The structure covers a ground surface of 87x113 feet. The dedicatory services will occur to-morrow, and the church will be dedicated in the anticipated presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people. Bishops J. Weaver and E. B. Kephart will perform the ceremony. Special trains will be run from Mt. Pleasant and Greensburg, and will return after the evening service.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER.

Miss Arlow, of Lowell, Mass., one of the prominent Sunday school workers not only of that city but of the land, has been spending a few weeks with her brothers at Wilkinsburg and Edgewood. She is primary teacher in one of the largest Sunday schools of Lowell and is regularly employed as assistant of Rev. Dr. Baker, pastor of the largest Congregational Church of that city, which has a membership well up to 1,000. Miss Arlow spent last Sunday with the Congregational Church at Braddock, and her address to the Sunday school there was a delight to all who were privileged to hear it. She taught the primary class at Braddock by a series of object lessons in a way that captivated both young and old, and none were wearied though nearly an hour was consumed in the lesson.

Pastor and People.

BETHANY Sabbath school, Chartiers township, Sabbath school, 3:30. Prayer meeting at 7:30.

FULTON STREET, between Wylie and Center avenues. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special services for young people in the evening.

PROVIDENCE Presbyterian Church, Liberty and Chestnut streets, Allegheny—Rev. A. H. Ewing will preach at 10:30 A. M. No evening service.

THIRD U. P. CHURCH, Ridge street, Allegheny—Rev. S. W. Douthitt, of the Theological Seminary, will preach in the morning. No evening service.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny—R. Y. Pendleton will occupy the pulpit. Service at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. No evening service.

REV. J. R. BRITTAIN, D. D., will preach at the Fourth U. P. Church, Montgomery avenue and Arch street, Allegheny, at 10:30 A. M. No services in the evening.

SIXTH U. P. CHURCH, Collins avenue, East End—Service morning and evening to be conducted by Rev. D. R. McDonald, Superintendent of the Norfolk Mission.

NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Allegheny, Rev. T. J. Leak, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Topic in the evening series on the cities of Bible. "Schechem."

THIRTY-THIRD STREET U. P. Church—Rev. G. W. Whiteside will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

P. Y. PENDLETON, of Hazelwood, will conduct services at the First Christian Church, Arch street, Allegheny, in the morning. Sunday school at 9 A. M. No evening service.

CHRIST M. E. Church, Penn avenue—Rev. Dr. W. F. Oldham is supplying the pulpit in the absence of Pastor Felton. Services in the morning at 10:45. No service in the evening.

CENTRAL Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Lacock and Anderson streets—Rev. S. B. Groves, of the Western Theological Seminary, will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening service.

GERMAN Evangelical Church, West End, Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor, Sabbath school, 9 A. M. Morning services, 10:30. Evening services, 7:30. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

FOURTH U. P. CHURCH, Penn avenue and Seventeenth street, Rev. J. D. Turner, pastor, Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Subject: "The Advantages of Christian Patience." No evening service.

WYLIE Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. B. Koehne, pastor—Morning subject, "The Influence of American Political Ideas Upon Religious Creeds." No evening service.

CENTRAL Christian Church, Pride and Colwell streets, H. W. Talmage, pastor—Morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Persecuted." Evening, "Sin and Its Cure." Sunday school at 3 P. M.

GREEN Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, Rev. R. S. Laws, D. D., pastor—Morning subject, "Baptism of Repentance," Luke iii., 16. Services afternoon and evening. Communion in the evening.

UNION services of the First and Third Presbyterian Churches will be held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, Rev. R. W. Ely of Washington, Pa., will preach morning and evening.

SECOND Congregational Church, North and Grant avenues, Allegheny—Rev. William McCracken, pastor, will preach at 7:45 P. M.; subject, "Gold Tried in the Fire." Sunday school at 2 P. M. No morning service.

POINT BREEZE Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. P. Stevenson, of Mauch Chunk, will preach in the morning. Subject: "Come and See or Experience the Test." Sabbath school at 2:15 P. M. No evening service.

EIGHTH Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. R. Donehoo, pastor. Morning services, 10:45; subject, "Forgetting." Sabbath school, 9:15 A. M.; no evening services. The evening services will be resumed on Sunday, August 24.

SHADY AVENUE Baptist Church, W. A. Stanton, D. D., pastor. Subject for to-morrow morning: "Will All Nations be Converted to Christ Before the End of 'the Age?'" Bible school at 9:30 A. M. No evening service.

REV. W. F. BROWN, D. D., of Canonsburg, is filling the pulpit of the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church for the month of August. Dr. Brown is descended from two presidents of old Jefferson College of precious memory.

CENTRAL R. P. Church, Sandusky street, Allegheny, Rev. J. W. Sproul, pastor—Subject 10:30 A. M., "Parable of the Prince;" at 3 P. M. subject, "The Late Convention of Elders or Covenanters, Who Are They and What do They Believe."

BUENA VISTA STREET M. E. CHURCH, Allegheny, Rev. J. H. Miller, pastor. Services morning and evening. In the evening the second of the series of sermons before the Epworth League. Subject: "What Shall we Read and How."

THIRD U. P. CHURCH, Diamond street, Rev. J. T. McCrory, pastor. Preaching, 10:30 A. M., subject: A practical illustration of the proverb—"Two Shall Put Ten Thousand to Flight." No evening service. A cordial welcome extended to strangers.

UNION services at Silver Lake Grove, East End, at 7:45. Music is one of the special features of these services. The Park Avenue Presbyterian, and M. P. churches together with the M. E. churches of East Liberty and Homewood, join in this open air service.

THIRTY-SEVENTH Street Baptist Church, Rev. D. S. Mulhern, pastor—Morning topic, "Samuel and His Advice to the Hebrews." Evening topic, "How We Are Helped by Public Worship." Young people's meeting at 7:15 P. M.; subject, "Obey and Fear Nothing."

REV. CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE, pastor of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Seventh avenue, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "Strange Things;" evening subject: "Is World Getting Better? No. 2 Unbelief." Sunday school at 2 P. M. Young people's meeting Sunday at 6:45 P. M. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45.

WEST END M. E. CHURCH, Rev. H. C. Beacom, pastor; morning services, 10:30; Sabbath school, 2 P. M.; evening service, 7:30; preaching by pastor, morning and evening; Sunday morning, August 24, Pride of Welcome Council, D. of L., will attend services in a body. Eleventh U. P. Church, West End—Sabbath school, 9:15; morning services, 10:30; evening services, 7:30; preaching by Rev. J. A. Douthett, of the Union U. P. Church.

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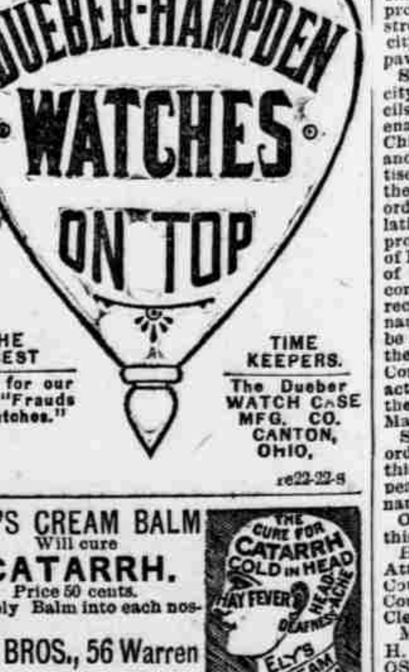

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OFFICIAL—PITTSBURG.

[No. 74.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Park avenue from Frankstown avenue to Shetland street.

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 Park avenue, from Frankstown avenue to Shetland street, 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 4th day of August 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, August 7, 1890. Approved. H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 486, 8th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 72.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE paving and curbing of Grazier street, from Homewood avenue to Fifth 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 paving and curbing of the same; therefore,

Section 1—Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburg, in Select and Common Council 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 paving and curbing of Grazier street, from Homewood avenue to Fifth avenue, 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 4th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved, H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 484, 8th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 84.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Ward street, from Bates street to McKee place.

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 Ward street, from Bates street to McKee place, at a width of 50 feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works known as the City District 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 a law in Councils this 4th day of August, A. D. 1890.

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

Mayor's office, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 495, 14th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 81.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on McKee Place, from north side Fifth avenue to Bates 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 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 on McKee Place, beginning at the north side of Fifth avenue; thence to Louisa street, sewer to be 20 inches in diameter; thence to Bates street, sewer to be 15 inches in diameter, the sewers to be connected with sewers at Louisa and Bates streets, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the said acts of Assembly and ordinances. The cost and expenses 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 4th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 493, 14th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 76.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Rebecca street, from a point 210 feet south of Friendship avenue to Liberty 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 Rebecca street, from a point 210 feet south of Friendship avenue to Liberty avenue, 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 8th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 488, 8th day of August A. D. 1890.

[No. 83.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE opening of Cabinet street and alley, from Fortieth 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 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, Cabinet street and alley, from Fortieth street to Main street, at widths of 40 and 20 feet in accordance with a plan on file in the Department of Public Works, known as "Plan of streets in Woolslair's property," 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 4th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 494 14th day of August, A. D 1890.

[No. 75.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Cliff street, from Fulton street to Gum street.

Whereas, it appears by the petition and affidavit on file in the office of the Clerk of Councils that one-third in interest of owners of property fronting and abutting upon the said street have petitioned the Council 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 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 with irregular block stone and curbing of Cliff street, from Fulton street to Gum street, the roadway to be 22 feet between the curbs, the north sidewalk to be 13 feet wide, and the south sidewalk to be 15 feet wide, and said sidewalk to be paved with flagstone to a width of five feet, the contract therefore 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 4th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 487, 8th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 80.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on Frankstown avenue, from Lincoln avenue to a connection with a sewer on Fifth 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 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 construction of a pipe sewer 15 inches in diameter on Frankstown avenue, commencing at Lincoln avenue; thence along Frankstown avenue to a connection with a sewer on Fifth avenue, the contract thereof 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 4th day of August, A. D. 1890.

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

Mayor's office, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 492, 12th day of August, A. D. 1890. au15-92

[No. 82.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE construction of a sewer on Tioga street, from the city line to Albion 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 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 15 inches in diameter on Tioga street, from the east city line to Albion street, connecting with sewers on Albion and Tioga streets, 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 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 4th day of August, 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, August 8, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBT. OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 494, 14th day of August, A. D. 1890.

[NO. 77.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE grading, paving and curbing of Virginia avenue, from Kearsage street to Wyoming street.

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 and paving with irregular block stone and curbing of Virginia avenue, from Kearsarge street to Wyoming street, the roadway to be 30 feet wide between curb lines, the contract therefor to be let in the manner directed by the 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 4th day of August, 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, August 7, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 489, 8th day of August, A. D. 1890.

[No. 86.]

AN ORDINANCE—AUTHORIZING THE vacation of Geneva street between Fisk street and 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 Geneva street between Fisk street and Fortieth street, as laid out in the borough of Lawrenceville plan, approved by the borough Councils March 22, 1867, be and the same is hereby vacated.

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 4th day of August, 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, August 15, 1890. Approved: H. I. GOURLEY, Mayor. Attest: ROBERT OSTERMAIER, Mayor's Clerk.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 7, page 497, 15th day of August, A. D. 1890.