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Indian carrier.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869, MEETING OF REPUBLI-CAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HABRISBURG on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the Stime and place of holding the next State Conrention, and other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GROW,

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Berretaries.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Ephemeris, Poetry, The Explosive Produels of Petroleum, A Bill Introduced in Congress by General Moorhead, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Mercantile, Financial and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Letter from the Oil Regions, The Telegraph Question, Interesting Miscellany.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 581@59f. U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 797.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 1857.

Mr. Moorhead made another ineffectotal effort to bring up his tariff bill yes-

terday in the House. THE mania for reckless speculation in New York, has smitten not only officebearers in churches, but churches themselves, if current reports may be credited.

THE INTEREST-DODGE of the Railway subsidy ring does not seem likely to win. Even the Senate Committee is reported to be against the new policy. But these schemes will bear watching until the last moment of the session.

THE STATE Editorial Convention at Harrisburg is fairly attended, the visitors enjoying the courtesy of the Legislature yesterday, the personal issues with the members from Beaver and Philadelphia being adjourned for the occasion.

THE Legislature makes a show of virtue by proposing an investigation a matter about which the people feel no the region in which it is developed mation demanded.

ALTHOUGH the House tabled the resolution extending encouragement to the project of Haytien annexation, it is expected that the question will be revived before the close of the session, and with great confidence that it will gain the approval of the House.

MR. E. W. DAVIS wishes it known that his intemperate and coarse remarks in the House, at Harrisburg, on Friday last, were not designed particularly for this journal. Unfortunately for that individual, through instinct and habit, he took such a course as to make it of no consequence to any gentleman, who or what he intended.

IT IS now stated that a decided majority of the members of Congress are opposed to the ratification of the protocol of the Alabama treaty. The objection is to allowing the British counter-claim for damages, on the ground that something more is involved than pecuniary loss. If this be so, then Congressmen should remember that nothing short of an immediate declaration of war is the only real remedy to be applied in the case.

THE HILL submitted to the House by our Representative last week, of which we publish the text this morning, seems to provide practical and efficient safeguards for the protection of the public against perils to life and property from the use of the explosive products of petroleum. It is presumed that the tax, for which the bill provides, is additional to the present excise, and to be specifically applied to meet the expense of the inspecdion of these products under the proposed law. The measure will naturally attract the attention of the trade as well as of

the people at large. WASHINGTON reporters insist that we shall not take the money, in satisfaction of the Alabama claims, as our only compensation for the yast injuries, of a secondary character, inflicted upon our commerce. And day after day the reporters the policy of the new Administration. Taking it for granted that the approachresult than mere hard knocks, perhaps we the franchise of their citizens. After it have gone to secure for man alle his me-

may as well accept the Rawlinsian-Medillian theory of the situation, and announce that the new Administration will take Connecticut may adopt a qualification full payment in the acquisition of Canada, and in nothing else-which, if we get it, will cost us only a few hundred thousand debt. Who cares for such bagatelles as ty and scholarship of her voters, or she ous anxiety. these, when our wounded National honor may make the suffrage so broad as to addemands the reparation?

A NEW YORK mercantile firm seems to be at the bottom of the movement to obtain a subsidy, from our Legislature, for a proposed line of steamships from Philadelphia to Bremen. The Philadelphia journals bring to us the report of a "gilt-edged banquet," given the other night, at the Continental Hotel, to a dozen Senators and Representatives and other 'eminent citizens' by the enterprising New Yorkers. The "object of the gathering was to take some steps toward the and it was not till several years afterestablishment of a line of steamers from wards that they began to be disfranchised. that city to Bremen," and the benevolent In Pennsylvania they continued to vote Gothamite assured his guests that the till 1886-forty-nine years after the Naonly thing needed to establish the line tional Constitution was framed; and when was the \$75,000 subsidy from the State, the right, or privilege if you choose, was &c., &c. A "gilt-edged banquet" in taken from them, it was not done in obe-Philadelphia, at an outsider's expense, is dience to the public sentiment of the established. The expectation of legislative aid in this case will be as delusive as the splendid programmes which have heralded previous attempts, and previous failures, to establish and support a paying steamship line from that port. In the meantime, let the New Yorker bleed!

THE COAL TRADE.

30th ult. contains a carefully prepared had driven. Thus things were so fixed, statement of the coal trade on the Eastern side of the State, for 1868. The total amount of hard anthracites

mined and forwarded from the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Luzerne and Shomakin districts was 18,405,016 tons, being an increase of 1,193,801 tons; of semi-anthracites and bituminous, from Lykens Valley, Short Mountain, Dauphin county, Trevorton, Broad Top and Cumberland, the total amount was 2,041,095 tons, or an increase of 142,711 tons. Aggregate, 15,-446,101 tons, and an increase of 1,336,-\$92,676,606.

During the year there was imported 402,299 tons of foreign, being a falling off

from the year before of 119,006 tons. mined in Western Pennsylvania, and surprise, pity and indignation; and just The gross amount of bituminous coal elsewhere in the United States, is estimated at 10,000,000 of tons. This would make the whole amount mined and used 25,444,101 tons. But, it must be remembered that the estimate of bituminous coal is, at best, only a rough approximation. opening to the absurdity of the thing It is almost impossible to arrive at any now; and the light, as it shines more and able judgment of the whole product, more, will establish that article in the special interest; but is careful not to broad, and its use, in the main, so near touch the point in regard to which public the pits. Take the Pittsburgh basin, as attention has been aroused and full infor- an illustration; there really are no means for ascertaining with any thing like precision, the aggregate yield of the mines. So, then, the probabilities are that instead of 10,000,000 of tons covering the whole weight of bituminous used, that total falls considerably short of the real amount. But, take the returns as estimated above, and it appears that the total coal crop last year was of the value of \$150,-000,000; full two thirds of it, produced

in Pennsylvania. THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

The Amendment of the Constitution which is to be sent down by Congress to the State Legislatures for ratificationfor the Senate will concur with the House in this matter without doubt-will elicit a vast amount of discussion. Democratic orators will have a theme upon which to tellectual range, and radical white men and well-abused negroes will come in for about an equal amount of vituperation.

As the proposed new article is very short, and as it is well to have before us what we are talking about, we quote it: ARTICLE — Section 1.—The right of any citizen of the United States to vote any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or any State, by reason of race or color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Some will raise a hide and cry that this is an invasion of the reserved rights of the States. But it is nothing of the kind. The Constitution, as it now stands, solemply declares that all men, no matter what their color may be, who are native born, or who have sworn allegiance to this Government, are citizens; moreover, it guarantees to the cutizen of each State all the rights and immunities of a citizen visions impinges upon the reserved rights ingenuity of man, stimulated by the need of the States. Now it is proposed to provide further that no accident of color or of previous condition shall impair the right of a citizen to the elective franchise. The supreme law of the land says every

the right of the several States to regulate tion and of material expenditure, than

shall have been adopted Massachusetts may adopt or continue, universal suffrage; read and write; New York may make property the qualification; Pennsylvania may, if she chooses, require both propermit all men, and all women too, to the polls. The only effect of the proposed amendment will be that the rule, whatever it may be, shall bear upon all citizens alike, and aboiish the absurd rule

that now obtains The disability of the African race in outgrowth of slavery after that baneful institution became potential in the Government. When the Constitution was voted upon in 1787-8 colored men in all the States but one-South Carolina-voted; always sure to be a success, which is people of this State. The action of the more than we can say for the outsider's Convention was uncalled for and unexhopes, or for the steamship lines when pected, and probably would not have been acquiesced in had not the Supreme Court of the State, Chief Justice GIBSON presiding, almost simultaneously decided that a freeman, if he was black, or if he was not white, was not a freeman in a legal or Constitutional sense, and therefore had no right to vote. The Court having so decided, the Convention, then in session, inserted the word whire, and The Pottsville Miner's Journal, of the thus clinched the nail which the Court

once have been in that decision has fallen to the ground. . To men who shall live a century hence it will seem like a glimpse into the dark ages, when they read that a rule so unjust, so silly, so utterly illogical and indefensible, was allowed to debar a very considerable portion of the American was \$6 a ton, the whole proceeds was people from the most precious right of ation which led conscientious men and women to acquiesce and even take part in the burning of poor wretches who were accused of witchcraft, with mingled so will the men of 1969 look back at this generation who disfranchised men on account of the color of their skins, no matter how worthy and intelligent they may have been. But the eyes of men are fast

tion down would not have restored the

franchise to colored men. Now, how-

ever, by the highest authority in the land

they are expressly declared to be citizens;

so that whatever authority there may

with the Negro Question in our politics WHY LIMIT THE PATENT LAWS Upon the Congressional table rests a petition, from quarters entitled at least to a considerate audience, for the extension of the privileges now conferred by the patent laws upon mechanical inventors to the originators of new processes and to the discoverers of new products in agriculture and its kindred departments of horticulture and floriculture. The petitioners make out a very strong case; more than that, the mere statement of the claim seems to us its own ample justification. The demand is so palpably just that, instead of recapitulating the arguments which support it, one needs only

to challenge any array of objections. The food of the race is drawn from the earth. What the sca supplies is auxiliary, but by no means of indispensible necessity. The common consent of all ages declaim that does not rise above their in- accepts the tillage of the soil as the chief reliance at the foundation of either individual or social existence. The rudiments of agricultural knowledge have been the same, and almost equally known, from the expulsion of the first parents to this

-these are still the same as when, thousands of years ago, man was instructed that the common mother-earth must ever continue to support his very lite from her bosom. How comparatively scanty the progress yet made, with all our bossted advance of knowledge, in penetrating the secrets of the earth's reproduction, the simple mysteries which met humanity almost at the threshold of its creation! Yet, nevertheless, inductive science

has accomplished much. Little as we have been able to learn touching the simplest processes of Nature, the patient curious and yet successful applications of natural laws, and has been repaid by numberless additions in the quantity, quality and variety of edible products. Ever man is a citizen; and this amendment is first of all problems to engage our attenmerely a provision to carry out practically that declaration. Here in Pennsyl- an immediate personal reward, the invania, under the Constitution of the quiring thought and the bodily sweat of President elect. Of course, General United States, every colored man is the the race have been given, through innu-GRANT, the reporters, and the rest of the of the State he is but an allen, so far as est amount of food from the labor spent asked to believe, therefore, that a war asked to be a leading feature in carned. The two Constitutions are in learned, and coplous as our rewards may is needed to bring them into harmony. ? attended with an infinitely, greater cost to This provision does not at all impair the race, of time, of toll, of mental exer-

chanical triumphs. As it has ever been, so this day-for the few who are laboring in the field of scientific or mechanical discovery, there are countless millions, all over the globe, watching and investigating the processes of nature in the production of man's food with the most curi-The invention of the steam engine, or

the discovery of the electric telegraph are justly accounted as benefactions to the race. Are those advances in knowledge any less deserving of reward which multiply, cheapen or render the surer that food which sustains us, by the evolution of new and better processes of labor, or the matter of the franchise was the slow the discovery of new varieties of that food itself? Why should the one be repaid with the highest rewards from society

gines, telegraphs, or new processes for treating the metals; certainly quite as much entitled, as the genius which accomplishes something novel in apple-parers or mouse-traps. The one devotes as much time, money and labor to his researches as the other. The success of the first promises blessings quite as marked for the race as the other could ever hope to see realized by his genius. Yet our laws protect and enrich the latter, in the possession of his discovery for a period of years, while a valuable novelty in agriculture or horticulture is denied the faintest shadow of reward, in the legally exclusive title to the results of his thought and toll.

We think this is all wrong. The injustice of such a discrimination is flagrant. The present petition to Congress, for an equal, uniform and general application of the principle upon which our patent laws are based, must have the cordial support of an intelligent community. While this movement is in the right direction, it needs only to be persevered in faithfully, to be sooner or later successful. And then we shall find that we have only begun to learn what can be done, in the way of extorting new wealth for the race from the bosom of Old Earth.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc

Tuesday, February 2.—In the case of R. Putnam & Co. vs. James P. Tanner, action in bankruptcy, reported yesterday.
Mr. Miller, as attorney for N. Holmes &
Son, creditors of the respondent in this case, presented a pelitition praying to be allowed to intervene and try the case. allowed to intervene and try the case. The motion was argued at considerable length by Mr. Miller for petitioners, and Mr. Feterman contra, after which the Court overruled the motion, and ordered the following entry to be made upon the record in the agge.

ne trial.
This they declined to do, stating that This they declined to do, stating that they were not authorized by their clients to proceed further with the case. At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. Miller claiming to represent creditors of the respondent, but who were not petitioning creditors, moved for leave to intervene creditors, the case. After argument by oreditors, moved for leave to intervene and try the case. After argument by Mr. Miller for, and Mr. Fetterman against the motion, upon consideration thereof, this February 2d, 1869, after Mr. Miller had presented the petition of N. Holmes & Son, the Court refused the motion for the reason that they were not motion for the reason that they are not petitioning creditors, that they are not parties to the issue which the jury are sworn to try; that they are not responsible for costs, and that they must responsible for costs, and that they must be treated as mere volunteers and be treated as mere volunteers and strangers and without a legal status in Court. There being nothing before the jury upon which to pass, the Court directed that they be discharged from giving a verdict, and ordered that the proceedings in this case be dismissed at the gost of the patitioning creditors.

cost of the petitioning creditors.

The next case taken up was that of N. Holmes & Son, petitioning creditors, vs. James Robb, debtor. It is still on trial. George Barnes, convicted of stealing a box containing mail matter, from a pos-tal car ot the Union Depot, was brought into Court and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Western Peniten-

On application of John Carpenter, a writ of habeas corpus was issued, directed to General Whitely, commandant of day. The sweat of labor and the certainty of its reward, the trust of the seed-time and the rich increase of the harvest time and the rich increase of the harvest as a deserter. The writ is made return able this morning at ten o'clook.

District Court-Judge Kirspatrick. The case of Risher & Wilson vs. Nicholas J. Bigley, previously reported, is not concluded. Following is the trial list for to-day: 72. Dollar Savings Bank vs. Aesche

an. 87. Rees vs. Morrow. 128. Catharine Rumpit vs. Isaac Vich-

enstein. 134. Christian Wagner vs. Jones Laughlin. 138 J. McCabe vs. P., Ft. W. & C. and AP. R. R. Cos. 140. C. C. Taylor vr. Patterson & White. Court of Over and Terminer Judges Melion and Sterrett.

The trial of William Groves, indicted for the murder of John Dearr, was taken up in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.
The alleged homicide occurred about The alleged nomicide occurred about one o'clock on the morning of the 15th of November last, and having published the testimony taken at the Coroner's investigation, it is unnecessary to reproduce it. The facts elloited on the trial

duce it. The facts efficited on the tria are in substance as follows: Groves resided in Temperanceville, and at the time mentioned was awakened and at the time mentioned was awakened from his aleep by a noise on a porch in the rear of his dwelling. He was led to believe that some one was trying to get into the house. He armed himself with into the nouse. He armed nimes is with a gan, and then went back to the door, but after failing to obtain an answer to his inquiries he opened the door and fired at Dearr, who was then leaving the house.

Deceased reached the road and then Deceased reached the road and then LUNG EXAMINATION and down and expired, the MENTOFORST charge of the gun, which consisted of the gun, which consisted of office Hours from duck shot, having taken effect in the right shoulder, and lodged in the region 7 to 8 at night.

sician as soon as he had discovered that he had shot the man, and afterwards ar-rendered himself into the custody of the render d himself into the custody of the authorities. When the case was called up District Attorney Pearson and H. A. Collier, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defense. The prisoner was arraigned in the usual form, and plead not guilty.

A jury was impannelled in the usual manner in such cases and a number of witnesses examined, after which the case was submitted to the jury on the charge of the Court and without argument by counsel. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the jury box.

Common Pieas-Judge Stowe. Tuesday, February 2.—In the case of R. P. White vs. Anthony Graham, action on book account, the jury found for the

olive Neely vs. Alexander Neely. Subpœna in divorce. The grounds upon which divorce was urged were alleged with the highest rewards from society while the other is denied any form of grateful remuneration?

The originator of a new grain or roots of a new vine, fruit or even flower, the discoverer of a new and valuable process of culture is just as much entitled to protection and reward, under the theory of our patent-laws, as the inventors of engines, telegraphs, or new processes for This was a suit growing out of the sale of a horse, the action being brought for the purpose of recovering the value of

ne animal. On trial.
The following is the trial list for to-day:
34. Saulsberry, vs. McCallum.
37. Groves vs. McMahon. the animal. On trial. Kauffman vs. ---42. Orr vs. McCune. 43. McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. vs. Key-

44. Habn vs. Eberlee. 45. McVay & Co. vs. Mosely, Rahm o

40. Same vs. Blair, 47. Same vs. Mosely, Rahm & Co. 48. McClaren vs. Fahnestock & Co. Quarter Sessions Judge Mellon. TURBDAY, February 2.—Frederick deyer, against whom there were two indictments for receiving and buying scrap

dictments for receiving and buying scrap iron from minors, upon one of which he was tried yesterday, was found gullty in both indictments. He was sentenced in each case to undergo one months' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of five dollars.

Malvina Wallace plead gullty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

James Gillespie alias Scully, indicted for malicious mischief, plead gullty, and was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one month in the county jail.

Daniel Smith was tried on an indictment charging him with having burglar-

Daniel Smith was tried on an indic-ment charging him with having burglar-jously entered the house of Peter Cos-grove, in Allegheny. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of fifteen months in the Western Penitentiary. TRIAL LIST POR WEDNESDAY.

266. Com. vs. Myer Hanauer. 203. Com. vs. Mary Sinclair. 222. Com. vs. Frederick Nagle. 265. Com. vs. Thomas Smith. 238. Com. vs. Daniel E. Groover (three

cases.) 296. Com. vs. Robert H. Bercroft. 303. Com. vs. Anthony Jaquay et al. 301. Com. vs. Samuel Perry et al. 195. Com. vs. Beruard McGuire. 199. Com. vs. Eliza Pryse and Rudolph Pryse.

Water Scarcity.

Mr. Joseph French, Superintendent of the City Water Works, elsewhere announces that he deems it his duty to inthe following entry to be made upon the record in the case:
February, 1869. — The jury being sworn, Mr. Barton and Mr. Patterson, the attorneys for petitioning creditors, were directed by the Court to open their. case, offer their testimony and go on with road companies and other messages of ers must use strict economy in use of water for all purposes, and the use of street washers and fire plugs, except in street washers and street be suspended until furcase of fire, must be suspe

Half Dime Music .- We have received from Mr. Jno. W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, a choice assortment of Hitch-cock's half dime music sheets, arranged for the piano and beautfully printed.
The series embraces all the popular vocal and instrumental airs in fashion, and we marvel how music can be supplied the million so cheap. Call at Pittock's and look through the selection.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON. AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEERLE. The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the deblitated and delicate are not less severo than the drain upon their are not less severo than the drain upon their

the vital powers of the deblitated and delicate are not less severo than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast desparity between the temperature of over-heat desparity between the temperature of the second and old referred to, the vital source of sidness. To fortify the body against the evidences and old referred to, the vital source of the and old referred to, the vital source of the attention of the surpose, orant, and, of all preparations for this purpose, orant, and, of all preparations for this purpose, orant, and, of all preparations for this purpose, orant and, of all preparations for this purpose, orant and, of all preparations for the temperature with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH MITTERS. With HOSTETTER'S STOMACH MITTERS, and the vasie made the organ which communicated to every force of the frame. The digestive for overy force of the frame. The digestive for the temperature of the sylven communicated to every force of the frame. The digestive force of the surpose of the standard of the whole organisation will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet "eshocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, e-pecially, cannot encounter these vicis tunder with safety, unless their tender systems. Every liquor safe as assayle of tranger means. Every liquor safe as assayle of tranger for the most valuable to... and atternative so the meliowest, least exciting and most incomes of the most valuable to... and atternative of

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased conion, is by means of listening to the respiration To those experienced in this practice it becomes as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowlto be gained from this anytance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afficied with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. I he error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the taken note of the public mind in regard to the carability of consumption; or rather non-curability, is tast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that it should be so, not that persons should lose that sautary fear which would make them apply that sautary fear which would have stand apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be indu-eed to use remedies while there is any hope. It is he delay in these cases that fills us with ap prehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DE. KEYSER'S LUNG OURE in the beginning of a cold or cough,

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR. Dr. Kryser's RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREAT-MENTOF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES. No. 180 PENN STREET, PITT-BURGH, PA.

of the heart. Groves summoned a phy- NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. PETROLEUM ASSOCIA-

AN ENTERTAINMENT and bupper will be liven on Thur-DAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, of this week, by the Ladies of the Second Ur. Church, Alieghery, in the Lecture Room of the Church, corner Stockton avenue and Sanduaky street. Proceeds to be applied to the Church improvement. Open from a To 10 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents. fe3:d97

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the City of Allegheny for GRADING AND PAVING, are hereby notifor GHADING AND PAVING, are hereby noti-fied to call and pay their assessments to the un-dersigned, on or before the 18th day of February-After the above date all claims remaining un-paid will be placed in the hands of the City Soicitor for collection, with costs added.

Omce in the second story of City Hall. Hours for business from 8 to 9 A. H. and I to 2 P. M. THOM AS MEGRAW,

Street Commissioner ALLEGHENY, Feb. 3, 1889. MERCANTILE LIBRARY EXTRA COURSE.

Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS, Will give two dramatic readings from SHAK-SPEARE, TENNYSON, SCOPT, &c., at ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings. FEBRUARY 8th and 9th.

Admission to all parts of the house, \$1.00, with no extra charge for Reserved Scats. To meet the extraordinary ex, ense of this Course. 25 sents extra will be charged on all Season Tickets.

Reserved Seats will be sold at Lafayette Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, 5th inst. Doors open at 7 o'clock; sale commences promptly at 7%

TO THE BOARD OF School Directors of the Fourth

Ward, Allegheny: GENTLEMEN-Your Committee appointed to andit the accounts of the Tressurer. Tax Readle the accounts of the Tressurer. Tax Repeated to the tressurer and Collector of Delinquent Taxes, would respectfully report that they have direkarge the respectfully report that they have direkarge the respectfully report that they have herewith present duties assigned them, and they herewith present duties assigned them.

lows:
salance on hand at date of last annual statement.
Received from D. MacCerron, Heceiver of Taxes.
Received from James Graham, (c)Received from James Graham, lector...
Received from West Pa. R. E. Co.,
sale of part of lot...
Received from John Alston, rest of 8,000 00

1.500 00 The Expenditures and lot and impaid on new house and lot and l

Paid Interest on loans and bonds.

Paid Janitor's wages.

Paid for fuel and contingent ex-Paid for lot purchased on way alley Balance in the hands of the Treas-

due.
The liabilities and assets of the Board are as follow:

10,000 00 ASSETS: 1,536 40

4 12,173 00

Prom the above statement it will be perceived that the finances of the Board are not in a favorable condit on to new and ex ended expenditures, yet it is believed that all of izens who have examined the B. adaky street nouse will heartly concur in the recent strictures of the in pection Committee of the Board of Controllers and your committee feel constrained to utge an imm distensive manufacture of the propriety of remodeling or rebuilding said house.

ALLYGHENY, January 11th, 1889. [e3d95; DESIRABLE NORTH AVENUE RESIDENCE AT AUCT ON.

Tuesday, February 9th, AT 9% O'CLOCK P. M.

On the premises, will be sold to the highest bidsion is a double two story brick, containing 12 spacious rooms, with every modern convenience. Lot fronts 48 feet on North avenue, and exfoot alley. This property cannot be excelled for tention of those desiring first class property.

H. B. SMITHSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WASTE OF HYDRANT WATER.

The undersigned deems it his duty to inform consumers of Hydrant Water in the c.ty of Pitts-burgh that extensive and highly important changes in the machinery at the Lower Water Works will require, for the present, eareful use and strict prevention of the waste of water. Railriad companies and other i rge consumers must use strict economy in use of water for all purposes, and the use of all street washers and plugs, except in case of fire, must be sus-JOSEPH FRENOH,
Buperintendent Water Works.

mperintenders water Works.

A DMINISTRATOR'S: NOTICE.

Therefore administration on the estate of JAKES GHACEY, late of Wilk asburg, county of Allegheny, decessed, have used granted to the absorber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will present them to H. GH. WARD, No. 40 Pa'o Alto street, Alleg eny City, fe3:M.