

REGULAR MEETING.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
February 18, 1895. }

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber, Monday evening, February 18, 1895, at 8 o'clock, in regular meeting.

Present, Hon. A. A. Young, Vice-President of the Common Council, in the chair, and 13 members, viz: Messrs. Allen, Colter, Costello, Drew, Kaiser, Koehring, Krauss, O'Brien, Puryear, Rauh, Schmid, Shaffer and Stott.

Absent, 7—viz: Messrs. Hennessy, Magel, Merritt, Murphy, Ryan, Stein and President Cooper.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal, whereupon Councilman Schmid moved that the further reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Which motion prevailed.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC., FROM MAYOR.

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
February 18, 1895. }

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, detailed reports made to me by the heads of the City Departments, except that of Assessment and Collection, for the year ending December 31, 1894. These reports are too voluminous for me to review in detail. I therefore request that you will all carefully examine and consider them for yourselves.

property owners on the asphalt contracts let in 1894, as compared with the cost of the previous year, at \$80,000. More than half as much pavement was laid in 1894 as in 1893, at a little more than one-third the cost. On account of the variation in the size of the numerous sewers constructed, no comparison can be made on the basis of feet or miles, but the Engineer estimates that a net saving of \$75,000 was made during the year 1894, as compared with the prevailing prices of the previous year. In 1893 there were 1.77 miles of gravel streets made, costing \$21,947, or \$12,399 a mile; while in 1894 there were 4.96 miles built at a total cost of \$26,674, or only \$5,377 a mile. This is the greatest reduction made in any class of public work done during the year, or perhaps in any other year of the city's history. In 1894 there were four miles of brick streets laid, at a total cost of \$158,942, or \$39,735 a mile; while in 1893 the city built 3.16 miles, at a total cost of \$161,299, or \$51,044 a mile. In other words, nearly a mile more pavement was constructed in 1894 than the year before at \$2,357 less cost.

During the year 1894, the cost of all public work of every kind assessed against property, including sweeping and sprinkling, was less than one and a quarter million dollars, instead of two millions for streets and sewers alone, as has been many times asserted by those who have opposed public improvements. Estimating the average cut in prices at twenty per cent. on the work let during the present administration, which is considered a conservative estimate, there was saved to the property owners on the work done during the year 1894 at least \$175,000.

The Engineer has put into his report all work completed during the year, some items of which do not appear in the report of the Chief Clerk of the Assessment Roll Bureau, for the reason that the rolls were not approved until after December 31. This makes an apparent discrepancy in the two reports, but none in fact exists, the records of their offices agreeing in every item, as they assure me.

I recommend the passage of an ordinance regulating the cutting into improved streets where the guarantee period has expired, fixing a sufficient fee to pay the cost of replacing the same, as suggested by the Board of Public Works and the Engineer in their reports. I understand that such an ordinance has already been prepared.

I also respectfully recommend that your honorable body will carefully investigate the question of the probable cost of having prepared accurate copies of all city plats, and if not too great, that you will provide the means to procure such plats for the Assessment Roll Bureau. It has been exceedingly difficult for said Bureau to get along without plats of its own, and can not do so at all much longer. I feel sure it will be money well spent to procure these plats as early as possible. The recommendation of the Engineer that a complete survey of the city be made, with a view to permanently locating original monuments and thus furnishing data for a correct map of the city, should be considered in the same connection.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Safety is accompanied by very complete reports from the Superintendent of Police, Chief of the Fire Force, Police and Fire Surgeon, Market Master, Building Inspector, and Clerk of the Board. Separate reports by the Chief of Detectives, Weighmaster, Veterinarian, Police Matron, and Police Court Bailiff are also submitted.

A number of changes have been made in the police and fire forces during the past year. These changes have been made after the most patient and painstaking investigations, and solely in the interest of the respective departments. A high standard was set as to the conduct and efficiency of the men as soon as the present Commissioners assumed control. Said Commissioners, ably assisted by the Superintendent of Police and Chief of the Fire Force, have been carefully working to accomplish the desired end. While it is not claimed that perfect discipline and efficiency have been attained in either of these departments, I feel safe in saying that a much nearer approach to a correct standard has recently been brought about in both than has ever existed before. Under the intelligent and firm guidance of the present Superintendent, the police force has more nearly accomplished a perfect enforcement of all the laws of the State and city, than at any other time within my recollection.

I desire in a special manner to commend the force for the patience exhibited, hardships endured, and most excellent results accomplished by them in their work during the railroad strike in this city last summer. Any lack of promptness or firmness on behalf of the men at the beginning of the attempt to stop traffic would no doubt have resulted in much destruction of property, possible loss of life, and serious inconvenience to the public. By the efficient work done the city's good name was preserved, the people's property protected, their lives preserved, and their business continued without interruption. At the end of the strike the conditions existing in Indianapolis stood in striking contrast with those of many other cities where the police encouraged lawlessness, instead of preserving the peace and protecting life and property.

The Superintendent of Police recommends the establishment of two sub-stations, one on the north and one on the south side of the city. The reasons given by him in support of his proposition are very strong. In case the Commissioners of Public Safety shall hereafter approve the Superintendent's recommendation, I ask that you will give the question of providing the means to carry it out your careful consideration.

The suggestion of the Commissioners and the argument of the Superintendent on the subject of buying or condemning the ground on the south of the present station house, and the erection of a commodious building thereon for the city officers, police court, and all other city uses, is worthy of your consideration. If the city is ever to have a building of its own, I do not doubt that the necessary ground can now be procured adjoining the present station house at a very low figure. While the location is not the best at this time, I believe that it will be a fairly acceptable site for a city building in the near future. As the city will not likely be able to purchase an expensive lot on which to build soon, I do not believe it can do better than to arrange to buy the ground in question next year, and proceed to erect a respectable city building thereon as soon as the finances will warrant. Provision should at least be made for holding the police court in the same building where the prisoners are confined at an early day.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES.

The report of the Commissioners of Public Health and Charities includes separate reports from the Superintendent of the City Hospital and Superintendent of the City Dispensary. These reports show the work of the department, including said Hospital and Dispensary, to have been efficient and satisfactory during the past year.

A small-pox epidemic was threatened during the spring of last year, but by prompt action and intelligent management it was averted.

I feel sure that the management of the Hospital and Dispensary are both in excellent hands, and that the best business methods are being employed by Drs. Wright and Lambert in these institutions. Taking into account the number of patients treated and the amount of charity dispensed during the past year, I do not see how the work could have been done with less money. The expenses of the Hospital for the last fiscal year were brought within the original appropriation, although the increase in the number of patients over former years was much larger than anticipated. The total number admitted during the year was 1,277, being 135 in excess of the number cared for during any previous year.

The estimate for the Dispensary was fixed at \$4,705.50, and \$265.46 remained unexpended at the end of the year. There were 15,898 patients treated during the year. It will thus be seen that a great deal is being done with a small amount of money. It must be understood, in order to fully appreciate the work of this splendid charity, that the physicians of the city render services to it free, which if paid for according to prevailing charges for medical services, would amount to many times the total cost of maintaining the institution.

Dr. Moffett, the former Superintendent, recommended in his report one year ago, that a new building be erected on the Dispensary lot, to cost about \$30,000. I did not specially refer to said recommendation, for the reason that I knew the city could not undertake any such expenditure at that time. Dr. Lambert now recommends the erection of a building to cost \$18,000 or \$20,000. In his report he says: "The present building is unsafe, uncomfortable, and unsightly, and the sanitary condition

of the sleeping apartments is extremely bad." After a personal inspection of the building, I can verify this statement. I suppose the time is at hand, therefore, when the building must be vacated. If a new one is not to be erected, the city will have to rent quarters. I think a building can be erected that will serve the purpose for many years for about \$10,000. I think provision should be made for such a building in next year's estimates, and recommend that this be done. The Board of County Commissioners ought to be called on to assist in erecting the building, and the county should help maintain the dispensary from year to year. It is certainly as much the duty of the county to support this class of charities as it is for the city to do so.

BURYING ELECTRIC WIRES.

I again call attention to the importance of speedy action in the matter of burying the electric wires in the central part of the city. I refer you to my communications of March 19 and November 19 of last year for my views on this subject. Every large fire that occurs in a district where wires are now strung overhead emphasizes the importance of speedy action in this matter.

VIADUCTS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD TRACKS.

I also again respectfully call your attention to the matter of viaducts, concerning which I addressed you in two special messages last year. I have not changed my mind as to the impracticability of attempting to force track elevation in the near future, and renew my recommendation looking to the construction of viaducts at the four points suggested in my former communications.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

On March 5, 1894, I addressed you as to the propriety of passing ordinances on four subjects. The first suggestion, as to party walls and partition fences, has been complied with, by recently including in the Building Inspector ordinance proper provisions on these subjects. No action has been taken as to the other recommendations referred to, however. They are: (1) Requiring the owners and occupants of premises to keep their sidewalks free of snow. (2) Designating the kind of vehicles and freights that shall not go upon improved streets. (3) Providing for the speeding of horses on certain designated streets during sleighing seasons, under proper regulations.

I renew my recommendations as to these matters.

SUN VAPOR STREET LIGHTS.

On the 18th day of September, 1893, the Board of Public Works assumed to enter into a five years' contract with the Sun Vapor Street Light Company for 400 or more street lights, at \$16.50 each, on a moonlight schedule. Your body was not called on to act with said board in making said contract. The so-called contract was considered a very bad one for the city, and the City Attorney having given it as his opinion that the contract was void, the Board of Public Works gave said company notice to cease lighting its lamps after December 31. A suit has since been commenced to test the question of the validity of the contract. If the city shall be sustained in the position taken by the City Attorney, it is the purpose of the Board of Public Works to replace the 400 vapor lights with about 75 electric lights.

GARBAGE AND NIGHT SOIL.

The courts have not yet finally decided all of the legal questions involved in the contract entered into by the former administration concerning the disposition of garbage and night soil. As soon as this shall be done, it is hoped that some satisfactory arrangement can be devised to dispose of this vexed question in a satisfactory manner to the city and the people.

ANNEXATIONS.

I had intended to make some recommendations concerning the annexation of certain territory adjoining the city, but a decision of the Marion Circuit Court recently pronounced, holding that section 38 of the City Charter is in conflict with the Federal Constitution, makes it my duty to withhold any suggestions on that subject at this time. An amendment to said section is now pending before the General Assembly, which, if passed, will cure the objection referred to; and in that event, I may submit a short supplemental message on the subject next month in time for action before April 1.

NATURAL GAS.

The severe weather of the past month has demonstrated that Indianapolis can not longer depend on natural gas for its fuel supply under present conditions. I have been assured by representatives of the two natural gas companies that they have given the consumers all the gas that it is possible for them to supply through their present pipe lines. Assuming that this is true, a very serious condition of affairs confronts the companies and the people. Many persons have built homes with reference to natural gas as a permanent fuel, and have no other means of heating their houses. During cold weather they are furnished very little gas, and yet must pay full ordinance rates or have their supply entirely discontinued. This does not appear to me to be just. The companies have inferentially agreed to furnish a full supply of gas to all the patrons accepted by them. If they can not do this with one pipe line each they should lay other lines to the gas fields. Something should be done to remedy the present difficulties before next winter. I suppose the remedies, if any, are with your honorable body to provide and enforce. I suggest, therefore, that steps be taken to bring relief to the citizens before another winter approaches.

WATER WORKS.

The city should own its own water-works. By a clause in the contract with the Indianapolis Water Company, the city may acquire said Company's plant by paying the price fixed by the terms of said contract. I do not see how the city could raise the money required to purchase said plant at the present time. After the half million of Belt Railroad bonds have been paid off, which will be done two years from now, I do not see why the purchase may not then be made. If any means can be devised by which this can be done sooner, as I understand some members of your honorable body claim to be possible, I would gladly encourage any movement in that direction.

PARKS.

Many citizens are interesting themselves at this time on the subject of devising a system of public parks for Indianapolis. A bill has been prepared by representatives of the Commercial Club, providing for a Park Commission, which is now pending before the General Assembly. I do not know what the chances are for its passage. While it is well to commence to investigate and map out a system of parks and park drives, I do not believe the citizens would consent to be heavily taxed at this time to purchase, lay out and beautify any such extensive system of parks and boulevards as is now under consideration. A fair start might be made, however, without any large outlay for a few years, and with proper limitations on the taxes to be levied for the purpose, I would be willing to encourage the movement and should hope to see your honorable body do the same.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET.

I think the time has come for a market to be established and maintained in the south part of the city. While I approved the ordinance recently passed by your honorable body looking to the starting of a market on Louisiana street, I do not believe the location is a good one. It is too near the present city market, and I do

not believe it could be made a success. Before any money is expended in making preparations for the opening of the market referred to, I respectfully suggest that an effort be made to procure an eligible site further south for said market.

FREE BATHS.

Indianapolis should have free bath houses for the health and comfort of those who are unable to provide baths for themselves. I do not know that the city can afford to erect and maintain them now; but I think the subject should begin to receive serious consideration.

MISSISSIPPI STREET BRIDGE.

A bridge is badly needed over Fall Creek on North Mississippi street. It has long been delayed on account of the condition of the finances. I think the present favorable financial condition will warrant the expenditure without increasing the tax levy, the large saving secured in our interest account being sufficient to meet the cost of this bridge, as well as the other permanent improvements likely to be made next year. I therefore recommend that provision be made in the estimates and appropriations for next year's use, to construct a substantial iron bridge at said point, provided the street north of the creek is ready for improvement by that time.

CONCLUSION.

Under the new city charter, Indianapolis has made rapid progress. It has cost a great deal of money to secure the improvements already made, and it will cost more for every permanent improvement that is yet to follow. But the reputation gained abroad in the past few years has been worth more to the city than the improvements have cost, to say nothing of the comfort, pride and happiness these improvements have brought to the people themselves. I do not wish to see extravagances of any kind indulged in, or unusual burdens imposed on the taxpayers, and will discourage and prevent both as far as I am able for the few remaining months that I shall occupy my present position. But it will be my purpose to see that reasonable progress is made in the line of street improvements during the approaching season, and that the sewers necessary to complete the system laid out by our predecessors is carried forward. The only direct cost to the city in carrying on these public improvements is the salaries paid to the city officials and employes who are charged with the duty of superintending the work. It is but just and proper, therefore, that out of the taxes paid into the general treasury of the city by the people, as much as can be spared for the purpose should go into permanent improvements for the benefit of the taxpayers, a few of which needed improvements I have suggested in this communication. While very little can be done this year, aside from the improvements specifically provided for in the appropriations already made, yet I trust some of the improvements suggested above may be provided for in the estimates for next year, which will be made up before our terms expire.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. DENNY,

Mayor.

Which was read and referred to special committee, consisting of Messrs. Rauh, Koehring and Colter, for consideration of recommendations.

His Honor, the Mayor, presented the following communication:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
February 18, 1895 }

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The city owns lot No. 44 in the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad Company's addition to Indianapolis, which is located on White River, near the Belt Railroad crossing. It was purchased by the city many years ago as a dumping ground and to enable teams to reach the river with night soil and other refuse. As dumping is no longer permitted at the point in question, I do not suppose this lot will ever be of any more value to the city. An offer of \$400 has been made for said lot by a gentleman owning the adjoining land. I am not familiar with values in that locality, and can not say, therefore, whether this is a fair offer or not. But in any event, it cannot be sold for less than an appraisement to be made by three disinterested freeholders, to be appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court, and then, only upon approval of two-thirds of your membership.

I respectfully ask instructions as to whether I shall take steps to have the appraisement made or not.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. DENNY,
Mayor.

Which was read and referred to Committee on Public Property and Improvement.

REPORTS, ETC., FROM CITY OFFICERS.

Communication from City Attorney:

DEPARTMENT OF LAW,
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,
February 18, 1895. }

Mr. Preston C. Trusler, City Comptroller:

DEAR SIR—I request that you recommend that the Common Council appropriate to the Department of Law three thousand dollars with which to pay the Committee on Compilation of Ordinances, as the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose has lapsed.

Respectfully,

J. E. SCOTT,
City Attorney.

Which was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

Communication from City Comptroller:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OFFICE OF CITY COMPTROLLER,
February 18, 1895. }

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I hereby request that the sum of \$41,430.74 be appropriated to the Department of Finance, as follows:

To pay temporary loan of \$30,000 due April 15, 1895 and \$262.50 interest on same.

To pay \$1,000 National Encampment Bonds due April 20, 1894, and \$43.24 interest on the same;

\$9,000 for expenses of city election to be held in October, 1895;

\$625 for three months' salary of City Civil Engineer;

\$300 for three months' salary of Market Master of the East Market;

\$200 for two years' salary of the Sergeant at Arms of the Common Council.

And I hereby recommend at the request of the head of the Department of Law that the sum of three thousand dollars be appropriated to the Department of Law (in lieu of a similar appropriation, made in Appropriation Ordinance No. 11, 1894, which has lapsed) with which to pay the Committee on Compilation of Ordinances.

Respectfully,

P. C. TRUSLER,

City Comptroller.

Approved.

C. S. DENNY,

Mayor.

Which was read and referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS, ETC., FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rauh, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred:

G. O. No. 4, 1895. An ordinance authorizing the transfer of three hundred dollars to a fund therein created other than that for which it was originally appropriated, and relating to matters connected therewith,

Made the following report:

February 18, 1895.

MR. PRESIDENT—Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 4 had the same under consideration and respectfully recommend that the same be passed.

HENRY RAUH.
GEO. R. COLTER.
JAS. H. COSTELLO.
ED. G. STOTT.
CHARLES KRAUSS.
J. R. ALLEN.

Which was read and concurred in.

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDINANCES.

Under this order of business the following ordinances were introduced:

By Mr. Stott:

G. O. No. 6, 1895. An ordinance to amend Sections 65 and 77 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance creating the office of Building Inspector, defining the powers and duties attached thereto, authorizing the inspection of buildings and other structures, regulating their construction, repair and removal, requiring the issuance of a license or permit in such cases before any work shall be begun, regulating the building of party walls and partition fences, prescribing in what proportion adjoining owners shall bear the expense of the same; in what manner such expense shall be levied and collected, and defining the terms upon which partition walls already established may be used by adjoining owners, fixing a penalty for the violation thereof, repealing certain ordinances, providing for publication, and fixing the time when the same shall take effect," being General Ordinance No. 53, 1894; providing for publication, and fixing the time when the same shall take effect

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana*, that Section 65 of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance creating the office of Building Inspector, defining the powers and duties attached thereto, authorizing the inspection of buildings and other structures, regulating their construction, repair and removal, requiring the issuance of a license or permit in such cases before any work shall be begun, regulating the building of party walls and partition fences, prescribing in what proportion adjoining owners shall bear the expense of the same, in what manner such expense shall be levied and collected, and defining the terms upon which partition walls already established may be used by adjoining owners, fixing a penalty for the violation thereof, repealing certain ordinances, providing for publication, and fixing the time when the same shall take effect," being General Ordinance No. 53, 1894, be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows: Section 65. All buildings three or more stories in height used or occupied for business, manufacturing, school or other purposes, tenement houses, boarding houses, hotels, asylums and hospitals shall be provided with one or more metallic fire escapes with balcony at each story, extending from the first story to the upper stories of such building and above the roof and on the outer walls thereof, in such location and number as the Building Inspector may determine and according to some standard form of construction. After such determination by the said Inspector he may at any time, by a notice served upon the owner, agent, lessee or occupant of any such building by leaving with such owner, agent, lessee or occupant, or at his or their residence or place of business, require such owner, lessee or occupant, or either of them, to cause such fire escape to be placed upon such building within thirty days after the service of such notice: *Provided, however*, That all buildings more than two stories high used for manufacturing purposes shall have one such fire escape, or a fireproof stairway for every twenty-five persons, or less, employed above the second story: *Provided, further*, That all persons affected by the provisions of this section shall have the right of appeal to the Board of Public Safety, *provided, however*, that the above amendment shall not be held or taken as a repeal of said Section 65 as originally enacted as to any suit now pending under or involving said Section 65.

SEC. 2. That Section 77 of said General Ordinance No. 53, 1894, be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows: Section 77. The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to any building or structure without reference to the time of contracting for the erection of the same, or the taking out of the permit therefor, or beginning work thereon.

SEC. 3 This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication once each week for two consecutive weeks in the Sun, a daily newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in the City of Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana.

Which was read a first time and referred to Committee on Public Property and Improvement.

By Mr. Rauh :

G. O. No. 7, 1895. An ordinance appropriating certain sums to the Department of Finance, and to the Department of Law, for certain purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana,* That there be and is hereby appropriated to the Department of Finance of said city out of the funds of the treasury of said city the sum of forty-one thousand four hundred and thirty and seventy-four one hundredths dollars (\$41,430.74), as follows, to-wit :

1. To pay at maturity temporary loan of \$30,000 due April 15, 1895, and interest on same, \$262.50; the sum of thirty thousand two hundred and sixty-two and fifty one-hundredths dollars (\$30,262.50).

2. To pay at maturity one thousand dollars (\$1,000) National Encampment bonds due April 20, 1894, and interest on same, \$43.24; the sum of one thousand and forty-three and twenty-four one-hundredths dollars (\$1,043.24).

3. To pay the expenses of the city election to be held in October, 1895, the sum of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000).

4. To pay the salary of the City Civil Engineer for three months, the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$625.00).

5. To pay the salary of the Market Master of the east market for three months, the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

6. To pay the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Common Council the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), as provided by General Ordinance No. 10, 1894, approved January 11, 1895.

SEC. 2 That in lieu of the appropriation heretofore made to the Department of Law by Appropriation Ordinance No. 11, 1894, for payment to the Committee on Compilation of Ordinances, and which said appropriation lapsed, there be and is hereby appropriated to the Department of Law of said city out of the funds of the treasury of said city, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), to be paid to said committee by said department whenever the ordinance compiled by said committee as printed, shall have been accepted by the Board of Public Works.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Which was read a first time and referred to Committee on Finance.

By Mr. Rauh :

G. O. No. 8, 1895. An ordinance regulating peddling and designating portions of public streets where certain kinds of peddling is prohibited, and matters connected therewith.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana,* That it shall be unlawful for any peddler or other person to sell, or offer for sale, any fruit, vegetables, candy or any article of merchandise either from baskets, hand carts, or wagons, between the hours of 7 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. on any of the following named streets or parts of streets in said city, to-wit : Washington Street, from the west line of Illinois Street to the east line of Pennsylvania Street; Illinois Street, from the north line of Market Street to the south line of Georgia Street; Meridian Street, from Washington Street to Monument Place; Pennsylvania Street, from Washington Street to the south line of Ohio Street; and all of Monument Place.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication once each week for two weeks consecutively in The Sun, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in said City of Indianapolis.

Which was read a first time and referred to Committee on Public Safety and Comfort.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Koehring offered the following resolution :

To the President and Members of the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Be it resolved by the Common Council of the City of Indianapolis that the Legislative Committee of this Council be instructed to confer with the City Comptroller and the City Attorney, and secure such legislation at this session of the Legislature that will enable the city to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the city, and making such fund unavailable for any other purpose than that for which it is established.

Which failed to pass by the following vote :

AYES 7—viz: Messrs. Allen, Colter, Kaiser, Koehring, Puryear, Schmid and Young.

NAYS 7—viz: Messrs. Costello, Drew, Krauss, O'Brien, Rauh, Shaffer and Stott.

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING.

On motion of Mr. Rauh, the following entitled ordinance was taken up, read a second time, ordered engrossed, and then read a third time.

G. O. No. 4, 1895. An ordinance authorizing the transfer of three hundred dollars to a fund therein created other than that for which it was originally appropriated, and relating to matters connected therewith.

And was passed by the following vote :

AYES 14—viz: Messrs. Allen, Colter, Costello, Drew, Kaiser, Koehring, Krauss, O'Brien, Puryear, Rauh, Schmid, Shaffer, Stott and Young.

NAYS—None.

On motion of Mr. Shaffer, the Common Council, at 8:50 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

A. H. Young Prest. Pro Tem.
President.

ATTEST :

Lee Nixon
City Clerk.