

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION.

CHAMBER OF, THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS,  
*Monday, May 10th, 1875—7½ o'clock P. M.* }

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present—His Honor, the Mayor, James L. Mitchell, in the chair  
and the following members :

Councilmen Albershardt, Bollman, Curran, Geiger, Gimber, Hall,  
Hook, Kahn, Madden, McGill, Reed, Stuckmeyer and Ward—13,  
of the old Council holding over—and the following new members  
elect, who, having filed their certificates of election and oath of  
office with the City Clerk, in accordance with the provision of the  
City Charter, appeared and took their seats, to-wit :

From First Ward—William H. Craft.

From Second Ward—George C. Webster.

From Third Ward—Daniel M. Ransdell.

From Fourth Ward—Isaac Thalman.

From Fifth Ward—John J. Diffley.

From Sixth Ward—William Buehrig.

From Seventh Ward—James C. Laughlin.

From Eighth Ward—William F. Reasner.

From Ninth Ward—Frederick Schmidt.

From Tenth Ward—Justus C. Adams.

From Eleventh Ward—Calvin F. Darnell.

From Twelfth Ward—George Kenzel.

From Thirteenth Ward—Isaac W. Stratford.

The proceedings of the adjourned session, held April 29, 1875, and the regular session, held May 3d, 1875, were read and approved.

The City Clerk submitted the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10, 1875.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

*Gentlemen* :—I herewith present the official bonds of the following City Officers elect, who have otherwise qualified in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, to-wit:

John Caven, Mayor, giving as security John C. S. Harrison; Wm. Wallace and David Powell—penalty of bond \$3,000.

Benj. C. Wright, City Clerk, giving as security Jacob T. Wright and D. H. Oliver—penalty of bond \$5,000.

Henry W. Tutewiler, City Treasurer, giving as security George Bruce, T. B. Harvey, A. L. Wright, Jesse Jones, W. H. Morrison, Henry Coburn, L. Van-Laningham, Jacob P. Dunn, Frederick Baggs, Wm. Wallace, J. W. Adams, Henry Tutewiler, Geo. W. Parker, James Hasson, Charlton Eden, John C. S. Harrison, Thomas G. Alford, Deloss Root, Andrew Wallace, Samuel A. Johnston, Wm. J. Johnston and Ingram Fletcher—penalty of bond \$1,600,000.

Eli Thompson, City Marshal, giving as security John T. Pressly and Leander A. Fulmer—penalty of bond \$2,000.

Wm. Hadley, City Assessor, giving as security James W. Brown and Alexander Wood—penalty of bond \$5,000.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. CLINTON, City Clerk.

Which was received and bonds approved.

His Honor, Jas. L. Mitchell, the outgoing Mayor, then addressed the Council as follows :

*Gentlemen of the Common Council:*

By the fortunes of war—or politics rather—I this night take my leave of you, but before retiring I desire, in this public manner, to acknowledge the courtesy extended me and the uniformly kind treatment I have received at the hands of the officers of the city government and the members of the Council. During my term of office I have collected and paid fines into the city treasury to the amount of \$7,505. And now, while it will be the province of my successor to recommend such measures as he may deem for the public good, if you will bear with me for a moment, I will simply make a few suggestion: You are, and must not forget that you are, the servants of the people; they expect you to act in their interest and for their good. And it is your duty to manage the affairs of the city with the same prudence, honesty and economy as you would your own, or as if you were the agents of private individuals. It is the duty of every man to live within his means, and no one will continue as his agent in private business a man who runs him in debt beyond his ability to pay. Keep this in mind while acting for the city, and it will help you in the discharge of your duties. For years past our Councils have been in the habit of anticipating their expenditures, the taxes to be collected at the end of the year, so that for most of the year warrants were to be issued or money borrowed, and when the warrants were redeemed and the borrowed money paid, very little if any money was left in the treasury to run the city for the next year. In other words, for the last four or five years at least the city has been nearly a year behind with its indebtedness. Whose fault this has been I am not saying. Nevertheless the fact has existed and still exists. As taxes are already high enough, there is only one way out of the difficulties former Councils have placed you in, and that is to curtail expenses. And in order to do this effectually, I would not order any improvements during the year, either in the way of viaducts, sewers, street improvements or lamp-posts, unless it is an absolute public necessity. As the cost of one-fourth of all the street improvements come off of the city, by waiting until the streets improved through some of the adjacent farms have been driven over a few times, and the gravel packed down before ordering any

more improvements of like character, you may save over hundred thousand dollars to the city per year, in this item alone. Don't order the erection of street lamps simply for the purpose of giving contractors business, and that when the gas is lit in them it may be seen that no habitation is near. The city has to pay \$24 a year for each lamp-post in the service of the city, whether it lights up a thickly settled street or a country road. Expenses may be cut down in this particular.

For years past twice as much money has been expended in street repairs as need be. Let men who work for the city be required to put in their time as faithfully as if working for private individuals, and then one-half the number of men employed will do as much work as has been done, and from \$40,000 to \$50,000 saved each year. Let no man be employed to boss men upon the streets, unless he is a practical laboring man himself, and one who will lay hold and work and not stand around with an umbrella over himself in hot weather, or retire to a friendly stove in cold weather. Many other suggestions as to economy might be made; but your own good sense will point out the subjects for its exercise, and your faithfulness to your constituents will see to its execution. One of the worst things that can befall a Council is a habit of trading votes—to agree to vote for something wrong for the purpose of getting votes for something you believe to be right. Let every measure stand or fall upon its own merits. Select for places within your gift none but those who are honest and well qualified. And while suggesting that you be economical in all things, I would have you parsimonious in none. Our city is growing and prospering at a rate that almost defies competition, so let nothing be done that will retard her growth or cripple her progress; and the whole people will say to you, "Well done good and faithful servants."

And now, begging your pardon for taking up so much of your time, permit me to introduce my successor, the Hon. John Caven, who is a ripe scholar, a polished gentleman, and an honest man, and I bespeak for him at your hands the same kind treatment that has ever been shown me.

His Honor, the Mayor, John Caven, then addressed the Council as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Council:*

As trustees of the city's business, important questions of finance must at once be met and solved, and in my judgment we should commence by repudiating the dangerous fallacy that cities may venture deeply into debt, trusting its payment to the future—assuming that as the city is a perpetual corporation, and that as the future will be benefited, the future should help bear the burden. Should the expenditures be always judicious, this reasoning should

be entirely without force, but it is so easy and tempting to issue paper, payable some years away, that we are liable to enter upon projects of supposed improvements, that would scarcely be entertained, if cash in hand, raised by taxation, was required. Another danger, is, that a considerable debt, once made, is seldom, if ever, reduced—is a perpetual incumbrance, and a nucleus for a continual increase, under various plausible pretexts, and without exciting alarm. Were we, to-night, add one million dollars to the city debt, it would arouse universal attention and alarm, but, if a debt of \$20,000,000 existed, such addition would scarcely attract passing comment. It becomes a refuge of concealment for dishonest management. With a large debt embracing issues of different dates, and amounts and renewals, it is easy to conceal great frauds. Speculations are committed, and the stolen proceeds employed to defend the plunderer from punishment, and even stifling investigation.

The history of older cities admonish us of the danger of heaping up a great debt. Let us, take warning in time, and not learn an old story at great cost. By lavish expenditure, we may seem to flourish for a time, but a large debt is an unsafe foundation for a permanent prosperity.

The condition of the treasury is such, that for the next ten months, we must resort to the city's credit. This being true, that credit must be made good. This cannot be done by issuing warrants, payable at no particular time. Nothing is so expensive to a borrower, as bad credit. The city pays largely in excess of fair prices, and, if such warrants are issued to employees, they must suffer the discount, and the burden falls heaviest upon those least able to bear it. Thus, either the city or its workmen are the sufferers.

In my judgment, it would be best to at once make a loan on the best terms we can. It will be cheaper and better in every respect. I hope the Finance Committee will at once be charged to proceed promptly in this matter. This also reminds us, that we cannot afford to be extravagant on borrowed money. Let us, to-night, adopt a resolution that for the coming year, our expenditures shall not exceed our income. Divide our expenses into ordinary and extraordinary, and when the amount set apart for extraordinary expenses has been appropriated, then simply let us stop. Section 33 of the charter, provides that "the Treasurer shall, on the last day of each month, furnish to the Clerk a statement of all the receipts and disbursements made by him during the month, and the balance then in the treasury, belonging to each fund, general and special, which statement the Clerk shall lay before the Council at its next meeting, to be disposed of, as the Council may direct."

In order to keep promptly, and continually before us, our exact financial status, this section should be complied with. Let us know every month what are our resources. What we have expended. How much we have appropriated. How much the debt has increased or decreased, and in order to do

so, more certainly, before we pass any ordinance requiring expenditure, it should be the duty of the proper department of the city government, to report the amount required to be expended. For street improvement the city is liable for the cost of crossings. When the ordinance is past, it is not known what such cost will be. When the contract is let, this can be ascertained, and should at once be reported, and thus the Council will not only know what we have actually appropriated, but also, at all times, the amount required for the work already authorized. We will know when we have reached the bottom of the municipal purse. Make no improvement until needed. Let the contract to the lowest bidder, and pay for it, and we will not be likely to incur imprudent expenditures.

One of the greatest calamities that can befall a city, is a great conflagration, and yet it is not uncommon. In a few moments, the labor of years is turned to ashes. Costly piles of human labor have vanished in smoke. Would it not be well to have in view the construction of buildings more nearly fire proof, at least, where large and in masses. Nothing with so little expense will contribute so much to this end as incombustible roofing. Within certain limits, we require outer walls to be of incombustible material, but, as I understand, have no regulation respecting roofing. During a dry period and a strong wind, when a fire occurs, this vast area of tinder roofing seems like inviting calamity. With our wide streets and self-protecting roofing, under anything like ordinary circumstances, we might hope to confine conflagrations within narrow limits. The ordinance on this subject should be amended with a view to more effectual protection.

Into great importance has grown the relationship of railroads to the city. Their great importance is self-evident. To them we owe the result, that instead of a country village, we are a large city, growing and prospering, with but few parallels. What oceans, lakes, harbours and navigable rivers have been to other cities, railroads are to Indianapolis. The railroad-car is the ship of the prairies. As in the past so in the future, our prosperity is inseparably buried up with our railroad system. Within the recollection of many of us, the main lines bordered our suburbs, but are now in the heart of the city, interfering much with the communication between the sections. Streets are blockaded, travel hindered, and life and limb endangered at the crossings. As grows the city and railroad traffic, so grows this inconvenience. The prosperity and the evil keep even pace. We must secure the good, abate the evil. A remedy must be found, but not be onerous requirements upon the railroads, for at last this would be an onus upon ourselves, by sundering what contributes so largely to our prosperity. Elevated ways and tunnels have been tested. They are exceedingly costly, and not altogether satisfactory. To construct them at every important crossing, would be an immense expense, and a few would be but a partial relief. I had hoped the proposed Belt Railroad would, with-

out cost to the city, and profit to its owners, accomplish the desired result. A large portion of traffic that now passes through the city, would pass round its border, leaving but the passenger trains and the local freight, to cross over streets, which would not be a serious impediment. As there is a probability that this road, at no distant period, will be constructed, it would be well to defer entering upon any large system of expense, until the road has been tried, hoping that will obviate the main difficulties, with less expense than any other plan. In this view I am sustained by gentlemen whose judgment is worth much more than my own, and hence I recommend it, with all the more confidence. This road circling the city at a convenient distance, with its ready and cheap connection with all the roads centering here, so well adapted to the delivery of coal, ore, and other heavy raw material, affords the best location for manufactories in the West, and will doubtless draw to it many of those now here, and hundreds more will spring up along its line, and in a few years it will be one continuous circle of vast industries.

For the great crimes, State Legislation has provided; yet you are required to legislate for the punishment of a large number of offenders, against the peace and good order of society, and yours is the most delicate, and difficult task. For the assassin, the highwayman, the task seems plain, for them, the eye of pity has no tear, the hand of justice, no glove. Offenders against your ordinances do not rise to the turpitude of great criminals. The unfortunate drunkard, the vagrant, the poor lost women—often more sinned against than sinning—the child of poverty, want, ignorance, viciousness, training and example, oftentimes the victim of treachery and baseness of the deepest dye, having battled with temptation, to which some, who think they are better, might have yielded. Your officers can raid them at mid-night, and drag them from the wretched places they call home. The City Judge can fine, and imprison them, take from them their sin-earned pittance, and turn them into the street penniless, but driven more inexorably to vice—no path open but that of sin, starvation or suicide. What wonder, if, at last, they come to regard society as a persecutor closing every door of hope and mercy? This can make them more miserable and desperate, but is society any better? Is this the best this age can do, only fine and imprison? By confining large numbers together, without employment, each one learns all that is bad they all know. To work men on the public streets, for offences, not high crimes, has something abhorrent. It completes the work of abasement, loss of self-respect, and yet they should have employment of such a character as might be complied with efforts at reformation. I know it is full of difficulties, the offenders often unskilled in any craft, short terms of imprisonment, and their daily varying numbers, diversities, makes it difficult to devise employment. The task is, indeed, difficult, sometimes apparently hopeless, yet philanthropy must not tire; many of them are not wholly lost. Here is joint work

for the law giver and philanthropist. It would be well to especially charge your Committee on Benevolence, to take into consideration what improvement, if any, can be made in the disposition of city prisoners.

A word, gentlemen, for myself. We meet, some of us comparatively strangers, but on my part, with only feeling of good will and esteem, with the hope that this feeling is mutual, and it will be my endeavor to maintain and deserve it. Should the rulings of your chairman seem to be erroneous, I only ask of you the charity and courtesy of attributing the error to judgement, and not to intention. The parliamentary remedy is not by reflections upon the chair, but by an appeal to your own body, in whose decisions I will cheerfully acquiesce.

Gentlemen, to us a city of one hundred thousand people has confided the management of their municipal affairs, we are to act upon interests of great moment; to wisely and judiciously expend vast revenues; to protect the public peace, and the city's honor. Let us approach these duties, impressed with their magnitude, and importance. Excuse me, if I suggest that we spend no time in political discussions. They accomplish no good, but consumes valuable time and excites personal animosities. He who would best serve his party, can do it best by best serving the city. Let us at all times, and on all occasions, observe the several official and personal amenities. Let the emulation be: who can make the best record—who best perform his duty—who be first to detect mismanagement and extravagance—who shall stand faithfulest watcher of the public treasury. This we owe to the political constituencies, whose chosen representatives we are. We owe it to the high obligation involved in the mere fact that we are custodians of a trust. We owe it to the oath we took with uplifted hand. Thus animated, let us proceed to labor, and so perform it, that when the time passes when we shall return these trusts to those who have honored us; when we rise from these seats for the last time, and as we, for the last time pass from this hall, the whole people of Indianapolis, as with one voice, will say of each and all of us, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Which, on motion by Mr. Ransdell, were ordered printed in the Proceedings.

On motion by Mr. Gimber, a vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. James L. Mitchell for his impartial rulings, etc., etc.

Dr. Stratford, as a privileged question, offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we now proceed to elect by ballot persons to fill the following named offices, and in the order as herewith presented:

- 1 City Attorney.
- 1 City Civil Engineer.
- 1 Chief of the Fire Department.
- First Assistant Chief of Fire Department.
- Second Assistant Chief of Fire Department.
- 1 Chief of Police.
- Two Captains of Police.
- 1 Street Commissioner.
- 1 Market Master.
- 1 Wood Measurer for East Market.
- 1 Wood Measurer for West Market.
- 1 Committee Clerk.
- 3 Members of Board of Police.
- 3 Members of Board of Health.
- 1 City Sexton.
- 1 Janitor of City Building.
- 1 President Pro Tem of Council.
- 1 Trustee of City Hospital.

Mr. Thalman moved to strike out the Committee Clerk.

Mr. Geiger moved to lay Mr. Thalman's motion on the table.

Which motion to lay on the table was adopted by the following vote :

Affirmative—Councilmen Albershardt, Bollman, Buehrig, Curran, Diffley, Geiger, Gimber, Kenzel, Laughlin, Madden, McGill, Reasner, Reed, Stratford and Stuckmeyer—15.

Negative—Councilmen Adams, Craft, Darnell, Hall, Hook, Kahn, Ransdell, Schmidt, Thalman, Ward and Webster—11.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote :

Affirmative—Councilmen Albershardt, Bollman, Buehrig, Craft, Curran, Diffley, Geiger, Gimber, Hook, Kahn, Kenzel, Laughlin, Madden, McGill, Ransdell, Reasner, Reed, Stratford, Stuckmeyer, Thalman and Ward—21.

Negative—Councilmen Adams, Darnell, Hall, Schmidt and Webster—5.

His Honor appointed as tellers Councilmen Thalman and Geiger.

Nominations being in order for City Attorney Mr. Curran nominated Hon. Cass Byfield and Mr. Hall nominated Hon. B. K. Elliott.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Byfield's receiving 15 votes, and Mr. Elliott 11 votes.

Mr. Byfield having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected to the office of City Attorney.

City Civil Engineer.—Mr. Buehrig nominated Bernhard H. Dietz and Mr. Craft nominated Morris Defrees.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Dietz receiving 15 votes and Mr. Defrees 11 votes.

Mr. Dietz having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected to the office of City Civil Engineer.

Chief Fire Engineer.—Mr. Geiger nominated M. G. Fitchey and Mr. Ransdell nominated John G. Pendergast.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Fitchey receiving 18 votes and Mr. Pendergast 8 votes.

Mr. Fitchey having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected to the office of Chief Fire Engineer.

First Assistant Chief Fire Engineer.—Mr. Stuckmeyer nominated Jesse S. Whitsit and Mr. Craft nominated Frank Ingersoll.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Whitsit receiving 15 votes and Mr. Ingersoll 11 votes.

Mr. Whitsit having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected to the office of First Assistant Chief Fire Engineer.

Second Assistant Chief Fire Engineer.—Mr. Albershardt nominated C. Heckman.

There being no other nominations a ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Heckman's receiving 24 votes.

Mr. Heckman having received all the votes cast was declared duly elected to the office of Second Assistant Chief Fire Engineer.

Chief of Police.—Dr. Stratford nominated Frank Wilson and Mr. Darnell nominated Jos. R. Forbes.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Wilson receiving 15 votes and Mr. Forbes 11 votes.

Mr. Wilson having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Chief of Police.

Two Captains of Police.—Mr. McGill nominated John F. Hennessey and Timothy Griffin, Mr. Hall nominated Fred. Lang and Mr. Kahn nominated Robert Campbell.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Messrs. Hennessey and Griffin receiving 15 votes each, Mr. Lang 8 votes and Mr. Campbell 10 votes.

Messrs. Hennessey and Griffin having received a majority of all the votes cast were then declared duly elected to the office of Captains of Police.

Street Commissioner.—Mr. Gimber nominated Stephen Mattler, Mr. Ward nominated August Bruner and Mr. Kahn nominated F. W. Reasner.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Mattler receiving 15 votes, Mr. Bruner 8 votes and Mr. Reasner 3 votes.

Mr. Mattler having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Street Commissioner.

Market Master.—Mr. Curran nominated John F. Gulick and Mr. Schmidt nominated John Unversaw.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Gulick receiving 17 votes and Mr. Unversaw 9 votes.

Mr. Gulick having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Market Master.

Wood Measurer, East Market.—Mr. Geiger nominated Myron North and Mr. Ransdell nominated Jos. C. Curtis.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. North receiving 15 votes and Mr. Curtis 11 votes.

Mr. North having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Wood Measurer for the East Market.

Wood Measurer, West Market.—Mr. Laughlin nominated William C. Naylor and Mr. Thalman nominated John Redmond.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Naylor receiving 15 votes, Mr. Redmond 9 votes and scattering one vote.

Mr. Naylor having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Wood Measurer for the West Market.

Committee Clerk.—Mr. Madden nominated Charles P. Fant and Mr. Ransdell nominated Wm. S. Cone.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Fant receiving 14 votes, Mr. Cone 11 votes and 1 blank.

Mr. Fant having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of Committee Clerk.

Board of Police.—Mr. Madden nominated Enos B. Reed, I. W.

Stratford and R. C. McGill—Mr. Webster nominated J. C. Adams, W. H. Craft and I. Thalman.

Mr. Kahn moved that the person receiving the highest number of votes be chairman of said Board.

Mr. Albershardt moved to lay the motion of Mr. Kahn on the table.

The question being on laying the motion of Mr. Kahn on the table—

Those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Albershardt, Bollman, Buehrig, Diffley, Geiger, Gimber, Kenzel, Laughlin, Madden, McGill, Reed, Stratford and Stuckmeyer—13.

Those who voted in the negative were Councilmen Adams, Craft, Curran, Darnell, Hall, Hook, Kahn, Ransdell, Reasner, Schmidt, Thalman, Ward and Webster—13.

There being a tie vote His Honor, the Mayor voted in the negative.

So the motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The question then being on the adoption of the motion of Mr. Kahn—

Those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Adams, Craft, Curran, Darnell, Hall, Hook, Kahn, Ransdell, Reasner, Schmidt, Thalman, Ward and Webster—13.

Those who voted in the negative were Councilmen Albershardt, Bollman, Buehrig, Diffley, Geiger, Gimber, Kenzel, Laughlin, Madden, McGill, Reed, Stratford and Stuckmeyer—13.

There being a tie vote His Honor, the Mayor, voted in the affirmative.

So the motion of Mr. Kahn prevailed.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Reed receiving 23 votes, Mr. Stratford 17 votes, Mr. McGill 15 votes, Mr. Adams 8 votes, Mr. Craft 6 votes and Mr. Thalman 5 votes.

Messrs. Reed, Stratford and McGill having received a majority of all the votes cast were then declared duly elected members of the Board of Police, and Mr. Reed having received the highest number of votes cast was then declared duly elected chairman of said Board.

Board of Health.—Mr. Reasner nominated Dr. J. S. Athon, Mr. Albershardt nominated Dr. C. E. Wright, and Mr. Laughlin nominated Dr. A. Stratford. Mr. Thalman nominated Dr. Wm. Wands and Dr. J. W. Marsee. Mr. Adams nominated Dr. J. K. Bigelow. Mr. Ransdell nominated Dr. J. H. Woodburn.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Dr. Athon receiving 15 votes, Dr. Wright 17 votes, Dr. Stratford 14 votes, Drs. Wands and Woodburn 10 votes each, Dr. Marsee 9 votes and Dr. Bigelow 3 votes.

Drs. Athon, Wright and Stratford having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected members of the Board of Health.

City Sexton.—Mr. Kenzel nominated Garrison W. Allred and Mr. Darnell nominated Thomas Spaulding.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Allred receiving 16 votes, Mr. Spaulding 9 votes and H. S. Bigham 1 vote.

Mr. Allred having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected to the office of City Sexton.

Janitor of City Building.—Mr. Albershardt nominated Charles G. Mueller, Mr. Craft nominated William Regenour.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Mueller receiving 12 votes and Mr. Regenour 14 votes.

Mr. Regenour having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected Janitor of the City Building.

President pro tem.—Mr. Diffley nominated Enos B. Reed.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Reed receiving 22 votes and Mr. Kahn 3 votes.

Mr. Reed having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected President pro tem. of the Council.

Trustee of City Hospital.—Mr. Diffley nominated Thomas Cottrell and Mr. Adams nominated Dr. J. H. Woodburn.

A ballot was then had, which resulted in Mr. Cottrell receiving 16 votes and Dr. Woodburn 9 votes.

Mr. Cottrell having received a majority of all the votes cast was then declared duly elected Trustee of the City Hospital.

By consent, Mr. Madden submitted the following report:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10, 1875.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Indianapolis:

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the petition of Elizabeth Talbott for the vacation and change of the streets and alleys in her addition to said city according to plats filed therewith, would respectfully report that they have examined the same, and that in their judgment it would be beneficial to the city and property owners, and would respectfully recommend its adoption.

THOMAS MADDEN,  
ISAAC THALMAN,  
JAMES W. BROWN, C. C. E.,  
Committee.

Which was concurred in.

Also, the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis does hereby consent to the vacation of streets and alleys as prayed in the petition of Elizabeth Talbot, and shown on the plats accompanying such petition, provided that streets and alleys shall be opened as shown in the plat with the petition filed.

Which was adopted by the following vote :

Affirmative—Councilmen Adams, Albershardt, Bollman, Buehrig, Craft, Curran, Darnell, Diffley, Gimber, Hall, Hook, Kahn, Kenzel, Laughlin, Madden, McGill, Ransdell, Reasner, Reed, Schmidt, Stratford, Stuckmeyer, Thalman, Ward and Webster—25.

Negative—Councilman Geiger—1.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN CAVEN, *Mayor*.

**ATTEST :**

BENJ. C. WRIGHT, *City Clerk*.