

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR SESSION:

CHAMBER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE }  
CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, }  
MONDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1868, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M. }

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present—His Honor, the Mayor, Daniel Macauley, in the chair,  
and the following members :

Councilmen Brown, Burgess, Coburn, Colley, Cottrell, Davis,  
Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, MacArthur, Sei-  
densticker, Stanton and Woodburn—16.

Absent—Councilmen Henschen and Schmidt—2.

The proceedings of the regular session held December 30, 1867,  
were read and approved.

His Honor, the Mayor, announced that the special order for the  
evening was the consideration of the ordinance protecting public mo-  
rality, decency and order.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendments :

Amend section 1 by inserting after the words "corporate limits thereof,"  
in the third line, the following: "and conducting herself in a lewd manner."

Amend section 2 by inserting before the word "prostitute," in the second  
line, the word "common," and by inserting after the word "prostitute," in  
the second line, these words: "for lewd purposes, or conducting himself in a  
lewd or indecent manner with such prostitute."

Amend section 5 by adding this proviso:

"*Provided, however,* That every person so arrested on Sunday, or at night, shall have a right to be discharged from custody upon entering into recognizance with good freehold surety in a sum equal to the highest penalty imposed upon a person found guilty of the offence for which he or she may have been so arrested; or upon placing in the hands of the officer arresting him or her a sum of money equal to said penalty, conditioned in either case for his or her appearance before the City Judge on the next judicial day of his Court, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer to the charge upon which he or she may have been arrested; and it is hereby made the duty of the officer making such arrest to take and approve such recognizance or receive such money, and thereupon discharge such person; and in case any such money is so received the same shall be paid over to the City Judge, to be held by him until final decision of the complaint."

Amend section 6 by inserting the word "four" instead of the word "five," in the third line.

Amend section 8 so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Any person convicted before said City Judge of keeping a house of ill-fame or prostitution in said city, shall be fined therefor in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars."

Amend section 13 by striking out the words "found in," in the first line, and insert the word "enter."

Also, by striking out the words "less than five nor," in the fourth line.

Also, by adding this proviso: "*Provided,* That upon complaint of the property owners or residents, living adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of, any house suspicioned of being a house of ill-fame, that the same is carried on in a disorderly or unlawful manner, the Mayor of the city may direct the Chief of Police and a sufficient number of Policemen to forcibly close the same, and arrest and bring the person keeping such house before the City Judge for trial; and in case such house is so closed and is again opened and kept as a house of ill-fame or prostitution, the person who shall so offend shall, on conviction before the City Judge, be fined one hundred dollars."

Amend section 16 so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 16. Any person convicted before the City Judge of having appeared on any street or alley, or in any public place of said city, in a state of intoxication, and while in that state committed any disorderly act, or any act calculated to disturb the quiet and peace of the city, or endanger the safety of the citizens thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars."

On motion by Mr. Brown, the ordinance, together with the amendments, were referred to a special committee of five Councilmen.

His Honor, the Mayor, appointed as such committee Messrs. Brown, Seidensticker, Foster, Jameson and Woodburn.

#### REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Brown introduced special appropriation ordinance No. 1—1868, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money for the repairs of streets in the different Wards of the city, ending May 15th, 1868.

Which was read the first time by title.

Mr. Cottrell presented the following from the Superintendent of the Gas Company :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I submit for your approval the Time Table for lighting and extinguishing the public lamps for the year 1868, with the following remarks :

Gas lighting is used partially, that is to say, during certain hours of the night, or during certain phases of the Moon ; or it is used during the whole of the period of darkness produced by the withdrawal of the suns light.

The mode of distributing the hours of a partial illumination varies in almost every country or town where it is applied, and the only invariable elements for calculating its periods are those connected.

Firstly, with the rising and setting of the Sun ; secondly, those connected with the Moon's age, and its rising and setting.

It must, however, be observed that the length of the twilight will effect the precise time at which the lighting of public lamps ought to be completed, in a manner varying with the particular season of the year which may be under consideration, for the length of twilight increases progressively in the months between the winter and summer solstices ; to decrease progressively in the months between the summer and winter ones.

There is also a marked difference between the practical lengths of the morning and of the evening twilight, in consequence of the greater purity of the morning air, and at the same time it may be observed that there is less inconvenience occasioned by a premature extinction of the public lights in the morning, than there would be in neglecting to light them betimes in the evening.

With respect to the application of the system of partial illumination, as affected by the Moon's age, it may be observed that even in the summer months it is not advisable to dispense with artificial light until at least one hour after the rising, and one hour after the setting of the Moon, and this only during the second and third quarters ; the declination and ascension of the Moon, it is true, would effect the intensity of the Moon's light, and therefore ought to be taken into account in fixing the periods of artificial lighting ; but for practical purposes it will suffice simply to confine the limits of the period during which the Moon's light is alone trusted to those between the first day after the end of the second, and the last day before the end of the third quarter.

In the winter months of November, December, January and February, it is advisable to resort to artificial lighting throughout the night, excepting in the period between the second day after the end of the first quarter, and the day after the Full Moon.

In these months it is also advisable not to resort to the Moon's light until at least two hours after its rising, and to return to the use of artificial light two hours before the Moon sets.

In March and October the above interval may be extended by using the Moon's light half an hour earlier and later.

Respectfully submitted,

H. STACEY, Superintendent  
Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Co.

Which, on motion by Dr. Jameson, was referred to a special committee of three, composed of Councilmen Jameson, Geisel and Schmidt.



Mr. Loomis offered the following motion :

That Wm. Rosebrock be permitted to improve the sidewalk and put in a plank crossing in front of his property, being lot No. 443, between Grove and Elk streets, on Virginia Avenue.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Seidensticker offered the following motion :

That the Street Commissioner be directed to employ the Chain Gang during the winter months, if he has no more urgent work for them, to saw wood to be distributed to the poor.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS FROM BOARDS.

Mr. MacArthur, from the Board of Public Improvements, made the following report :

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, }  
Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1868. }

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Public Improvements, to whom was referred the matter of repairing the gutter on the south side of Washington street, at the Canal, report that the same is absolutely necessary, and that the Street Commissioner be ordered to repair the same in the most practical manner.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. B. MACARTHUR, }  
SAMUEL GODDARD, } Board.  
W. H. LOOMIS. }

Which was concurred in.

Mr. MacArthur, from the Board of Public Improvements, made the following report :

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, }  
Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1868. }

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

GENTLEMEN:—Your Board of Public Improvement respectfully submit their yearly report, hoping it will show a satisfactory state of progress in the city in the way of improvements to your honorable body and the citizens generally.

There have been building permits granted as follows:

For new buildings, 195, estimated cost, - - - -	\$770,470 00
For alterations and repairs, 552, estimated cost, - - - -	132,059 00
Total, - - - - -	\$902,459 00

We find from the City Engineer's record that there have been the following street improvements, exclusive of what the Street Commissioner has done, viz:

Streets and sidewalks graded and graveled—number of Squares, - - - -	44
Sidewalks paved—number of Squares, - - - -	22
Streets bowldered—number of Squares, - - - -	4

Sidewalks curbed—number of Squares,	- - - - -	14
Alleys graded and graveled—number of Squares,	- - - - -	12
Gas posts erected,	- - - - -	187
Bridges and culverts erected by contract,	- - - - -	\$8,039 12

We feel satisfied that under the present embarrassed state of financial affairs the progress of improvement in our city shows a spirit of enterprise in our citizens of which any city may be proud.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. B. MACARTHUR, }  
 SAMUEL GODDARD, } *Board.*  
 W. H. LOOMIS, }

Which was concurred in.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Dr. Jameson, from the Finance Committee, made the following report:

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1867.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee on Finance and City Attorney, to whom was referred the claims of the Sheriff of Marion county for keeping City Prisoners, find that the whole claim of said Sheriff is three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and twenty cents; that the amount of said claim, properly, in legal dispute, is three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents. That the balance not in question, as to the city's obligation to pay, is three thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents, for which amount we hereby report an ordinance.

Respectfully,

P. H. JAMESON, }  
 THOMAS COTTRELL, } *Committee.*

Which was concurred in.

Dr. Jameson, also, introduced special appropriation ordinance No. 2—1868, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money for the payment of sundry claims against the City of Indianapolis.

Which was read the first time.

On motion by Mr. Seidensticker, the ordinance was read the second time and considered engrossed.

Mr. Seidensticker moved that the rules be suspended, and that the ordinance be placed upon its passage.

The question being on a suspension of the rules, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Burgess, Coburn, Colley Cottrell, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Loomis, MacArthur, Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—15.

No Councilman voting in the negative.

So the rules were suspended, and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.

The question being, shall the ordinance pass? those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Burgess, Coburn, Colley, Cottrell, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Loomis, MacArthur Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—15.

No Councilman voting in the negative.

So the ordinance passed.

Messrs. MacArthur and Burgess asked and obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys, made the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, to whom was referred the communication of Winslow S. Pierce in reference to the Railroad track of the White River Iron Company on Kentucky Avenue, beg leave to report that they have made personal examination of the said Avenue and proposed tracks of the Vincennes Railroad and Iron Company, and find that the City Civil Engineer has located the track of the former Railroad on that portion of the said Avenue between West street and the Canal in such way as to not admit of the Iron Company laying its track on the west side thereof without encroaching on the sidewalk. Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution :

AUSTIN H. BROWN,	} Committee.
HENRY COBURN,	
J. W. DAVIS,	

Which was received.

Also, the following resolution :

*Resolved,* That the City Civil Engineer be directed to have the track of the Vincennes and Indianapolis Railroad Company located on Kentucky Avenue between West street and the Canal so that the center thereof shall be not less than seven (7) feet south-east of the center of such track, as located by the present stakes of the City Civil Engineer.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Coburn, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, Seidensticker and Woodburn—10.

Those who voted in the negative were Councilmen Colley, Cottrell, Goddard and Stanton—4.

So the resolution was adopted.



Mr. Goddard, from the Committee on Gas, made the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

The Committee on Gas, to whom was referred the motion in relation to the appointment of a Gas Inspector, would respectfully report that they do not deem it expedient to make the appointment at this time, but would respectfully refer the whole matter back to the Council for your consideration.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL GODDARD, }  
 JAMES BURGESS, } Committee.

Which was received.

Mr. Brown offered the following motion :

That the subject be referred to the Committee on Revision of Ordinances, with instructions to prepare and report an ordinance creating the office of Gas Inspector, defining his duties and fixing his salary, and the manner of paying the same.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Kappes, from the Committee on Benevolence and Hospitals, made the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEKLY REPORT OF CONTENTS OF REGISTER OF PATIENTS OF CITY HOSPITAL, ENDING JANUARY 4, 1868.

Number of patients in Hospital at last report.....	14
Number of patients received in Hospital since last report.....	4
Number of patients born in Hospital since last report.....	0
Number of patients discharged from Hospital since last report.....	2
Number of patients died in Hospital since last report.....	0
Number of patients remaining in Hospital at present report.....	16

Also, the following :

RECAPITULATION OF THE MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CONTENTS OF REGISTER OF PATIENTS OF CITY HOSPITAL ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1867.

Number of patients in Hospital at last report.....	19
Number of patients received in Hospital since last report.....	12
Number of patients born in Hospital since last report.....	4
Number of patients discharged from Hospital since last report.....	17
Number of patients died in Hospital since last report.....	3
Number of patients remaining in Hospital at present report.....	15

Also, the following :

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEKLY REPORT OF CONTENTS OF REGISTER OF PATIENTS OF CITY HOSPITAL, ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1867.

Number of patients in the Hospital at last report.....	23
Number of patients received in the Hospital since last report.....	3
Number of patients born in Hospital since last report.....	1
Number of patients discharged from Hospital since last report.....	10
Number of patients died in the Hospital since last report.....	3
Number of patients remaining in the Hospital at present.....	14

Which were received.

## REPORTS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The City Auditor made the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

The City Auditor respectfully reports the following :

First and final estimate allowed Richard Carr for grading and graveling the alley running north and south through square thirty-two, between Ohio and New York street.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. WATERS, *City Auditor.*

Which was concurred in.

Also, the following resolution :

*Resolved,* That the foregoing first and final estimate allowed Richard Carr for grading and graveling the alley running north and south through square 32, between Ohio and New York streets, be, and the same is hereby adopted as the estimate of this Council, and that the property owners are hereby required to pay the sums set opposite their respective names.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Coburn, Colley, Cottrell, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—14.

No Councilmen voting in the negative.

So the resolution was adopted.

The City Auditor introduced special appropriation ordinance No. 3—1868, entitled :

AN ORDINANCE appropriating money for the payment of sundry claims against the city of Indianapolis.

Which was read the first time, and, on motion by Dr. Woodburn, was read the second time and considered engrossed.

Dr. Woodburn then moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be placed upon its passage.

The question being on a suspension of the rules, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Coburn, Colley, Cottrell, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—14.

No Councilman voting in the negative.

So the rules were suspended, and the ordinance read the third time and placed upon its passage.



The question being, shall the ordinance pass? those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Coburn, Colley, Cottrell, Davis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—14.

No Councilman voting in the negative.

So the ordinance passed.

The City Clerk made the following report :

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, }  
Indianapolis, Jan. 6, 1868. }

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

GENTLEMEN:—The City Clerk would respectfully report the following affidavits on file in his office for the collection of street assessment by precept, as follows:

Hiram Seibert against J. B. & A. Henshaw, for \$26.24.

Hiram Seibert against Layton Jay, for \$20.48.

Daniel Mahoney against Ellen Humphrey, for \$8.75.

Daniel Mahoney against Thomas Fugate, for \$49.50.

Daniel Mahoney against W. W. H. Johnson, for \$49.50.

And would recommend that you order the precepts to issue.

Respectfully, D. M. RANSDELL, *City Clerk.*

Which was concurred in.

The City Civil Engineer made the following report :

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6, 1868.

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

I have examined the gutter on the east side of Meridian street, between Georgia street and Pogue's Run, and find that the water from the north side of Georgia street can be carried to Pogue's Run on Meridian street, at a cost of one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

The above cost would be for a culvert across Georgia street, and for taking up the bowlders, lowering and re-bowldering two hundred feet of the gutter on Meridian street.

Respectfully, R. M. PATTERSON, *Civil Engineer.*

Which was concurred in.

#### ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING.

Mr. Brown called up special appropriation ordinance No. 75—1867, entitled :

AN ORDINANCE appropriating the sum of six hundred dollars for the purpose of boring an Artesian Well, and regulating the expenditure thereof.

Which was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Dr. Jameson called up general ordinance No. 120, entitled :

AN ORDINANCE providing for the issuing of ten per cent. two years warrants and appropriating money for the payment of the interest thereon.

Which was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Brown, Mr. James M. Ray addressed the Council at some length on the subject of the "Home for Friendless and Abandoned Females."

By unanimous consent of the Council, Col. Samuel Merrill read the following report from the Secretary of the Society :

GENTLEMEN:—Some time in the year 1863 Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., gave to Indianapolis seven acres of land lying south-west of the city, near White river, on condition that within a certain time a house should be built for the abandoned women living in squalor in the river bottoms, to serve as a prison for the fractious and intractable—as a home for the more mild and teachable. The gift was accepted and the house commenced. Seven thousand dollars had been expended on a foundation, when the work suddenly came to a stop, all the means of the treasury being required for bounty money.

In November, 1866, the subject was revived by visitors to the jail, who, from time to time, reported the condition of the prisoners at the Daily Union Prayer Meetings, and at the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association. On the 21st day of January, 1867, at a regular meeting of the Association, a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the practicability of opening, at an early day, a house of refuge for homeless and destitute women. At the close of the Daily Union Prayer Meeting on the morning of the 4th of February, a committee was appointed to act with a committee from the Young Men's Christian Association to secure a suitable building for such a home.

At a meeting held on the 6th of February, ladies composing nine soliciting committees were directed to canvass the city for funds. A committee was also appointed to prepare a constitution for an organization. The work of soliciting was not long in accomplishment.

On the 18th of February a meeting was convened for the purpose of perfecting an organization to take charge of friendless women. The constitution prepared by the committee was adopted. Managers and Trustees were elected, and a Matron was chosen. All parties entered upon the work with fear and trembling. It was like attempting to walk upon the water, but the blessed Master said, "Be of good courage."

A house containing nine rooms, and situated in a pleasant lot, was obtained on North Pennsylvania street. On account of its publicity, as well as for many other reasons, it was not all that could be desired.

The first inmates of the Home were from the jail—an institution which is a disgrace to a civilized, to say nothing of a Christian community. It is small, leaky, ill-ventilated, and though in two departments is so constructed that in spite of the commendable efforts to the contrary of our County Commissioners, the men and women have constant communication. Ignorant children and shameless villains are crammed in together. No employment is afforded. Cursing, swearing, gambling, fighting and filthy fun fill up the dreadful day, except that now and then, in milder moods, the women curl each other's hair, and, in spite of their tattered garments, otherwise undertake to gratify the love of finery, which, with many, has been the cause of their ruin. A visitor says, "that one-half hour in this place is enough to cure a taste for gaudy dress." Of course there was small hope for reformation in creatures so degraded. Those who accepted an invitation to the Home were not averse to being made good, by a power external to themselves, but

their wills were weak, their passions were strong, their minds were shallow, they loved nothing, not even themselves; they were sickly, unused to restraint, and had no habits of industry; and after a short trial, with few exceptions, they "preferred idleness and shame to labor and restraint." Nevertheless, they helped forward the cause, for they gave information of the Home to associates who had not yet reached the degradation of the prison. In consequence their successors belonged to a better class.

During the month of June it was proposed by the Young Men's Christian Association that the Matron, Sarah J. Smith, be relieved of the domestic affairs of the Home, and that her services be devoted to its spiritual interests, and that she be appointed additionally City Missionary, the Association offering to pay one hundred and fifty dollars towards her salary. The proposition was accepted, and Mrs. Owen was engaged as Matron. Sarah Smith's labors in the capacity of Missionary have been untiring. The Hospital, the Jail, the Poor Farm, and the house of infamy, all bear witness to her faithfulness—and the man who has tempted the innocent to shame, and who has writhed under her scorching reproof, gives his unwilling testimony to the same effect.

In this connection it is impossible to pass over the services of Mr. Smith without an acknowledgment. They have been invaluable.

The occupants of the Home, since its establishment, have been as follows: Eighty-seven adults, of whom fifty-six were fallen girls, five virtuous girls, twelve soldiers' widows, four women who had been deserted by their husbands, ten who received a night's lodging. In addition to these, three little girls—one taken out of jail, one sent by Judge Scott, one found by Night Police—and thirteen babies.

Twenty received passes and were sent to friends. Homes and work were procured for fifteen; nine were sent to Hospital, two to the Poor Farm, one to the Orphan Asylum, and one to the Insane Asylum. Two left rather than go to the Hospital; seven ran away; three were dismissed for breach of rules; two were married, and eleven in Home at present. (Four have since come to the Home, making the present number of inmates fifteen (15), of whom but one has a mother living.)

No comment is necessary to show that the Home has already effected good. Private correspondence adds confirmation. A lady writes of one whom she has adopted, (the little girl who had been imprisoned for stealing,) "she is a treasure, and nothing could induce me to part with her." One married at the Home writes: "How can I ever thank you for blessings received?" One, who is still an inmate, says to a friend; "I would not leave this dear Home for any earthly treasure. I have prayed with a fervent heart and feel that God has blessed my soul." One, "I thank God that He put into your hearts to make a home for the homeless. It has been a blessing to me, being the means of bringing me to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world." Another: "I cannot find language to express my gratitude." Another: "I wish to return my most sincere thanks for the home that has rescued me from the path of sin." And still another, on going into the world, asks "an interest in the prayers of those left behind."

In more than one case deliverance from danger, if not ruin, has been afforded. As an example, a young girl worked five months in a boarding house near the Union Depot. She sprained her wrist, and being useless, was dismissed without a dollar of her wages. Turned into the street, unable to work, homeless and friendless, night found her in a house which willingly opens its doors to the young and unsuspecting. For a few days she was ignorant of the character of the place. When informed she left at once. Again in the streets, wandering and forlorn, a kind Providence directed her to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, whence the Rev. Mr. Armstrong took her to the Home. She early sought a lawyer, who went with her to the guilty employer. "Pay this debt or I shall sue you," said the attorney. The money was instantly put into the hands of the gratified girl, who took the first train to her parents in New York.

It is of the first importance to teach industry to the inmates of the Home. Yet on account of difficulty in procuring work this has been almost impossi-



ble, During the eleven months of the existence of the institution, the amount of work done is as follows:

Three hundred and fifty-five articles; of which one hundred and thirty-three were for the Home; one hundred and eighty-one for the inmates; and forty-one for patrons. The value of the work was nineteen dollars and fifty cents; five dollars were paid to the girls.

Was the house suited to the work a laundry might be established which could not but succeed. Much money has been spent for medicines; but we are happy to say that the attentions of Drs. New, Newcomer, Stevens, Harvey and Youart have been gratuitous.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong has been very attentive, as, also, have many other ministers. A well-selected Library was presented by the Christian Commission, and the Bible Society made a donation of Bibles.

The County Commissioners have the thanks of the Managers for the kind gifts of furniture, for fourteen beds, also, winter's wood and clothing for the inmates.

The press of the city have been very obliging. To the Indianapolis Journal we are particularly indebted.

The Friends about Plainfield and other places have bountifully stocked the cellar. But with all this, and with the constant exertion of prudence and economy, the expenses have been considerable. From the Treasurer's report we have as follows:

By expenditure for furniture, groceries, fuel, provisions, light and medicines, as per vouchers, nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

By salary of Superintendent of Home and City Missionary, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-nine cents. By salary of Matron, two hundred and fifty dollars. By rent of Home, four hundred dollars. By balance in bank, five hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-eight cents.

The Institution is not a Prison, but a Home, which it is desired that the inmates should love. On the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, a bountiful table was spread for these homeless ones, and in their midst we may hope the Saviour sat, remembering now as when on earth, "these least."

Pains have been taken to understand the workings of establishments of the kind in other cities. Some of the Managers have traveled expressly for this purpose. But information has been obtained chiefly through letters and reports. The history of similar efforts in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Dedham, Mass., some of many years continuance, give great encouragement.

It is impossible to close this report without an earnest appeal to the City Council for assistance. A building ought to be erected which would make the city jail unnecessary for women, and which would unite the security of a Prison with the advantages of a reformatory Home.

Which was ordered to be printed in the proceedings, and the whole matter referred to the Committee on Benevolence and Hospitals.

Mr. Brown offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the following named persons be, and they are hereby, appointed Commissioners, under section 63 of the City Charter, viz: James C. Yohn, Samuel M. Seibert, William Braden, James N. Russell and Thomas Schooley.

The question being on the passage of the resolution, those who voted in the affirmative were Councilmen Brown, Coburn, Colley, Da-

vis, Foster, Geisel, Goddard, Jameson, Kappes, Loomis, Seidensticker, Stanton and Woodburn—13.

No Councilman voting in the negative.

So the resolution was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Seidensticker, the Council adjourned.

DANIEL MACAULEY, *Mayor*.

ATTEST:

D. M. RANDELL, *City Clerk*.