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The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, NOV. 17, 1889.

A LESSON FOR ALDERMEN.

The conviction of Aldermen Doughty, Callen and Manecse for conspiracy yesterday concludes a case of the utmost public importance. The practical maintenance of justice in the primary courts, and the protection of the people against extortion and imposition under the guise of legal authority, were at stake in this trial, and the result is decidedly in the public interest.

The verdict of the jury needs no indorsement; but it is pertinent to say that any other result would have been a failure of justice. The evidence left no reasonable doubt that these officials had been engaged in the extortion of illegal fees, had winked at the arrest of people simply for the sake of getting money out of them, and had generally conducted their offices for purposes of oppression and dishonesty, instead of for justice and fairness. Such perversion of justice in the instrumentalities of law strikes at the foundations of society, and any failure to punish when exposed would have been a public calamity.

The conviction of these offenders should certainly work a decided reformation in the methods of justice courts. People are generally informed of the severe penalties that can be applied to officials who misuse their power, and the consequence is likely to be exceedingly careful conduct on the part of those officials in the future.

INADVERTENT VERACITY.

The reported admission by counsel for the Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, that the Drawbaugh invention had priority, puts the legal tactics by which the Bell patents have been sustained in a most remarkable light. For years the Bell company have been asserting in the courts the priority of their invention. They have defeated Drawbaugh in one suit, and now it appears, by a blunder into veracity on the part of their lawyer, that all this contention was a persistent lie, well stuck to for the sake of holding on to the immense revenues derived from the patents. In case the story is true, the position of those who have maintained the priority of the Bell patents may be doubtful before the law; but in morals it is beyond question. The men who stick to falsehood to hold immense fortunes that do not belong to them are simply dishonest on a colossal scale.

MARE'S NEST SECRECY.

Announcements are now made of the precautions which are to be taken by the President to prevent the unbridled press from getting hold of his forthcoming message ahead of time. The hazard of printing the message will not be accepted; but the document in manuscript will be copied by typewriter, and the copies so turned out sent to Congress before any chance is afforded to get it into print.

All this fearful guarding of the secrets of the message is unnecessary. That document has been distributed, year after year, with reliance on the good faith of officials and press agencies; and only in a few exceptional cases has that reliance been misplaced. It will save time and trouble for the President's message to take the usual course, and the resolution to do otherwise will indicate a striking tendency to make a great fuss over little things.

Beyond that, the cases in which the President's message has got into the papers ahead of its presentation to Congress suggests the pertinent question as to the need of all these precautions. What great evil befell the nation as a result of these premature publications? Was Congress unable to dispose of the questions presented for its action because the newspapers published the message a day too soon? Was the administration thrown into paralysis by the disclosure of its views 24 hours sooner than was intended? We do not seem to remember that such evils were more noticeable in the years when the message got out ahead of time than at other times.

The necessity of guarding the message is generally put upon the ground of respect to Congress; but could there be any truer respect to Congress than to let its members have an opportunity to read over the document at their leisure before they have it formally submitted to them?

POLITICIANS BUT WOMEN STILL.

Without touching upon the question, which is probably the most important in the eyes of the women present, as to who had the last word in the combat between Mrs. J. Ellen Foster and Miss Willard' the W. C. T. U. convention calls for some remarks. There are many men naturally who would like the world to see in the tempestuous proceedings of this convention the entire futility of women meddling in politics. It may be that the behavior o the delegates to the W. C. T. U. Convention was not all it should have been, but nothing done in the convention showed unfitness on the part of those present to deal in practical politics. On the contrary Mrs. Foster conducted her fight in the convention with all the latest parliamentary dodges, and her opponents opposed craft to craft, finally defeating Mrs. Foster mainly by weight of numbers. If women are kept out of the practical use of politics it will not be because they do not understand how to conduct a convention in as noisy, turbulent and enthusiastic a fashion as ever a party of men could.

The disposition of some women to make a great deal of fuss about trifles, and to exaggerate the importance of forms and petty proprieties was as usual exhibited at the convention. Wherever any number of women are gathered together whether for the purpose of discussing missions to the heathen, help to the poor, or politics for the nation, some of them will be sure to quarrel and dispute. This tendency was ferociously exhibited by Mrs. McC. Harris in her attack upon Miss Daisy Stoddard, of Nebraska, for daring to address the convention in frills and a white dress. The Nebraska Daisy is only sixteen, and frills are natural enough to a girl of that age, but the convention applauded her suppression.

BRAZIL'S REACTIONARY REVOLUTION.

The dispatches of yesterday confirm the reports of a revolutionary movement in Brazil, which is at least temporarily successful in establishing a republic and deposing Dom Pedro. It is also shown, as conjectured in these columns yesterday, that the republic, far from being a popular movement for the establishment of greater freedom, is a revolt of the late slave-holding element against the liberal Government which has given them representation for many years, and the offense of which is the recent emancipation of the Brazilian slaves.

Upon such a basis the revolution, while commanding little sympathy in this country or in Europe, probably has a stronger foundation than could be possible elsewhere. All the intelligence and political power of the country, outside of the deposed Government, is comprised within the classes that have recently lost their slaves. If that class is united against the Government it probably includes the great mass of the wealth and education of the country, with not much more to oppose it than the influence of the late Government backed by the mass of ignorance just emerged from slavery. If any considerable portion of the intelligent population supports Dom Pedro and his daughter, their restoration to power may be easy.

The outbreak of this revolution concurrently with that reported from Venezuela, may have a dampening effect on the utility of the Pan-American Congress. It is to be hoped that in the era of the development of American relations, the South American Governments, and especially one so liberal as that of Dom Pedro, can prove to stand on a stable foundation.

PREACHING AND PROFIT.

A rather novel view of the utility of first-class pulpit oratory has been presented by a real estate boomer of Minneapolis, who declares that city lots are bound to keep an upward tendency in that thriving town because "we have been getting a daisy lot of preachers," and "nothing is more help to a town than live and energetic preachers. They draw the people and make business good." This moral view is indorsed by the esteemed Philadelphia *Press* as "a great truth."

It ought to be true that live and energetic preachers help a community in the sense of improving its morals and leading the people to aim at higher objects than mere money-getting. But we fail to discover in the testimony of the value of live men in the pulpit, just referred to, any desire for the elevating influence of spiritual leadership of that sort. The utility of the pulpit is to "make business good," and that of making people good can drop into the background. They are to draw people, so as to put up the price of real estate and aid the making of money. They are thus put in the category of agencies in the great life-work of getting rich; and when they have got their church members in a comfortable condition of wealth, they may prove themselves live and energetic enough to conquer that little difficulty about getting a camel through the eye of a needle.

Of course any fanatical and strait-laced clergyman who should preach from the text "Lay not up wealth for yourselves," or assert that "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon" would be totally without utility in this view of the uses of preaching. Preaching is valuable in proportion as it helps the object of money-getting; and any such minor idea as fidelity to the principles taught by the Founder of the church is not to be taken into consideration.

RUSSIA'S BUSINESS.

If the unhappy victims of Russia's barbarous tyranny are to be released from Siberian torture, it will hardly be by the interference of the United States. Some kind but impractical Philadelphian has started a movement, however, to induce Secretary Blaine to request the Russian Government to treat its Siberian prisoners better. We can imagine with what precipitate haste Mr. Blaine will pigeon-hole that petition. Mr. Blaine may be in favor of a brilliant foreign policy, with plenty of dash and color in it, but we fear he will hardly see his way to advising the Czar as to how to run his penal establishment.

And it is pretty certainly a fact that George Kennan, with his vigorous description of the shameful atrocities perpetrated in the name of justice by Russian officials is doing more to bring the Czar to a realization of his terrible responsibility in the matter, than any memorial our Government could present at St. Petersburg.

A MONEYLESS CAMPAIGN.

A fact reported from Iowa with regard to the recent election there presents gratifying proof that it is possible to conduct political campaigns to a successful issue without rolling in the barrels of boodle. The account of the Democratic State Central Committee shows that its total expenses during the campaign were within $2,000. That amount paid for printing, postage and headquarters, and the campaign so operated was the most successful for the Democrats ever known in Iowa. This is a pretty clear evidence that if the class who are in politics for the money are kept out of the party organization, the legitimate work of appealing to the people can be done as effectively with very small expenditure as with an outpouring of money. Col. Elliott F. Shepard is witness to the fact that a man can put large sums of money into a campaign and yet not get the goods delivered.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has retired from the editorial profession because the publication which hired him as sporting editor actually expected him to work. This was more than John's proud spirit could brook and he resigned. His attitude was lofty, but his tactics were erroneous. Had he turned in and tried to do some newspaper work his employers might have paid him liberally to quit.

THE discovery that a stray electric light wire was likely to create trouble in Wall street made a decided sensation the other day. When the electric death threatens the money kings, the capitalists may get new light on the necessity of keeping underground.

BETWEEN the women's clubs that are forming in New York and the men's clubs that have been in operation for years, fashionable society may soon come to regard the home as an extinct institution of the effete past.

THE practical declaration of Allegheny City that it will not permit a public work of such importance as the Herr's Island dam to be constructed on account of an imaginary interference with local interests, is an exhibition of a picayune spirit which had not been suspected of the Northside municipality. It is to be hoped that Allegheny councils will think better of it.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the United States officials do not understand our imported labor act. This sounds rather funny; but it has a foundation in the great doubt whether anyone understands that remarkable law.

THE collapse of the beer pool in Philadelphia is another evidence of the oft-repeated fact that the pools which have no means of freezing out outsiders, only offer a premium for their own destruction.

THE declaration in the Boston *Journal* that it has "yet to see the first man who voted under the new ballot system and would go back to the old method," seems to be the general testimony. Pennsylvania should not be too far behind the other States in adopting what appears to be a demonstrated reform.

YESTERDAY gave us a touch of Indian summer which was some compensation for the cold and darkness of the previous week. A few more days of such bright sunshine and mellow haze will prepare us for the winter storms that must follow.

SPECULATION in British iron is hampering consumption and producing fluctuations there which ought to serve as a warning to the American iron trade, that that sort of business is loaded.

THE Lake Johanna mystery turns out to be about the equivalent of the Baden mystery of a good many years ago in this county. A lot of medical students tried their prentice hands at dissection and the results of their work when discovered were taken for murderous butchery.

MISS LILLIAN RUSSELL'S declaration that she has lost ten pounds of flesh over the report of her elopement suggests a theory that the fair actress started the idea herself as a novel and original scheme of banting. Lillian can spare the ten pounds.

THE movement to form a union of the Central American States is one which the United States, from their own experience, can approve and encourage.

WELL, if Brazil does not want Dom Pedro, he can come to this country and run for the Senate. The old gentleman is far ahead of the class of Senators who are getting elected now; and he is understood to possess the essential qualification in being quite wealthy.

THE continental idea of things is strikingly illustrated by the report that Herr Johann Orth, formerly the Archduke John of Austria, has his sanity questioned because he insists on earning his own living when he does not have to.

BECK'S RUN keeps on at its old habit of enriching the water of the Monongahela to a much greater degree than suits those who use the fluid as a beverage.

THREE city aldermen convicted of conspiracy ought to produce a marked attention to the legal methods of doing business in the other justice shops of the county. "Settling" on fifty-dollar cost bills, is likely to be strictly eschewed in the immediate future.

THE complaint that the Knights of Labor have lost in membership cannot be well founded. From the way in which they are firing men out of the order it is evident that it contains altogether too many members.

HOLZHAY will go for life where the irresistible and insane disposition to hold up trains and rob them, cannot be gratified.

IT now turns out that the report of that battle between the factions of Samoa was an unqualified fabrication. The Samoans are pursuing the peaceful tenor of their way, and will continue to do so if the war-like correspondents and Germans will permit.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

HENRY LEA, of Philadelphia, has been appointed a corresponding member of the Munich Royal Academy of Science.

THE Hon. George Bancroft takes a long walk every pleasant afternoon, often with a volume of Shakespeare in his hand.

THE Emperor of China, who was married according to his mother's wishes, now refuses to see either his mother or his wife.

THE Hon. Grover Cleveland and Mr. Henry W. Grady are to attend the dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association on December 10.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, is preparing an elaborate catalogue of his wonderful collection of gems, mosaics and other works of art.

MAHOMET RECHAD, brother of the Turkish Sultan and heir to the throne, is described as a miserable looking specimen of humanity, who is kept under constant surveillance, as though suspected of treason.

GENERAL D. H. HASTINGS, of Pennsylvania, who was with the Pan-American delegates during the first two weeks of their trip, suggests that the American members of the congress go to South America. He says that we are as ignorant regarding South America as the South Americans are in regard to this country.

PENNSYLVANIA friends of Governor Foraker, of Ohio, are trying to have him take up his abode in Philadelphia. Foraker writes as follows to one of them: "I note what you say about Philadelphia, and would be glad to make my home at such a city if there were any occasion for me to change my residence, but, fortunately, notwithstanding the tremendous majority against me here, I love my present home, and shall take up my law practice again in Cincinnati with joy and gladness."

THE PRESIDENT'S ENEMIES.

Harrison is Not Worried About the Probable Attitude of the Senate—Uncomplimentary Criticisms of the Administration—A Desire for Office at the Bottom of the Trouble.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The muttering of approaching war between the President and the Senate, or, rather of a war of the Senate on the President, does not seem to have disturbed that high official to any great extent. Senator Farwell swoops down on the White House with something of the wolfishness of the ancient Assyrian on the camp of his enemy; he finds that he cannot make a collector to order for the port of Chicago; he gets himself interviewed in the newspapers, and tells how "me and Cullom" will take the President in hand and discipline him when the day comes for the confirmation by the Senate of the nominations that have been made during the past summer; his threats are direct; he proposes to show the President that the Senate is superior to him; that the Chief Executive is the creature and not the master of the law-making power; and in the midst of the storm raised by the millionaire of gimp and gingham the President coolly packs his gripsack, buckles his cartridge belt about his waist, swings his game bag over his shoulder, grasps his double barreled breech loader and goes duck hunting in the swamps of Maryland. This is a direct intimation that when the time comes he will bring down a Senator as easily as he brings down a duck.

Criticizing the Administration.

Were "me and Cullom" all of the army of the enemy the President might rest assured that his supremacy will not be disturbed. One Senator does not make a rebellion any more than one swallow makes a summer. But Illinois is not by any means the only State that has produced Senatorial "kickers." Such States and such Senators are scattered all over the Union wherever there are Republicans, and where there are no Republicans the Democrats, such as Mr. Wade Hampton, are taking matters in hand and telling the world how a Republican administration promised them favors and then refused to make good their promises. I wish I could give to the public the criticisms of the President and his Cabinet officers that I have heard in private. To no part of the world would they be more interesting than to those gentlemen. Cleveland was excellently well cursed by members of his party and by Senators and Representatives, but the estimate of him was complimentary compared to the estimate of Mr. Harrison by the Republicans. It is possible, however, that the threatened refusal of the Republican Senators to confirm appointments may amount to no more than that of the Democrats four years ago. When the time came for the sensational outbreak the fiery statesmen became as meek as lambs, and when Republicans endeavored to reject some of the nominations the Democrats on nearly every occasion stood in solid phalanx by the President, and, with a few of the Republicans to assist them, would always carry their point. So it may be in the present instance, though there is no doubt the disaffection is far more widespread among the Senators of the majority now than it was among the minority then. And now there is this other difference, that in the event of the disaffection of two or three or half a dozen Republican Senators there will come no Democratic response to the cry for help from the President. No few kind hearts among them will stand by him such as stood by Mr. Cleveland in the ranks of the Republicans. Democrats are not made of that sort of stuff. There are no Mugwumps among them. They will be delighted with every evidence of inharmony among the Republicans, and will do all they can to foster and aggravate the feeling.

No Kind Words for Harrison.

But the antipathy to Mr. Harrison is far more extended than merely to the boundaries of the United States Senate. Let me state as a simple fact, without prejudice, and with much sympathy for the Presiddnt on account of the position in which he is placed, that I have not heard a single Republican speak a really sincere kindly word for the Chief Executive since his return from his summer vacation. Up to that time judgment of his administration was in a manner suspended. It was expected that promptly on his return he would begin reorganizing the unclassified service, and soon relieve the departments of all Democrats not held in place by the force of the civil service law. Instead of that practically nothing has been done in that direction.

Many of the most offensive chiefs of divisions, and others, who have ever been in the service, have not been molested, and what is the most aggravating feature of this matter is that no Democratic influence has been exercised to keep them in and they have been constantly expecting their own removal. They give the President or the head of the department in which they are employed no credit for their kindness. They sneer at them and poke fun at their Republican fellow employes, and guy the Republican applicants for their places, and, in short, hold the whole administration and the party in contempt for keeping them in office. Several of these chiefs of divisions who live in Maryland went home to vote the other day, and made themselves conspicuously obnoxious by the insulting manner in which they spoke of the President and his administration. They helped to pile up the majority against the Republicans, and then returned to their desks to insult and annoy Republican employes by various inelegant methods of rejoicing at the defeat of the "grand old party" nearly all along the line.

Where Reform is Needed.

Now, as a constant advocate of the right kind of civil service reform, I say that this is not only a proper excuse for righteous indignation, but it is in antagonism to the reform of the civil service to permit such conduct in either Democrats or Republicans. Mr. Cleveland and his heads of departments fired such fellows out of office without benefit of the clergy. Many a poor Republican, mistaken as to what was right and decent, was summarily discharged because he had mouthed too freely the scandals in circulation about the President. This is extremely aggravating to Republicans, but the reason of it is that the struggle between party leaders for the control of the patronage prevents the President and heads of departments from making changes they would like to make.

The moral of all this "kicking" on the part of Senators and dissatisfaction of the rank and file of the party is that every feature of the public service, apart from that on which absolutely depends the duty of making operative the principles of the dominant party, should be removed entirely from the influences of party politics. The present system, improved as it is over the old, is a menace not only to the efficiency of the service, but to the usefulness of the administration. Senators are offended at the President, not because he does not carry out the principles of the party, but because he does not appoint their henchmen to office. Of course so long as the control of offices is within the reach of Congressmen they want to exercise that control. They do not propose, and they are right, to let an office fall into the hands of persons who will use the office and its patronage to defeat their ambitions. The erection of an "office-holding class," which is such a bugaboo with some people, is a thousand fold less dangerous to the public interests than this. It is as plain as the nose on one's face, that there can be no public service of a high character until the civil service is made as stable and non-partisan as the service of the army and navy, and until that time Presidents and Senators will be at loggerheads over appointments, and parties will curse their President for his dilatory movements.

E. W. L.

Reward of Merit.

From the Detroit Free Press.]

See what it is to be a good man! George W. Childs has not only always been good himself but has ever encouraged others to the same course, and has finally succeeded in making a collection of 750 different sorts of paper weights.

What Would Suit Hill.

From the New York Tribune.]

According to ex-Speaker Carlisle, "Cleveland is in the air." There can't be any doubt that that is just where David B. Hill would be glad to keep him for several years to come.

As Generous as Usual.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The Ohio Democracy is carefully preparing to demonstrate its undying love for the venerable Allen G. Thurman by electing some other man to the United States Senate.

A Promise Fulfilled.

From the Baltimore American.]

A flow of natural gas has been discovered near Chicago. To those that hath shall be given.

FORETOLD IN A DREAM.

A Vision of Death That Was Suddenly and Literally Fulfilled.

OWATONNA, MINN., November 16.—Last spring Mr. Samuel Cranston, of Ellington, a well-to-do farmer, well read in the sciences, who has a daughter, a successful doctor in Boston, dreamed that as he was finishing his corn-husking in the early part of November, he fell dead in the field. He was so impressed with the dream that he related it to his wife and began making preparations for the end. He had requested her not to mention it to any one, but during the summer she told of it to some of her near relatives.

To disabuse his mind of the hallucination Dr. Sperry, of Northfield College, and Mr. D. W. Sperry, a grocer of this city, and other friends, gave him a surprise birthday party, and attempted to divert his mind from the subject. Although he was averse to speaking about his dream, he felt that it was to come to pass. Last Wednesday the fall work was all finished, the last load of corn placed in the crib, and Thurday, after seeing that all the chores were done, he seated himself in a rocking chair near the stove and expired almost instantly.

SOLOMON'S MINE OF WEALTH.

A Bank Clerk's Error Made Him $54,000 Richer for a Few Hours.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Solomon Lalz, of No. 240 East Forty-ninth street, a juror serving in the Court of General Sessions, was made a wealthy man for a few hours by the mistake of a bank clerk, but has now resumed his normal condition. On Wednesday while serving in court he received notice that his agents had disposed of some of his property uptown for $20,000. He got excused by the Judge, and, after receiving two checks—one for $14,000 and one for $6,000—hastened to a trust company and deposited them, getting in return a certificate of deposit. He put it in his pocket without looking at it. When he got home he found the certificate was for $74,000, making him just $54,000 richer than he supposed he was.

He called at the bank yesterday morning to inquire how he had become suddenly so wealthy. He found the clerk in a great state of consternation. He had discovered that in adding the two checks together he had taken the $6,000 check for $60,000. That mistake was quickly corrected, although it was not banking hours.

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

A Monster Reptile Comes From the South in a Bale of Hay.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Three Westside truck drivers, who stable their horses at No. 426 West Seventeenth street, are in a state of open revolt against the proprietors of the stable, who, they say, are responsible for the presence of a monster snake, whose present habitat is the stable hayloft. A bale of straw was ordered last week from a hay dealer on Tenth avenue, in the vicinity of Fifteenth street. This hay dealer gets his hay and straw from the South, and the snake must have been bundled up in the bale. This, at least, is what the drivers say. When they ordered straw on Monday they were given a bale that they are positive must have harbored the snake in its journey from the South.

Accounts vary as to the actual length of this snake. It has been seen several times during the past few days, and has always been aggressive and altogether ugly when approached. On Wednesday one of the men saw it drinking water out of a bucket. It was then, he says, some 10 feet long. As usual, the snake spit at the man, who got out of the loft instantly.

BY EXPRESS, C. O. D.

How an Immigrant Was Forwarded to His Destination.

WATERBURY, CONN., November 16.—The drowning of James Mathers by the breaking of a scaffold under the upper bridge at Ansonia recalls the arrival of the man at Castle Garden five years ago and his subsequent journey to Winsted as C. O. D. freight in charge of the Adams Express Company. Mather's mother, who was then a domestic in the family of William C. Welch, a Winsted druggist, sent for her son to Father Reardon, and having no money to pay his fare the emigrant was checked by the Castle Garden authorities C. O. D.

In due time the man arrived at Winsted, consigned to Mr. Welch, his mother's employer. He was met at the depot by his mother, but the express company refused to release the young man until he was delivered at Welch's drug store and the full C. O. D. charges paid, formalities that occupied nearly an hour's time, and which gave the poor greenhorn a poor opinion of the laws and customs of America.

'Twould be Immensely Popular.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Somebody is trying to devise an international dollar. The kind of a dollar humanity needs is a dollar that can be had by putting a nickel in the slot.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Annie C. Moorhead.

Mrs. Annie C. Moorhead, wife of the late John Moorhead, died at her home on Fifth avenue in Oakland, yesterday morning. Mrs. Moorhead, whose maiden name was Turner, was a native of Ohio, where her parents resided for a time. Her mother was a sister of the celebrated painter, Peter Rothermel, of Philadelphia. Her home at the time of her marriage was in Huntingdon county, where her husband was then engaged in managing the iron business of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger, of this city. Not long after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead came to Pittsburg, and this city from that time forward became their home.

Mrs. Moorhead was characterized in her early years, as well as in later life, by striking grace of person and a sunny, cheerful disposition, which attracted and held the friendship of all who learned to know her. She displayed exemplary faithfulness in all the relations and duties of life, fulfilling, in the minds of those who knew her best, the ideal of a true and noble womanhood presented by the author of the book of Proverbs. Assiduously devoted to her household, she still found time to engage in acts of thoughtful charity, and to practice a warm and generous hospitality. She was deeply religious, and with her husband took an active part in the establishment of Christ M. E. Church in this city, but for many years has been identified with the Presbyterian Church of which her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Holland, is the pastor.

Her last illness, which overtook her early in the summer while traveling in Europe, was of a lingering and painful character, but she bore her trials with wonderful fortitude and Christian resignation until the end came.

She leaves a family of six children. They are Frank and John Moorhead, of the firm of Moorhead Bros., the owners of the Vesuvius Iron Works; Horace K. Moorhead, Mrs. Allan G. Bakewell, Mrs. Louis W. Dalzell and Mrs. W. J. Holland.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Maggie Olmsted.

Another victim of the Conemaugh calamity died last Thursday in the person of Mrs. Maggie Olmsted, a former resident of Connellsville and Allegheny. Mrs. Olmsted occupied, with her husband, rooms in a brick block on Main street. The building was swept away and she was carried down to Curranville and there rescued. Her husband, a traveling man, was absent at the time. Mrs. Olmsted was conveyed to the home of Captain James M. Morrow, 112 Washington street, Allegheny, her home for 13 years previous to her marriage. Despite the most assiduous medical attention she sank gradually, the exposure of the awful night having been too great a shock to her constitution. The funeral will be from Captain Morrow's residence at 7:30 o'clock this evening, and the interment will be at Johnstown at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow. Many friends will mourn Mrs. Olmsted's death and condole with her bereaved husband in his loss.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto.

LONDON, November 16.—Sir Samuel Morton Peto is dead. The firm of which he was a member were awarded the contract for building the new houses of Parliament, but in 1848 Sir Samuel withdrew from the firm and the work was continued by his former partner, Mr. Thomas Grissell. Sir Samuel then devoted himself to railway building, and was interested in the construction of the leading lines in England, besides building roads in several other countries. He was at one time a member of the House of Commons.

T. C. Leak, Jr.

RICHMOND, VA., November 16.—T. C. Leak, Jr., Vice President of the Tennessee Midland Railway Company, died at his residence here this morning aged 35. He was one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Richmond. He was a pioneer in the development of the mineral district of Birmingham, Ark., has been prominently identified with railroad development of the South, and was, at the time of his death, President of the Alabama Land Development Company, controlling over 1,000,000 acres of land on the line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He had been in ill health for several months. He leaves an estate valued at over $600,000.

Dr. Robert Gamble Cabell.

RICHMOND, VA., November 16.—Dr. Robert Gamble Cabell, a prominent physician, died this evening aged 80 years. He was the oldest son of Governor William Henry Cabell. During the late war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He was the father of Dr. Arthur Cabell, now surgeon in the United States army.

Captain A. J. Warner.

CENTRALIA, ILL., November 16.—Captain A. J. Warner, aged 79 years, died at his home near this city Thursday evening. During the War of the Rebellion he was quartermaster of Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. After the war he came here and lived with his sons.

John S. Gilman.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—John S. Gilman, aged 63, President of the Second National Bank, Vice President of the Abbott Iron Company, and director in the West Virginia Railroad, died this morning at his home in Baltimore county.

REFORMING THE CONVICT.

Ex-President Hayes Speaks on Prison Abuses and Methods of Correcting Them—Fearful Punishments That Were Meted Out a Hundred Years Ago—Good Work of the Prison Congress.

NASHVILLE, November 16.—General Rutherford B. Hayes delivered an address before the National Prison Congress here this evening. Among other things he said:

"Surrounded as I am by active friends of the cause, who are engaged in the practical management of prisons and reformatories, I need not employ many words in protesting that this body of men and women are not sentimentalists nor visionary enthusiasts, who are prepared for the work of dealing with convicts and of improving the methods of criminal procedure merely by the study of books and by the distant contemplation of facts of which they have not personal knowledge. The value of these meetings is largely due to the fact that the lamp of experience is always with us. Name the great penal institutions of our country and you will find that the heads and other officers of nearly all of them are present with us, ready and competent to give facts and opinions having the authority which belongs to a practical familiarity with the subject acquired by years of responsible experience.

"The work of prison reform in the United States did not begin with this society. More than a century ago the Philadelphia society began the first persevering and efficient efforts in America to reform the whole system of prison discipline. It was followed by other similar societies in Massachusetts, New York and other States. This society, national in its character, origin and work, was formed at Cincinnati almost 20 years ago.

What Has Been Accomplished.

"What of this work, begun a century ago, and carried on by voluntary organizations, State and National, and by philanthropic individuals, always in the face of great general indifference and often in spite of popular prejudice and opposition? It is the old question, does the world indeed move? Are society and mankind in the grasp of an inexorable fate which forever holds them helplessly exposed to crime and its inevitable wretchedness? To find a satisfactory reply to this question, we need not dig into masses of statistics, nor laboriously investigate official reports.

"For more than 50 years (1773-1827) Connecticut had an underground prison in an old mining pit, on the hills near Simsbury, which equaled in horrors all that was ever related of European prisons. Here the prisoners were crowded together at night, their feet fastened to heavy bars of iron and chains about their necks attached to beams above. These caves reeked with filth, causing incessant contagious fevers. The inmates were self-educators in crime. Their midnight revels are said to have resembled often the howlings of a pandemonium banishing sleep and forbidding all repose.

Eighteenth Century Horrors.

"In Philadelphia all ages and sexes were mingled—the novice in crime, the hardened veteran, the debtor, the wretch streaming with blood from the whipping-post, the vagrant, the drunkard and the convict. Intoxicating liquors were bought and sold at the bar kept by one of the prison officials; acquitted prisoners were kept for jail fees; the custom of garnishee prevailed. No instruction, religious or otherwise, was known there. When the first sermon was preached a man stood by with a loaded cannon and a fuse during the preaching. In the Boston jail in one year a thousand debtors were confined in the same crowded night rooms with a thousand criminals. Men, women and boys, idiots, lunatics, drunkards—innocent and guilty—were mingled pell-mell together. No restraint was put upon gambling, foul conversation or quarreling. The penalties were often barbarously severe.

"During the early history of New York negroes were burned alive—sometimes with green wood, to prolong their agony; at other times they were hanged in iron frames, to die of starvation, their bodies being devoured by birds of prey. In almost every village in the country the stocks, pillory and whipping-post were to be seen throughout the eighteenth century.

Many Abuses Corrected.

"But why multiply these sickening details? Let us look on the other side of the picture. Cropping, branding, whipping and torture in punishment of crime have been abolished, with an unfortunate exception in one small State. The lash, as a disciplinary punishment, is very generally forbidden by the law, as are also cruel, unusual or degrading inflictions, and if any such are used it is by an abuse of power. Imprisonment for debt is everywhere done away with. Intoxicating liquors have been universally shut out of prisons. Penal labor, which in the English sense never had great currency among us, exists in none of our prisons to-day; but everywhere industrial, or at least productive labor has been substituted. Commutation laws, by which prisoners by good conduct and industry may earn some abbreviation of sentence, are very extensively found on the statute books of the States and the effect is universally reported as excellent. There is no longer any mingling of sexes, except it may be in a few extremely rare cases in small county jails. Two State prisons for women only and managed by women only, in Indiana and Massachusetts, are now in full operation. The former, which is older, has already wrought marvels of reformation and the latter is full of promise.

"There are now chaplains in nearly all our prisons, and Bibles are very generally found in every cell. Flourishing Sunday schools are also now quite common. Prisoners' prayer meetings have been established and are well attended in several of our prisons.

Systematic Methods of Reform.

"The chief aim in the treatment of convicts is to protect society against its avowed enemies, the criminals. The advocates of improved prisons and prison discipline add to this a more specific statement. They would reform all convicts whom they can reform by wise systems wisely administered. Those who cannot thus be reclaimed should remain under their sentence of conviction where they can support themselves by labor and do no harm to society. Is this a hard doctrine? Is it not just and humane—is it not good sense to say as long as you are a criminal so long shall you be kept? Consider briefly the facts. The prison population embraces all ages after responsibility begins, both sexes, all descriptions of people and all conditions in life. Many of them, we know, can be reclaimed and will lead honest and industrious lives.

"Our belief in the divine beneficence is too profound to permit us to think any man absolutely beyond the reach of God's goodness, but as practical men and women we are bound to admit that a lamentably large percentage, with the best efforts we can make, are not likely to leave the life of crime upon which they have entered. Our duty as men and Christians is to do all we can to enlarge the percentage of reformed, and to reduce to the lowest possible figure the list of the determined criminals.

Only a Few Incorrigibles.

"I am convinced that a very large number of those who fill our prisons and reformatories are either accidental criminals, incipient criminals, who break the law from some thoughtless impulse, or from drink. This is especially true of the young who constitute so large a preponderance of prisoners. It is probable that a minority only of those committed to jails, reformatories and prisons can be properly classed as old and confirmed offenders. We can say with Burns:

The real, hardened wicked, who has nae check
but human law,
Are to a few restricted.

"As to the majority of convicts, we have at our command an agency for their reformation, if practically and intelligently employed, of almost unlimited power. It is in the largest and most comprehensive sense of the word, education. It must include the training and upbuilding of the whole nature of the convict. It must reach him with all the forces which belong to physical, mental, moral and religious training."

ODD ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

THE newspapers of Italy are raising subscriptions to erect a monument to Columbus on American soil.

FRENCH Canadians assert that a majority of their fellows in Canada are in favor of annexation to the United States.

SIXTY Neapolitan churches have been condemned for destruction for the sake of extensive improvements of the city.

THE *Atheneum* again announces that Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler is at work in Paris on a novel in collaboration with Catulle Mendes.

THE Australian Legislature has passed a law taxing all married couples living with their mothers-in-law; $500 if residing with the husband's mother-in-law, and $120 if with the wife's.

GENERAL BOULANGER, in London, received an offer from an American of a lucrative invitation to make a tour through American cities and ventilate his ideas on the French Republic.

A PARIS butler won last month the $100,000 prize in the Exhibition lottery. His wife runs the goat carriages for babies in the Tuileries' garden.

PRINCE BISMARCK, in consequence of a recent illness, has lost the few hairs that were on top of his skull, which is now as smooth as a billiard ball.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

Still Clamoring for Street Music.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, November 16.—A circular addressed to "Musicians, Italian and of other Nations," appeared here to-day. It is signed by a committee of six, whose names, though unknown to the musical world, are strongly suggestive of Spaghetti and Chianti. The circular states that the recent ordinance passed by the aldermen forbidding itinerant musicians to play on the street, is a great blow to a poor class of people unable to speak English, and also hits hard the manufacturers of musical instruments. Such a measure, the circular adds, tends to form an oligarchy which would ruin the down-trodden masses who are only too glad to have their existence eked out by a little music. A meeting is therefore called for Monday evening, to formulate resolutions on the subject. A