# THE WITS OF THE BAR.

## A Brilliant Banquet at the Hotel Schlosser.

## FEAST OF VIANDS AND FUN

### With Some Serious Suggestions on Law, Politics and Press.

### DID NOT GO HOME TILL MORNING

The second annual banquet of the Allegheny County Bar Association was held at the Hotel Schlosser, last evening, and proved a brilliant success. In point of elegance it was one of the finest dinners ever given in this city. Such a symposium of intellect, wit and humor really was a surprise even to those who expected most. The opinion handed down per curiam was that it will never be effaced from the pages of the social records in this county.

About 175 lawyers and a fair sprinkling of judges sat down to the feast. The dinner was put on the trial list for 7 o'clock, but it was half an hour later before the Court convened. When everything was in readiness, Captain E. Y. Breck, Secretary of the Association, announced the fact, and headed the procession from the reception hall into the dining room. Judge Collier said grace, and at the conclusion of the touching gem of supplication, the company sat down to the feast.

The dining room was

A MARVEL OF BRILLIANCY

and neatness. Under the skillful direction of Host Schlosser, the old dining room of the Albemarle has been remodeled into a chamber fit for kings. Everything was new. The paints, fancy work on the ceiling, mirrors, curtains, etc., were everything that could please the eye. The table appointments were superb. New and spotless linen, rich china and glass, and soft, mellow-lighted candelabra. At the ends of each table were a large cluster of potted plants, ferns, palms, etc.

There were six tables set across the room running parallel with Sixth street. At the north end of the room was the speakers table which was at right angles with the others. This gave everybody in the room an opportunity of looking straight at the orators, while the latter were delivering their addresses. In the center of the table of honor and facing the battery of eyes and giant intellects, sat the president of the association, W. B. Negley. On either side of him were seated the men who were to entertain the company. That they did so in a manner worthy of their profession and an honor to themselves was abundantly shown as the evening wore on.

After spending two hours and a half discussing the choice viands of over a dozen courses, the barristers were ready to flavor the dinner with the choice bits of wisdom, wit and humor as they rolled from the lips of the speakers. At the conclusion of the last course, cigars were lighted and chairs tipped back. As the incense from the rich Havannas floated ceilingward, there was a look of contentment with the world, and expectancy on the face of everyone present.

The toast master of the evening was S. A. McClung, and a better selection could not be made. As he announced each speaker he made a satirical hit upon those present which set his auditors in a roar of laughter. Among other things, he referred to the judges present saying that they had the six Common Pleas justices and "the two Orphans. "The two orphans" appreciated the joke, but they did not look as if they were in need of their parents at the time.

THE GUESTS OF THE EVENING.

M. W. Acheson, Thomas B. Alcorn, S. A. Ammon, W. C. Anderson, T. W. Bakewell, F. X. Barr, T. S. Bigelow, W. R. Blair, William Blakeley, E. N. Breck, James Bredin, Joseph Brell, W. J. Brennen, A. M. Brown, J. O. Brown, Marshall Brown, T. S. Brown, H. B. Brunot, J. G. Bryant, J. T. Buchanan, G. C. Burgwin, Clarence Burleigh, T. D. Carnahan, G. H. Christy, A. H. Clarke, A. G. Cochran, Josiah Cohen, J. W. Collins, Hon. J. F. Collier, C. E. Cornelius, E. S. Craig, H. S. Craig, C. S. Crawford, R. W. Cummins, W. J. Curran, —— Dahlinger, H. A. Davis, L. L. Davis, C. C. Dickey, E. P. Douglass, A. W. Duff, J. B. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Levi B. Duff, R. C. Duncan, G. W. Elphinstone, W. C. Erskine, D. Q. Ewing, H. R. Ewing, Hon. Thomas Ewing, C. A. Fagan, E. G. Ferguson, James Fitzsimmons, Joseph Forsyth, R. S. Frazer, K. T. Friend, H. D. Gamble, Alex. Gilfillan, J. M. Goehring, G. B. Gordon, G. P. Graner, J. H. Gray, G. P. Hamilton, —— House, J. H. Hampton, J. H. Harrison, E. G. Hartje, J. C. Haymaker, Harvey Henderson, —— Hawkins, Abraham Israel, W. K. Jennings, R. H. Johnston, S. A. Johnston, Lawrence Johnston, T. J. Keenan, Arthur Kennedy, R. A. Kennedy, C. B. Kenney, A. J. Kirschner, J. S. Lambie, G. R. Lawrence, Thomas C. Lazear, W. A. Lewis, Walter Lyon, —— McFarland, Hon. C. Magee, John Marron, Thomas M. Marshall, D. H. Martin, Thomas Mellon, R. V. Messler, Henry Meyer, F. C. Miller, H. A. Miller, J. H. Miller, J. J. Miller, Charles Mitchell, A. H. Moeser, George N. Munro, W. C. Moreland, A. P. Morrison, J. H. Mueller, S. C. McCandless, Samuel McCloy, —— McCreery, William McClelland, S. A. McClung, W. H. McClung, W. F. McCook, J. L. McCutcheon, W. J. McDonald, Alex McFarland, T. M. McFarland, W. M. McGill, F. C. McGirr, C. H. McKee, J. E. McKelvy, Lewis McMullen, W. B. Negley, J. C. Newmyer, C. A. O'Brien, J. E. O'Donnell, E. M. O'Neill, C. P. Orr, F. C. Osburn, Hon. J. W. Over, J. N. Patterson, Thomas Patterson, R. B. Petty, W. S. Pier, L. M. Plumer, J. H. Porte, E. L. Porter, W. D. Porter, O. S. Richardson, G. D. Riddle, J. M. S. Robb, W. B. Rodgers, R. B. Scandrett, W. P. Schell, Jr., Sol Schoyer, Jr., William Scott, C. W. Scovel, W. R. Sewell, J. D. Shafer, Noah W. Shafer, G. E. Shaw, J. M. Shields, George Shiras, III., W. K. Shiras, J. C. Shoemaker, J. J. Siebeneck, J. C. Slack, Hon. J. F. Slagle, Hon. Edwin H. Stowe, E. J. Smails, A. Y. Smith, E. W. Smith, E. Z. Smith, F. W. Smith, Joseph Stadfeld, G. H. Stengel, J. R. Sterrett, R. E. Stewart, W. A. Stone, J. M. Swearingen, J. E. Speer, O. D. Thompson; S. H. Thompson, W. W. Thompson, C. M. Thorp, S. U. Trent, A. McLeod Watson, D. T. Watson, A. V. D. Watterson, J. Harvey White, W. W. Whitesell, A. D. Wilkin, R. D. Wilson, M. A. Woodward and James Scott Young.

PRESIDENT NEGLEY'S OPENING SPEECH.

The first speaker was William B. Negley, the President, who responded to "The Year 1889." He began by referring to the quotation printed under his subject, "Enteuthen exelaunei dodeka parasa (n) ggas," taken from Xenophon's Anabasis, which literally translated would read "Thence he marched 12 parasangs." He said that a parasang was a Persian measure of length equal to 30 stadia; therefore, a liberal translation of the quotation would be "Then (from January 1, 1889) he marched 12 months—each month being equal to 30 days." He then expatriated on the quotation, and, after covering considerably ground, said:

"Our last banquet was at the year 1888. Then I gave you briefly the history of our association from its incipiency, its lethargy till 1884, when new life being infused into it its growth has been steady and rapid, and to-day we have enrolled 289 members as proof of healthy growth.

"When we read of the forward marches of Cyrus indicated by our quotation we find that he often accomplished nothing apparently but distance; yet that distance brought him nearer to the goal. So we—not able to boast of many victories during our 12 parasangs just passed are conscious of progress towards the end and aim for which we are marching. We have, by the kindness of the County Commissioners, been placed in possession of our new quarters—rooms well furnished and equipped with telephone and messenger, and open for our use during business hours, and by the kindness of one of our comrades have ready to decorate its walls—portraits of three prominent Pennsylvania lawyers—that of the late C. J. Sharswood, and the others of our fellows, Marshall and Stowe [applause], who are with us to-night and whom we delight to honor. Of those who are gone we desire the portraits of such men as Greer, Shaler, Hampton, Williams, McCandless, Biddle, Darragh, Metcalf, Loomis and G. P. Hamilton. Of those living we desire Agnew, Mellon, Ewing, Collier, Hawkins and a host of others too numerous to mention.

"The best regulated army must and will have its discouragements. Yet, in comparison of late we have had but few. True, some of our comrades are in ward, and some have fallen by the way—Palmer, Koch, McCullough, and Wilson. They sleep their last sleep; they have fought their last battle; no sound can wake them to glory again.

"I have said that we are marching for the goal, and here again another question arises. What is the goal so much desired by us? No grander science exists than that of the law. No nobler profession can be adopted than that which we have espoused. Men, where left to themselves, will follow the bent of their minds and hearts for evil or good, but when ranked and filed shoulder to shoulder and marching to the music of a better profession, the lower will be lifted to the higher plane. Hence our association; the objects are pure and elevating. Welcome, one and all—the judges with the rank and file—to join us in our noble purpose.

"We desire, I say, the elevation of the profession. Six stadia of the first parasang of this year's march have been past; to accomplish our object let us all strive to be kind and courteous to each other 'in honor preferring one another;' the Judges can help the practitioners, and they in turn the Court. Examaples are numerous. You can recall them at will.

"And now with a parting word: Let me use the language of another: 'The great wheel of time revolves with unceasing regularity; the older we become the more rapidly the years appear to slip away; behind us is the dawn; before us is the sitting sun. Time bears us on through fair winds and foul; little by little, day by day, we near our journey's end.'

"Little by little the time goes by, short if you sing through it, long if you sigh. Little by little—an hour, a day, gone with the years that have vanished away."

The next speech was by Judge Stowe "On the Courts." It was a learned address, and elicited hearty applause. The speech is given below in full, and was as follows:

JUDGE 'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—If there is any one thing that I particularly enjoy it is to make a speech, especially after an elaborate and hearty dinner. In such a case a man's whole system is so charged with intellectual electricity that he has only to open his lips and tropes and metaphors and "winged words" come leaping out like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, or Venus from the foam of the sea—full of life and beauty.

So, I must "declare and aver" on the present occasion that nothing has delighted me so much for a long time, as to have the opportunity to "speechify" this evening. But before I commence, I wish it distinctly understood by all present that what I may say will be no carefully studied oration, written and conned over in my library, but simply the expression of an overflowing brain and full stomach, unpremeditated and unprepared, or as the ghost in Ham let has it "disappointed." If I had known for the last six months that I was expected to speak to you to-night, I might have prepared something that would have been entertaining and instructive to you, and an honor to myself, but as it has only been about one-half that number of weeks that time since your Secretary gave me notice that I must "orate" to-night, I at once made up my mind, owing to shortness of time, of course, and inasmuch as true eloquence must be the breath of the occasion, that what I said should be entirely impromptu, born of opportunity—coming from above and around—and without any premeditation or "malice aforethought, express or implied." Therefore, as is the custom of all our great extemporaneous after-dinner orators, I have carefully prepared and written out at length a few remarks for this evening, which for fear that I should forget them if I tried to commit them to memory (as I most certainly would) and because I was afraid to attempt to read them from my own abominable manuscript, I have had carefully printed by a typewriter, so that they may serve for present as well as future reference, and be preserved for the enlightenment of coming generations of well-fed lawyers "in consimili casu." But I thought I heard someone say a few minutes since: "The courts— Was't ever in court, shepherd? No truly! Then thou art damned. Thou art in a parlous state, shepherd."

'TWAS NOT HIS EXPERIENCE.

I wish to say just here that this idea does not exactly conform to my own experience. I should have been more inclined to think that the fellow that had been in court, very often at least (of course I mean as a suitor), was the one who was in the "parlous state" and not the other, but as you have given me my text, and I must take it as I find it, I have to say that it will strike most persons as somewhat curious that they should stand in so dangerous a condition as suggested because they had never been in court. And if any of you had been present and heard the conversation just quoted by your "toastmaster" he would have been likely to suspect that some lawyer—not, of course, belonging to this Bar Association—but some other lawyer, had hired Touchstone to seduce the poor shepherd into some speculative lawsuit, such, for example, as bringing an action on the shares against some rascally railroad company for killing one of his sheep, which had, by his negligence, been permitted to stray upon the "track," and, as the ghost hereinbefore mentioned, would say, "unhousell'd and unanel'ed," made mutton of. But when he had heard him further say, "Why, if thou never wast in court, thou never saw'st good manners," he would more likely be convinced that some practical but stupid hoax was sought to be imposed upon the unsophisticated granger. For, according to my observation, if the "devil must be shamed and the truth told," the strict decorum and "good manners" which so distinguished the courts of "ye olden time" seem to have gone into the grave of the feudal system and special pleadings, and now like them only whisper sadly to heaven "with a still small voice" against the deep "damnation of their taking off." If any of you, gentlemen, have any serious misgivings on the subject, just come up to court some Saturday morning with an important petition that you are anxious the Court shall understand and try to read it so that you can be heard, and you will soon see how it is yourself.

A COURT DEFINED.

But, going back to the subject of our text: What is a court? If we take the definition of Blackstone, and answer that it is "a place where justice is judicially administered," many would think that it was some "terra incognita," some fabled island of the sea, on which mortal foot had never trod. But if we define it to be a place where judges sit and lawyers congregate and talk and wrangle, and occasionally abuse the newspapers and each other, or, as Burrell puts it, call it "An organized body with defined powers, meeting at certain times and places for the hearing of causes and other matters brought before it, aided by attorneys and counsel to present and manage the business," both the untutored kind and the philosophic dreamer, who thinks justice a mere abstraction and a name, knows what we mean.

History tells us that before William I. had completed his subjugation of England, he established a grand central tribunal for the whole realm, which was to be not only a court of appeal, but a court where all cases of importance should originate and be finally decided. This was called Curia Regis, and sometimes Aula Regis, because it assembled in the King's palace. The great officers of the State, the Mareschal, the Constable, the Seneschal, the Chamberlain and the Treasurer were the Judges, and over them presided the Grand Judiciary. Upon substantially the same footing the administration of justice continued for some 200 years, although for greater convenience causes were committed to different committees of the Aula Regis, to which it is said may be traced the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer and the Court of Chancery. At length Edward I.—sometimes called the "English Justinian"—systematized and reformed the principles of English jurisprudence, and finally framed the courts for the administration of justice as they remained for six centuries, so that Blackstone says: "In Edward's time the law did receive so sudden a perfection that Sir Mathew Hale does not scruple to affirm that more was done in the first 13 years of his reign to settle and establish the distributive justice of the kingdom than in all the ages since put together."

Upon these foundations our system of jurisprudence is built to-day, and you, gentlemen, are now studying the same general principles and seeking to enforce the same general rules of law and equity in the various courts of this country that took their rise in the days of Edward. Since then they have been growing, lengthening and widening as time passed on, and the necessities of civilization increased, and the fountain then opened has grown to be a mighty river of human justice, which not only fructifies England but fertilizes America and carries its civilizing influences throughout the world.

Courts are the outgrowth of liberty and education; they are the product of peace and industry; they are the mainstays of freedom. Without them neither life, liberty nor property can be assured. But there can be no courts, such as deserve the name, at least, without lawyers.

A LAWYER DELINEATED.

As the courts are established to enforce the law, it follows that a special class, who make the law its study, must exist for the purpose of assisting them in correctly determining what the law is in such cases as come before them for consideration. And thus we find that the lawyer is not simply a hanger onto, but he is an essential constituent of courts of justice. He is recognized by law as an officer of the courts. His duty is to assist them by his learning and arguments in arriving at a just and legal conclusion. His oath requires him not only to behave himself in the office of attorney according to the best of his learning and ability, but he must do so with all good fidelity to the court, as to his client, and, as our Supreme Court has emphatically declared, he violates his oath of office when he attempts to mislead or consciously presses for an unjust judgment.

But this is neither the time nor place to discuss this matter further. Enough has been already said to lead us to infer, at least, that courts and counsel must go hand in hand, marching with equal step to a common end, in amity and good will, so that it may be literally true in practice as well as theory, as declared by our great commentator, that courts are places where justice is judicially administered.

It has been said, and I believe it to be true, that the character of the bench will depend very much upon the character of the bar, and that a careless, ignorant or unpunctual bar is calculated to engender a like carelessness, ignorance and want of promptness and energy on the part of the bench. And if it were possible to conceive of such a thing as a generally dishonest and faithless bar, it would inevitably have a demoralizing effect upon the bench.

The lawyer is the embryo judge, and you can no more make an honest and learned judge out of a dishonest and ignorant lawyer than you can make the flowers of the tropics thrive and bloom upon the ice-clad mountains of Greenland. Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles.

A PALPABLE MORAL DRAWN.

The moral of all this then is that both bench and bar should strive to so demean themselves that the public will learn to have confidence in their honesty and ability, and so that the converse of the words of Touchstone may become literally true, and so that it might be earnestly and truly said: "If thou was't ever in court thou saws't good manners."

And now, gentlemen, I suppose I ought to stop and give somebody else a chance, but I have filled myself so full (literally) and wound myself up so tight (figuratively) that I do not feel as if I was more than half run down, and like some preacher who has got to fifteenthly, I have just begun to be warmed up to the occasion. But, sad as it makes me to let you off so easily, I suppose I must stop or you will begin to think that I am very much like a fellow I once knew who used to play the mouth organ and make you feel like resorting to the same means of getting rid of me as we were occasionally compelled to use toward him. He was rather averse to playing for anybody except just when he happened to be in the mood. It was indeed very difficult to persuade him to play at all; but when you once got him started the only way to stop him was by kicking him downstairs. But I will say a few more words at all hazards. Some years ago I had the honor to sit next to General Grant at a banquet given him in this city. He was expected to make a speech on the occasion, and, like myself, was much pleased with the chance, he so delighted to make speeches. His remarks were, of course, neither so long nor so entertaining as mine have been. But that was not his fault—only his misfortune. He did the best he could. One cannot be expected to be great in everything. Horace says: "Unius omnes artis consequi nemo protest." I once read that though Grant might not be a great orator, he wrote with his sword. How could you expect such a speech as this to be "wrote with a sword?" It can't be done! The only successful way is with a typewriter. But now, mark where the real point comes in. When he had got through his little piece and took his seat, he threw himself back in his chair, and with a look of the greatest satisfaction said to me, as I say to you: "Now that I am done, I will take the greatest pleasure in enjoying the misery of the other speakers."

Robert D. Wilson, a young attorney, made one of the most brilliant speeches of the evening. He replied to the toast, "Overruled, Criticised, Distinguished and Explained." His address was a burlesque on a decision of the Supreme Court at Philadelphia yesterday, in which he lost his first case before that body. The case was argued before Judge Slagle some months ago, and was an action for damages against the Pennsylvania Railroad for killing a mule. The lower court held that it was not negligence on the part of the company that killed the mule. One of the arguments used by the defendant's counsel was that the mule should have stopped at the crossing, looked and listened for the danger signal from the engineer. The sides of the wise judges present ached as they roared at the young barrister's satirical arguments.

John D. Shafer replied to the toast "Legislation." He reviewed and criticised the acts of the Legislature. The speech was listened to with great interest.

THE NESTOR OF THE BAR.

Toastmaster McClung now called upon the "Nestor of the Bar," Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., to respond to the toast of "The Public Press." Mr. McClung humorously suggested that it was Mr. Marshall's well known regard for the newspapers which prompted the selection, as an ironical sally which brought down the house. Mr. Marshall, on arising, received an ovation. He spoke with more than his accustomed fervor, giving, however, as was expected, hard knocks to the press as he went along. The newspapers of the time, he said, did not come up to his ideal. Horace Greeley's paper was, in the days of Mr. Greeley, one which met the standard. Newspapers generally were too much given to sensationalism, and too little to independent and capable discussion of public topics free from the trammels of party and from the influence of party leaders. Mr. Marshall dwelt at great length on what he regarded as the offenses of omission and commission by the press. Its tendency, he held, was too much toward aggression upon private rights in the publication of mere private matters which did not properly belong to the public, and in consequence of which individuals were damaged without benefit to the community; and too much again in the line of silent submission to the dictates of party managers. The seeming acquiescence of the press in Senator Quay's dictation of the nomination of Delamater for Governor of Pennsylvania was cited by way of instance. Mr. Marshall enlivened his speech with local and personal illustrations of a humorous turn which set the audience in roars of laughter. He said he had friends as well as enemies connected with the press, and intimated that the severity of his criticisms was intended to be useful for reproof and correction rather than the outgrowth of any fundamental antagonism to an institution whose possibilities for good he was willing to admit he had seen efficiently illustrated in some cases.

WOODWARD AND EWING WIND-UP.

It was 12 o'clock before Mr. Marshall finished. Next came Marcus A. Woodward, Esq., who spoke on "The Lawyer and His Relation to Politics." Mr. Woodward urged independence of thought and action by the members of the Bar on political issues. He said the Bar Association of Allegheny County had already made its power felt in the improvement of the laws and in the selection of fit men for officers of the Courts.

The lateness of the hour prevents a fuller report of Mr. Woodward's remarks, as well as the closing address, which was by Judge Ewing, being a review of the dinner and of the meats, physical and metaphorical, which had been provided. Judge Ewing was received by the audience standing, and though the hour for the last trains had come he was heard to the close. The audience then arose and sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which it dispersed in a state of great enthusiasm over the success of the occasion.

Captain Breck, Mr. Dickey, Toastmaster McClung and their colleagues on the committee of arrangements, were tendered no end of congratulations on the manner in which the event passed off.

## WHAT PEOPLE ARE DOING.

### Some Who Travel, Some Who Do Not, and Others Who Talk.

—Hon. Russell Errett has never fully recovered from the severe illness contracted while at Frankfort-on-the-Main last summer. He nearly always attends services at the First Christian Church in Mansfield Valley, but his family say he is still a very sick man. Mr. Errett is nearly 72 years of age.

—The fast line went out last night in two sections, the first being mainly occupied by school girls returning from vacation. The additional cars were put on at the depot to accommodate the scholars, and quite a number of their friends and relatives were present to see them off.

—John G. Gray, who, up to the time of its burning, was associated with the Monongahela Hotel, went East last night. He will stop at Philadelphia for Savannah and Southern ports, and spend a brief holiday previous to returning to Pittsburg.

—Colonel W. D. Moore went to Philadelphia last evening to take part in the funeral obsequies of the late Dr. Harper, who was an old classmate of his.

# DID NOT RECONSIDER.

## The Allegheny City Property Committee Wants to Have Control

## OF THE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY.

### The Board of School Control Not Given Representation.

### A BREEZY MEETING LAST NIGHT

Contrary to the general expectation and to Mr. Andrew Carnegie's expressed wish to have the library of the new free library building, which he recently built opposite the City Hall in Allegheny, managed by a committee of Councils in conjunction with a committee of substantial citizens, whose terms of office should exceed the usual councilmanic term, the City Property Committee of the Allegheny Councils refused last evening to reconsider the ordinance which it recommended at its last meeting, and also refused to allow the Board of School Control to have a voice in the management of the library proper.

When the committees met last evening Messrs. Ammon, Lahugh, Lare, Cochrane, Arthur Kennedy, Ernstein, Buente, Dahlinger, Millard, McAuley, Pappert, J. B. Smith, and Thomas were present.

AN APPROPRIATION NEEDED.

When the usual bills had been passed the clerk stated that an appropriation was needed to buy books and provide for maintaining Carnegie Library for the next year. Chairman Ammon stated that $15,000 would probably be sufficient and this brought up the question of allowing the Board of School Control to have a say in the management of the affairs.

Mr. Kennedy made a motion to reconsider the action of the committee at its last meeting when it approved an ordinance barring the Board of School Control or any of its members having anything to say in the matter.

Mr. Dahlinger seconded the motion, and then ensued a scene which, although excruciatingly polite, was very painful to the participants.

Mr. Kennedy said he made the motion at the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Ammon. This was denied by that gentleman, who excused himself by saying that he had been misunderstood.

Then Mr. Dahlinger read an ordinance which he said he had prepared at the instance of Mr. Ammon, in which a committee from the City Property Committee, to consist of five members, and a committee from the Board of School Control, to consist of an equal number of members, should have charge of the library. Mr. Ammon again denied that he had sanctioned the construction of such an ordinance, although he said he knew that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Dahlinger were in favor of it.

INTERFERENCE RESENTED.

Mr. Lare then took the floor in opposition to the motion to reconsider the action of the committee and made a few remarks:

What is the use of letting anybody else have a hand in running this thing except ourselves. We can manage that library all right, and when the time comes that we can't we'll call in outsiders. We can manage it all right, and don't need the assistance of no board of school control.

Mr. Hunter, President of the Common Council, who was present at the meeting, and who had been using his breath in an effort to have some letters read, finally gained the ear of Chairman Ammon, who ordered the Clerk to make known the contents of the missives. That functionary then read letters from the librarians of libraries in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis. There was nothing of importance in the letters, and after they had been read Mr. Hunter apologized, stating that he expected they would have imparted more information to the committee than they did.

AN INTERESTING CONTROVERSY.

For a few minutes the controversy was very interesting as Messrs. Kennedy and Dahlinger clung firmly to their oars, and although the opposition did the same the two gentlemen who wished to have the school board represented in the management of the library were voted down.

In fact they were the only ones who voted to reconsider the action of the committee.

Mr. Ammon said that although he had been severely criticised for his action at the previous meeting he was prepared to hold up his end of the fight.

Mr. Kennedy asserted that as the library was an educational institution, and as the Board of School Control had charge of all affairs which related to the education of the masses it should have a voice in the management of the library and art gallery.

That as the School Board had the right to levy taxes, if only from a business point of view, it should be represented on the Board of Managers.

Although his arguments were most concise, pertinent and convincing the committee refused to reconsider its previous action.

$20,000 FINALLY VOTED FOR.

The next question which came up was the amount which should be appropriated for the purchase of books and the incidental expenses of the building.

Mr. Ammon again proposed $15,000, but Messrs. Kennedy and Dahlinger thought this amount too little and asked for $25,000. A compromise was finally made on $20,000.

It was stated that there were 100 citizens of Allegheny who would give $500 each to stock the library and place pictures in the art gallery.

Then came the question of an appropriation for remodeling the City Hall building. Joseph Auglin, the architect, was present and had prepared five sketches, showing as many proposed changes. The committee looked them all over and discussed the matter fully, when they concluded to ask an appropriation of $40,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Auglin suggested that the entire front of the building be extended 25 feet toward Federal street, which would leave 12 feet of space inside the sidewalk line for a stoop extending the entire length of the building. A wing in the rear, toward West Diamond street, could be put up, and that part used for the Mayor's office and the lockup, the latter above ground.

TO HAVE A DETAILED PLAN.

He was instructed to prepare a detailed plan of the changes and submit them to the committee.

The principal reason for the proposed change is to allow sufficient room for Councils, their quarters at present being entirely inadequate. They will be still more so when the borough of Bellvue is annexed to the city, which will be done in a few months at farthest. Then the room occupied by the postoffice is not large enough, and as the citizens generally want that office to remain in the building it can be provided for when the alterations are made, occupying the same relative position it does now, and that at a good rental to the city. The new portion will be of brick with stone trimmings and will conform to the beauty of the library across the way, with towers and other ornamental work, and an elevator to reach the roof.

## A NEW DEPOT FOR MANSFIELD.

### The Panhandle People About to Lay Down New Side Tracks and Tracks.

The managers of the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad are at length taking steps to provide facilities for the accommodation of its patrons, as well as for its general traffic. A gang of 200 men were yesterday put to work at cutting down a hill at West Mansfield, at a point near the residence of ex-Burgess Hoosack.

This work will occupy several weeks. It is generally believed that the Steubenville shops will be moved up to Mansfield, and that a handsome depot will be built at North Mansfield. New tracks and side tracks will be laid down and provisions will be made for the increased traffic which the company expects to handle during the year.

## NONNIES TO HUSTLE.

### Mrs. H. C. Campbell Describes the Latest Phases of the Secession—Mrs. Willard's Strange Attitude.

With the last hope shattered of a possible reunion of forces, the non-partisan faction of the W. C. T. U. are working as actively as possible preparing for the Philadelphia Convention.

Their movement is developing a strength that was not even anticipated when they withdrew from the parent organization. Letters are being received from all parts of the country—from ministers, physicians and lawyers, and from a countless number of women who hitherto refused to join the W. C. T. U. because of its party affiliations, and others who dropped out on the same grounds. The papers of the country are growing in sympathy with the movement. The Chicago *Tribune* took its stand last week in a lengthy editorial supporting the non-partisans.

While no definite programme has been prepared for the Philadelphia convention, as that would no doubt prevent a free exchange of opinions and discussions as to methods and plans and a harmonious result, it is thought the order of exercises will be about as follows: On the morning of Thursday, January 16, a temporary organization will be effected and a committee on name and constitution appointed. At the afternoon session the report of this committee will be heard and considered, and in the evening a general public meeting will be held, at which some prominent male lecturer will deliver an address. The following day permanent officers will be elected, and committees and department superintendents will be elected.

The circular published exclusively in yesterday's DISPATCH has created considerable renewed interest in the matter. Mrs. H. C. Campbell, of Allegheny, was seen last night and asked for a reply to some of the statements made by Mr. J. A. McConnell. In regard to his statement that political prejudices are causing the dissensions she said: "If I have any political prejudices they are in favor of the Prohibition party. The minutes of the National Convention of 1884 will show whether the W. C. T. U. is pledged to support the Prohibition party. The idea that the parent organization is non-partisan is absurd. The fallacy is apparent, because the National organization cannot do one thing and the States another any more than State Legislatures could enact laws conflicting with the acts of Congress. The national organization is partisan because it indorses the Prohibition party."

In support of this last statement Mrs. Campbell submitted to the reporter the following extracts from a temperance publication:

At Washington, in 1861, I first urged the advantage to our common cause of an alliance between the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party, which had then polled but 10,000 votes as its maximum after a struggle of ten years' duration. * * * Steadily we have moved forward in these years, until, as Chief Justice Waite said of prohibition, so we can say of our oneness in purpose with the Prohibition party, "That it is no longer an open question in this court."—*Miss Willard's Address, New York, 1888.*

This society has never been either sectarian or partisan, though its partisan enemies, outside the organization, have long tried to fix upon it the stigma of these two designations.—*Miss Willard's Crusade Campfire, December, 1889.*

The convention to be held in Philadelphia is regarded with great significance. The attendance will be large. The women of both sides, entertaining partisan as well as non-partisan views, will be allowed the freedom of the convention. Mrs. Campbell said last night that there were three things practically settled now. A per capita tax not to exceed 65 cents per annum, a strictly non-partisan platform, and an absolute ignoring of women's suffrage ideas.

## LONG & CO. MILL SALE.

### Ex-Assignee McKelvey Present as a Mysterious Bidder—What A. M. Byers Thinks of the $83,000 Bid.

The sale of Long & Co.'s property was opened in the Sheriff's salesrooms yesterday morning, when the bids reached $83,000, and the sale was again adjourned until Friday.

There was a large crowd present, among others being Joseph D. Long, representing the firm; George W. Guthrie, for the plaintiff, and Willis McCook, who looked after the interests of the Lawrence Bank. When the property was put up for sale, it was announced that there was a claim against it for $8,000 due employes for wages. George Guthrie was the first bidder. He offered $500. J. R. McKelvy, late assignee of the Lawrence Bank, was in the crowd taking matters quietly and coolly. He jumped into the breach and the bidding between himself and Mr. Guthrie, by which the price was raised $5,000 at a time, was decidedly interesting.

When the bid had reached $83,000 Mr. Guthrie asked for an adjournment, which was granted. It was a mystery to everyone why Mr. McKelvy was present. When asked whom he represented he replied in the same quiet manner, which characterized his bidding, that he could not tell.

It was rumored last night that a combination had been formed by certain parties to endeavor to obtain the property at as cheap a bid as would possibly be accepted, or even less, as the sale by the Sheriff is supposed to be obligatory. Mr. A. M. Byers, one of the principal creditors, was seen at his home in Allegheny last night, but he denied knowing of any such a combination. He said there were some mysterious things about the sale. He could not understand why Mr. McKelvy should be one of the foremost bidders.

"Don't you think the property is worth considerably more money than it is likely to bring?"

"I certainly do. That property ordinarily would bring at least $550,000. There are eight or nine acres of ground that if entirely bare should bring more than is now offered for the ground and plant. It is accessible property, and is certainly worth $10,000 per acre. It is a better property than Brunot's Island, which I understand has just been purchased at the rate of $1,300 per acre. The creditors are anxious to see the property bring all it possibly can."

The property, aside from the nine acres on which the mill and other buildings are located, includes:

Nineteen puddling furnaces, 1 large scrap furnace, 3 generative heating furnaces, 1 18-inch muck train and squeezer, 1 16-inch bar mill, 1 9-inch guide mill, 1 underground saw, 1 roll lathe, 1 ore breaker, 1 ore crusher, 1 large common pump and water tank, 10 2-flue boilers, 42x28 feet each, 5 heating furnaces in forge, 1 large 4-ton upright hammer, 1 2,500-poundhelve hammer, 1 1,500-pound helve hammer, 1 large roll lathe, 1 800-pound upright hammer, 2 axle cut-off lathes, 1 boring machine, 2 planers, 1 engine lathe, 1 Studevant blower, 4 blacksmith fires, 4 sets of shears, 1 cleaning barrel, 7 steam engines, 1 large hydraulic pump and accumulator, 2 upsetting machines, 1 80-ton track scale, 1 12-ton wagon scale, steam appliances, tools, cinder buggies, ball buggies, natural gas line and other machinery and appliances.

## UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

### A Meeting at Which Officers Were Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The Ex-Prisoners of War held a meeting last night at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, James R. Hutchinson; Vice-President, H. O. Shay; Secretary, F. M. Fleming; Treasurer, R. A. A. Patterson; Chaplain, A. H. Jones: Executive Committee: J. R. Hutchinson, F. M. Fleming, James B. Cole, F. L. Blair, A. H. Jones.

### Accident to an Old Lady.

Mrs. Margaret M. McCarroll, of Canonsburg, fell out of her chair yesterday and broke her thigh. The fact of the lady having reached the advanced age of 70 years may militate against her recovery.

SILK handkerchiefs 19 cents, 19 cents.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.
MTT

Great Excitement in Allegheny

Over the closing out by Arthur, Schondelmyer & Co. of their entire stock of fine drygoods. Go early to 68 and 70 Ohio st.

Buttons Reduced.

Trimmings reduced, linings all reduced.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.
MTT

# PREPARING TO FIGHT

## The Builders' Exchange Joins the National Association

## TO KILL OUTSIDE COMPETITION.

### The St. Paul Convention to Devote a Day to Discussing Eight Hours.

### THE OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR ELECTED

The Builders' Exchange of Pittsburg has not heretofore being affiliated with the National Association of Builders, but at its meeting yesterday it decided to take this step, with the object of being better able to withstand and cope with the demands of the workingmen for an eight-hour day, when the demand shall be made.

From the interviews and expressions of opinion from the master builders of the city, which have already appeared in these columns, it will have been seen that the disposition, general among them, is to fight the eight-hour movement; and they hope by joining the national body of their trade to find strength when the tussle comes.

FOR THE TUG OF WAR.

It is more than probable that Pittsburg will see the hardest fighting, for the double reason that contractors have more to fear from outside competition here than in cities of similar magnitude and because it is the greatest stronghold of organized labor in the country. Master builders have for long suffered from the encroachments of their fellows from nearby cities and towns who successfully compete with them on the score of cheaper labor and material. Lately house furnishings in the shape of finished doors, and sashes framework and joinery work, ready smoothed and primed, have been delivered here at prices at which similar material could be obtained in this city, but owing to the longer hours and lesser wages paid at the point of manufacture, contractors have been able to make a larger profit by buying from the outside source.

RURAL ADVANTAGES.

A strong reason why the local master builders have joined the National Association is with the view of fighting the outside towns. As far as they are concerned the issue is narrowed down to a fight between towns such as Butler, which pays $2 per day for ten hours work in planing mills, for example, and Pittsburg, which pays $2 75 for nine hours work.

It is estimated that the country has an advantage over the city equal to 10 per cent in labor and 15 per cent in time, and when insurance, taxes, etc., are reckoned that the country has the best of the city by fully 30 per cent at the existing rates of time work, and that should eight hours be introduced, that it will amount to 40 per cent.

LABOR IN SMALL CITIES.

It has before this been found that labor organizations of any strength cannot be successfully established in small localities, and with this fact again the Pittsburg contractor is obliged to count from having to compete against the smaller wages and longer hours which follows on the fact.

The officers for the Builders' Exchange for the year are: W. B. Lufton, President; H. B. Barnes, First, and A. Alston, Second Vice Presidents; E. A. Knox, Secretary; T. J. Hamilton, Treasurer.

The old Board of Directors were reelected.

PITTSBURG DELEGATES TO GO.

The National Association will meet in St. Paul, Minn., on the 27th, 28th, 29th instant. At least one day will be devoted to the discussion of the eight-hour question. All the principal cities in the Union are in the association, and 80 per cent of the building trades will be represented, beside the 50 recognized Exchanges. Pittsburg will send three members, who will be selected from the following: Reece Lindsay, T. J. Hamilton, A. Rasner, Samuel Francis and H. B. Barnes. Each member of the Exchange contributed $2 to the national body, so that the affiliation will cost local builders about $300.

It was said yesterday that as a countermove to the first eight-hour movement of the Federation of Labor the master builders would cease all building work, not obligatory or then under contract, by the 1st of April.

H. SONNENBERG, photographer, 35 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. Use elevator; and 52 Federal street, Allegheny. Cabinet photos at reduced rates. Life size crayon portraits a specialty.
MTHS

MUSLIN underwear sales begin to-day. Read "ad," this paper.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

CABINET photos $1 per dozen, prompt delivery. Crayons, etc., at low prices.
LIES' GALLERY,
TTSU 10 and 12 Sixth st.

Decided at Last.

After very careful consideration we have decided to close out our entire drygoods department to make room for wall paper and carpets. Cost is utterly ignored. Come soon.
ARTHUR, SCHONDELMYER & Co.,
68 and 70 Ohio st., Allegheny.

GENTS' underwear marked down; gents' neckwear to close.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

SOILED embroideries half price, half price.
KNABLE & SHUSTER,
MTT 35 Fifth ave.

B. & B.

Simplicity and elegance is what you get in an evening dress if made from the new importation, 45-inch striped silk crepes, at $1 50 and $2 50; creams and pure white.
BOGGS & BUHL.

Printed India Silks.

Entire line to go at 48 cents. A great bargain.
KNABLE & SHUSTER,
MTT 35 Fifth ave.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS, indorsed by physicians and chemists for purity and wholesomeness.

Embroidery Sale.

Soiled embroideries less than cost. See our line.
KNABLE & SHUSTER,
MTT 35 Fifth ave.

MEMBERS of Iron Molders' Union No. 46 are requested to meet at their hall, corner of Second avenue and Grant street (to-night), Tuesday, January 7, as business of importance will be transacted.
By order of PRESIDENT.

OWING to delayed trains Anderson's ginghams will not arrive in time for opening to-day.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

B. & B.

Embroideries—Another large lot fine and medium edges; also fine Nainsook edges and medium widths and fine Nainsook and Cambric insertings go on the bargain tables this morning.
BOGGS & BUHL.

Jaundry Sale.

50-cent surahs for 35 cents, $1 25 black silk for $1.
KNABLE & SHUSTER,
MTT 35 Fifth ave.

ANY desiring to buy a desirable home in Allegheny should attend the Orphans' Court sale to-day at 2:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, No. 73 Lincoln avenue, which will be sold to settle the estate of Chas. L. Caldwell, deceased.

## A HUMAN BRUTE CAGED.

### Robert Richmond in Jail Without Bail for Injuring a Child of Seven Years.

One of the most flagrant cases of abuse of children which has ever been recorded in this county comes from McKeesport. Yesterday morning two citizens passing a shed heard the screams of a child within, and fidding the door fastened kicked it in, and found Robert A. Richmond ill-treating the 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Hastings.

The man was captured and taken before 'Squire Samuel Shields, who, after hearing the evidence in the case, committed Richmond to jail without bail on complaint of the child's mother.

The little girl is at her home and is declared by the physicians to be in a most precarious condition, the question of life or death being only one of very few hours. When Richmond left the big borough in charge of a constable, an excited crowd gathered around the station and loud threats of lynching were heard. He arrived at the jail about 4 P. M., yesterday, and last night appeared to enjoy the safety of his seclusion.

B. & E.

JANUARY MARK-DOWN

Annual Clearance Sale.

BARGAINS FOR YOU.

PROFITS, and in many instances COST, lost sight of.

One object in view—to convert our large and attractive stock rapidly into cash.

Special inducements offered in our Cloak and Suit Department.

Long Garments—Newmarkets at $2 50 to $20; many of them about half price.

ALL FINER GARMENTS, including NOVELTIES, marked to figures that will interest you.

On account of mild weather we have marked all our medium and fine grades of Seal Plush and Alaska Seal Garments to prices that will please the most prudent buyer.

Hundreds of Jaunty Jackets in English, Cheviot, Diagonals, Mixtures, Jersey Weaves, etc., for Ladies and Misses to go at low prices.

All Fur Goods, including Seal Jackets, to go at a price that will lead you to anticipate cold weather later on.

EXTRA GRADES
IN
SEAL JACKETS!
One Hundred Dollars for Eighty.

EXTRA GRADES
IN
SEAL WALKING COATS!
$125 Garments for $100.

DEEP CUT
IN SLIGHTLY SOILED GOODS

From window and lines, such as Handkerchiefs, Laces, Collars, etc., to go at a price to suit you.

DRESS GOODS

All reduced to force their sale. French Pattern Dresses marked from
$60 to $30, $50 to $25,
$25 to $15, $15 to $10.

SILKS AND VELVETS
AT SLAUGHTER PRICES

BIBER & EASTON,

505 and 507 MARKET STREET.
ja5-TTSSU

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, January 7, 1890.

O-DAY
WE
FOR-
MAL-
LY

Announce the Grand Opening Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Pittsburg and Allegheny buyers, and thousands of out-of-town friends, are now invited to inspect the most complete stock of Underwear ever shown in these cities. New goods arriving daily, and will be told of from time to time in these columns. Enough here now to warrant this universal invitation. Later arrivals will be really only to replenish the lines as they are depleted by the enormous sales that these beautiful goods and extremely low prices will undoubtedly make.

The bargains offered this season have never before been equaled.

GOWNS:

Good Quality Muslin, Plain Sacque Shape Gowns, with tucks down front, ruffled neck and sleeves, 50c.

Mother Hubbard Gowns, trimmed with Blind Embroideries and clusters of tucks, 85c.

Mother Hubbard Gowns, with two rows of inserting and pretty cluster tucks, 95c.

Better quality, better finished Mother Hubbard Gowns, with four rows of inserting and cluster tucks, $1.

Finer quality and fancier Muslin Gowns at $1 25 and $1 50.

CORSET COVERS:

Plain high-neck Corset Cover, with 12 tucks down front, good material, well made, 25c.

Plain low-neck Corset Covers, fancy tucked front, well made, choice material, also, 25c.

Fine Cambric Corset Covers, low-neck, trimmed with good Hamburg edge on

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.—Continued.

neck and sleeves and clusters of tucks down front, 50c.

Fine Cambric Cover, finished with fancy edge and 16 tucks down front, 50c.

"V" shaped Corset Cover, fine cambric, trimmed with wide embroidery, 65c.

Finer and fancier Corset Covers, 75c, 85c and $1.

CHEMISES:

Plain Chemises, with corded band, 50c.

Plain Chemises, with fancy embroidery trimmed band, 50c.

Fancy Chemises, fancy embroidered front, 75c.

Fancy Chemises, with wide embroidery on front, $1.

These represent many different styles and patterns, with shades of differences to suit all tastes and notions.

SKIRTS:

Fancy muslin Skirts, with hem and tucks, 50c.

Fancy Tucked Skirts, with cambric ruffle, 75c.

Fancy Skirts, with hemstitched ruffle, $1.

Fine Skirts, with embroidered ruffle, $1 and $1 25.

Fine hand-made and lace trimmed Skirts, $2 to $18.

DRAWERS:

Good Muslin Drawers, with hem and tucks, 25c.

Good Muslin Drawers, with embroidered ruffle and tucks, 50c.

Better qualities and big lots at 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.

Reduced to 15c:

A lot of large sizes, Corset Covers, both high and low neck; a great bargain.

Reduced to 75c and $1:

Two lots large sizes Dressing Sacques.

FRENCH HAND MADE UNDERWEAR:

We are now prepared to afford wearers of these elegant goods an opportunity to select an outfit as though they were dealing at the toppiest Paristan Bazaar. For richness and beauty these Paris garments are not equaled. Prices—well, you pay a little for "Paris," but not a cent that doesn't mean real value. You'll be astonished at how little, too.

GOWNS:

French Hand Made Gown with embroidered ruffle around neck and down front, with brier stitching and tucks, $2 25.

Mother Hubbard Gowns, two rows inserting, brier stitching and tucks, $2 75.

Best quality French Percale Gowns, 42 tucks, with hemstitching between clusters of tucks, embroidered ruffle neck and down front, $3 75 and $4.

Fine French Nainsook Hand Made Gown, dainty inserting, brier stitching and fine tucks, hand embroidered collars and cuffs, $5 and $6.

Fine French Nainsook, with revering and tucks, finished with valenciennes lace edge, $6.

Circular Yoke Gowns, dainty tucks, trimmed with valenciennes lace, and hand embroidery and ribbons, $17.

Fine French Cambric Gown, yoke back and front trimmed with torchon lace and embroidery, 30 tucks, and finished with torchon lace, and ribbons, $8 50.

Fine French Cambric Gown, trimmed with Torchon Lace and hand-made embroidery on yoke, edge collars and cuffs and down the front.

Fine French Nainsook Gown, handsomely trimmed with hand-made drawnwork, very rich, $13 50.

CHEMISES:

Fine French Muslin Hand-made, Sacque-shaped Chemises, hand-embroidered, 75c.

French Muslin Hand-made Chemises, 40 tucks, brier stitching and hand-embroidered, $1.

French Muslin Chemises, 50 tucks and brier stitching, fancy hand-embroidery around band and sleeves, $1 25.

Sacque Chemises, three rows brier stitching around edge, embroidered scallop, $1 35.

Other beautiful garments that baffle description in their prettiness at $1 75, $2 25 and $3 75.

SKIRTS:

Hand-made Skirts, deep scalloped ruffle, $1 00 and $1 85.

Hand-embroidered ruffle, hand-made Skirt, $1 75.

Elaborate design, embroidered ruffle, $2 25.

Fancy block, hand-embroidered ruffle, $3 00.

And fine to finest, fancy to fanciest Skirts, $4, $7 and up to $35.

DRAWERS:

French Unmade Drawers, 5 tucks, hand-made, scalloped edge, 90c.

Finer quality, 5 tucks, eyelet scallops, $1 00.

Fancy scalloped ruffle, 5 tucks, $1 15.

Finest Muslin, 5 tucks, eyelet scallop ruffle, $1 50.

Muslin and Percale Drawers up to $4.

The French Fad Silk Underwear—A gathering here to see how you like them, and to make this great underwear department complete in every respect.

You will be surprised at how little this is of the real story. The rest of it you will find in the goods. Begin to-day, these sales.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVE. STORES.
ja7

French, Kendrick & Co.,

FIRST ANNUAL ODD SALE

THIS WEEK.

ODD PLATES,
ODD CUPS and SAUCERS,
ODD CRACKER JARS,
ODD CHOCOLATE JUGS,
ODD BRIC-A-BRAC,
ODD STANDS,
AND OTHER REMNANTS,

Will be sold prior to Stock-taking at from one-half to two-thirds price.

516 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite City Hall.
ja5-48