# The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1891.


## A CHILEAN ROW.

The news of the shooting of several marines from the United States vessel Baltimore in a street riot at Valparaiso is calculated to still further complicate matters. Although accounts indicate there was no attack of the Chilean authorities upon our sailors and that it was a murderous row between our marines and the Chilean mob, it is not calculated to improve the temper of the two countries toward each other and may increase the already threatening diplomatic difficulties.

Doubtless the only ground on which our Government can take action in this matter is—if fuller accounts show that the Chilean rabble were the aggressors and that our marines acted in self-defense—on a claim for indemnity and the punishment of the aggressors. But in the multitude of claims that are piling up against the Chilean Government an indemnity, even if admitted, may not be worth very much in cash; while the administration is liable to be embarrassed by its own logic in another case if it presses for the punishment of the offenders. The United States has already gone on record to the effect that a Government cannot promise punishment in such a matter. While diplomatic logic does not much trouble itself with the virtue of consistency, it is not likely, if this affair should become the subject of correspondence, that the Chilean representatives will neglect the opportunity to put the State Department in a corner on the ground the latter chose to take in the New Orleans case.

On the whole it may be well to reserve judgment until the details are fully ascertained. The complications between the United States and Chile are already grave enough without jumping to the conclusion that a fatal row between a lot of marines on one side and the Chilean mob on the other necessitates a further international quarrel.

## THE CALL FOR THE SITTING JUDGES.

A numerously signed call is published from members of the Allegheny county bar indorsing the candidacy of Judges McClung, Porter and Kennedy. It is objected to this call by our esteemed neighbor the *Leader*, that it comprises only 236 lawyers, while on the rolls in this county there are over 600. Besides, our cotemporary has the objection that some of the signers have not been practicing long enough to have weight; that others are retired from practice; that some belong to the patent branch of the calling, and that a number are influenced politically by the party managers whom the "Straight-outs" are antagonizing.

It would be as impossible to get up any sort of a call for the sitting judges which would please the "Straight-outs" as it was for Governor Pattison to suit everybody in his appointments last summer. But, if it be true that there are more lawyers who have not signed for Judges McClung, Porter and Kennedy than have signed, there is a fine opportunity for the opposition. All they have to do is to get the unsigned majority on paper for the "Straight-out" candidates. That would be a great stroke—a palpable crusher.

But, of course, it need scarcely be pointed out that to get even a majority of the bar, or of any profession, to signify a clear preference in a contest in which every member has friends on both sides is not an easy matter. Besides, there is a particular difficulty in the present case which would imply no reflection on Judges McClung, Porter and Kennedy even if the call issued on their behalf had been smaller. There are not a few lawyers who recognize the technical strength of the "Straight-outs" position, that party usage called for nominating conventions in place of indorsement by the executive committees. These, while willing enough to acquiesce in the proposition that the sitting judges are in every particular capable and honest, may hesitate lest in joining in the call for Judges McClung, Porter and Kennedy they would seem to abate from the force of party usage.

It is in the sense alone of a protest against methods of party management that the Straight-out movement has at any time promised to have weight. But, as THE DISPATCH held before Governor Pattison made his appointments, any fair and competent ticket he might name would be likely to get the indorsement of the people at the polls, no matter whether the partisan politicians opposed or approved it. The desirability of non-partisanship in relation to the judiciary appeals more to the reason of a majority of voters than the necessity of settling questions of party discipline. Governor Pattison made an honest effort in his appointments to carry out the non-partisan idea. No complaint has been raised of want of integrity, or want of capacity, on the part of any of his nominees; and whether the party executive committees indorsed or opposed them THE DISPATCH believes they would be elected anyhow.

The call from the bar, therefore, like the indorsement by the committees, is only an incident of a candidacy which rests upon a still broader basis. But it is a numerously signed, strong and effective call none the less; and until the Straight-outs produce at least as important a call for their own side, the criticism upon that for Judges McClung, Porter and Kennedy must fall very flat and unprofitable.

## THE CONVENTION ISSUE.

A correspondent writes THE DISPATCH to take exception to its articles on the Constitutional Convention. He says:

If the public were to form their opinion on the necessity of a Constitutional Convention by the character of such as the enclosed editorials there never would be any change or progress in government or laws to meet the demands of advancing civilization. The great masses of the people do demand a change in the Constitution of this State to protect them from corporations and political bosses, but the bosses and monopolies do not want a convention and well do the great industrial classes know it.

To this it is easy to reply that progress, or even change, is not at all blocked by voting down the Constitutional Convention. On the contrary, intelligent progress will be certainly secured by submitting whatever alterations are desired in the Constitution separately and letting the people decide each on its own merits, instead of voting to accept or reject the whole in a lump. Furthermore, our correspondent should reflect that there will be no real progress in constant tinkering at the fundamental law, such as is involved in calling a Constitutional Convention within seventeen years of the last one, and before its provisions have all been put into enforcement.

As to the assertion that the people want a convention and the monopolies do not, that is mere assertion. The people will have an opportunity to express their wishes two weeks from next Tuesday, when the accuracy of our friend's rather dogmatic assertion will be tested. As to the corporations and politicians, it is true some of them profess to be opposed to the convention. But that is not the most infallible sign of their real purposes. It is certain that some of the most effective restraints to these classes are found in the present Constitution, if it was enforced. Our correspondent may not know that a complete remedy for corporate abuses, and very strict restraints of municipal politicians in the management of public funds, exist in the existing Constitution. Some have been nullified by the refusal of the Legislature to pass the enforcing laws, and some are exceedingly inconvenient restraints on these classes at present. The convention as organized furnishes a very practicable method for the politicians and corporations to get rid both of present restraints and of the possibility of future enforcement of the others. It does not furnish a good method for intelligently amending any provision in the interest of the people.

In this connection it is pertinent to notice the news from Harrisburg that the Republican managers are sending out orders for the support of the convention. The alliance between these managers and the corporations is close and notorious. The interests of both can be greatly advanced by mutilating the Constitution in their interest. There is more likelihood of foundation for this report than for the assumption that they are injuring the chances of their own advantage by the emasculation of the characteristic provisions of the Constitution of 1874.

But their movement is too late. The public mind on that question is already made up. It is clearly understood that the popular interest lies in the maintenance and enforcement of the present Constitution and not in opening the doors for tinkering with and weakening it.

## A VERY WEAK PLEA.

A queer view of the case was taken by an official at Harrisburg the other day. He asserted the loss to the State would not be any such sum as named in the Governor's message because bondsmen would make up some of it and there are errors in the figures, is a peculiar illustration of the demoralization which appears to make the political mind unable to comprehend the plain principles of honesty. It is pertinent to note, in order to establish this claim, that the same methods of juggling with figures are employed as are exemplified by Bardsley, and that the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The Governor is right when he says that "$1,786,378 59 of money belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been misapplied, misappropriated, embezzled and stolen."

But even supposing the loss is not as large as the Governor asserts, what difference does that make in the abuses disclosed? The State is abundantly able to stand a loss greater than the sum named if that loss comes honestly and without negligence or corruption. But it should not stand a loss of a thousand dollars through official incompetence, dishonesty or favoritism. Whether the loss is $1,700,000 or one-tenth the sum, it has disclosed the fact that an official in charge of State funds, whose duty it was, under the law, to pay them over at stated intervals, has been permitted to retain immense sums long past the day of payment. This is admitted by the officials whose duty it was to enforce the payment. The documentary evidence points strongly to the conclusion that these extraordinary favors were purchased; and the only excuse for this neglect of the law is that the practice has been going on for years before the present officials came into office.

It would be interesting for the politicians to inform the public exactly how many hundreds of thousands it is necessary for the State to lose by such abuses before it is proper to resort to very sharp corrective measures.

## THE LOGIC OF SUICIDE.

The suicide of a man in New York who was confronted with the certainty of a lingering death by consumption, moves a journal there to comment on it in a way that goes a long distance toward approval. The argument is that death by consumption is painful not only to the sufferer but to his friends; that he was certain his life-work was over, and that death was inevitable. On these grounds our cotemporary thinks there are "very few who would severely condemn" the man who chooses to make short work of the business of dying.

The vast majority of humanity will exercise a charitable judgment toward a man confronted with such dread certainties in whatever he may do. But charity for the individual should not be mistaken for condonation of the act. Beside the paradox which because a man's life is certain to be short justifies him in cutting it still shorter, the fault with the logic which justifies it is two-fold. It assumes that a man can do no good in the world because he is certain of a slow death, which is altogether wrong; and it asserts these are grounds for destroying life, which proves altogether too much. If the sacredness of human life can be set aside for such reasons why may one man not kill others on the same grounds. The man who takes human life offends against the canon "Thou shalt not kill," whether he takes his own life or that of another. So that if infirmity, inability to do useful work, the certainty of suffering and care to family or friends are reasons for a man to take his own life, they are equally reasons for people to give the surcease of sorrow to those of their friends who are so much afflicted.

One of Trollope's latest and dreariest novels imagines a country a century hence which has gone to the degree of advancement comprised in passing a law that old people at a fixed age shall first be placed in retirement and then quietly put out of the way. The logic of this justification of suicide leads up to that remarkably advanced stage of society. It opens the way for a dutiful son to put his father out of the way when the parent is overburdened by the decrepitude of age, and permits the eradication of disease by the simple method of killing all afflicted by it.

But this proves altogether too much. Life is life whether it is infirm or vigorous. Those who take either their own or the lives of others take the awful responsibility of extinguishing the Divine spark kindled by a power superior to our own, and which should not be extinguished except by the same authority.

## NOT ENOUGH FOR AN ISSUE.

There is a disposition on the part of some Democratic organs to elevate Porter and his census to the dignity of a political issue. The New York *World* does so by comparing the tenth census with the eleventh to the inevitable disadvantage of the latter.

Of course, the Administration must suffer by the shortcomings of a census which carries its own proofs of inaccuracy and weakness. But the *World's* attempt to make political capital out of it loses force by the fact that the tenth census was also taken under a Republican administration. It seems to be a fatality that every other decennial census shall be so inaccurate as to be practically worthless.

As to Porter, it will be difficult to make an issue of him. He is simply an individual who has had the misfortune to undertake a task several sizes too large for him under the mistaken impression that he is a statistician. There is not enough of Porter for an issue.

## THE EXPOSITION'S CLOSE.

The Exposition closed yesterday after a season which, while not equal in receipts to some of its predecessors, is to be counted as a success. The enterprise had peculiar difficulties to contend with. In previous years the drawback most feared was cold and rainy weather; but this year, during considerable portion of the time the Exposition was open, the extreme heat kept people away and materially diminished receipts. During the latter part of the Exposition its patronage and the attraction of people from out of town equaled its most successful work of former years. This enterprise has fully demonstrated its public usefulness and importance. While receipts this year may not furnish a sufficient surplus to make the extensions required, the money necessary to enlarge its scope should be raised.

THE vice of the Wall street method of estimating values is displayed in the estimate of the *Journal of Finance* that in addition to their crops the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas are $200,000,000 richer this year through the appreciation of their holdings. It is plain that the farmers thus enriched (on paper) have exactly the same real property as before. The value of that property is determined by its average productiveness, not for a single year, but for one year after another. Yet because one big crop has been gathered the Wall street idea marks up values $200,000,000 and bids the farmers roll in this imaginary wealth. The Dakotans may be a little wild in some of their financial notions, but they are not so silly as to be carried away by the flat riches produced on the Wall street plan.

THE assertion of the esteemed Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that "every paper which printed the message with the Governor's head lines might fairly be sued for libel by Boyer and McCamant," shows a failure to comprehend the state of the case. In the case of charges involving official action evidence to show their truth can be introduced in libel suits.

WHILE England is getting a tremendous storm the United States is enjoying the finest autumn weather. There seems to be exceptions to that rule about the storms coming alike to the unjust and the just.

CONCERNING the reported fall of the level of water in the great lakes, the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* makes the brilliant suggestion: "It might be the better way to blow out the rocks with abundant dynamite, and let the lakes run off, leaving a vast area of valuable land. The towns could be moved to the river that would result, and started anew with all the modern improvements." This great idea will be received with enthusiasm by the lake cities which will thus be left inland, and by the lake marine, which on the same programme will be shut off by the shallowness of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. The *Standard-Union*, as a candidate for the guardianship of the lake interests, would not get many votes in the lake basin.

IT is again declared in Boston that the dress reformers are only waiting for the first rainy Saturday of October to appear with the new street dress and convince the world of its superiority for stormy weather. But the obstinate elements refuse to furnish the occasion for the dress reform demonstration.

IF the majority report of the Legislative Investigating Committee reaches Mr. Livsey in his retirement it may convince him that there is no longer any reason for his remaining away from Pennsylvania.

IT is asserted that in addition to his other qualifications Jerry Simpson is a pugilist of no mean talents. He took the task of licking a blacksmith who disturbed one of his meetings the other night, and did it up with neatness and dispatch. Jerry's misfortune is that he is not a professional; in which case he might have counted on the enthusiastic support of the ward heelers and shoulder-hitters who run practical politics in the large cities.

NOW the Canadian roads are complaining of the United States railways for beguiling settlers away from Ontario by "mendacious pamphlets and fly sheets." If we believe the statements of the railway people about each other, we must come to the conclusion that they are a rather bad lot.

THE American hog in France may get along all right; but he must adopt rules of procedure and conduct himself strictly according to the laws of the game in order to make a brilliant success.

WITH the German Chancellor, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Russian representative in Italy all using pacific language, it looks as if the powers were trying their best to keep out of fight. But the experience of the past two decades raises the doubt whether there is not more real probability of war when they are talking peace than when they are giving each other the bellicose bluff.

THE thick hickory nut is now joining its prognostication to the prophecies of a hard winter. The harmony of all these indications in the direction of cold weather will dispose the skeptical mind to the expectation of a very mild season.

STILL the Ohio campaign fails to be enlivened by a great speech from Senator Brice in favor of free silver and a progressive income tax.

THE reports of the severe damage done wheat in stack in the Northwest indicate a misfortune to the owners of the wheat; but it cannot much affect the magnificent total of the year's production. When we are counting our crops by the hundred million bushels, the damaging of a few million bushels more or less will be like a drop in the bucket.

PERHAPS after his experience of accidents on mountain sides and railway collisions Mr. Stanley feels like the sailor who pitied the dangers of "them poor folks ashore," and desires to get back to the safety of the Congo.

WITH the stormy outlook of things in China the Hon. Henry W. Blair can reflect that he was not in such hard luck as he seemed.

THE combination of the two corporations organized to build railroad bridges from Jersey City to New York, with $15,000,000 of capital and an authorized bonded indebtedness of $75,000,000, affords another example of the excellent opportunities of the combination plan for injecting fresh water to an unlimited degree in the transportation system.

## NAMES FREQUENTLY MENTIONED.

JANE HADING, the actress, always wears slippers and hose to match the color of her eyes.

MR. SPURGEON has returned to London in better health. He intends starting for Mentone on Tuesday next.

IN spite of all rumors to the contrary, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has concluded to return to this country within a few weeks.

MR. ROBERT T. LINCOLN, the United States Minister, has returned to the American Embassy in London, leaving his wife at Tours, in France.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, who has been in poor health for some time, has so far recovered that he expects to return to the Bench this month.

THE lunacy of George S. Knight, the once popular and promising actor, is said to have assumed a hopeless form of insanity. He has been in a Philadelphia asylum for the last four years.

JUDGE OF APPEALS FRANCIS M. FINCH, who has just been elected dean of Cornell University Law School, is a Republican and author of the pathetic and popular poem entitled "The Blue and the Gray."

WHEN Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt passed through Chicago the other day the natives were much surprised to find that he wore a loose suit of gray flannel. They probably expected to see him in a dress suit.

HERMAN CELMAN, the South American millionaire, owns a $1,000,000 yacht, the Southern Cross, is only 28 years of age and has an income of $500,000 a year. He is the only son of ex-President Celman, of the Argentine Republic.

MR. CHARLES S. ISHAM, of New York, who recently married the daughter of United States Minister Lincoln, has returned to London with his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Isham intend starting for America at the end of the month.

ONE of the prominent guests at Saratoga this season has been D. O. Mills, the banker. He is a small and wiry man of about 65, with a bright face and clear blue eyes. He dresses most modestly and does not look as if he had an income of $1,000,000.

ACCORDING to gossip, Lord Dudley a few weeks before his marriage discovered a quantity of reputed paste diamonds in a neglected corner. Admiring the graceful designs, he took them to the jeweler to see what might be made of them. The expert immediately pronounced them real stones of the finest size and water. They had, we are told, been considered and treated as paste from time immemorial, so it was an agreeable surprise. This fairy-like story is founded on fact.

## THE LIQUOR APPETITE

### A Movement for Temperance People to Look Into Carefully.

New York Sun.]

Of recent years a temperance movement which proceeds on more philosophic principles has been started. It does not undertake to get rid of drunkenness by restricting the liberty of the temperate majority for the benefit of the intemperate minority. It recognizes the futility of all attempts to prohibit the use of alcoholic liquors by legislation, and it has discovered from experience that even if they were successful, the morbid craving for stimulation would seek other means more dangerous than alcohol. If the liquor saloons are shut up, the drunkards will be driven to the countless stimulants of the apothecary shops, with far worse consequences to themselves and society. It therefore makes no effort to prevent drunkenness by forbidding the sale of liquor, but regards the uncontrollable appetite for it as a specific disease requiring specific medical treatment. It does not believe that the self-sacrifice of abstinence on the part of the well will produce the benefit of the sick which the old-fashioned temperance reformers expect.

It gives up the notion that drunkenness can be cured by such altruism, but turns over the insatiable thirst for stimulants to the doctors for treatment as a disease, and not as a vice preventable by law and by the example of those who are not afflicted with the malady. This is the temperance movement to which the Christian woman would do well to give their attention as the most sensible and most promising of all the many and long continued efforts to destroy the evil of drunkenness. Is there a cure for the diseased appetite for stimulants or is such a cure discoverable? Is the method of treatment pursued at Dwight in Illinois, for instance, as efficacious as it is believed to be by the thousands who have submitted themselves to it? The Women's Christian Temperance Union might succeed in shutting up every brewery and every distillery, and yet the disease would remain, and its cravings would find gratification in other stimulants, so that new temperance movements against these would become necessary. They must cure the disease to bring about real and thorough reform.

## WASHINGTON'S BEGINNING.

### Yesterday Was the Hundredth Anniversary of the First Sale of Lots.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—*[Special.]*—This was a red-letter day for Washington, though no formal notice was taken of it. One hundred years ago to-day, the first sale of lots took place in the city. Congress had fixed on the place and name for the city, but the commissioners appointed to treat with the landholders found the proprietors quite very obstinate. At last Davy Burns, the most obstinate of all, was brought to terms. It was agreed that the land taken for the city should be sold in lots at public action, and that land taken for public buildings should be paid for at the rate of £25 per acre.

The first sale occurred October 7, 1791, and speculators came by stage coach and rode on horseback from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places to attend the sale. About 1,200 lots were sold, at an average of about $500 for a lot 30 feet front by 150 or 140 deep. The first newspaper account of the sale appeared two weeks after in Dunlap's American Daily *Advertiser*, published at Philadelphia.

### Pittsburgers in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—*[Special.]*—The following Pittsburgers are registered to-day at the leading hotels: Mrs. W. I. Brown, Continental; G. F. Denniston, Westminster; W. M. Halbleston, New York; J. Janvir, New York Hotel; F. H. Richards, Sturtevant; W. J. Richards, Sturtevant; M. K. Salsbury, Metropolitan; S. A. Taggart, Belvidere House; A. F. Allen, Earles Hotel; T. K. Hackett, Hoffman House; J. B. Jackson, Windsor Hotel; A. Lawton, Grand Central; D. R. Morrison, Gilsey House.

### Trained Men for the Census.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There is a good deal to be said in favor of the establishment of a permanent Census Bureau. The only way to get complete and reliable statistics is to have men trained for the work, and give them sufficient time to do it.

## THE CIVIL PENSION MOVEMENT.

### No Reason Why the Government Should Insure Its Employes.

Louisville Courier-Journal.]

It appears that the movement in favor of pensions to postal clerks is not confined to the clerks themselves. It is given out that the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service is about to recommend pensions to railway postal clerks, especially to those who are disabled in the service. The suggestion as to clerks disabled in the service is an excellent one to serve as an entering wedge. To the superficial thinker the analogy between a soldier disabled in the service of his country and a postal clerk disabled in the line of duty may appear complete. The capital distinction, which must not be overlooked, is that military service is compulsory, while service as a postal clerk is voluntary. It is true that the army is largely made up of volunteers, even in time of war, but everybody understands that failing a sufficient number of volunteers, a draft will be ordered, and this knowledge forms a great inducement to volunteering. The compensation offered by the Government to employes in the civil service is not only amply sufficient to secure all the volunteers needed, but it causes a great and embarrassing pressure for place. "Every gate is thronged with suitors." Every door leading to the office of one having appointments at his disposal, or even to that of any one supposed to have influence with the appointing power, is besieged with eager applicants for place.

There are 20 office seekers to every office. If all the applicants could be supplied with places we should soon be compelled to draft men into private employments. Men engaged in ordinary occupations feel under obligation to make some provision for the disability that must come with old age, and which may come from accident or misfortune. There is no reason why the employes of the Government should be taught that similar foresight and self denial are not incumbent upon them. Their salaries average higher than the amount they can earn in private business, and they have at least as good an opportunity as others to save a portion of their earnings and to make provision for the future. There is no more reason why the Government should be an insurer to its employes than to all other citizens. If the people are wise they will nip this civil pension project in the bud. We have seen in the past 15 years how demagogues have run up pensions to ex-soldiers to an outrageous figure, simply because the "soldier vote" was large enough to constitute the balance of power between the parties. We do not desire to see a repetition of this in the matter of civil pensions. The public service is already attractive enough to our citizens. There is no reason why any further steps should be taken to render office-holders a privileged class, to be envied by all the rest of the people. Let us wait till we are obliged occasionally to draft men into the civil service before we begin paying them pensions.

## DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

### James Parton, Author.

James Parton, the well-known author, died yesterday morning after several weeks' illness at Newburyport, Mass. He was born at Canterbury, England, February 9, 1822, but was brought by his parents to this country when was a child. He received an ordinary academical education, and at the age of 19 was teacher in an academy. He afterward became a journalist and magazine writer, and wrote many books, mostly of a historical character. Of these the principal are: "Humorous Poetry of the English Language," 1856; "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; "Life of Andrew Jackson," 1860; "General Butler in New Orleans," 1863; "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," 1864; "Life of John Jacob Astor," 1865; "Famous Americans," 1867; "The People's Book of Biography," 1868," and "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1874. In 1856 Mr. Parton was married to Sarah Payson Willis, known under the nom de plume of "Fanny Fern," who died in 1872. He resided in New York until 1873, when he removed to Newburyport, residing there until his death. One of Mr. Parton's famous remarks was made after a visit to Pittsburg some years ago. He passed through the city at night, and said it "looked like hell with the lid off."

### Ex-Governor S. W. Hale.

Ex-Governor Samuel Whitney Hale, of New Hampshire, died of Bright's disease, at the home of his brother, John M. Hale, in Brooklyn, Friday morning. Ex-Governor Hale was a fine type of the best product of New England character and enterprise. He was the son of Samuel and Salome Whitney Hale and a grandson of Moses Hale. He came of Puritan stock and was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1823. He went to Dublin, N.H., when 22 years old and opened a general store. While there he married Amelia M. Hay, daughter of the late Joseph Hay, who with two children survive him. He went to Keene, N. H., in 1849, and embarked extensively in the manufacture of chairs and the purchase and sale of shoe pegs, and was also interested in the woolen mills at Lebanon. Ex-Governor Hale was a director of the Citizens' Bank, of Keene, N. H., the Cheshire Bank, of Fitchburg, and a stockholder in several Eastern railroads. He was a free soil advocate until the Republican party was organized, when he became an earnest advocate of that party. He held his first office in 1856, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1860 and 1870, and was elected Governor of New Hampshire, which office he filled in 1883 and 1884.

### Charles Gephart.

Charles W. Gephart, aged 81 years, died at his home in Uniontown yesterday of old age. The deceased was an old soldier and did service in the Mexican War, besides serving valiantly in the late war. He has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, and for 20 years prior to the Cleveland administration was in the Custom House at Baltimore under General Searight. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. John L. Thomas, ex-Collector of the Port at Baltimore, and was an uncle of Hon. F. S. Hoblitzel, of Baltimore, Democratic Congressman. The remains will be laid to rest at Rose Hill Cemetery, Cumberland, Md., to-day. The funeral arrangements are in charge of the old soldiers, who will accompany the remains of their late respected comrade and friend to Cumberland.

### Father Donovan.

Rev. Father Donovan, a former assistant to Rev. James Nolan, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, McKeesport, died at Huntingdon Friday morning, where he had been suffering for some weeks with an attack of typhoid fever. Father Donovan was assistant to Rev. Father Nolan for about a year and a half, or up until last May, when he was promoted to the charge of Huntingdon in the Pittsburg diocese. He was a young priest strongly devoted to the Christian work which he had chosen, possessed of a kind disposition and had a pleasant word for all with whom he came in contact. The deceased was 27 years of age.

### Miss Maggie Mulvehill.

Miss Maggie Mulvehill, daughter of James Mulvehill, Sr., died at her father's home, Juliet street, Fourteenth ward, at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. She was 22 years of age. During last winter Miss Mulvehill suffered from a severe attack of the grip. The effects of this disease, from which she never fully recovered, caused her death. The deceased was a sister of James Mulvehill, Jr., formerly a Pittsburg policeman, but now operating the Kensington Hotel. The funeral has been arranged for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Services at St. Agnes' Church.

### Rev. Andrew G. Chambers.

Rev. Andrew Gordon Chambers died at home in Freehold, N. J., Friday. Mr. Chambers was a graduate of Miami University and of the Princeton Theological Seminary. After his graduation he became professor of belles lettres in Miami University. In 1868 he took the Freehold Institute, an old school which had not recovered from the evil effects of the war, and made it one of the most successful collegiate preparatory schools in the country. He remained at the head of the institution until a year ago, when he retired on account of failing health.

### Dr. Moses Blackburn.

Dr. Moses Blackburn, who died late Friday night at the home of his son, No. 3343 Penn avenue, was widely known in Lawrenceville. He was born in Columbiana county, O., in 1812, and graduated at Canonsburg in 1835. Afterward he took a course in Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. In 1845 he settled in Lawrenceville, and practiced there until 1881. At that time he was struck, and for ten years has been an invalid. He was a member of the Butler Street Methodist Church.

### Prof. John Larkin Lincoln.

Prof. John Larkin Lincoln died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Providence, in the 75th year of his age. He had been seriously ill for several weeks and his death was almost daily expected. He was for 52 years, with slight interruption, instructor in Brown University, and for 40 years Professor of Latin there. He was a native of Boston.

### Obituary Notes.

JUDGE EDWIN GLINT died at his home in Mason City, Ia., Thursday. He went there in 1879, continued the practice of law until 1886, since which time he has been living a quiet life.

BROTHER ANDREAS DINDER, the first and oldest member of the Benedictine Order of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, died Friday at St. Vincent's Monastery, near Latrobe. He was 79 years old.

MRS. RUFUS STORY, of Bayonne, N. J. died Friday at her home in that city after a protracted illness. She was 75 years old. She was the second wife of the late Rufus Story, who left an estate worth upward of $8,000,000.

COLONEL WALTER STEELE, President of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, of Rockingham, N. C., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Friday morning aged 69 years. He was a member of Congress from North Carolina a few years ago and was one of the most influential men in the State.

LYMAN STEVENS who was Mayor of Syracuse in 1853, died there Friday aged 73 years. Mr. Stevens was for 40 years a leading manufacturer of salt in Syracuse. He was famous throughout the United States as a Swedenborgian and probably excelled any layman in his erudition upon the doctrines and history of that religion.

## MURRAY'S MUSINGS.

### Sights Along New York Water Fronts—Why Bar Maids Are Not Popular in America—A New Drinking Scheme—Society on the Stage.

—Two white-haired, bright blue-eyed old gentlemen were trudging along the North River wharves the other day viewing the shipping. One was Judge Robert Lowry, long a distinguished occupant of the judicial bench of Indiana and subsequently a member of Congress from Fort Wayne; the other was Judge Beckwith, of Buffalo, a friend of Grover Cleveland's. These two judges had met at the Democratic banquet of the evening before, and were thus putting in the day seeing the sights of New York.

"And what greater sight," said the amiable Judge from Buffalo, "can be presented to visitors of New York than that which is to be seen along this water front. I never come here," he continued, "without taking a trip down the bay and running about the wharves. I never get tired of inspecting steamships and noting along this water front the evidences of the greatness of New York. Judge Lowry and I have been taking the customary trip down to Staten Island and back and are winding up by the inspection of one of the latest ocean greyhounds. Along the Hudson river wharves one can see the products of the civilized world. Yes, and a great many products of that portion of the world which is not civilized. You can tell at a glance by the goods piled upon the wharves and heaped upon the trucks just what part of the world the vessel lying at that particular point hails from. I suppose in the course of time these wharves will present a more substantial aspect than they do at present. The city of New York has expended vast sums upon her waterfronts, but nothing, however, in comparison with the money spent in many continental seaports. The American commercial growth appears to be so rapid that we are never able to keep up with it in the matter of accommodation. In the attempt to do so, we seem to be perpetually torn up and doing things over and over again. This is to be seen not only in the city wharfage but in the leading thoroughfares in the heart of the city itself."

#### Like Tobies in Pittsburg.

—Quite a number of cigar stores about town leave a small cigar box with nickel cigars lying exposed on the showcase. When a customer wants a nickel cigar he comes in and deposits his nickel and takes out a cigar, lights it and leaves the store without disturbing the clerk or proprietor. Sometimes he sees nobody. It is noticeable, however, that none of the imported stock that sell for 15 cents straight up to $1 is thus left lying about, subject to the honesty of the customer. Perhaps the dealers have come to the conclusion that the man who would have the courage to smoke a 5-cent cigar may be relied upon as always able and willing to pay for it, whether watched or not.

#### Brains in the Mail Service.

—"The present postal service of the United States is by no means as stupidly conducted as is often represented." The speaker hailed from Boston. "To illustrate what I mean," said he, "I received a letter the other day addressed to me 244 Beacon street, New York. The letter had lost no time on the road so far as I could tell from the post and delivery mark, but had been sent straight to my number in Boston. It used to be so that such misdirected letters went straight to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, much to the annoyance of those who were and those who should have received them. Of course, it was easily seen that the letter in question was intended for Boston because there is only one Beacon street in the world—as there is also but one 'Bawston.'"

#### Statistics on Pies and Sandwiches.

—The amount of food consumed in some of the downtown lunchrooms every day is something enormous. It seems all the more incredible from the fact that it goes up in small lunches. Colonel Hayward informs me that his place opposite the postoffice consumes on an average for the mid-day lunch to business men 1,500 sandwiches, 15 cans of milk, 40 dozen pastry of various kinds, 85 pies and 1,500 to 2,000 oysters served in every style. Besides these, some 800 persons get hot dishes of almost every description at the lunch counter. Gracious heavens! Eighty-five pies represents 340 pie eaters in one resort among hundreds of the kind. This is not considered a great place for pies, either.

What a pity that Superintendent of the Census Porter did not include in his stupendous conglomeration of facts and fancies some statistics about pies. A carefully arranged tabular statement of pies and pie eaters of the United States would be of more use to the health authorities and more interesting to the general readers than a monologue on swamp lands.

#### Bar Maids in America.

—The experiment of barmaids has been tried several times in New York with unsatisfactory results—that is so far as the experimenters are concerned. Notwithstanding these repeated failures it is shortly to be tried again in a Broadway establishment down town. The difficulty in the way of success in previous attempts of this kind was in the character of the material from which local barmaids were selected. It is easy to find in New York pretty young ladies of ordinary intelligence willing to do almost anything that is honest in order to make a living. When one comes fresh from London after seeing the barmaids there, or even barmaids there, it is quite natural to imagine that the same thing could be made easily to work here. A pretty barmaid in a black dress and white apron is a very attractive feature of any place.

The barmaid theory is all right, but there are a number of reasons why it cannot be successfully reduced to daily practice in New York. The mixed drink is the greatest bar to the employment of women in this capacity. Very few women are ever able to acquire the art of shaking a drink together. Being served by the prettiest girl in the world would never compensate an old drinker for the misery of a wretched cocktail or brandy smash. At the London bar very little is sold except straight drinks. Every American who goes abroad knows how difficult it is to get a decent mixed drink. Few barmaids will ever attempt it, and those who do in London get together a fearful compound of liquors quite too dreadful to think of, once tasted. For this reason the London barmaids that were once brought to New York to serve in a prominent establishment made a great failure. It will be hard to find intelligent American girls to stand behind a public bar and ladle out drinks to men, although, for that matter, it may be quite as respectable as standing behind a lunch counter in the same establishment dishing up pies, "ham and," "one in the dark," "three brown" and other appetite destroyers.

#### Why She Tolerated Him.

—Heard on a Broadway car—Madge, why do you drag that stupid DeSmith around with you everywhere you go?

Madge—Why, Cholly is stupid, to be sure, dear, but he always wears his clothes to match my dress.

#### The Dog as a Luxury.

—There is a great deal of money, considerable time and any amount of patience expended on dogs in the city of New York. Why a man wants to keep a dog in a great, big, hot, close city the year around, is enough to stagger the reasoning faculties. But men do keep them and go to any amount of trouble and expense to do so. According to the city statistics there are now about 7,000 licensed dogs in New York and according to general impressions, there are some 10,000 unlicensed. There are dog refuges, dog hospitals, dog doctors, dog fanciers, dog peddlers, dog catchers and dog stores—all of which represents a good deal of money. Outside of the usual ladies' pets, it always seemed to me to be cruelty to animals to keep a dog in the city. There are fine hunters worth considerable money kept in flats the year around all over town. They don't see the country five days out of the year possibly and some of them never see it.

The inconvenience and annoyance of these dogs to other people greatly increase the wear and tear of every day existence. Dogs are bete noir of the New York landlord's life. Take whatever precaution he may against the introduction of animals to his flats, they will be smuggled in and will often drive the other tenants out. All the scare about hydrophobia in the world will not frighten the lover of dogs, but it greatly aggravates the nuisance to other people.

#### An Experiment in Stage Work.

—The entire amusement-going public is naturally interested in any new aspirant for histrionic honors that is pushed from the ranks of society to do the work of experienced and distinguished professionals. It is no wonder, therefore, that the New York public was set agog by the introduction of Miss Elsie de Wolfe to the theater-going world in the leading character of such a play as Sardou's "Thermidor." It is true Miss de Wolfe had some reputation in society as an amateur. We all know what that means, and it is usually very little. It certainly meant very little in this case. The advent of Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter upon the professional boards was preceded by considerable experience as a social amateur, but both of these latter ladies had something to recommend them beyond their mere social connections and amateur successes. One was a noted beauty all the world over; the other a young, pretty and highly graceful woman,