12

COL. MOORE'S APPEAL

The Attorney Grows Eloquent in His Defense of Gerade.

BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE HEARD.

The Plea of Insanity Made Strong for the Alleged Murderer.

OTHER INTERESTING COURT NEWS

The second trial of Frank Gerade for murder was almost concluded yesterday, the court's charge being the only remaining feature so far as the court itself is concerned. The counsel for the defense continued their effort to the last to establish Gerade's insanity. It required all of the forenoon to take the testimony of three expert physicians who had examined the defendant. These were Drs. McCord, Wylie and Chesrown, the latter the jail physician.

Dr. McCord had only made the prison one visit and thought him insane. Dr. Wylie had made several visits and found him suffering from acute dimentia. He considered from the reports he had received from the jail officials of the man's condition when he was received that he had been insane when he committed the crime. Dr. Wylie was put under a rather severe crossexamination by Mr. Burleigh, during which he admitted that Gerade was also in a very had physical condition and that this fact might produce vacuity, or dullness of facial expression, depression of spirits and consequent immobility of countenance, such as had been attributed to Gerade.

Dr. Chessrown testified as to the con dition of the prisoner when he was admitted to the jail. It was developed during the morning that Gerade had been drinking some prior to the murder.

Addressing the Jury.

At 2:30 o'clock M. H. Stevenson began to address the jury for the prosecution. He began by discussing the plea of insanity set up in the case and said that the jury was not to consider the conduct of the defendant before or since the crime, but they must consider what it was on the night of the killing. He discussed the motives of the man in taking a butcher knife to bed with man in taking a butcher knile to bed with bim, claiming that Gerade had evidently premeditated the killing of some one, more presumably his wife, but, as the latter had escaped, he vented his spite by blowing out the brains of his step-child. He described the conduct of Gerade during and after the killing, his resistance when arrested and ar-cued that his was not the acts of an insame gued that his was not the acts of an insane individual.

J. Charles Dicken spoke next for the de-fense. He disputed the argument of the former speaker by denying that there was any evidence showing that the defendant was on unfriendly terms with his wife. He claimed that it was only an infer-ence that Gerade had killed the child. No witness had testified to having seen him commit the act. He then reviewed the testimony of the Commonwealth, claiming that there was not Commonwealth, chaiming that there was not a word produced showing the sanity of the defendant. He then took up the testimony of the defense, which, he claimed, showed from beginning to end that Gerade was of unsound mind when the act was committed.

Innound mind when the act was committed. Colonel W. D. Moore spoke next, making what was conceded by many to be the mas-ter speech of his life in cases of this kind. Supposing Gerade to be guilty of the kill-ing of his step-ohild, Colonel Moore took up the question of insanity as a defense. He said the Supreme Court had decided that this defense must be determined by the weight of the testidetermined by the weight of the testi-mony; the number and character of the wit-nesses examined for either side. His graphic description of the arrest of the man in his cellar, seated upon a box with a lighted lamp by his side, with a knite in one hand and a fork in the other in the act

Daley and her three children against Murphy & Hamilton and Edward Kelly. The case was for damages for Mrs. Daley's husband, Thomas Daley, the letter carrier, who was fatally hurt by a fail into a cellar being dug by the defendants, during a quarrel.

Want to Diss lve Partnership. A bill in equity was filed yesterday by Samuel Leek against W. J. Mead, William Dixon and Thomas Dixon. Leek states that he and the defendants entered into partnership as the Yough Machine and Bicycle Works, doing business at McKcesport. Leek was to manage the business and carry it on and contract debts in his own name. The assets now amount to about \$4,200 and the net profits are about 20 per cent. The defendants, however, he have taken from him the books and papers, prevented him from carrying on the business, repudiate the agreement and want to dissolve partnership, all to squeeze him out of the concern. He therefore asks for an accounting and the appointment of a receiver to sell the property and divide the proceeds.

proceeds

ioners in Divorce Cases. R. L. Lewis was appointed commissioner n the divorce case of Margaretta Huber vs Henry Huber. J. Feltwell was appointed in the case of Estella J. Robinson vs F. C. Robinson. H. L. Christy in the case of Sadie Keiflein vs Louis Keiflein, and J. K. P. Duff in the case of Lucy Holler vs C. B. Holler

Want Damages for Alleged False Arrest. Julius and Mary Wagner yesterday entered suit against John Kampisk for \$1,000 damages, for alleged false arrest. It is stated that Kampisk on November 3, charged them before Mayor Wyman with the larceny of \$180. They were given a hearing, but were discharged.

The Jury Failed to Agree.

Judge Kennedy yesterday discharged the jury in the case of John O'Neill and wife against J. Davies and Hugh Daly. They were out all night, and failing to agree were discharged. The suit was an action to recover an alleged balance due for goods sold on a landlord's warrant.

Jury Out in a Railway Case.

The jury is out in the suit of Samuel Bowman against the Central Traction Company The case is an act'on for damages for injuries caused by a car starting too soon as Bowman was getting off it and throwing ing him to the ground.

The Argument List Next Week.

The argument list will be taken up in the Criminal Court next week. All appealed cases will be disposed of, Judge Ewing state, whether the parties interested are present or not.

To-day's Triat Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1-O'Brien vs Burges Clay vs Carroll-Porter Boiler Company; Neal vs Riddle, Dean & Co.; Austin vs Gulick & Co.; Neal vs Hill & Co.; Trin vs Monterverde

et al. Common Pleas No. 3—Huckel vs Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company; Malone vs Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Com-pany: McClaskey vs Callers; Wilke vs Wind; Wilke et ux vs Wind; Liuch vs Pittsburg Traction Company. Criminal Court—Common wealth vs August Depp, W. M. Depp, William Nolden (3). Charles Kyler (2), William M. Craig, Henry Weber, Henry Wyant, Edward Lauther.

Bits of Legal News.

SEBASTIAN WAGNER, of Baldwin township was sent three months to the workhouse for selling liquor without a license.

JACOB KENNUCKEY was convicted of sault and battery on Leo Kunkle, of the Thirty-first ward. He was sentenced three months to the workhouse. The suit of Jam & Shannonhin agains

Park Bros. & Co. for damages for injuries caused by som a metal falling on him, is on trial before J udge Stowe. THE Jury is out in the suit of John Stubbe

and wife against John Nelson and B. F. r to recover for coal all awn. exe

sections who give him information. I have invariably been informed by them that they would not go to a section where the roads were impassable. This is their only objection. They inform me that they would gladly go to such sections, but that they do not wish to be mud-bound or mud-blockaded for six months in the year. I can say to such sections that they must make good roads before they can induce em-igrants to come among them. If it is econ-omy that restrains, it is a false economy; every day that they allow their public roads to remain in an impassable condition, their streams to remain without bridges, they deal a direct and severe blow at their own interests; the country will remain undevel-EUROPEAN HIGHWAYS.

Facts Gathered From Reports of Our **Consuls Across the Atlantic.** ROADS TWENTY CENTURIES OLD.

Some of Them in Excellent Condition at the Present Time

THE

THOROUGHFARES BUILT BY THE ROMANS.

Away back in the musty past of the world's history, in the days when Deborah, a Hebrew priestess, the wife of Lapidoth, who lived in the time of the Judges, sang her famous song, there were highways and byways of which Pennsylvania might well be proud if she possessed them to-day. She sang of the highways that had been aban doned by her people who were suffering from the oppressive yoke of the Canaanites, and her language indicates that the road-ways in the neighborhood of Bethel and Ramah and the plain of Esdraelon were not mere turnpikes, but were finished to a degree of perfection that placed them on an equality with the best roads of to-day. Looking still further back over the vista

of time, dimmed by the shadows of countess ages, the ancient Egyptians are found hauling immense blocks of stone with which they built their pyramids and other structures. Could they have done this unless they were possessed of solid roadbeds? It would have been almost impossible to have drawn these blocks over the roads of the

United States during the past summer and yet history nowhere speaks of delay to the pyramids through the intervention of a rainy season. It is to be inferred from this that even at this early date there was a people who understood the value of a road-bed upon which the ravages of the weather had no effect.

Paths of the Carthagenians

Turning the light of inquiry upon Greece, what is revealed? Roads in a high state of perfection. The Carthagenians who possessed the commercial instinct in a high de-gree, recognized the importance of good roads, and they are said to have invented a pavement which withstood wear and tear remarkably well.

Rome was intersected with paved roads constructed with great care and at an enor-mous expense. The via Appia, the via Aurelia and the via Flaminia were the first great Roman roads and their names have been brought down in history. When the Punie war came a paved road was construc-ted from Spain through Gaul to the Alps. This was such a great success that inside of a boot time in the success that inside of a short time similar roads were built in every part of Spain, Gaul, Illyricum, Ma-cedonia, Thrace to Constantinople and along the Dauube to the Black Sea.

The era of improvement was upon the people everywhere, and acros: the water the islanders in Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily and Freat Britain followed the example set on the mainland. During the time of Antoninus Pius, the Roman roads were surveyed and platted, together with six great roads in Egypt. Even in the south of Asia, in India, road making was an art in early days. History again comes to the rescue and tells of several splendid thoroughfares from Agra to Lahore and from Lahore to Cashware

Roads Built By the Incas.

In ancient Peru the Incas built great roads, the remains of which still testify to the care with which they were constructed. Humboldt in his "Aspects of Nature" speaks of a paved road in the Andes. The

material used was well cut, dark porphyritio stone. Prescott in speaking of the roads of the Incas tells how they were cut through solid rock and how they were built over ravines of hideous depth."

WEARY OF THE DELAY. A Priest's Earnest Plea for the Condemned Hungarians.

THE PARDON BOARD ASKED TO ACT.

Their Pastor Insists the Alleged Rioters Are Innocent.

THE UNFORTUNATES DEVOTED TO PRAYER

Turning from Belgium to France, it is found that the road system has been of far greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and of putting the small peasant properties in easy communication with their markets they have the relievent to in the only low The Rev. Father Wider, pastor of the Slavonic St. Michael's Church, Braddo and spiritual advisor of Rusnok, Sabol and Toth, the Hungarians convicted of murder in connection with the Braddock riots, is growing restless with the Pardon Board's elsy in acting upon the cases. Speaking of the prisoners and their imprisonment the reverend gentleman said yesterday:

in easy communication with their markets than have the railways. It is the opiniou of well-informed Frenchmen who have made a practical study of economic prob-lems, that the superb roads of France have been one of the most steady and potent con-tributions to the material development and marvelous financial elasticity of the coun-try. The far reaching and splendidly main-tained road system has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors. "Two months have already gone by since the Pardon Roard received the papers urging elemency in the case of the three Slavonians, George Rusnok, Michael Sabol the success of the small landed proprietors, and in this prosperity lies the key to the secret of the wonderful financial and solid and Andrew Toth, on whom the sentence of death was passed. Everybody is anxiously awaiting the final verdict in this case, but, however great this anxiety may be, it cannot possibly be compared with the awful suspense of the three persons whose lives are in the hands of the Board of Pardons. Does not the heart of the prisoners tremble every time the doors of their cell are opened? "To spend hours in teaching the most un-

the most rugged districts of the French Alps. Here as elsewhere the highways are numerous, of easy grade, solidly built, al-ways open and good save when temporarily blocked with snow. They are subjected to the most changeful and violent forces of na-ture. Snow, frost, ice and furious glacial torrents springing suddenly into existence at unexpected points have sought in vain for a decade to destroy them. mannerly children, whose parents show a lack of sense, to visit persons who are afflicted with loathsome diseases, to comfort the despaired, to save the souls of the wicked, is the holy duty of a priest as soon as he is ordained, and from this duty he does not shrink. But to weekly visit and The finest roadways existing to-day in France, the greater arteries of inland traffic were built by the same hands that concomfort persons who are confined in cells and unjustly sentenced to death is a hard mission, and thus my duty is so much more structed the Appian way. No greater build-ers of roads have left their mark on the anhard, because I, as pastor of the Slavonic congregation of Braddock, am wholly nals of time; none have regarded them of more vital import for the maintenance and acquainted with the case, and also know strengthening of the empire; no more ford-ble examples of topographical engineering have been so indelibly presented to modern what the unfortunates suffer. 'O God, only 22 years of age. I am not acquainted with the ways of the world, know none of the generations as the great highways of the world's pleasures, and yet shall now end In Germany the roads are mainly a heritage from the century which immedi-ately preceded the introduction of railroads. my young life on the gallows, I did not take part in the strike, and yet am unjustly confined for 11 months. My property is ers who jurneyed by public conveyance were carried by post chaises; treight was trans-ported by great lumbering wagons, each drawn by six horses and what was regarded as not less important in that period of prolonged and incessant warfare, broad, month word ware preserver for the rand, gone, my health undermined and I have no rest, day or night. How terrible the suffering of my poor old mother must be, who still resides in Europe. I only learned to know Sabol and Toth in this prison.' Thus wails young Busnok. 'On my conscience. smooth roads were necessary for the rapid movement of the king's armies with their your reverence. I assure you that my supply trains and artillery. It required many years after the introduction of rail-roads to persuade the conservative officials of the Government that the period of post conscience and my hands are free of this blood. I did not see Quinn, and therefore could not have hit him. I only became acquainted with Rusnok in this prison, and yet an Irishman, H. Stewart, says that Rusnok held Quinn and that I hit him with shovel. If I were guilty of any crime I of the present century, the first half of which may be justly termed the classic age of the construction of State roads. would deserve imprisonment, but I am as innocent of this crime as you are, your rev erence. I only worked 17 days at Braddock

lives on the gallows for a crime that we did not commit and of which we are wholly innocent.' These are the words of SaboL Words of Plous Toth.

its of the land of the Alhambra. According to St. Isidoro, the first payed roads of Spain were built by the Carthagenians, and the same writer is authority for the statement "Your reverence, as innocent as you are, material used was well cut, dark porphyritio stone. Prescott in speaking of the roads of the lucas tells how they were cut through solid rock and how they were cut through The length of this road, of which frag-ments still in good condition remain, was somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 miles. "In some places where the ravines have been filled with mannery the mount."



When you mention any other place than



In all colors, weights and styles, and what better could anyone do? We have what you want. So come in and get it. We wish to say right here that those novelty Tin Dinner Buckets that we are GIVING AWAY to purchasers in our Men's Suit Department are no snide arrangement by any means-but a jim dandy companion for any workingman. They are worth considerable to anyone desiring to keep a dinner nice and warm.



PITTSBURG DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891.

interests; the country will remain undevel-oped, its hidden treasures locked up."

Value of Good Roads to France.

prosperity of the French nation. For a century the French roads have co

pelled the respect and admiration of for-eigners, and of all the roads in the country

those considered the most excellent are in

Great Arteries of Inland Commerce

In those days the mails and the few travel-

chaises was forever past, and that thence forth their splendid system of macadamized

and graded highways must play a secondary role. The building of turn-pikes began to

Ancient Highways in Spain

It is in Spain that the ancient highways are still to be seen in all their perfections. El Calzada del Diablo and El Calzada de las Gigantes are known to all who have vis-

st rugged districts of the French

of cutting victuals for his own const tion, seemed to impress the jury with the idea that ther: were grounds for suspicion as to the condition of Gerade. Taking up the evidence of the defense which he said had been given by the friends, relatives and neighbors of the defendant, Colonel Moore said there was not a single word denying the fact that Gerade had treated his step-child and cared for her as his own; and every one of the witnesses testified that they had discovered a sudden change in the defendant's conduct; to the surprise of his friends and nequaintances, to the grief and distraction of his brother and other rela-tives. And this was all before the killing. There was no feigning insanity, for there was no motive for such action.

As to the charge that Gerade was of intemperate habits, Colonel Moore said the overwhelming testimony was that the de-fendant was just like many Germans, and many who are not Germans, and indeed quite a few who are lawyers; he took a drink once in a while, but did not drink to excess. He next described the manner in which the physicians had watched Gerade in jail and had determined upon his condition.

An Earnest Appeal.

Closing, Colonel Moore said: "It is in all cases the most solemn and awful re-sponsibility laid upon man to take away what only God can give, the life of a fellow If this was an ordinary case, if the mortal. act had been committed by one proven to be rational, it would still be the be rational, it would still be the most awful duty, one which I do not envy, devolving upon man. But when by a mass of testimony, mount-nin high, met by a rebuttal so trivial as to be pitiable, the defendant has been shown to be hopelessly insane, then to doom this man to death, to send a maniac from court to the scaffold, is to revolt every feeling of the human heart, to outrage conscience and to trample human reason under foot. It is to commit judicial murder. If you twelve intelligent and honorable men shall so determine then we can only submit to the fate appointed and silently appeal to the pity, the justice and judgment of an all-knowing and all-righteous God."

District Attorney Burleigh closed the argument for the Commonwealth. He began by saving: "I don't believe in throwing a lot of superfluous matter into the jury lot of superfluous matter into the jury box about the awful responsibility of a jury in cases of this kind. Of course your duty is a responsible one. So is the duty of any jury in the most ordinary civil suit. You are to bring in a verdict according to the facts and the Court will do the rest. The Gommonwealth does not ask you to bring in an unjust verdict and the defense should not ask you to render a verdict modified by sympathy or manufactured defense." Mr. Burleich then related the duty of the

Mr. Burleigh then related the duty of the counsel for the defense in order to establish a case on a plea of insanity, and then said there were two important facts in the case that proved Gerade sane; first, that he knew enough to resist arrest, and, second, that he was sharp enough not to tell anything about his crime. A third fact that establishes the man's guilt was that he had told a friend two days before the crime that he was about two days before the crime that he was about to get into trouble, and asked him if he would be a friend to him. He then read the law fixing the duty of the defense, and then reviewed the testimony and closed by ask-ing for a verdict convicting the defendant of some one of the charges. The court then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when Judge Ewing will de-liver his charge to the jury.

A Foreign Attachment Issued.

D. Lutz & Son yesterday issued a writ of foreign attachment against the property in Allegheny county of George Crawford, a resident of New York State. No statement of the case was filed, but bail in the sum of \$100,000 is required. The property attached consists of two lots on Eighth street, near Penn avenue, 210 acres in Richland town-ship, and a tract of land in O'Hara town-ship.

A Non-Suit Entered.

a-suit was entered against the plaintiffs yesterday in the suit of Ellen J. Allegheny, Pa.

a president to a state

to have been taken from the plaintiffs' land. Tur suit of William Smith against the Keystone Land Company for, damages for injury to a stable caused by a wall built by the defendants sliding against it, is on trial pefore Judge Collier.

JOHN DALLAS yesterday entered suit against A. M. Krut for \$5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. On Septem-ber 14 Krut sued him before Alderman Kerr for the larceny of two wagons. He was held for court, trued and acquitted.

A. BROWN was sentenced seven months to A. BROWS was sentenced seven months to the workhouse for selling liquor without a license. It was the second time Brown was convicted of this offense. He was convicted some time ago, when he was steward of the Washington Irving Society, of Mt. Washing-

CALIFORNIA.

The Country of Delightful Winters.

California is the most attractive and de lightful section of the United States, if not of the world, and its many beautiful resorts will be crowded with the best families of the East during the entire winter. It offers to the investor the best open opportunity for safe and large returns from its fruit lands. It offers the kindest climate in the world to the feeble and debilitated; and it is reached in the most comfortable manner over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Pullman vestibule sleeping cars leave Chicago by this line every day in the year and go without change or transfer through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. This is a feature not offered by any other line. Write to Charles T. Apple-by, Traveling Passenger Agent, Room 303, Bank of Commerce Building, Pittsburg, Pa., if you desire any further information as to the country and the accommodations for

NOW IS THE TIME

reaching it.

To Bay Your Christmas Presents-Befor the Great Crowds Throng the Stores. Go into Hamilton's music store,

91 and 93 Fifth avenue,

And give your order for one of the many musical novelties he has there to sell to you. Look at the partial list: First-Pianos and organs, of which he sells the best, the celebrated Decker Bros., Knabe and Fischer pianos, more of them sold and in actual use than any others. Then in the small goods line, they are too numerous to mention. You will have to go in and see for yourself the wonderful number and variety.

You can buy now, and the articles will be carefully taken care of and delivered the night before Christmas, or as you may

B. & B.

Notice-What few cloakings, dress goods, etc., that were damaged during the storm Monday, by the smokestack blowing down and the storm coming in through the roof and ceiling, will be sold this forenoon at sacrifice prices. BOGGS & BUHL.

Whooping Cough.

There is no danger from whooping cough when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. It keeps the cough loose and makes expectoration easy. 50 cent hottles for sale by druggists. WSu

Portraits forChristmas Presents. This month, a handsome 8x10 frame with

every doz. cabinet photos. Also genuine crayons at special low prices. LIES' STUDIO, 10 and 12 Sixth st. MWSU

After Thanksgiving Dinner

Go to Javen's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st. Cabinets, \$1 per doz.

Safe Deposit Vaults.

German National Bank, for papers, bonds and other valuables.

LADIES' beaver cloth, flannel-lined.

have been filled with masonry, the mountain torrents, wearing on it for ages, have eaten a way through the base, leaving the superincumbent mass—such is the cohesion of the materials—still spanning the depths like an arch," says Prescott. Is there a road in the United States to day that could

compare with that of the Incas? It was not until the reign of Charles II. that the first turnpike road was established by law in Britany. Up to that time goods were carried by pack horses in Scotland, and even so late as 1770 the journey from Liverpool to Manchestar was not a little

Liverpool to Manchester was not a little perilous on account of the condition of the In the United States the importance of good roads from the frontier to the interior

were early recognized and some important routes were opened by the general Government, but they do not compare with those established within the last two centuries by European Governments. The fact has been demonstrated by a recent publication of the State Department at Washington, of reports of United States Consuls on the streets and highways in their several districts.

Conclusion Indicated by the Reports.

A perusal of these reports leads the reader to the conclusion that one can mount his wagon at the English Channel and drive throughout the breadth of Europe, except in time of snow, without sinking as deep as the fellies of his wheels in mud in any weather or at any time of the year. The roads are o firm that rain does not soften them; they are so thick that frost does not break then up. There are no sloughs to break through, no periods when the factory and the farm are cut off from the rest of the world by an

are cut off from the rest of the world by an impassible sea of mud. "Americans," says Consul Tanner, of Liege, "who find themselves in Europe are struck with astonishment at the enormous loads drawn by horses and dogs here. One glance of the eye from the bulk just men-tioned to the roads and half the wonder would be accounted for, because the roads have almost every thing to do with it. We are too apt to ignore that which we trample are too apt to ignore that which we trampl under foot. The ancients knew and appre-ciated more the importance of good public roads than we to-day, though at the present time in Europe this is a subject of first im-

portance." It would, indeed, be a strange sight to see, at this time of the year, two horses start, in this vicinity, with a cart or wagon weighing a ton, having upon it a load weighing two or more tons and arrive with weighing two or more tons and arrive with no breakage or friction at their destination. The loss in breakdowns of vehicles, of breakage in harness, in time to labor, in increased food, shortened life and injuries to horses by the bad roads in the United States would

amount to an immense sum of money if statistics could be gathered and formu-

Complaints of Dull and Hard Seasons. There are numerous sections of the coun-try where, when the farmers have gathered their crops and when the business season would naturally be good, when the farmer does nothing but complain of dull business and hard times. This is the case simply be-cause in most cases the roads are impassable, the distribution of products is at a stand-still and returns from the year's labor can-not be obtained. Some of the American country roads are actually marked with the skeletons of horses that have been drowned in the mud or some bridgeless stream, and Complaints of Dull and Hard Season skeletons of norses that have been drowned in the mud or some bridgeless stream, and wrecks of wagons and other vehicles mark the place of an accident to someone who had the courage to venture out upon the

All this has an effect upon exactly the class of immigrant that is wanted for the United States. While they are willing to try a new country, they cannot be induced to leave the place where they have good roads, and the consequence is that the very people desired are those who are not com-ing. In speaking of this subject Mr. Tan-ner says: "He (referring to the farmer emigrant) generally posts himself pretty thoroughly about a section before he goes to it. This is made easy by the numerous emigrants who have preceded him, and he is sure to have acquaintances in several

made the system of communication so com-plete that little else was left for his successors to do than to care for the roads already constructed. The most ambitious, as regards road making, of Augustus' suc-cessors was Trajanus, and his example was followed by Adrian, Lucius and others, but afterward the removal of the Court to Byzantine by Constantine caused the abandon-ment of that most magnificent system of highways that laced Rome to its most dis-

ant provinces. ne idea of the extent of these roads can be gained by glancing over the itinerary of Antonino Augusto Caracalla. Accord-ing to this the following were the Roman

ds of Spain: Road from Italy to Spain and Portugal Road from Italy to Spain and Portugal 375 miles long; from Italy via Narbona, 569 miles; from Cardoba to Castulo, 89 miles; from Cordoba to Castulo, 81 miles; from Castulo to Malaga, 301 miles, and 30 others varying in length from 80 to 400 miles, the total being 6,926 miles.

How the Rouds Were Constructed.

The immensity of the work of construc-tion can be imagined from the following ac count of Consul Turner, of Cadis: "These highways were pavements firmly and sim-ply leveled and of such solidity that rem-nants of those of the first class are still found in a state of fair preservation in various countries. They were generally narrow, being from four to six meters in width and constructed as follows: The rondbed was excavated and in it was first placed a layer of stones. The stones of this bottom layer were sometimes united with mortar. Over it was placed a strata of plaster made of stone or brick pounded with mortar. This was followed by another of sand and lime, or sand and earthenware clay, which, like its predecessor, was pounded and leveled with great force. The top was made of irregular stones united with cement. The road formed a pro-nounced curve between strongly made curbs, which at regular distances were elevated to serve as stiles for the mounting and dismounting of horses."

It may safely be said, says Consul Catlin, of Zurich, that in no country in the world is the construction of roadways carried out with more scientific skill and thoroughness than in Switzerland. The mountainous nature of the country, the conse-quent difficulty of providing means of easy communication between points located in comparative proximity to each other and the severe tests to which roads, even when once constructed, are sub-jected by the violence of storms and the sudden swelling of water courses, have from the earliest period rendered the subject of road-building one of primary importance to the dwellers in the Alps.

Tributes to the Skill of the Romans.

Tributes to the Skill of the Romans. It is a curious tribute to the skill and in-telligence of the Romans, that in locating their Alpine roads, they followed precisely the same methods recognized by the road-builders of the present time as the best. They seldom, and then only in case of need, built a road far down on a mountain side; they followed the sunny side of the mount-ains, accommodated themselves to the lay of the land, avoided great valley crossings, thus diminishing the cost of the roads, and. of the land, avoided great valley crossings, thus diminishing the cost of the roads, and, what was to them of the greatest import-ance, remarkably facilitating their main-tenance. Upon this plan they con-structed the St. Bernard, Simplon, Luckmanier, Bernardin, Spluegen, Sep-timer and Julier roads, all of them well-known routes at the present day. For nearly 2,000 years these roads served as the means of international communication be-tween France and Germany on the one

tween France and Germany on the one hand and Italy on the other, inasmuch as hand and italy on the other, maxminen as up to the eighteenth century no great changes in or additions to them had been made. But from the commencement of the present century Switzerland has been mak-ing up for lost time. There are now 8,388 miles of turnpike road in the country, or about three miles of road to every thousand of nonnetion. With instice Mr. Baria of population. With justice, Mr. Bavier observes that "Switzerland's network of highroads, extending even to her remotest valleys, constitutes the pride and glory of the land."

three are accused of slaying Quinn. Omy God, belive me, your reverence, I never saw Rusnok or Sabol before as true as there saw Rusnow of Sabol before as true as there is a God in Heaven, whose servant you are. I, an innocent man, will go to the gallows, but my disgraceful death will open to me the gates to the Kingdom of Heaven." These are the words of pious Toth. "I was spiritual adviser in prisons in Furney Under my care was a man who

"I was spiritual adviser in prisons in Europe. Under my care was a man, who decapitated his first wife, threw her head in a well and literally tore his second wife to pieces. The whole world is convinced that this man should have ended his life on the scaffold, but he was only sentenced to prison for life. This blood thirsty tiger hopes that some day the doors of his cell will be open and here for the free man. Good only here and he go forth a free man. God only knows, what I had to suffer with this man in his cell. This is a fellow deserving a disgrace-ful death, but even death by strangulation would be too good for him. "An alibi in the case of unfortunate Rns-

nok received no attention at all. The con-tradictory statements of three witnesses went further with the jury than the state-ments of a dozen 'Huns.' The jury's verdict is 'murder in the first degree.

"Whom God loves He chasteneth, and this is the reason of the imprisonment of these men. Poor, pitiable countrymen, your spiritual advser says: 'God will not desert you.

Alleged Injustice Done.

"As long as I live I will not cense to speak and to think of the great injustice done under the roof of the building over whose entrance the words 'Aodificium Justitiae Sacrum'— "The House Devoted to Justice'—are placed. This inscription is in this care the words the Aud though this case the merest satire. And though the whole world would sanction the outrageous verdict of the jury in this case, and, although all the world would be pleased although all the world would be pleased with it, yet I shall never cease, wherever I come, toppoint out the monstrous outrage which my countrymen received at the hands of an American court. If God is willing that one or the other of the prisoners should be hanged, then the doorned man is the victim of unpardonable justice, a man whose name should be enrolled on the list on the martyroligium of the Boman Cath on the martyroligium of the Roman Cath-olic Church, whose gallows will be converted into an altar

"But all three will go to the gallows. Rusnok's sentence was changed to one of life-long imprisonment. The report that Toth's sentence was also changed was incor-rect. But for God's sake why should these poor creatures spend their life, or even sev-eral years in imprisonment? On my char-acter as a priest I repeat publicly what I said upon oath: 'Rusnok ought not to be robbed of his liberty, and Sabol and Toth have already suffered enough.' Is it not tarrible that these innecest men are impriterrible that these innocent men are impris oned since April last and that they have visions of gallows constantly before their eyes?

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