DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900.



Do the Changes in Men and Methods Show that Parties in Great Municipalities are Growing Better or Worse.

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the other night about the death of "Silver Dollar" Smith. The observations prompted by this melancholy event in Toughdom led to an argument as to whether politicians and their methods were any better than they were a generation ago, when men of the type of the late leader in the Eighth were the rule rather than the exception.

Now, if there is any place on Manhattan Island where one would expect to find the belief that nothing could be worse than the Tammany Hall of today deep-rooted as an oak and able to defy all the winds of opposition it is the City Club, says the New York Herald. Yet on this occasion opinion was divided.

"It is nonsense to say that Tammany is any better," declared a former high dignitary of the Citizens' Union. "Tammany is only better educated, that is all. It is just as bad, but in a different way. It does not put in bogus vouchers and steal six millions or so in a year and a half, but it steals in different ways. It goes into firms that do contracting and it does the contracting at its own price. It blackmails the high and the low. We have just as lawless a city now as ever. Thieves are protected; gamblers are protected; green goods men are protected; all manner of vice is protected, and pays for it. Didn't the Franklin Syndicate man walk away because the police were among the investors?"

"It seems to me," observed a lawyer who has been in every movement against Tammany in recent years, "that it would be a difficult thing to prove that Tammany is as bad as it was in the days of Tweed, or before, or even for twenty years after him. Give the devil his duc. There are no large defalcations. You cannot cite an instance of conspiracy to defraud the city. There is blackmail, to be sure, and lots of it and that is the great plague spot, but I think the methods that made "Silver Dollar" Smith a power are passing away, We see that Tammany even makes concessions to the decent ele-ment by nominating men of respecta-bility and good families for office."

WORSE BECAUSE IT KNOWS BET-TER.

"Tweed did the same thing, and the respectable figureheads he nominated always did his bidding," exclaimed another who had joined the group. "Even if Tammany does cater to the better element it is because it knows a little more from book learning An ducated rogue is the worst kind of a rogue, because he knows better." "That's true, but you must admit that

when concessions are made to the respectable element something has been gained for decency. My opinion is that Tammany will always get improper gains so far as they are possible. Tammany is better because it has been forced to be, and it is a fact that there are men so had that even this community will not stand their being nom-inated. Tammany did not hesitate be-cause of that in the days of Tweed. Didn't Croker have to refuse to nom-inate Grady in 1897?" ut he numinated Guggenhel er.

They were talking in the City Club | counted. A leader like Bernard Rourke can no more sway five or six thousand votes in a presidential election. The John O'Briens and the Silver Dollar Smiths saw their day pass long ago. Despite Mr. McCullagh's claims to the contrary, there is a reasonable honest election in New York. The amount of illegal voting and counting now done, compared with that of twenty or thirty years ago, is like sneak thievery com-pared with bank wrecking. In those days John Morrissey was one

of those in whom the hopes of men who wanted better things were centered. And Morrissey was a former prize fight-er and a gambler! Morrissey joined the Young Democracy and stood against Tweed like a rock of granite. What was the price he paid? Tweed started the wires working and attempted to have Morrissey's son expelled from college because his father was a gambler.

rant he merely changed his room at the New York Hotel and remained in hotel until he was ready to go. Then he was smuggled aboard a sail-boat just as Tweed was some years later, and escaped to Cuba. He returned to the city, was not molested; but rather was made much of; made good his defalcation and interested a large number of persons financially in a cotton plantation in Mexico, which turned out disastrously.

There was no safety for any one who opposed the ring. High and low alike came under its displeasure. The vicious and the cruel dominated. The churches were helpless and many of the pulpits were sllent. On the city pay rolls were the names of at least five hundred men who belonged to the criminal classes. These were thieves, murderers, prize-fighters, counterfeiters and gamblers. The only services they performed were in line with the policy of intimidation. They roughed the polls, they carried primaries, they made life unbearable for rival political or reform organiza-tions that sought to obtain a foot hold in the lower wards. They drew their pay regularly and did not other work than that indicated above.

Laws of the United States and of the State of New York were set at de-Men who had never been natfiance. uralized sat in Congress. One has to go no further back than the contest for Congress between those two feudal Democrats, "Mike" Walsh and John Kelly. Kelly won by eighteen votes, and

as complete without a German-American having on it an important place Every element in the city is recognized --Italians, Hebrews, Irish and Aus-trian--even native born Americans receive recognition. The man who is chosen as a district leader almost invariably is a man who is popular in his district. Unless the case be des-perate he must get along without the very active co-operation of the police. In few cases is the strong arm of the boss stretched out to hold in his place a district leader. The case of Patrick Divver is an isolated example. Divver deserted his henchmen who participated in the election frauds of 1893 and they went to fall. Now the instant the support of the boss is withdrawn Divver will disappear and his leadership will be taken by Thomas Foley. On the other hand, behold the case of Sheehan. He and Croker fell out. Croker issued orders that Sheehan should be beaten

in the Ninth district. But Sheehan won at the primaries, and still sits in the Tammany executive committee. In the days of Tweed Sheehar would have been driven out of politics, and did not go he would have been killed. Now the effort seems to be confined to

keeping contracts away from him. In the days of Tweed the passage of a franchise tax bill would have been

impossible. The corrupt selling of a franchise by the board of aldermen would have attracted no attention. The Ramapo water scheme would have been put through and no attention

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.





An Important and Humane Educational Movement has Been Begun in Chicago.

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One of the most important education- , are over that the parents realize their

al developments of the present day, and mistake. one which appeals to and interests the community to an extraordinary extent, is just being inaugurated in Chicago and will shortly be affiliated with the university of that city, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Everyone, in fact, who has a weak or backward child will hall with delight the innovation which the new system will make in providing for the necessity of those unfortunate little ones, who through nervous derangement or other disability cannot stand the brunt of the every day methods of teaching provided for children in a normal state of health in the common schools.

The school owes its origin to Miss Mary R. Compbell of Milwaukee, who is devoting her life to the study of weak and defective children. Miss Campbell, who is head of the new schools, says there is a large class of slightly de-fective children, but little below norwho cannot, without injury to mal, themselves, study in public or ordinary private schools, but who, with proper care and training, can be greatly helped.

"In our methods we claim nothing original," said Miss Campbell in an in-terview, "nor do we claim to transmute an abnorman child into a normal being. We do hope, however, to overcome by our methods many of the mental and physical peculiarities, and to bring the minds of these children as nearly as possible to a normal mentation. In handling such children each teacher must evolve her own methods, suited to the individual needs. We are testing with these children the value of the pedagogical methods which experience has proved to be most successful with normal children. No child is admitted into the schools until a thorough diagnosis has been submitted by either the family physician or one of the regular consulting neurologists; and then the child is entered only on probation, and if found to be uneducable, is not kept in the school. While it is seemingly unfeeling for us to reject some cases this is never done until we are con-vinced that normal mentation is impossible. We have to be very discriminating, and it is sometimes hard to judge where the line of demarcation shall be drawn; but the school is designed for educational purposes and not for caretaking or "spital service. "After s" bean accepted

been accepted as a of the school, examina-Legaps. -, lests and measurements are made or each child. This work is done by some of the consulting physicians and experimental psychologists. By means of these physical and psycho-physical tests, we are able to get an approxi-mate idea of the mental status and caliber of these children. Careful records are kept of each child's progress

"We prefer to take very young children. Our reason for this is that young nerve cells are more amenable to training and development. Frequently parents have come to me to test children who, had they been in the hands of skilled teachers instead of indulgent parents, might have become nearly normal. This educational work should be begun as soon as the child is recognized as deficient; and the best years for such training are between the ages of three and nine, for it is at that time that the brain is in the formative period. "Physicians believe that the accurate

records we keep will give to their profession additional data on the psychla-try of the subject, for physicians, even alienists, cannot devote much time to the detail study of these children. This work must be done by those coming in daily contact with them.

"In our work with this class of children we aim to make them natural in behavior, to train them to observe, think and act for themselves. In our educational work we will pay particular attention to the domestic sciences cooking, sewing, etc. In our cooking classes we have both boys and girls. As yet we are giving but little attention o sewing, and will not for some time, at least until there is better co-ordina-tion of muscles. Our children are too nervous for the regular schools of sewing, and therefore we will give them only large and coarse materials to work

with "Everything that we teach our children will have some practical place, and will fit them for a vocatem in the home life. Utility will underlie all of the training. As the majority of the children cannot go out into general so-clety, we aim to fit them for their own home circles and thereby prepare them for useful and industrious, hence happy lives. Our highest aim is to make them useful members of society in their own little communities--the family life. "While our children must live rather secluded lives because of their extreme

pervousness and ill health, yet they will be brought into contact as much as is wise and possible with normal children and with the life of normal people. this purpose trips are arranged for some of the children to museums, art galleries, concerts and children's entertalnments

"As soon as we can complete arrange ments with some one of the hospitals we will begin our training work for nurses. There is a great demand for special nurses for nervous children. The purpose of this training school will be to meet this demand. With the exception of the surgical work, nurses will take their training with us; for the surgical training arrangements will be made with one of the hospitals in order to make the course complete and to give an all-round experience. Our course will not differ from the regular course, excepting that our nurses will be fitted to handle this particular class of children, and will be required to do work in practical psychology, in order that they may thoroughly understand the mental actions of abnormal children. As nurses come in such close contact with these children, their observations will be of great value in psychiatry. The educational part of the nurses' course will be based upon kindergarten work. On graduation our nurses will be fitted to take positions as nurses or nursery governesses. The ancestry, personal physiology and psychological history of the children will be closely studied and the results time and money. arrived at will furnish valuable data to the university in the way of child study, sense tests and the effect of nervous derangements on the capacity for



FIRE

is not more destructive to property than are the ravages of disease to the human system unless properly treated

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who in Tweed's darkest hour presented him with resolutions from a Democrat-ic club certifying to his honesty and uprightness.

Your case in point is not a fair one. Tweed's guilt had not be proved at that time. If you are going to call all men dishonest who did not take sides against Tweed, you will put all the Democrats in the city who are fifty years old in the Rogues' Gallery, and many Republicans, too.

discussion continued for a long time, and the verdict was that this Tammany was bad, but just how bad in comparison with he Tammany of r days the City Club did not know. Now, what are the facts in the con-tention set afoot by this after dinner chat? Is the Tamyaany machine better or worse? Are the methods of the Tammany ward worker more decent or less decent? Is Tammany influenced by public opinion?

A TYPE THAT HAS PASSED.

Charles Smith, known far and wide as "Silver Dollar," was one of a type of politician that has almost disappeared. It was a type as common a generation ago as gambling houses in the Tenderioin are now. It was a type that grew up with New York in the days when every steamship from Europe landed mers at Castle Garden to become acquainted with politics in a year, te open a saloon in two or three and to run for Alderman in five. It was a hard-hitting, stop-at-nothing type, with a high hat on state occasions, a red shirt to run with the volunteer engine panies to fires, a cool head to plan anything to beat the enemy. It was certainly not an educated type. It selom feared the law if the prosecuting attorney or the recorder belonged to the boss, and then, as now, the prosecuting actorney was the key to the well doing of a successful municipal machine. Nor was it a refined type. It grew and flourished in a rough age and had rough edges. The niceties of life it scourned. Was it Morrissey, who, arrayed in the height of fashion, with white kid gloves his hands and a French dictionary under his arm, called on Mayor Wick ham and made him the laughing stock of the town because he adopted the custom of having all callers send in their cards? Yet all men of the Morrissey type revelled in the barbaric spiendor of Tweed's club at Greenwich, death, but never without bloodshed. Ambitious workers used to chase one Jonn, and the \$700,000 wedding of Tweed's daughter.

men ruled their wards almost like feudal barons. They went into office, and the stepping stone was the ard of aldermen or the police bench. How many of them who went on the bench were afterward to be alled judge! There was Joseph Gavin Duffy, "the little judge;" "Mike" Con-nolly, "the big judge;" Joseph Dowling, Edward Hogan and "Mike" Walsh. There are Matthew F. Brennan, an ofheld their places all that night and all the next day. When the voting began fice holder nearly all his life; "Con." Donohue, "Billy" Walsh, "Jimmy" O'Brien, "Eddie" Shandley, of the O'Brien, Shandley Legion; Captain Isaiah Rynders, of the Empire Club, and Walsh, addis, of the Spartan club. There were "Dead Rabbits," "Hard Shells," "Soft Shells," "Bowery Rangers," "Blood Tubs," the "Dock Gang," "Blacksnakes" and the Forty Thieves." Indeed, there were two "Forty Thieves"-one a political organization and the other the board of idermen, for that was the appellation given the City Council publicly more than once in its history. There were ward workers like Christopher Burns, was killed in an election row "Jerry" Hartigan, who was tried for McKenna, who was killed in the feud between Croker and James O'Brien; "Mike" Norton, "Mike" Mur-The marshal chartered a steamboat, took all Tammany to the execution, phy, James Ollver, "Johnny" Stevens, Few of these men are living, few are and it was a disgraceful orgy, the like of which would have sent all those who in political positions of prominence and none now contra-sembly districts. control their wards or asparticipated in it to Coventry in these Rynders is the man who told the de-

MORRISSEY AND TWEED.

faulting Postmaster Fowler that

Throw a sione into the crowd photographed above and you would hit either a distinguished admiral, a noted general, a battle-scarred major or a gallant captain. Each man is a distinguished individual when he mixes with ordinary humanity. In the company seen above he is lost in the general lustre.

Then he deliberately set up a job with Walsh pushed a charge of fraud until Police Justice Dowling to have Morris-Kelly came forward with a paper to sey railroaded to the penitentiary for show that Walsh had never be keeping a gambling house. After that came an effort to kill Morrissey. That uralized. Walsh had already been in Congress, and had been employed by a man from Philadelphia was engaged William L. Marcy as a confidential to kill the politician and gambler is agent of the state department to Engwell known, and it is history that he and his companions only failed by a land and Mexico. The public conscience was deadened, blunder to get into the gambling house but there came a time when it burst in-to life. The limit of endurance was in West Twenty-fourth street on the night the murder had been planned. It reached when the thieves actually stole is also well known that an unexpected

row in Broadway, in which "Reddy the

spirators for a time, only to come to

of high powers were sent to State pris-

on on trumped up charges. A man who antagonized Harry Genet had vitriol

thrown in his face in Harlem and lost the sight of both his eyes. A surveyor went to State prison because an em-

inent Democrat wanted to pay court to

the surveyor's wife. The recorder got his sentences for criminals tried before

him from headquarters. The influence

of desperate rogues was sought. Hard-

ened and guilty wretches would be

saved and others would receive the

longest term posisble. The courts of justice were a travesty.

It was Judge Barnard who, when threatened with impeachment, said;---

"Impeachment be damned! We have

Sometimes contentions between rival

Democratic factions were had without

another, pistol in hand, through stores

in the bowery, and thence down alley-

ways, shooting as they ran. Opposing

gangs would shoot volleys at each oth-

er from behind drays in the river dis-

tricts. Old residents still tell of the

primary between the factions of Mat-

thew F. Brennan and Joseph Dowling,

held near the Tombs. The men got in

the fun commenced, and the emergency

hospital was crowded with the malmed

So, too, is the nominating convention at which "Con Donohue's Rangers" op-

posed Isalah Rynders' empire club in

Dooley's Long Room, in Duane street. The stake was a nomination for the as-

sembly, and Rynders' forces were put

to flight-through second story win-

This is merely a piture of the times.

and no nicture of the times would be

complete without some allusion to Cap-

tain Isalah Rynders. He is a man that

Tammany would not support now, yet

ne was a United States marshal and a

eading politician. He conducted the

last execution for piracy in this city.

The execution took place up the Sound.

sentimental days. This same Captain

he

dows, with broken heads.

line

the night before the election, and

money enough to buy the legislature."

millions a month from the city treasury, and the courts openly defied the Blacksmith" was engaged and James public. Great masses of citizens had Haggerty was killed scattered the conbeen affronted. The German born voters called it a "Reigh of Terror." The gether later and strive vainly to get sons of Erin were in the saddle, and Morrissey into a quarrel in public places that self-defense might be the like the Puritans who had preceded them to these shores some hundreds of years, they had mistaken "liberty" for Murder in those days was a light 'license." The Irish flag flew above the matter when political ends were served by it. Men who made trouble for the Stars and Stripes at the City Hall, and Mayor A. Oakey Hall reviewed the St. machine were found floating in the har-Patrick's day parade of 1870 in the rebor. Men who obstructed the purposes galia of an Irish prince.

When the time came indignation burst all bonds, and the German voters, with other elements in the communty, arose and hurled the usurpers out. The shock that followed has left its impress on the politics of the State, and it has remained potent and influen. tial through twenty-eight years. Many of the old methods have gone. Some of them are going. It requires no very acute prophetic mind to picture the absolute end of bossism in New York politics. The civil service law has put an end largely to the spoils system. Its death will follow in a few years. The primary election law is bringing the nominating conventions absolutely within the control of the citizens, and the day is not far distant when orders from the boss must be wise commands and in accordance with public senti-

ment or they will not be obeyed. To what, then, is due this change Tammany is as strongly intrenched in power, apparently, as ever. It holds practically every office in the Greater New York. It is in the control of a boss, and the boss is rich, although when he began life he was as poor as Tweed at his beginning. The subbosses, if all reports be true, are very wealthy and becoming more opulent every day. No one charges that they have got any money except their salaries out of the public treasury, yet the boss, on the stand, stoutly declared that he was working for his pocket all time. It is not the purpose of thi article to go into the sources of Tam. many wealth. The public apparently cares little about that so long as it is satisfied that It does not come out the tax levy. But the subject of in-quiry is. What has taken the place of the brutal methods of the last generation? The answer, in want of a better

word, is finesse. Tammany has progressed with the world. It has realized that there is plenty of money to be had in politics without actually stealing it. It has realized that there are other ways to get votes than the ways of the thug in the slums and the thug on the It has studied the lessons of bench.

the past and has been quick to per-ceive that it is public stealing that the public gets excited about. TAMMANY'S PRESENT LEADERS.

Perhaps a few comparisons may serve to show the cha

would have been paid to the public press. The action of a State board of canvassers in stealing a senate would en nathave caused only a passing ripple in 1870, but in 1893 it convulsed the State, hurled a great party from power and has kept it out for seven years. The cause of that upheaval was the public conscience, still awake because of the unspeakable outrages in the name of justice of Barnard and Cardoza.

In the days of Tweed boon companlons were appointed to office and boon companions were forced on the ticket. In the days of Croker boon companions are appointed to office and men of well known families are chosen to run for office in doubtful districts. The men of well known families usually win, so that it pays to cater to respectability. Probably no other man than George B. McClellan could have won the race for Congress in the Twelfth district in 1896. No man but William Astor Chanler could have been elected to assembly in the Fifth assembly district in 1897, and he was the last Democrat to win there. It is doubtful if one of the old Tammany hacks could have won in the Fourteenth congressional but Captain Chanler beat district. Quigg. A business man of standing was needed to heat Philip B. Low in the Fifteenth district in 1898, and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., did it by a tremendous majority.

In the days of Tweed whole wards were corrupted with the prodigal use of stolen money. In the days of Croker the same end is served with ostenta-tious charity. When Tim Sullivan or Martin Engle or William Dalton give away a ton of coal to a widow, paid for out of the Tammany club's fund, all the election district workers shout the news in all the barrooms in the district.

In the days of Tweed liquor saloons, gambling houses and places of vile re-sort violated the law and were secure from immunity so long as their influence was with the machine. In the days of Croker they still violate the law, and are only secure from molestation so long as they contribute to the fund. From this source comes the widow's ton of coal.

Perhaps in this respect the times are no worse. In others they are better, because the public is awake. It is watchful, and woe to the politician who goes too far.

What would be done at the next election to the Republican leader who se cured the appointment of a bright lieutenant by Tammany to a \$10,000 position in the tax department? Yet that was done in the old days. The man who got the place was Chester Allan Arthur; the man who got it for him was Charles J. Folger: the man who gave it was the head of the New York city machine; the place was coun-sel to the tax board. Yet such were the times and the manner that Judge Folger, who was a fine example of uprightness, thought there was nothing wrong in getting from Tammany a \$10,-000 place for his friend. Now the only Republicans who do such things are those who bolt caucuses and are on the private list at police headquarters. All of which attests the truth of moral principle as old as parties :-

"AS HIS PUBLIC COMPELS HIM

TO BE AND THE PRESS COMPELS

by physicians, teachers and nurses. In order to show the sense development tests are made from time to time by members of the faculty who have made a study of children, giving special attention to the measurements and physical signs by which correct inferences of mental action can be made.

"The life of each child in regard to exercise, study, dlet, etc., will be in accordance with the advice of the physician who diagnoses the case. The task of overcoming the deficiencies of these children rests mainly with the teacher, and not with the physician. Many par-ents make the mistake of supposing that this is the work of the physician, and therefore fail to put the child under skilled teachers; and it is not until the most valuable years of the child's life Is nature's most precious . Its loss means living death, Great care should al-ways be taken to preserve it. Carefal con-scientious optical service is our specially. Thats the kind you want. Thats the kind we give. We keep only the best standard goods. Clear accurately ground lenses, war-ranted to give satisfaction when we fit then.

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