

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Judge William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania died in Washington at 6:20 o'clock last evening. At his bedside were Mrs. Kelley, his daughter, Mrs. F. O. Horstman; his sons, William D. Kelley, Jr., and A. B. Kelley; Dr. Stanton, his attending physician, and J. H. Weirick, his private secretary. His death was painless, and to the watchers he seemed to have fallen into a deep and peaceful sleep. He was unconscious at the last, as he had been at intervals during the last two days. His remains will be buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

The immediate cause of Judge Kelley's death was intestinal catarrh brought on by a cold contracted during Christmas week. For some years, however, he had been almost a constant sufferer from a cancerous growth in the side of the face, which was removed about six years ago by a surgical operation. The relief thus obtained was only temporary, and since that time the growth had developed so rapidly that it must soon have conquered him had he not fallen a victim to the catarrhal affection.

He was "the Father of the House." He had served continuously during fourteen Congresses, a period of more than twenty-eight years, and was not only the oldest member in point of service, but the oldest in years. During the whole of this long period he served the same constituency well and faithfully, and gained a place in the Nation's history such as few men ever attain. He was quite robust for a man of his years until a few months ago, when his health began to fail. He was in his place in the House of Representatives, however, when the Fifty-first Congress was called to order at the beginning of December, but in a few days his familiar face and figure were missed from the halls of legislation.

William Darrah Kelley was born in Philadelphia on April 12, 1814. His paternal grandfather, who was of Irish extraction, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army and hailed from Salem County, N. J. His father, William Kelley, an Irish Presbyterian, married a French Huguenot. He was a jeweler and clockmaker by trade, but soon after the close of the war of 1812 he died, leaving his widow in an impoverished condition and with four young children dependent upon her for support. She borrowed enough money to enable her to start a boarding house in Philadelphia, and by this means she succeeded for several years in supporting her children.

At the age of eleven years the future "Father of the House" determined that he would leave school and make an effort to help his mother in her struggle with the world. Messenger boys in those days could earn \$1 a week, and for a brief period William D. Kelley earned that sum by running errands for a lottery concern. But this sort of labor was not to his liking, and he left it, soon after obtaining a place as a copy-reader in the proofroom of one of Philadelphia's big publishing houses. This was employment in many ways congenial to his tastes. Most of the works he was called upon to read were by authors of reputation in the worlds of science and fiction, and he now indulged a natural love for reading and study to its fullest extent. It was necessary for him to read with the utmost distinctness in order that the proofreader could hear every syllable, and he thus acquired the habit of remarkably distinct enunciation—a habit which never left him, and which in after-life helped to make him an attractive speaker and an orator of no mean pretensions.

His parents had always intended that he should follow his father's trade and become a jeweler. His sole inheritance consisted of his father's tools, and it seemed more desirable that he should learn to use these with skill than to continue reading "copy" in a printing office. He was therefore apprenticed to a jeweler, and after learning his trade, at the age of twenty-one went to Boston, where he worked diligently for five years as a journeyman jeweler. In his leisure hours he devoted himself to study and writing, and gained some reputation as a contributor to local publications on some of the issues of the day.

It was the year of intense anti-Catholic feeling throughout the country, and young Kelley took a great interest in the discussions of the hour. It was the custom in those days for the great political parties to hold Sunday night mass meetings in Faneuil Hall and "rock the cradle of liberty," as the phrase goes. At these meetings the future statesman was a constant attendant, and one night he determined to take part in the discussion, although such a performance was not on the programme. As a distinguished speaker had finished an address, and just before another was introduced, young Kelley stalked upon the platform, and, to the amazement of the officers of the meeting, as well as of the audience, proceeded to deliver a short but stirring speech, which not only won applause, but at once established the young man's reputation as an effective political speaker. After that he had many invitations to address meetings, and he was not backward in improving his opportunities.

At the earnest request of friends he determined, in 1840, to return to Philadelphia. At the same time he abandoned his trade and began the study of the law. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and, while practicing his profession, found opportunity to devote considerable time to literary pursuits. In 1845 he was elected Public Prosecutor in Philadelphia, an office which he filled with ability for two terms. He was next chosen a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, serving on the bench until 1856, just ten years. Upon his retirement his active political career may be said to have begun.

Until 1848 or thereabout Mr. Kelley was a Democrat, and a pronounced free trader. In 1854, however, he became an ardent abolitionist, and revised his other political views to the extent of joining the Republican Party and becoming a protectionist of the most ultra type. At this time he delivered an address in Philadelphia on "Slavery in the Territories," which was afterward widely circulated as a campaign document.

Having retired from the bench in 1856 in order to run for Congress in the Fourth Pennsylvania District, and having been badly defeated, Judge Kelley resumed the practice of his profession, at the same time taking an active interest in the abolition agitation which was then the all-absorbing topic throughout the country. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was appointed by the convention a member of the committee which informed Abraham Lincoln of his nomination for the Presidency. In the same year he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and he has been re-elected to every Congress since, no matter what the political conditions in his district might be. His constant advocacy of high protective duties, particularly on pig iron, gave him the name of "Pig-Iron" Kelley, by which he had been familiarly known for years, and made him one of the most conspicuous leaders of the high-tariff party.

During his long career in Congress he served on various committees, among them being those on Agriculture, Naval, and Indian Affairs. He also served in the Fortieth Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures and later on as Chairman of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of 1876.

In addition to many political addresses and literary essays, Judge Kelley published in 1850 an "Address to the Colored Department of the House of Refuge"; in 1872, "Reasons for Abandoning the Theory of Free Trade and Adopting the Principle of Protection to American Industry"; in 1880, "Letters from Europe," and in 1887, "The New South."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Upon the announcement to-morrow in the House by Representative O'Neil of Philadelphia of the death of Mr. Kelley the House will authorize the Speaker to appoint a committee to arrange for the funeral services in the Hall of Representatives on Saturday. The body will be taken to the house of Mrs. Horstman, in Philadelphia, and later to the Unitarian church, corner of Locust and Twenty-second streets. The funeral services will probably be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Twiners, who united Judge Kelley and Mrs. Kelley in marriage.

The death of Judge Kelley makes Mr. Randall the senior member in continuous service. Mr. Randall is beginning his fourteenth term.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

George Washington Patterson, the well-known Democrat of Asbury Park, N. J., died at his residence there last night, aged sixty years. He was taken ill last Friday with pneumonia.

Mr. Patterson was the sixth son of John C. Patterson. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G, Fourteenth New-Jersey Volunteers. He served two years, but was compelled to resign on account of sickness. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 he was elected by the Democrats of Monmouth County to represent them in the lower branch of the Legislature. He made for himself a brilliant record, the passage of the famous "general railroad law" being due in a great measure to his strenuous efforts in its behalf. In 1879 he was nominated for State Senator, but was defeated by Judge George C. Beekman. During his last years Mr. Patterson was engaged in the bridge building and contracting business. He was pre-eminently the leader of his party in Monmouth County, and his services as a political orator were in great demand in every campaign. He leaves a wife and three children. One of his sons, Samuel A. Patterson, is a prominent lawyer of Asbury Park.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Rosa Cambridge Killen, the widow of the Rev. Richard C. Killen, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who for many years officiated in Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday night at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. De Witt C. Hitchcock, 56 East Sixty-fourth-street. Mrs. Killen was a native of Philadelphia, seventy-one years of age, and had been a widow for over thirty years. She was dressing for dinner in her room, when she fell to the floor unconscious and died before medical attendance could be secured. Death was doubtless due to heart failure. The funeral will take place on Sunday from the Church of St. James at Madison-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

James Cook Winston, for the last twenty-five years a corresponding clerk in the employ of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a son of the late F. S. Winston, the former President of the company, died at the residence of his brother, Dr. G. S. Winston, at 42 West Thirty-ninth-street, yesterday morning of Bright's disease, in his fifty-first

year. He was born in this city, and, just after he had finished his education, went to the war in the service of the Sanitary Commission, and was with Gen. Butler at New-Orleans. The funeral services will be held at his brother's residence at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gardner Phipps had an attack of apoplexy taken on 'Change yesterday at Cincinnati. He was taken to his home, where he died shortly afterward. Mr. Phipps was a member of the well-known firm of Gardner Phipps & Co., capitalists and provision dealers at 291 to 295 Broadway, Cincinnati.

Emil Pohl, up to a month ago the representative on the Produce Exchange of Meissner, Ackerman & Co., oil shippers, died on Wednesday at his home in Rutherford, N. J. He was fifty-one years old. He was only ill for two days, his death being due to pneumonia, superinduced by the grip.

Mrs. Lawrence Davenport, a widow, ninety-eight years of age, died on Wednesday night at her home on Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, where the family had lived for a great many years, and from whom the Neck took its name.

Andrew Dillon, catcher in the old Maple Leaf Baseball Club, and who played for several years with professional clubs in the United States, died at Guelph, Ontario, Wednesday, from typhoid fever.

Norwood Browne, one of the oldest editors in this State, died Tuesday night at his home in Delhi, N. Y., aged seventy-seven years. He had been editor of the Delaware Gazette for fifty years.

Lady Douglass, relict of Sir James Douglass, First Governor of British Columbia, died Wednesday night, aged seventy-eight. The deceased left three children.