BUTTER WITH MAGGOTS IN IT

Furnished Repeatedly to the Patients of the State Hospital for the Insane.

Evidence Before the Legislative Committee Showing the Putrid Food Furnished by the Coy-Harrison-Sullivan Gang.

The testimony taken before the House and Senate legislative committees investigating the present Democratic management of the Insane Hospital shows that the butter served to the patients—one of the principal articles of food comprised in the simple diet of the institution—is almost uniformly bad, and much of it absolutely rotten. The most of this butter was furnished by John E. Sullivan, clerk of Marion county, head of the Marion county hospital ring, and indicted for conspiracy for the forgery of tally-sheets. The evidence subjoined shows that maggoty butter was served to the patients with the knowledge and consent of Dr. Harrison, president of the board of trustees. It has been the policy of the board to take credit to themselves for any good thing that may be done at the hospital, and to shift all evils upon the head of the superintendent, whom they appoint, and for whose actions and omissions they are responsible. But in this case the evidence fixes the knowledge and responsibility directly upon them. The jobbery existing in the store-room, where $10,000 worth of goods are handled every month, and the vile food which finds its way through this channel to the patients' table, stamps these men as dastards who should be hurled from their places by an indignant and outraged commonwealth.

From the Testimony of Richard Jacks, Recalled, p. 322.

Question. I will ask you if, at any time while you were out there at the asylum, working as a brick-mason, you saw any maggoty butter on the table in any of the wards?

Answer. I saw it once on the table where I ate.

Question. Were the maggots in the butter then, when you saw it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

From the Testimony of David V. Kyle, Trustees' Witness, p. 327.

Question. What about this butter that you saw that had skippers in it or maggots; when was that?

Answer. I don't remember the time just when it was. One day Mr. Roth called my attention, as I was passing, and told me to come in, that he had something to show me. I went in, and he showed me about a half a firkin of butter and asked me to examine it.

From the Testimony of Wm. J. Browning, Physician at Insane Hospital, p. 166:

Question. I want to ask you if you ever heard any conversation between Roth and Hall regarding the butter there with maggots in it?

Answer. Yes, sir, in October last, I think it was.

Q. What was the conversation?

A. I had been in Hall's office talking to Hall, and Roth came in and told him there was some butter out there that had worms in it, and did not want to unload it—objected to its being taken. Hall told him the butter was all right, and insisted that it was acceptable, and ordered him to unload it. Roth objected again, and Hall said he had better unload it.

Q. That was the extent of the conversation, was it?

A. That was the extent of the conversation.

Q. Do you know as a fact what was done?

A. I only had the curiosity to look at the butter with Roth, and found some worms in it; and two or three days afterward I was in Dr. Fletcher's laboratory, and he showed me some of the butter, and I told him I had seen it, and asked him what he had done with it; he said he ordered it back and had sent the steward to buy five hundred pounds of good butter.

From the Testimony of J. S. Hall, Trustees' Witness, p. 1139.

Question. What was the matter with that butter?

Answer. It was not good.

Q. Was that the butter that had skippers in it?

A. Yes, sir.

From the Testimony of Charles C. Roth p. 1251.

Answer. We got some butter of this same man Krauss.

Question. How much?

A. Something like four thousand pounds; I do not remember the amount. I told the doctor that it was not fit to use when it came. It stood in the car probably a day—the refrigerator car—and it was unloaded. And he came there the Sunday following with a bottle of lime water, he said it was, and his secretary was along with him, and he washed some of it there. We talked something about disinfecting it, or whatever it was, at the time, but we did not do it.

Q. What was done with that four thousand pounds of butter?

A. It was used.

* * * * * * *

Q. What is the fact as to your having shown some bad butter to Dr. Harrison at any time—maggoty butter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State the circumstances, and how much did you show him, and how did you show it to him?

A. I do not know how much I showed him, but the maggoty butter that has been talked about here so much, and referred to, I think was in August.

Q. State how you showed it to him.

A. The butter was in the store, and D. Harrison came in, and I showed him the butter, and I think I took a maggot out of it and showed it to him.

Q. What did Dr. Harrison say?

A. He said it was bad.

Q. Did he order the butter to be rejected?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was that served on the wards, after that?

A. Yes, sir.

* * * * * * *

Q. I will recall your attention to the fact that in the summer of 1885 Mr. W. D. Foulke and Mr. Morton, my associate counsel, were at the Hospital for the Insane, representing the Civil-service Reform Association and making inquiries and investigating the institution; do you recollect the circumstance?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I will ask you to state what is the fact as to some butter being put out of the way when they were to conceal it from them?

A. I believe there was some.

Q. When was that—where did that take place?

A. The butter?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, we threw some of it away; it was not fit to use.

Q. Who did that?

A. I believe Mr. Hyde did.

Q. What did he do with it?

A. It was put in the sewer, a part of it, and a part of it was left there. Part of it was put in the basement; it didn't all go into the sewer.

Q. What was the condition of the butter?

A. It was not good.

Q. State specifically what was the matter with it.

A. Well, the butter was strong and it was old; we didn't regard it as fit to use.

Q. Had it any skippers in it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that butter taken in upon purchase by the asylum?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was the balance of the butter taken? State if it had been given out to the wards.

A. We sent some of it out.

Q. Upon the wards?

A. Yes, sir.

From the Testimony of Mary Beck, p. 166.

Question. State if, during your service there, you have at any time found butter with skippers in it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state to the committee what the circumstances were—was it served out to the ward?

A. Yes, sir. It came up from the kitchen, I suppose.

From the Testimony of Mary A. Shannon, p. 168.

Question. I will ask you while you have been an attendant if you have ever observed the butter served upon the ward with skippers in it?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you discover that as soon as it came up, or after it had been put upon the table?

A. After it had been put upon the table.

Q. And some of it was used?

A. Yes, sir; for one meal only it was used.

From the Testimony of Mary Barkley, p. 170.

Question. State if during your experience there you know of any butter being served to your ward with skippers in it.

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you first discover that it had skippers in it?

A. I discovered it at the breakfast table.

Q. It had been used on the table?

A. Yes, sir.

From the Testimony of Mary Green, p. 171.

Question. State if, during your experience in that position, you have observed butter served upon your ward with skippers in it.

Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. At what stage did you observe it—when it was first put upon the table or later on?

A. It was put on the table when we came up for breakfast, and after breakfast was over we discovered it. We ate one meal off of it.

From the Testimony of Sarah Stockton, Physician at the Insane Hospital, p. 173.

Question. State if, during your connection with the institution, you have ever observed in your ward, or in any of them, butter with skippers in it.

Answer. I did, but not on the wards. I did not see the butter upon the wards, but a report was made to me by the attendants of the ward that it had worms in it, as they expressed it. The butter was very bad, and it had worms in it, and I told them that they must not put it upon the table for the patients to eat. * * *

Senate Testimony, p. 45.

Question. Do you know whether this bad butter was discovered on the table and carried away before it was eaten, or was the butter with maggots or worms in it actually eaten by the patients?

Answer. It was served one meal, for breakfast, and they ate it. I mean there was no discovery made before of it. The butter had been reported bad at that time almost every day, and I remarked in the second ward, when I went there, "You keep up this statement about bad butter; don't you get anything good?" And she said, "No;" and that was not the worst of it, it had worms in it; that was the statement to me by the attendant that morning.

* * * * * * *

Q. What kind of worms was it?

(No response.)

Q. I know it is a little indelicate, but it is important to know something definite about this matter. Were they maggots that attend putrid flesh or anything of that sort, or something that is peculiar to butter? What kind of worms were they? What color, if you observed to see if there were worms in it. Were they skippers?

A. No, sir; they were a brown looking—I hardly know what to tell you—but they were not white; they were discolored or a grayish color or brownish.

Q. A color in contrast with the butter itself?

A. Not very much in contrast. I could not tell you exactly what they looked like.

From Dr. Fletcher's Testimony, [Senate] p. 369.

Question. What kind of worms were these?

Answer. Not skippers; these were not. I have never seen anything in butter like them. They were from a half inch to three-quarters of an inch long, with black heads, and the rest of the body was white. Their movement was not the skipping movement that you find in the skipper, but they crawled along, like the ordinary centipede or thousand-legged worm.

The trustees being unable to refute this testimony, introduced a witness to prove that maggots were really regarded as a great delicacy by epicures—leaving the inference, of course, that it was entirely proper to feed them to insane patients.

Following is the butter record for simply two months—taken from the official ward reports of the hospital:

August 7, 1886, fourth ward; butter very strong.
August 7, 1886, fifth ward; butter not good.
August 7, 1886, sixth ward; butter bad.
August 10, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
August 11, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
August 11, 1886, sixth ward; butter very bad.
August 11, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
August 12, 1886, seventh ward; butter bad.
August 12, 1886, fourth ward; butter not good.
August 12, 1886, twelfth ward; butter strong.
August 14, 1886, fourth ward; butter very strong.
August 16, 1886, sixth ward; butter not good.
August 17, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
August 18, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
August 21, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
August 22, 1886, seventh ward; butter bad.
August 23, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
August 24, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
August 25, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very bad.
August 26, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
August 27, 1886, seventh ward; butter bad.
August 28, 1886, ninth ward; butter very, very bad.
August 29, 1886, seventh ward; butter bad.
August 30, 1886, seventh ward; butter very bad.
August 31, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
September 1, 1886, seventh ward; butter very bad.
September 2, 1886, twelfth ward; butter strong.
September 3, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
September 4, 1886, third ward; butter not good.
September 5, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
September 7, 1886, twelfth ward; butter strong.
September 9, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
September 10, 1886, seventh ward; butter very bad.
September 11, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
September 14, 1886, eighth ward; butter very bad.
September 15, 1886, eleventh ward; butter stale, very stale.
September 16, 1886, fifteenth ward; butter not good.
September 17, 1886, twelfth ward; butter very strong.
September 18, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
September 20, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
September 22, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
September 24, 1886, first ward; butter not good.
September 25, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
September 26, 1886, third ward; butter not good.
September 27, 1886, eighth ward; butter bad.
September 28, 1886, third ward; butter not good.
September 29, 1886, fourth ward; butter bad.
September 30, 1886, first ward; butter not good.

It seems incredible but is, nevertheless, true that, despite the revelations made at the investigation of the bad quality of the butter furnished by John E. Sullivan, that individual is still a frequent and successful bidder for hospital contracts. Turn the rascals out.

Cleveland on a Second Term

"When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people. —From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance, Aug. 18, 1884.

"Pay to the order of W. J. Canda, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS" —[to help re-elect me to a second term].
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the civil service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the presidency. So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the government to procure his renomination and secure his re-election."—From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, O., 1872.

DEM. NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
(Second Term)
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

A Democratic Tribute.

When General Harrison was nominated for Governor in 1876 the Chicago Times, Democratic then and now, said: "General Benjamin Harrison is in every sense an admirable man. He is worthy of any station in the gift of the people. His 'record,' as the politicians say, is clear as crystal. * * * The nomination is, undoubtedly, one of the best that could be made. Mr. Harrison is in no sense a type of the professional politician, but he is one of the ablest and most upright men in Indiana; this is admitted by those who will vote against him as well as by those who will vote for him."

A Contrast.

Levi P. Morton, during the great famine in Ireland, in 1877, contributed FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of his own means, and sent a ship-load of provisions to the starving poor of Ireland.

Grover Cleveland contributed TWENTY DOLLARS to the Charleston earthquake sufferers in 1887.

BROWN'S Expectorant for coughs, colds, etc., has been on sale since 1860—twenty-eight years, and is a thoroughly reliable remedy. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a bottle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Free Trade and the Solid South.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have just finished reading Gen. Lew Wallace's speech at Wingate, as published in the Journal, Oct. 28. I have been all summer in a state of amazement that Republican campaigners have not pressed home the point of that great speech. They may know more of politics than I do, and they may think that the same end can be reached in another way. It may be that the temper of the people will not hear a further contest with the hot-bloods of the South, —that they will not enlist longer in a sectional controversy. Some of our great journals and magazines seem to think so. But those Southrons entertain no such sentimentalism. They are sectional to the last degree. While a "solid South" exists we cannot evade a sectional controversy.

"The tariff" is not the greatest question in our politics. The question is, shall we be ruled by a solid South? or shall we be ruled by a solid country? The tariff is an issue and perhaps a leading issue, between the country on the one hand and the solid South on the other hand, and it is a prominent question in our politics because the solid South is a solid mass of free-traders, and they are all free-traders because they know that free trade will degrade laboring men.

The rulers of the South have for generations been men of leisure. They have had leisure to study politics, and their idea of politics has always been that of class rule, the rule by the authority and power of the governing class. Their labor was performed by their slaves and their slaves were driven under the lash. The white men among them who had to work for a living were ruled more mercilessly than their slaves. Those who could not be reduced to the level of the "poor white trash" were killed or driven out of the country.

These generations of study and experience in governing on one side, and the experience on the other side of being ruled with a rod of iron, made it possible to continue their rule after slavery was abolished. Their shrewdness enables them to see that the continuance of this rule depends on the continued degradation of labor. They know that free trade in this country will not only hold their own laborers in vassalage, but will inevitably drag down all the laborers in the country. When they owned the land and held the laborers as slaves they may have been free-traders on mere business considerations. But now it is with them a shrewd foresight of political results. Nothing so favors class rule as free trade.

General Wallace is right. The issue now is what it was in 1860. And the state of the contest is nearly what it was then, except the danger of war. The South has had enough of war. But the South was as solid then as it is now. It was intent then on the rule of the Nation; and so it is now. The South overreached itself then and made the North solid against them. There is hope that they have done so again. The South dominated the Democratic party then, and it does so now. Our choice now, therefore, is between the complete overthrow of the Democratic party and submission to the rule of the men who once fought to destroy the country they could no longer govern. SOLID NORTH.

Mr. C—— in Reply to Miss S——.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

As the outgrowth of a conversation recently had with a young lady friend, of this city, on the subject of prohibition, a lady for whom I entertained the highest regard and admiration, I received a letter in which these, among other questions, were asked:

1. If the Republican party get into power, upon what do you base your hopes that they will do anything for the cause of temperance?

2. Do you base your hopes on anything they have done for the cause while in power? Have they ever taken any firm stand on the subject?

3. How can you force the Republican party to take any position or stand for temperance except to bring them into the dust of defeat?

As affecting the question of temperance, or any other question of needed legislation, my hopes in the Republican party are based upon the following well-known facts, among many others which might be given were they needed:

1. The Republican party has a record and history of which every loyal, patriotic, humane citizen ought to be proud, and of which the lowest and meanest have no cause to be ashamed, and no just grounds for complaint.

2. The Republican party has always taken a bold and manly lead in the promulgation and advocacy of any and all State or national questions involving the highest and greatest good to the greatest number.

3. In every State and in every instance in the North in which temperance laws have been passed, or even attempted to be passed, it has been done by and through the Republican party.

4. The great majority of the Republican party, rank and file, are intelligent, conscientious, honest and in every way capable of doing the very best thing possible for and with the great and vital question of temperance, just so soon as public sentiment is ready for the question and the people demand it.

5. Temperance is a live, active, growing issue, an irrepressible conflict, and must and will be met and settled by the two dominant political parties, and not by a third party, nor by a multiplicity of parties.

6. The Democratic party never has, does not now, and in all human probability never will, champion the cause of temperance, either before the people or in the legislation of the country—hence, my only hope lies in the Republican party.

In conclusion, allow me to propound a few questions for your "conscientious" and prayerful consideration, but more especially for those who are willing to sacrifice everything in order to "bring the Republican party into the dust of defeat" and keep in power their life-long enemies, the Democratic party:

1. What has the Democratic party, as such, ever done for the cause of temperance?

2. What has the Prohibition party ever done, except through the Republican party, either in national or State legislation?

3. Is there not more to be hoped for and expected from good men elected on a bad platform, even, than there is from bad men elected on a good platform?

With me platforms amount to little—good and capable men, everything. From the one we get only empty and meaningless promises, as "civil service," "tariff reform," etc., etc. From the other we get the enactment and enforcement of such laws as the changing conditions of our rapidly developing county and constantly increasing population demand. C.

"I No Understand It."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A number of years ago there was rather an eccentric old German physician in this city, named Dr. Freek. He got into a difficulty with one of our citizens over an account, and the citizen sued him, recovering the amount of his claim and costs. Awhile after the old Doctor sued one of his patients, and not making the necessary recovery, the costs were assessed against him. The old Doctor was greatly surprised and enraged, and gave vent to his feelings in something like the following: "A man sues me and I pays de costs. I sues a man and I pays de costs. By dam, I no understand it."

I am about as badly mystified on the temperance issue. The Prohibitionists assail the Republican party and urge its defeat. A blear-eyed Democrat crawls out of the gutter and assails it with the epithet, "free (hic) whisky party." At the same time the Liquor League is sending circulars to all the saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers in the State urging them to spare neither work nor money to defeat the Republican party, because it is their inveterate enemy and will either ruin or seriously cripple them by local-option or high-license legislation if permitted to succeed. Like the old German physician, "I no understand it."

I would ask the Prohibitionists and Democrats to read the Mills bill if they want to see some free-whisky doctrine, that repeals the tax entirely on the output of small distilleries, from whence saloons and topers mostly obtain their supplies.

A few years ago we had a practical test of the working of high license in this city. Then cities could impose a tax of $600 on saloons. Our City Council imposed the maximum limit, and under it we had six saloons and $3,600 revenue. Sometime in the seventies the State suffered one of those periodical calamities in the way of a Democratic Legislature, which reduced the maximum levy to $100. Under this "free-whisky" legislation we to-day have in this city twenty-six saloons and $2,600 revenue—an increase of evil and a corresponding decrease of revenue, as will be readily observed.

But allow me to pay a small tribute of praise to the Democratic party for consistency. While it has by turns opposed and advocated every important issue that has been before the country, in steadfast devotion to the whisky interest it has never wavered nor faltered. TRUTH.

SHELBYVILLE, Oct. 30.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I find in to-day's Journal notice of a colored Republican meeting held at Wabash last evening, in which the name of Rev. George H. Hill is given as one of the speakers. As I answer to that name, and was not present at said meeting, I suppose there must be another Rev. Geo. H. Hill. I am pleased to know that I have a namesake in the sacred calling of the ministry, and glad to know that the "other fellow" is for Harrison. I am, however, opposed, on principle, to ministers in charge taking the stump in the interest of any political party, and have repeatedly so expressed myself. Will you, therefore, kindly permit me to say through the Journal that the aforesaid Rev. Geo. H. Hill is not the pastor of the M. E. Church of this city.

HUNTINGTON, Oct. 30. GEO. H. HILL.

A Union Labor Voter for Harrison.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some friend—Republican, of course—has had the kindness to send to my address for the last few weeks the Indianapolis Daily Journal. The above friend alluded to is evidently one of the kind who doesn't buy votes nor attempt to buy votes, but rather seeks through honest, commendable effort to do clean work for his party, for which he has my thanks. I suppose that on a certain occasion he heard me through private conversation (for I have never made a political speech) express myself in favor of the Union Labor party. This I have frequently done within the last year. Every man who has patriotism has his party affiliations, and no man, unless he be an extremist or a fanatic, is in any sense to be blamed on that account. But the Union Labor party, much as I admire its principles of truth and justice, which will, in my humble judgment, eventually conquer, and conquering lead to conquer in this country, and especially so if the Republican party, now just about to take up the reins of government for another four years, should make as fatal mistakes as the Democratic party has just made, is not prepared for the conflict. Its numerical strength as well as its facilities for a successful canvass are too meagre at the present time. Nor is this all. The great question is protection or non-protection—high protective tariff or its diametrically opposite, free trade, with its inevitable train of ruin and wretchedness in this country which the average school-boy can clearly foresee and comprehend. Once permit the great boa, Great Britain, to encircle us in the embrace of her deadly coils of free trade, and we shall be crushed beyond power to rise again. Let us not forget what was so strongly advocated and fondly cherished in the earlier days of this nation concerning the "Monroe doctrine." We are nearing the forks of the road. Take the right hand, as I shall do on the 6th of November, which leads to protection under the gallant leadership of Harrison and Morton, and Hovey and Chase, and it will be a "cold day" if you ever look back for a reason to regret it.

WAVELAND, Ind. J. Q. RUSSELL.

Wages in Mexico and the United States.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The workingman of the United States, before deciding to vote to secure the triumph of a party avowedly committed to a policy of free trade, should first inform himself as to the character of the competition he will surely be called upon to meet, should the advocates of free trade prevail at the approaching election.

Mexico is the nearest neighbor of the United States, and a bit of information concerning the cheap labor the former country contains may be of benefit to many who are not aware of the facts as they exist.

The Financier, a leading paper of the City of Mexico, recently commented upon the low rate of wages paid the agricultural laborers of Mexico. Messrs. Baranda & Bro., extensive farmers and owners of the Hacienda de la Parada, wrote the editor as follows:

"The wages paid to that class of laborers are 18 cents a day, an amount which, judiciously expended, would meet all their wants! But unfortunately their vices make it indifferent whether they earn much or little. If their wages were $9 instead of $1.12 a week, they would still be ill clad and ill fed. Their indispensable expenses, for the week, are as follows: corn, 25 cents; beans, 6 cents; salt and candles, 6 cents, total, 37 cents."

If the American workingman is willing to forego the use of meat, coffee, wheat bread, sugar and butter, and is prepared to enter into competition with labor that can live on 37 cents a week, he should not hesitate to cast his vote for free trade at the first opportunity. The risk is his alone. D. W. G.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Oct. 29.

[The communication referred to may be found in the Mexican Financier of Oct. 20, 1888, page 79.]

The Treatment of Soldiers at the Jeffersonville Military Depot.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A few days since you editorially called attention to the existing status of the quartermaster's depot of this place, which was highly commented on by Republicans hereabouts. We have now to chronicle another instance of Democracy's love for the Union soldier. About a week ago an old soldier, who lost a leg in the army, was induced by one of his Democratic friends to allow a Democratic pole with a very fine looking Democratic rooster at the "peak" to be raised in his yard. After much persuasion they gained his consent so to do, and rumor says that two of the Democratic employes at the depot did the job. On Sunday last, a few days after, the Republican Union soldier, also an employe of the depot, on his way to call on a neighbor, noticed the pole, with rooster attachment, in the old soldier's door yard and concluded to call in and inquire about the same. After talking with him awhile he fully convinced him of his folly, gained his consent, procured a saw and both went out into the yard and cut the pole down—the game-looking rooster being sadly disfigured by the fall. To-day the said Union soldier, who served three years and eight months in the army, himself a pensioner, was called to Major Robinson's office and informed that his services would be no longer required, while all the other Democratic employes are continued unmolested; while they are almost to a man members of some one of the Democratic clubs, and very active in all political matters that concern Democracy. JUNO.

Will Local Option Suppress Crime?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Local option is a great moral, also a financial, blessing in our sister States. Illinois gets from her liquor license $5,000,000 annually, with one-fourth less saloons than formerly. Ohio claims to have closed over three thousand saloons by local option and tax provisions, and collected from saloon license the sum of $2,000,000. These are Republican States and Republican measures. Indiana receives less than $300,000 annually for liquor privileges. The Republicans passed a local-option law in our State in 1873, of which I wish to speak. What took place when this law was repealed? Let us see. In 1874 we had 1,470 saloons in Indiana, and the same year 872 men were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. After the repeal of this law by the Democratic party we had, in 1876, 2,306 saloons and sent 1,120 men to our penitentiaries. A still greater contrast. In comparing eight counties in 1876, Marion, Allen, Vigo and Vanderburg counties contained 895 saloons. These four counties furnished our penitentiaries with 410 convicts, while four counties which contained no saloons furnished thirty-two convicts. These were Henry, Hendricks, Randolph and Monroe. Still not satisfied, these great temperance reformers at the same time and place repealed the $500 license law made for incorporated towns and cities. The Republican party propose to put these repealed laws back upon the statutes if you give them a chance. WM. ADAMS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.

A Democratic-Prohibitionist Trick.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I accidentally dropped on the following scheme of the Democrats to reduce the Republican vote in the State: A Democrat, with a Prohibition leaning, will make a proposition to a Republican that they both vote the Prohibition ticket. As it will help the Prohibition movement, and not change the result, he then makes the same contract with another Republican. In this manner, one energetic Democrat may lead an unlimited number of Republicans astray. S. C. K.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 30.

The Democratic Prohibition League.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Blank lists are being sent to Democratic postmasters all over the country to send lists of names of patrons of their offices to the third-party organ, the Voice, published in New York, knowing the lists would be filled with Republican names. It is a nice little scheme, and it would be well enough to let all Republicans know how they are being imposed upon politically. *

LATHROP, Mo., Oct. 29.

Nobody Said They Were.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some persons named Walsh and another named Barry, according to the Indianapolis Sentinel, feel called upon to say that they are not the Walshes and the Barry who are members of the Indianapolis Protection Club. Nobody said these Sackville West Irish were. The Walshes and the Barry who are members of the club are very different persons. These fellows of the Sentinel would probably get a shower of black-balls if they applied for membership.

A TIPPERARY MAN.

MINOR CITY MATTERS.

To-Day's Doings.

REPUBLICAN MEETING—Hon. John F. Finerty, Tomlinson Hall, evening.

MEETING OF GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS—Maennerchor Hall, evening.

MUNKACSY'S PAINTING, CHRIST ON CALVARY—Plymouth Church, day and evening.

BUSINESS MEN'S REPUBLICAN MEETING—Pfafflin's Hall, noon.

PARK THEATER—"Black Flag," afternoon and evening.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA CYCLORAMA—Market street, between Illinois and Tennessee streets, day and evening.

Local News Notes.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Wallace L. Montague and Jennie E. Stewart, Harvey D. Segar and Belle Kauffman, Patrick Harity and Anna Garvey, John Maurer and Maria Fuerst, John Rushton and Mary Roark.

George Yates has been arrested on a warrant issued by Joseph Miller, charging him with breaking into his house, at 33 Columbia street, yesterday morning, and taking therefrom the household goods.

Patrick Cahil, living at 368 South Missouri street, while lowering a rail on the street-car track at the corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets, at noon, yesterday, let it fall on his left foot, badly crushing it.

William Hill, while driving along the narrow road on the bank of the canal near Broad Ripple, early yesterday morning, drove into a farmer's wagon. Hill and his vehicle were thrown into the canal. He received serious bruises about the head and face.

Personal and Society.

Miss Henshaw is visiting her sister, Mrs. Richard Chislett.

Dr. J. W. Culbertson has just returned from an extended trip in the West.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Hanna speaks at Kennard, Henry county, Nov. 1, at night.

Mrs. W. T. Noble will entertain a party of ladies this afternoon for 4 o'clock tea.

Miss Craven, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Mrs. S. Loftin, on North New Jersey street.

Mrs. John Love has returned from a visit of several weeks to her brother-in-law's family in Missouri.

Mrs. W. T. Benham and Mrs. Geo. T. Ferry, of St. Louis, are spending a few days in the city with friends.

The wife of Judge McKemy and their daughter Gertrude, of Dayton, O., are visiting Mrs. Governor Gray.

Miss Margaret Barry entertained a party at tea last evening, for her guest, Miss Edith Lacey, of Charlotte, Mich.

Miss Anna Wilson, of Washington, D. C., has returned from Connersville, and is now the guest of Mrs. Frederick Fahnley, No. 200 North Meridian street.

The ladies of the First Baptist Church will serve dinner and supper in Pfaffilin's old music rooms, opposite New Denison House, to-day, Friday and Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Ford, of this city, delivered a lecture before DePauw University on Tuesday night on "Plato," which was greatly enjoyed and for which he received the indorsement and congratulation of the faculty.

Rabbi Browne, minister of Mount Sinai Temple, New York, is stopping at the Bates House. He came to attend the Kaufman wedding, the Kaufmans being near relatives of Mrs. Browne, nee Miss Weil, of Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. N. J. Burford and Mrs. E. B. McOuat will give a reception to-morrow evening from 8 till 11 o'clock in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Holcombe, of Washington, D. C., formerly of this city. The date is the first anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe's marriage.

The N. Cooking Club celebrated All Hallow'een with a party at Miss Agnes Duncan's. The members and their gentlemen escorts met early and partook of a supper, supposed to be appropriate to the festival, and afterward enjoyed an old-fashioned evening trying tricks. All the peculiar performances which are said to bring good or evil, or to show who one's future life partner is to be, were tried. Much enjoyment was received from the old superstitions.

Mr. Nathan Morris gave a very elegant dinner party on Tuesday evening to a number of gentlemen, in honor of his friend and guest, Mr. Hamberger, of Chicago. The table was handsomely laid, the appointments and menu being characterized by all that could contribute to the entertainment and pleasure of the company. The guests were Dr. E. F. Hodges, Judge John A. Holman, Mr. J. M. Newberger, Mr. Noble C. Butler, Mr. O. B. Jameson, Judge Howland, Mr. Horace Speed, Mr. George T. Porter, Mr. C. S. Millard, Mr. E. B. Martindale, Mr. W. F. C. Golt and Mr. O. R. Johnson.

The first german of the season was given by the young people last night, at the residence of Mr. John F. Wallick, on North Meridian street. The two young ladies of the house, Misses Mary and Adele Wallick, acting as hostesses. The floors of the spacious drawing-room, hall and parlors were covered with canvas, giving plenty of room for the party of dancers. Miss Malott and Mr. James Leathers led the figures, several of them and the accompanying favors being appropriate to All Hallowe'en. The dancers were Miss Miller, Miss Jordan, Miss Nancy Baker, Miss Carrie Malott, Miss Holliday, Miss Sallie Holliday and guest, Miss Powell, of St. Louis, Miss Laura Ritzinger, Miss Lillian Butler, Miss Florence Coffin, Miss Coughlin, Miss Annie Wilson, of Washington, Miss Lina McKee, Miss Stella Wiles, Miss Carrie Vajen, Miss Alberta Johnson, Messrs. Jesse Fletcher, Frank Hord, Clint Hare, William Elliott, H. W. Bennett, Robert Martindale, Walter Bradshaw, Jacquelin Holliday, Samuel Carey, Percy Hord, Charles Moores, W. F. C. Golt, Charles Merrill, Edward Seguin, David Morris, William Dye, Walter Williams and Herbert Collins.

The opinion was general that the programme rendered by the second division of the Matinee Musicale, yesterday afternoon, was one of the best ever given for an afternoon meeting. Mrs. Florence Kiser and Miss Lizzie Walker were in charge. Mrs. D. L. Whittier read an interesting article on "How to Listen to Music," written by E. E. Ayer, and which appeared in the October Etude. The numbers on the programme were as follows: "Im Hochland" op. 7, by N. Gade, a piano quartet played by Mrs. Kiser, Mrs. Lilly, Miss Porter and Mrs. Dietrich. "Sunset," op. 29, No. 2, by C. Reinicke, sung by Mrs. Morrison. "Valse Impromptu," op. 12, by G. Karganoff, a piano solo, by Miss Porter, a new member of the society, who played extremely well in her initial appearance before the Musicale. Two trios by H. Hoffman, "Expectation" and "Summer Nights," were rendered by Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Morrison and Miss Sadie Walker. "Concert Galop," by Joseffy, was a well-executed piano duet by Mrs. and Miss Whittier. Miss Sweenie sang "Remember Me No More," a composition by Owen Hope. Mrs. J. S. Jenckes, who has not been heard in the society for some time, played the difficult "Allegro di Bravura," by C. M. Von Weber. The closing number, "Variations," op. 64, by N. Von Wilm, was a gem, played by Mrs. Lilly and Mrs. Kiser, on two pianos. Their playing was very fine and they received hearty applause. There was a large attendance of members, both active and associate, and many guests from out of the city.

DEAN-BINGHAM.

The marriage of Miss Sarah E. Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bingham, to Richard C. Dean, surgical director of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., took place yesterday, at high noon, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The church was filled with a brilliant assemblage of Miss Bingham's friends. Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, rector of the church, performed the ceremony and Bishop Knickerbacker pronounced the blessing and benediction. The ushers were Mr. Frank Bingham, brother of the bride, Mr. Jed Cady, of Chicago, Mr. John Hendricks, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Frank Jenners, of Lafayette. Little Margaret and Helen Bingham preceded the bride, who entered with her father, and was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Mr. Edward Bingham. The bride wore a beautiful dress of pearl grey silk, with tulle draperies and the groom's gift of diamonds, and carried a large bouquet of roses. After the ceremony an elegant breakfast was served at the family residence, No. 546 North Meridian street, to which only the family and a few intimate friends were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Dean left at 4 o'clock for Cincinnati, and will proceed to Chelsea, where they will reside. Mrs. Dean has been a prominent vocalist in Boston for a number of years and holds a warm place in the hearts of many friends here, who extend congratulations and best wishes. Dr. Dean holds a high position in the naval service and is well known throughout the East and in many foreign countries.

SEGAR-KAUFMAN.

A social event in Hebrew circles was the marriage last night of Miss Belle Kaufman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Kaufman, to Mr. Henry Segar, a merchant of Terre Haute, which took place at Brenneke's Hall. The ushers were Messrs. Jacob Segar, E. L. Segar, A. Solomon, J. Gumbinsky, and E. M. Kahn, who preceded the bridal party. The brides-maids were Misses Tillie and Cora Kaufman, sisters of the bride. Rabbi Messing, of the Market-street Temple, performed the ceremony in the presence of the families of both parties and a number of invited guests. The bride's dress was of handsome cream-white corded silk and gauze, with a long veil, and she carried a large bouquet of roses. The ladies of the party were all in elegant costumes, and made a brilliant assembly. After the ceremony, supper was served at Shaffner's. The tables were decorated entirely with chrysanthemums and Hart's orchestra played selections during the evening. After an hour at supper the guests returned to the hall and danced until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Segar will go on an extended Eastern bridal tour and will return to Terre Haute to reside. A large number of costly presents were received from relatives and friends from this and other cities. Among the guests from abroad were Mrs. S. W. Ottenheimer and child, of Peoria, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Vancouver's island, Mrs. L. Sugarman and Mr. Soloman Sugarman, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Morris Rosenfield, of Rock Island, Mr. and Mrs. A. Herz and daughter, of Terre Haute, Mr. Aaron Kaufman, of Decatur, Ill., Mr. Jacob Kaufman, of Champaign, and Mr. Milton F. Forman, of Chicago.

Water Company's Improvements.

Councilmen Darnell, Trusler and Johnson, to whom was referred the report of the City Health Board in relation to the furnishing of impure water by the Water Company, have prepared a report which will be submitted to the Council at the next meeting. The report will follow the recommendations made by the Health Board that the valve connecting the well at the pump-house with the canal be sealed. The recommendations will be submitted in the form of an ordinance which, besides directing that the valve be sealed, will name several other improvements for the company to make. Since the Health Board made its report the Water Company has made some extensive improvements at the open gallery on White river, north of the city. A new filter fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide has been put in. It is composed of alternate layers of gravel, charcoal and bowlders, and is greatly superior to the old one the company claims. From this filter a new