HOW PATIENTS ARE ABUSED

A Matron's Account of Many Outrages Practiced at the Insane Hospital.

She Kept a Record of Them, but Her Room Was Searched, the Book Found and Destroyed—Repeated Violations of Rules.

The adverse returns from the recent election in this State, showing the defeat of the Democratic party, have been instrumental in bringing to light additional indisputable evidence of the brutality practiced at the Insane Hospital, and the inefficiency of the present corps of attendants. Although the inside workings of the institution have been operated on a non-partisan plan, as is claimed by the authorities in charge, it is a matter of record that such has been far from the fact. On last Wednesday Mrs. Mary E. Hiatt, living at No. 252 South East street, who has been employed as a matron at the asylum since March 24, 1887, was summarily discharged for "inefficiency and unduly disturbing the patients," as the notice of dismissal was worded, although an investigation of her case revealed the fact that her dismissal had been contemplated for some months past, but it was considered a bad move to make before the election. Accordingly, on the first day after the election, she was notified of her discharge. At her home, yesterday, a Journal reporter saw the lady and inquired as to the circumstances that led to her discharge. The circumstances dated back so far in time that some of the past history of the hospital was needed to correctly corroborate her statements and connect them in a logical order. Accordingly Mrs. Hiatt was asked to relate her experience as matron in the institution since the first day of her employment, and some of her revelations of the inhumanity practiced were revolting in the extreme.

Time and time again her voice failed her as she would recount some pathetic incident of the brutal beating of an invalid imbecile. "I want to explain in the first place," she said, "how our duties as matrons were apportioned. In the hospital there are eight matrons, each having under her supervision three wards. Each floor is divided into a north and a south wing, and on my floor there were over one hundred male patients. Our duties, as matrons, were to see that no abuse was done to the patients either on the grounds or in our wards, to attend to the mending of their clothes, to see that good food was set on the tables, and plenty of it, and to keep our respective wards decorated and clean, so that they might seem as much like home as possible. At the head of each ward we had an attending supervisor, to whom we were required to report any violation of these rules on the part of the attendants. Dr. Thomas was in charge of the ward where I was stationed. I soon saw after I had entered the hospital that something was wrong, for continual violations of the very rules laid down for me to preserve were occurring, and not only that, but they were in almost every case known by Dr. Thomas. He did not raise a finger to put a stop to it, however, and that was the very thing that made him so strongly opposed to me from the start. He saw that I was not willing to overlook the brutal beating of patients, or the placing of decayed food before them, and for the last six months I knew he had been fairly itching to see my discharge signed by Dr Galbraith."

"Was any such desire evident on the part of Dr. Galbraith?" she was asked.

"No, I cannot say that there was, and I honestly believe to-day that he is ignorant of some of the infamous practices that are resorted to by the attendants in some of the back wards. Dr. Galbraith is certainly a man of some heart and feeling, and I have considerable respect for him for that very fact; and I want to say a word about his wife. She is beyond suspicion of any part taken in the scenes that daily transpire in the hospital, and I would not, under any consideration, mix her name with the sickening stories that I could tell of what I have seen and heard."

"Would you object to recounting some of these stories?"

"I can see no reason why they should not be published. As to their truth, I will be ready at any time to take an oath that what I shall say to you, impossible as it may seem, has actually occurred in my presence at the hospital. I was so shocked soon after I entered it as matron at what I saw and heard that I thought the time might some time come when I would need every detail, so I immediately began the habit of taking notes. Whenever I would see an attendant beat or abuse a patient I would write their names in a book I kept for that particular purpose. But about three months ago I was taken sick, and for two weeks I was unable to leave my bed. During a time when I was almost delirious with pain the nurse who was caring for me took the notion into her head that my room needed to be cleaned and everything was turned upside down. I had always feared that the other attendants had suspected my keeping the notes and so I kept them safely locked up in a drawer in my room, and as I have afterward learned the only object of the cleaning of my room, when I was lying on my bed in a half-conscious condition, was to secure my writing, for upon my recovery it was gone. The notes had been stolen, and I at once began to reproduce them as nearly as I could remember. Since that time I had, up to the time of my discharge, kept a more exact set of notes, and at the same time I guarded them more closely."

"You have them now, then, safely in your possession?"

"Yes, and let me relate some of the horrifying things I met with. I remember one of the very first incidents that happened soon after I went into employ. It was in the T ward, as I was passing through the hall on the way to my room I heard some scuffling not far down the corridor, and from the words that came to my ear, I knew at once that there was trouble brewing. As I reached the spot I was just in time to see an attendant knock down a patient and violently kick him. The man who did the violence was named Gessart, and I was so disgusted that I reported the case to the officers. I was comparatively a novice in my place, and was not aware of the official carelessness that made such sights exceedingly common. From that day to the time of my discharge I was lowered in the estimation of the rest of the attendants, the majority of whom did as they pleased and never took the trouble to report any inaccuracy to Dr. Galbraith or any of the board. But I was resolute in my determination to see justice done, even if it was the cause of my losing my position."

"Did this seem to affect the treatment you received from other hands?"

"Yes, I was hardly recognized as possessing any authority, whatever, although I was equal to the rest. There is sort of a league at the hospital which partakes of the nature of a mutual aid society, for all the attendants stand up for one another. Simply because I had evinced a desire to befriend the poor unfortunates who, on account of their imbecility, had been helplessly incarcerated, I was snubbed on every hand, and was even, in some cases, deprived of rights that were given to others. But I was no less earnest in my endeavors to see a change, at least whenever I could use my influence to that end. It was not long after the incident to which I have referred that I discovered the fact that the patients were being fed on sour and decaying meat. We were required by the laws of the institution to make a daily report of the condition of the food used, but the matrons with whom I worked never even mentioned the unwholesome meats and vegetables which had been so often used. I told them that it was their duty and also informed them that if they did not I would, to which they replied, 'Oh, no, Mrs. Hiatt; if you do that you will get into trouble. Nevertheless I signed the report and was at once summoned before Dr. Thomas, who showed me the report of Mrs. Talbott, another matron, which stated that the meat had all been satisfactory. Upon being questioned she said that she had supposed it to be satisfactory, because the patients had eaten it. Dr. Thomas then informed me that the next time I discovered any diseased meat to bring him a sample, which I did in the course of a few days, but that was the end of it. Dr. Thomas never made a single attempt to investigate or correct it."

"Will you relate some of the instances of brutal force that came under your observation?"

"Well, I could give you any number, and some of a most horrible nature, involving the next thing to a willful murder. I have seen attendants pull the ears of patients until they were swollen as large as a man's fist. Kicks and blows are as common in the back wards as words, and they are very often administered on parts of the body that are very susceptible to injury. There was one case deserving of particular mention. An old man by the name of Sims, from Clay county, was beaten to subjection right under my eyes until his ankles and calves were nearly raw from the blows of an iron rod. His knuckles were mashed to a jelly, simply because he had put his hand inside a spittoon close by. On his head there was inflicted a gash two inches broad. All this was done principally by an attendant, a Democrat, by the name of Samuel Work. Mr. Sims told Dr. Thomas, in my presence, of the things that had been done to him, and I heard the Doctor reply, 'Oh, Mr. Sims, that is nothing, you were a pretty bad fighter, you know.' In about three weeks after this time the old man died, and was shipped home. The case of Mr. Keller, who came from South Bend, was especially horrible. He was a fine looking man when he was first brought in for treatment, but he was soon reduced almost to a skeleton. The attendants beat him about the head and side until he was unable to walk, and although Dr. Thomas was aware of it all, there was no interceding done by him. Keller's side was bruised until it was a dark green, and as he was forced down to the floor I heard him say, 'For God's sake, don't kill me.' He died soon afterward, begging for mercy with his last breath. Another man I saw kicked in the stomach until he would spit great clots of blood."

"Did your informing on the parties who had committed this abuse lead to your dismissal?"

"Yes; I think it did. All I know is this: As I was standing in the hall, last Wednesday, the usher, Mr. Killion, came in and informed Dr. Thomas that General Harrison was elected. Clapping my hands, I said, 'Oh, how good!' The next day I was handed a notification of my discharge. I intend to take some way of getting this thing before the people if I must go before the General Assembly and make a mother's appeal. I would rather have a son or daughter of mine bound to the nearest tree and shot than to have them sent to that hospital, considering the way it is managed."

These are but few of the horrible incidents told by Mrs. Hiatt. She says her note-book is full of like occurrences, and that no words can depict the horror she has experienced.

TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

The People Welcome the Next President with the Heartiest Expressions.

From the congratulatory telegrams that still come to General Harrison, the following additional ones are taken:

CHICAGO.—I greet the next President of the United States most cordially on his splendid victory. JOHN M. HAMILTON.

LANCASTER, Ky.—The Nation has erected a fitting monument to your distinguished grandsire by electing his more distinguished grandson. W. O. BRADLEY.

COLUMBUS, O.—It all went "hell bent" for young "Tip.," you bet. Congratulate you. ISAAC STROUD, President Republican Club.

NEW YORK.—The direction of your step and the length of it were both right. It reached the White House. Hearty congratulations. G. H. SMITH.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich.—Of all glad words of tongue or pen, the gladdest are these: "We've elected our Ben." ARTHUR HILL, THOS. A. HARVEY.

PHILADELPHIA.—Veni, vidi, vici. In direct line of Whig descent, accept congratulations. HENRY CLAY.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Accept my sincere congratulations. Oregon gives the Republican electoral ticket 9,000 plurality. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Your triumphant election vindicates the wisdom of Vermont's choice and fills us with patriotic joy. M. T. WOODBURY.

CLIFTON SPRINGS.—I congratulate you and the country. WILLIAM WARNER.

PHILADELPHIA.—Accept my hearty congratulations. Your election ends the free-trade doctrine and means future prosperity. HAMILTON DISSTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia.—All Iowa rejoices over your election; thanks to Him who doeth all things well. JOHN H. GEAR.

CHICAGO.—Please accept congratulations. S. W. ALBERTON.

PHILADELPHIA.—West Virginia breaks the solid South, and is the brightest jewel in your crown of rejoicing. A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T.—Congratulations from the State of Washington. We are painting the earth red, white and blue. Six thousand majority in the Territory. JOHN L. WILSON.

OGDEN, Utah.—God bless you. Accept congratulations. Thanks be to God who has given Republicans victory through Harrison, Morton and protection. NATHAN KIMBALL.

PRINCETON, Ill.—Republicans here are full of joy and unite with me in cordial congratulations on your great triumph. THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

CHICAGO.—Accept our congratulations. May God bless you and give you health to bear up under the great responsibility that has been placed upon you, is our earnest prayer. CLEM STUDEBAKER, P. E. STUDEBAKER.

BUFFALO.—Hearty congratulations. The dinner-pail is as effective as the bayonet in defending treason against National industries. JOHN M. FARQUHAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The old Republicans of Washington send you their cordial greetings. Our four years of nightmare is ending and government will now start anew in the path of national progress and enlightened reform. Your speeches, this summer, are platform enough for years to come. JOHN HAY.

The Italian Republican Club of the city of Brooklyn do most joyfully salute the President-elect of the United States, and feel very proud to join in the national chorus of cheers over the great victory of the Republican party. F. COSCHINA, THOS. CACCIOLA, Presiding Officers.

CONGRATULATIONS OF JOURNALISTS.

NEW YORK.—Congratulations on a campaign without a blunder, and a victory nobody can dispute. WHITELAW REID.

CINCINNATI.—Victory worthily won. Responsibility greater than since Lincoln's time. Honor, and fame, and glory, and the confidence and congratulations of millions are yours. Count me one of the millions who believe and are glad. MURAT HALSTEAD.

PHILADELPHIA.—We feel perfectly certain at this hour that you are elected. Accept heartiest congratulations for yourself and the country. CHARLES EMORY SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The whole Pacific coast has given you its indorsement. California will give you a plurality of at least 8,000. Permit me to tender my hearty congratulations, and to express my pleasure at being able to carry out the assurance I gave you that the whole vote of the Pacific coast would be given to you. M. H. DEYOUNG.

NEW YORK.—With a heart full of thankfulness I salute you, the illustrious chieftain. A great and victorious fight for the preservation of America's industrial independence. PATRICK FORD.

CHICAGO.—All doubts of your complete victory having faded away, the Inter Ocean tenders you earnest congratulations on your victory. Patriotism and sound political economy triumphant. WM. PENN NIXON. O. W. NIXON.

CINCINNATI.—I congratulate you sincerely. The Germans of the Ohio valley have never faltered in their devotion to the Republican party, and have contributed their share to the defeat of the Southern bigadiers. They hail your election with enthusiasm. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, Editor Cincinnati Volksblatt.

NEW YORK.—The Press joyfully congratulates you on your election. You have won a great victory for our country, as your grandfather did seventy-seven years ago this November. J. PHILLIPS, JR.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Looks as if you had New York State by 15,000, and we praise the Lord. JOHN SLEICHER, Editor Evening Journal.

NEW YORK.—I tender you my heartfelt and sincere congratulations. It is a great victory for the principles of protection and patriotism. The spirit of Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and Garfield still lives. Congratulations also for the next mistress of the White House. ROBT. P. PORTER, Editor New York Press.

NEW YORK.—Congratulations. You acted with high discretion. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

NEW YORK.—Accept our sincere congratulations. Judge is all right. BERNARD GILLAM, F. VICTOR GILLAM.

NEW YORK.—Fifty thousand Hebrew Republicans here rejoice and congratulate you. KASREIL H. SARASOHN, Editor Jewish Daily News and Jewish Gazette.

Congratulatory messages were also received from E. W. Halford, of Indianapolis Journal; Haskell and Palmer, of Minneapolis Tribune; W. J. Arkell, of Judge; E. H. Austerlitz, of Cincinnati Freie Presse; Emil Praetorious, of St. Louis; Otto Hilfert, of St. Louis Tribune, and Eli Perkins.

Religious Services.

Mr. Calvin, late a Baptist minister, will be ordained this morning at the Grace Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Jeffery's topic at the First Baptist Church this morning will be "The Resurrection from the Dead."

The sermon of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, this morning, at the Second Presbyterian Church, will relate to the recent election.

The Rev. M. L. Haines, at the First Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon this evening on "When Silence is Golden."

At the Meridian-street M. E. Church, this evening, the Rev. Dr. Cleveland will give "A Christian Lesson After the Election."

At the Central Christian Church, to-day, the Rev. D. R. Lucas will preach on "How to Grow in Grace" and "Adam Where Art Thou?"

The Rev. G. L. McNutt, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will preach this morning on "The Church Learning from the Politician."

In accordance with the arrangements made by the Presbyterian Synod of this State, at its recent meeting, the Rev. Dr. McLeod will preach in Brazil on Tuesday of this week.

Dr. McLeod will lecture to young men in the Second Presbyterian Church, to-night, at 7:30 o'clock, instead of at the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. McLeod will speak on various topics of interest to his special class of hearers.

Will Want Appropriations.

State Superintendent LaFollette attended a meeting of the board of trustees of the State Normal School on Thursday and Friday at Terre Haute and returned yesterday. He reports that the new building at that place will be under roof by the 15th of December, and work will cease at that time, for want of funds, until an appropriation is made by the Legislature. The $50,000 which was donated by Terre Haute has all been expended and it will require $70,000 to finish the building, and several thousand dollars more to furnish it ready for occupancy. The attendance at the school is the largest ever enrolled, as is also the case with the State University. The latter institution has outgrown its accommodations, and the Legislature will be asked to make an appropriation for a new building.

THE FRAUDS TO BE EXPOSED

Republican Candidates Will Not Submit to Double Ballots and Insane Voters.

Contests to Be Sustained Through Quo Warranto Proceedings, Which Are to Be Brought Immediately—Receiving State Returns.

Several of the Republican candidates in this county who were defeated on the face of the returns have definitely decided to enter contests for their offices. The proceedings will likely be instituted to-morrow, either before the County Commissioners or by quo warranto proceedings in the Circuit Court. There were irregularities in several precincts on which contests can be safely based, but it is likely that the proceedings will specify only the frauds in the third of the Twenty-third ward, and fourth of Wayne township. The Democrats do not deny that frauds were perpetrated in these two precincts, and many of the best attorneys in the city have given it as their opinion that there is ample grounds to warrant any court in throwing out the vote of both. If the contest is brought, and the contestants are successful there can be but one result, that of eleminating altogether from the footings the vote of these two precincts. A recount, it is said, will be of no avail, as it will not distinguish the illegal from the legal ballots.

"Precincts have been thrown out in this county for much less frauds," said an attorney yesterday, "and I see no reason why the candidates should hesitate a moment to bring an action. The frauds are glaring, and I am sure that no honest citizen can object to the course that is to be pursued in relation to them. The Citizens' Committee of One Hundred should lend the Republican committee its aid, and if the responsibility for the fraud can be placed the perpetrators should be punished. While the frauds are of a different character from changing tally-sheets, they are no less a crime, and the men who committed them should be where Coy and Bernhamer now are. If they are passed over lightly now, we may expect to have them repeated with increased boldness at the next election. I hold that it is just as bad to stuff ballot-boxes and vote illegal voters as to change tally-sheets after the vote has been cast and counted."

The several candidates who propose to have the election investigated began collecting evidence yesterday on which to base their proceedings. The statements secured showing that the ballot-box in the third precinct of the Twenty-third ward was stuffed have not been contradicted. The inspector himself admits that twenty more ballots were found in the box than there were voters named on the poll-book, and he says he cannot account for the discrepancy. He thought at first it might have been the fault of the clerks, but when the poll-books kept by both clerks agreed, he was unable to offer any further explanation. The fact that one double ballot was found in the box is very good evidence that more of that kind were voted. In several other precincts the same thing occurred, and the Republicans are confident that enough double ballots were cast in the ninety precincts of the county to make the Democratic majority. While the stuffing of the box in the Twenty-third ward is good ground for a contest, the infamous manner in which the insane were voted in the fourth precinct of Wayne township is considered a stronger cause for going to the courts.

Evidence has also been obtained showing that the intimidation methods of the Democrats kept out enough votes to have elected nearly all the ticket. In the Fourth ward alone, twenty-five colored men who had a right to vote would not come to the polls, because they were afraid of the ten or fifteen deputy marshals who were threatening to arrest every Republican. If the contests to be brought are successful, Tincher for prosecutor, Fulmer for sheriff, and at least three candidates on the Republican legislative ticket, will be elected.

Returns on the State Ticket.

Returns from about sixty counties have been received at the Secretary of State's office of the vote upon the State and county officers, and the clerks of the office are busy tabulating them. So far as received, they show that the Republican candidates for State offices received about the same vote as their candidate for Governor, and if the other counties yet to come in do as well, none of them will fall short three hundred votes below the number received by General Hovey. Two of them at least, Griffin and LaFollette, it is said, will run from two hundred to three hundred ahead of the candidate for Governor. The candidates all made gains in their own counties except one. The full official vote will probably be obtainable Monday or Tuesday.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Judge Taylor and Mr. Curtice.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Judge Taylor, in his card in this morning's Journal, in answer to "A Voter," not only begs the question, but misstates the fact. The facts are as follows: Judge Elliott came to the polls in the second precinct, Third ward, as Judge Taylor states, with Mr. C. C. Curtice, whose vote was challenged. Judge Elliott said if he could see some fair Democrat like Judge Taylor, who knew Mr. Curtice well, he could have the challenge withdrawn, and we would not be put to the trouble of swearing the vote in. After a time Judge Taylor came in, and Judge Elliott stated the case to him. Judge Taylor answered Judge Elliott by saying he knew Mr. Curtice, but did not want to have anything to do with it, as some of "the boys" had told him that Mr. Curtice had bought property in Texas. Judge Taylor was not solicited to make affidavit to aid Mr. Curtice to get in his vote, as he would have the public infer from his card. He was simply asked, as a fair man, to say that one of his neighbors had a right to vote and ought not to be challenged. Judge Taylor says: "I did not know then, and I do not know now, that Mr. Curtice was a legal voter in that precinct." That statement will certainly strike the average man as a little strange. Judge Taylor is a near neighbor to Col. N. R. Ruckle. The two families are on intimate terms. Mr. Curtice's home has been at Colonel Ruckle's for years. He has a furnished room there, and has had for years. Mr. Curtice's child has been at Mr. Ruckle's continuously. Mr. Curtice is Southern passenger agent for the Vandalia railroad, and his territory extends from the Mississippi river to the City of Mexico, and from Little Rock to the gulf. He "visits" home as often as possible, and I presume as often as the average traveling man. He comes home at every election to vote. He was home at the last general election previous to this, and voted—and voted for Judge Taylor, his neighbor, for judge. His vote was not challenged at that election, and I have no doubt if it had been, Judge Taylor would have known he was a "legal voter in that precinct."

The Republicans of the Third ward are justly indignant at Judge Taylor, and will not soon forget this little affair. Many of them have voted for him (I have myself voted for him twice), but a man who does not know whether or not his nearest neighbors are legal voters in the precinct where he lives, and who states at the polls on election day, and insisted on it, that a man had to be a resident in the ward sixty days to gain a legal residence, is not the man they will support again. A. A. YOUNG.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.

A Suggestion to the Sentinel.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

This morning as we passed two colored children on their way to school, we overheard the boy inquire with a manly sneer: "Well, I'd like to know what Eve was made for?" To which the girl replied with the spirit of her sex, "Tell me first what Adam was made for?"

Now that the Sentinel is through with that vital question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" and in view of national issues, it might discuss with profit the question: "Is the creation of man a failure?" It is safe to say that the logical conclusion, from its stand-point, would be in the affirmative, if that man was for Harrison. A DAUGHTER OF EVE.

A Hearty Congratulation.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I want to congratulate you on what I deem the grandest fight in American politics. From the day you first announced the candidacy of General Harrison up to to-day, I know of no parallel in political history that equals the ability displayed by the Journal in this, one of the greatest and grandest campaigns in history.

Here is my hand to everyone in the office, from the editors to the devil. Yours, very truly, W. CUMMINGS, President Lincoln League.

KENTLAND, Nov. 9.

BANKS AND HIGGINSON.

Reflections on the Political Conflict Between a Mugwump and a Man.

New York Mail and Express.

When Thomas Wentworth Higginson woke up yesterday morning he must have been very much flustered by the horrid news that greeted him. It is more than probable that he changed his usual cup of tea for that of cambric, his nerves were that unstrung. Mr. Higginson was beaten. The mean old fates were against him. A veteran Republican, an obnoxious partisan who has served his State and country in the Legislature, the Governorship and in the field of war for more than a generation, had been elected. The gentle mugwump had conducted his canvass with the most bewitching art. He had tryste with the mugwump voters, and he boldly ogled the negro vote. Years ago he was an Abolitionist. His heart yearned and his feelings warmed toward the unfortunate slave. He pitied the sufferings of the runaway negro, seeking freedom and poverty in Canada, and gave him soup.

To the mugmump this campaign in the Fifth congressional district of Massachusetts was uniquely interesting. It was a contest between the most exquisite and charming product of the school which carries its smelling bottles to public gatherings, and a tried old man who has taken hard knocks, and many of them, in the field of active strife. The horrid politicians have won the fight. The negroes remembered that their old friend had now allied himself with the party which derives its power and formidableness from men who retain control of the Southern States by the suppression of the vote of the black race. They voted for General Banks, who had sturdily fought in their behalf, and against the man who had sighed for them. The mugwumps were not so many as they were years ago, and a number of Democrats who have an abiding faith in the virtues of the masculine mind cast their ballots for the Republican candidate.

It was a sad morning when Mr. Higginson woke up to this startling episode in his delicate career. No wonder that he tied the strings of his nightcap more firmly under his chin and asked for more than the usual number of lumps of sugar in his cambric tea and a thicker supply of butter on his toast. There are no consolations for him in this inappreciative world outside the columns of the Woman's Journal.

It is pleasant to have to say a congratulatory word to Genaral Banks. He has won another fight and is once more, at the age of seventy-two, in the House of Representatives, over which he presided thirty-two years ago. Three times chosen Governor of his State, he has spent forty years of a strong and interesting life in the public service. We are glad to welcome him back to a legislative body which did not overrule one of the decisions which he rendered as its Speaker. Massachusetts does well to continue to honor the statesmen who have honored the commonwealth. We trust that General Banks has many years of useful public life before him.

Next Vice-President Morton.

New York Mail and Express.

New Yorkers may well feel proud of the part that their most conspicuous representative in the next administration, Mr. Levi P. Morton, has played during the whole campaign. Under any circumstances a candidate for the vice-presidency occupies a position requiring extraordinary tact and good judgment. There will be general agreement on the fact that Mr. Morton has displayed these qualities in a very high degree. He has not courted prominence, but whenever circumstances have compelled him to act the part of a leader he has shown his earnestness, sagacity and devotion to the great principles and American interests involved in the campaign. His counsels have been wise, his influence has been large and his power for good has been great.

As presiding officer of the Senate he will bring to bear qualities far more important for that position than ability as a debater or skill in parliamentary tactics. Experience in public life and affairs; large knowledge of the economic and financial questions that will be dominant; the practical sense that a long business training gives, and the natural dignity and courtesy that made Mr. Arthur so strong and popular in the Vice-president's chair—all these qualifications Mr. Morton will bring to the discharge of his duties.

Last, but not least, Mr. and Mrs. Morton will fulfill the social functions of their position in a manner that will reflect credit on the administration and that will command the good will of the people, who rightly admire a generous, elegant and unostentatious hospitality on the part of high officials whose means are ample.

"Robert Elsmere."

Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, of Chicago.

I do not deny that "Robert Elmere" is the longest and most finished attempt in the domain of fiction to overshadow the truths of Christianity. Yet I do affirm that it is not a powerful nor even a tenable argument against it. It is a pleasing story to the senses. All that art can do to make it delightful has been done. The author has opened up wide fields to the vision of the reader. It is filled with the choicest flowers of rare rhetoric. All the wonders of the realm of art are touched upon. She calls to her aid the beauties of poetry, of sculpture, of painting. Pages of history closed to the average man and woman are laid bare in this novel, that takes as its hero a minister of the Christian religion who never really knew what it was to be a Christian. There is genius in every line. Yet it is not the deep, broad, womanly genius of George Eliot. It possesses none of the subtle power of 'Adam Bede' to reach the heart. One reads it throughout with the feeling that it is a work of art. Its people do not step out from beneath the covers and become to the mind living persons, endowed with abiding characteristics. One turns with disgust from the weakness and the trifling of Robert. That noble creature Dinah, around whom is grouped the entire purpose of "Adam Bede" is a perpetual inspiration. To place upon the brow of the gifted niece of Matthew Arnold the diadem that was George Eliot's own, is altogether unfitting. The success of "Robert Elsmere" lies more than half in the fact that disused orthodoxy made a place for it. There is nothing so new in Mrs. Ward's deductions as to have warranted this success. The experiences of Robert Elsmere, and to which he fell an easy victim, have been those of almost every man of note in the American pulpit of to-day at some period or other of his career.

The Vote in Indiana.

Boston Journal.

It has not been an easy task for General Harrison to wrest his State from the Democracy, notwithstanding his popularity among the mass of Indiana's citizens. The unscrupulous campaign of slander which the Democratic managers have conducted has not been without its influence on the credulous and ill-informed. It has doubtless poisoned the minds of not a few individuals, and led them to vote as their narrow prejudices, and not their actual interests, have dictated. It has been the deliberate purpose of the Cleveland politicians to picture Harrison as a man of aristocratic tendencies, intolerant and abusive of the workingmen. Labor journals and labor organizations in Indiana have been manipulated with a view to injuring him, and most unjustly, for there is no characteristic of Harrison more conspicuous than his sympathy with and understanding of the people. That in the face of these industrious Democratic lies and misrepresentations Harrison has carried his State by so substantial a plurality is a good evidence, if any more were needed, of his own strength and of the justice of his cause. His own State has given him a pronounced indorsement. It means, in all probability, that Indiana may be relied on pretty safely as a Republican commonwealth while its foremost citizen occupies the presidential chair.

Wants a Clean Sweep Made.

New York Graphic (Dem.)

There is but one proper kind of civil-service reform. That is the kind that says the verdict of the people at the polls shall be respected. During the several Republican administrations that preceded that of Grover Cleveland no Democrat was given office, no matter whether he was a veteran of the war or any other kind of veteran. During Cleveland's administration too many Republicans were kept in office. Now, when General Harrison is inaugurated let him have respect enough for the will of the people to turn every Democratic federal officeholder out of office. That is what he was elected for. Every Democratic officeholder under President Harrison will resign if he has the proper amount of self-respect, merely having the courtesy to give President Harrison the time necessary to secure his successor and to permit the outgoing man to give the incoming one such details of instruction as will be of service to him. Daniel Magone ought to go. Postmaster Pearson ought to go. Every Democrat and every mugwump officeholder ought to be ready to move any time after the 4th of next March. To the victors belong the spoils. To the winning soldiers the flags. That is civil-service reform in its best estate.

Will They Charge It to Blaine.

Boston Advertiser.

It will be interesting to see just how the "independent" press will treat Mr. Blaine. That they will continue to abuse him seems certain, but it is difficult to discover upon just what line. Having charged every day throughout the campaign that Blaine was the whole of the Republican party, and having made him, or "Blaineism" as they delight to call it, the great issue, of course now that they are beaten they will credit Mr. Blaine with a great victory. They will probably say that he has swept the country and practically solidified the North. But those thirty-three trunks will vanish from the public view and Carnegie's coach will be hauled in for repairs. We look for further developments with great interest.

A Noted Election Bet.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Probably the most noted election bet was that made by Ruel Gridley, of Austin, Nev., in 1862. He bet that he would beat his opponent. The terms of the wager demanded that the loser should carry a sack of flour from lower to Upper Austin. Gridley lost, and the day after election started on his trip, accompanied by the entire population of Austin. The question arose as to what disposition should be made of the flour, and some ingenious individual suggested that it be sold at auction for the benefit of the Western Sanitary Commission. Gridley was auctioneer, and the bag was knocked down for $250. The purchaser declined to receive it, and suggested that it be sold again. The idea took like wild fire, and the bag was sold again, and again, and before night the sum of $8,000 had been realized. Gridley saw fame for him and gold for the sick soldiers opening before him. He entered heart and soul into the idea, and he started with his now famous bag of flour on an expedition which immortalized himself, and brought joy and comfort to thousands of suffering soldiers. His reception everywhere was like a Roman triumph, and the people, infected by the noble work, vied and struggled with each other in the generous rivalry. Gridley sold his flour all over the West, and finally exhibited it at the great Sanitary fair in St. Louis. Afterward the flour was baked into small cakes and sold at a high price. When the grand total was added up it was found that Grindley's bet had been the means of adding more than $150,000 to the funds of the Western Sanitary Commission.

General Harrison's Attitude to the South.

Indianapolis Special to Atlanta Constitution.

One of the closest friends and neighbors of General Harrison, and who worked hard for his nomination, is Dr. Wilson, formerly of the Surgical Insti tute in Atlanta. Said Dr. Wilson to-day:

"I want my friends in Atlanta to know what kind of a man General Harrison is. He is clear-headed and free of all entanglements. When he becomes President he will recognize the fact that Georgia and South Carolina are as much parts of the Union as Indiana and Illinois. He will bend to nothing for mere party purpose. I have had occasion to talk with him upon the situation in the South long before he thought of the nomination, and therefore I can speak for the honest sentiments of his heart.

"General Harrison will recognize the intelligence and virtue of either part of the country. He is aware of the peculiar circumstances in the South which render politics there such a problem. If he cannot remedy, he will not irritate. He evidently desires the elevation and full recognition of citizenship and the healing of wounds and the promotion of harmony will be with him a labor of love. My residence in the South and knowledge of the noble character of her people makes it a pleasure for me to be able to convey these assurances to my friends there."

Advantages of the Electoral System.

New York Evening Post.

We commend the existing situation to the attention of people who recommend a change in our method of electing a President, so as to have the choice made by popular vote. Under the existing system it was clear to every experienced student of election returns before midnight on Tuesday that Harrison had a majority of the electoral votes, and consequently was elected. But nobody has the slightest idea to-day, or can have for days to come, whether he has also a majority of the popular vote. A long time must elapse before all the voting districts can possibly be heard from in such great and for the most part thinly settled States as Minnesota, California and Texas. It may easily happen that a candidate may have a large majority of the electoral votes, but a very narrow preponderance of the popular vote, as Garfield in 1880, who had 214 electoral votes to only 155 for Hancock, but led Hancock by only 9,464 votes out of more than 9,000,000. The idea of subjecting the Nation to the strain of waiting days and probably weeks to find out who is to be President, while all the back districts are being heard from, is simply preposterous.

Good for You.

Philadelphia Press.

Eat the leek, dear Democratic brethren, and don't make wry faces over it. It is strong—stronger than your ticket was a dozen times over—but it is an innocent vegetable and its tonic properties are just what you need.

The Obsequies.

Philadelphia Press.

The remains of the Cleveland boom will be buried in a copy of the Mills bill, and thus assured of an appropriate shroud. The funeral promises to be the most enjoyable affair of the season.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Scaly, Itching Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the Cuticura Remedies twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (Psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took ..... and ..... sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I went to two or three doctors and no cure. I cannot praise the Cuticura Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was three boxes of Cuticura, and three bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200 you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of Psoriasis (Picture number two "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times. Anything more that you want to know, write me, or anyone who reads this may write to me and I will answer it. DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Jan. 20, 1887.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Barber's, Baker's, Grocers' and Washerwoman's Itch, and every species of Itching, Burning, Scaly, Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are cured by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

FREE! FREE FROM PAIN!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains and Weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

Catarrhal Dangers.

To be freed from the dangers of suffocation while lying down; to breathe freely, sleep soundly and undisturbed; to rise refreshed, head clear, brain active and free from pain or ache; to know that no poisonous, putrid matter defiles the breath and rots away the delicate machinery of smell, taste and hearing; to feel that the system does not, through its veins and arteries, suck up the poison that is sure to undermine and destroy, is indeed a blessing beyond all other human enjoyments. To purchase immunity from such a fate should be the object of all afflicted. But those who have tried many remedies and physicians despair of relief or cure.

Sanford's Radical Cure meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, all wrapped in one package, with treatise and directions, and sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster, especially adapted to cure female pains and weaknesses. Vastly superior to all other plasters yet prepared. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA STORE

6 & 8 West Washington Street.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

One of the mo[illegible] successful weeks we have ever had in business was last week, and we w[illegible] to say that the coming week will be none the less memorable for bargains in fine Dry Goods. We have had thousands of customers last week who came from a distance of sixty to a hundred miles to secure some of the many bargains found at our fine Dress Goods Department, Silks, Cloaks and