THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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☞ Cloudy weather; occasional light rains.

YESTERDAY

We added to our stock a magnificent line of Men's Cassimere Suitings in Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots at prices ranging from

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On account of Land Sale at Middlesborough, Ky., November 10, 1890, the Big Four Route will sell tickets, Nov. 7 and 8, good fifteen days returning, at one fare for the round trip.

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ON ACCOUNT of the great Land Sale at Middlesborough, Ky., the

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Trains arrive and depart as follows:

Depart—	*3:55 am	*6:40 am †6:30 pm	†10:45 am	*3:05 pm
Arrive—	*12:35 am	†9:15 am *10:55 pm.	*11:15 am	†7:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

TALK WITH SECRETARY RUSK.

He Thinks Foreign Restrictions on Our Beef and Pork Will Soon Be Removed—Beet Sugar.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Secretary Rusk, who was in this city last night, in answer to a question, said: "We shall have all the restrictions removed by the English government from our cattle before long. Our veterinarians who are over on the other side inform me they have not found the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia since they arrived in any cargo of cattle exported from this country. They say further that the English veterinarians tell them the last trace of the disease found was last March. I shall be able to issue a notice, soon after I go back, that the disease is stamped out in this country. The only traces of it remaining are in a herd down in Long Island, and we have that closely quarantined. I feel certain the restriction placed on our cattle will be removed very soon now. That will mean a difference of from $8 to $12 a head to our people. There will probably be a little talk when Parliament opens, but it will not amount to much."

"How about the American hog?"

"Oh, he's all right. Just before I left Washington I received a telegram from France saying that everything there looked favorable for a removal of the laws affecting our pork and beef."

"Have the experiments with the sugar beet resulted to your satisfaction?"

"Entirely. There is no manner of doubt now that the beet-sugar industry is beyond the experimental stage. The Nebraska factory, when I left, was producing thirty tons a day. Our experiments, made for the purpose of finding out the best section for this industry, have proven that the beet needs a rather cold climate. They cannot be raised successfully in a climate that produces the sugar-cane, but in colder climates they do well. Wisconsin is one of the best States for a successful prosecution of that industry, even better than Nebraska, I think. To get the best results, however, care has to be taken in growing the beet. By careful selection of seed the saccharine matter can be increased greatly. In France and Germany they brought it up to 18 per cent. Experiments have been undertaken with their seed. It will be a great industry in time."

Diseased Canadian Cattle.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 29.—Advices received from Scotland yesterday say that Canadian cattle just landed at Dundee are diseased. The statement is based on the report of the experts of the Board of Agriculture that examination of the lungs of the three animals disclosed distinct evidence that when alive they had suffered from pleuro pneumonia.

WARM weather often causes extreme tired feeling and debility, and in the weakened condition of the system diseases arising from impure blood are liable to appear. To gain strength to overcome disease, and to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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WOULD DOOM HIM IF TRUE

Rev. G. W. Switzer Alleges that Mrs. Whitehead Made a Confession to Him,

To the Effect that Pettit Proposed Marriage to Her Just Before His Wife Was Taken Ill and She Conditionally Accepted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 29.—This is the seventeenth day of the Pettit murder trial. Mrs. Shields was again on the witness stand. The letters she had received from Mr. McCorkle and Mrs. Whitehead were ruled out of evidence. Vernon C. Todd, a banker of Monrovia, O., knew Pettit when he was arrested at Columbus, O., and they roomed together about ten days. Pettit told him that he intended to marry soon, as he knew a nice widow living near Lafayette, who had $20,000 and a good farm. Pettit said it was Mrs. Whitehead, whose picture he kept on a stand in the room. He only once mentioned his dead wife. He was a book agent when in Columbus, and also was selling a small surgical instrument. The letters of Mrs. Shields to Pettit all showed that she believed him entirely innocent of the charge of murder as late as Nov. 7. She begged Pettit to keep on in the ministry, and said that Mrs. Pettit would look down upon him, and direct his thoughts and guide him to heaven. She said her husband said people were "fools" to think that Pettit did poison his wife on account of his love for her. Rev. H. M. Middleton testified that he was secretary at conference held in Brazil, and that part of the printed record referring to the case of Pettit was placed on record as evidence. The subpœna issued for Mrs. Whitehead was also placed on record as evidence.

The next witness was Rev. G. W. Switzer, pastor of the Methodist Church in this city. On the day of the death of Mrs. Pettit he and Presiding Elder W. H. Hickman were summoned to Shawnee Mound by a telegram from Pettit announcing the death of his wife. He then described the actions, that night after he arrived, of Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead. When he first arrived he found Pettit in his study up stairs with Mrs. Whitehead, and when he returned to Pettit's house after supper he again found the two together, and that night they were in the hall consulting together, and again on the porch. He had told Hickman that he had better remain all night, his purpose being to watch the actions of Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead. Pettit, however, invited him to remain. He saw Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead next morning packing valises and getting ready to accompany the remains to New York. He next saw Pettit at the camp meeting, where he had heard about his actions toward Mrs. Whitehead. He accused him of evading talking about the death of his wife and Pettit said that there was something wrong, but he had found great comfort in Mrs. Whitehead because she did not refer to the death of his wife and harrow his feelings. Switzer warned Pettit that he should at once mend his ways or there would be trouble. Finally Pettit told him all about the sickness of his wife, and said that the doctors said she had malarial poisoning. He asked witness to intercede and have the church board retain him, and the witness advised him to treat Mrs. Whitehead just as he would any other person, but not to snub her. Afterwards he had a private talk with Pettit, who prayed, breaking down with grief during the prayer. Up to the death of Mrs. Pettit Switzer had been Pettit's most intimate friend. At conference Pettit asked Switzer to get Hickman to get his case through conference without an investigation, but Hickman would not make such an arrangement. Witness never saw or heard of any disagreement between Pettit and his wife. The morning after Mrs. Pettit died saw Pettit drink egg-nog at breakfast table, and smelt whisky on his breath, which Pettit said he had taken for a stimulant. Pettit was jovial several times during the time his wife lay dead in his own house. At conference Pettit handed Switzer some facts in regard to the life of Mrs. Pettit, and asked him to write up a nice notice of her life, even if he did not get justice himself.

On Dec. 10, 1889, Switzer had a conversation with Mrs. Whitehead, in the parlors of the Lahr House, at Lafayette. When Switzer was asked what she said the defense objected, and the State then told what they intended to prove by the interview. The jury was sent out of the room during this debate. Colonel Wilson, for the State, said that it would prove that three weeks before Mrs. Pettit died Pettit went to Mrs. Whitehead and told her that he disliked his wife, and told her he loved her, and, taking her hand, asked her to be his wife; that Mrs. Whitehead answered, "Nothing must happen to Hattie; but if, in time to come, you shall be free, I will be your wife;" that in the three ensuing weeks Mrs. Pettit died, and at once their marriage vows were renewed with criminal relations; that this compact is still in existence, and Pettit and Mrs. Whitehead are in almost daily correspondence.

The attorneys on both sides presented authorities for admitting and not admitting the above statement made to Switzer until after 5 o'clock, and court adjourned until morning, when Judge Snyder will announce his decision in the matter. This conversation was ruled out by Judge Langhorn at the habeas-corpus proceedings, when the fight among the attorneys was very bitter. If this is admitted it will be a great victory for the State, as it will be its most damaging evidence.

THE HOSPITAL MURDER

Richmond People Talk of Little Else Except the Brutal Killing of Jay Blount.

Public Opinion Finds Free Expression in Denunciation of the Incompetent Managers and the Heartless Attendants.

A New Witness Says Blount Was Savagely Kicked the Night of His Death.

The Grand Jury Spends the Day in Examining Dr. Wells and Reading the Trustees' Report of the Investigation Made by Them.

Wells Employed Several Attendants Who Had Made Records for Cruelty.

Dr. Patterson Says He Discovered that Several of Blount's Ribs Were Broken, and Reported the Fact to the Superintendent.

The Latter Investigated, and the Attendants Said Blount Fell Out of Bed,

And Injured Himself by Striking Against a Piece of Crockery—One of the Three Attendants May Turn State's Evidence.

THE HOSPITAL MURDER.

One of the Attendants May Turn State's Evidence—A New and Valuable Witness.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 29.—It has been a long time since the people of Wayne county, especially the citizens of this place, have been exercised over so flagrant an outrage as the murder of Jay Blount, the unfortunate inmate of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, who was literally kicked to death on Saturday, Sept. 27. On the streets, in public places, and at the home fireside the crime is the universal topic of discussion to-day, and a healthy sentiment prevails in favor of taking every step possible to locate the guilt upon the right person or persons. A crime, foul, brutal and repulsive in all its horrible details stains the record of a new State charitable institution, and the blame is in a general way located upon the mismanagement and the party that gave it life. To-day's developments in the case have been immaterial so far as they might shed any light upon the actual motives of the Democratic physicians and attendants, who are alone responsible for Blount's death.

The board of trustees, with General Koontz presiding, met this morning and began an examination of Dr. Wells, but his testimony was rather evasive than otherwise. He could give no explanation of the inconsistency of his former statements in regard to the paper that was said to be on file at the asylum. They have not been found yet, and it is doubtful if they ever existed.

It is rumored on the streets to-night that Dr. Wells will be ordered to resign by the trustees. The latter, however, maintain a strict silence on the subject.

At 10 o'clock subpœnaes were served upon Dr. Wells and the trustees to appear before the grand jury, which has been in session all day, and the board adjourned. The written record of Dr. Wells's testimony was read to the grand jurors as evidence. The examination was continued until 6 o'clock this evening, and Dr. Wells will again take the stand to-morrow morning.

It is currently reported here that one of the attendants who saw Blount's fatal injuries inflicted will turn State's evidence, but further details are locked in the secrecy of the grand jury room. Constable Lytle secured a valuable witness this afternoon in the person of Harvey Hire, a farmer who has recently been hauling stone to the asylum. He says that he saw the attendants kick Blount several times on the night that he died, but could not give any assistance, as he (Hire) was in the yard at the time. He was passing Blount's room and was attracted by his cries of pain. The brutal treatment to which he was subjected was plainly visible, Mr. Hire says, from the window.

The examination before the grand jury will not be finished this week.

The physicians in charge, too, were appointed more from a political than from a professional stand-point. Dr. Orin Druley, who made affidavit to Blount's death as having resulted from asphyxia, while the records at the hospital pronounced it pneumonia, is not looked upon as a man of ability in his line. He is only twenty-two years of age, and has never had much practical experience as a physician. He spent two years at DePauw University, located at Greencastle, and the records of the institution do not reflect any great credit upon his work there. In Greencastle he bore the reputation of one preferring an easy-going time instead of active preparation for a life work. He did not complete his course, however, and went to the Cincinnati Medical College, where he graduated one year ago. In that year, part of which was spent in Union county, he acquired all the experience that the Democrats believed necessary to care for the insane inmates of a lunatic asylum. The other members of his profession here do not speak in glowing terms of their appreciation of his ability, and altogether his connection with the institution is said to have been unfortunate.

INCOMPETENT PHYSICIANS AND ATTENDANTS.

There is no doubt but the attendants and some of the physicians at the hospital are entirely incompetent. Dr. J. E. Taylor, a prominent Republican of this city, has had more or less dealings with the officials at the asylum. "Mr. Koontz and his crowd paid no attention to professional ability," he said to the reporter, "when they appointed the physicians and attendants at the hospital. The most of them are certainly worthless. Dr. Wells has been handicapped by Koontz ever since he took the office."

One of the attendants, Frederick Shoemaker, has a penitentiary record. The books in the Wayne county clerk's office show that on Nov. 24, 1884, he pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary at the Arlington Hotel, for which he received a two-years sentence. He bears an unsavory reputation here, and is commonly pronounced unfit for the work to which the Democrats appointed him.

The sentiment here in favor of a thorough and complete investigation is not confined to Republicans, but is universal. Severe criticism against the officials at the hospital is heard on every hand and is not confined by party lines. D. F. Scott, president of the Second National Bank, and one of the oldest and most reliable Democrats in Wayne county, was asked by a Journal reporter to-day what he thought of the killing of Blount. "It certainly is a very unfortunate affair," he replied, "without regard to politics. I am heartily in favor of a thorough investigation, and if a murder has been committed the guilty man should be made to suffer."

"On whom do you think the blame rests," was asked.

"Having made no personal investigation I cannot say. But it seems very strange to me that three attendants would stand by and witness such brutal treatment as Blount received. If they were parties to the brutality and to the killing they should be made to suffer. I can see no just reason for concealing anything, and I hope the guilty ones will be found and punished no matter which political party is implicated."

John H. Roling is chairman of the Wayne county Democratic central committee, and a man whose integrity in business circles is unquestioned. "I wouldn't shield my own mother," he said to the reporter, "if she were guilty of the crime of which these men are accused. That is the way I feel about it. We send our unfortunate insane to the State hospitals for kind treatment, and I should court a full investigation in any case where brutality was resorted to, and most certainly I should do so in Mr. Blount's case. I want to see the matter sifted down to the bottom and the right party or parties punished. As for Dr. Wells I have nothing to say. He has always been represented to me as a good physician, but he has been hampered since he assumed charge of the asylum."

J. H. Macke is another Democrat of prominence, and he is no less eager for an investigation than the others who were seen. "There is no doubt," said he, "but Blount was injured, and I, for one, want to see the matter investigated. If it was a murder I want to see the guilty parties exposed. You can say that, in my opinion, a great wrong has been committed and probably an innocent man killed. Dr. Patterson put the bandages on Blount, and it seems very strange to me that he did not discover the bruises on his body and report the matter at once to the proper officials. It is strange, at least, if he was capable of holding the position which he did."

INEFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

While the Democrats of this city are unanimous in their approval of an investigation, the same harmonious feeling does not prevail toward the course which the officials at the asylum have followed. In several instances open declarations have been made by Democrats who say they will refuse to support the party to which Dr. Wells and his inefficient crowd owe their positions. While this reversion of political belief will not affect the final vote in Wayne county to the extent that it would were the county a contest ground, it shows very plainly to the public here and elsewhere that the time has come when order-loving and honest Democrats will have the courage to break from party prejudices and oppose the rotten system upon which the charitable institutions of Indiana have been and are being managed. One of the leading Democratic farmers of this county is George E. Bennett, who lives four miles from this city. He is a man who has always stood high in the community, is intelligent and well posted on affairs of the day, and withal has prided himself for forty years upon his unflinching faith in the Democratic party. His story, as told to a Journal reporter, however, would seem to indicate that he has undergone a change of heart.

"I am sixty-one years old," he said, "and for forty years I have always voted the straight Democratic ticket. But, thank God! I have cast my last vote with it. I can remember the time when I had the nerve to yell for McClellan, and I kept up the cry for Democracy until this year, but I'm done with the Democratic party for good."

"Do you consider the present attendants at the hospital competent?"

"Competent?" he said, with a touch of sarcasm in his voice; "I should say not. They are not men, they are mere boys, and wholly incapable of holding the positions which they occupy. Dr. Druley is nothing but a novice, and knows but little more about medicine than I do. Those are the kind of men to whom the insane of this State are sent. There's something wrong about the killing of Blount, for the doctors say they didn't know at first that he was so seriously injured. What is a doctor for, anyway, if he can't tell when a man is hurt? Put competent men in their places, I say, and for that very reason I shall never vote the Democratic ticket again. I could never support a party that has tolerated such outrages as the murder of Jay Blount."

A Discriminating Patient.

Richmond Telegram.

When James Hannon, the prosecuting witness, was admitted to the Insane Hospital one of the doctors had examined him, and he asked what was thought of his case. The doctor told him he would eventually come out all right, but he suspected he would have to cut out a piece of his skull and insert a silver plate. Hannon quickly replied: "Why, —— ——— you, I would not let you cut my hair." Suffice it to say the surgical operation was never performed, and he recovered his senses.

WELLS'S BLUNDER.

He Employed Attendants Who Had Established Records for Brutality.

The fact has just come to light that Dr. Wells, superintendent of the Richmond Hospital for Insane, employed as attendants at that institution several men who were discharged from the Central Asylum for cruelty. This circumstance came to the Journal's knowledge yesterday, and was readily substantiated. Not only did he employ these discharged attendants, but he did so with the knowledge that their dismissal from the Central Asylum was due to the fact that they had mistreated patients. The possibility that these brutal attendants may have been foisted by the board of trustees upon Dr. Wells is no excuse for their employment. No superintendent of such a State institution who is competent for the position he holds would permit even the board of trustees to force him to appoint men whom he knew to be unfit to have the care of insane patients. In the light of the recent horrible developments at the Richmond institution no further evidence is needed to demonstrate the gross mismanagement of the Eastern Hospital for Insane and the utter unfitness of Dr. Wells for the position he occupies. But were such evidence necessary, the fact of his having employed these discharged attendants would be amply sufficient to convince even those who are most reluctant to believe what can scarcely help being patent to everyone, no matter what his political faith might be. In this connection a perusal of the following letter, written on July 11, 1890, by Secretary Johnson, of the Board of State Charities, to Dr. Wells, will prove interesting:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11, 1890.

Dr. E. F. Wells:

My Dear Doctor—I have just been writing a long letter to a gentleman whose position is very much like yours, viz., superintendent of a new hospital for the insane, and I felt like repeating to you a few ideas that I considered it my duty to give to him. They are with regard to a theory, which I have found to be quite prevalent among subordinate officers in charge of the insane, especially among those who are fond of calling themselves "experienced," and which is not entirely absent from some assistant physicians. Certain recent circumstances have impressed the theory very strongly on my mind, and I thought perhaps you would not object to a letter on the subject. The theory is, briefly, that certain classes of patients are best managed by a process of "breaking in," akin to the old style of breaking a horse. That in this process, any violence, short of actual fracture of bones, is permissible, merely taking the precaution that the marks left by the kicks, slaps, and knock-down blows shall be, as far as possible, on those parts of the patient's body that are covered with clothing. When this cruel and antiquated theory is held by assistant physicians, it is usually confined to the chronic or incurable cases, but the attendants do not make such fine discriminations, but apply it impartially to all who are difficult to handle.

I write to you on this subject with confidence, because I know that your heart and head are right on this subject, and because I believe that the pernicious theory, which is not only criminal but stupid, is the greatest obstacle to proper management of a hospital. On this subject, more than any other, the attendants stand by each other, the patients complaints are doubted because they are insane, and if the terrorism is complete they dare not complain. It is, especially with the well experienced attendants, of whom I confess to have a profound distrust, that this theory has the strongest support. The habit of cruelty grows with astonishing rapidity. The hatred which cruelty engenders in the heart of him who practices it toward its object is one of the saddest and blackest blots on human nature.

You are to have charge, not of an asylum, but of a hospital. You will not have inmates; you will have patients. Some will be classed as chronic, and considered incurables, but you will not so consider them. You will have, indeed, a few cases of progressive insanity, whereof the only future is increasing disease, decay and death, but these are the few. Of all the rest there is hope, not, perhaps, of sanity, but of improvement. The State has not built an asylum over whose doors can be carved: "All hope abandon ye who enter here." To assist the recovery of all curable, and to ameliorate the condition of every one is the aim of the hospital. This hopeful look should be in every breast, from superintendent down to scrub-woman. And to inspire the attendants and physicians with this, as their great idea, is your work. You can do this better in virgin soil than in minds given over to the possession of the rank weeds of obsolete theory and stupid practice. The quality of men and women we get for attendants is not fine. They learn slowly, they unlearn still more slowly. Besides, you will have applicants who will come, with letters of recommendation from people who know that they are entirely untrustworthy. People who have been dismissed for cause from other institutions, and yet, with pitiable weakness, those who best know their faults recommend them to you. Of them beware especially. Far better trust your own knowledge of human nature and your own ability to choose, direct and train new workers than buy experience so dear as these will sell it.

I hope to see you soon, but could not resist writing this letter. I have reason to know that, as far as you yourself are concerned, the caution is not needed, but thought the arguments against hiring the old hacks might be useful to you to have in writing. Verbum sap. Faithfully yours,

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
Secretary Board of State Charities.

It must be borne in mind that this letter was written on July 11, just after the opening of the institution for the reception of patients. In total disregard of Mr. Johnson's warning, Dr. Wells employed attendants whom he knew had been discharged from the Central Hospital, and discharged not merely for general incompetency, but for cruelty, the greatest offense with which an amploye of such an institution can be charged. In view of this fact it is scarcely surprising that within four months after the Richmond asylum was opened one of its patients should be kicked to death by a brutal attendant. It is only a natural result of the general incompetence which prevails at that institution and the partisan manner in which its affairs are managed. The Democratic party is the first consideration, and the unfortunate patients must take chances at the hands of a set of attendants employed simply as a reward for political service and without regards for fitness.

LETTER FROM DR. PATTERSON.

He Found Blount's Ribs Broken and Told the Superintendent About It.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Allow me to say that the death of Mr. Blount, at the Richmond insane hospital, had nothing to do with my resignation as senior assistant physician of that institution, as I had resolved upon that course prior to his admission to the hospital. My health was quite poor when I accepted the position. After remaining there four months and more I found my health was not improving, so I gave it up. While in the institution I had charge of the female department; Dr. Druley had charge of the male department. During his temporary absence I called in the ward to see Mr. Blount and discovered that he had fractured ribs, and proceeded to apply bandages in a manner to give him as much relief as possible. I called the superintendent's attention to the same. He proceeded to investigate the matter at once. I was not present at the investigation, but he told me afterward that the attendants had all testified that Mr. Blount had fallen out of bed onto a chamber vessel. Mr. Blount was not under my charge, but was upon the other side of the hospital, controlled by the superintendent and Dr. Druley. My name has been brought into unjust prominence in this matter, owing to the fact that Mr. Hannan communicated the facts in the case to me instead of to the superintendent. E. L. PATTERSON, M. D.

METAMORA, Ind., Oct. 28.

DR. WILLIAM B. FLETCHER.

What He Knows About Blount—Badly Located Hospitals—Some Unworthy Employes.

Yesterday afternoon a Journal reporter called upon Dr. W. B. Fletcher, ex-superintendent of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at his sanitarium, on North Pennsylvania street.

"Yes," said he, in answer to a question of the reporter, "I knew Jay Blount, the man who was murdered at the Eastern Hospital, very well. He was a patient at this sanitarium for a month and a half. I sent him home as incurable."

"What form of brain disease did he have?"

"General paresis. As with all persons who are afflicted with this disease, he was very talkative, at times unduly noisy, but harmless. He was very gentlemanly in his deportment, but if provoked to excitement, or if he considered himself insulted, he would use rough language. He had no such excitements here, but ate with my family and had the freedom of the house. I allowed him to go to the Denison House barber shop to get shaved. The chief trouble was that he was forgetful, at times having an almost total obliteration of memory. When he had money he would spend it freely, imagining he had untold wealth."

"Do you know anything about the Eastern Hospital as to construction?"

"I have seen it and consider the location bad and the construction faulty. The buildings of the hospital are separated from each other, and this makes it difficult for any one administrative officer to give the oversight and attention that could be bestowed upon a single well-arranged building. I cannot speak of the Logansport hospital, but the other new hospitals are architectural botches. The one at Evansville is built on a plan not known elsewhere in the United States, if in the world. It is called, I believe, the 'radiated plan,' and consists of a central hall with the wards running off like the rays of a star-fish."

The Doctor here held up a hand and spread his fingers to indicate the manner in which the wards "radiated" from the hall. "It has taken many thousands of dollars," resumed the Doctor, "to repair the imperfect construction of this hospital within the past three years, to prevent it from falling to pieces, as the cornices and terra cotta work appear to be of a migratory character. This hospital was placed upon ground where only salt water could be obtained, and it is estimated that it will take $26,000 to supply the institution with water, which will have to be pumped from the Ohio river. The Central Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, built during Everts's time, is considered one of the best for economical administration, heating, ventilation and successful treatment of patients."

"What about the Eastern Hospital location?"

"The location is a most absurd one, the hospital being placed in a treeless field beside a railroad track. There is a beautiful woodland half a mile back from the railroad, where the hospital should have been located. I have some views on the subject of superintendents of hospitals for the insane. No person should be placed in that position who has not had training as an assistant for a sufficient length of time to be thoroughly acquainted, not only with the details of treatment of various forms of insanity, but is thoroughly conversant with all the laws governing such institutions. Men are frequently appointed to these places who may have political prestige, but who are without professional standing. Under our law no superintendent has the power to appoint his employes. He can merely nominate them and the board of trustees either rejects or confirms. These trustees, who are case-hardened politicians, are ignorant of the duties to be performed, and they use their power to find places for political helpers, who are usually men of vicious habits. I have always maintained that these positions should be filled under civil-service rules, the places to be given only to those who, under examination, show themselves to be worthy and capable.

"The reason we have poor and incapable, not to say brutal male attendants," said the Doctor after a pause, "is, perhaps to some extent, because the pay is not sufficient to invite men of the best habits and fitness. There is little or no difficulty in the female department of hospitals for the insane in getting attendants, because the wages are much above what women get in other employments. In New York and in most of the New England States, I believe, persons, male and female, who desire to be attendants have to pass some sort of an examination and show qualifications that recommend them to the positions they would obtain. I consider the attendant to be at all times an important factor in a hospital, and he should not only be thoroughly qualified for his duties, but he should be tender and merciful, while having all the requisites of firmness and courage."

PRESS COMMENT.

A Loud Demand for the Abolition of the Existing Partisan Methods.

Connersville News: The revolting murder of an inmate of the Richmond asylum by one of the employes of the institution is a natural outcome of the policy which the partisanship of gerrymander Democratic legislatures has established.

Kokomo Gazette-Tribune: Has this poor victim died in vain? Not in vain if his funeral knell may swell into thunder peals calling all Indiana to the transcendent obligation to speedily terminate the system of partisan control of the State's benevolent institutions and inaugurate a radical reform.

Marion Chronicle: The criminal responsibility of the managers is shown in the fact that they reported his death as resulting from asphyxia, entirely ignoring the presence of bruises on the throat and left side and the five broken ribs in their report. There is not the least doubt that the facts were known to the doctors and managers of the institution.

Logansport Journal: The killing of a patient at the Richmond Insane Asylum is a disgrace which will injure the good name of Indiana throughout the country. Why cannot a legislature be elected that will take all the benevolent institutions out of the reach of the necessities of political parties and place them on the broad plane of non-partisan management? Is the cry of "a United States Senator to elect" always to deter the good people of Indiana from overriding the gerrymander and electing true representatives of the best interests of the people?

Shelbyville Republican: The inhuman treatment of Jay Blount, at the Richmond insane asylum, which resulted in his death, again most forcibly demonstrates that these institutions should be taken out of politics and made non-partisan. This is the position of the Republican party in Indiana to-day, and if given the Legislature all our benevolent institutions will be taken out of the brutality of politics and put upon a basis where the inmates will receive kind treatment and be properly cared for. How long shall the present brutal system continue? The answer is, just so long as they are managed by the Democratic party.

Richmond Palladium: The fair name of our city, and of the State institution located here, is now called into question and all eyes in the State are turned toward Richmond, where one of the most dastardly outrages ever recorded has been committed in an institution erected by the State for the care of its insane wards. It is somewhat unfortunate that this great scandal should arise so early in the history of the institution. The first patients were received in July, and within three months of this time charges of murder are made against the attendants of the hospital. This is but the legitimate outgrowth of the partisan control of our benevolent institutions.

WEDDED HER STRICKEN LOVER.

Marriage of Miss Mary Butterworth and Mr. Haughwait Howe in the Latter's Sick-Room.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Miss Mary Butterworth, daughter of Representative Butterworth of Ohio, was to-day married to Mr. Haughwait Howe, of the State Department. The marriage was to have taken place to-morrow. Last Friday Mr. Howe was taken ill at his rooms at the Metropolitan Club chambers, and has since grown rapidly worse. His mother and step-father, Dr. and Mrs. St. John Roosa, of New York, were sent for, and arrived here last night. Mr. Howe is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and pneumonia. His illness has been very much aggravated by distress of mind and disappointment because of his inability to keep his wedding engagement to-morrow, and when Miss Butterworth learned this fact she proposed that all formalities be dispensed with, and the wedding ceremony take place at once in Mr. Howe's sick room. The physicians in attendance held a consultation and came to the unanimous decision that a wedding would be the best possible remedy for the patient. The latter received the suggestion with a sigh of relief. Accordingly at 3 o'clock this afternoon an anxious party assembled in the chamber of Mr. Howe and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church. Those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Butterworth, Dr. and Mrs. St. John Roosa, Dr. A. F. Magruder, of the navy; Mr. W. E. Curtis, the three brothers of the bride, Miss Ballard, of Chicago, and the daughter of Attorney-general Miller.

A large number of the friends, many of them citizens of Cincinnati, called at Mr. Butterworth's house during the evening, where a purely informal gathering was in progress. The bride was not present, however, but remained at the bedside of her invalid husband. Mr. and Mrs. Howe received a large and varied assortment of beautiful and costly wedding presents. President and Mrs. Harrison wrote autograph letters congratulating the couple, and presented them with a beautiful set of salad dishes and spoons. Mrs. McKee sent a bowl of rare royal Worcester bon-bon dishes. The contribution of Mrs. Miller, the wife of the Attorney-general, was a magnificent Dresden clock and a priceless bit of old black lace of Dresden manufacture. Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead sent a magnificent set of individual butter-dishes of solid gold, and Minister Ryan, at the City of Mexico, gave a set of Mexican gold after-dinner coffee spoons. A present that was not duplicated was a large Bible from Mr. J. W. Smith, of Cincinnati.

AN ANCIENT ESTATE CLAIMED.

Property of a Resident of Elkton, Md., Who Died in 1745, Still in Dispute.

ELKTON, Md., Oct. 29.—Baltimore lawyers are here examining the records of the courts of this county, with reference to the estate of James Paul Heath, whose will was executed on the 5th of September, 1745. Heath was one of the wealthiest landowners of his day. For some unaccountable reason the estate seems never to have been properly closed. The records of the Orphans' Court show that at the time of the last statement of the account of the executors there then remained in their hands the sum of £235, 10s. 4d.

From time to time during the last half century the heirs of James Paul Heath have been trying to recover possession of this property, but no legal steps have ever been taken to bring the matter to issue in the courts of this county. The claimants of the property, of whom there are said to be eleven, are members of the Bordley family, formerly of Wye Island, Talbot county, but more recently of Baltimore. They claim to be direct lineal descendants of James Paul Heath, and will prosecute the matter as soon as the machinery of the law can be put in operation.

Some years ago one of the female members of the Bordley family had a remarkably singular and vivid dream in regard to the will of her distinguished ancestor, which led her to visit Elkton, where investigation was made, and the will in question discovered. The lawyers say there is no doubt of the practicability of recovering the land, which embraces many of the most valuable farms in Sassafras Neck, and valuable lots in Charleston and Warwick.