THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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NINE DOLLARS

It's a short story,
'Twill pay you to read it;
'Tis a true story,
'Twill pay you to heed it.

Special Sale of MEN'S BUSINESS SUITS, in Sacks only, at $9. These are in dark mixtures and neat checks. They are $12 suits, but we bought them $3 under price, and for eight days we will sell them at $9.

At $12 we show extraordinary lines of Men's Suits in Black Cheviots and Corkscrews—excellent goods, handsomely made up. On account of lack of space we will not undertake to tell of the elegant suits at higher prices.

OVERCOATS For men at $3.50—a beautiful Union Melton, of which the standard price is $5.

In Boys' and Children's Suits we have many bargains. Children's Suits at $2.50; worth $3.50.

Young Men's Suits, ages 14 to 18—Splendid Black Cheviots, strictly all wool, at $10. Other houses get $12 and $15 for the same goods.

An immense stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings. Underwear from 50 cents a garment up to $2.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Wash. St.
16 South Meridian St.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4**

SOUTHERN LAND SALE.

A Golden Opportunity to Secure a Home.

Half-Rates via the BIG 4 Route.

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.

Middlesborough, Ky., with an invested capital of over twenty-six million dollars and a large and steadily increasing population offers unequaled advantages to the capitalist seeking a safe and profitable investment, or the mechanic in search of a pleasant, comfortable home, and an opportunity to better his position.

The golden era of commercial prosperity is dawning in the South and those who are first in the field will be the first to reap the fruits of their enterprise. Secure your tickets over the Big Four Route and through personal observation satisfy yourself as to the inexhaustible resources of this wonderful section of our country.

For full information call on or address, BIG FOUR Agents, Ticket Offices—No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and Union Depot, Indianapolis.

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

C., H. & D. R. R.

will, on NOV. 7 and 8, sell round-trip tickets at One Fare ($10.20), good to return till Nov. 23, and don't forget that we run the only Pullman Safety Vestibuled Train, with Dining Car, between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and are the only line leaving Indianapolis by which you can secure sleeping and parlor-car accommodations for Toledo and Detroit. For further information call at C., H. & D. ticket-office, corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois street.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

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

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

OUTRAGE ON A COLORED MAN.

His Mouth Split Open by a South Carolina Tillmanite While Addressing a Political Meeting.

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C., Oct. 30.—While Edmond H. Deas, colored, who is running on the Republican ticket for Congress from this district, was addressing a crowd of negroes in the interest of the Haskell cause, exception was taken to his remarks by certain Tillmanites, among whom was J. Gully Jackson. Jackson's temper was excited to the point of belligerency, and he drew his knife on Deas and split his mouth open on one side nearly to the ear, and would have killed him but for Col. H. T. Morris, who pressed forward to make peace. Jackson, who was highly wrought up, turned upon Colonel Morris and slashed him on the left cheek and hacked him across his left side, cutting clear through his clothing and ripping the skin, but not to a serious depth. Deas bled profusely, and it is believed he will die from the wounds received. Jackson was arrested, but released on $100 bond for his appearance before the Town Council next Thursday. There is considerable excitement among the citizens.

DEMOCRATIC LAWLESSNESS.

Republican Postmaster in Arkansas Brutally Beaten and Compelled to Resign His Office.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The postmaster at Donaldson, Ark., after an eventful experience, has concluded to resign. Some of his neighbors, it appears, entertain personal objections to the postmaster, mainly, it is stated, on the ground that he was a Republican. The postmaster has written a letter to Postmaster-general Wanamaker, in which he assigns his reasons for resigning. He says: "Yesterday I was knocked down, and kicked, and stamped until I began to think I was used up. We have compromised and I have agreed to resign. I am told that will settle the whole matter. I am truly glad to get away from here. These people know not what they do. They think it is a disgrace to be a Republican." The department has sent an inspector to investigate the matter.

Price of Natural Gas Raised.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 30.—The directors of the Philadelphia Natural-gas Company to-day decided to increase the price of gas to private consumers 50 per cent. The advance will go into effect Dec. 1. The present rate is 15 cents per 1,000 feet, with 5 cents off for cash pay. The increase decided upon will make the rate 20 cents, with 5 cents off for cash pay, or 15 cents per 1,000. The prospects of the manufacturers being served with natural gas is not good, unless they will pay the same price as is charged to the private consumers, and this they say they cannot afford to do.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative powers superior to any other article of the kind.

☞ Clearing; nearly stationary temperature.

ULSTERS.

We have a large stock of Ulsters. Can show you Ulsters

At $2.50, $5, $7,50, $9 and $10.

Better Ulsters were never shown for the price. We have full lines of Ulsters in Shetlands, Cheviots, Fur Beavers, Irish Friezes, etc., etc. Get one before you catch cold. When you want good advice about Ulsters come to the

WHEN

ATOMIZERS—And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

YOUNG HOOSIER CHRISTIANS

Twenty-First Annual Convention of the State Y. M. C. A. at Richmond.

Officers and Committees Selected—Opening Session of the M. E. Woman's Home Missionary Society at Buffalo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, the first session of the twenty-first annual State convention of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association was held. It was in the nature of a praise service, and following this came the appointment of credential and nominating committes, followed by words of welcome from Dr. I. M. Hughes, pastor of the church in which the sessions are held, and President Mills, of Earlham College. Then came the permanent organization, with election of officers, and from 5 to 7 o'clock this evening an informal reception and lunch at the association rooms, after which, at the First Presbyterian Church, was held the first night session, beginning at 7:30 o'clock with a song service, led by H. F. Williams, of Chicago. J. R. Mott, international college secretary, followed with an address on the "Possibilities of the College Work," and then the address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Robert C. Coyle, of Chicago, on the subject, "The Influence of Young Men upon the Future of America."

Following are the officers and committees chosen in the organization:

Officers—President, J. J. Mills, Richmond; vice-president, W. B. Pratt, Elkhart; secretary, J. F. Habbe, Evansville; assistant secretary, J. C. Kiefer, Indianapolis; second assistant secretary, D. E. Lucas, Indianapolis; treasurer, J. F. Wallick, Indianapolis.

Committee on State Committee's Report—J. L. C. Whitcomb, South Bend; Frank Felter, Huntington, and John Brown, Indianapolis.

Business Committee—S. E. M. Colter, South Bend; Dr. W. Ballenger, Richmond, and George F. Dunbar, Crawfordsville.

Committee on Resolutions—W. A. Bodell, Lafayette; George L. Daum, Evansville, and N. C. McCoy, Crawfordsville.

Devotional Committee—Rev. A. Gilchrist, Richmond; Addison Tucker, Earlham, and Harry Goetz, New Albany.

Finance Committee—L. H. Dunning, Indianapolis; J. W. Burns, Fort Wayne, and J. F. Wallick, Indianapolis.

Woman's M. E. Home Missionary Society.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The ninth annual convention of the Methodist Episcopal Woman's Home Missionary Society of the United States began this morning, in the Delaware-street M. E. Church, about two hundred delegates being in attendance. The President, Mrs. John Davis, called the convention to order. She made a feeling address on the work to be done by the delegates. Mr. F. H. Root, in behalf of the city and of the church, made the address of welcome, and Mrs. E. E. Chambers, in behalf of the women of Buffalo, also extended a welcome to the delegates. Mrs. Clara L. Roche, of Washington, made the response. Letters of regret were read from a number of prominent churchmen, and also from Mrs. Harrison, who was prevented from attending by a previous engagement, and from Mrs. John A. Logan to the same effect.

The president then delivered the annual address. She stated that there were now seventy-four district conferences, with a membership of 55,000 adults and minors. Since 1881 the amount collected was $387,178.12. The supplies on hand are valued at $157,071.79, which, with $10,000 property in cities, amounts to a total valuation of $554,710.79. She recommended that industrial institutes should be made, as far as possible, self-sustaining. She suggested that the Indian homes should not be neglected, and recommended more attention to evangelization in cities. She spoke of the dead friends of the society, and particularly eulogized Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.

Mrs. R. S. Russ, corresponding secretary, read her annual report. The records of the year showed steady progress. Four new conference organizations had been added, the Model Home at Marshall, Tex., was nearly completed, and an establishment for the reception of immigrants had been purchased at East Boston. The society has bureaus for its different work, the secretaries of which will make their reports. In addition to seventy-four conferences there are 2,048 auxiliaries. She urged the necessity of their officers being in active sympathy with the society. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Clark, followed. The main figures were stated in the address of the president. Recess was taken.

In the afternoon the general executive board presented a series of recommendations which were discussed. Mrs. H. C. McCabe, editor of the Women's Home Missions, and Mrs. Mary B. Evans, publisher of the same, presented their reports. The secretaries of the bureau for Mormons and of the bureau for Alaska also presented reports.

Methodist Episcopal Bishops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in this city to-day, and will continue for about a week. The sessions are being held at the Metropolitan Church, with closed doors. Thirteen of the sixteen bishops comprising the board are in attendance, namely: Bishops Goodsell, Bowman, Newman, Andrews, Ninde, Fowler, Foss, Walden, Fitzgerald, Vincent, Hurst, Merrill and Joyce. The morning session to-day was devoted to determining rules of procedure and other preliminary business. In the afternoon a number of vacancies in the offices of the Missionary Society were filled and a committed was appointed to form a plan for holding the annual conferences during the next six months and to name the bishops to preside over the conferences.

His Life Wrecked by Liquor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30.—Louis Wolf was arrested here yesterday as a common drunkard. He hails from Louisville, Ky., where five or six years ago he fell heir to $200,000. His downward course has been rapid and he is now a total wreck, working about the saloons of the city. His friends here say that he has several hundred thousand dollars held in trust for him in Kentucky which he cannot get, owing to his habits. He will be sent to an inebriate asylum.

FOR HENDRICKS DEMOCRATS

Fac-Simile of a Letter in which William D. Bynum Put a Coarse and Brutal Insult Upon the Honored Democratic Leader and Vice-President.

House of Representatives U. S.,
Washington, D. C., Mar 16th, 1885.

Indianapolis Ind
Dear Sir

I aimed have advised you to accept a position at home but I do not know that there will be any under our control that you would have. The way it looks now the "old fossils" that nursed Hendricks sore toe will be about all that will be given anything. I am doing the best I can, but with H., with his old gang, and another distinguished statesman from there, the same way, the men who have done the work stand but little show. Yours, etc.,

W. D. Bynum

A little more than five years ago, the Cleveland administration having fairly entered upon its work of "reform," a contest began in this city over the possession of the Indianapolis postoffice, which will long be remembered on account of the bad blood that was engendered. This contest was between the Vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks, and William D. Bynum, who had been elected member of Congress from this district. Mr. Hendricks, by virtue of his position as Vice-president, claimed the appointment of postmaster in his own home, a courtesy that custom had established as a right. Mr. Hendricks desired to place in this position Mr. Aquilla Jones, a gentleman with whom he had enjoyed business and social relations extending through a period of thirty years. Mr. Hendricks and his friends were surprised to find that he was antagonized at the outset by Congressman Bynum, who declared that the Indianapolis postoffice belonged to his pile of plunder, and that Frank Creelman should have the appointment of postmaster. He coupled this assertion with the most intemperate abuse of Mr. Hendricks, denouncing him repeatedly

on the street corners and in all sorts of company with a most malignant tongue.

Mr. Hendricks's friends were indignant at the abuse showered upon him by Bynum, who was almost alone in his dirty work, through all of which, it must be said, the Vice-president bore himself with his usual dignity, and never, notwithstanding the extreme provocation, made the least reply. While this abuse was in progress, Mr. Bynum was attempting to gain at least a temporary following by a system of promise-making that has never been equaled by any politician of any party. It was followed by a most brilliant series of promise-breaking. His scheme was not only to promise every Democrat who wanted an office that he, William D. Bynum, would see that he got it—and nearly every Democrat in the district wanted something—but he went out of the way to hunt up men and suggest that they apply for something. There are scores of the latter, but the case of the late Hon. Cas Byfield will serve to illustrate the rest. Mr. Byfield was in ill health, but had not thought of office until it was suggested by Mr. Bynum, together with the promise that he should have a place where he could regain his health. Of course, when the promise was given Mr. Bynum had no intention of keeping his word, as Mr. Byfield soon found to his sorrow.

The appointment of Mr. Jones to the postmastership only served to aggravate Mr. Bynum's dislike of the Vice-president, and his abuse continued up to the hour of his death. The following letter, written soon after Mr. Hendricks's recovery from an illness that proved to be the immediate precursor of his death, fitly illustrates the feeling he held toward the beloved leader of the Indiana Democracy:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1885.

——————, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I would have advised you to accept a position at home, but I do not know that there will be any under our control that you would have. The way it looks now the "old fossils" that nursed Hendricks's sore toe will be about all that will be given anything. I am doing the best I can, but with H., with his old gang, and another distinguished statesman from there, the same way, the men who have done the work stand but little show. Yours, etc.,

W. D. BYNUM.

Mr. Bynum's untrustworthiness as a promiser and his facile forgetfulness of friends and favors has many illustrations in this community and elsewhere. The most shining example of his ingratitude is now said to be Mr. Creelman himself, who spent a fortune in order to secure Mr. Bynum's election in 1884. Mr. Creelman removed from the district in order to repair his broken fortunes. Mr. Bynum used him as long as he was available, but after the postoffice affair turned his back upon his friend.

SHERMAN, FORAKER, REED

Monster Republican Meetings at Cincinnati, and at Adrian and Detroit.

Seven Thousand Persons Addressed by Ohio's Senator and Ex-Governor—The Speaker Makes Two Telling Speeches in Michigan.

SHERMAN AND FORAKER.

The Two Gifted Ohioans Address Seven Thousand Republicans at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—The great meeting of the campaign in this city on the part of the Republicans was held to-night in Music Hall, with Senator Sherman and ex-Gov. Foraker as speakers. The seats were all occupied, many women taking advantage of the reserved section to see and hear these distinguished speakers. All standing-room was filled, and the great stage was full, so that the assemblage numbered about seven thousand. Much enthusiasm was created by the arrival of political clubs, with music and banners, but when Col. L. Markbreit, the president of the meeting, introduced Senator Sherman, an ovation was given the well-known statesman.

It was 9 o'clock when Senator Sherman began. He reminded his hearers that it was about a year ago in this hall that he advised them to re-elect Governor Foraker. "But," said he, "some of you did not take my advise, and a pretty mess you made of it. [Applause.] If you had done so," he continued, "Ohio would have had two years more of the wise administration of its affairs that marked the four years of Governor Foraker's service, and our Democratic friends would have been saved from the trouble which now afflicts them. [Laughter.] And that has been during all my political life the result of Democratic success in every instance. [Laughter.] Whenever you have elected a Democratic Governor you always regretted it within six months from the time of his election, and you never re-elected a Democratic Governor in a single case. You sometimes have elected a Democratic Legislature; you never re-elected one, and I trust you never will. [Applause.] Your Governors go out with some such message as Governor Hoadly gave when he gave his parting salute to the Democrats of Ohio in the famous paragraph: 'The duty of the Democracy of Hamilton county is this: never again, never again allow an honorable man to contemplate, as I had to with shame, my name accredited with 926 votes that I never received in the Fourth ward, and my friend, Judge Foraker, in precinct A, Fourth ward, accredited with 46 only, when the Governor received nearly 200.'

"My countrymen, during thirty years the Democratic party has not been a fit instrument either of reform or for the administration of the government of a free people like ours. Whatever may have been its history in the past, for thirty years the Democratic party could not safely be intrusted with power, for if they ever believed in the old doctrines of Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson they have buried them in the graves of their fathers and do not remember them now.

"Now, my fellow-citizens, let us come to the point between us. You are again to choose between the two great political parties of this country to manage the affairs of your government, and only two, because sometimes other parties spring up like shadows to disappear in shades, and I never knew a third party to accomplish the object for which it was formed. Therefore the choice is between the Democratic and Republican parties of the United States. What has the Democratic party done for thirty years that can now be mentioned as a work of honor, or which has tended to promote the worth and prosperity of our great country? It has been a 'no-go' party, a 'hold-back' party, an opposition party, opposed to all propositions and proposing nothing itself. Now, my countrymen, let us look at it. The people, in a moment of weakness—in a moment of great weakness, as I think—trusted the Democratic party with power in the national government. They elected Grover Cleveland, and what came of that? What mark did he make upon the sands of time? Nothing is left of him that I know of; and no affirmative proposition was ever made by that party during Mr. Cleveland's time except the Mills tariff bill and his pension vetoes. It was the Republican party that, in 1854, raised the banner of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and, thank God, by the election of Abraham Lincoln we carried out that pledge and that promise [applause]; so, my countrymen, stage after stage, we adopted our policy, proclaimed our principles and carried them into effective execution. In every stage of these thirty years of history it was the Republican party that formulated measures, adopted them, carried them into execution, raised them into the law of the land, and now there is not a Democrat in the broad extent of our territory that would strike out one of these laws from the statute books of the United States.

THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

"But now, my countrymen, what is the issue now? That is the point. The issue now is how shall we levy money to carry on the expense of the government of the United States? That is not so great an issue as the others which have been settled in the past, but still is vital because it affects the pocket, and the pocket-nerve is always a very sensitive one. It affects the pocket of the people of the United States, and here we have a difference between our Democratic friends and our selves. The Republican party believes that in levying duties on imported goods we should make a wise and careful discrimination, so as to promote, and foster, and diversify the American industries. [Applause.] That is the point. Our Democratic friends, on the other hand, say all they want of a tariff is to raise money enough to pay the expenses of the government, to pay the salaries of the office-holders, the interest on the public debt, etc.

"We both agree that by duties on import goods we should levy the great body of the expense of the national government. Our Democratic friends agree to that. But then they propose simply a revenue tariff. What is meant by that? No two Democrats could agree upon the meaning. The logic of the phrase is this: We import about eight hundred millions of dollars of foreign goods and consume them in this country. A revenue tariff, therefore, would be such a rate of duty on eight hundred millions as would produce about two hundred and forty millions of dollars, the amount required, so that 30 per cent. levied upon imported goods would produce the necessary revenue for the support of the government. But what would be the effect of that Democratic tariff? It would be to tax coffee and tea and the ordinary necessaries of life the same that you tax champagne wine and Sumatra tobacco and the luxuries of life. It would be to put a uniform tariff upon that without regard to its effects upon American industries and American institutions. We are opposed to that kind of a tariff. On the other hand, we say we will levy duties enough on import goods to carry on the operations of the government, but we will make a discrimination; that we will levy such duties upon articles that we can produce in this country, that we can make in this country just as well as anywhere else; such a duty as will encourage our own people to embark in these industries, to make these articles; as will induce capitalists to invest their money in these industries, and as will secure to the laboring men of our country fair American wages as against European wages. [Applause.]

"Now, my countrymen, there is a great difference. One is a struggle to preserve American wages, American food, American schools, all the independent civilized life in America, and not to transport to our country the poor wages, the bad pay, the poverty that is universal throughout Europe wherever men are compelled to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. We make that broad distinction, and I say to you, my countrymen, that is the fundamental distinction between the revenue and the protective tariff. The object was to put such duties upon those goods that when they were manufactured in this country by American artisans and American laborers the manufacturers may be able to pay them reasonable and fair wages, sufficient to support life according to the American standard, and not according to the European standard." [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman went on to describe the difficulty encountered by Republicans in enacting the McKinley bill, which, he said, gave more free trade than ever before enjoyed. He said the free list of the law covers imports valued at $365,000,000 yearly. He spoke of the ingenuity of Speaker Reed in finding a way to break the obstruction of the minority, and prophecied that never hereafter would a minority in any deliberative body be permitted to hinder the majority from enacting the will of the people. At the close of his speech ex-Gov. Foraker spoke briefly.

REED IN MICHIGAN.

The Speaker Addresses Large and Enthusiastic Audiences at Adrian and Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Hon. T. B. Reed made his first speech in Michigan, at Adrian, this afternoon, before a large and enthusiastic audience. His remarks were confined almost exclusively to the tariff question and the effect of the McKinley law. Mr. Reed was met at Adrian by a committee from this city, who escorted him here to address a monster mass-meeting this evening. The rink was crowded to overflowing when he was introduced. His address was opened by reference to the rules which were adopted by the last Congress, and which gave to the majority the right conferred upon them by the people. He made a passing reference to the solid South, and eulogized the Lodge bill as a measure to give the people the liberty of an honest count and just ballot. He declared the work of the last Congress to be the best and greatest of all preceding ones, as none other had dared to throw down the gauntlet as they had done in passing the tariff bill in the face of an impending election. Mr. Reed's subsequent remarks were devoted entirely to the McKinley law. The other speakers were Gen. R. A. Alger, Hon. S. M. Catcheon and Hibbard Baker.

Asphyxiated by Water Gas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Wm. Mottling and wife were found dead in bed this morning at their boarding-house on Ellis avenue. They had been asphyxiated by gas.

It is learned to-night that the death of Mr. and Mrs. Nottling was due to their ignorance of the nature of the fuel gas being supplied to consumers by the Mutual Fuel-gas Company. The new gas, which is practically water gas, burns at a high temperature, and has to be used in connection with magnesia cones, which serves the double purpose of heating the gas to the temperature of ignition and of increasing the intensity of the flame. The gas was turned so low that the magnesia filaments became cold and the flame soon went out, leaving the deadly water gas escaping.

MADE IT A POLITICAL MACHINE

Only Requisite for a Position in the Richmond Asylum Is Party "Influence."

Notorious Quack on the Board of Trustees, and an Ex-Convict and a Wife-Beater Among the "Tender" Attendants.

Another Case of Extreme Cruelty and Another Sudden Death Brought to Light.

Young Woman Who Was Beaten with a Buggy-Whip and Made a Physical Wreck—Sweeping Investigation Needed.

Superintendent Wells Admits that Jay Blount Was Murdered by Wood,

And that the Crime Was Without Provocation—Trustee Nicholson's Midnight Summons to the Hospital.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

Dr. Wells Admits that Blount Was Murdered by Attendant Wood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30.—The most important disclosure in the Blount murder case was made this evening. Superintendent Wells made this statement: "I am convinced that Mr. Blount died from injuries that were inflicted by attendant Wood, and I am equally certain that Mr. Wood's treatment was uncalled for, and not justified by any opposition on the part of Blount."

When the news of this statement reached the ears of the citizens here it created a sensation, coming, as it did, from the highest authority in the insane hospital. Dr. Wells refuses to talk to reporters, but his statement will materially affect the case, as it is being examined into by the grand jury.

The trustees are in session to-night. Mr. Nicholson, a member of the State Board of Charities, was sent for at midnight, and is now at the asylum. What he has been summoned for the trustees refuse to give out.

Wood's Trial Will Be Delayed.

Secretary Johnson, of the Board of State Charities, received word yesterday from Mr. Nicholson, of Richmond, a member of that body, that Judge Comstock had informed him the trial of Wood, the asylum attendant charged with the murder of Jay Blount, could not take place before December. Mr. Johnson does not think the board will consent to wait that long before investigating the affair.

ROTTEN THROUGH AND THROUGH.

Records of Some of the Trustees and Attendants—Trying to Whitewash the Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 30.—To-day's developments in the Blount murder case, connected with the insane hospital exposure, shed new light upon the cruelty of the attendants and the inefficiency of the managers at the head of this institution. The board of trustees have been conducting what pretends to be a thorough investigation of the case, but their deliberations are all kept from the public here. The special grand jury continued the examination of Dr. Wells to-day. This leaves the entire matter now in the hands of the State and county officials, and the public at large is left to discuss it freely and without restraint—an opportunity of which advantage has been taken to-day on every hand. Opinions differ, naturally, among the citizens as to details. Some assert that J. A. Wood, the attendant who is accused of kicking Blount the night he died, is guilty of willful murder. Others charge Dr. Wells and his corps of assistants with criminal negligence, while still others are ready to cite numerous instances in which patients at the hospital have been mistreated.

There is excellent authority for the statement that the trustees are not doing their best to sift the affair to the bottom. So far they have examined four witnesses, and their testimony was taken down by a stenographer. It is alleged that the evidence which they gave was brought out by questions which were leading in their character, and that Gen. Koontz drew out such answers as he might want by careful cross-examination. The record of this testimony is to be read before the grand jury, and the trustees, it is said, hope in this way to prolong and complicate the case until after election. It is not generally believed here that the trustees are over-anxious to aid the Wayne county officials in their prosecution.

CONVICTED CRIMINALS FOR ATTENDANTS.

New facts are being brought to light constantly in regard to the inefficiency of the attendants at the hospital. Frederick Shoemaker, who served two years for burglary, was, up to the time of his appointment to one of the wards in the asylum, a saloon-keeper and general roustabout here. He has been seen badly intoxicated in the streets here since his appointment, and only two weeks ago called at the house of Mrs. William Morgan, No. 217 North Seventh street, in a drunken condition. His mission there was in the interests of the asylum, and upon being reprimanded by the officials he promised to keep sober, if possible, while on duty.

General Koontz, president of the board of trustees, is known to the public at Indianapolis. The citizens of this place remember him, however, only in the position which he occupied while he lived here, namely, as a public auctioneer. "Koontz was a jack-of-all-trades," said one citizen here to-day, "and only became known in Richmond because he was captain of a military company."

Charles Randall, one of the attendants, has a history here that seems inconsistent with the position he now holds. He first made his appearance in Richmond as a roller-skating artist, having come here from Dayton. Subsequently he married the daughter of Eli Evans, a blacksmith here, and attended to his father-in-law's collections. Randall came into prominence in the courts through divorce proceedings that were instituted by his wife. In the trial the evidence showed that Randall, who is now "caring kindly for the insane" at the hospital, subjected his wife to acts of severe cruelty without apparent cause. It was shown that on various occasions he would lay a revolver and a butcher knife on the pillow at night between his own head and that of his young wife. Mrs. Randall was given a decree of divorce and in a short time her husband married again. His second wife was the daughter of Moses Grooms, a Democratic ward politician of this city, and it was