IN THE GOVERNOR'S HANDS

HE WILL GO CAREFULLY OVER ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

Attitude of the City Health Board—Paper Read by Dr. Fletcher Before State Society.

Governor Durbin received yesterday Attorney General Taylor's communication regarding the investigation of the insanity proceedings in Marion county. The State Board of Charities will meet to-morrow, and it is probable that the Governor then will present to the board the attorney general's recommendation that an examination of the inmates of the insane hospitals be made to discover whether or not any sane persons are confined as the result of "trust" methods.

President Morrison, of the City Board of Health, said yesterday that the board would consider the State's report at a meeting this week. He called attention to the fact that the City Dispensary physicians took office only last May, and they cannot be held responsible for the acts of their precedessors. The ambulance drivers and the matron, however, have served longer, and their doings will be investigated. The City Hospital internes, too, have served but a few months. Members of the Board of Safety say they will look into the charge that Police Surgeon Christian has been a party to the reckless insanity inquests.

The investigating committee appointed by the Marion County Medical Society will meet again to-morrow night. Chairman Ferguson said yestrday that the committee's report will show some startling facts.

DR. W. B. FLETCHER'S PAPER.

Insanity Laws Discussed Before State Medical Society.

Before the last meeting of the State Medical Society Dr. W. B. Fletcher read a paper, the subject of which was "A Consideration of the Present Laws for the Commitment of the Insane in Indiana." The paper was as follows:

"The subject of this paper was suggested to the writer by the judicial council of the Marion County Medical Society for the purpose of examining into certain alleged abuses existing in regard to the commitment of alleged insane to the various hospitals of the State, particularly as to what might be called commercializing, or 'cornering' the inquest business: First, by causing persons to be alleged insane by witnesses who know nothing whatever of the case; second, by holding numerous inquests when there is no evidence of insanity, purely for the purpose of collecting fees; third, the abuse of various sections of the law as to the manner of holding inquest, and extending the time of service to from two to three days, when the time occupied, in most instances, is not more than two hours; fourth, by arbitrary arrest, imprisonment by police or other officer.

"In pursuing the investigation it has required the examination of the records of 'insanity' inquests in Marion county extending over a period of two years, and also to ascertain if the same conditions prevailed in the three other most populous counties of the State. The result was that in three out of the four most populous counties there is direct evidence of collusion between certain justices of the peace and certain physicians to form an 'insanity commission trust.' For instance, in Marion county of the 552 inquests during the past two years, 306 of them were held by three justices of the peace, and eleven physicians made all of the examinations, or were the 'attending physician.' Strange to say, among those eleven not one is a large, or well known, general practitioner; in fact, out of twenty of the most eminent physicians in Marion county, who do the larger practice, not one of them appears more than thrice in the role of attending physician, or twice as medical examiner, and some of the twenty not at all.

"The intention of the Marion County Medical Society was for the purpose of finding if errors existed, what was the cause, and what the remedy. If there be one thing more than another inherent in the Anglo-Saxon, it is the adherence to the rights granted by the Magna Charta nearly seven hundred years ago. Section 67 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana says that 'trial by jury is inviolate in civil cases.'

"Arrest is defined in our statutes as 'the taking of a person into custody that he may be held to answer for a public offense.' Now, the person who is insane cannot be guilty of a public offense, and an insane person cannot be arrested legally until an insanity commission has returned a finding of insanity to the county clerk. An eminent statesman in Pennsylvania, some forty years ago, while advocating the much needed reform in the commitment of insane, said: 'The whole subject is worthy of official notice and reform, for while the law remains unchanged, every man should take "a bond of fate against his physician," not knowing but that tomorrow some enemy, or some heir covetous of his generous estate, may summon the doctor to consign him to the mad house.'

A MERE FARCE.

"Twenty-five years ago the mode of conducting insanity inquests in most of the States was a mere farce. A physician, two justices of the peace, and anyone who would swear that they believed a certain person insane, was sufficient. This commission of three, perhaps not disinterested parties, frequently viewed the alleged insane from a distance, and an order for conveyance to the hospital was issued. The lettres de catchet, which were so convenient to hide away enemies in the Bastile, unheard, were no more cruel. It is the worst oppression which is done under cover of law. Many a simple-minded woman at work about her house, or a man in his shop or field, has been surprised by the entrance of an officer, who, without explanation, and sometimes with great force, shackles the unfortunate and conveys them beyond the bars, where liberty is as much shut out as from the jails and penitentiaries.

"In our Union there are forty-nine States and Territories which have statutes regarding the commitment of the insane; all of them with the exception of Indiana and North Carolina are framed upon modern ideas of justice and humanity. To our shame be it said that our noble State, which in a quarter of a century has kept abreast of the most advanced and enlightened in the Union, has never revised its laws for the commitment of the insane, and with slight exception as to statistical information (See Revised Statutes 1881, Sec. 2845), the law is practically as it was nearly fifty years ago, and, of itself, might do no special harm if conscientiously executed, but it has within it elements of fearful abuse of the taxpayers, as well as the alleged insane. The endeavor to amend the present law by the last General Assembly, by the passage of House bill No. 324, was an ignoble failure so far as betterment of existing forms are concerned, and does as little credit to those who voted for it as it does to the executive who attached his name to it.

"The first step—Sec. 2843 Revised Statutes: 'A respectable citizen of the proper county shall, upon oath in writing, make a statement before one of the justices of the peace of said county, as fully as possible, answering twenty-two questions,' which certainly could not be answered by any one except a very intimate relative or friend of many years standing. The statutes do not anywhere define what 'a respectable citizen' is. The fact is, from the majority of papers filed in Marion county, the 'respectable citizen' knows nothing at all of the case except by hearsay, and the twenty-two interrogatories must be answered 'don't know,' and yet this respectable citizen makes the following oath: 'The undersigned, a citizen of said county, upon oath declares that the foregoing allegations, and statement of facts relating thereto, is true, and full in all parts.'

"Step No. 2—Sec. 2844: 'The justice of the peace with whom said statement shall have been filed, together with another justice of the peace, and a respectable practicing physician, other than the medical attendant of the person alleged to be insane, who shall be selected by the aforesaid justice of the peace, and shall reside in the proper county, shall immediately visit and examine said person alleged to be insane, in relation to his mental condition.'

"Step No. 3.—Sec. 2845. 'Said justice of the peace shall then order the clerk of the Circuit Court of the proper county to issue subpoenas for the persons named in the statement of witnesses, for the medical attendant (if there be such), for the party making the allegation of insanity. Such subpoenas shall command said witnesses to appear before said justice of the peace, at the courthouse, in said county, at a specified time, to testify as to the facts set forth in said statement.'

"Sec. 2850. 'The statement of the party alleging insanity, that of the medical attendant (if there be such), the certificate and the judgment of the justices of the peace aforesaid, shall then be at once deposited by these said officers in the hands of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the proper county, who shall carefully file and preserve them.'

FACTS IN MARION COUNTY.

"Now, the facts are that in Marion county, and perhaps in other counties, the justice of the peace, in the majority of cases, does not select the 'respectable practicing physician' as medical examiner, but the justice is selected by the doctor, and cases where the said medical examiner visited the alleged insane person in company with the two justices of the peace, and rarely, immediately. Another point in which the law is flagrantly violated for commercial purposes is the appointment of an 'attending physician' in each case of alleged insanity. I have examined hundreds of application papers, and find that only in Marion county every suspect has a full-fledged medical attendant, even though the tramp had only been in the county an hour. Other papers come in from the rest of the State with the statement, 'Patient had no attending physician.' The statute is plain that the attending physician (if there be any) is simply a witness except he makes a written statement 'of the medical history and treatment observed and pursued by him in said case.' What medical history and treatment can a doctor give when he has seen a patient for the first time for a brief moment, and that patient unable to give any creditable account of himself. In Sec. 2871, stating the costs that may be charged, the 'Medical witnesses accompanying the officers on their visit to the person alleged to be insane, or attending the investigation, or making out a certificate, $3 per day,' but the medical attendant is unprovided for, he is not mentioned even as a special witness.

"While examining this section relating to cost let us observe that but $3 is allowed the examining witnesses, who, as the law provides, 'must not only go with the two justices of the peace to interview the alleged insane, but must meet them again at the courthouse, and, as a member of the commission, interrogate the witnesses, and, finally, make out a written statement. Now, any physician who conscientiously performs this duty deserves a fee equal to a consultation as a specialist. The fee offered by the county in compensation for a service, which, if properly performed, is done frequently at personal risk, is simply contemptible.

"I would not insinuate that, from our very imperfect laws, many persons are confined in our hospitals who are not insane. Thanks to the guarding power and the skill of the superintendents of our hospitals, few are ever admitted; but that does not prevent designing persons from having commissions of insanity, called out of malice, or for purely selfish purposes. Of the number of such the superintendents of hospitals can know nothing, but when one county shows that 111 inquests have been held and paid for, and the patient found not insane by the commission, and eighty-seven persons rejected by the superintendant for various reasons in two years, it shows that 198 out of 552 inquests were useless and amounted alone to an expense to the county of $11,880. If such abuse can exist in one county, what would it amount to to the taxpayers of ninety-two counties of our State?

"As to the new law, which will be in operation from to-day, it is simply infinitely worse than the old so far as in giving the business of inquests into the hands of a select few. It is true that, under the new law, medical examiners may be appointed by a judge of the Circuit Court, but as the justice of the peace, who must be the first one appealed to, has the same power he will naturally appoint the medical examiners.

"The new law does away with any procedure in the courthouse, as the justice may hold the inquest at any time or place he desires, and has simply to send his report to the clerk of the court, for which he gets an additional fee of $1. So insanity inquests may take, more than ever, the form of a secret inquisition. A doctor and his partner, and a single justice of the peace (for the new law requires but one justice), may form an alliance to hold as many inquests as they can find 'respectable citizens' to allege that they believe any drunken man or epileptic woman to be insane.

HEALTH AND COMFORT.

"There have been few advances where the health and comfort of mankind are concerned that have not been put in motion by the members of the medical profession. The insane of England were caged as wild beasts and exhibited for a fee. It was not until King George III was several times attacked by insanity that public attention was called to the necessity of better methods for treating the disease than by imprisonment and chains. It was then that Parliament passed an act ordering the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons to appoint a commission consisting of five of its fellows, to examine into the conditions of all madhouses, as they were then termed, and it was from this commission that a foundation was laid for constructing the humane and rational treatment of insanity as we see it to-day.

"I regard the medical treatment of insanity as having reached a high degree of perfection during the past twenty-five years, and we must not rest satisfied until our state laws for the commitment of the insane are also in the front rank and equal to the best in our Union.

"During the sessions of our State Legislature of 1883 I urged in committee reform in our present statutes. Sixteen years ago I presented the subject before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Washington, D. C., and I have pointed out the objectionable features of our law to our State Board of Charities. I assume that no reformation will ever spring from the legal profession, therefore I will look for aid to the Indiana State Medical Society, by asking the appointment of a committee to examine our present laws for the commitment of the insane, recommend amendments to the same and report at the next meeting of the state society."

PULLMAN COMPANY SETTLES.

It Pays a Fee of $381.49 to the State—New Concerns.

The Pullman Company filed a certificate with the secretary of state yesterday that $381,488 of its capital is invested in Indiana, and paid a fee of $381.49 as a foreign corporation.

The Parker Telephone Company was incorporated yesterday, with a capital of $2,500. The headquarters of the company will be at Parker City, and it will operate in Randolph, Delaware, Jay and Henry counties. The directors are Alvin Miller, G. F. Halliday, L. A. Rotkin, A. G. Rodgers, N. T. Chenoweth, T. A. Condon and Samuel Jones.

The Grant Trust and Savings Company, of Marion, was incorporated yesterday, with a capital of $200,000, by W. C. Smith, R. J. Spencer, Lee Hall, James Corbett, G. R. Stewart, B. F. Burk, W. C. Raymond, L. C. Beshore and A. C. Alexander.

Col. Krietenstein's Appointments.

Col. George W. Krietenstein announces the following appointments on his staff as division commander, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.: Adjutant, Frank J. Turk, Indianapolis; chaplain, D. E. Bricker, Fort Wayne; surgeon, E. E. Wooden, Greensburg; judge advocate, Roy L. Shattuck, Brazil; inspector, Frank M. Graham, Bloomington; mustering officer, W. C. Glendenning, Geneva; chief of staff, Maurice A. Hockman, Frankfort; color sergeant, William A. Wylie, Osgood; sergeant major, E. E. Blessing, Kewanna; quartermaster sergeant, C. H. Meyer, Alexandria.

Committee to visit the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown: Frank S. Helms, chairman, Elwood; Chas. De Haven, Kokomo; Charles J. Russell, Indianapolis; Frank E. Boyd, Rockville; Geo. E. Retter, Farmland.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

Jacob M. Chillas, a merchant of South Bend, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court. His liabilities are stated at $34,963.26; assets, $25,286. The following other petitions in bankruptcy were also filed yesterday:

Lawrence A. Nageleisen, liveryman, Indianapolis; liabilities, $3,767; asscts, $2,387.50.

Peter H. Noon, engineer, Indianapolis; liabilities, $1,950.64; assets, $65.

Jose Hobson, North Vernon; liabilities, $1,716.16; assets, $431.10.

John Coar, Whiting; liabilities, $365.41; assets, $214.13.

Benjamin W. Hobson, North Vernon; liabilities, $1,751.16; assets, $381.

Center Township School Teachers.

The appointment of teachers for the Center township schools has been made as follows:

Supervising principal, W. H. Cooper; substitute, Miss Katie E. Kiefer; No. 1, Lotta Lockman, principal; Izona Mankin, No. 2, F. O. Belzer, principal; Margaret McFarland, Naomi Marer, Edna Nowland, Helen Whitson, Dora Klepfer; No. 3, Flora A. Hoover, principal; Maude Werts; No. 4, Della Brown, L. Olive Wilson; No. 5, Ada B. Harris, principal; Hattie Taylor, Ella Johnson; No. 6, James R. Fry; No. 7, India Stubbs, principal; Nellie Spahr; No. 8, Mattie Sparks, principal; Clide Dollarhide.

A GOOD DAY AT BETHANY

INCREASING INTEREST IN THE RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

The First Shirtwaist Preacher Appears—The Daily Routine at Acton—Assembly Notes.

Yesterday was Children's day at Bethany Park, and the entire day was devoted to the young folks. The Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, and S. W. Brown, pastor of the Englewood Church of this city, had charge of the services and were highly complimented on the entertainment they furnished the many persons who attended the meetings during the day and evening.

In the morning a short programme of songs and recitations was given. The Brooklyn Sunday-school contributed most of the numbers and the Rushville orchestra rendered some delightful music. The afternoon programme was more elaborate and the tabernacle was well filled when Prof. W. E. M. Hackleman announced the first song. The Third Christian Sunday-school was on the programme for three numbers, but could not take part, as one of the musicians missed the train and was not there. Probably the best number was "Cross and Crown," an exercise given by ten small girls from the Central Christian Church, this city. The stage was decorated with green, and a white cross stood in the center, while each girl carried a crown of green leaves.

As a fitting close to such a successful day, one of the best concerts ever heard at the park was given in the tabernacle at 8 o'clock. A cool breeze blew through the inclosure and a large audience was present. After the first part, the cantata, "Zion's King," was given by a large chorus and well received. Following is the programme:

Overture .....Rushville Orchestra
Chorus—"Praise Ye the Father"....Gounod
Solo.....Miss Pearl Perrin, of Thorntown
Chorus—"Sing Unto God".....Vance
"Zion's King".....By Brown and Herbert

The following are the late arrivals: Blanche Heath, Marion; Jennie McHatton, J. B. Sidener and wife, Howard Cale, R. E. McHatton, Pearl Oswald, Mabel Marshall, E. T. Forsyth, Elizabeth Ingles, G. W. Brown, Mrs. A. J. Clark, Miss Blanche Brown Seaton, B. L. Allen, Dr. P. McNab, Mrs. Frank Wells, Mrs. T. W. De Haas, Ruth De Haas, Indianapolis; W. M. Franklin, Spencer; Samuel Harris and wife, Franklin; Louisa Olds, Martinsville; Mrs. W. S. Johnson, Spencer; Mrs. O. L. Goldthwait, Marion; Al Wyatt, Willard Kincaid, Charles Study, Herbert Allen, Rushville; Walter S. Smith, Mrs. Walter S. Smith, S. A. D. Beckner, Greenfield; Lora Lewis, Pearl Johnson, Lebanon; Urban Brewer, Danville; Jennie Floyd, Shelbyville; Gertrude Kaught, Shelbyville; Alice Matlock, Greenfield; Horace G. Barnett, Greenfield; Lillian P. Perrin, Thorntown; Lee B. Millikan, Wabash; Chester Forsyth, Trafalgar; Orretta Evans, Noblesville; Flora Pugh, Alexandria; Ada Knox, Martinsville.

To-day is Assembly day, and as it is the first Sunday of the session a good attendance is expected. In the morning the Rev. B. L. Smith, of Cincinnati, O., will deliver the sermon, and the Christian Endeavor sermon, "The Fundamental Principles of Christian Endeavor Found in the Apostolic Church," will be delivered by B. L. Allen, of Indianapolis, State Christian Endeavor superintendent.

Assembly Notes.

Miss Nancy Cox, of Spencer, is the guest of Miss Beryl Showers.

Mr. Harry Cale arrived yesterday morning and will have charge of the boat house.

Every train brought a crowd of visitors yesterday and the park presented a lively appearance.

Mr. McQuillan, who went home yesterday, returned to-day "to look after his boys in camp."

The mercury hovered around 89 at Bethany Park yesterday and fell several degrees last night.

Rev. L. L. Carpenter went to Hopedale yesterday afternoon to preach. Mr. Carpenter will return to-day.

Mr. Philip McNab went to Bethany yesterday morning and will remain for some time to aid any who may need him after one of Mrs. Showers's hotel dinners, which are noted for their excellence.

The first shirtwaist man appeared yesterday morning when Rev. Mr. Birbout, of Irvington, read the twenty-third psalm attired in a white shirtwaist. No comments were heard on the subject and it is believed that more will follow suit.

The park is now nearly complete, with possibly one exception, namely a barber shop. Rev. L. L. Carpenter says that he had decided to let his beard grow, but would give most anything to have a short interview with a barber now. Someone suggested that he had better not shave, because he might be mistaken for his sons, but Mr. Carpenter is not afraid.

An incident at the park yesterday morning was the attempting of a snake's life by a crowd of boys at the boathouse. The snake, who did not think that people attending a campmeeting were of a malicious nature, swam too near where the boats are kept and furnished a target for about two dozen boys. In a short time the visitor took sefety in flight, but was pursued by the boat keeper who strongly objected to being bothered by visitors just then. After breaking an oar and splashing water all over himself, his anger subsided somewhat and he allowed the snake to go.

CUTS INTO THE SERVICES.

No Breeze Stirring at Camp Acton—Sunday Schools Discussed.

The hot weather continues to interfere greatly with the proceedings at Camp Acton. The park, shaded as it is with many large trees, seems to be the last place a breeze makes itself felt. Throughout the morning yesterday the intense heat kept many of the cottagers from attending the lecture of Dr. Hilton, of Indianapolis, on "Sunday-school Work." Dr. Hilton in his remarks spoke of the relationship of the Sunday school to the church. He said the Sunday school was not apart from the church, but was, in fact, the primary department of the church where the young learned the rudiments of Christianity. Owing to the weather the service was cut short. The memorial service arranged for the afternoon had to be dispensed with for the same reason. During the afternoon, however, a short meeting of the children on the grounds was held under the direction of Mrs. Steeg. Mrs. Steeg's work consisted of informing the youngsters of what a Sunday school should consist of and of the lessons which should be learned. She also gave out a lesson for to-day for each one. Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, who was to have arrived and taken charge of the meeting yesterday, has informed the managers of the association that, owing to an accident, she will be unable to attend the meetings until later in the series. Mr. W. W. Pearce, of Chicago, who has gained fame as a Sunday school worker, arrived yesterday morning and has taken quarters in the hotel. Mr. Pearce gave his first discourse on Sunday-school work last night. He will also address two meetings this afternoon and to-night. To-day, the first Sunday of the campmeeting, promises to be of unusual interest. On the trains yesterday and last night a great many people arrived from various points to remain over until to-night. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Amanda Smith Mr. Pearce will have to take charge of the two meetings. President Dashiell has secured a minister on the grounds who will assist Mr. Pearce in the work. Mr. W. L. Steeg will begin active work to-morrow in getting a chorus ready for the remainder of the meetings.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will hold its annual meeting at Acton Park on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the programme prepared is an attractive one. Among those who will be in attendance and contribute part of the programme are: Mrs. Della Lathrop Williams, of Delaware, O., corresponding secretary of the general board of managers of the W. H. M. S.; Mrs. May Commisky Bliss, of Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Alice Dole, superintendent of the Allen Industrial Home, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Edith Speer, of the Boylan Industrial School, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. W. T. Brown, president of the W. H. M. S. of the Indiana Conference; Mrs. A. V. P. Adams, corresponding secretary of the Indiana Conference; Mrs. J. H. Edmunds, presiding officer; Mrs. Ella Chidester, Mrs. Rhea Hall Behymer and several others, who will participate on the programme. The first session of the meeting Tuesday morning will open with devotional exercises, followed by talks by the delegates and officers. In the afternoon there will be a song service, a paper on Oriental work by Mrs. W. T. Brown, an address by Mrs. Delia Williams and a talk from Miss Dole and a solo by Mrs. Chidester. In the evening there will be a mass meeting, addressed by Mrs. Bliss. On Wednesday after the devotional exercises there will be a workers' meeting, and the afternoon programme will consist of a talk on the Boylan Home by Miss Speer, a reading by Mrs. Edmunds, a solo by Mrs. Behymer and addresses by Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bliss. A large attendance is expected on both days.

Camp Acton Notes.

Miss Carrie Carson is the guest of Mrs. Wilson.

D. K. Armstrong will come to-day to visit his family on Railroad avenue.

The Misses Emma and Anna Wilson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McGovern.

Mr. William L. Steeg arrived last night and is with his family on Railroad avenue.

Mr. T. D. Olin and wife and daughter are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Olin in the Edgewood cottage.

RECEIVER IS APPOINTED.

Affairs of the Home Realty Company—Pattee Company Receivership.

Judge Carter yesterday appointed Ruben N. Miller receiver of the Home Realty Company on a complaint filed against the company by Attorney General Taylor on behalf of the State. The complaint charged the defendant company with falsely and fraudulently advertising its capital stock at $10,000, when less than 5 per cent. was paid and its stock was but $4,6.07. The complaint also charged the company with not selling real estate as provided by its articles of incorporation, but by its methods merely distributing it among certain classes of members.

Receiver for Pattee Company.

Lucius W. Wainwright was yesterday appointed received by Judge Carter of the Pattee Bicycle Company on complaints filed against the company by John B. Keim, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Manhattan Storage Company, and the Puritan Tire and Rubber Company. The Pattee bicycle plant is at the corner of West Eighteenth street and the Belt.

Administrator Appointed.

The Marion Trust Company was yesterday appointed administrator of the estate of Frank J. Merz.

THE COURT RECORD.

SUPREME COURT.

—Minutes.—

19651. Edward A. Getchel vs. Chicago Junction Railway Company. Porter S. C. Appellant's petition for extension of time.

APPELLATE COURT.

—Minutes.—

3948. Marquis D. L. Martin et al. vs. William A. Berry. Huntington C. C. Appellee's citation of additional authorities.

3466. Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Electric Street-railway Company vs. Teofil M. Zeitz. Porter S. C. Appellant's petition for transfer.

3757. James T. Bartlett vs. Miranda E. Williams et al. Marshall C. C. Appellant's petition and brief (5) for rehearing.

3735. Board of Commissioners, etc. vs. Gabriel Godfrey. Miami C. C. Appellee's petition for transfer.

3865. Wabash Railroad Company vs. August Schultz. Laporte C. C. Appellee's brief (8).

4092. J. A. Artz et al. vs. Warren M. Yeager. Vigo C. C. Affidavit of non-residence, etc.

THE VOTING MACHINE.

Reasons Why It Should Speedily Come Into General Use.

Milwaukee Free Press.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., last year purchased sixty voting machines from the United States Voting Machine Company, Jamestown, and used them with general satisfaction at the election in the fall. These machines had the names of all candidates in view of the voter, but no party emblem to help the illiterate or careless, and some confusion on that account is believed to have resulted. The machines are therefore being returned to the manufacers to have the supposed defect remedied.

The great advantage of the voting machine is the absolute accuracy of the count, which, in closely contested elections, where the vote is about equal for two or more candidates, is very important. In Chicago a recount of the vote for certain officers recently completed shows a change from the canvass made at the time of the election of from 1,743 to 2,868 votes in a total of less than 400,000. A recount cannot be necessary when voting is done by the machines, because mistakes cannot be made. A well-made machine cannot make mistakes. Acting 400,000 times, it has to act exactly alike every time. If it were gifted with human intelligence it might, and would, make mistakes, because then it would stop to think. The voter may make mistakes, but whatever he does is faithfully registered. The voter cannot, if he would, cause the machine to vary its action and falsify its count. The human intelligence that constructed it saw to that part of it.

A FULL DRESS SUIT,

But the Fellow Who Wore the Queer Clothing "Got There."

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The most striking effect I ever saw in the way of a dress suit," said a newspaper man in the corridors of the St. Charles Hotel the other evening, "was at a reception tendered a prominent public man at one of the swell clubs in St. Louis a few years ago. I was on the staff of a morning paper and had been assigned to cover the reception. A few days before a young man had drifted into the office and struck the city editor for a job. He claimed to be an experienced reporter but in hard luck, and his appearance fully corroborated the latter statement, for his clothes seemed to have been collected at divers times and places. On the afternoon preceding the reception the city editor told him to go with me to the reception and to go in full dress. Most men under the circumstances would have fainted, but the order never phazed him, and, promising to be on hand at the appointed time, he left the office in high spirits over getting an assignment. I arrived at the reception rather late and he was already on the scene. Talk about Solomon in all his glory, he was never arrayed like that reporter. He had gone to a second-hand store and by sheer nerve and volubility induced the dealer to trust him for a swallow-tailed coat. This, which was a few sizes too small and wrinkled up under the arms, a pair of wild-checked trousers, tan shoes, high-cut vest, turndown collar, striped shirt and a red necktie completed his attire. All but the coat were his everyday outfit. And the best of it was he did not seem to realize that his full-dress suit was not de rigeur. When I first saw him he was interviewing the guest of honor. When he saw me he came up smiling with satisfaction and asked me to introduce him to some ladies so that he could get a description of the costumes. I did so in pure amazement at his guileless nerve, and when the affair was over he insisted on writing up the story. He got his way in that, too, and it was one of the best I ever read. His job was certain from that night, and the last time I heard of him he was on one of the big New York dailies."

A Young Man in Luck.

Philadelphia Record.

This edifying conversation was heard on a Norristown train. The two girls were rather pretty, and one of them carried a novel from the free library. First Girl—"So your engagement is broken off?" Second Girl—"Yes, I broke it off last Wednesday night." First Girl—"But you still have that beautiful ring. Didn't he expect you to return it to him?" Second Girl—"I suppose he did, but I got around that matter splendidly. I have half a mind to tell you all about it?" First Girl—"Oh, yes, do tell me!" Second Girl—"Well, I will. You see, I knew I should throw him over on Wednesday night, so that afternoon I bought from a fakir on Eighth street a 10-cent ring that resembled this one considerably. I wore the 10-cent ring in the evening. We were sitting on the front porch and, just as I had hoped, we had a dreadful quarrel. 'I am done with you now!' I said. And I took off the ring, and threw it out in the middle of the street. A trolley car came along and passed over it. 'There is your ring,' I said. 'Go hunt for it if you want it.' 'Oh, it doesn't matter about the ring,' he said. 'I wasn't thinking of the ring, Mary. You were wise to throw it away for it is of no value to either of us now.' Then he went away, little suspecting the trick I had played on him. He was easy, wasn't he?" First Girl—"Wasn't he easy, though?"

REMARKABLE DECEPTION

CASE OF "TOM" STOKES, WHO PASSED AS A SCHOOL MISTRESS.

For Three Years He Was Known as "Miss Eva Sears," and Played His Part Well—Accused of Murder.

Van Buren (Ark.) Letter in St. Louis Republic.

The calm and sequestered lives of the good people of Madison county most rudely were interrupted one day last week when a bearded stranger from Texas arrived at Huntsville and, without so much as a word of explanation or a thought or care for the pain he might be inflicting upon the sensitive hearts of several gallants of the neighborhood and the terrible shock he was giving the community, calmly proclaimed Miss Eva Sears, for several years a school teacher in the community, to be a man, and arrested her on a charge of murdering Alvin Arnold, a wealthy farmer, near Baird, Tex., three years ago.

If the cool stranger had not been able to prove to a degree that his suspicions were correct, it is highly probable that Madison county would have proved too hot for him ere many hours had fled for, during the three years of her sojourn in Madison county, "Miss Sears," as she was known, had made many friends and won no few admirers, and her gentle manners and accomplishments of mind and body had won for her a place in the esteem of the simple-minded people of this community that was not rivaled by that of any young woman for miles around.

Luckily for one J. B. Irving, detective, the supposed young woman, when confronted with "her" secret and asked to step into a room and submit to an examination, broke down and confessed that "she" was no woman, but had been masquerading as such for several years.

The astonishment of the community bordered on stupefaction when the incident became known. "Miss Sears" was an accomplished pianist and talked like a ladies' boarding-school graduate. "She" easily ingratiated herself into the good opinion of the community and became the most popular young "lady" in the county. "She" dressed well, wore "her" feminine garments with becoming grace and modesty and was on confidential terms with many young ladies of the country.

It was no uncommon thing to hear "Miss Sears" spoken of as a model of womanly grace and accomplishments for all young girls to note and follow.

"Miss Sears" taught country schools near Huntsville, Judy and Kingsman, in Madison county, and was considered one of the most competent and successful teachers ever brought into the county. Very popular with young and old alike, "she" was, by reason of superior education and "her" musical accomplishments," a center of attraction at all social gatherings.

This remarkable man, who wore so becomingly the ribbons and laces of femininty and who for three years managed to hide his true sex and retain the confidence of women companions, accepted the attentions of the young men of the neighborhood and, if reports be true, accepted the hand and heart of more than one of his admirers.

MADE A CONFIDANT OF YOUNG LADIES.

Thus for three years did the man who is charged with being Tom Stokes, murderer, thief and fugitive from justice, masquerade successfully as a woman in tailor-made gowns, expensive hats, ribbons and laces, his lingerie being the envy of every young woman with whom he associated, it being of the finest texture and always carefully laundered.

He made a confidant of several young ladies, and told them that his parents had died when he was quite young; that he had been educated by a wealthy uncle in New York, and, being crossed in a love affair at the age of eighteen, had determined to go through life alone. The deception was always perfectly sustained. Never a suspicion entered the mind of any person who learned to know "Miss Sears" or learned to love "her."

It was Wednesday morning of this week that the exposure took place. Detective J. C. B. Irving, of Baird, Tex., arrived on the scene and immediately placed "Miss Sears" under arrest, charging "her" with being Tom Stokes, wanted for murder at Baird, Tex. Stokes at first denied that he was a man, but when he was invited to step into a room for the purpose of disrobing before two or three persons who professed confidence in his innocence, he admitted his true sex, and offered as explanation of the deception he had practiced the novel excuse that he found it easier to get along in the world as a woman than as a man. He steadfastly denied that he is Tom Stokes, or that he ever lived in Texas.

An examination of his person not only revealed the nature of the make-up the prisoner had used to acquire the form of a woman, but it resulted in the finding of a well-worn belt next his body in which were stowed away greenbacks amounting to $3,000. This, the detective says, assured him that he had the right man, for the sum of $5,000 was stolen from the body of the murdered Texas farmer.

The prisoner was brought to Van Buren for transfer to the Frisco train for Texas, where he must stand trial. As he sat in the waiting-room, heavily ironed, he did not appear to be the dangerous character the detective makes him out to be.

The man alleged to be Tom Stokes is a decided blonde, with large liquid blue eyes, just such as would make it easy for him to impersonate a female. He talks more like a Vassar graduate than an outlaw, and when asked why it was, if he is innocent of any wrong-doing, he should have abandoned the dress and character of a man and assumed that of a woman, he replied in guarded terms and in the best of English that it was a whim of his, a foolish one, maybe, but he found it easier, much easier, to get through the world as a woman than as a man.

He declined to submit to an interview and seemed to be ill at ease in the cheap, ill-fitting suit of clothes the detective had purchased for him in the little mountain town. The only vestiges that remained of "Eva Sears" were the woman's tan Oxfords on his feet and the delicate, beautiful rings on his slender and tapering fingers. One of these rings, it is said, was given him as a pledge of plighted troth between the impersonator and a young man of Madison county.

HIS ALLEGED CRIME.

While waiting at the station Stokes made desperate efforts to conceal from public view the heavy irons on his slender, womanish-looking wrists. He seemed to be greatly relieved when the train that was to take him to Texas finally steamed out of Van Buren.

The crime for which the prisoner alleged to be Tom Stokes will stand trial for his life at the next term of the Circuit Court to be held at Baird, Tex., was committed a little more than three years ago a few miles from that little south Texas town. The dead body of Alvin Arnold, one of the wealthiest farmers of that part of the State, was found within a few feet of his barn with a bullet through the head. His pockets were rifled and $5,000 in cash that he was known to have had on his person was missing when the body was found.

There was practically no doubt that a murder had been committed for the purpose of robbery. The evidence pointed to Tom Stokes, a young man of the neighborhood, who disappeared simultaneously with the murder, as the guilty man.

A reward, aggregating $2,000, was offered by the State and county officials and the relatives of the murdered man. Some of the shrewdest man-hunters in the South undertook to win this reward by tracing Tom Stokes, to capture and convict him.

The detectives found they had a shrewd man to deal with. After months of persevering work they got trace of Stokes at El Reno, Okla., where it appeared he had endeavored to obtain admission to the regular army, but had failed on account of his delicate form and apparent unfitness for the strenuous life of the soldier.

All trace of him was lost for some time. When next the man-hunters heard of Stokes it was in San Francisco, and with the aid of the police of that city it was hoped to land the quarry. But Stokes was up and away before he could be trapped. After diligent search it was learned that he had taken a steamer to Honolulu and a detective followed him to the Hawaiian isles. In vain. Stokes had again disappeared, as if by magic, and his trail was harder to find than it had ever been before. Although positive information was obtained as to his arrival at Honolulu and as to his goings and comings after his arrival there was not a scintilla of evidence to show that he had ever departed from Hawaii.

After weeks of patient effort the sleuth on the track of the supposed murderer gained information which led him to believe that Stokes had assumed the guise and name of a woman and had slipped out of Honolulu on some vessel bound for the States unnoticed and unsuspected.

Back to the States came the human bloodhound, and the trail, now growing very cold, was again taken up. Back across the continent from Frisco to San Bernardino, from there to Los Angeles, then to Phoenix, up to Denver and Butte City, eastward to Kansas City and St. Louis, then into the rugged country of the Ozarks, the unswerving detective followed the man he believed to be guilty of an atrocious murder.

In the little village of Huntsville, remote from railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, a woman school teacher had suddenly appeared and taken up her abode. Nothing was known of her antecedents or of whence she came. She was unmarried and seemed determined to remain single. The detective carried on his investigation from a distance. Then he went back to Texas and secured some necessary papers, and one bright day this week he arrived at what he believes to be the end of his long search.

It was a most remarkable pursuit, as described by the detective to the Journal reporter, and well may the country people of Madison county talk and marvel of the strange things that have happened in their midst.

Out of Date.

Detroit Free Press.

Entering the great city for the first time in twenty years, the farmer of fiction at once essayed to post a letter in a fire-alarm box.

When he did not thus call out the fire department, he consulted a policeman in much perplexity.

"I am a hayseed," said he, "and I'm trying to betray myself!"

"You are out of date," said the policeman. "The way hayseeds betray themselves these days is to buy extra editions of the evening papers in the expectation of finding that something unusual has happened!"

"Oh, thank you, sir!" said the farmer, gratefully.

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