

The Democratic Sentinel.

VOLUME XI

RENSSELAER. JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

NUMBER 13

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY

JAS. W. McEWEN

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.50
Six months 75
Three months 50

Advertising Rates.

One column, one year. \$80 00
Half column. 40 00
Quarter. 30 00
Eighth. 10 00

Temporary added to foregoing price if advertisements are set to occupy more than single column width.

Fractional parts of a year at equitable rates.

Business cards not exceeding 1 inch space,

1/2 a year; \$2 for six months; \$2 for three.

All legal notices and advertisements at established statute price.

Reading notices, first publication 10 cents

line; each publication thereafter 5 cents a line.

Yearly advertisements may be changed quarterly (one in three months) at the option of the advertiser, free of extra charge.

Advertisements for persons not residents of Jasper county, must be paid for in advance of first publication, when less than one-quarter column in size; and quarterly in advance when larger.

ALFRED MCCOY, T. J. McCoy
E. L. HOLLINGSWORTH.

A. MCCOY & CO., BANKERS,

(Successors to A. McCoy & T. Thompson.)

RENSSELAER, IND.

DO a general banking business. Exchange bought and sold. Certificates bearing interest issued. Collections made on all available points. Office same place as old firm of McCoy & Thompson

April 2, 1886

MORDECAI F. CHILCOTE,

Attorney-at-Law

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practices in the Courts of Jasper and adjoining counties. Makes collections a specialty. Office on north side of Washington street, opposite Court House. V. M.

SIMON P. THOMPSON, DAVID J. THOMPSON

Attorney-at-Law. Notary Public.

THOMPSON & BROTHER,

RENSSELAER, INDIANA

Practice in all the Courts.

ARION L. SPITLER,

Collector and Abstractor.

We pay particular attention to paying tax,

v. 248

SELLING and leasing lands.

W. H. GRAHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REEDSDELATE, INDIANA.

Money to loan on long time at low interest.

Sept. 10, '86.

JAMES W. DOUTHIT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office up stairs, in Makeever's new

building. Rensselaer, Ind.

EDWIN P. HAMMOND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

RENSSELAER, IND.

Office Over Makeever's Bank.

May 21, 1885.

W. W. WATSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office up Stairs, in Leopold's Bazaar.

RENSSELAER, IND.

W. W. HARTSELL, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

OFFICE, in Makeever's New Block. Residence at Makeever House.

July 11, 1884.

J. H. LOUGHBRIDGE

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in the new Leopold Block, second floor,

second door right-hand side of hall.

One per cent. interest will be added to all accounts running unsettled longer than three months.

DR. I. B. WASHBURN,

Physician & Surgeon,

Rensselaer, Ind.

Calls promptly attended. Will give special attention to the treatment of Chronic Diseases.

CITIZENS' BANK,

RENSSELAER, IND.

R. S. DWYERS, F. J. SEARS, VAL. SEARS

President. Vice-President. Cashier

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Certificates bearing interest issued; Ex-

change bough and sold; Money loaned on farms

Lowest rates and on most favorable terms.

April 18, 1885.

RENSSELAER. JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1887.

NUMBER 13

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

N. Warner & Sons,

DEALERS IN—



Hardware, Tinware, STOVES

of all styles and prices, for
Wood or Coal;

FARM MACHINERY, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Reapers, Eowers and Binders,
Deering Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Walter A. Wood Reapers, Mowers and Binders,
Grand Detour Company's Plows, Cassady Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, Coquillard Wagons, Best Wire Fencing, etc.

South Side Washington Street, RENSSELAER. INDIANA

COMPLETE REFUTAL.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

The Senate Committee made the following report of its investigation of the Insane Hospital management to the Senate, before the adjournment of the Legislature. It was adopted unanimously, being accepted as a thorough refutation of the slanders circulated by the Republicans for partisan purposes:

MR. PRESIDENT: You Special Committee, consisting of Senators French (chairman), Bailey, Griffith, Branaman, Drake, Huston and Sears, appointed by resolution of the Senate for the purpose of investigating the condition and conduct of the benevolent institutions of the State, respectfully submit to the Senate the following report, to-wit:

That, by authority of said resolution, said committee employed William Garber as clerk and stenographer to take down for preser-

vation the evidence taken before said committee.

That we employed William O. Foley as an expert book-keeper, with directions to make an examination of the books and papers pertaining to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

That before hearing testimony your committee, in a body, every member of the committee being present, proceeded to the Hospital for the Insane and made a thorough inspection of both the male and female departments of said hospital, by going through all the wards of both of said departments of said hospital, and examining the beds, bedding and clothing of the patients, and by talking with the patients themselves. That we visited the wash and laundry-room, the boiler-room, the store-room and the dining room of the patients, and from our personal inspection we found extreme cleanliness in every department of the institution.

We made a personal inspection of the meats, butter, fruits, vegetables, etc., on hand, and of the cooking, and of the bread and pastry in the bakery, and the com-

mittee was unanimous in its approval of all that came under its personal observation. We found the wards, halls, closets and bed-rooms in a perfect state of cleanliness. There was not a bad odor to be detected anywhere. In every ward was found a large bath-room and tub, well supplied with every facility for bathing the patients, all of whom presented a neat and tidy appearance. The laundry is supplied with a vast amount of modern machinery, and your committee viewed a large number of people, many of them patients, busily engaged in ironing, drying, and in other parts of this department, in washing the clothing, bedding, etc., of the institution. The hospital wards are especially bright and cheerful, being surrounded by every comfort.

We visited the pump-house and investigated the water supply and fire protection, which we found to be in every particular adequate.

We then began the taking of testimony.

The prosecution, if such it may be called, as represented by W. D. Foulke, Oliver T. Morton and Lewis Howland, and they acted as attorneys in said investigation. The committee employed Henry N. Spann to conduct the examination and to act as counsel for said Hospital. The investigation has been very thorough, there being neither limit placed placed upon the time, nor upon the number of witnesses that were examined.

We examined 125 witnesses including officers and attendants of the institution the members of the Board of Trustees, the neighbors that lived about the asylum, and contractors and grocers and business men generally who furnish supplies for the institution; also, the members constituting the committee, appointed by the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, and numerous others.

We also subpoenaed W. D. Foulke to testify before the committee, but he left the city and excused himself by saying that all that he might testify to would be covered by Dr. Fletcher's testimony, and, in fact, he would be willing to rest the case on Dr. Fletcher's testimony. We ask a careful reading of the Doctor's evidence as it appears in the stenographic report of the investigation.

Full and free scope was given during the investigation, a much more liberal rule in asking questions having been allowed by us than is usually allowed in a court of justice.

First, we will state in a general way that none of the charges made against said institution by the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, except that the management is Democratic have been sustained by the evidence. Full and free investigation was had upon every point, and the evidence was overwhelming that this institution is one of the best managed in this or any other country; that the patients are better cared for; that their health is better; that the sanitary condition of the hospital is better; that the food supply is better; that the medical attendants are efficient, and the general comfort of the patients is as well secured as in any institution of this country or in Europe, so far as disclosed by the witnesses who had personal knowledge of such other institutions; and on this point we call special attention to the testimony of Superintendent Fletcher.

The first charge made against the institution by the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association is that it is run upon a partisan basis; that all the employees, including the medical staff, the Board of Trustees and other officers, are Democrats. This is true.

The second charge is that those who furnish supplies to said institution are Democrats and politicians, and that they get their contracts for supplies by reason of that fact. This charge was disproved by the witnesses furnished by the prosecution. It was overwhelmingly shown by the witnesses for the defense that any man or

firm who got the contract to furnish supplies to said institution procured the same simply and solely by being the lowest and best bidders. Instead of the furnishers of supplies being Democrats and politicians, as charged, they were composed of the best business men of the city of Indianapolis and surrounding country, both Republicans and Democrats alike, and that three-fourths of whom were Republicans. Such firms as D. P. Erwin & Co., Murphy Hibdon & Co., Kiefer & Co., Holweg & Reese, The Brooks Oil Company, Arthur Jordan, John E. Sullivan, Daniel Stewart, Franklin Landers, William H. English, and men of this class, wholesale and retail merchants, some of them doing business of \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 per year, all men of high character and high standing, owner of large real estate and large interests in and about the city; men of business integrity and personal honesty were the men who furnished the supplies to this institution.

The third charge is favoritism in letting and awarding contracts.

It was shown by overwhelming evidence that no contract was let at any time except upon public and open competition and the testimony of the men and firms mentioned above as furnishers of supplies, was that they could only get contracts when they were the lowest and best bidders, and that sometimes they were compelled to bid close in order to secure contracts, that they furnished the same at merely nominal profits; and it was the almost universal opinion of those who furnished goods, that the trustees, who had in charge the matter of procuring supplies, very carefully and closely looked after the interests of said institution in making such purchases. On this point we call attention to the names of the firms and of the men furnishing these supplies, as disclosed in the printed evidence taken before this committee.

The fourth charge is in reference to the incompetency of J. S. Hall, steward and book-keeper of the said institution. Only two witnesses testified to his incompetency, and both of them admitted on cross-examination that they were not in a position to judge of this incompetency, but that it was just simply a general impression with them, and that the Trustees were more competent to judge than they were. It was shown by the Trustees themselves that they had complete confidence in Mr. Hall.

It was charged that on one occasion Mr. Hall had been guilty of mutilating one of the ledgers of the asylum by tearing a page therefrom. Regarding this charge, the facts are that Mr. Hall ordered his subordinate, Mr. Roth, to tear from the book of the store-house ledger a leaf, which was furnished to the Sentinel Company as a sample from which to print a book similar to the one from which the leaf was taken. This fact was also established by the employees of the Sentinel Company.

The next charge is the extravagance of the Board of Trustees. Upon this point there was some evidence that apples had been bought at a higher price than necessary—one car-load. This was the only evidence; and, as already stated, it was proved by the men who furnished the supplies that they were compelled sometimes to furnish goods at the cost price and even at a loss in order to procure contracts from the institution. It was shown by the evidence that during the last year said institution has been run \$50,000 cheaper than any other within its history; and that, too, in the face of the fact that numerous improvements involving the expenditure of large sums of money have been carried on and executed at said institution.

[Continued on 8th page.]

Buy Furniture at the new Furniture Store, opposite the Public Square, Rensselaer, Ind. W. & O.