OVER FOOLS.

SON AND GOUGH PROVEN UNFIT FOR ATTENDANTS.

ir Answers in the Civil Service Examination Prove the Men to Lack Even Common Sense—They Write Themselves Down as Possessing Nothing That Is Apparent but Imbecility and Dense Ignorance—Healy Calls for a Special Grand Jury for the Dunning Investigation.

[Continued from first page.]

showed plainly that he resented the interference of Dr. McGrew, and was in the right mood to wreak vengeance on the first unruly patient unlucky enough to fall into his clutches."

Commissioner Kunstman also told a story yesterday about one of the woman attendants named Daly. It seems these attendants in the habit of requiring the inmates to lace and other trifles for their adornment and that on one occasion the Daly woman ordered one of the patients to crochet some lace for her. This the patient refused to do. Then the Daly woman called another woman to her assistance and after filling one of the bath tubs with water ducked the unfortunate creature in it three times. Each time she was taken from the water she was asked if she would do the work and refused. Then the attendants became frightened and released their victim. The story of this out-

SCENE ON THE LAWN AT DUNNING.

rage reached the ears of the Superintendent and the Daly woman was discharged.

Calls Gough a Drunkard.

John Welsh, now living in Elgin, but who until early this year was Supervisor at the asylum, said yesterday he discharged Gough for drunkenness. This statement shows Gough also juggled with the truth when he wrote in his examination papers that he had never been discharged from any previous position he held.

"Gough was drunk while on duty," said Mr. Welsh, "and I reported his case to Supt. Nash, who authorized me to dismiss him. Political influence was brought to bear, and Gough was reinstated against both the wishes of the Superintendent and myself.

"In fact," said Mr. Welch, "there is no demand for merit at Dunning. I will not talk about special cases unless called upon by a grand jury, but many good men have been discharged from Dunning and the worst kind of incapables put in their places. While I was supervisor there was no brutality, but the keepers furnished me were many of them brutes of the worst kind and required constant watching to prevent the abuse of patients. The Superintend-

OMMISSIONER BEER REFLECTS AFTER THE BOARD ADJOURNS.

nts have not been so much to blame, as they have been compelled to do as the Commissioners demand. Men with a pull, but without the least qualification as attendants, have been forced on the institution at the demand f some Commissioner. At the time of my ischarge a radical change was made in the nder officials of the institution, good men re discharged without cause, and the civil rvice laws entirely disregarded.

"The institution is in bad shape, and the rder of Pucik is only the result to be exted from the class of attendants forced on Superintendent by the County Commisers."

. Arthur Loewy, Superintendent of the hern Insane Hospital, said: "The trouble unning is the overwhelming political ince exercised by the County Commission- secure positions for favorites. It is litical nest, where worth counts for ng and 'pulls' for everything. it is a great mistake not to have a prac- physician at the head of the institution. y detail about an insane hospital needs ye of a doctor and unless the Superinent is a doctor himself the work will not operly done."

Welch is now employed as a night man at the asylum at Elgin.

AYS "THE TRIBUNE" IS CORRECT

Lays It Before Judge Baker as a Reason for a Special Jury.

Disclosures in THE TRIBUNE yesterday of conditions which make an investigation the Dunning murder and other scandal a special grand jury preferable to action he regular panel for the September term ught one important result. President ly of the County Board visited Judge er early in the day, and laying a copy of TRIBUNE article before him said it was air and impartial recital of the tion and of the dangers which t attend any attempt at an st and unbiased inquiry by the regular ember grand jury. Mr. Healy said the sts of justice made it imperative that a al jury should be given charge of the as there was danger of the arraignment prosecution of murderers and other ers being made secondary to the grati- n of political and personal enmities an opposite course be followed.

absence of State's-Attorney Kern on trip in the Far West Mr. Bottum upon to represent the State's-Attorney's office. Judge Baker said he did not care to act unless a direct request was made by Mr. Kern or his representative, and Mr. Bottum in turn did not care to act for Mr. Kern in so important a matter without express instructions. It was finally decided to wire Mr. Kern fully as to the situation and await his reply, which should be at hand some time today. But President Healy, impressed by the gravity of the case and the necessity for immediate and unprejudiced action, further insisted upon a special jury being called and Judge Baker and Mr. Bottum met again later in the day and discussed the matter in detail. It was decided so long as Mr. Kern had been asked for instructions to await his reply.

Healy Likes the Jury.

President Healy, in speaking of his request for a special jury, said:

"I think an investigation by a body of this kind, made up of men of high character, would be far more satisfactory to the public than an inquiry which the regular jury or the County Board could make. The public demands a thorough and impartial investigation and one should be had, but it ought to be made by men who could not be suspected of any interest, personal, political, or official, in the result of the investigation. If there is cause for the punishment of offenders it ought to be made clear and the guilty men should suffer. This is why I want the matter investigated by a special grand jury. I also think an impartial investigation would be to the credit of the general management of county institutions by the present administration."

Judge Baker, in the informal conference with Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum, said he was not opposed to the impanelling of a special grand jury. His only duty in connection with the matter would be the ordering of a call for a jury upon a proper petition from the State's-Attorney's office and the swearing in of the jury. If Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum decided that the Dunning asylum case was of such a nature that a special grand jury was of immediate necessity, Judge Baker upon petition would, he said, call one. Judge Baker was of the opinion that a special grand jury was not absolutely necessary to pass upon charges against Gough and Anderson, but he told Mr. Bottum and President Healy that if such a jury was asked for in proper form he would not hesitate to call one.

Doubt as to the Jury's Legality.

There was a general expression of doubt in court and political circles as to the legality of the September grand jury and the wisdom of leaving the investigation of the Dunning scandals to that body. It was universally conceded that even if assurances of the soundness of indictments found by the September jury could be had it would be best for all concerned to have an inquiry made by a panel of special jurors whose acts would be above suspicion of interference by designing politicians. It is the manner in which the jury was selected which gives rise to the question of its legality, and there is a strong probability of indictments returned by this body in important cases being attacked on the ground that the Board of County Commissioners was not regularly called for the selection of the jury.

It was the morning of Monday, Aug. 5, that President Healy of the County Board received from the Clerk of the Criminal Court an order to draw a panel of jurors for service at the September term of court. Jurors are entitled to twenty days' notice of their selection prior to the opening of the term at which they are to serve, and this notice could have been given them had the selection not been made until Monday, Aug. 12. This delay of a week would have given the clerk of the board ample time in which to have mailed notices of the meeting to every Commissioner, and thus insured a full and representative meeting. But this course was not followed. President Healy sent the order to Deputy Controller James Monaghan Monday, Aug. 5, the same day on which he received it from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and set the time for the meeting of the Commissioners at 2 p. m. this same Monday, Aug. 5, so that the only notice of the meeting was the three hours intervening between 11 a. m., the time of the receipt of the order from the Clerk of the Criminal Court, and 2 p. m., the hour set for the meeting.

How Monaghan Acted.

Mr. Monaghan says this was done at his own suggestion because the County Board had adjourned for its summer vacation and he was afraid if the meeting was delayed for a week and notices mailed to all the members it would be impossible to get a quorum, as several of the Commissioners had notified him of their intention to leave town. So, instead of calling the board together in the ordinary and legal manner, Mr. Monaghan scurried out in the street and personally requested eight Commissioners to attend a meeting that afternoon and draw a panel of grand jurors.

Having secured promises from eight members to attend this meeting, and, being thus assured of a quorum, Mr. Monaghan rerelaxed his efforts and, in fact, made no attempt to find and notify any more Commissioners. All of the eight men thus summoned answered to the roll-call at 2 p. m. that day, and, a quorum being present, the jury was drawn. What would have been done if one of these eight Commissioners had neglected to appear on time and thus left the board without a quorum, is matter for conjecture.

It is the manner in which the members of the board were called together which gives rise to question as to the legality of the jury, and the assertion is made in many quarters that Mr. Monagahan's hasty and verbal summoning of a bare quorum was not the kind of a call which a strict construction of the law demands. Mr. Monaghan and President Healy think differently, and insist the jury was legally drawn and its acts will hold good.

"But," adds President Healy, "if the court does not like the complexion of the jury, or has doubts of its legality, it has the power to discharge the jurors even before they are sworn in and to replace them with a specially selected body. This has been done several times to my personal knowledge, and with good effect."

The Commissioners who responded to Mr. Monaghan's invitation and attended the meeting were: Beer, Burmeister, Jones, Kunstman, Linn, Ritter, Struckman, and Healy. All of the seven absentees, except Allen and McNichols, are still in town. Eight days after the meeting and none of them has shown any sign of going away. A number of the seven, including Cunning and Mack, were about the County Building the day the meeting was held, but were not bidden to attend it and knew nothing of it until they read in THE TRIBUNE of Aug. 6 that a grand jury had been drawn.

List of the Jurors.

The jurors and their business vocations, so far as they can be ascertained, are as follows:

Edward Beck, saloon, No. 308 North Franklin street, by Commissioner Linn.

C. P. Schaad, No. 83 Lincoln avenue, by Commissioner Burmeister.

Meyer Bloom, Arlington Heights, by Commissioner Struckman.

M. J. Russell, Chronicle office, by Commissioner Healy.

Theo. Gestefeld, politician, No. 1514 Belmont avenue, by Commissioner Kunstman.

Charles F. Brayton, solicitor, Blue Island, by Commissioner Beer.

Jerome Kingsley, Barrington, by Commissioner Struckman.

S. Budzbanowski, grocer, Paulina and Seventeenth streets, by Commissioner Kunstman.

Albert McIntosh, porter, No. 3544 La Salle street, by Commissioner Jones.

Herman Langeman, No. 116 Larrabee street, by Commissioner Linn.

N. E. Wathier, watchmaker, No. 142 Milwaukee avenue, by Commissioner Ritter.

Joe Cugno, agent, No. 186 Pacific avenue, by Commissioner Ritter.

J. Howecke, No. 77 Menominee street, by Commissioner Burmeister.

Henry Sickel, No. 176 Bissell street, by Commissioner Burmeister.

F. S. Hogan, Record office, by Commissioner Healy.

Thomas Carroll, saloon, No. 642 South Ashland avenue, by Commissioner Kunstman.

Fred Schultz, Oak Lawn, Town of Worth, by Commissioner Beer.

B. Herick, No. 3409 Prairie avenue, by Commissioner Ritter.

L. P. Rivers, beer agent, No. 3639 Armour avenue, by Commissioner Jones.

Edward M. Lahiff, Times-Herald office, by Commissioner Healy.

Henry Jaeschke, No. 366 North Market street, by Commissioner Linn.

August Dumke, grocer, No. 689 West Twentieth street, by Commissioner Struckman.

William Arnold, Town of Rich, by Commissioner Beer.

NO QUORUM AT THE SPECIAL MEETING

Healy Promptly Quashes a Motion for an Adjournment to Today.

More of a sensation was created by the failure of the County Board to hold a special meeting yesterday afternoon than if it had met and had a general "mix" over the resolutions which Commissioner Kunstman had prepared and intended to offer. President Healy adjourned the meeting on the ground that a quorum was not present and refused to entertain a motion made by Kunstman that an adjournment be taken until today. Five members of the board had signed a call for a special meeting in accordance with the rules of the board, the object being to take steps to investigate the Pucik murder. President Healy evidently has his own ideas regarding this investigation, and it was apparent politics was cutting considerable figure.

The board met at 2 o'clock and was called to order by President Healy. Clerk McCarthy called the roll and Commissioners Beer, Jones, Healy, Kunstman, Struckman, and Ritter responded to their names. There were two less than a quorum present, and after the roll call President Healy announced that a quorum was not present. Kunstman immediately shot in his motion to adjourn until today, but President Healy refused to recognize him and declared the meeting adjourned. The point was raised that the rules provided that when a quorum was not present the board could adjourn to the following day, but the President replied:

"That applies to regular sessions. This is a special session and the rule does not govern this case. The board stands adjourned."

This settled it and the five Commissioners were somewhat confused for a moment, but the President marched down from the speaker's desk and the Commissioners, after standing around for a few minutes, left the room. Commissioner Cunning, who, it was said, had promised to be at the meeting, was in the corridor at the time and it was also said Martin was in the building. Commissioner Unold, a few minutes before the board meeting, called up Commissioner Beer on the telephone and asked him to go to the country with him to inspect some highways in Cicero. Both the Commissioners are members of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The little game, if such it was intended, did not work and Mr. Beers went to the meeting. Commissioner Kunstman and his five colleagues thought at first they would sign a call for another special meeting, but concluded afterward to leave the matter of investigating Dunning to the grand jury.

The following is a resolution which Mr. Kunstman had prepared and intended to offer:

Resolved, That the Committee on Dunning Institutions be and is hereby instructed to ascertain:

1. Whether George Pucik, recently murdered in one of the wards of the insane asylum, was properly examined upon his admission to the Detention Hospital.
2. Whether said George Pucik was properly examined upon his arrival at the Dunning institution.
3. Through what influences Attendants Gough and Anderson secured their positions as nurses for the insane.
4. Whether there are any other attendants or employés charged with supervision of the insane as incompetent as said Gough and Anderson.

And be it further resolved that this committee report at the earliest convenient date its findings in the above matters and such recommendations as to the cure of existing evils as in its judgment may be deemed advisable.

Commissioners Allen and McNichols are out of the city and have been away for several days.

President Healy made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was opposed to the County Board making an investigation, but he stoutly insisted that he did not adjourn the meeting on a mere technicality.

"I see no reason for a meeting of the County Board," he said, "to investigate this matter. The men who have committed the crime are in jail and what more do you want? The grand jury is the proper body to investigate their cases and I see no reason why they should be railroaded through. So far as the Dunning institution is concerned its management is 50 per cent better than it has been, and the charge that most of the employés were changed the first of June is untrue. The pay-rolls will show that few new men were put on. Some of them have been there as long as ten years and I believe they will average five years.

"I have visited the institution every Sunday with one or two exceptions since I have been President of the board. The three physicians, Drs. Mayer, Hunt, and McNamara, who prepared the questions for the civil service examination, will meet with the Civil Service Commission, and the Superintendent, the supervisors, the assistant supervisors, and Drs. McGrew and Kearney of the Dunning institution will be present and conduct an oral examination of the attendants of the asylum. We intend to see that the attendants at that institution understand their business and are capable, and whenever an employé violates the rules he will be discharged. I do not believe that cruel practices have been carried on by the attendants at that institution, and I have no hesitation in saying that the examination papers of Goff and Anderson show them incompetent. Dr. McGrew demanded of the Superintendent Goff's discharge last winter. This matter only came to me within the last day or two."

Mr. Healy was asked why E. Wellinghoff, chief clerk, who was discharged last month to make room for Earnest Shubert, was let out. Wellinghoff was for twenty-two years connected with the Elgin Hospital for the Insane. He replied that there was no special reason why Mr. Wellinghoff was dismissed and practically admitted it was politics that caused him to lose his place.

ONE INVESTIGATION PROVES A FARCE.

What Commissioner Ritter and Ex-Supt. Nash Say of the Affair.

An attempt was made to investigate the brutal treatment of patients at the Dunning Asylum last winter on charges preferred by Commissioner Cunning, but the only result was the discharge of Supervisor Brodkorb for allowing attendants to go on duty while intoxicated. The charges were made against General Superintendent Nash, as he was the responsible head of the institution, but he escaped without censure, and was in fact complimented by the board on his "good management." Commissioner Cunning made his charges on an affidavit furnished by an ex-attendant, named J. H. Raddle, who asserted that patients were brutally beaten by attendants with clubs and pieces of lead pipe, and cited two specific cases in which inmates had been so severely maltreated they had to be transferred to the hospital ward and kept under the care of physicians for weeks. Raddle further swore to an utter lack of discipline among the employés, and said drunkenness and other improprieties were common among both men and women attendants.

Copy of the Report.

A subcommittee, composed of Commissioners Struckman, Mack, Ritter, Healy, McNichols, and Linn, conducted an investigation at the asylum and made the following report:

Your Subcommittee on Insane Asylum and Poorhouse, to whom were referred charges of J. H. Raddle against the management of the Insane Asylum, having had the same under advisement, begs leave to report that it has heard a great deal of testimony which shows conclusively that the complainant, J. H. Raddle, was discharged from said institution for good cause and that the General Superintendent has promptly discharged every attendant reported to him for abuse of patients. Your committee also finds the following:

First—That the charges made by Raddle against the General Superintendent are not sustained by the evidence.

Second—That the General Superintendent has not been informed as promptly of the acts of attendants and of occurrences in the wards requiring his attention as is demanded by good discipline.

Third—That the Supervisor, on Christmas eve, permitted Attendant Hamling to go on duty, although he was informed that the same was under the influence of liquor.

Fourth—That three attendants have at different times reported for duty while under the influence of liquor, two of whom have been discharged.

Your committee would therefore recommend that the General Superintendent of the county institutions at Dunning be directed to discharge any employé who appears under the influence of liquor on the grounds or in any other portion of the institutions, and to relieve any officer charged with the supervision of employés for failing to report promptly drunkenness or other violation of discipline on the part of employés.

Brodkorb Is Discharged.

There is no mention of the discharge of Supervisor Brodkorb in the report, because he was let out, it is now asserted, by Supt. Nash, while the investigation was in progress, in pursuance of an agreement by which Nash was to be exonerated if he would sacrifice the Supervisor. Plenty of evidence to support Raddle's allegations was presented, but the committee, influenced, so Ritter says, by political deals, declined to be governed by it in their finding. Clubs which had been used on patients by drunken attendants were found, and the fact of the treatment of two male patients in the hospital for severe bruises and contusions on their bodies was established, but it cut no figure when it came to making up the report. A majority of the committee insisted on the impeachment of Raddle's testimony, because he was a discharged employé and has a grievance against Supt. Nash. An effort was made to show that Raddle and Hamling were the attendants who had beaten the patients sent to the hospital, but the only fact made plain was that Hamling had on one occasion reported for duty while drunk.

So many of the patients were found to have bruises on their faces, plainly made with clubs or hard fists, that Commissioner Ritter insisted upon a thorough examination of their bodies being made, but was overruled.

"Let us take the male patients one by one and look over their bodies for bruises," said Ritter, "and in this way satisfy ourselves whether the stories of the attendants, that the bruises on the faces of the inmates came from accidents, are true. If the bodies of these poor creatures are marked in the same way, and especially on the back, it will be plain proof that somebody has been beating them."

Ritter Is Outvoted.

Mr. Ritter was outvoted on the proposition and the examination was not made.

"The whole thing was a farce," said Ritter, in speaking of the matter yesterday. "It was a case of too much politics and the guilty men went unpunished."

Ex-Supt. Brodkorb was in the County Board room yesterday waiting for the special meeting, which did not come off. He was reticent about the matter. The most he would say was that he had a faint recollection of one man having been sent to the hospital ward to be treated for bruises said to have been inflicted by an attendant, but he could not recall the name of the patient or the attendant charged with the beating.

When the report of the committee was made to the full board, Jan. 21, 1895, there was a great uproar, and Commissioner Jones was outspoken in his indignation at what he called the "whitewashing tactics of the committee." Fists were shaken and threats of bodily violence made, one member offering to chastise President Healy for alleged interference in the inquiry, but the report was adopted without alteration, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Nash's Side of It.

Ex-Supt. O. W. Nash in discussing the matter last evening said:

"I took charge at Dunning with a fine appreciation of the responsibilities involved and with the determination to institute radical reforms in the management. I knew grave abuses existed there, abuses which every dictate of humanity cried out against, but I soon found it was one thing to resolve and a different matter to carry those resolutions into effect.

"I soon found politics was the only consideration in the management of the institutions. I am not making charges against any particular Commissioner, for it was the rule which all followed which made it impossible for the Superintendent to manage the Dunning institutions as they should have been.

"I soon found out there were vicious men and women among the attendants and that they frequently abused helpless patients. It was not an easy matter to get evidence against the offenders which would be sufficient to convict them of a crime in a court of law. But there would frequently be sufficient evidence to convince me that certain attendants were not fit people to have the care of insane people and I would discharge them.

"Then would invariably come the sinister influence of the political pull. The man who was discharged for good cause would return with a letter from the Commissioner who appointed him, possibly with letters from two or three of the Commissioners, asking that the offender be reinstated. In some cases I refused point blank to comply with such requests and had a fight on my hands as a result. In some cases the pressure would be so strong, coupled with promises of better conduct in the future, that I would have to yield. In some instances such reinstatement might have been a good thing so far as the individual was concerned, but its general effect on the discipline of the whole institution was ruinous. The example made many bad attendants who otherwise might have been good ones.

Public Is at Fault.

"In a general way I should say that the faults in the management at Dunning have been divided between the public and its servants. First of all, there is not enough room by one-half for the proper care of the insane people who are brought to the asylum. There are on an average 1,200 patients, while the accommodations are only sufficient for about 600. The medical attendance is notoriously inadequate, only two physicians being allowed to care for 1,200 people, nearly one-half of whom are women. Then the Commissioners only allow one attendant to every 100 patients, while in similar institutions under State supervision there is allowed one attendant for every fifteen patients.

"Then, too, it should be borne in mind that the patients who come to Dunning are in the incipient stages of insanity as a rule, and proper care then would undoubtedly bring better results than in the later stages of the malady. We were successful in restoring many of these unfortunates to their normal condition of mind, but I shall always believe that with better opportunities for treatment a much larger proportion might be cured.

"But after all is said in condemnation of the Dunning Asylum I still insist that it compares favorably with other institutions of a similar character which I have visited. My plea is that a great and wealthy county like Cook should take the lead in setting an example in humanitarianism, and I believe we can only accomplish that result by taking the management of our insane asylum entirely out of the influence of politics."

WHAT SUPERVISORESS FENDER SAYS.

Male Employes Are Never Allowed Access to the Female Wards.

For six years Miss Minnie Fender has been directly associated with the female patients, four years as an attendant and two years as supervisoress, which position she now occupies. Although but 25 years old, she has the direct supervision of 565 insane patients, many of them violent and one who has the record of murdering an attendant in her mad frenzy. Nevertheless Miss Fender moves about among the unfortunates without fear or other protection than her individual influence. Slender and of frail physique, she laughs at the mention of possible bodily injury. She apparently follows closely the theory of the present administration as expressed by Supt. Morgan that an unruly, insane patient can be handled more readily by mild persuasion than by force, and that the results obtained by the kindlier methods carry subsequent advantages, both in the case of the individual patient and her associates.

A visit to the female department showed two plainly existing conditions. First, absolute cleanliness is demanded everywhere, and, second, the female department is badly overcrowded. In maintaining neatness and cleanliness the floors are kept polished, and the sanitary condition is excellent. This is especially noticeable in the convalescent and hospital cottages, outside the main building, where quarters as pleasant as a summer home at the lakes are maintained. Evidence of too cramped a space in which to care for the patients was shown in various wards, where it became necessary to provide sleeping accommodations by making beds on the floor. In one of the violent wards a score of patients were compelled to sleep in this manner, it being necessary to isolate the violent from chronic and mild cases.

"Is it true," was asked Miss Fender, "that male attendants have access to the female wards?"

"What? Who ever dared intimate such an awful thing? It's an outrage on decency to even suggest it, and a positive insult to any one having anything to do with the care of these poor women. No man connected with this institution ever had a key to a door leading into a female ward as long as I have been here, with the exception of the Superintendent, Supervisor and Night Supervisor. The wards are always open to inspection, but I have never known one of these officials to visit the female department except in company with a female attendant employed therein, except in instances when assistance had been called by the alarm bell."

"Then men are not indiscriminately admitted to female wards?"

"That is rank nonsense. In all my experience here under successive administrations an effort on the part of a male attaché to gain admittance to this department would have met with summary dismissal."

"What means do you employ for the control of violent patients?"

"It's an easier matter than realized on the moment. An attendant studies a patient as a teacher does her children, and after one or two bad spells it is easy to tell when the change is coming on and prepare for it. When a patient becomes obstreperous the first thing is to secure control over her. If possible this is accomplished by humoring her whim and quieting her down in that way. If this fails then restraint according to the emergency must be used. We use muffs, mittens, or straps, although nothing of this sort can be applied without orders from the physician, who is immediately summoned. In extreme cases the Supervisor is summoned to aid in restraining refractory patients."

"Have you known of male attachés of the institution ever having been left alone with female patients?"

"I can positively say that such a thing has never occurred during my stay here, and I have never known a male attendant and a female patient to be together except at the Friday night dances, when male attendants dance with female patients and female attendants with male patients."

"Is much liquor issued to the female department and is it accessible to the attendants?"

"Under the physicians' orders stimulants are frequently administered to patients, but it would be impossible for an attendant to obtain possession of more than two ounces of liquor at a time, and this would be almost immediately detected. Besides, I don't believe any of the attendants care for liquor."

Officials and attendants were unanimous in declaring that no male attendant had means of access to the female department and even Supervisor Cadotte was compelled to await the offices of Supervisoress Fender in unlocking the doors to female wards when showing visitors through, as he had no key. The patients themselves were restive under the disturbing influence of many visitors, but many greeted the Supervisoress with affection.

BENSON'S IDEAS ON CARE OF INSANE.

He Is the Last Physician Who Had Charge of Dunning Asylum.

Dr. John A. Benson was Superintendent of the Dunning Asylum in 1890, '91, and '92, and was the last physician to hold that position. He is an alienist of long practice and wide experience. His opinion was asked as to the condition of affairs at the Cook County Asylum for the Insane and what should be done to remedy it. Dr. Benson said he knew nothing of the conditions there at the present day, as he had not been in the asylum since 1892. He thought, however, the place had been pretty thoroughly exposed by the newspapers since the Pucik murder. Regarding changes that should be made in the system in vogue at Dunning the doctor held decided views and expressed them freely.

"I deprecate most bitterly," he said, "the fact that the head of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane is not a physician. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the head of any hospital, and especially the head of a hospital for the treatment of insane patients, should be a medical man and a specialist. In the present day, the mere administration of physic is a small part—the smallest part of a physician's duties, even for the most trivial ailments. When a man comes to a doctor the doctor must learn all about him—what he eats, how he eats, how he sleeps, his working habits, and his habits of leisure and his sanitary surroundings, in order to find out the cause of the trouble and obviate it. He may be eating too much or too little, or the wrong kind of food, or he may not assimilate his food—there are a thousand little things to be inquired into, and when the truth is reached he may not require any medicine at all. It may be merely necessary to point out to him where he has gone wrong in his daily habits and he can effect the cure himself. Now, if such care and watchfulness are demanded in small ailments how much more are they required when the mind is diseased? The day has passed by when insanity is regarded as a crime. It is now recognized as a disease and treated as such by advanced physicians. Each case demands individual treatment. But how can such treatment be given in a hospital where 1,200 patients are huddled into a space not large enough for 800?

"I would rather take charge of an institution like Dunning without an ounce of medicine about the place if I could have the sanitary surroundings to my liking than to take it as it is with all the medicines at my command the druggists and chemists ever compounded. Everything in the environment of an insane person has an influence on him—the floor of his room, the walls, the bedding, the light, the ventilation are all factors in his case, and none but a physician is competent to decide upon their fitness.

"In the case of a sane patient you can tell him what to do and he will do it; he can think for himself. But an insane man cannot think for himself; the doctor has to think for him and watch him closely and see that he does those things that are best for him."

Dr. Benson said if he should undertake to navigate a large steamer across the lake and run it on a reef he could be held morally responsible for the wreck and the loss of the passengers because he had attempted to do a thing he knew nothing about, or the public would pronounce him insane and the owner who employed him as insane as he was.

To Dr. Benson's mind the best remedy for the abuse of insane paupers was to relieve the counties of their care and turn them over to the State. This, he said, would prove particularly beneficial in the case of Dunning, where the overcrowding was so great. By establishing two more State asylums all the pauper insane in Illinois could be taken care of. When the patients were withdrawn from Dunning the buildings there would not afford any too much room for the infirmary, especially in winter, when the tramps came in and people were packed in the poorhouse like matches in a box. There were never any serious scandals in the great State hospitals. Patients were treated there for their afflictions and not merely confined. Exercise, fresh air, pleasant surroundings, and something to occupy their minds were the main factors in curing insanity. None of these were possible at Dunning. The evils resulting from the political control of the institution, Dr. Benson said, were so obvious to everybody that it was not necessary for him to discuss them.

MR. HEALY AND HIS FRIENDS PIQUED.

They Seem to Think Undue Prominence Is Being Given the Murder.

President Healy and some of his political friends seem to feel that undue prominence is being given to the Dunning affair, and that the leaders of the factional party which is antagonistic to the County Building organization is taking advantage of the situation to create trouble. Ever since the board organized last fall, when the factional lines were distinctly drawn, there has been a constant turmoil over the patronage.

In the first place Gus Kunstman, who led the opposition to Healy, managed to get a majority of the Commissioners on his side, and in the distribution of the patronage his faction came out on top. The board got in a tangle over the adoption of the rules and was at a deadlock for several weeks. Finally the Healy people succeeded in undermining Kunstman by capturing Cunning and Burmeister and one or two others by the liberal use of patronage. They practically whipped the Kunstman crowd. The next step was the quarrel over the county civil service bill. The Healy crowd conceived the idea of applying the merit system to the county institutions, such as the hospital, insane asylum, and all those appointments that come directly under the County Board. The bill did not affect the employés of the clerks of the court, the Treasurer, Sheriff, and Recorder's offices.

This created a lot of comment, and a committee was sent down to the Legislature to lobby the bill through, but got in a wrangle at Springfield and came home in more or less disgrace. Finally, however, things were patched up in some sort of a way, the bill was passed, became a law, and went into effect July 1. It placed the appointing power entirely in President Healy's hands, and he stirred up another row by calling for the resignation of all of the principal employés. Then he made his appointments, and in doing so the Kunstman crowd in the County Board was left in the air. It was at this stage of the proceedings that the fight between the County Building and City Hall crowds broke out in earnest. Kunstman rushed over to the City Hall and announced that all of his men had been discharged, and the ax commenced to fall, and it has been going up and down ever since. The Mann meeting at the Great Northern Hotel last Friday added more fuel to the fire, and the result was anything except a tendency toward harmony.

Monday a lot of people over in the City Hall found themselves out of jobs and there was a good deal of wailing among the leaders of the county organization. Some of the county people, however, have quit talking about the matter and are wise enough to see that a continuation of the fight is nothing more than suicide to the party. The murder at Dunning is being used to smash the county organization and there are certain men who have been tangled up in this fight against this organization, who are losing no opportunity to use the murder to mold sentiment against the county people. President Healy was considerably criticised on account of some of the appointments he made the first of last month, and it has been maintained by certain people that the institutions were badly managed. President Healy's friends, however, maintain that they have never been so economically maintained, and that there has never been a time when the discipline was better. They make all kinds of charges against the management of the Dunning Asylum while the Kunstman faction was in control of the County Board, and tell all kinds of stories as to what took place. Some of these are too bad for publication.

SUPT. MORGAN WANTS MORE HELP.

Visitorss Day at the Asylum Shows Wards Are Crowded Beyond Their Capacity.

It was visitors' day yesterday at Dunning and visitors were as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa's woods. They ranged the grounds and wards at will. Supt. Morgan bustled about. It was his busy day. In addition to the care of 2,397 patients he had the wishes of hundreds of visitors to attend to and comply with so far as duty allowed. Turning the newspaper men over to Supervisor George Cadotte and warning Dr. McGrew that an interview was desired Mr. Morgan said:

"Now, boys, go where you please, see everything you want to see. Question the patients and the attendants all you desire. When you have seen all you want to come and question me."

The supervisor was seemingly as frank as his superior officer. Said he: "I have been here but a little while but have never raised my hand to a patient, and I never will. One can rule these poor folks by kindness, and by kindness better than anything else. Of course one must expect a stray black sheep or two among attendants, but a cruel one will have, and a disobedient one has always had, a summary judgment at my hands. Either he gets out or I do."

Overcrowding and an insufficient number of attendants were the principal faults a critical eye could find. In Ward D W 1 eighty-one patients are in the charge of two day men. At night one man has to watch over the welfare of this crowded ward. D 4 was the best ward in this respect. Here a similar number of attendants had thirty-seven patients to watch. But they were the most violent kind of maniacs. In one ward Ferdinand Cherutee, a colored fanatic, ranted and reminded one of Sydney Smith's "preached to death by insane curates." In another Guy Olmsted, the assailant of Letter-Carrier Clifford, sat and scowled at passersby. The most unpleasant features were the cages wherein scantily-clad insane women sat, gibbered, and exposed themselves to the passersby. Here morbid excursionists seemed to delight to linger. Supt. Morgan has commenced to put a stop to the cruel jeers and tormenting the patients once had to endure. He hopes for a stout iron fence around the grounds.

Some of the male attendants were as physically perfect as a man could wish to see. "I've been here seven years and have yet to have the first complaint made against me," said one young Hercules. Later this same man stopped a fight between two patients. He did not know he was watched. The aggressor was seized firmly but securely and persuaded rather than forced into a separate room. In two minutes all disturbance was over.

Supt. Morgan sat in his office and gave out a copy of his report to President Healy before he talked. It ran as follows:

I have the honor to report that Aug. 8, 1895, George Pucik was committed to this institution as an insane patient by the County Court of Cook County and arrived here the afternoon of the same day about 3 o'clock. He was immediately given a bath and sent to Ward D W 2, the receiving ward of this institution. The following morning, Aug. 9, at about 8 o'clock, I was informed that he had died suddenly.

Whereupon I immediately notified the Coroner of Cook County, requesting that an inquest be held, as I suspected from reports I had received that the said patient, George Pucik, had met with foul play at the hands of some person or persons unknown to me. Not feeling satisfied with the investigation and verdict of the Coroner's jury I immediately commenced an investigation, reporting the same to you by telephone, whereupon you immediately instructed me to probe the matter to the bottom and said you would render me all the assistance in your power, which you did by repeated communications by telephone between the hours 2 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Upon investigation here and information received from you I was enabled, after two hours of search, to find that the guilty parties were two of our attendants at this institution.

For reasons of my own which I communicated to you I decided not to make the arrests of George Gough and John P. Anderson until about midnight, which I did, and delivered the prisoners to the police officers connected with the police station at Irving Park boulevard and Milwaukee avenue, where I entered a charge against them of murder. Since the arrest I have obtained valuable evidence against the prisoners, part of which will be produced at the hearing Thursday morning at 9 o'clock before Police Justice Severson at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station. The balance will be held back and produced upon the trial of the prisoners at the Criminal Court.

I have and will continue to follow your instructions in this matter and hope not only to be able to have the prisoners bound over and indicted, but feel confident with the testimony I will be able to produce upon the trial to convict both Gough and Anderson of the murder of George Pucik. I desire to thank you, Capt. Barcal, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, and the officers of the Irving Park Boulevard Police Station for the valuable assistance rendered me in this matter.

The Superintendent said: "I have informed Dr. McGrew that THE TRIBUNE desires his version of the charges against him. He declines to see any newspaper men and will say nothing for publication. This is a matter over which I have no control. The doctor in this respect is the best judge of his own conduct. He has not resigned, nor will he, so far as I know.

"Now as to myself and the needs of this institution, ask me all the questions you want. I cannot give you the antecedents or pedigree of employés. The Civil Service Commission has the only information of this kind. As to the medical staff and needs of the institution I will say that we have one male and one female doctor to attend the 1229 patients here now. Each day adds to the number of inmates. There are three doctors at the Poor-House with 1,168 inmates. Thus five medical men have the care of 2,397 patients, to say nothing of the health of employés. It is not a sufficient medical staff. The Poor-House is fairly well supplied, but the Insane Asylum should have, and at once, a male and a female assistant, medical officer, an interne of each sex, and two professional nurses, one for each sex. If we had these I think we would be fairly provided for and could get along nicely.

"Among the patients the violent predominate. Even the quiet ones cannot be trusted. We have not enough attendants. Why, in some States the law requires one attendant for every fifteen patients. While I do not go so far as that, I do say we ought to have ten more male and six additional female attendants at once. Then we could get along better. The number of patients began to increase directly after the appropriation of Jan. 1, 1895, and keeps on increasing. Those sent from Elgin and Kankakee are nearly all violently insane. We get their worst cases."

At this point Dr. McGrew passed through the room. In answer to a request for an interview he hurried from the room without a reply.

Supt. Morgan resumed: "The restraint applied to patients consists of cuffs or mitts to prevent them harming themselves. If necessary we shut them up apart, or the attendants can administer sedatives. They have hypodermic syringes at hand. I have had no reports of abuse other than Pucik's murder. I have searched for the gas pipes and baseball bats but could find none. No baseball has been played here since my superintendency began.

"No complaints have been received from the patients or attendants as to the quality or quantity of the food supplied. I inspect the tables every day and have had four years' army experience of rations, having risen from private to Major in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania. I have also had the commissary of large bodies of workmen to attend to after the war ended.

"Our fire protection is insufficient, but a contract has been let for the supply of the city water. A fence around the grounds is greatly needed and so are additio We are getting worse overcrowd day. I intend to run this i on business and humane princip out politics. If I can't do this I' Our worst trouble is with contract begin with fair words, then bull lastly try bribery. I have refused se of bad meat and made the contract them away."

PROFESSIONAL JURORS AT MO

Methods That Are Alleged to Be Im Will Be Inquired Into.

The manner of holding inquests County Morgue is being looked into. asserted that Deputy Coroner McNa been holding inquests with juries com in part of the same persons in every ca is said there are plenty of good men wh be got to do jury service. In face of thi Naily, who has held 167 inquests be April 1 and July 31, has had the same on nearly all of the juries.

A list of these jurors is given as foll Thomas F. Gerrity, Edward McAllister, iam H. Daly, Edward J. Cody, James D and George W. Bond.

Under this system few inquests are hel a year which are not decided on by the s professional jurors.

Another place distinguished by jury serv is the morgue at No. 11 Adams st Hardly an inquest is held there which not one or more of professionals on jury. This system of jury-making is char against inquests in general which are held this city.

ATTENDANTS ALSO GIVE THEIR VIE

Asylum Crowded on Visitors' Day w Morbid Curiosity Seekers.

Few outbreaks among the patients curred during the afternoon, although troop of visitors, many of whom pla evinced a morbid desire to view the co tions of their unfortunate fellow-creatur tended to excite the diseased minds. Un the guidance of Supervisor Cadotte a th ough inspection of the entire institution made. Attendants and patients were q tioned.

One big, fine-looking man began compl ing of his condition as soon as the visit entered his ward. He was allowed to ceed uninterruptedly and it looked as i case of abuse existed until the man clai to occupy three individual bodies and liv the Marine Hospital, on Milwaukee aven and Jackson Park at the same time. Jo Dallow and his associate attendant h charge of eighty-one patients in this wa Dallow is intelligent and agile, but fr confessed that, without his burly partner got out of harm's way without delay a awaited assistance when trouble arose. has been an attendant for seven years said during that time he had never had casion to strike a patient, nor had he e witnessed such action on the part of oth He had never seen any attendants in an toxicated condition and had always mana to get along without trouble with those der his charge.

Owing to the sudden retirement of Gou and Anderson their ward, D W 2, in whi Pucik was murdered, was placed under t surveillance of the attendants of D W Attendant J. J. Burke pointed out the sp in the bath-room where the assault was gun, and unlocked the door to the dormito across the corridor, near which stood t bed under which the victim was kicked death by his keepers. Burke pushed ba his mustache and showed where fo stitches had been taken at the corner of h mouth after a tussle with an unruly patien and then entered a protest against the re cent public comments on the manner o handling patients at Dunning.

"The newspapers seem to think we're al criminals out here," said he, "simply be cause a couple of brutes happen to turn themselves loose. In my six years of serv ice here my name has never been entered i the complaint book, and I have handled the toughest of them. What's a man expected to do when he's attacked? Well, he isn't supposed to stand still and be killed by one of these wild fellows. I try to pacify a patient quietly, but if he persists then I give him the lock, and hang on for an hour, if necessary, until assistance arrives."

The "lock" is formed by slipping the hands beneath the armpits of the patient from behind and clasping the hands behind the neck, forming a hold that no amount of struggling will loosen.

In several of the wards viciously-inclined patients were strapped to their places or wore muffs or mittens made of heavy leather to prevent harm to themselves or others. Only one strait jacket was in evidence, a new one, and none of those questioned could remember ever having seen such an apparatus used on a patient. More than once a patient would assault another and be locked in his room at once, obeying the attendant without sign of resistance, although ugly looks were by no means infrequent. Many objected to the strict laws of cleanliness enforced to the letter, but the other patients aided a great deal in bringing them to time. Not a black eye or a bruise mark was to be seen during the visit, with the exception of a young patient in the female ward, whose eye was discolored by a fall against a chair when attacked by an epileptic fit, the supervisors explained.

DOCTORS WANTED CHANGES LONG AGO

Cook County Medical Society Discussed Dunning in July.

At the meeting of the Cook County Medical Society in July the doctors held a lengthy discussion over the management of affairs at the Dunning Asylum. It was unanimously decided that some radical changes should be made in the present methods of appointing keepers in the care of t patients. The society recommended th the present staff of visiting physicians be augmented by the appointment of a number of prominent doctors as visiting physicians. This would prevent the concealment of any injuries the patients might receive from their keepers by making more frequent the visits of the doctors. In the matter of appointing internes the society recommended they be appointed by competitive examination and in no other way. This would prevent the possibility of ruffians and broken down politicians being appointed as keepers for the insane.

BOTH GIVEN AN INVOLUNTARY BATH.

Father and Son at Larue, O., Bring Suit Because They Were Washed.

Larue, O., Aug. 13.—[Special.]—Nick Tyler and his son, Nick Jr., did not wash often enough to suit their neighbors, who took father and son to the Scioto River and gave them an old-fashioned scrubbing. The two Nicks fought lustily without success. Today they brought suit charging assault and battery.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

Goitre

Is a very tenacious form of scrofula. Hood's Sarsaparilla shows its power as a blood purifier by curing severe cases.

"My mother, Mrs. J. Dayton, whose portrait appears above, has had swelled neck, or goitre, over 30 years. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cleansed her blood and cured the swelling so that her neck is no larger than ordinary size. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also helped her in many other ways. We cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and gladly recommend it." Miss Bertha Dayton, Mauston, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsap

Is the only true blood pu nently in the public eye to

Hood's Pills are tast ive. A