MOSES SHEPPARD'S ASYLUM.: AN INSTITUTION IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION F New York Times (1857-1922); May 11, 1890;

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MOSES SHEPPARD'S ASYLUM.

AN INSTITUTION IN PROCESS OF CON-STRUCTION FOR THIRTY YEARS.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Sheppard Asylum near this city has a history which is probably unequaled. It has been in the course of construction for nearly thirty years and it is now gravely announced that the Trustees will have a part of it ready for use in 1892 "if nothing should arise to interfere with their plans." The asylum is about twelve miles from the city.

In 1853 Moses Sheppard, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, announced that he wished to establish an institution to carry on and improve the system of caring for the insane, principally of the unfortunate ones who are members of the Society of Friends, the poor to have the preference. In 1857 Mr. Sheppard died and left \$560,000 for the purpose, but only the income of this amount could be used, and provision must be made for 150 patients. So far, year to year, since the early part of 1861, the building has advanced as the amount of the income allowed. Two years more will bring it somewhere near usefulness perhaps. There have been so many postponements that sometimes the big pile of brick buildings is forgotten for a year or so until the announcement is made that it is nearing completion. When it does get into operation it will undoubtedly do great good. It is intended exclusively for the curable insane, and everything will be done toward increasing the ratio of cures of insanity. Privacy, sunlight, and pure air are secured to each patient, and the facilities for recreation will be plentiful. The Trustees now have productive investments of \$583,637.61 and buildings and property worth \$881,262.27.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON A SPY.

The London Daily News correspondent at Nice telegraphs: "The Nice police a few weeks ago caught another spy, this time said to be in the military service of Italy. He was brought up on Saturday for trial before the tribunal, when he gave his name as Peter Contin, and said he was born at Agram, in Austria. The police alleged, however, that his real name was Contini, and that he was an officer in the Italian reserves. About twenty witnesses were called to prove that he had passed himself off sometimes as an Englishman, at others as a Swiss, and as an Austrian, that he had followed the Autumn maneuvres of the French troops, and had been seen making drawings of the fortifications of Nice, Toulon, and Marseilles. Some of these plans, together with technical descriptions, were found in his boxes, and Gen. Garnier des Garets, commander of the Nice garrison, said they would be of the greatest value to an enemy. The tribunal considered the charge of espionage proved, and sentenced Contini to the maximum penalty of 5.0001, and five years' penal servitude."