Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1878. NUMBER 71.

DON'T GO CRAZY

Till You are Ready

For a Wooden Coffin.

That Will be Fate

If You Reach St. Peter

More of Brutal Story.

Prying Open Mouth

With Pair of Tongs.

That Plug Exhibited

Fletcher Has a Brother

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. PETER, Monday, March 25.—Of course, yesterday the investigating committee did nothing. It being Sunday, like good Christian gentlemen, as they are, they attended church—not at the handsome stone edifice in which the Rev. D. Kerr is wont to expound the doctrines of Christian truth and morality according to the gospel of St. Peter. Mr. Doran returned to Le Sueur, and Mr. Morton to St. Paul, for the Sunday. Mr. Rice attended the Scandinavian church here, and Messrs. Drew and Edgerton, the Episcopal church, at which the Rev. Mr. Livermore dwelt upon the importance of observing sacredly the truth, remarking that it would require all the fasting and prayer of a Lenten season to wipe away the stain of a single falsehood.

BARTLETT'S LETTER.

In reference to Dr. Bartlett's letter, telegraphed yon Saturday night, explaining away the position he took with the investigating committee, referring to the reports sent at the time, it will be found that his letter "goes round the fence," and not only that, but gives statements that Dr. Bartlett never used in the committee room. Your correspondent was there the whole time, heard the conversation, and is positive Dr. Bartlett did not suppose any case, but simply declared that if he thought the Legislature or the Governor had the power to send any drunken thief to go over the asylum at any time, he was ready to resign. He stated more than once that the Legislature had constitutionally no such right as to send, without the consent of the trustees, an investigating committee. Mr. Fletcher said the same thing, and when it was pointed out to him that the Legislature had power over an institution which they themselves created, he, Fletcher, said, "But, gentlemen, you are only one branch of the Legislature." The letter was like Mr. Kerr's statement, only a backing down from the high pedestal he had mounted, and a flat contradiction of his former positive statements. It would have been better for the doctor who is considered here and by the committee as a most honorable gentleman, if he had from the first acknowledged that the trustees had thrust him into his awkward corner and then withdrawn and, in the words of a prominent citizen here, let the investigating committee and the trustees "skin their own cats."

DISCHARGED FOR CRUELTY.

Since the committee have been holding their court of inquiry an employe has been discharged from the institution for ill-treating a patient. Your correspondent was told the attendant struck the patient with a billiard cue, a fight ensued in which two other patients joined, and the result was the patient is in bed and the attendant discharged.

There are many old gossip's stories on the street about human limbs and still-born children being removed from the asylum in the night soil wagons. The limbs, it is said, are amputations, and as for the other, as the man who circulated the report is not here, but has left the State, it is hardly probable that the committee will trouble about it. It is generally believed that the whole thing is "an old woman's story."

MEETING YESTERDAY MORNING.

The committee met again this morning, Messrs. Doran and Morton being absent. Mr. Drew presided. The only witness called was S. Gustavson, who perhaps was the most satisfactory witness yet examined. He gave his testimony in a straightforward way, showing no bias or vindictiveness.

It might be said in regard to Senator Edgerton's restrictions upon Senator Rice's mode of interrogating the witness, that the same restrictions should apply equally to Dr. Bowers in his cross-examination, and to Betts.

There were several citizens present, as well as officials from the institution during the morning session.

S. GUSTAVSON SWORN.

Lives in Cottonwood county, 80 miles from St. Peter; is 32 years old; was employed at the insane hospital from May, 1872, till February 16th, 1878; was employed at outside work; know John Betts the supervisor; have seen him abuse the patients; once saw him ill treat Mr. McDonald in using the plug roughly; got mad with him; forced the food into him; once he took the handle of a pail; caught McDonald, forced the handle into his mouth to stop his squealing and tied it back of his head like a bridle; he was mad and said, "I'll fix the d—n bugger if he don't stop his noise"; he kept the gag in his mouth four or five minutes; I saw McDonald the day when he died; in the morning when I came in to dinner he was well and walking about the hall squealing; he did not seem any weaker than he had been for several weeks before.

Questioned by Mr. Rice, the witness was proceeding to state what he heard, when Messrs. Edgerton and Drew objected to questioning witness as to what he heard.

Examination resumed—Heard Betts say that any man not fit to take care of himself ought to be smothered as they do in England; Betts was mostly quarreling with the other employes; Betts told me he would put my head upside down if I did not mind what I said; we were all talking at the table. Mrs. Turner had said Betts had misused McDonald; I said you are a good hand at putting an end to people; when he said he would see me about it; this was after I signed the petition; I signed the complaint because we thought if one man was discharged for abusing patients he ought to be discharged; it was a rule to discharge employees who abused patients; Dr. Bartlett told us we could leave if we had a mind to but we should lose our wages; Dr. Bowers spoke for Betts; Dr. Bowers always treated us well; never complained of us and was always pleasant; Betts was careless in administering medicine; did not care whether they took it or not; Betts has often quarrelled with Eva Holberg; Betts once told her if she did not mind what she was about he would "sting her" and get her dismissed; three years ago a patient was in the kitchen peeling potatoes for the girls; it was a boy; he was sitting still, but laughed, when Betts ordered the boy out; he would not go; Betts tried to put him out and they began fighting.

Here Mr. Rice, who was examining witness, was interrupted by Mr. Edgerton, and Mr. Rice withdrew from questioning.

Mr. Drew continued the examination—The boy threw Betts down; Betts got mad; the girls called me in the kitched to help; I helped get them apart.

Questioned by Dr. Bowers—When Turner and Swensen were discharged no one sent for me; we said we would all go at once; I said I don't like to stay with Betts; he is always quarreling; I did not say Betts was a dog; I did not say we would have him out if it cost all we've got; I did not say so.

Dr. B.—But some one else said so and you consented.

Witness—I did not say so. The patients that Betts gave the medicine carelessly to had their hands tied; never heard him say, "please take it;" it was always, "take it;" I have seen McDonald fed; I helped once, at least; there was more than necessary force used, he would squeal and toss about, but it was not necessary to run the plug down his throat.

By Mr. Edgerton—The plug was at least five inches; am sure it was run down his throat three inches beyond his teeth.

By Dr. Bowers—It was mostly Mr. Betts' fault that there was quarreling; I think Betts tried to get the men to do their duty; but he was more saucy than necessary; there were attendants there who knew their duty as well as Betts; he gave more orders than he was told by the doctors; I had nothing to do with him in my business; I saw him abuse the patients; I made complaint to Mr. Dwyer; never complained to Dr. Bowers; was never a good friend to Betts since he said three years ago that he would get me discharged; the meat was tough sometimes—three or four times a week; sometimes the meat was first rate; the coffee was fair.

By Mr. Betts—In regard to those patients, what patients have you seen me abuse?

Ans.—Mr. McDonald, he was lying down.

Betts—Did you see me abuse any more patients—did you see me abuse him more than once?

Ans.—Yes, when you forced the pail handle into his mouth.

Betts—When was it I had the piece of stick you say I had?

Ans.—It was not a stick, it was the handle of a pail.

Betts—Have you abused any patients?

Ans.—I have got hold of them sometimes. I have taken hold of one man's ears.

Betts—Did you ever strike Sam?

Ans.—I have slapped his ear sometimes.

Betts—Did you consider that abuse?

Ans.—I had to make him mind me; I have heard you quarrel with Tanner and Swensen; I don't know if they have neglected their duties.

Betts—Have you not seen Swensen in the barn half an hour when he should be attending to his duties?

Ans.—He would come out to fill the beds. Don't know if he went up home or down town without permission. I can't tell when they have permission. You have quarrelled many times with me. I can't tell all these times.

Betts—I want to know if within the last three years you and me have had any quarrel till you sent in the petition?

Ans.—Oh, yes, Betts, lots of times.

Betts—What did we quarrel about three years ago?

Ans.—About that boy you abused. You knocked him down.

Betts—Do you remember me saying Dr. Bowers said that patient should go up in the hall, and you interrupted, and said I had nothing to do with him, that he was to help you on the farm?

Ans.—I don't remember; the boy was quiet, and peeling potatoes; you commenced most of the quarrels.

Betts—Haven't I said pleasant words at that table, and people have taken it as an insult?

Ans.—I don't know.

Betts—Haven't I been joking and they took it as insult?.

Ans.—I don't know what you might call a joke. You have insulted me at the table. I don't know if you insulted the girls, they can answer for themselves.

Betts—Everything we talked about have passed off, have it not?

Ans.—No, it has come up many times.

By Dr. Bowers—After the petition, did not the others start the quarrels at the table; did you not discuss the question of McDonald?

Ans.—Yes, one time, but we did not say Betts killed him.

Mr. Rice here said the witness would be recalled when the rest of the committee arrived.

This brought Mr. Edgerton again to an explanation of his interruption. He thought that every license and latitude had been given, but he had objected to Betts being treated as a criminal before anything was proved against him. He had objected to a system of questions when the answer criminating auty party shall be propounded and indicated in the question itself.

The plug was here produced It measured five and seven-eighths inches in length and one and one-eighth inches in diameter. Witness marked the distance that he swore was thrust down McDonald's throat, measuring three and three-quarter inches.

The committee then adjourned.

ANOTHER DISCHARGE.

This morning another attendant, one Knudson, was discharged from his employment by Dr. Bartlett because he complained of the coffee. This has just been told your correspondent by a reliable informant.

Second Dispatch.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. PETER, March 25.—The committee resumed their inquiry at 2 o'clock P. M.

L. LINQUIST SWORN.

I am twenty-four years old; am now a sewing machine agent; live at Red Wing; lived formerly at St. Peter; was employed at the branch hospital; was there from Feb. 12th, 1877, to the 16th of Feb., 1878; was attendant upon the patients; sometimes I had twenty-six patients to attend; had three different partners during the year; the meat, most of the time, was very bad; could not eat it, and many of the patients could not; it was hard and tough, not from the cooking, but from the quality of the meat; the patients had all they could eat, because they could not eat much of it; it was bad most of the time; tasted like water and milk; the tea was equally bad; the fault, it was too weak; I drank it but very seldom, because I could not; know Mr. Betts, he was supervisor; he was harsh to the patients generally, never speaking kindly to them; commanded them to do things in a harsh, overbearing way; was rough in giving medicine; often had to force their mouths open with a plug; would use the plug more roughly than necessary; the plug would often be covered with blood, and the mouth of the patient covered with blood; had upwards of 40 patients under my care, but only 26 at the time; D. Emmerson was one of them; Betts forced him to take medicine with a plug; had to force him in this way six months; had generally to use the plug on him; there was no use to use it so often; if the plug did not succeed there was a pair of iron tongs that would be forced into the mouth, and by a screw the tongs were opened and the jaws forced apart; he did not use this instrument often; he would generally force the plug down the throat till the patient opened his mouth; I did not complain, because I knew I would lose my place, and at that time I did not want to lose it; I have seen him give medicine in this way many times; I have seen the plug used on a patient named Young; both of these men were patients when I left; they used to strap them to a chair; sometimes they would take the medicine without the plug; it was only when Betts would get mad that he would force the plug into the mouth and draw blood; he, Betts, was always quarreling; he was hard to suit; if things were not wrong he would find fault; didn't speak to us without scolding; if he did not scold he would speak with a despising grin; I did not complain, because I knew it was no use; I was told some who complained were discharged; I knew McDonald; did not see him fed; never saw any patient fed by force; I did not see McDonald when he died; I heard him yell the day he died; the attendant told me about it; he said Betts run the plug down his throat so that he could not swallow, and the soup choked him to death; Dr. Bowers was in attendance there; he was always kind to the patients; there was a great difference between Dr. Bowers' and Betts' conduct, and also between Mr. Dunn and Betts; Dunn was at the upper hospital; I was there four days; Dunn was always kind; I told the cooks about the meat, the coffee and tea; the cooks would sometimes send up extra coffee or meat to the attendants; I thought Dr. Bowers knew all about it; attendants who had been there before me said they had complained; I saw McDonald about; he could walk some; no difference in three or four weeks.

CROSS QUESTIONED

by Dr. Bowers: Can't name any one before that was discharged for making complaints, but know one discharged since; heard that some had been discharged.

By Mr. Doran—You say you have heard of one discharged since? Yes; he was discharged to-day for making complaints of the coffee; his name is Andrew Knudson.

S. GUSTAVSON RECALLED.

Betts told me once that if I did not look out it would cost me all the money I got for my house; he commenced quarreling, as usual; we all threw in a word against Betts; he said to me you can go up into the stable with the cattle where you belong.

I said you are a good hand to make an end of people.

He said do you call me a murderer.

I said you can call it so if you like.

He said, I'll see about this young man. I'll make it cost you all you got for your house.

I said, go ahead; you will have more yet. I told him I had as much right in the house as he—I said I had no cause to go to the cattle yet.

He said he would go to Dr. Bartlett and get me discharged.

He had nothing to do with me. I was present once when they fed McDonald; he was lying in a crib; I helped hold his hands; he was lying flat on his back; Betts was abusing him.

By Mr. Doran—By Betts putting an end to people I referred to McDonald; he was abusing me and I thought I would remind him; don't remember his abusing any other; we had talked it over; Herberg told me about it; I did not like to complain about this because I had nothing to do with the patient; Herberg said McDonald didn't die right; he was abused; he, Betts, quarreled with all the employes; don't know of any one he didn't quarrel with; on the occasion referred to Betts commenced the quarrel; it commenced about his boy, that Swenson ordered out of his yard; I did not take my meals with the attendants, but in the kitchen.

THE SECRETARY

here read a communication from the attendants, as follows:

MINNESOTA HOSPITAL, March 25th.

To Hon. M. Doran, and Gentlemen of the Committee:

As you have been appointed to investigate the management of the affairs of the hospital for insane, and to ascertain the manner of treatment of the unfortunate class of human beings confined within the walls of this charitable institution, and as public opinion, at the present time, points us out as beasts in human form, cruel wretches of the most violent type, rascals of the first water, or worse, and murderers of the poor unfortunate inmates.

We, the undersigned attendants at the permanent hospital, hereby urgently request that during your examination of the institution you will thoroughly examine or inspect our wards or halls, the cupboards, clothes rooms, bath rooms, dormitory, and in short, everything under our charge. Moreover, we would respectfully ask your honorable committee to carefully examine the patients, with a view to ascertain whether or not they are abused or ill-treated by us, or any one else.

Gentlemen of the committee, we would not make these requests but the relatives and friends of the five or six hundred patients, ourselves, the public generally and humanity, urgently demand that we should. We must not be charged with committing crimes of which we are innocent. Let it be thoroughly understood, that we make these requests of our own demand, without the knowledge or consent of the officers of the institution.

Trusting that you will carefully consider and comply with these, our requests, we remain, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. WEGER, ELI SHAW,
T. WILLY, JAMES N. HOYT,
O. J. BOLSTA, ALBERT POTTS,
F. A. SHAW, FRANK A. JOHNSON,
HARRY WILLY.

ANDREW P. KNUDSON SWORN.

Says, am 24 years old; live in St. Peter; been working at the hospital six month; at the branch; now at the upper; have worked at the hospital two years next July; was attendant at the lower hospital; it was generally good meat, coffee and tea; Mr. Betts was supervisor; we never quarrelled; he got along pretty well with the patients; was discharged this morning by Dr. Bartlett; we got poor coffee this morning; I saved some and showed the doctor; when he came round he said it was good; I said if you call that good coffee you don't know what is good coffee; was then asked to go to Dr. Bartlett, but he was not in; they sent me to the lower hospital, but Dr. Bartlett was not there; I saw him in a drug store; he said you had poor coffee this morning; I said yes; he said it was good—go and see Mr. Dwyer; I went to Mr. Dwyer, and he paid me off; the coffee was sometimes good; the beef is sometimes very tough. I have nineteen men in my charge; one day last week I got a big bone; there was not enough meat on it for three men; I showed it to Dr. James, the assistant doctor, and said, I have not enough meat for nineteen men; he took it down to the kitchen and then sent more meat by a boy; there was enough the second time; one time, it was the same day, the trustees went through, they sent up nothing but tallow; there was hardly any meat; I cut it up and the patients eat it; they will eat anything; sometimes we get enough, sometimes not half enough of meat; we get plenty of bread; one time when I was cutting some pork I cut into a great thing like a boil; the matter ran out and smelled so bad I could not stand it; I cut it up and gave it to the patients; two patients did not eat it; they said it was not fit to eat; I was afraid to tell, because I should get discharged, so I kept still as long as I could; my partner, Shaw, one morning spoke to Mr. James about the coffee and butter, and asked the doctor to come and see if it was not bad; he took no notice; the second day; he told Dr. Bartlett as he came through, but he did not take any notice; I have been in the dining room one year, and no officer has yet been in at meal times; on thanksgiving day Dr. Bartlett looked in at the door and asked if they had a square meal; the boys called out "yes;" Mr. Dunn is supervisor; I did not speak to him only once about the butter; after we spoke to him the butter was worse; we were afraid to complain; I did not want my discharge in the winter; don't care so much about it in the spring because we can get something else to do; have not done anything else to get my discharge; Dr. James said it was not so much for saying the coffee was poor, but because I said Dr. Bartlett did not know; he said I got my discharge because of some high words; I did not understand, and asked, "was it impudent?" he said, "O, yes; something of that kind."

By Senator Edgerton—Last week was the first time I complained; when I complained about the meat, the time the tallow was sent up, it was boiled; Was it boiled meat or boiled tallow?

It was tallow and nothing else; it was not fit to eat; it was last winter; I found the big boil in the pork, don't remember whether it was boiled or roasted; it was fresh pork; was afraid to tell about it as I did not want to be discharged; the coffee was awful black and bitter; we often have coffee bitter and black; I can show you the coffee if you want to see it; we have the bitter coffee very often; we sometimes have good coffee; it had some taste of coffee and another awful nasty taste; always plenty of bread; plenty of potatoes; the bread is pretty fair; if we have not enough we can get it by calling for it; when I called for more meat that time I got it; I know we had some poor meat last week; we have poor and good meat at the same time; it has been better since the report has been in the newspapers.

Dr. Bowers asked if he knew any one discharged for making complaints. None that he knew; the officers did not tell me to make complaint.

Have you seen a rule book, we got that lately, I think last month.

Dr. Bowers explained as the reason why they got none before was because they had none in Swede till lately.

By Mr. Rice—Do you know Turner or Swensen?

Yes, they were discharged because they made complaints?

By Mr. Doran—I never saw a bye-law book in Swedish; the one I got is in English; I read a little in English.

Ellen Anderson and Eva Levin were privately examined; the examination only lasted a few moments, and nothing was elicited on the examintion.

MR. W. L. COUPLIN SWORN.

Says he has lived here over twenty years; was superintendent of construction.

By Mr. Edgerton—I went to the hospital in the fall of sixty-seven; in the spring of 1868 they let the contract for the wood work of the north extension and return wing. Several had bids; Glover, Bohn, Snyder & Damerin. The contract was given to Snyder & Damerin. They were from $700 to $1.200 lower in their bids; the State was to furnish the lumber. Dr. Schaunts and Mr. Kerr asked witness to get up a contract with the contractors; after getting up the contract, they refused to sign it, contending that the dead wing was not to be in the contract; I said it should be in the contract, and if they called the committee together I could show it, they did not send for me; I was told afterwards they received 5 or 6 hundred dollars for putting it in; they were putting on the first tier of joist when I told Synder they were not putting them in as they should be; Snyder said it was none of my business; he told me Mr. Sloan of Philadelphia, was to take the work; I had nothing to do with it; I called Brown and Schimmel's attention to it; Brown told Snyder he had better do it according to specifications, but gave me to understand I had nothing to do with it; this went on till they put on the roof; I called the attention of Mr. Kerr to the unworkmanlike way of putting on the roof; they had to tear off considerable slate to put up the roof of the extension; the next thing I called attention to was the porch; it was in the contract; they let it run along for two or three years, then paid them extra; undoubtedly it was in the contract; the report shows the porches were paid for when they were in the contract.

By Mr. Doran—We advertised for bids according to plans and specifications; these were drawn by Sloan, of Philadelphia; he had $3,000 for them; there could be no mistake about what the bids were for; Mr. Damerin is a brother-in-law of Mr. Brown; you had better ask a carpenter if Damerin is a mechanic; he has lived here twelve or fifteen years; tried to get work as a carpenter; heard Mr. Fisher say he wanted to be a partner of his, but he could not make a door; I know when at the asylum, he attempted to make some stairs, but they would not fit; they are, I believe, in the cellar now; heard he was a shoemaker before he came here; never saw the contract and don't know if the deadwing porches were in that contract; they ought to be; think Mr. Billings told me they were paid extra for it; it is in the report that the porches were unpaid for; the other should be in the report but no man in creation can tell by looking at report what is in and what is left out; if we had the specification here, and were to go down you would see hundreds of joints left out; bremmer joints were called for doubled, and well fastened together; there are scarcely any double joints; Snyder told me it was in the contract; I had nothing to do with the work; Mr. Sloan was to look after it; Mr. Sloan never came but once in the fall of 1867, when the foundations were got out; he found no fault; said it was the best job he ever had; has never seen the building since; no one ever had the superintending of the contract of Snyder & Co.; if the committee go to the south wing they will find window-sills which should be two inch, are only one and a half inch; Mr. Brown and Mr. Fletcher, brother to one of the trustees, had the stone work; the contract was for thirty-two thousand dollars; Mr. Downs superintended their work; Mr. Downs succeeded me; had no quarrelling with the trustees; Dr. Bartlett wanted to consult me often; I referred him to Downs; don't know what they discharged me for. Mr. Kerr said I was not a practical mechanic; Mr. Downs is a good stone mason; as good a one as any in this upper country; it requires a man to understand plastering and brick work and carpentering.

Do you think Mr. Downs was a competent superintendent? Think he could superintend stone work but not the other; saw the work done different; they did not tie or check the brick work into the stone work; all the tying was by little strips of iron; don't think this was sufficient; the work is reported hard finished, and it is only plaster finish; hard finish is more expensive; the center building is all plaster finish; Mr. Clark wished the south return; Mr. Downs contended that a plaster finish was better than a hard finish.

DR. JAMES SWORN.

At this point, as Dr. James was in attendance and wanted to leave as soon as possible, he was sworn and testified that the coffee which he produced was some of the identical coffee that Knudson complained of; he said that he thought complainant was discharged for finding fault with the coffee; he said he had not always been well-behaved when he was complaining of them; he became angry, indignant and undignified; sent the meat down to the cook, and he sent up some more, as he complained there was not enough; had no other complaint to make against them.

By Mr. Rice—Don't know whether he was discharged because he found fault with the coffee, or for telling me I didn't know what was good coffee.

By Mr. Doran—When he came down to complain about the meat he said, "Here it is," and when I went up he said, "Here it is;" he said, "I have nineteen men, and if you think that is meat enough I don't;" he seemed excited.

By Mr. Doran—Remember a man with a sore leg; I healed it up; don't know how long it had been sore; it was a varicose ulcer; not likely to get a permanent cure; the patient was able to walk on it.

MR. COUPLIN,

continuing, said they brought the staging planking, poles, &c.; were brought from the hospital to the church; don't know what became of them; don't know of any material that was used in the church which belongs to the hospital; Downs was building the church when he superintended the building of the hospital.

By Mr. Edgerton—Did it injure it to use it in the church? Certainly, it would wear it out.

What was it worth? Forty or fifty dollars; don't know of any other material; they borrowed the scaffolding for the Episcopal church, but this was brought back again; Mr. Downs had the derrick when he built the jail; it was returned; another thing he noticed, when they were building the main part of the asylum they left the pilasters out; they should be built in; don't know of anything else; I received $5 a day as superintendent; never saw Harry Downs or King working on the building.

After thinking a minute, he said I saw him cutting stone; he was superintendent at that time; don't know if he was receiving pay at that time; don't remember making any statements to any member of the Legislature about the Presbyterian church.

MR. J. C. DONAHOWER

stated that the congregation of the church raised for it $14,500. He and the secretary of the church gave a full explantation of the cost of the building, and how the money was raised. They indignantly repudiated the insinuations that the State had assisted in any way whatever to a day's labor in erecting the church of which they are so proud.

The committee here adjourned to seven o'clock.

Third Dispatch.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ST. PETER, March 25.—At the evening session the first witness called was

M. KNEP,

watchman at the branch hospital. As he was still employed, the committee decided to hear him with closed doors. The press and all others were accordingly requested to withdraw. The examination of this witness occupied upwards of an hour, and from all your correspondent can gleam, he was one of the most important.

JAMES DELANEY

called and sworn, said he lives in St. Peter; is a clerk at the postoffice; was in a barber shop when he heard Mr. Brown say he had written Mr. Doran to know when the committee were coming out, and said that the reply was, it was private; he said the trustees had the keys, and he did not think the committee could get in without the keys. He had private business to attend to and he was not going to stay round and wait till they came.

THOMAS DOWNS SWORN.

Said he heard Mr. Couplin's testimony; the scaffolding used at the church belonged to myself and brother; we used scaffolding that was used at the hospital, but we purchased it of the committee, they having no further use for it; there was lumber, however, used by the plasterer on the church; every post of it was returned to the hospital; purchased the scaffolding early in the spring of 1871; I was not the superintendent at the hospital; that was my brother Harry; we bought the trestles at part the worth of the lumber; it was hard wood lumber; there was no stone, not even a pound, used in the church from the hospital; we bought and paid for 7,000 brick from the authorities of the hospital and used them on the church; no other material was used on the church from the hospital.

The committee, after hearing this witness, adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THAT CHURCH.

Your correspondent spoke to several members of the Presbyterian church after the adjournment of the investigating committee. They seem to feel keenly the insinuation which had been thrown out, that their church was partly built at the expense of the State. They explained that fourteen thousand five hundred dollars in money was paid, together with the old building for the structure. They offered to show your correspondent their books, in which a full and complete detail of the expenditures and the receipts of the building fund were entire, but time being of great importance to him he was obliged to decline looking over the accounts to another day.

He was satisfied, however, that the rumor that the congregation only raised six thousand towards the building, was like many rumors, only the birth of scandal with envy for a farther. The man who it is said started these tales himself acknowledges that he had not seen a stone or any other material from the hospital property used upon the sacred edifice.

CITY GLOBULES.

Dr. Roy was moving round the streets yesterday, as usual.

There will be another matinee at the municipal court this morning.

Three officers of last night's force were off duty, in consequence of sickness.

The board of impeachment managers, by order of Chairman Campbell, will meet in this city, April 2d, for consultation.

Gen. R. W. Johnson lectures this evening in the Plymouth church on "War Memories," which will be a rare treat to the hearers.

At eleven o'clock last night five of the cells of the public, station had tenants, with several more likely to be such, to be heard from.

The calendar of Judge Simon's branch of the district court is all but disposed of, and it is anticipated the remaining cases thereon will be concluded on April 2d, 3d and 4th.

It doesn't do for prisoners, before Judge Flint, to put on too much style. Edwards found that out yesterday when the judge plastered him so sweetly with $10 and costs.

John Walsh, convicted a few days ago in the municipal court of a violent drunk, for which he was committed, was yesterday discharged from custody by the order of Judge Flint.

Two barges of Chaska brick, which were brought down last week by the Aunt Betsey, are being unloaded at the lower levee. The two barges contained about 175,000 brick of a first rate quality.

As was to be expected, Officer DeCorsey, assisted by other policemen, succeded, about 1:30 o'clock this morning, in running down two more of the five Swedes who insulted the lady on Jackson street during the evening previons.

A private telegram to the editor of the *Pioneer Press* announces that Geo. Lewis, of this city, who was convicted last October of robbing the mails, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, has been pardoned by President Hayes.

The floor of the cell room of the police station was again covered last night by a seething mass of homeless humanity, crowded together as closely as men could pack themselves together. How much longer is this reprehensible condition of affairs to continue?

The President has forwarded to the Governor the commissions of Hon. E. F. Drake, of this city, and Dr. A. C. Wedge, of Albert Lea, as honorary commissioners at the Paris exposition, to which they were nominated by Gov. Pillsbury some time ago.

Esbjornson, who, with "Dr." McDonald, of Fon du Lac, Wis., was convicted in Milwaukee on last Friday of procuring an abortion on Annie Hollingsworth, passed through St. Paul yesterday on his way to Litchfield. Pending the motion for a new trial Esbjornson and McDonald have been liberated on bail.

The city readers of the GLOBE, and many others, will be glad to hear that Mrs. E. C. Williams, the well known hostess of the Williams house, White Bear, seriously ill for some time past, is slowly convalescing, and that her complete restoration to health is now thought to be a question of only a brief space of time.

James H. Farrell, who had Pat. Connolly arrested for an assault upon him at the notorious Adelphia, authorizes a denial of the statement that he is one of the Connolly-Broom stripe. He says he has lived here twenty-one years, and is an honest man, and simply went there with a stranger when an assault was made upon him.

By the way, why were not Kitty Wells and Wm. Arbuckle among the penitents yesterday before Judge Flint? They were pulled on Sunday morning, and, if all accounts be true, were no less guilty than the colored couple, arrested at the same and in the same building, who yesterday paid their quota into the city's treasury.

The evidence against Broom and Connelly, as developed in their trial yesterday, was extremely gauzy, and the county attorney felt it. The only witness put on the stand was Kate Hutton, and it would have been useless to have sworn either of the prisoners to testify against the other. Such "birds of a feather" are extremely apt to "stick together," when the pinch comes in a tight place.

Mr. George R. Finch, is adding to the attractions of White Bear, by the erection of the handsomest cottage yet built at that favorite resort. It will be a two story structure, 40 feet front, situated on the west shore of the lake, near the cottage of Walter Mann, Esq., and from its commanding position and architectural beauties, will be a striking feature in the general perspective.

Sweden, or a certain portion of it represented in this city, was on the decided rampage last night. A party of some four or five drunken Swedes insulted a lady last night in the neighborhood of the intersection of Jackson and Seventh streets. The fact coming to the ears of Officer De Corsey, he got upon their trail and bagged two of them, and at 11 o'clock P. M. was in a fair way of netting the ring leader and the balance.

At 8 o'clock last night a story and a half frame dwelling, situated on Ellen street, one block from Melrose avenue, was entirely consumed by fire. An adjacent building was saved by the vigorous efforts of a bucket brigade. There was an insurance on the burnt building, which belonged to a German, whose name could not be ascertained, amounting to $400. The fire department did not turn out, as its efforts would have been useless, in the absence of water in the vicinity of the fire, there being, indeed, no alarm turned in.

HAYES SPITTED.

By Senator Howe, Wis.

Sharp Review of Policy

And Affairs in Louisiana

If Nichols is Governor,

Hayes is Not President.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Senator Windom, from the committe on appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. Placed on the calendar.

The committe on public buildings and grounds reported favorably a bill to provide a building for post office, United States courts, etc., at Topeka, Kansas, and with an amendment the Senate bill to provide for a public building at Kansas City, Missouri. Both placed on the calendar.

Senator Wallace submitted an amendment to the House bill to repeal the resumption act, which provides that on and after July 1, 1878, United States legal tender notes shall be receivable for all debts and dues, both public and private. That any national banking association, after being authorized, or any national banking association now in existence, which may desire to increase its circulation, shall deliver to the secretary of the treasury for cancellation any of the bonds of the United States payable within ten years and bearing six per cent. interest, and shall receive in exchange therefor legal tender notes of the United States to the amount of the nominal value of such bonds, which said bonds shall be treated as part of the sinking fund, and recorded and destroyed under existing laws, but the whole amount of legal tender notes issued for this purpose and otherwise outstanding, shall never exceed $382,000,000. No tax upon circulation shall be imposed upon legal tender notes issued under the provisions hereof, and no reserve shall be required to be kept for their redemption by any such national banking association. All laws or parts of laws inconsistant with the provisions hereof shall be, and they are hereby repealed. Referred.

Senator Rollins called up the House bill to amend the act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the present fiscal year in regard to assessments of property and taking a census of the district at the same time. Passed.

Senator Windom called up the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the miscellaneous fund of the House of Representatives. The amendments reported by the committee appropriating $20,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate and $1,500 for folding documents, were agreed to and the bill passed as amended.

Senator Booth introduced a bill to protect waters of all lakes, rivers and streams on public lands from sale, and to dedicate the same to the common use of the inhabitants. Referred.

Mr. Davis, Ill., said a few days ago he introduced a bill to confirm to the city of Chicago the title to certain grounds, which was referred to the committee on judiciary. It should have been referred to the committee on private land claims, and he moved it be referred to that committee. So ordered.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Howe called up his resolution asking the President for information in regard to the alleged defalcation of Judge Whittaker of Louisiana, and made his promised speech.

Senator Howe said during the past year we have seen here and everywhere throughout the country, small but active squads of political inquisitors busy with the work of assisting the Republican party in gathering into the hallowed garners all those who avow themselves supporters of the President's policy and pouring unquenchable fire upon all the rest. Poles have been set up at all cross roads, flags inscribed with the President's policy have been suspended from them, and self appointed inquisitors have lurked in convenient nooks to detect who did and who did not uncover under the flag.

It has has happened to me to be advertised quite beyond the pale of my own modesty seeking, as an opponent of the President's policy. To the doctors of the inquisition, it seems no longer a question of moment whether one be a Republican or a Democrat. The absorbing question is, does he support the President's policy, or does he not?

Sir, I have no wish to conceal any opinion of mine which the public was interested to know. Nevertheless, I have not hitherto answered to this accusation. I did not want to plead not guilty, for I feared I might be guilty. I had withheld no honest effort to elect Mr. Hayes. It must of necessity pain me to be found not in accord with his views, and I must pain me still more to find his was not in accord with mine.

My uncertainty arose not from the fact that I was doubtful of my own policy, but because I was not sure I understood his. My own policy is a very simple one, and may be briefly stated. Toward the States of the South my policy has been identical with the policy I have held towards the States of the North. I demand only that every legally qualified elector, in every State, South or North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections and at all places prescribed by law and nowhere else, just once and no more than once; that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it. That is my Southern policy, and the whole of it. The very head and front of my offending against the South hath this extent and no more.

Concerning the civil service, my policy is not a bit more complicated. I would have that service administered by the best men attainable and I believe a Republican President should, as Cincinnati desired, select Republicans for all places where the harmony and vigor of the administration require its policy to be represented. I believe, as the President declared in his inaugural address, that once commissioned, the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duty satisfactory.

Some things had happened since the President's inauguration not at all in harmony with the policies I have indicated. He has selected for his cabinet a man who was not a Republican, but a Democrat. Still the individual was so well known to me, and I believed so implicitly in the moderation of his opinion and the justness of his sentiments, and the integrity of his character, that if I could not have advised his selection, I could not and did not complain of it. He had selected one other who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican; who was equally at home with all parties or in all places. By turns he had been everywhere, and had espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties as readily as a double faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society. His critiques upon his political associates gave him popularity with his political opponents, and he resembled the prophets in never being without honor except where he happened to reside. Inconstant in everything else, he has been constant to his trade—that of politics. He entered on that before he was of age and he has pursued it since without variableness or shadow of turning. His first enterprise was to revolutionize the government under which he was born. That failed and he fled. He was for a short time a lawyer in Wisconsin, but without clients. He was a minister at Madrid, and did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world. He was a major general, but perverse history refused to record his victories. He was a newspaper correspondent and was unsuccessful. He was transplanted into Missouri, and the generous Republicans of that State bore him into this Senate. That elevation did not prove fatal to him, but his party died—died not in spite of him, but because of him and under the blows which he uplifted. Having outraged one party and not received absolution from the other, he denounced both as machines. Having failed as a dealer in legitimate politics he turned his attention to the contraband article. In 1872 he helped to lead Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore market and taught the Democracy of that year they should call nothing common or unclean if it promised to beat Grant. For six years he traduced the Republican party, probably through more States with more rhetoric and in more languages than any man living. Upon that illustrious captain, who from the 4th of July, 1863, to the 4th of March, 1877, led the Republican party; who always led his party to victory and always lifted his country to renown; at whose approach but recently the eastern continents stood up and uncovered. He threw more mud than any dredge not worked by steam ever threw in the same time.

After reviewing still further Secretary Schurz's career, he took up the Packard case and the Louisiana election, and said: When the President was inaugurated Stephen P. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. Within sixty days after that inauguration he ceased to be Governor. When he disappeared the will of Louisiana was subverted and trampled upon. Such an event is always a matter of sincere regret to all who respect Republican institutions. But very few such events would be required to render Republican institutions that by-word and that hissing on this continent which for centuries they have been on the other.

He then reviewed at length the work of the Louisiana commission in a sarcastic tone, and said if it was their mission to depose an actual governor, they did not consume time enough. Under the constitution of Louisiana, four years are required for that purpose. I could not, therefore, see all that transpired in Louisiana, the development of a new policy for the Republican party, or the abandoning of an old policy. I saw only acquiescence in what seemed to be a disagreeable necessity, but I was not prepared to see the act advertised as one of the President's choice, which every Republican, as well as every Democrat, was bound to oppose.

It was therefore a matter of surprise and profound regret also, that I heard the President declare in his late annual message that this discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much needed measure for the restoration of local self government and the promotion of national harmony. If that be a correct definition of the President's southern policy, I am no longer in doubt as to whether I approve it or not. It is impossible that I should approve it now or ever. It is a clear abandonment of one of the plainest and most solemn duties charged on the President by the constitution and laws of the United States.

When the President abandoned the government of Louisi