

Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17, WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription to the Daily Globe. By Car, per month, \$2.00; By Mail, per month, \$2.50. Six months, \$12.00; One year, \$20.00.

THE SUNDAY GLOBE. The Globe will be furnished every day in the week to city subscribers at 85 cents per month or \$10 per year.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE. The Weekly Globe is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the family, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c.

Advertising on the Fourth Page only double above rates. All advertising is computed as follows: 10 lines to an inch. Reading Matter Notices, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line.

Advertising Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

The Globe offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first, no matter how many insertions are made.

Advertisements, First, Second and Fourth Pages, 25 cents per line. Reading Matter Notices, Third Page, 20 cents per line. "Special Local," Second Page, 15 cents per line.

domes of St. Sophia, the Greek cross will not take its place, or should it, that Constantinople will soon again be in the possession of those of the faith, and of those of the race of its founder Constantine, who saw in the heavens, so many years ago: In hoc signo vinces.

THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The late Legislature passed an act appropriating \$5,000 for immigration purposes and providing for an immigration bureau to expend the money. That bureau has the Governor for president, and two members from each congressional district are selected by the Governor. These selections were made yesterday, as follows:

First District—August Peterson, of Freeborn county, and E. C. Huntington, of Cottonwood.

Second District—Albert Knight, of Nicollet county. The remaining member from this district is still to be named.

Third District—Frederick Von Baumbach, of Douglas, and Daniel Anderson, of Isanti county.

This commission is to work without pay save sufficient to meet actual expenses, but they are authorized to appoint a secretary to do such work as may be necessary in the premises. This new board is to meet at the Capitol on Thursday next and make an organization. The work which this Board will have before it will be of incalculable value to the State if properly performed.

The amount of the appropriation is distressingly small. It would have paid to have expended five times the amount, but the fact that such a small amount was named, renders it all the more important that not even one dollar is frittered away. Other States, far less attractive, either for health or business, than Minnesota, are putting forth their efforts to secure population, and meeting with great success.

Minnesota has too long been idle, and the little which can be done with the small amount named, should be done quickly.

Sunday Newspapers.

The Chicago Interior says: The Presbyterian ministers discussed the Sunday newspaper business at their last meeting. Rev. Mr. French of the Fourth church, led the discussion in a thoughtful and earnest speech. He showed in a manner which produced a serious impression, the effect upon the spirituality of a Christian which would necessarily be produced by reading a secular newspaper the first thing on Sabbath morning, thus bringing the world and all its interests vividly and impressively before the mind, subjects which it was of the first importance to exclude from the thoughts.

He thought the value of the Sabbath as a means of spiritual growth, and even as a day of rest from worldly toils was thus well-nigh destroyed. The question of the duty of the ministers in relation to this subject was discussed by the brethren, who will hereafter take decided action in regard to it. We understand that a majority of the church members of all denominations take one or more of the Sunday papers. Their circulation is nearly double the week-day editions, and the advertising several times as large.

The Chicago Alliance discusses the matter thus: At the meeting of the Presbyterian ministers last Monday, the question of the propriety of publishing notices of Sabbath services in the Sunday morning papers came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to confer with ministers of other denominations upon the question. The general opinion was expressed that the notices should appear in the Saturday morning papers.

It is a great question whether the church can dispose of the horse-car, Sunday newspapers, and all other Sunday employment agencies so summarily by vote and law. The newspapers, including the Sunday papers, wield a most important influence, and this cannot be denied. It is far worse to patronize a Monday paper than one issued Saturday at midnight, for the work done on the Sabbath is not only a violation of the Sabbath, but that on the latter is done on Friday and Saturday. A theory of the universe that is limited and confined to people of one belief is necessarily restricted and narrow, and it is of course several miles of lives and souls per annum to trip the world in a running order, a theory of salvation must take this into cognizance, and admit to be religious the work that is done for the public good.

The horse cars, the Sunday train, the newspapers, and the public institutions, are all to be either wrong or right. Let it be decided first whether we shall return to the Puritan Sunday, and then act accordingly.

Aprons of the above, we are reminded of the student who was studying Greek on the coast, and was asked by his classmate to translate a sentence, but was met by the response that it would be wrong. The perplexed student replied that Christ laid down the rule that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Whereupon the orthodox class was overcome, and satisfied his conscience on the ground that he was helping an ass out of a pit.

St. Louis special of the 27th says: At 1:15 to-day, in the reading-room of the Merchants' Exchange, about twenty-five merchants were assembled to listen to the report of Capt. Joseph Brown, who was one of the committee sent by the St. Paul convention to Washington to work for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi. The Captain reported that though the committee had been to Washington, they found Congress apathetic in regard to the matter, they had succeeded in securing their sympathy for the project, and now there was a very good feeling towards the improvement of the Mississippi. After some remarks by the committee, the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. George Bain, was authorized to appoint a committee of ten to assess the merchants and property owners of the city so as to raise \$1,000, the amount estimated for the expense of the committee of two in Washington for the next two months. It is expected that the committee will accomplish such good work at Washington that in a short time the favor of Congress to the improvement of the great water-way will be a fixed fact.

Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—The committee on the reorganization of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad met here yesterday and to-day with Sir. A. T. Galt, of Canada, chairman. The proceedings have been harmonious and the discussions point to an early and unanimous recommendation of measures for restoring the property to the control of the stockholders. A disposition was made to avoid possessing extreme legal rights, and rather to make such concessions as are necessary to restore the financial credit of the company, and enable it before long to resume the punctual discharge of its obligations. The management of the road by Mr. King is the subject, it is regarded as most judicious, and the condition of the property and prospects of traffic are considered sufficiently encouraging to warrant an earnest effort to restore the corporation to a solvent condition. A committee, comprising Sir Alexander Galt, Canada; Mr. John W. Garrett, Baltimore; Robert L. Outing and Wm. T. D. Manion, New York, and W. T. McClinton, Ohio, was formed to represent the various interests connected with the Ohio & Mississippi company, and was appointed under the recent agreement.

Secretary Schurz, upon reading Tim Howe's speech, said: "I guess Howe don't like me very much."

GLOBE COMMITTEE.

CONTINUES TO INVESTIGATE THE INSANE ASYLUM.

What Witnesses Told the "Globe" Committee of One—The Murder of a Baby—Throat Cutting and Hanging—It Won't Do to Interpret the Great and Good Bartlett for Such Little Trifles—Let 'Em Bleed and Hang—The Meat and Other Questions—Letter to the "Globe" from the Employees—They Wrote to the Committee Voluntarily—What the Papers are Saying of the Matter.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] ST. PETER, March 29.—The Globe committee of investigation at first in its search after truth found it almost as difficult to find as did the ancient anchorite with his lantern, but the same obstructions did not stand in its way as those which met the inquiries of the Senate committee—the almost impossibility of getting people to speak. With the former the trouble was more that witnesses were inclined to talk too much rather than too little, and the assertion of one would conflict with the statements of another, and even sometimes contradict themselves. There is scarcely a person with whom the committee of one was confronted who had not something to say about the institution. Some mysterious tale of horror to half hint at or scandal to unfold. But many of these the Globe committee in its wise discrimination discarded at once as totally untenable and sometimes as too absurdly extravagant even to tell to the horse marines.

The committee did not, like the Senate committee, hold its investigations in a luxurious parlor at a first class hotel and subpoena witnesses and bring them before it by the strong arm of the law. On the contrary it brought itself before the witnesses and in a few minutes possessed of all the witness knew—and sometimes more. Extraneous tales, which from their wild improbability and the hearsay nature of the testimony, of course were discarded at once, but when corroborated by more than two, and some little evidence was given, and these only found their way into our correspondent's report. One matter pretty fully inquired into by the committee of one, was that of the baby found at the stone quarry near the railroad bridge, and the first witness called was a lady formerly employed in the institution.

THE DEAD BABY. Witness—Know Alice Johnson; she was an attendant at the upper hospital; I was passing her hall and saw the patients all alone; it was dinner time; went to Miss Johnson's room; it was locked; took my own key and unlocked the door; saw Alice sitting beside the heater with a shawl wrapped around her; she was shivering, and looked awful bad. I said "why, what's the matter, Alice?" she said "I have a headache." "Headache, nothing," said I, "it's something more than headache." "I thought from the first what was the matter; I had noticed Alice for a long time; any one could see what ailed her, and of course Dr. Bartlett could not mistake; we got Alice to bed but did not do much for her; she died the next day, but looked very bad; I think she left the asylum in a week or two after; do not think she was sickly; she had just notice to leave before; she went over the river to live with a man after that, and at last was scolded by him to leave, by telling her the sheriff was after her; I believe she is now in Texas; some of the nurses and sent for found in the stone quarry; everybody thought it was Alice Johnson's child, and that she had kept it crushed up in her trunk; one leg was broken, and it was very much bruised.

"Globe Committee."—What was the opinion of the people of the asylum? Witness—"That the child found was Alice's child."

Globe Com.—Do you know if the child was born alive? Witness—"I do not know that there was any child born."

Globe Com.—What is your opinion—do you think Dr. Bartlett knew? Witness—"I don't know how he could be mistaken. It was the general opinion that Alice made away with this child."

Globe Com.—Was Dr. Bartlett very regular in his visits, and prompt when called on? Witness—"Generally, I think."

Globe Com.—Was there no inquiry into the matter just referred to over heard of? Witness—"No, not until I overheard of it."

Globe Com.—Was it ever talked about outside? Witness—"Nothing in the asylum is talked about outside; it is a strict rule, and employees are not to be discharged if they tell the truth. The Tribune never publishes anything happening in the hospital; his paper is regulated by the people inside the hospital."

Globe Com.—Can you tell anything about the food? Witness—"It is sometimes very bad—the meat especially; the butcher sends up there what he can't sell in the town. The cook and he are good friends; he has got rich in the asylum."

A LAUNDRY WITNESS. Another lady witness said she had been employed in the laundry; when she went there first, was told to select help from the wards to help her; on the third day six of her assistants had fits, she has seen them have fits and fall upon the hot stove; sometimes, in their frenzy, they will clasp a hot iron in their hands, and get their skin all burned off. Attendants will sometimes treat patients very badly; one day one girl drag a patient by the hair of her head on the floor, and kick her. The girl who testified before the Senate committee has done so. Dr. Bartlett was generally kind to the patients; remember the girl cutting her throat with a piece of glass; she was about 19 years old; did not seem to be very crazy, but was sad and melancholy; saw her almost immediately after she attempted her fatal deed; witness said it did not seem to her that she was to live, and if she got better she would do it again. A girl ran to Doctor Bartlett, and told him she was with Mrs. Bartlett at breakfast; Mrs. Bartlett was very angry because the girl came in such an abrupt way; told her never to do so again; she should have waited till he had done eating. Dr. Bartlett did not come out; it was about twenty minutes after; there was no account of the matter in the papers; at least did not see it, and nothing was said in the papers of anything taking place in the hospital; the hospital is a little world of its own and does not tell its secrets outside; was not discharged but left of my own accord. Mrs. Dunn, the supervisor, said she was sorry I left.

THE HANGING—THE FOOD, &c. Another witness remembered the woman hanging herself last winter; witness ran and told Dr. Bartlett, when he replied—"Well, can't you cut her down?" Witness did not cut her down, but let her hang till Dr. Bartlett came, which was some time after.

These employes all said that it is not true that the patients and employes all get the same kind of food at the upper hospital. The laundry women, supervisor and some

others have a table to themselves; the food, they say, is none of the best—not nearly as good as they had at their own homes, and there's very much better than what the patients get. The meat, they say, they were poor touched; the coffee and tea were very poor; and their assertions confirmed those already given by many others on the same subject; they also said the employes were supposed to have a book of rules, but neither of them were supplied with one.

The first one mentioned said she asked for one, and was shown one by another employe. She then said to Mrs. Dunn: "If these rules were carried out we should all be dismissed," for no one observed the rules at all, excepting the one not in the book, but strictly enforced—that nothing transpiring in the hospital should be talked about outside. All of them said patients fed in a "crib," the tyrant at the upper hospital they called a "Frenchie-man, a former patient, who drives the wagon which takes patients out for an airing. He dominates over the other employes, like Betts, at the lower hospital; they had seen him throw a plate of soap at a girl, and Mrs. Bartlett very angrily called, and spoken of as being very arrogant.

DON'T OBEY THE RULES. From these witnesses it appears that the principal fault in the management of the main hospital is a laxity of discipline. They all seem to think if the rules were carried out the asylum would indeed be a model institution as far as the management is concerned, but every one, they say, is left to do just about as they please. If the doctor allows of an ill-treatment, he is content to either reprimand or discharges the delinquent, but it is not often he is told about it. One girl said she had seen some very severe treatment of patients; attendants lose their heads in unattractive defiance of rules and often in ignorance of them, they hit, kick and drag the patients about.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. Notwithstanding the testimony advanced to prove that Davis supplies the choicest meat the market can afford to the asylum, there are scores of people in St. Peter outside the hospital, and as many inside, who aver that the general quality of the meat is bad; some have told your correspondent that they have seen not fit for food sent to the hospital. Three men stated that only last week Davis brought a pair of steers one of which he had cut up, and sent away by a large carrier, and they have not been brought; if Davis had not the contract for the asylum.

One of the employes had stated that the girls were in the habit of going out at night without leave and contrary to rules. This was denied by two others testifying before the senate committee, but the Globe investigation proved the allegation to be based on facts. One of the girls who had testified so much in favor of Betts, and was so anxious to volunteer statements, a present employe says, was known on one occasion to have kept a man two days in her room. She would take him down to meals and send him up again. It is said that once Dr. Bowers saw this man sitting in the kitchen, and asked his business. He said he came to see the girl. "Which way did you get in?" said the doctor. "By the back door," he said. "Headache, nothing," said I, "it's something more than headache." "I thought from the first what was the matter; I had noticed Alice for a long time; any one could see what ailed her, and of course Dr. Bartlett could not mistake; we got Alice to bed but did not do much for her; she died the next day, but looked very bad; I think she left the asylum in a week or two after; do not think she was sickly; she had just notice to leave before; she went over the river to live with a man after that, and at last was scolded by him to leave, by telling her the sheriff was after her; I believe she is now in Texas; some of the nurses and sent for found in the stone quarry; everybody thought it was Alice Johnson's child, and that she had kept it crushed up in her trunk; one leg was broken, and it was very much bruised.

"Globe Committee."—What was the opinion of the people of the asylum? Witness—"That the child found was Alice's child."

Globe Com.—Do you know if the child was born alive? Witness—"I do not know that there was any child born."

Globe Com.—What is your opinion—do you think Dr. Bartlett knew? Witness—"I don't know how he could be mistaken. It was the general opinion that Alice made away with this child."

Globe Com.—Was Dr. Bartlett very regular in his visits, and prompt when called on? Witness—"Generally, I think."

Globe Com.—Was there no inquiry into the matter just referred to over heard of? Witness—"No, not until I overheard of it."

Globe Com.—Was it ever talked about outside? Witness—"Nothing in the asylum is talked about outside; it is a strict rule, and employees are not to be discharged if they tell the truth. The Tribune never publishes anything happening in the hospital; his paper is regulated by the people inside the hospital."

Globe Com.—Can you tell anything about the food? Witness—"It is sometimes very bad—the meat especially; the butcher sends up there what he can't sell in the town. The cook and he are good friends; he has got rich in the asylum."

A CARD FROM THE INSANE ASYLUM EMPLOYEES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE. MINNESOTA HOSPITAL, ST. PETER, March 29, 1878.—Seeing in the columns of your valuable paper of yesterday's edition, an article in regard to the investigation into the management of the hospital for insane, in which you speak somewhat severely of our superintendent, the action of Dr. C. K. Bartlett, and wrote to the committee of investigation the letter referred to, for the purpose of endeavoring ourselves to the superintendent, fearing that we too would share the same fate as our superintendent. This is not so, our superintendent is a gentleman, and our committee on Monday last, we desired to inform you of the fact that you have certainly misconstrued the meaning of our letter, and earnestly ask of you a little space in your journal to explain to the world the motives which impelled us in presenting to the committee of investigation the card referred to.

From the tenor of your article, Mr. Editor, we are inclined to believe that it is your opinion that we have been, in this matter, the plainly speak truth. We have been accustomed to allude to this institution as the "noblest of our charities"—we are now compelled to hang our heads in shame and humiliation at the disgrace these developments of the brutalities practiced therein bring upon the fair fame of our State.

We are gratified to know that the committee is determined to make a complete overhauling of the asylum. Should justice be meted out, there are some in the town who will yet wear the checkered garb of our State prison convicts.

Patients Maltreated. [Wright County Times.] A committee appointed by the State Senate is investigating the management of the lunatic asylum at St. Peter. The evidence goes to show that some of the patients have been maltreated by the subordinate officers of the institution.

Somebody Should be Punished. [Red Wing Argus.] Enough evidence has been taken to show that one of the principal keepers, a man by the name of Betts, has been unnecessarily cruel in his treatment of patients, one death, at least, being charged to his attempts to force medicine down the unwilling throat of a man named McDonald. The food also has not been properly prepared. It is a half that has been testified to so far is true, it is evident there should be a complete change in the management of the asylum, and some one severely punished.

A Strong Proceeding. [Waseca Radical.] The Senate committee that went to St. Peter last week to investigate the insane asylum are having some trouble with the trustees and Dr. Bartlett, it seems. They went to the asylum and were denied the privilege of looking it over unless accompanied by the trustees. This was a strong proceeding certainly.

Candidates for Stillwater. [Todd Co. Argus.] It would appear rather ludicrous if some

of the managers of the insane asylum at St. Peter would be removed to Stillwater to learn a trade they never thought of. It would only be a change from one public institution to another, but it would not be very complimentary to the individuals directly involved. If the reports of the cruelty which they are said to have practiced on the inmates of the asylum are true, they are only fit for the State prison and should be sent there.

All Not Right. [Hastings New Era.] The committee appointed by the State Legislature to investigate matters at the insane asylum, entered upon its duties last Wednesday. It met with a decidedly cool reception from the officers of the institution, and, according to the special correspondence to the Globe, we would infer that all was not quite right there.

MINNESOTA NEWS. The Congregational church of Little Falls is enjoying a revival. Farmington has witnessed a miracle—a tramp sawing wood for his dinner. The Preston Republican learns of a good many young men who will soon go west to locate.

The citizens of Dundas, Rice county, defeated the village charter proposition, the vote standing 53 to 76. The Diamond mills of Red Wing have shipped 1,000 barrels of flour to Paris to be used and exhibited at the exposition.

The late grand jury of Waseca found thirteen indictments against parties in Water-ville for selling liquor without a license. Dr. Benjamin, of Hutchinson, has a piece of wheat sown the 28th of February, now more than three inches high and looking finely.

Wheat sowing is nearly finished, and now, could the farmers arrange the weather to suit themselves, there would be a good, soaking rain.

The LaCrosse Liberal Democrat says tramps are already so thick in Southern Minnesota that the housewives have to bake extra supplies of mince-pies. The Elk River Star says that E. Cross, of Sank Rapids, is about to start a cheese factory at Santiago, Sherburne county, and that it will be the largest in Northern Minnesota.

The Hassan Valley Grant, McLeod county, has decided to purchase the latest improved machinery, and go into the manufacture of sorghum for their own use, and also for sale.

Hon. Geo. W. Dilley, Dakota county, seriously ill since the adjournment of the Legislature, has commenced improving, and his recovery is now thought to be only a question of time.

Bro. Emery, of the Farmington Press, has lost a dog—a "black-and-tan, slim, long tail, and had brown spots over his eyes—fawn colored legs," and he wants him returned—personal property, you know.

The farmers have been greatly aided this spring by the splendid condition of the ground, a Rice county farmer estimating that he has been able this year, with three teams, to do work requiring five teams last year.

Old court houses don't sell well. The county commissioners of Wright county received but two bids for their abandoned structure—the highest \$400 including the vault doors—both of which were rejected.

Mr. Lewis A. Foster, of McLeod county, ought to be in good spirits. He sold his farm a few days since, the Glencoe Register says, for \$3,900, and immediately purchased another for \$1,500 for which he has since been offered \$2,500.

John W. Chandler arrived with his brother, the sheriff, from Washington, on Friday. His attack was a rush of blood to the head, from the effects of which he has nearly recovered, and he mingles with his old friends here as naturally as of yore.—Red Wing Republican.

Mr. L. H. Moses, of Walnut station, Redwood county, was in our office yesterday. He states that the result of emigration to the frontier exceeds anything ever known. The railroad lands are being taken up very rapidly. A number of large farms will be started in that vicinity, one man intending to put in 1,600 acres, another 1,000, and there will probably be not less than five times as much wheat sown as last year.—Fairbault Republican.