

Daily Globe

BY H. F. HALL. NO. 17 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR wants to have Tilden nominated in 1880 for the Presidency.

THERE is a growing suspicion that the New Orleans convention next week is another Tom Scott, Texas Pacific affair, in which case the upper river has nothing to gain by being connected therewith.

THE GLOBE never stands still. It will be issued to-morrow as usual. This of itself would warrant Thanksgiving. In fact, the readers of the GLOBE have a little thanksgiving of their own every day in the year.

ALL of the public officers of Chicago who are under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government, unite in declaring that they are innocent of the great transgression.

THE Springfield Republican thinks that in 1880 would be an act of suicide. It but reflects the unanimous opinion of Conkling, Blaine, Brewster and Sherman.

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EUGENE HALE has gone to Michigan to visit his father-in-law. Zack doesn't think half so much of the boy now as he did before he got such a big-Murphy in August.

BILL WASHINGTON would evidently like to mangle the GLOBE, and hence his threat in the Dispatch of a libel suit.

THE report of the Senate Investigating Committee was handed to the Governor at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and is given in full in this issue of the GLOBE.

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pects, a priority of right of one class of vessels over another, and this privilege is strenuously insisted upon by many navigators, even at the risk of the lives of the passengers committed to their care.

It is not improbable that in this case the collision was brought about by some conflict over the right of way. Naturally a passenger steamer would have the privilege of a clear track over a small vessel such as the Noel Eilian, and probably the officer on duty at the time of the disaster expected that the other vessel would keep out of her track.

The commanding officer of the Eilian perhaps had an idea that he, too, had rights which the steamer was bound to respect, and kept on his course, even after the danger of a collision became apparent, and thus were eighty valuable lives lost.

We do not assert that this was the fact. We merely argue that it may have been, knowing as we do the perversity of some officers of both steam and sailing vessels in clinging to what they conceive to be their rights, regardless of consequences either to themselves or their passengers.

It is almost a certainty, however, that somebody was to blame, either in the respect we have indicated or by reason of carelessness in omitting to properly signal the approach of their craft to the other. Accidents of this sort are never causeless, and seldom unavoidable, if proper care is used, and when this disaster is properly and thoroughly investigated—as we have hope that it will be—we shall announce the punishment of the guilty person with the greatest of pleasure.

Human life, even with the best of care on the part of officers, is never any too safe on the ocean, and any carelessness or dogged adherence to real or fancied rights that may result in disaster, deserves the severest punishment.

THANKSGIVING. In accordance with usage and the proclamation of Mr. R. B. Hayes and the government of the several States, to-day will be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by a few of our citizens, and in accordance with the custom and the natural bent of mankind, will be observed as a day of glorifying and disputation by a great majority of the people.

One every year it has been the custom to set apart one day in the three hundred and sixty-five for the purpose of giving thanks to the governor of the universe for whatever of prosperity has been vouchsafed to us.

It is a custom that commands itself to our reason and to our innate sense of the necessity of recognizing and honoring Deity for the blessings he has bestowed upon us.

Originating with the earliest days of the colonies, it has been observed with never-failing regularity ever since, and has come to be recognized as a national festival, although its religious intent has, to a great extent, been lost sight of, and the day is given up to hilarity and social and family reunions.

What have the people of this country, and more especially of Minnesota, received during the year for which they have reason to be thankful? First and foremost they have reason to be thankful that the GLOBE has been established and firmly rooted in prosperity.

For many years the people of this State have had no newspaper thoroughly devoted to their interests, fearless in the defense of the rights of the masses against the rings, prompt in the exposure of shams, and an honest exponent of correct political principles.

The lack of such a newspaper has been keenly felt, and has been supplied by the establishment of the GLOBE. For this the people have reason to be profoundly thankful, and we believe they are thankful for it.

The GLOBE is certainly grateful for the cordial reception and liberal support it has received during the three hundred and eighteen days of its existence, and hopes to give greater cause for thankfulness in the future and to receive that support during the next year as to make the thanksgiving day of 1879 a still more joyful occasion in this office than the present one.

Nothing will be left undone on our part that will contribute to that end.

The crops of Minnesota have been reasonably successful. In some parts of the State the wheat has been of an inferior quality, and a gang of sharks have taken advantage of the fact to defraud the farmers out of one or more grades of wheat.

But through the efforts of the GLOBE, heartily seconded by the farmers, this wrong has been partially righted, and the people are now receiving better prices than they did a few months ago, and are in a fair way of driving from the State the swindling brass kettle that has been a means employed for perpetrating the dishonesty.

The people have reason to be grateful that from this State they have been able to return to Congress a representative who is the exponent of correct political principles, and who will honestly and earnestly labor to promote the best interests of the people of the State and of the whole country.

We have also reason to be thankful that the recent elections resulted in keeping in power in Congress the party pledged to economy and honesty, the uncompromising foe to the extravagance and rascality that has characterized our rulers for the past eighteen years.

We have reason to be thankful that the days of the Republican party in national affairs are numbered, and to hope that ere long this will be in fact as well as in name a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

The year has been a sad one for our Southern brethren. Scarcely recovered from the distress imposed upon them by the scalawag rulers who were placed over them, they have been afflicted with a terrible scourge, which has swept away fifteen thousand of their neighbors and friends, and filled every graveyard over a large extent of territory with new-made graves.

Their industry has been prostrated, their homes broken up, their hearts wrung with anguish. But even in their dire distress they find something to be grateful for—the fact that they found warm hearts that bled for them and out of their plenty contributed towards alleviating their suffering.

In the midst of such supreme affliction the world has never witnessed as grand a charity as the North showed to the South. The recording angel on high, we opine, has had more good than evil deeds to inscribe upon his tablets.

Taken all in all, the people of this country have much to be thankful for. Although they have suffered greatly, they have also enjoyed great blessings, and have been made to realize more fully than ever the brotherhood of man.

This day ought to be devoted, more exclusively than heretofore, to thanksgiving and praise to the giver of all good for his manifold mercies and his great forbearance towards us as a nation and as individuals.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Report of the Senate Investigating Committee Made Yesterday.

THE BRUTALITY VENTILATED.

Whereby Betts Killed the Patient Mc Donough with a Wooden Plug and Hot Soup.

SCALDING A WOMAN TO DEATH.

And Calling it an Accident in the Bath Room.

TRICKS OF GORGEOUS BARTLETT.

By Which He Secures More Salary and Lives in Palatial Style.

REV. KERR'S KROOKED KAREER.

He Pans Out Very Much Like a Clerical Scalawag.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Trustees and Treasurer Should be Removed.

SUCH LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

As Will Make it Criminal to Conduct Affairs as Loosely as They Have Been.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 27, 1878.

To His Excellency, John S. Pillsbury, Governor of the State of Minnesota.

Sir: On the 23rd day of February, 1878, grave charges were presented to the Senate of this State, against the management of the Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter.

The Senate at once resolved that a special committee of five Senators be appointed by the president of the Senate to investigate the said charges.

The undersigned and Senator Edger were appointed such committee, and were instructed by a resolution of the Senate as follows: viz:—

Resolved, That the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against the management of the Hospital for the Insane, be instructed to investigate the said charges and management and expenditures of the institution, and make their report to the Governor, and to the Senate, at the adjournment of the legislature, with full power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and also, if they shall deem it necessary, to employ an accountant to assist them.

The committee, on the call of the chairman, met at the Nicollet house, in St. Peter, March 29th, 1878.

After consultation, the committee first called upon Dr. Dowers, the physician in charge of the temporary hospital, and stated to him that the committee wished to look through the building. The doctor informed the committee that the superintendent, Dr. Bartlett, wished to see the committee at the new hospital, before they made any inspection of the buildings, but if the committee wished, he, Dr. Dowers, would show them through the hospital. The committee then repaired to the new hospital, and were there received by Dr. Bartlett. The committee informed the doctor they wished to go through and examine the building. To this request the doctor replied that he had been instructed by the trustees not to allow the Senate committee to do so, until a committee of the trustees should be appointed by the trustees, and that he could not disobey his instructions. He stated that if the committee would wait, that he would telegraph the trustees and they would soon arrive. The committee returned to the Nicollet house, and forthwith arranged for the taking of testimony concerning the matter they were investigating. Subpoenas were issued for witnesses.

THE TRUSTEES AND THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bartlett and a number of the trustees came before the committee and asked to be heard, and further that Mr. Ives, their attorney, be present, and that he should be heard also. This request was at once granted by the committee.

Referring to the refusal of the officers and trustees to permit the Senate committee to examine the hospital buildings unless accompanied by a committee of trustees, it was claimed that the trustees had no right to appoint a committee of its members to investigate the affairs of the hospital.

The committee, however, in the extreme position that neither the Governor or the legislature had authority to empower a committee to examine the hospital at its pleasure, and that no power did exist, that he would immediately resign his position.

The trustees claimed the right to be present outside the examination of witnesses, and to cross-examine them, and to be heard by the trustees that they disagreed with them as to their authority, and further, that in case any testimony was given reflecting upon the management of the hospital the trustees and officers would be notified, and an opportunity given them to cross-examine such witnesses, and to make any explanation they desired.

The committee at no time held secret sessions while engaged in the examination of witnesses, and that no power did exist to appoint a committee of its members to investigate the affairs of the hospital.

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towards the last, that he became so weak that he could only crawl about, but he refused to stay in bed, and had to be put in a crib.

This is intended to leave the impression that he died from a stroke of apoplexy. When the record made on the day of his death is compared with the one made on Aug. 1st, we find that it is there stated that "he has not taken an ounce of food voluntarily for at least a month, and he violently resists all efforts to feed him with a tube, seems to succeed in voluntary efforts to vomit up everything that is given through the tube."

Under the same date he is said "to go about as usual, but at night he has a cough, and at night keeps up the same noise." This record seems strange in view of the testimony given by the attendants, Herberg and Gustafson, and becomes more so when it is discovered that during the patient's steady falling, that three weeks after ends in death from exhaustion, not a single entry is made of the fact until the last day, certainly not like an attempt to cover up the true facts, as appears by the testimony of two witnesses.

The occurrence on Aug. 23rd and immediately preceding the death of McDonough, "the patient ran through the hall and made a great noise, and the attendants, Herberg and Gustafson, went to see what he (Herberg) had to use great power to hold him."

This testimony contradicts the record in the "Case" book, that McDonough had for days been weak, that he could only crawl, and that he died from exhaustion.

The witness, Sven Gustafson, testified that when he went to his dinner the patient walked around in the hall and screamed; that he was not weaker that day than he had been for two or three months; that McDonough's life was taken while he, Gustafson, was eating his dinner. This does not agree with the official record, that McDonough died on August 23rd. The testimony further shows, and to a certain extent is corroborated by the testimony of Dr. Dowers, that there was another and paralytic attack on the patient, which was taken given, or evidently attempted to be given, in the official record, and instead of dying from exhaustion, McDonough's life was taken by the action of either Betts or a patient (O'Connor), or probably by the action of both.

In order to feed the patient it was necessary for the attendants to use force. The plug used is comparatively thin and one end, and is placed between the teeth, then twisted and pressed down to the root of the tongue, giving them food. John Betts used a plug of this description on McDonough on August 23rd. There were present at the operation Andrew Herberg, John Betts, and patient Andrew O'Connor, whose testimony of course cannot be used. In regard to the application of the plug to the mouth of the patient, whether the patient died shortly after the operation. Whether the death was caused by feeding him soup at that time or was the result of the action of the plug, it is not clear.

By Schimmel—that the invitation extended by the Medical Association of Superintendents of Hospitals to our superintendent and board of trustees to attend the convention at Madison, Wis., on the 23rd of May, 1878, is hereby accepted, and that the traveling expenses of them that can attend be defrayed by the hospital. Adopted.

Under this very liberal resolution the entire board might have visited Madison at the expense of the hospital. The board, however, did not do so. Mr. McFadden, the superintendent of the farm, built a house on the hospital land for his own use; his salary was raised from \$40 per month to \$60 per month, including board; then the house was purchased from him and given to him rent free. The trustees paid out of the current fund appropriated by the legislature \$400 for the house, being at least one-third more than its real value.

They also, out of the current expense fund, purchased from the steward his house and two lots in the town of St. Peter, paying for the same \$17,750, an amount we believe to be largely in excess of its real value. Then after purchasing said property, the trustees expended \$27,000 to enlarge the house and to build a new one, and to give the steward and gave it to him rent free, notwithstanding they had recently increased the salary of this officer from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum.

Lands were purchased at prices exceeding that paid for other lands of like character in the same neighborhood, and without authority of law. The trustees acting on the presumption that they have full right of purchase in lands they want, and pay