

CARE OF THE INSANE

THE COUNTY ASYLUM SYSTEM COMPARED WITH THE STATE HOSPITAL PLAN

STRIKING FIGURES AS TO COST

Per Capita Expense Decreasing in Minnesota, While the Total is Constantly Growing Larger—Discrimination Between Those Who Are Sick in Mind and Those Who Are Ill in Body.

Humanity, that is that portion which has attained to the degree of civilized, has moved upward on its slow and toilsome path and left far behind that stage at which those who had lost their mental balance were regarded as wild beasts, either to be caged securely, clapped into jail as criminals and treated as such, or summarily removed from this existence as dangerous and useless incurables. We are in the sentimental stage now where those of our afflicted are regarded as unfortunate whose misfortune appeals to our sympathies, for whom society must provide curative treatment, and when that fails, a permanent support. We have before us, in a more or less remote future, the attainment of the condition of philosophic calm and intellectual cold, wherein the sympathies are kept under due control and the utilities given first place when physical will be subordinate to the intellectual, the human body regarded as only an implement through which the conscious intelligence works out its purposes, and when, if the intellect becomes incapacitated through disease, society, having no use for a sane body without a sane mind, will when the permanency of insanity is established, quietly, humanely, tenderly, but inexorably, remove the member who is useless member by asphyxiation. Meanwhile, for a period to which limits cannot now be set, we will continue our endeavors as the state and county, unable, to secure the survival of the unfittest.

It is, however, matter for present consideration to inquire as to those who must bear the burden in addition to their own personal loads, society, represented by the state, should make a discrimination between those who are sick in mind and those who are sick in body. Why should the state undertake the treatment of those who are mentally diseased and cast upon themselves or those upon whom they depend the cost of treatment in the cases of those who are sick in body? Is the one class a more useful portion of society than the other that they are thus favored? And why should the state undertake the maintenance of all its subjects who have become incapacitated by any disease, mental or physical, from self-support, if it is to do so in the same way as to those who are only mentally sick? Why should it compel near relatives to support their dependent, if the state is to do so better for those who are mentally diseased? At the least why should not the property of an insane person be used to reimburse the cost of the state in his maintenance?

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Assuming the continuity of the present policy of assumption by the state of the entire control, care and maintenance of its insane, the subject presents itself from two distinct viewpoints, that of absolute economy and that of the best for them, what is most conducive to their comfort, health and welfare, and the other that of those who have to bear the cost. Hitherto the former has been the one more frequently presented to the public. Charitable, psychological, sociological and kindred societies have discussed the humanitarian side of the question while state boards having the institutions for the insane in charge have dwelt less upon the cost to the state and more upon the cost to the individual. Details of cost are, of course, given in the annual or biennial reports, from which the investigator can get the most of the data he requires. It is the purpose of this article to present the two points of view and to make a comparison, covering both the cost and the humanitarian side of the mass system as practiced in Minnesota, and the more individualistic method, as pursued in Wisconsin under the county asylum system.

COUNTY ASYLUM PLAN.

Seventeen years ago Wisconsin, perceiving the inevitable tendency to rapid increase in the number of insane asylums, with two already established and strong pressure upon the state for another, perceiving also, it may be assumed, the absurdity of making the care and support of the insane a charge upon the entire state in institutions erected for the purpose of removal treatment, abandoned the state institution and adopted the county system. Under this two establishments were restricted to the functions of hospitals, to which the insane were committed, and where they were treated. When cured they were discharged. If found incurable, they were returned to their respective counties, to be maintained. To induce the counties to construct asylums the state gave \$150 a week for each inmate whose support was charged to the county, or \$250 because of want of domicile in the state charges. Counties establishing asylums were authorized to receive insane from the counties having no such asylums. On the other hand, the county pays the state \$150 a week during the time its insane are under treatment in the county hospitals. Some twenty of the counties have established asylums, in which they care for their own insane and those of other counties.

Some twenty of the counties have established asylums, in which they care for their own insane and those of other counties. The first among them in complete success, in excellence of management is the Manitowoc asylum, located within the boundaries of the county of Manitowoc, an illustration of the buildings which is herewith given. It was built in 1882 by the purchase of some fifty acres and the erection of a few buildings. The land area has been since added to, partly from the profits realized in the conduct of the asylum, until the farm embraced 220 acres, all under cultivation and in excellent tillage. During the past year extensive improvements, including a new barn, with two silos, each of 300 tons capacity, attached, were made. The investment for land is valued at \$65,000, and for buildings at \$55,000. The live stock, \$3,116, and the products of the farm this year were worth, at market prices, \$4,294. Nearly \$1,000 is invested in farm implements and tools. The average number of inmates during 1898 was 165. Of these fifty-seven were county charges, thirty-three were state charges, and the remainder were from counties having no asylum, who pay for their support.

HUMANITARIAN ADVANTAGES.

No one can go through one of our great state houses of refuge for the insane and then through such an asylum as is that in Manitowoc without being forcibly impressed by the greater air of cheerfulness displayed by the inmates of the latter. The mood of the inmates of the former results, not from the fault in attendance, but from the inevitable misgivings of unbalanced minds, compelled by our system, as the cheerfulness and contentment of the latter is due to the greater freedom of action, and the fact where the number is small, the outdoor life and the exercise and health-

ful labor thus obtained. The combination of the treatment of the acute insane and asylum for the incurables, must tend to disturb that condition of quiet which is the best for those whose cure is impossible. It is probable, also, that more care can be given to the individual inmate where the number is comparatively small than where the number ranges about the one thousand mark. Dr. Lane, an eminent alienist, connected with the Boston insane hospital, who visited the Manitowoc asylum, was especially struck by the freedom enjoyed by the inmates, "a great deal more," he writes, "than I should dare to give the class I am accustomed to see. Another advantage possessed by the county asylum, and one not to be overlooked in considering the humanitarian side of the question, is the proximity of the local inmates to their friends and relatives, admitting of frequent visits by the latter. During September I made three visits to this asylum, I found men among the inmates quite generally employed, some about the farms, others in the fields, while others worked about the grounds, labor not being compulsory. Except as to women, crazed by religious excitement, who

"Proved her doctrine orthodox With apostolic blows and knocks." There was no enforced restraint, although the range of some was kept within the limits of a fenced enclosure. Hardly a day passed in which no one related to or acquainted with some inmate, visited the asylum.

COMPARISON OF COST.

While the persons who have to defray the expenses of caring for the insane undoubtedly wish that care to be generous, still the question of cost is an important one, especially in view of the inherent disposition of all institutionalism to expand, and to consider the expenses of one year the necessities of the next in the same degree of good care can be attained at less cost by some other system than that which we now have. Taxpayers who provide the means have a right to demand an investigation and, if the fact of less cost is established, to have it adopted.

The net current expenditures made for support of our state insane, for the year ending July 31, 1898, average \$13.20 for each inmate, which is \$29 less than for the year 1896. This cost is less than for food, clothing, fuel, lights and attendance, with some minor items of general character. Let us see what this means when applied to those engaged in industrial vocations. The average family consists of five persons, three of whom are under 16 years of age. Counting two children as one adult, we have three and a half adults forming the family. Allowing them the same support as the state insane, we have three and a half adults, or 12.75, assigned for attendance, we have a total of \$161.25, or \$55.75 more than the \$105.50 per family we deduct from the \$17,725,000 found by the census of 1896 to be engaged in occupations, the 44,244 individuals in the classes of professional, merchants, manufacturers and retired, who have 373,494 persons, the income of the average family of whom must be below the sum required to support the cost of a family based upon the same head cost incurred by the state in support of its insane. It would seem to follow that the state would do better for its wards than the majority of the workers of the state can for their families.

While, as we have seen there is an absolute decrease in the head cost of supporting our insane, there is a constant increase of the number of insane, and the greater proportionate increase as compared with that of population. The average annual increase in number of insane is indicated by the table while that of population is about 5 per cent. For the twenty years, 1875-95, the rate of increase of the number of insane, but these included 1875-80, and between the federal census of 1880 and the state census of 1895 the annual rate of increase of the number of insane, but these included 1880-85, and the absolute cost of support, as indicated by the amounts expended, increases at a greater rate than the number of those upon whom it is spent, or of those who provide the means. The percentage of increase of insane is 7.5, that of the increase of cost is 12, while the cost measured by population steadily increases. This is shown in the following table which gives the period covered, the total cost, the number of inmates, including the cost of buildings—the percentage increase in cost, the increase of population and the cost per head of population.

Table with columns: Year, Total Cost, No. Inmates, Inc. Pop., Cost per Inmate, % Inc. Pop., % Inc. Cost. Rows for 1875-80, 1880-85, 1885-90, 1890-95.

STRIKING FIGURES.

We are now in condition, not only to realize the absolute and relative cost of supporting our insane, but where a comparison with the county system can be made, and thus be able to decide what is the economical, as well as the humanitarian side, which is the better method and which the state should adopt for the future. I have before me the annual report of the trustees of the Manitowoc asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898. I find in it the very surprising statement, when coming from the managers of an asylum, that the state had made an excess of income, the income amounting to \$23,609, and the expenditures to \$13,919, leaving a net gain of \$9,690. It is to be noted that the state withdrew its grant of \$150 per inmate made to the county, amounting to \$3,375, and the amount paid for unattached inmates, amounting to \$5,405, the income, which exceeded the expenditures and left a small surplus to the credit of the asylum. The similar classification of the various items of the Manitowoc asylum, in the head of cost of support in our hospitals and this asylum make possible a comparison by classes that enable one to see at a glance the difference to the relative economy of the two systems. From the report of our board of corrections and charities for the same year 1898, and that of the trustees of the Manitowoc asylum, I compile the following comparative table:

Table comparing Manitowoc and Minnesota. Columns: Item, Manitowoc, Minnesota. Rows: Average number of inmates, Cost of buildings per inmate, Products of farms per inmate, Cost of food, Salaries and wages per inmate, Fuel per inmate, Clothing and bedding per inmate, Medical supplies per inmate, etc.

The "product of farms" is hardly a fair item for comparison for the average for our hospitals is derived from the income grouped under the head of "receipts from sales and from labor of inmates," while that for the county asylum is obtained from a detailed statement of the products, and does not include a separate statement of income derived from sales of miscellaneous material. Neither account appears to include in the item "food" any products of the farms. The comparison is entirely in favor of the county asylum plan. The difference in some of the items is striking. The cost of attendance is but little more than that of the county, but the food is 55 per cent of that in our hos-

pitals, while the quantity and quality furnished in the asylum is ample and good.

The comparison would not be complete without reference to another feature that is not without its value, even after the necessary allowances are made. As the asylums contain only those who have survived the acute attack of insanity so frequently terminating in permanent imbecility, that the death rate among its inmates would be less than in the hospitals where patients in the first stages of the disease are sent and retained after all efforts to cure prove futile. Still, after making this allowance, one is not prepared to find that the death rate, for our three hospitals, in 1898, was 64 to 1,000, but 24 to 1,000 in the asylum at Manitowoc. Possibly a segregation of deaths in our hospitals of those who die while under treatment for insanity from those who die after the disease become chronic might result in a more favorable showing for our institutions. Still, the greater the mortality, the shorter the life of inmates in the smaller asylums would go far to maintain health and diminish the death rate.

It is certain that to the exhausted capacities of our present hospitals, further provision for the care of the constantly increasing number of insane is necessary. It is announced that Gov.-elect Lind has investigated the county system and will recommend its adoption by the state. Certainly before the legislature embarks on the project of the erection and maintenance of another great caravansary for our insane, it should give serious consideration to the recommendations of the governor.

Realm of Music.

Manager Feldhauser announces that tomorrow there will be placed on sale at Howard, Farwell & Co.'s music store, tickets for the remainder of the Library-Schubert club series of concerts. It is hoped that the entire seating capacity of People's church will be used during the week. Considering the very low price that is asked for the remaining tickets, this should be easily done. It is announced that the Chicago Orchestra, which has been engaged for the first seven years of its existence, ended with July 1, 1898, and showing a gross deficit for the year of \$27,704.76. The expenditures amounted to \$84,562.25, and the musical generosity of the donors for the part of Chicago's citizens contributed a total amount of \$56,857.49, making the net deficit of \$27,704.76. To meet the \$20,000 deficit and to provide some working capital, absolutely necessary if disaster would be avoided, an appeal was made to those

ginnings of German literature and music. The introduction of modern ideas and brilliant stage settings make it quite interesting and up-to-date.

Brescia recently produced a "new opera," "The Springs of Caschi," by Frank Alfano, an Italian, the libretto by Luigi Illica, set in the scene in the desert of Sahara, and for its characters two Arabian lovers who meet and die there. According to the Brescian critics, it would have been well had the music died in the desert with the lovers.

The two richest prima donnas in the world are Sibyl Sanderson Terry and Adeline Patti. Nicolini. Mme. Patti has the comfortable consciousness of having earned her own money, her fortune being the result of a long and active career. Mme. Sanderson-Terry inherits a vast fortune through the death of her husband, Antonio Terry. The latter's daughter is the only person to share with



Frank Danz Sr. will, today, at a concert in Minneapolis, lead the orchestra that he started twenty-two years ago. Mr. Danz is the father of Jacob Danz, of the Danz and Danz company, and Frank Danz Jr., the general manager of the Danz orchestra, and will be seventy years old on the 12th of 1898. When twenty years old he came to this country and located in New York city, where he became a member of the orchestra of the Metropolitan opera house. He remained with them for five years, when he returned to Germany. After his return to New York he had a connection with the Christian brothers of Manhattan college, where he had charge of their

music department for seven years and left them to join the Thomas orchestra with whom he remained five years. Mr. Danz is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1876 and has been here ever since. After his arrival here he spent several years in the service of the Danz orchestra, and will be seventy years old on the 12th of 1898. When twenty years old he came to this country and located in New York city, where he became a member of the orchestra of the Metropolitan opera house. He remained with them for five years, when he returned to Germany. After his return to New York he had a connection with the Christian brothers of Manhattan college, where he had charge of their

who had in seven years so generously assisted in the maintenance of the orchestra. The result was a \$6,000 contribution. In regard to the six remaining concerts, the public is urged to step forward and buy the remaining tickets. There are about 1,000 tickets unsold at \$5 for the six concerts, and about 250 tickets for less favored, but still excellent seats, for \$2.50. These tickets can all be disposed of on the series plan, there will be a refund of \$5,000 or more for the public library fund.

The next concert, Jan. 12, will be the Hamann concert, with the orchestra, also Miss Katharine Gordon, Mr. Coyle and Miss Pottinger. Hamann's fame as an artist is due to the of Theodore Thomas. He will do his best to advance the appreciation of the best music.

"Prof." Axel Spelhauser, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., has accepted a position as director of music at the Lutheran Ladies' society, Rev. Minn. Prof. Spelhauser is a graduate from Lidenmann's School of Music, Christiania, Norway, and also from the Chicago Musical college, having studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music at Munich, Germany. Mr. Spelhauser is well known in Minneapolis for his artistic organ and piano playing.

A song service will be given this evening at Park Congregational church under the direction of Rev. Minn. Prof. Spelhauser. The following programme will be given: Anthem, "The Angel Gabriel," Stainer; solo, "The Song of the Lark," by the choir; "The Holy Night," Davies, O. T. Morris.

Every Shoe in the Store will have a SUBSTANTIAL CUT from 25, 50 and 60% Off. We mean business. Come in and you will think so, too. We have never done such slashing before. We are going to move in the spring, and we shan't move many shoes. Dolge's Warm Felt Shoes and Slippers, Men's Leather Sole Felt Shoes, Arctics, Overshoes, Rubbers as well; Ladies' Calf Boots, Ladies' Fine Kid Boots, all styles and grades; Ladies' Party and Dress Slippers, Boys' and Men's Dancing Pumps, Men's House Slippers, Boys' Shoes, Men's Waterproof Tan and Black Shoes, Moccasins. Sale begins at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. Store closes at 1 p. m. Monday.

SMILE AT CRITICISM

JUDGE HINE AND ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY ZOLLMAN ARE NOT WORRIED

OVER ANNIE PAULSEN CASE

Each One Claims That He Did What He Believed to Be His Duty and Reasons It Out to His Own Satisfaction—What Each One Had to Say About the Matter and Its Outcome.

The action of the mass meeting of First ward citizens in criticizing Judge Hine and Assistant County Attorney Zollman for their course in the discharge of William D. Stewart, accused of an attempted criminal assault upon a child, and the evidence failed to be sufficiently convincing to warrant holding him to the grand jury. He was accordingly discharged just the same as any other person would be under the same circumstances. The fact that Stewart was on the verge of delirium tremens at the time of the alleged offense, or that he was not mentally responsible, has nothing whatever to do with his discharge. These facts were brought out in court, it is true, but it was upon the evidence, and solely upon the evidence, that based my decision. There was no compromise because of any mental deficiency on the part of Stewart, or any tendency extended toward him by reason of this fact. There was, as a matter of law, not sufficient testimony to hold him, and he was discharged.

LITTLE TESTIMONY GIVEN.

"As a matter of fact, there was practically little or no testimony against Stewart, when the story of the girl is discarded, and, under the law, the girl was not allowed to testify. The law provides that any child under six years of age cannot testify in court. A child over six years of age and under ten years can be allowed to testify, if, in an examination as to her qualifications to give testimony, the child is shown to be able to receive and retain impressions or ideas. In the Stewart case the Paulsen girl was put on the stand to be examined as to her qualifications to testify. She is but a few months beyond the age when her testimony would be wholly excluded. On the examination it was shown that she was not old enough to know what she was testifying to. She had no knowledge of a contemporary act, wholly different in purpose, but necessarily almost the same, as that charged against Stewart. Dr. Nelson examined the child the night of the day Stewart was doing his job, and she said she did not know. If she could not describe, in some way, what Dr. Nelson did, how was it possible for her to tell what Stewart was doing? The case is so objected to the child's testimony, I de-

DAYTON'S BLUFF.

Mrs. F. Smith entertained the Fleur-de-Lis club Friday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. McMannus, Mrs. Gow, Mrs. Peary, Miss Eubanks, Miss Loretta Hickey and Mrs. Griffen.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

We have no room to keep goods over, got to be sold. All hats for about HALF PRICE.

\$2 for \$1 and \$5 for \$2.75. \$7 and \$8 hats for \$4.50. \$12 and \$15 beautiful French Pattern Hats all go at the same rates.

A full line of Hair Goods very cheap. Children's headwear also cheap.

We also keep a full line of corsets, best fitting in the market, at 49c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.20, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Mrs. M. Cross, 158 E. 7th St., Cor. Jackson.

HEARD FROM

Mr. P. H. Kelly, who has gone to St. Thomas, Ont.

Mrs. Richard Johnstone has been entertaining Mrs. C. H. Burchard, of Spring Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Farwell, of Hoffman avenue, will spend part of the winter in Florida.

Paul De Haas gave a dancing party at his home East Sixth street Tuesday evening.

Mrs. George Rank entertained at a family reunion and Christmas dinner Monday.

Mrs. Strella Willius and Gustav Willius entertained informally Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frank Hank entertained at a family reunion and Christmas dinner Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Le May entertained O. F. Church, of Duluth, during the week.

Mrs. Edna Garlough entertained Monday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Le May.

Mrs. Michaela, of the Marlowe, entertained informally Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Wright entertained at cards Tuesday evening. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Charles Fontaine, Miss Holbert, Miss Kate Kelly, Mr. Korih, Miss Jennie Kelly and Mr. J. McManis.

Mrs. Posey will entertain the Hesperian club Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Roter will entertain at a New Year's dinner today.

Mrs. Frank Stewart entertained informally Sunday evening. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Sophie Johnson, Miss Holbert, Miss Kate Kelly, Mr. Korih, Miss Jennie Kelly and Mr. J. McManis.

Mrs. Taylor is entertaining Mrs. Harding, of La Crosse.

Mrs. J. Spiel entertained at a family dinner Monday.

Miss Stapleton entertained informally Thursday.

Miss Gabrielson has returned from Milwaukee.

Mrs. Hirsch gave a coffee Tuesday.

MRS. BOTKIN IN JAIL.

Her Attorney Will Carry the Case to the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and his sister, Mrs. Dean, of Dover, Del., is an inmate of the branch county jail.

She became hysterical shortly after her arrival here last night, and was calmed with difficulty, but she recovered her usual sang froid today and the fact that she is in the branch county jail is believed to be the result of her attorneys, who have stated that they will stand by their client to the end.

The next move in the case will probably be an appeal to the supreme court, as it is certain that Judge Carroll Cook will deny their petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The case is now being argued by the higher court, and the attorneys for the defense took a number of exceptions during the trial and hope to make capital out of these when they are heard.

The higher court is expected to reverse the decision. The real fight for Mrs. Botkin's liberty, however, will be made upon the question of jurisdiction. The prosecution was conducted under the provisions of section 27 of the code, providing for the punishment of crimes committed in whole or in part in this state. The defense contends that, as the outcome of the crime really took place in Delaware, that Mrs. Botkin was only liable to the law of that state. It is believed this question has never been presented to the appellate court in this country.

Judge Cook has fixed next Saturday as the day for imposing sentence.

PREDICTS TROUBLE.

Russian Duke Cecil Is Suspicious of the Filipinos.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—Duke Cecil, a cousin of the Czar of Russia, passed Omaha on his way east today. He was accompanied by Lieuts. Caus and Paupanoff, of the Russian navy. The duke has been for the past year on the China station. He regretted that he could not spend more time in this country. He will stop one day in Chicago, and two in New York, and then sail for Europe. He predicts that the question of the Philippines in the Philippines with the Filipinos. So far as Russia was concerned, he said, there is no serious danger of the advent of the United States in the far East. On the question of the czar's disarmament plan he had nothing to say, as that was an imperial document, and had to stand for itself among the powers to whom it was addressed.

"77"

Dr. H. R. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

Advantages of using "Seventy-seven." The early use of "77" prevents the Grip.

If you have the Grip and take "77" you won't have Pneumonia. You won't have to stay in bed. You won't have to stay indoors.

If you take "77" and exercise proper care, keep your feet dry, don't stand in the street, keep moving, wear warm clothing and don't get over-tired, you will be able to attend to your duties, keep about your business and not have to lay up.

Always keep a bottle of "77" in your pocket and take frequently. At druggists or sent prepaid, 25c, 50c & \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. H. R. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

Advantages of using "Seventy-seven." The early use of "77" prevents the Grip.

If you have the Grip and take "77" you won't have Pneumonia. You won't have to stay in bed. You won't have to stay indoors.

If you take "77" and exercise proper care, keep your feet dry, don't stand in the street, keep moving, wear warm clothing and don't get over-tired, you will be able to attend to your duties, keep about your business and not have to lay up.

Always keep a bottle of "77" in your pocket and take frequently. At druggists or sent prepaid, 25c, 50c & \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'